

Low Income in Canada: 2000-2006 Using the Market Basket Measure

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Highlights

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is a measure of low income based on the cost of a specified basket of goods and services. It was designed to complement two Statistics Canada measures of low income: the Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs) based on average consumption patterns and the Low Income Measure (LIM) based on median incomes. The MBM is far more sensitive to geographical differences in living costs than these other measures.

Seven years of data based on this measure are now available. This makes possible an examination of low income trends over a significant time period as well as the persistence of low income for various groups over two five-year periods (2000 to 2004 and 2002 to 2006).

This report also provides data based on the paid work status of the main income recipient (MIR) of economic families and on five groups who are particularly at risk of persistent low income: lone parents with at least one child under age 18; unattached individuals aged 45-64; persons with work-limiting physical or mental disabilities; persons immigrating to Canada within the past 10 years; and Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve.

Incidence of Low Income

- The national incidence of low income has undergone a downward trend over the past seven years, falling from 14.6% in 2000 to 11.9% in 2006.
- Among age groups, children experienced the largest decline in incidence; 3.7 percentage points since 2000 to 14.4% in 2006.
- Working families recorded a slight drop in their incidence of low income between 2000 and 2006. Although these families recorded a relatively low rate (7.3%), they still accounted for 35% of low income families and for 44% of low-income children in 2006. Working families are those whose MIR worked for pay at least 910 hours during the reference year.
- Of the five socio-demographic categories of MIRs identified as being disproportionately at risk of experiencing persistent low income, all except Aboriginal Canadians and recent immigrants had statistically significant improvements in their low income situation between 2000 and 2006. The incidence of low income for economic families whose MIR belonged to one or more of these groups fell from 35.9% to 28.4% over this period.

Incidence of Low Income (percent)									
	National	Children (<18)	Seniors (>65)	Working Families	Lone Parents	Unattached Individuals (45 to 64)	MIR Work Disabled	MIR Recent Immigrants	MIR Aboriginal Canadians off reserve
2006 MBM	11.9	14.4	3.3	7.3	30.7	33.8	32.8	24.2	28.6
2000 MBM	14.6	18.1	5.5	8.3	38.7	42.2	42.5	30.9	31.5
Change	-2.7	-3.7	-2.2	-1.0	-7.9	-8.4	-9.7	-6.7	-2.9
2006 LICO-IAT	10.5	11.4	5.4	6.1	24.3	34.8	30.8	22.6	25.3

- The national incidence of low income in 2006 was higher using the MBM than Statistics Canada's post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT) (10.5%).¹ This pattern was repeated for all sub-groups with the exception of seniors and unattached individuals aged 45-64 (see table above).²

Depth of Low Income

- Nationally, the depth of low income (the average gap between the disposable income of all economic families in low income and their low-income thresholds expressed as a percentage) improved slightly over the seven-year period, falling from 32.2% in 2000 to 31.4% in 2006, although this change was not statistically significant.
- The depth of low income was less for the low-income elderly (19.8%) and low-income children (25.0%) than for the working-age population (34.3%).
- The depth of low income for working poor families was considerably lower (31.5%) than for low-income families where the MIR had zero hours of paid work (38.9%) or worked for pay between 1 and 909 hours (37.1%).
- Among high-risk groups, unattached persons aged 45 to 64 had the largest depth of low income (41.2%), while families where the MIR was a lone parent had the smallest (26.8%) in 2006.

Persistence of Low Income

- While 22.2% of persons aged 18 to 60 in 2002 experienced low income for at least one year between 2002 and 2006 using the MBM, 7.5% experienced persistent low income over this period. That is, they were in low income for most of the period. Similarly, 26.5% of all children under age 14 in 2002 experienced low income at least one year between 2002 and 2006, but 11.0% experienced persistent low income.
- Between the periods 2000 to 2004 and 2002 to 2006, the incidence of persistent low income fell slightly for all individuals (from 8.1% to 7.5%) and for children under age 14 (from 11.6% to 11.0%).

¹ This is not because the MBM low-income thresholds are higher than those for the LICOs-IAT, but because the MBM definition of family disposable income which is compared to those thresholds is much more stringent.

² The higher incidence of low income for seniors and unattached individuals using the LICOs-IAT is due to the different equivalence scales used by the two measures.

- The incidence of persistent low income between 2002 and 2006 for children in working-age families whose MIR worked for pay at least 910 hours a year in 2002 was 5.1%, well below the incidence of persistent low income for those with zero hours of paid work in 2002 (60.8%) and for those with between 1 and 909 hours of paid work (32.1%).

1. Introduction

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is a low-income measure based on a specified basket of goods and services. The first report presenting statistics based on this measure was released in May 2003 and covered the year 2000. Data based on this measure have been collected continuously since 2000. This fourth report presents new results for 2005 and 2006 and updates results from 2000 to 2004 to take into account revisions made to the MBM thresholds as a result of the introduction of a revised clothing and footwear component in 2005 and revisions to the shelter cost component arising from the inclusion of 2006 Census data.

The MBM was developed in response to a request in 1997 from the federal, provincial, and territorial ministers responsible for social services by the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Social Development Research and Information. Ministers wished to supplement the existing Statistics Canada measures of low income with a measure based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services, which would be sensitive to differences in the cost of the basket between similar sized communities in different provinces and between different geographical regions within provinces. The development of the MBM involved significant consultations with government departments, academic experts, non-governmental organizations, and advisory bodies as well as Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada, on Human Resources and Social Development Canada's behalf, collects the data on the cost of goods and services in the basket to calculate thresholds for 19 specific communities and 29 community sizes in the 10 provinces.³

Section 2 of this report provides a brief discussion of low-income measures in Canada and internationally. Section 3 provides a description of the MBM. An overview of the incidence,⁴ depth,⁵ and persistence⁶ of low income in Canada for the period 2000 to 2006 is highlighted in Section 4. Results from the MBM are compared to those using Statistics Canada's post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT).

The remainder of the report focuses on working-age Canadians and their children. Section 5 examines the incidence, depth, and persistence of low income among the "working poor." Section 6 focuses on five specific socio-demographic groups most likely to experience persistent low income and their children.

³ The income data for this report are from Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) which is currently not administered in Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon. Consequently, Statistics Canada is not currently able to provide reliable income estimates for persons living in these three jurisdictions; nor is it able to produce reliable estimates for the costs of some components of the MBM basket in these jurisdictions. For these reasons, data cannot yet be produced for the territories. Work is progressing at Statistics Canada and in other federal government departments to capture reliable income and pricing data for Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon, but has not been completed.

⁴ The incidence of low income, for any low-income measure, is the percentage of the population living in economic families (families of two or more persons plus unattached individuals) where the total gross or disposable income falls below the low-income thresholds calculated using that measure.

⁵ The depth of low income is the percentage gap between any low-income threshold and the actual income of any family of two or more persons or any unattached individual with an income below the threshold for their family.

⁶ Persons are said to be in persistent low income if the total income of their family over a period of years falls below the combined low-income thresholds for the families in which they resided over that period of years.

2. Low-Income Measures: Conceptual Differences

Approaches to measuring low income fall into two broad categories. The first is based on the number of persons living in families whose incomes are below the cost of a specific quantity and quality of goods and services. The second is based on the number of persons living in families whose incomes fall below some fixed percentage of the average or median level of income for their family size and configuration. This is commonly referred to as a “relative approach.”

There are three commonly used low income measures in Canada: Statistics Canada’s Low Income Cut-offs and its Low Income Measure, and the Market Basket Measure.

2.1 Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs)

Low income measurement in Canada began with the creation of the Low Income Cut-offs in the early 1960s to analyze income data from the 1961 Census. These are based on the income levels at which a given family size in a given community size is likely to spend a share of its income on food, clothing and footwear, and shelter which is 20 percentage points higher than the average family. Until 1971, LICOs were calculated for the share of pre-tax income spent on these three categories of expenditure. Beginning in 1971, they have also been calculated for the share of income, after deducting income taxes, spent on these categories.

The post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT) are the most commonly used measure of low income in Canada and the measure highlighted by Statistics Canada in its annual report, *Income in Canada*.

Currently, the cut-offs are set based on 1992 expenditure patterns. Cut-offs are set at income levels where a family would spend a share of its post-income tax income 20 percentage points higher than the average family on food, clothing, and shelter in that year (63% as opposed to 43% for the average family). These cut-offs are calculated for seven different economic family sizes (one through six and seven or more) and for five different community sizes (rural, urban under 30,000, urban between 30,000 and 99,999, urban between 100,000 and 499,999, and urban 500,000 or more to take into account the fact that shelter costs tend to rise with the size of the community). The cut-offs are indexed for inflation for all other years using the national Consumer Price Index.

The LICOs-IAT thus answer the question: How many Canadians live in families spending a share of their total post-income tax income on food, clothing and footwear, and shelter 20 percentage points higher than did average families of the same size living in the same broad community size in 1992?

The LICOs-IAT are based on average consumption patterns in 1992 and thus are relative in concept. However, they are not a pure “relative” measure of low income in application, since they remain constant in real terms through being annually indexed to the national Consumer Price Index rather than being adjusted annually for changes in the share of post-income tax spending on food, clothing, footwear and shelter. (See Appendix A for a fuller description of the LICOs-IAT.)

2.2 Low Income Measure (LIM)

In an attempt to develop a purer relative measure of low income, Statistics Canada developed the Low Income Measure in 1991. The post-income tax Low Income Measure (LIM-IAT) sets its thresholds at one-half of median post-income tax income adjusted for the number of adults and children in the family. The LIM cut-offs are not adjusted for differences in community size. The threshold for a family of any given configuration is the same regardless of the size of their community. It is automatically adjusted each year for changes in median family post-income tax income levels, adjusted using its equivalence scale.

The LIM-IAT thus answers the question: How many Canadians have a post-income tax income lower than 50% of the adjusted median post-income tax income for all Canadian families in a given year?

The LIM-IAT is very similar to the Luxembourg Income Study measure of low income (LIS) which is often used for international comparisons of relative low income. The LIS thresholds are based on half of median adjusted household disposable income (income after deducting payroll as well as income taxes) in the country being examined and have an equivalence scale⁷ very similar to that of the LIM-IAT.

2.3 Market Basket Measure (MBM)

The history of the development of the MBM is described in Section I. In both concept and application, it is a “goods and services” (absolute) rather than a “relative” measure of low income. The MBM estimates the cost of a specific basket of goods and services, assuming that all items in the basket are entirely provided for out of the spending of the family. This cost would be lower, for example, for those families who meet all or part of this standard of consumption through direct services provided by governments, other institutions, or other families.⁸

As described in more detail in Appendix A, the components of the MBM basket have been designed to represent a standard of consumption which is close to median standards of expenditure for food, clothing and footwear, and shelter and somewhat below that standard for other categories of expenditure.

⁷ An equivalence scale adjusts household or economic family disposable income before determining the median level of adjusted income. It takes into account the fact that larger family units can realize economies of scale for items of expenditure such as housing. In the LIS, disposable household income is divided by the square root of the number of persons in the household. In the LIM-IAT economic family, post-income tax income is divided by the sum of the weights given to each family household member. The first adult in the family is counted as 1; the second and all subsequent adults are counted as 0.4; the first child under age 16 in a lone-parent family is also counted as 0.4. All other children are counted as 0.3. Thus our MBM reference family of two adults and two children would have a weight of $1 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.3 = 2.0$. This means its post-income tax income would be divided by 2 before being put into the distribution to determine median adjusted post-income tax income. The LIS uses the same factor of 2 for such a family because 2 is the square root of 4. For families of up to four persons the factors are almost identical for the LIM-IAT and LIS equivalence scales.

⁸ Examples of such services would be rent-geared-to-income housing and food, clothing, or transportation provided by charitable institutions or relatives or friends.

The purpose of the MBM is to provide another perspective on low income in Canada to complement the post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT) and the post-income tax Low Income Measure (LIM-IAT). It is not an official poverty line, nor was it designed for determining eligibility for government programs or services. (See Appendix A for a more detailed description of all three of these Canadian low-income measures.)

The use of the MBM along with other tools to assess low income recognizes that no single indicator can shed light on all the questions of interest for policy analysis in this area. Together they provide a more comprehensive portrait of low income in Canada than any of them could do alone.

3. The Market Basket Measure

3.1 Statistics on Low Income Based on the Market Basket Measure (MBM)

The MBM statistics (Tables 7 to 10 in this report) include national and provincial statistics for all persons by main age groups and sex, for all economic families, and for several types of economic families of two or more persons and for unattached individuals (adults who do not live with relatives). These statistics are similar to those provided by Statistics Canada using the LICOs-IAT in its publication, *Incomes in Canada*.

In addition, for those persons living in families with disposable incomes below their MBM threshold, the depth of low income is reported. The depth measures the difference between their income and the low-income threshold expressed as a percentage of that threshold. Tables 7 to 10 also compare results using the MBM for 2000 to 2006 to those using the LICOs-IAT for 2006.

Both the LICOs-IAT and the MBM are disposable income measures. However, as discussed below, the definition of disposable income for the MBM is much more stringent than for the LICOs-IAT.

3.2 MBM Disposable Income and the MBM “Basket”

As defined by the MBM, a person in low income is someone whose **disposable** family income falls below the cost of the goods and services in the Market Basket in their community or community size.

- MBM disposable family income is the sum remaining after deducting the following from total family income: total income taxes paid; the personal portion of payroll taxes; other mandatory payroll deductions such as contributions to employer-sponsored pension plans, supplementary health plans, and union dues; child support and alimony payments made to another family; out-of-pocket spending on child care; and non-insured but medically prescribed health-related expenses such as dental and vision care, prescription drugs, and aids for persons with disabilities. For the LICOs-IAT and the LIM-IAT, only income taxes paid are deducted from total family income before comparison to the associated low-income thresholds.
- The basket on which the MBM is based includes specified quantities and qualities of goods and services related to food, clothing and footwear, shelter, transportation, and other goods and services such as personal and household needs, furniture, telephone service, and modest levels of reading, recreation, and entertainment (for example, newspaper and magazine subscriptions, fees to participate in recreational activities or sports, video rentals, tickets to local sports events). The food component is based on the 1998 National Nutritious Food Basket. The shelter component represents median rental shelter costs in the geographical area of interest. The clothing and footwear component is a revised version of the clothing basket

developed for the Acceptable Level of Living of the Winnipeg Social Planning Council and Winnipeg Harvest. The transportation component is based on the cost of adult transit passes and taxi fares in urban centres served by public transit and on the cost of financing and running a used car in other areas. (See Appendix A for more detailed descriptions of the basket components.)

3.3 The MBM Thresholds

The MBM thresholds are the sum of the costs of the goods and services in the basket in various communities and community sizes in the 10 provinces for the reference family of two adults and two children. The MBM is thus more sensitive than other low-income measures to the significant geographical variations (both among and within provinces) in the cost (especially for shelter and transportation) of many typical items of expenditure.

The MBM thresholds also take into account that families of different sizes and different numbers of adults and children in the same community will require different amounts of disposable income to purchase the standard of consumption represented by the goods and services in the MBM basket. Statistics Canada's Low Income Measure equivalence scale is used to calculate thresholds for families of a different size and composition than the reference family. For example, using this scale it is estimated that a single adult living alone needs one-half of the disposable income of the reference family of two adults and two children to purchase the standard of consumption represented by the goods and services in the MBM basket (see footnote 7).

Appendix G provides estimates of the amount of disposable income the MBM reference family would have required in each year from 2000 to 2006 to purchase the components of the MBM basket in 19 specific urban centres and in another 29 community sizes in the 10 provinces. In 2006, this amount ranged from \$23,781 in urban communities with populations between 30,000 and 99,999 in Quebec to \$31,399 in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area.

The LICOs-IAT thresholds vary by both family and community size to recognize that shelter tends to cost more as the size of the community increases and that larger families require more resources than smaller ones. However, the LICOs-IAT thresholds are not adjusted for differences in the cost of shelter within community sizes (which Appendix G indicates are often significant⁹) and make no allowance for geographical variations in the cost of transportation and other categories of expenditure.

⁹ For example, in 2006, annual shelter costs in Montréal were estimated at \$8,452 compared to \$13,353 in Toronto, although both metropolitan areas have populations above 500,000 people.

4. The Results

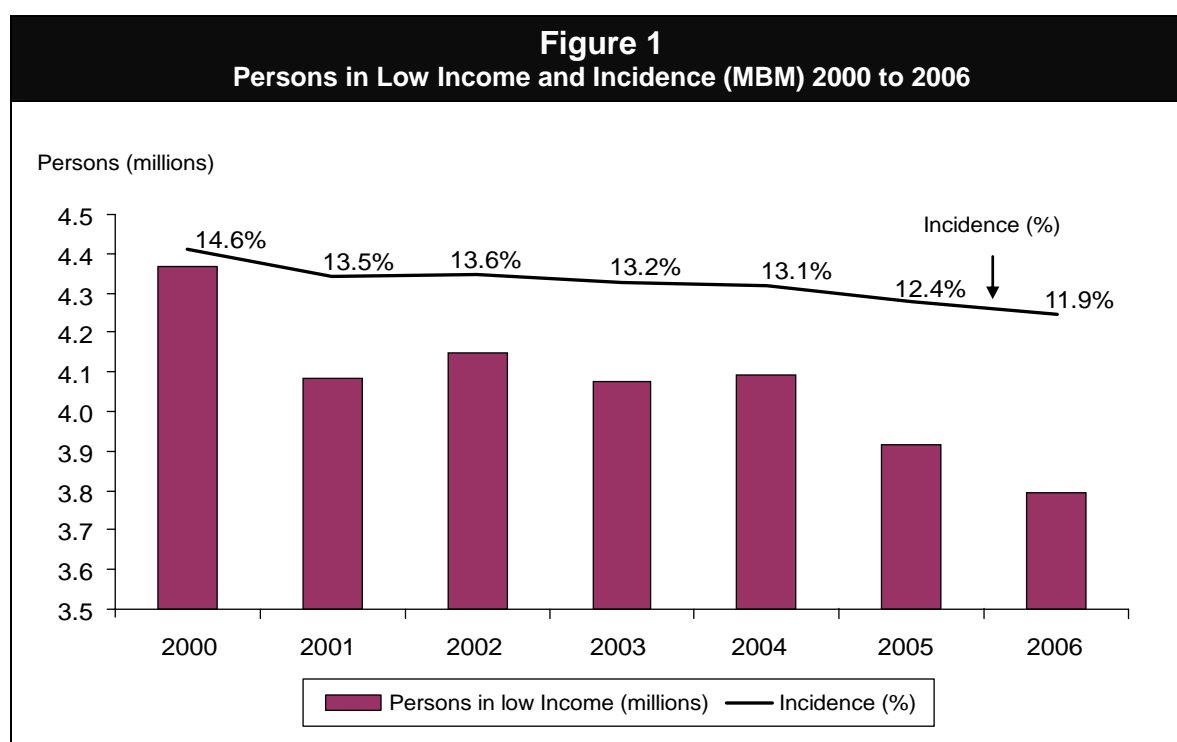
Comparisons of Low Income Incidence, Depth, and Persistence for the Period 2000 to 2006 Using the MBM and the LICOs-IAT

In examining low income, several dimensions are important. This report will deal with incidence (the share of people living in low income in a given year); depth (how far below the low-income cut-offs low income families fall) and persistence (whether persons who experience low income during the 2000-2006 period do so for most of that period or for only one or two years).

4.1 Incidence: 2000 to 2006

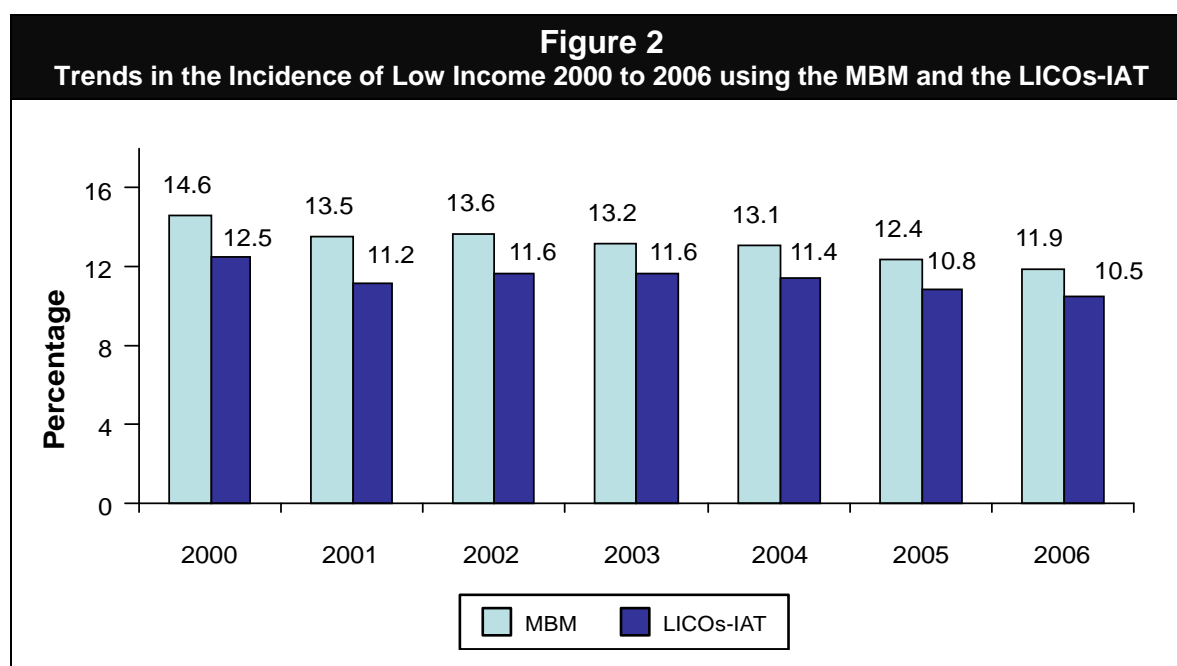
The incidence of low income in this report is the percentage of the population living in families with a total disposable income below their low income threshold.

Between 2000 and 2006, as measured by the MBM, the number of persons living in low income declined by 572,000 to reach 3.8 million in 2006 (Figure 1). As a share of the population, the rate of low income fell from 14.6% in 2000 to 11.9% in 2006. This gradual decline, however, conceals large annual movements into and out of low income. Each year during this period about 1 million people entered low income, while about 1.1 million exited low income.



As can be seen in Figure 2, this trend in the incidence was similar using the LICOs-IAT. Except for the decline between 2000 and 2001, none of these year-to-year changes was statistically significant.¹⁰ This pattern was experienced by each of the three main age groups (<18, 18-64, and 65+) using both measures. (Table 7).

The gradual downward trend over the 2000 to 2006 period for both the MBM and the LICOs-IAT reflects an improving labour market over this period, significant increases in benefits for both children and seniors, and significant reductions in income taxes.



As can be seen in Figure 2, in 2006 the percentage of persons in the 10 provinces living in low income based on the MBM was 11.9%, compared to 10.5% using the LICOs-IAT. This difference in the overall incidence of low income was accounted for by the more stringent definition of MBM disposable income. If the same disposable income definition used for the LICOs-IAT had been compared to the MBM low-income thresholds in 2006, the incidence of low income would have been 9.8% rather than 11.9%.

There was a somewhat wider gap in the incidence of low income for children under age 18 using the two measures (Table 7). A key reason is because the MBM accounts for child care costs, whereas the LICO does not.

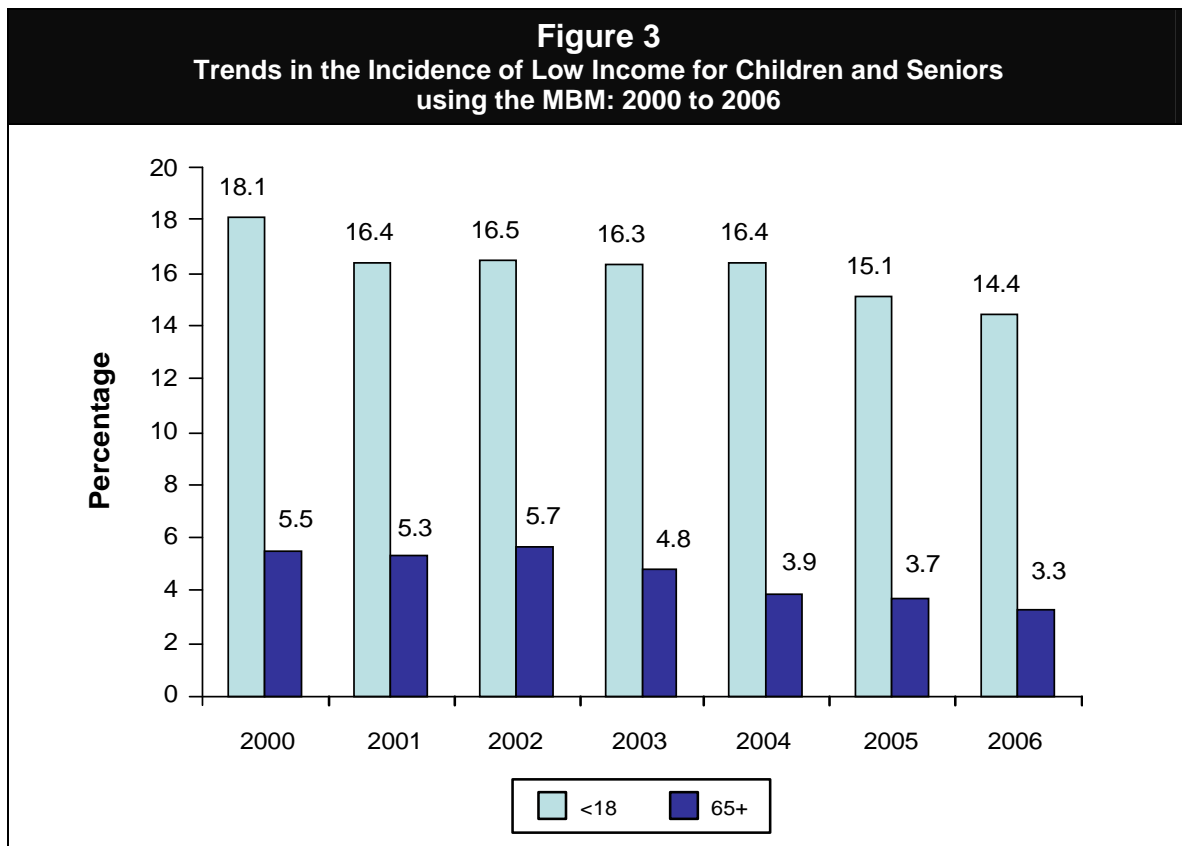
The situation was reversed for persons 65 and over, where the incidence measured by the MBM was smaller. This was despite the fact that out-of-pocket medical expenses, which tend to be higher for households where the MIR is 65 or over, are subtracted from disposable income before comparing it to the MBM thresholds.

¹⁰ In this report, Bootstrap weights were used to calculate the standard errors and confidence intervals associated with the estimates presented. When the report says that the difference between two estimates is statistically significant, it means that the confidence intervals related to each estimate do not overlap.

This upward pressure from uninsured health costs on the incidence of low income for the elderly using the MBM is more than offset by the impact of the Low Income Measure equivalence scale used for this measure. Except for those living in rural and small urban communities, the Low Income Measure equivalence scale calculates that a smaller fraction of the disposable income of a family of four is needed by one and two-person families to have a similar standard of living than do the implicit equivalence scales of the LICOs-IAT.¹¹

Since most elderly persons live in one- and two-person families in medium to large urban communities, their low-income thresholds and, consequently, their low-income rates tend to be lower than those of the reference family using the MBM than the LICOs-IAT.

The significant overall decline in low-income rates for persons 65 and over reflects the fact that persons reaching age 65 after 2000 were more likely to qualify for employer-sponsored pension plan benefits and/or to live in couples where both partners had earnings prior to retirement (and consequently two retirement benefit cheques from the Canada/Québec Pension Plans following retirement). The decline between 2005 and 2006 also reflects an increase in the Guaranteed Income Supplement for low-income, unattached seniors which took effect in 2006.



¹¹ There is no pre-set equivalence scale for the LICOs. The equivalence scales are implicit and arise from the econometric calculations done to establish threshold levels for the different family sizes.

The MBM thresholds are more sensitive to geographical differences in the costs of shelter and transportation than the LICOs-IAT. A key result of this greater sensitivity is that within each province the differences between the low-income thresholds for larger urban communities and for rural areas and urban communities too small to be served by public transit systems are smaller than using the LICOs-IAT. This is because operating a used car is more costly than purchasing adult public transit passes and taxi rides. Combined with the fact that incomes tend to be lower in rural areas than in large urban centres, this results in significant differences using the two measures in the geographical distribution of the low-income population. In 2006, according to the LICOs-IAT, only 5.3% of Canada's low-income population lived in rural areas, while 60.4% lived in the nine Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) with populations of 500,000 or more.¹² However, in the same year, according to the MBM, 11.2% of Canada's low-income population lived in rural areas, while 51.6% lived in the large CMAs.

4.2 Depth: 2000 to 2006

In addition to the percentage of people living in low income, it is also important to know how far below the low-income thresholds their incomes fall. Two populations might have the same incidence of low income. However, if one low-income population, on average, has an income just below the low-income thresholds while the second, on average, has an income that is only half the low-income thresholds, the first population is definitely better off than the second.

For those families with disposable incomes below a low-income threshold, the depth of low income is the difference between their disposable income and their low-income threshold, expressed as a percentage of that threshold. For example, a depth of low income of 20 means that the person lives in a family whose disposable income is 20% below its low-income threshold.

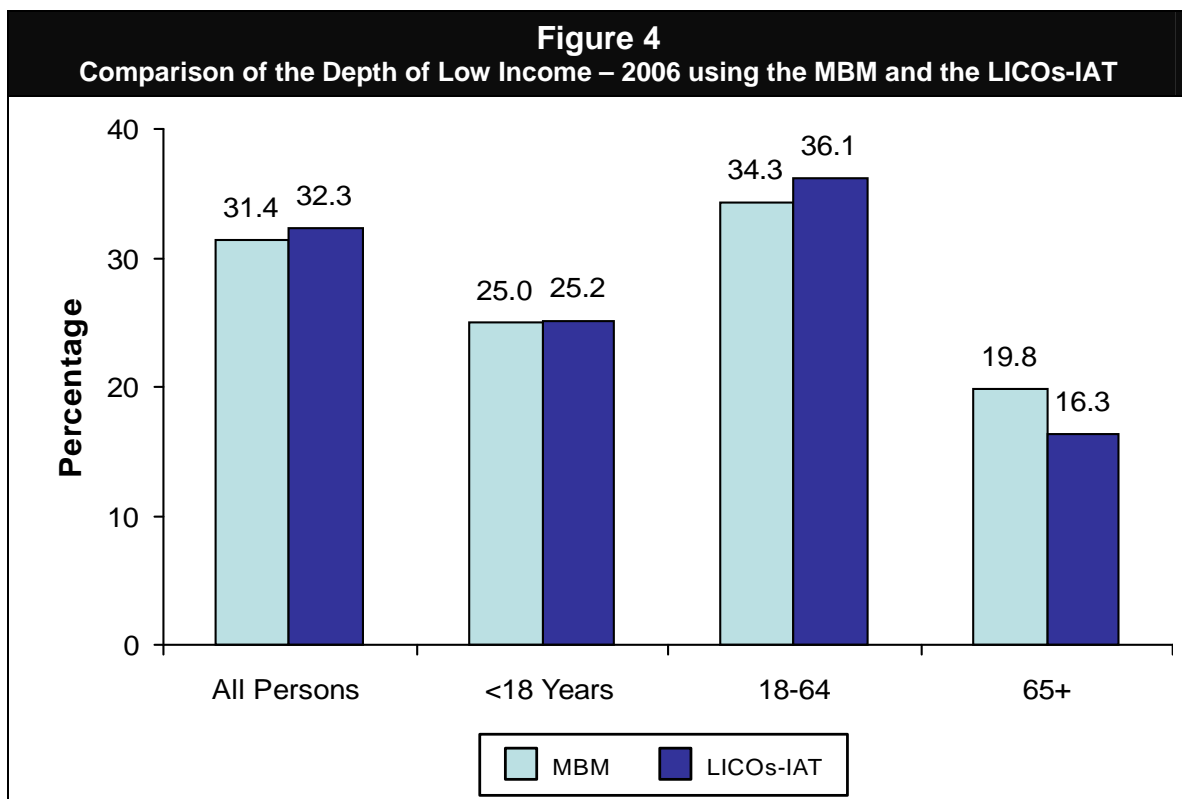
In general, the annual changes in depth are slight and not statistically significant; national depth fell a mere 0.8 percentage points between 2000 and 2006. More noteworthy are inter-group comparisons of depth. In 2006, the depth of low income was considerably less both for the low-income elderly (19.8%) and for low-income children (25.0%) than it was for the working-age population 18 to 64 (34.3%). This reflects the greater generosity of government transfer programs to seniors (such as the Old Age Security Pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans) and to families with children (such as the refundable Canada Child Tax Benefit, the National Child Benefit Supplement, and the Universal Child Care Benefit).

¹² These are the Québec City, Montréal, Ottawa-Gatineau, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver Census Metropolitan Areas.

Comparing the MBM to the LICOs-IAT, it appears from Figure 4 and Table 9, that working-age persons and children in low income in 2006 experienced a smaller depth of low income using the MBM than using the LICOs-IAT. However, these differences are also not statistically significant (see footnote 11). There is a wider difference in the measure of depth for seniors because their income distribution is more compressed, making depth among them more sensitive to the differences in the low-income thresholds used by the LICO-IAT and the MBM.

It is difficult to determine why year-to-year changes occur in the depth of low income. In any given year, large numbers of persons and economic families move above and below the low-income thresholds of any measure. For example, between 2005 and 2006 there was a net reduction of 120,000 persons living in economic families below their MBM thresholds. However, over that same period, 2 million persons either moved into or out of low-income economic families.

The change in the depth of low income from year to year is the net result of a combination of influences: 1) how far below the thresholds those moving into low income fell; 2) how close to the thresholds those moving above the thresholds were before they exited low income; 3) whether the disposable incomes of those who remained below the thresholds in both years moved closer to or farther from the thresholds; and 4) the low-income status of families added to the sample.



4.3 Persistence: 2000 to 2006

The negative consequences of living in low income, particularly for children, are likely to be more damaging the longer one lives in such circumstances. Thus it is important to know to what extent persons experience persistent, as opposed to short-term, low income.

A person is said to experience persistent low income using the MBM if the total of the annual disposable incomes of the families to which they belonged over the period of years being examined was less than the total of the low-income thresholds for those families for those years.

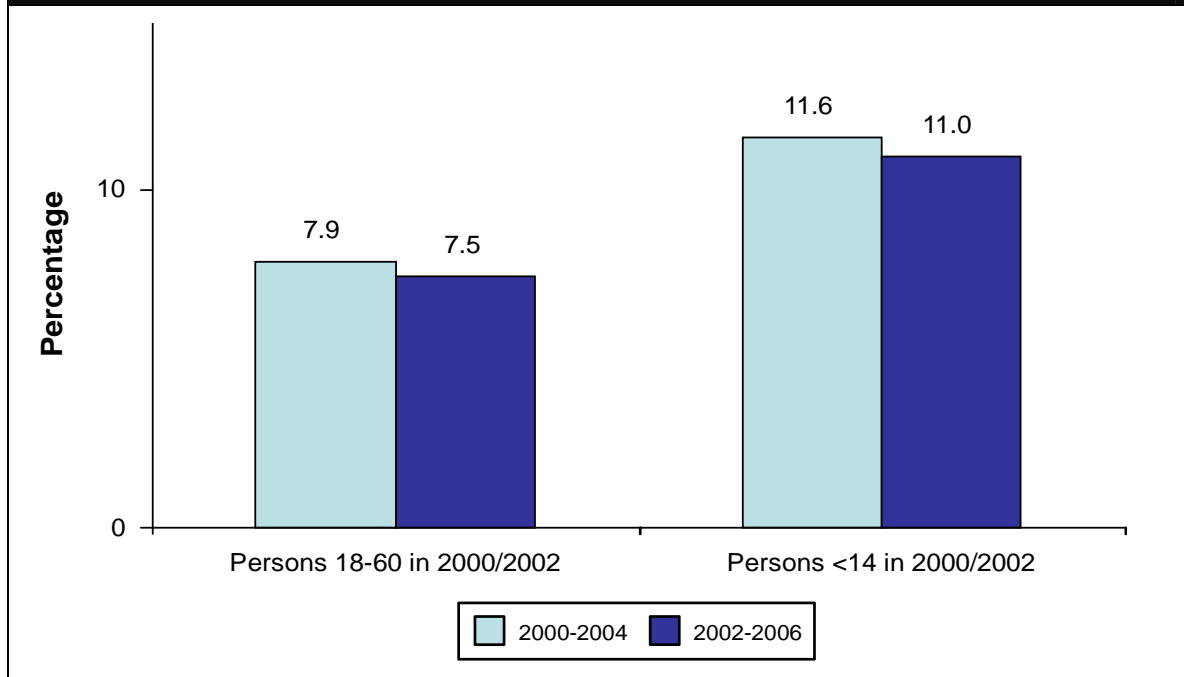
It is important to understand the difference between experiencing low income in a given year during a period of more than one year, experiencing low income every year during the period, and experiencing low income persistently during the period.¹³ Consider, for example, an unattached young woman living alone in 2000 and 2001 who had a disposable income of \$12,500 and a low-income threshold of \$15,000. In 2002 she married and the combined incomes of the two spouses totalled \$21,000 compared to their low-income threshold of \$22,000. In 2003 she became pregnant and stopped earning, but her spouse obtained better-paid work so family disposable income remained at \$22,000. In 2004 the baby arrived, so their low-income threshold rose to \$25,500, but their family income, with her parental benefits, went up to \$27,500. So, over the five-year period from 2000 to 2004, this woman lived in families with a total disposable income of \$95,500 while the total of the low-income thresholds for those families was \$99,500. Therefore she is counted as living in persistent low-income for the period from 2000 to 2004, although during the last year of the period, the disposable income of her family was above the low-income threshold.

Of all persons aged 18 to 60 in 2002, 22.2% experienced low income using the MBM at least one year between 2002 and 2006; while 7.5% (just about one-third of those experiencing low income at least one year) experienced persistent low income over this five-year period. The comparable numbers for the period from 2000 to 2004 were that 21.7% experienced low income at least one year during the period, while 7.9% experienced persistent low income using the MBM during those years. Thus, there was a slight decline in the incidence of persistent low income between the earlier and later period.

Looking at children under age 14 in 2002, 26.5% were in low income at least one year between 2002 and 2006 using the MBM; while 11.0% (under half of those experiencing low income at least one year) experienced persistent low income. The comparable rates for the 2000-2004 period were that 26.2% experienced low income during at least once during these years while 11.6% experienced persistent low income. Again, there was a slight decline in the incidence of persistent low income among children between the earlier and later period.

¹³ See Tables 3a and 3b in Section 5.

Figure 5
Comparison of the Persistence of Low Income:
2000-2004 and 2002-2006 for Canada using the MBM



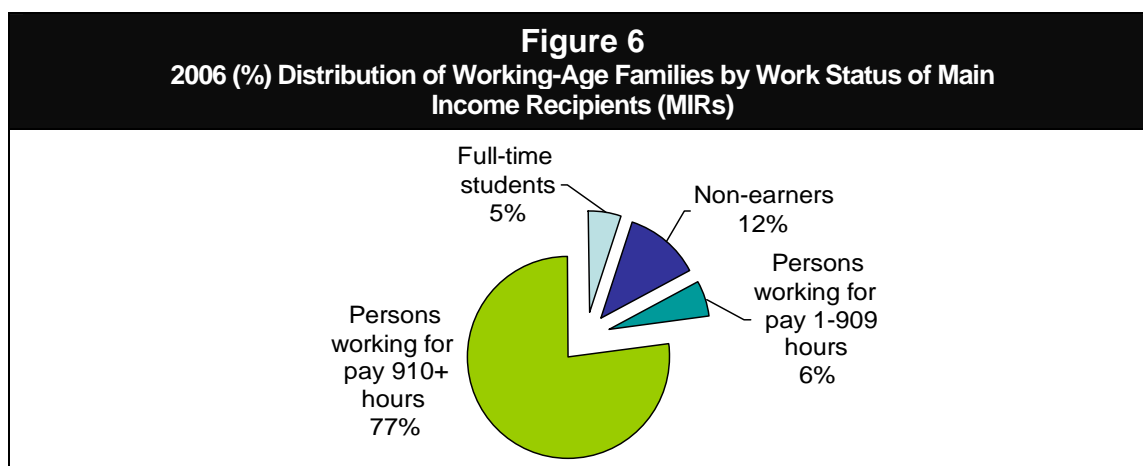
5. A Focus on the “Working Poor”

An important group experiencing low income is a population commonly described as the “working poor.” These are families whose MIR had significant annual hours of paid work but whose total family income was less than their low income threshold.

This report uses the following definition of the working poor:¹⁴ persons aged 18 to 64 who are not full-time students, who have worked for pay a minimum of 910 hours in the reference year, and who live in families whose total disposable income is below the MBM low-income threshold in that year for their community or community size and family configuration.

The MBM is well-suited to analysis of the working poor since its definition of disposable income takes into account expenses commonly incurred when the MIR in the family takes up paid work, including income taxes and the employee portion of payroll taxes, mandatory deductions for employer-sponsored benefits, and out-of-pocket spending on child care and non-insured but medically recommended expenditures on prescription drugs, dental and vision care and aids, devices, and supports for persons with disabilities.

To analyze low income by the MIRs, work status, families are divided into four mutually exclusive groups (Figure 6). In the vast majority of working-age families,¹⁵ the MIR had at least 910 hours of paid work. Families where the MIR did not work for pay, was a full-time student, or worked for pay between 1 and 909 hours accounted for much smaller shares of the total.



¹⁴ The definition first appeared in Dominique Fleury and Myriam Fortin, “Canada’s Working Poor”, *Horizons*, Volume 7 Number 2, (December 2004), p. 51-57. This is an analytical definition developed by these HRSDC analysts for research purposes.

¹⁵ This statement refers to those families where the MIR’s hours of paid work and full-time student status were known in 2006. This applies to all other pie charts in this section.

5.1 Incidence

In 2006, 17.2% of all economic families where the MIR was aged 18 to 64 had a disposable income below their MBM low-income threshold (Table 1a).¹⁶ But the incidence ranged from 7.3% for families where the MIR had 910 hours or more of paid work to 49.8% for economic families where the MIR did not work for pay.

Table 1a Incidence of Low Income (%): MBM - Working-Age Families (MIR 18-64) by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work							
MIRs by paid work status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All MIRs 18-64	19.7	18.6	18.2	17.9	18.5	17.8	17.2
MIR full-time student	54.0	51.0	52.5	46.1	50.1	46.9	48.2
MIR 0 paid hours	56.6	56.0	53.8	51.2	51.7	50.5	49.8
MIR 1-909 paid hours	42.1	36.8	41.2	40.3	42.4	40.3	35.3
MIR 910+ paid hours	8.3	7.7	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.3

As can be seen from Tables 1a and 1b, the incidence of low income for families where the MIR had at least 910 hours of paid work (and for children in such families) was much lower than for the other groups.

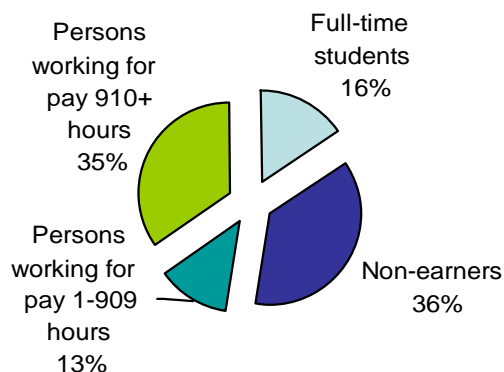
Table 1b Incidence of Low Income (%): MBM - Children <18 in Working-Age Families by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work by MIR							
Children <18 by MIR's paid work status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All MIRs 18-64	17.9	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.3
MIR full-time student	53.2	42.1	47.7	43.8	36.5	40.8	34.3
MIR 0 paid hours	72.6	79.9	74.0	73.3	78.6	69.9	69.7
MIR 1-909 paid hours	49.4	42.5	51.0	53.5	45.6	40.9	41.0
MIR 910+ paid hours	9.7	8.2	7.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	6.9

While the risk of low income for economic families where the MIR had 910 hours or more of paid work was much lower than for the other three economic family types, they accounted for a substantial share (35%) of all low-income working-age families¹⁷ (Figure 7). This was because they accounted for such an overwhelming majority (77%) of all working-age families (Figure 6).

¹⁶ These incidence numbers are higher than for all persons because families include unattached individuals who have a high incidence of low income but contain only one person.

¹⁷ This is the share of all working-age families whose hours of paid work were reported in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics for 2006. The same method was used to determine the share of low-income children in "working" families in the next paragraph. The numerical estimates assume that working-age, low-income families where the work status of the MIR was unknown were divided in the same proportions as those where the MIR's work status could be identified.

Figure 7
2006 (%) Distribution of Working-Age, Low Income Families by Work Status of MIR



A similar pattern held for children living in economic families where the MIR was 18 to -64. Even though the risk of low income in 2006 for children in economic families where the MIR had 910 hours or more of paid work was by far the lowest (Table 1b), there were 332,000 low-income children in such families, accounting for 44% of all low-income children in working-age families (Figure 8). This high share, despite the lower risk, is explained by the fact that a large majority (85.5%) of all children in working-age families had an MIR who worked 910 hours or more (Figure 9).

Figure 8
2006 (%) Distribution of Low Income Children in Working-Age Families by Work Status of MIR

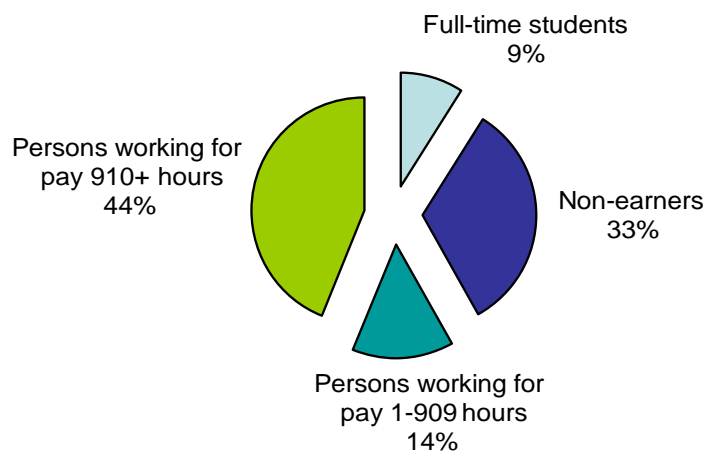
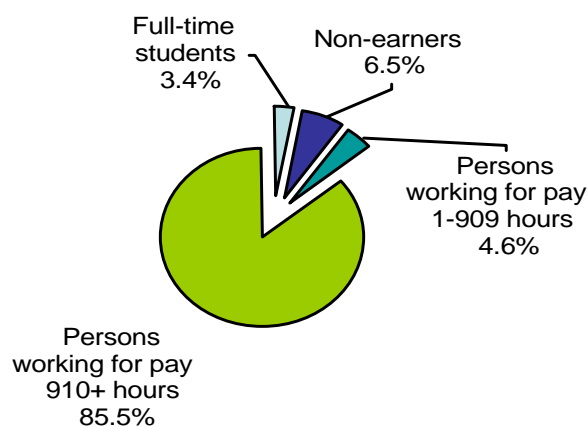


Figure 9
2006 (%) Distribution of Children in Working-Age Families
by Work Status of MIR



5.2 Depth

As Table 2a reveals, the depth of low income for low-income families where the MIR worked for pay 910 or more hours was also significantly lower than for some other groups: 31.5% in 2006 compared to 42.8% where the MIR was a full-time student and 38.9% where the MIR was a non-earner. As Table 2b, shows the same pattern prevailed (at much lower depths of low income) for children among the four groups.

Table 2a
Depth of Low Income (%) MBM - Working-Age Families
by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work by MIR

MIRs by paid work status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All MIRs 18-64	37.8	36.9	36.6	36.6	37.0	37.8	37.1
MIR full-time student	49.0	47.5	47.7	45.3	47.7	43.7	42.8
MIR 0 paid hours	39.0	36.7	37.4	38.2	37.4	38.3	38.9
MIR 1-909 paid hours	35.7	36.9	35.8	34.6	40.6	41.2	37.1
MIR 910+ paid hours	30.5	31.5	30.4	30.2	31.1	31.3	31.5

Table 2b
Depth of Low Income (%) MBM - Children in Working-Age Families
by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work by MIR

Children <18 by MIR's paid work status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All MIRs 18-64	25.9	27.1	25.6	26.2	27.4	27.7	24.6
MIR full-time student	24.8	28.4	25.2	30.7	36.9	26.9	28.3
MIR 0 paid hours	29.2	32.6	31.3	30.4	31.1	30.4	27.6
MIR 1-909 paid hours	29.5	30.2	26.5	28.3	30.6	33.0	26.6
MIR 910+ paid hours	22.4	23.4	20.7	21.3	22.8	22.3	21.6

5.3 Persistence

Adults and children in low-income, working-age families where the MIR had at least 910 hours of paid work in 2002 (the working poor) were also less likely to experience persistent low income¹⁸ over the 2002 to 2006 period than those where the MIR had no hours of paid work in 2002. Note from Table 3a that only 27.0% (4.1/15.2) of those, in the former group, who experienced low income at least one year during this period also experienced persistent low income, compared to 67.3% (43.4/64.5) of those who had 0 paid hours of work in 2002. There was a similar contrast for children living in these families (Table 3b).

The incidence of persistent low income over the period from 2002 to 2006 was not significantly different statistically for those families where the MIR was a full-time student in 2002 or worked for pay between 1-909 hours in that year (Table 3a). This was also true for children living in these families. The differences between the other groups were statistically significant.

Table 3a Incidence of Persistent Low Income (%) 2002-2006: MBM MIRs in 2002 by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work			
MIRs by work status	Low income at least 1 year	Low income all years	Persistent low income
All MIRs 18-60	24.5	4.6	9.7
MIR full-time student	53.9	4.9	19.4
MIR 0 paid hours	64.5	27.8	43.4
MIR 1-909 paid hours	54.0	10.3	24.9
MIR 910+ paid hours	15.2	1.6	4.1

Table 3b Incidence of Persistent Low Income (%) 2002-2006: MBM Children <14 in 2002 by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work by MIR in 2002			
Children <14 in 2002 by MIRs' paid work status	Low income at least 1 year	Low income all years	Persistent low income
All MIRs 18-60	25.0	4.2	10.5
MIR full-time student	49.1	7.1	23.6
MIR 0 paid hours	85.2	31.8	60.8
MIR 1-909 paid hours	69.2	9.6	32.1
MIR 910+ paid hours	17.4	1.8	5.1

¹⁸ When doing longitudinal analysis, it is necessary to fix the status of the group being analyzed at the beginning of the period and then follow them for the remainder of the period, even though their status may change in the later years of the period. For example, when we follow what happened to persons who worked for pay 910 hours or more in 2000 and were the MIR in a specific economic family in that year, it must be kept in mind that in subsequent years they may work for pay for less than 910 hours or may cease to be the MIR in their economic family.

6. High-Risk Groups

The previous section identified the importance of a family's MIR recording significant annual hours of paid work to reduce the risk of experiencing both annual and persistent low income. In this section, we examine a number of other socio-demographic groups identified by research as being particularly likely to experience persistent low income.¹⁹

These groups, designated as “high-risk” groups, are lone parents with at least one child under age 18; unattached individuals aged 45-64; persons with work-limiting physical or mental disabilities; recent immigrants (those who came to Canada within the past 10 years); and Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve.²⁰ An economic family where the MIR is a member of any of these groups is said to be a high-risk family.²¹

6.1 Incidence

In 2006, the incidence of low income, using the MBM, for all working-age economic families was 17.2%. However, as Table 4a shows, for families whose MIR belonged to at least one of the high-risk groups, the incidence of low income averaged 28.4%. This was almost three times higher than the 10.1% rate for economic families where the MIR was not a member of a high-risk group. In families where the MIR belonged to more than one high-risk group (for example, an unattached individual 45 to 64 with work-limiting disabilities), the incidence of low income was much higher (45.0%). If they belonged to only one high-risk group, the incidence was slightly lower (23.0%) (data not shown in table).

Table 4a Incidence of Low Income (%): MBM - Working-Age Families by High-Risk Group Status of MIR							
MIR by risk group status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All MIRs 18-64	19.7	18.6	18.2	17.9	18.5	17.8	17.2
Lone parents	38.6	37.4	41.0	38.9	38.6	32.1	30.7
Unattached 45-64	42.2	39.1	35.4	33.3	35.5	35.2	33.8
Work-limited disabled	42.5	42.0	37.0	35.1	37.8	35.0	32.8
Recent immigrants	30.9	30.6	30.8	30.3	32.4	28.0	24.2
Aboriginal Canadians off-reserve	31.5	30.4	27.6	28.9	27.8	27.4	28.6
High-risk group member	35.9	34.5	32.3	30.6	32.3	29.7	28.4
Not high-risk group member	11.8	11.3	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.2	10.1

¹⁹ See Michael Hatfield, “Vulnerability to Persistent Low Income” in *Horizons*, Volume 7, Number 2 (December 2004) pp. 19-26.

²⁰ Aboriginal Canadians living on-reserve are even more likely than those living off-reserve to experience low income in any given year or over a period of years. However, low-income thresholds are not calculated for reserves, nor are reserves included in the sample frame of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

²¹ Recall that families include unattached individuals as well as families of two persons or more.

Table 4b
Incidence of Low Income (%): MBM - Children in Working-Age Families
by High-Risk Group Status of MIR

Children <18 by risk group status of MIR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All children (in families where MIR is 18-64)	17.9	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.3
Lone parents	42.1	39.4	44.6	42.7	42.7	36.6	33.6
Work-limited disabled	33.5	32.6	28.5	28.4	29.1	24.2	25.9
Recent immigrants	41.7	39.6	31.2	30.6	33.4	28.8	28.3
Aboriginal Canadians off-reserve	32.6	29.8	31.0	30.3	30.3	29.3	30.8
High-risk group member	36.4	34.7	33.0	32.8	33.1	28.6	27.7
Not high-risk group member	9.8	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	7.1

Between 2000 and 2006, for families where the MIR was a member of at least one high-risk group, the incidence of low income fell from 35.9% to 28.4%.

There was a statistically significant decline in the incidence of low income over this period for three of the five high-risk groups. The exceptions were Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve and recent immigrants. The higher risk of experiencing low income in the high-risk groups is reflected by their disproportionate share of persons living in low income. In 2006, 38.0% of *all working-age families* had as their MIR a member of a high-risk group. But 63.3% of *low-income working age families* had as their MIR a member of a high-risk group. Similarly, 36.4% of *all children under age 18* were in families where the MIR was a member of a high-risk group. But a full 69.1% of *low-income children* were in such families (data not shown in table).

6.2 Depth

While there was a slightly greater depth of low income for families headed by non-high-risk group members than high-risk group members and between children in these families (Tables 5a and 5b), these differences were not statistically significant. Among the five high-risk groups, the depth of low income was smallest for families where the MIR was a lone parent and largest for families where the MIR was an unattached individual aged 45 to 64. There was no statistically significant difference in the depth of low income for children by high-risk group status.

Table 5a
Depth of Low Income (%) MBM - MIRs 18-64 by High-Risk Group

MIRs 18-64 by risk group status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All MIRs 18-64	37.8	36.9	36.6	36.6	37.0	37.8	37.1
Lone parents	27.4	27.9	27.6	29.5	27.9	28.5	26.8
Unattached 45-64	42.8	38.4	36.6	37.0	39.4	38.8	41.2
Work-limited disabled	35.7	32.8	32.9	34.1	35.9	33.7	34.9
Recent immigrants	32.0	34.1	39.8	30.2	30.5	35.9	32.4
Aboriginal Canadians off-reserve	34.7	34.9	36.4	38.8	38.0	36.4	33.9
High-risk group member	35.7	34.1	34.4	34.3	35.3	35.3	35.8
Not high-risk group member	39.3	40.5	39.5	38.0	39.8	41.1	39.1

Table 5b Depth of Low Income (%) MBM Children in Families where MIR is 18-64 by High-Risk Group							
Children <18 by risk group status of MIR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All children <18 – MIR 18-64	25.9	27.1	25.6	26.2	27.4	27.7	24.6
Lone parents	26.0	27.8	27.7	29.3	27.9	28.1	26.8
Work-limited disabled	27.1	27.2	25.0	28.0	26.5	25.6	24.2
Recent immigrants	27.2	31.1	28.1	24.0	25.2	23.7	20.8
Aboriginal Canadians off-reserve	25.2	28.7	27.1	34.3	34.3	29.3	26.8
High-risk group member	26.7	28.4	26.9	28.0	27.6	26.6	24.5
Not high-risk group member	24.7	27.7	24.4	24.0	28.1	27.0	26.4

6.3 Persistence

As Table 6a shows, over the period from 2002 to 2006, the incidence of persistent low income for MIRs 18 to 60 years of age was 9.7%. If they were not a member of a high-risk group in 2002, the incidence of persistent low income was only 4.6%. However, it was 20.1% (4.4 times higher) if they were a member of at least one high-risk group. The ratio was only 2.8 times higher for the incidence of annual low income in 2006 for MIRs in high-risk groups as opposed to those not in high-risk groups (Table 4a). Thus, the MIRs in high-risk groups were even more likely to experience persistent low income than they were to experience low income in the year 2006, compared to MIRs who were not members of a high-risk group. The incidence of persistent low income over the 2002 to 2006 period among the high-risk groups ranged from 17.4% for Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve to 26.3% for persons with work-limiting disabilities.

Table 6a Incidence of Persistent Low Income (%) 2002-2006: MBM - MIRs in 2002 by High-Risk Group Status			
MIRs by risk group status in 2002	Low income at least 1 year	Low income every year	Persistent low income
All MIRs 18-60	24.5	4.6	9.7
Lone parents	53.2	11.5	25.9
Unattached 45-60	38.7	13.5	20.9
Work-limited disabled	51.0	14.6	26.3
Recent immigrants	48.2	7.7	20.0
Aboriginal Canadians off-reserve	39.2	8.3	17.4
High-risk group member	42.3	10.1	20.1
Not high-risk group member	15.4	2.0	4.6

As revealed in Table 6b, depending on the risk group status of their MIR in that year, similar patterns held over the period from 2002 to 2006 for children under age 14 in 2002. Children living in lone-parent families or with a MIR who was an off-reserve Aboriginal Canadian were those most likely to experience persistent low income.

Table 6b Incidence of Persistent Low Income (%) 2002-2006: MBM - Children <14 in 2002 by MIR's High-Risk Group Status			
Children <14 in 2002 by MIR's risk group status	Low income at least one year	Low income every year	Persistent low income
All children <14 – MIR 18-62	25.0	4.2	10.5
Lone parents	58.8	15.5	32.6
Work-limited disabled	48.8	5.3	16.5
Recent immigrants	47.9	9.0	20.4
Aboriginals off-reserve	44.3	14.2	30.4
High-risk group member	46.7	9.5	21.8
Not high-risk group member	14.9	1.8	5.2

7. Conclusion

- This report provides data on low income using the MBM over the seven-year period of 2000 to 2006. This has enabled both time series analysis and a comparison of low income persistence over the periods 2000 to 2004 and 2002 to 2006.
- One of the key features distinguishing the MBM from Statistics Canada's measures of low income (the Low Income Cut-offs and the Low Income Measure) is its greater sensitivity to geographical differences in the cost of living. The MBM is based on the cost of a specified basket of goods and services in 48 geographical areas within the 10 Canadian provinces. The cost of the standard of living represented by the basket can vary between geographical areas in any given year, and changes in the cost of the basket over time can also vary between these geographical areas.
- Another important distinction between the MBM and the other low-income measures is that the cost of the basket is compared to the disposable income available to purchase the goods and services in the basket. This requires deducting a number of items in addition to income taxes from a family's gross income before comparing it to the cost of the basket (for example, payroll taxes, out-of-pocket spending on child care and non-insured but medically recommended health care costs such as vision and dental care, prescription drugs, and aids for persons with disabilities).
- The report also provides data and analysis on two groups of working-age MIRs: those commonly referred to as the "working poor" and five socio-economic groups at disproportionate risk of experiencing annual and persistent low income. These high-risk groups include: lone parents, unattached individuals aged 45 to 64, the work-limited disabled, recent immigrants, and Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve.

Results

The General Population

- The overall incidence of low income declined between 2000 and 2006 as measured by both the MBM and the LICOs-IAT.
- The MBM measured a higher incidence of low income for children under age 18 than the LICOs-IAT. This is mainly because the MBM accounts for childcare costs while the LICOs-IAT does not.
- The depth of low income was considerably less for the low-income elderly and children than for the working-age population. This reflects greater generosity of government transfer programs to these two groups.
- For persons aged 18 to 60, 22.2% experienced low income for at least one year between 2002 and 2006; 7.5% experienced persistent low income during this period.

Working Poor

- While the risk of low income for economic families where the main income recipient (MIR) had 910 hours or more of paid work was much lower (7.3%) than for the other economic family types, they accounted for a substantial share (35%) of all low-income working-age families.
- For low-income families where the MIR worked for 910 hours or more, the depth of low income and the likelihood of experiencing persistent low income were lower than for the other economic family types.

High-Risk Groups

- The 2006 incidence of low income for families whose MIR belonged to a high-risk group averaged 28.4%. This was almost three times as high as for economic families whose MIR did not belong to a high-risk group (10.1%).
- There was a statistically significant decline in the incidence of low income from 2000 to 2006 for all high-risk groups except for Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve and recent immigrants.
- The incidence of persistent low income, from 2002 to 2006, for families whose MIR was a member of a high-risk group was 20.1% (over four times higher than the 4.6% rate for families whose MIR was not a member of a high-risk group).

8. Introduction to Tables 7-10

Incidence of Low-Income Statistics²²

The incidence of low income for individuals is the percentage of individuals living in families whose disposable income falls below the relevant low-income threshold. The income of the whole family (using the appropriate income definition) is compared to the relevant threshold for the family. If it is below the threshold, the family and each of its members are considered to be in low income.

Depth of Low-Income Statistics

The depth of low income in Tables 9-10j is the decimal fraction by which the income (using the appropriate low-income definition) of persons in low-income families falls short of the relevant low-income threshold. For example, a family whose MBM threshold was \$25,000 with a disposable income of \$20,000 would have a depth of low income of \$5,000/\$25,000 or 0.20 or 20%.

The depth of low income is expressed as a decimal fraction of the threshold rather than as a dollar amount to ensure comparability among families of different sizes and configurations.²³ For example, an unattached person with an MBM threshold of \$12,000 and a disposable income of \$7,000 would have more difficulty purchasing the goods and services in the Market Basket than a two-adult, two-child family with an MBM threshold of \$25,000 and a disposable income of \$20,000. In both cases the income gap is \$5,000. But in the first case, the depth of low income is 0.417 or 41.7%, while in the second it is 0.20 or 20%.

Definition of Terms

Economic family: An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, a common-law union, or adoption.

Unattached individual: An unattached individual is a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.

In this report, the term family refers to both economic families and to unattached individuals.

Elderly family: a family where the main income recipient is aged 65 or over.

²² Where the sample size in the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) was too small to make a reliable estimate for a specific group either nationally or within a province, the letter F appears in the tables.

²³ There are a small number of cases in the SLID where an economic family reports a negative post-income tax income mainly because of business losses by unincorporated self-employed individuals. In such cases, the depth of low income is calculated after adjusting the family's income to zero, producing a depth of low income of 100% for such families.

Non-elderly family: a family where the main income recipient is under age 65.

Working-age family: a family where the main income recipient is aged 18-64.

Married couples/spouses: married couples (including legally married, common-law, and same-sex relationships) where one of the spouses is the major income earner.

Children: a child or children (by birth, adoption, step or foster) of the main income recipient under age 18.

Lone-parent family: a family including at least one child as defined above where only one parent is present. The rare lone-parent families where the parent is 65 years of age or older are included under elderly families.

Relative: a person related to the main income recipient by blood, marriage, adoption, or a common-law relationship.

Other relative: a person in the economic family who is neither the main income recipient nor his/her spouse or a child under age 18.

Table 7
Incidence of Low Income: Canada, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	14.6	13.5	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.4	11.9	10.5
Under 18 years of age	18.1	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.4	15.1	14.4	11.4
18-64	15.0	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.2	12.8	11.2
65 and over	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	5.4
Males	13.7	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.2	11.6	10.1
Under 18 years of age	17.8	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.7	15.6	14.2	11.4
18 to 64	13.7	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.2	10.9
65 and over	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.4
Females	15.4	14.1	14.0	13.5	13.5	12.6	12.2	10.9
Under 18 years of age	18.3	16.4	15.6	15.4	16.1	14.7	14.6	11.4
18 to 64	16.3	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	13.7	13.3	11.6
65 and over	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	7.0
All families	17.6	16.7	16.3	15.9	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.6
Economic families 2+	11.8	10.7	11.1	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	7.0
Elderly families	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.3
Elderly married couples	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	F
Other elderly families	12.0	8.4	10.5	8.3	7.7	6.0	8.0	6.1
Non-elderly families	13.0	11.8	12.2	11.7	11.5	10.8	10.2	7.9
Married couples	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.4	5.7
Two-parent families with children	11.5	10.2	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.1	6.6
Married couples with other relatives	5.7	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.4
Lone-parent families	38.7	37.4	41.0	38.9	38.6	32.2	30.7	24.3
Male lone-parent families	19.9	18.5	22.5	20.4	21.0	17.6	12.2	F
Female lone-parent families	42.5	41.4	45.3	43.1	42.6	35.4	34.9	28.2
Other non-elderly families	13.0	9.8	12.1	13.3	12.3	12.5	12.1	10.6
Unattached individuals	29.4	28.7	26.8	26.6	27.3	27.1	25.9	29.2
Male	28.3	28.2	26.5	26.7	28.1	28.5	27.0	28.8
Female	30.4	29.2	27.0	26.4	26.6	25.7	24.7	29.6
All Elderly	11.5	11.4	10.5	8.8	7.0	7.7	6.0	15.5
Elderly Male	13.2	13.3	11.9	9.9	9.0	7.6	7.0	14.0
Elderly Female	10.9	10.6	9.9	8.4	6.3	7.8	5.7	16.1
All Non-Elderly	35.8	34.8	32.7	32.8	34.2	33.4	32.4	33.7
Non-Elderly Male	30.9	30.7	29.0	29.5	31.1	31.7	30.2	31.2
Non-Elderly Female	42.4	40.4	37.8	37.2	38.6	35.9	35.4	37.1

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8a
Incidence of Low Income: Newfoundland and Labrador, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	24.7	21	22.2	18.5	19.5	16.9	15.4	7.6
Under 18 years of age	33	26.2	31.5	24	26.2	23.6	20.8	9.3
18-64	23.1	20.5	21.3	18.4	19.3	16.5	15.1	8.2
65 and over	17.7	14.8	10.5	9.9	9.7	8.8	8.5	F
Males	24.2	21.5	22.3	17.7	18.6	16.4	14	7.7
Under 18 years of age	36.3	30.2	34.1	20	26.1	24.3	21.8	12.7
18 to 64	21.9	20.2	20.7	18.1	18	15.7	13.3	7.4
65 and over	12.6	11.7	F	10.4	9	F	F	F
Females	25.1	20.6	22.1	19.3	20.4	17.5	16.7	7.6
Under 18 years of age	29.6	22	28.9	28	26.4	22.8	19.8	5.5
18 to 64	24.3	20.8	22	18.6	20.6	17.3	16.9	9
65 and over	21.8	17.3	12.4	9.5	10.3	11	11.9	F
All families	27.8	24.5	25.0	22.4	22.8	19.9	19.0	11.7
Economic families 2+	21.3	18.1	17.9	15.1	15.6	14.1	12.6	4.9
Elderly families	14.9	15.9	8.6	9.5	7.1	7.2	8.2	F
Elderly married couples	9.8	10.6	6.3	5.4	F	F	5.3	F
Other elderly families	28.7	29.7	14.5	19.6	F	F	15.9	F
Non-elderly families	22.4	18.5	19.5	16.1	17.0	15.5	13.5	F
Married couples	17.6	15.0	15.1	12.4	14.2	12.3	8.1	3.7
Two-parent families with children	21.6	18.7	21.8	13.6	16.0	12.7	10.0	3.4
Married couples with other relatives	10.1	9.0	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.5	5.7	F
Lone-parent families	61.6	46.8	50.7	54.5	51.7	52.6	51.8	26.8
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	39.4	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	54.9	F	F
Other non-elderly families	25.3	19.1	13.7	13.8	16.7	7.5	9.5	F
Unattached individuals	49.8	45.7	48.1	45.7	45.1	37.4	38.0	31.8
Male	45.1	44.6	45.8	46.1	42.8	35.6	32.8	32.0
Female	54.5	46.7	50.0	45.3	47.5	39.1	42.6	31.7
All Elderly	47.7	33.5	26.9	26.3	24.5	23.1	19.7	7.7
Elderly Male	27.7	F	F	25.1	24.2	20.5	F	F
Elderly Female	54.4	F	F	27.0	24.6	24.0	F	F
All Non-Elderly	50.8	51.4	56.0	54.2	53.6	43.8	45.7	42.0
Non-Elderly Male	48.3	F	F	51.8	46.9	38.6	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	54.7	F	F	57.4	62.9	51.8	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8b
Incidence of Low Income: Prince Edward Island, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	17.4	17.5	14.6	13.8	13	12.9	12.2	5.4
Under 18 years of age	20.9	20.6	17.3	17.1	15.6	14.7	15.3	F
18-64	17.2	17.4	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.5	11.7	6
65 and over	11.8	11.8	13.4	12.7	12.8	11.5	9.8	F
Males	16.3	15.7	14	13.7	11.9	12.1	10	4.8
Under 18 years of age	22	19	19.5	19.5	16	14.2	11.1	F
18 to 64	16.1	16	12	11.7	11.1	11.7	10.2	5.4
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females	18.4	19.1	15.2	13.9	14.1	13.6	14.4	6
Under 18 years of age	19.9	22.3	14.9	14.5	15.1	15.4	19.8	F
18 to 64	18.2	18.8	15.6	13.9	13.2	13.3	13.2	6.6
65 and over	16.9	F	F	F	16.8	F	F	F
All families	21.0	21.2	18.1	17.8	16.5	17.2	16.4	9.6
Economic families 2+	14.5	14.8	11.7	10.5	9.1	8.7	8.6	2.9
Elderly families	10.0	9.9	11.9	14.6	9.3	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	15.4	15.8	11.6	9.7	9.0	F	F	F
Married couples	14.4	13.3	7.6	6.5	F	5.0	5.5	4.1
Two-parent families with children	15.3	14.2	12.0	9.8	9.7	7.2	5.4	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	46.5	47.2	32.4	38.0	34.4	40.3	39.7	13.3
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	12.6	F
Unattached individuals	37.5	37.4	34.5	36.3	35.4	38.8	36.4	26.5
Male	30.7	35.1	33.5	37.6	33.0	46.8	36.9	25.2
Female	43.7	39.4	35.2	35.3	37.3	33.0	35.9	27.5
All Elderly	27.4	27.2	28.9	22.3	27.8	33.8	27.8	13.0
Elderly Male	F	F	35.4	19.0	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	F	F	26.6	23.4	F	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	42.1	42.1	37.7	44.0	39.6	40.9	40.7	33.2
Non-Elderly Male	F	F	32.9	42.0	F	F	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	F	F	42.6	46.4	F	F	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8c
Incidence of Low Income: Nova Scotia, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	18.6	18.3	17.3	17.5	15.4	14.8	13.2	8.4
Under 18 years of age	23.2	25.3	26	25.4	22.3	20.3	16.5	8.8
18-64	18	17.4	16.2	16.8	14.8	14.7	13.8	9.5
65 and over	13.6	10.9	9.3	8.6	7.4	7.4	6.3	F
Males	17.4	17.5	17	16.7	14.6	13.3	11.3	7.3
Under 18 years of age	24.3	25.4	25.7	25.1	21.4	18.3	14.9	8
18 to 64	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.2	14	13.4	11.6	8.2
65 and over	9.6	8.1	8.4	9.2	F	F	F	F
Females	19.7	19	17.6	18.2	16	16.3	15.1	9.4
Under 18 years of age	22.1	25.2	26.3	25.6	23.3	22.4	18.1	9.6
18 to 64	19.6	18.4	16.7	18.3	15.7	16	15.9	10.6
65 and over	16.6	13	9.9	8.2	8.5	9.9	8	F
All families	22.2	21.7	20.2	19.8	18.9	18.7	17.5	12.9
Economic families 2+	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.7	11.4	10.2	8.9	4.5
Elderly families	11.5	8.6	8.3	8.4	5.2	6.2	5.4	F
Elderly married couples	5.2	6.0	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.1	2.9	F
Other elderly families	27.3	15.7	20.0	18.9	12.0	14.0	13.0	F
Non-elderly families	15.7	15.7	15.6	16.0	12.7	11.0	9.6	F
Married couples	13.6	12.9	8.3	10.6	7.1	6.4	7.7	4.1
Two-parent families with children	15.1	15.2	13.5	15.4	13.5	11.0	8.8	3.2
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	3.6	1.8	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	46.4	52.4	59.5	47.3	40.6	38.9	33.4	22.0
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	18.7	12.2	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	37.8	37.0	32.2	30.2	34.0	35.4	34.2	29.4
Male	33.7	36.3	35.0	30.0	35.8	36.7	32.8	29.9
Female	40.9	37.5	29.8	30.4	32.3	34.4	35.2	29.0
All Elderly	26.4	23.2	19.2	16.4	17.0	16.8	14.6	7.0
Elderly Male	14.1	14.3	21.2	20.2	20.1	11.8	9.2	F
Elderly Female	30.8	26.1	18.4	14.8	15.7	18.4	16.4	F
All Non-Elderly	43.0	43.3	38.1	36.0	40.6	42.7	41.8	38.1
Non-Elderly Male	38.4	40.9	37.9	32.1	38.9	41.5	37.4	F
Non-Elderly Female	47.5	46.0	38.3	41.1	42.7	43.9	46.2	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8d
Incidence of Low Income: New Brunswick, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	16.2	15.3	16.6	16.5	15.7	16.6	15.9	9.2
Under 18 years of age	20.7	17.5	20.6	21.8	19.7	22.2	22.4	11.5
18-64	15.8	15.6	16.8	16.2	15.7	16.7	16.1	9.9
65 and over	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.9	9	7.5	6	2.5
Males	15.7	14.2	16.1	15.9	14.9	15.9	15.2	8.8
Under 18 years of age	22.5	17.8	21.9	24.2	19.2	23.5	23	13.5
18 to 64	15	14.5	15.8	14.7	14.9	15.3	15.2	8.9
65 and over	F	F	6.6	7.2	7.1	6	F	F
Females	16.8	16.3	17.1	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.6	9.6
Under 18 years of age	18.9	17.2	19.1	19.2	20.3	20.7	21.7	9.4
18 to 64	16.7	16.8	17.7	17.6	16.6	18.1	16.9	10.8
65 and over	14.1	12.8	11.7	12	10.5	8.7	9.3	F
All families	20.6	20.3	20.7	19.4	19.0	20.8	19.0	12.7
Economic families 2+	13.0	13.3	14.0	14.2	13.3	13.4	12.8	6.4
Elderly families	4.4	4.4	3.0	4.5	5.3	5.6	2.6	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	4.6	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	9.3	F	F
Non-elderly families	14.5	14.8	15.8	15.9	14.8	14.9	14.7	F
Married couples	9.9	11.7	14.3	12.3	10.7	12.4	12.1	6.9
Two-parent families with children	14.0	9.9	11.5	13.4	11.9	12.6	12.2	5.4
Married couples with other relatives	F	5.4	4.5	7.5	F	F	4.2	F
Lone-parent families	50.3	56.2	54.9	55.6	50.4	48.8	46.4	27.4
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	19.3	21.7	14.6	F	F	14.9	F
Unattached individuals	39.4	37.7	37.0	31.7	32.5	38.7	33.9	28.0
Male	38.8	38.4	38.0	30.5	32.9	38.4	32.0	26.6
Female	40.0	37.0	36.0	32.8	32.0	39.1	35.6	29.4
All Elderly	27.8	23.9	25.0	22.4	20.7	20.1	19.0	8.7
Elderly Male	22.8	15.4	22.8	19.6	21.8	20.1	F	F
Elderly Female	29.2	26.3	25.8	23.5	20.3	20.1	F	F
All Non-Elderly	45.2	44.6	43.5	36.9	38.3	45.6	39.9	35.8
Non-Elderly Male	41.7	42.5	41.8	33.5	35.4	41.3	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	50.7	48.0	46.2	41.9	42.3	51.2	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8e
Incidence of Low Income: Québec, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	12.7	12.1	10.9	9.9	8.9	9.7	9.8	11.6
Under 18 years of age	15.8	14.5	11.4	9.6	8.3	8.6	9.4	9.9
18-64	13.7	13.1	12.2	11.4	10.4	11.6	11.6	12.6
65 and over	1.9	2.6	3.3	2	1.6	1.7	1.5	9.5
Males	11.6	11.2	10.1	9.6	9	9.6	9.9	11
Under 18 years of age	15.2	13.9	12.2	10.3	9.1	8.7	9.3	10.4
18 to 64	12	11.6	10.4	10.8	10.1	11.2	11.4	12
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	6.4
Females	13.7	13	11.7	10.1	8.7	9.8	9.8	12.2
Under 18 years of age	16.3	15.1	10.6	8.8	7.4	8.4	9.6	9.2
18 to 64	15.4	14.5	13.9	12.1	10.7	12	11.8	13.2
65 and over	F	F	3.2	F	F	F	F	11.9
All families	15.8	15.4	13.9	13.0	12.4	13.6	13.2	17.0
Economic families 2+	10.1	9.1	9.0	7.7	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.1
Elderly families	1.9	1.6	4.5	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.7
Elderly married couples	1.0	1.4	1.7	F	F	1.4	F	F
Other elderly families	5.0	2.1	12.4	F	F	6.3	F	F
Non-elderly families	11.5	10.4	9.8	8.6	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.9
Married couples	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.3	6.3	7.3	7.0	6.4
Two-parent families with children	8.5	8.8	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.7	5.7
Married couples with other relatives	3.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.7	4.1	F	1.0
Lone-parent families	37.9	30.8	32.1	26.6	22.7	21.6	21.6	21.2
Male lone-parent families	22.0	11.9	15.0	11.3	8.7	9.4	8.3	5.1
Female lone-parent families	41.6	35.3	37.0	30.5	27.0	25.4	25.9	26.5
Other non-elderly families	10.9	8.0	10.2	12.1	5.8	8.5	F	14.1
Unattached individuals	26.1	26.7	22.4	22.3	22.8	25.0	23.2	33.1
Male	25.7	25.9	21.5	23.5	25.4	27.5	26.7	32.3
Female	26.6	27.4	23.3	21.2	20.1	22.5	20.0	33.8
All Elderly	2.9	6.0	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	25.1
Elderly Male	4.3	8.1	4.2	2.3	3.8	F	6.6	23.2
Elderly Female	2.4	5.2	3.0	3.0	1.7	F	1.0	25.9
All Non-Elderly	33.6	33.3	29.0	28.8	29.7	32.6	30.5	35.8
Non-Elderly Male	28.7	28.7	24.4	26.8	28.9	F	30.2	33.9
Non-Elderly Female	39.7	39.2	34.6	31.4	30.7	F	30.8	38.3

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8f
Incidence of Low Income: Ontario, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	12.5	11.6	12.4	12.3	13.1	12.4	12.3	10.3
Under 18 years of age	15.8	14.4	15.2	15.3	16.9	16.2	15.4	11.9
18-64	12.7	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.8	13	13.1	11
65 and over	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	4
Males	11.6	11.1	12	12	12.7	12.4	11.8	10
Under 18 years of age	14.7	14.3	15.8	15.9	16.9	16.3	14.8	11.3
18 to 64	11.7	11	12	12.1	13	12.7	12.4	10.8
65 and over	3.6	4.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8
Females	13.4	12	12.8	12.7	13.5	12.4	12.8	10.6
Under 18 years of age	16.9	14.5	14.4	14.7	16.9	16.1	16	12.5
18 to 64	13.7	12.6	13.8	13.7	14.6	13.3	13.7	11.1
65 and over	5.7	4.9	5	4	2.5	2.7	3.6	4.9
All families	15.4	14.5	14.9	14.8	16.0	15.4	15.1	14.0
Economic families 2+	9.9	9.2	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.5	10.2	7.7
Elderly families	4.1	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.7
Elderly married couples	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.0
Other elderly families	12.3	4.5	3.8	6.6	5.5	3.3	10.1	8.1
Non-elderly families	10.9	10.2	11.4	11.3	12.2	12.0	11.2	8.6
Married couples	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.7	8.9	10.8	7.7	6.7
Two-parent families with children	10.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.9	10.0	10.9	7.7
Married couples with other relatives	5.4	7.3	9.0	8.5	5.9	1.9	3.2	1.7
Lone-parent families	33.3	34.2	41.6	40.6	43.2	36.6	31.9	25.3
Male lone-parent families	14.2	15.5	22.0	22.8	31.0	23.7	9.3	5.5
Female lone-parent families	37.0	37.8	45.6	43.9	45.5	39.1	36.5	29.3
Other non-elderly families	10.5	6.9	12.6	12.7	11.7	13.9	13.3	10.9
Unattached individuals	27.9	26.6	25.7	25.5	27.9	26.3	25.9	27.9
Male	27.4	26.8	25.6	26.0	29.0	28.5	26.4	28.7
Female	28.3	26.4	25.8	25.1	26.8	24.0	25.4	27.2
All Elderly	10.5	10.7	9.7	7.8	4.1	6.2	4.3	11.1
Elderly Male	13.0	14.7	12.1	9.5	5.6	9.0	6.4	12.5
Elderly Female	9.6	9.2	8.8	7.2	3.5	5.2	3.5	10.6
All Non-Elderly	34.4	32.3	31.8	32.0	36.1	32.9	33.0	33.5
Non-Elderly Male	29.9	28.9	28.1	29.0	32.9	31.5	29.6	31.3
Non-Elderly Female	40.1	36.9	36.9	35.9	40.5	34.8	37.7	36.5

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8g
Incidence of Low Income: Manitoba, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	13.3	12.1	13.4	12.2	11.8	13	10.8	11.4
Under 18 years of age	19.9	19.6	20.8	18.1	15.5	17.2	11.9	12.7
18-64	12.9	11	12.6	11.8	12	13.4	12.2	12
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	6.4
Males	13.5	11.6	13.4	12	11.4	13.3	10.5	10.6
Under 18 years of age	22.1	20.5	23.8	20.3	16	17.6	12.1	12.4
18 to 64	11.9	9.7	11	10.5	10.9	13.4	11.6	11.3
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females	13.1	12.5	13.4	12.4	12.1	12.8	11.1	12.2
Under 18 years of age	17.6	18.7	17.7	15.7	15	16.8	11.7	13
18 to 64	14	12.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	13.4	12.8	12.7
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	9
All families	14.4	13.2	14.2	13.4	14.1	15.1	13.4	14.3
Economic families 2+	10.8	9.3	10.4	9.6	9.3	9.9	8.3	7.9
Elderly families	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	2.8	3.9
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	12.3	10.4	11.6	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.3	8.6
Married couples	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	8.6	7.4	8.2	6.8
Two-parent families with children	10.3	8.0	11.9	10.3	8.8	9.7	7.9	8.4
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	42.0	42.3	38.0	34.7	30.8	32.8	25.3	20.3
Male lone-parent families	32.1	37.5	21.1	F	F	23.2	20.4	17.7
Female lone-parent families	43.8	43.3	41.2	F	F	34.9	26.3	20.9
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	21.3	21.0	21.5	20.8	23.0	24.9	23.0	26.3
Male	23.4	21.8	22.3	18.4	22.6	28.5	22.6	22.2
Female	19.2	20.1	20.7	23.1	23.4	21.5	23.4	30.4
All Elderly	5.5	5.3	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.7	4.1	14.1
Elderly Male	6.6	F	F	F	10.2	5.8	F	8.2
Elderly Female	5.0	F	F	F	3.8	4.3	F	16.7
All Non-Elderly	29.7	29.0	28.9	27.7	29.9	33.8	31.5	31.8
Non-Elderly Male	27.4	F	F	F	24.8	33.1	F	25.5
Non-Elderly Female	33.4	F	F	F	37.4	34.7	F	40.9

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8h
Incidence of Low Income: Saskatchewan, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	15.8	13.9	13	13.4	14.3	13.7	13.5	10.5
Under 18 years of age	21.4	19.2	18.6	19	19.9	19.7	19.9	14.6
18-64	16.2	14.4	13	13.8	14.6	13.6	13.4	10.9
65 and over	3.9	2.7	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.2	3.4	2.3
Males	15.4	13.1	13	13.6	14	13.4	13.2	10.3
Under 18 years of age	20.6	18.4	19.5	18.4	19.4	18.8	20.4	15.1
18 to 64	15.8	13.3	12	13.9	14	13.1	12.7	10.3
65 and over	F	F	4.9	F	F	5	F	F
Females	16.1	14.7	13.1	13.1	14.6	13.9	13.7	10.7
Under 18 years of age	22.2	20	17.7	19.7	20.4	20.7	19.4	14.1
18 to 64	16.7	15.4	14	13.7	15.2	14.2	14.2	11.4
65 and over	4.5	3.7	F	F	3.7	3.5	3.9	F
All families	18.1	16.0	14.7	15.2	17.1	15.5	15.4	13.0
Economic families 2+	13.4	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.0	9.9	7.0
Elderly families	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.9	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	15.5	12.9	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	F
Married couples	12.2	7.7	9.3	7.9	7.5	9.2	6.2	4.6
Two-parent families with children	11.7	11.0	6.9	10.2	9.3	8.8	9.3	6.3
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	48.9	39.0	47.9	39.7	51.2	41.5	37.3	31.1
Male lone-parent families	F	25.8	F	20.7	35.6	24.2	33.7	33.7
Female lone-parent families	F	41.2	F	43.4	54.1	44.2	38.0	30.5
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	6.2
Unattached individuals	27.6	25.8	23.0	24.0	29.3	23.9	25.6	24.3
Male	32.8	26.7	26.1	29.8	31.8	28.6	28.6	26.5
Female	22.2	24.8	19.6	17.7	26.9	19.7	22.9	22.4
All Elderly	6.4	4.5	4.9	3.3	6.9	4.0	4.0	4.6
Elderly Male	7.6	F	5.6	F	8.1	F	F	F
Elderly Female	6.0	F	4.7	F	6.5	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	39.8	36.9	32.1	34.4	40.8	34.8	36.9	34.6
Non-Elderly Male	38.9	F	30.0	F	37.1	F	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	41.6	F	36.2	F	47.0	F	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8i
Incidence of Low Income: Alberta, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	13	12.3	10.8	12.5	12.6	10	7.8	7
Under 18 years of age	15.7	14.3	12	15	15.7	11.7	8.7	7
18-64	13.6	12.9	11.5	13	13	10.8	8.3	7.8
65 and over	F	3	2.6	3.1	2.5	F	1.8	2.4
Males	12.2	11.8	10.3	11.9	11.6	10	7.7	6.8
Under 18 years of age	15.7	15.1	11.9	15.8	15.6	12.6	8.6	7
18 to 64	12.3	11.7	10.8	11.8	11.4	10.3	8.1	7.5
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females	13.8	12.9	11.2	13.1	13.6	10	7.9	7.3
Under 18 years of age	15.6	13.4	12.1	14.1	15.8	10.7	8.8	7
18 to 64	14.9	14.2	12.2	14.4	14.7	11.3	8.6	8
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
All families	16.0	15.4	14.5	16.5	15.6	12.8	10.9	10.7
Economic families 2+	10.0	9.3	7.6	9.0	9.5	7.1	5.4	4.0
Elderly families	F	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.1	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	F	10.3	8.3	9.9	10.6	F	F	F
Married couples	8.1	8.5	7.6	9.3	8.7	5.1	5.0	3.2
Two-parent families with children	10.3	9.1	7.2	8.8	9.0	6.6	4.0	3.1
Married couples with other relatives	3.9	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	34.4	34.8	29.3	35.9	36.4	24.1	23.5	17.4
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	28.0	27.6	27.8	31.0	26.9	23.3	21.0	23.1
Male	23.8	25.3	26.9	28.8	23.7	24.6	20.2	20.7
Female	32.6	30.2	28.9	33.6	30.7	21.7	21.9	26.1
All Elderly	3.6	4.6	5.8	4.4	5.9	2.3	4.8	7.6
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	8.7	F	7.7	F
Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	5.0	F	3.8	F
All Non-Elderly	34.4	33.7	33.1	37.5	31.8	27.7	24.3	26.3
Non-Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	25.2	F	21.2	F
Non-Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	42.0	F	29.4	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 8j
Incidence of Low Income: British Columbia, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	22.6	20.2	21.6	20.3	19.7	16.9	16.3	13
Under 18 years of age	26.1	22.8	27.2	27.4	26.5	21.6	22.2	16.5
18-64	23.3	21.2	21.3	19.7	19.5	17.1	16.6	13.4
65 and over	12.8	10.6	13.8	12.1	10	8.8	6.1	5.6
Males	21.6	19.4	21.4	20	19.1	16.3	16.1	12.7
Under 18 years of age	26.6	23	28.6	29.4	27.9	23.5	22.6	16.9
18 to 64	21.5	19.9	20.6	18.3	18.1	16	16.4	13.3
65 and over	11.7	9.7	12.7	12	9.5	5.4	F	F
Females	23.7	20.9	21.7	20.6	20.2	17.5	16.4	13.2
Under 18 years of age	25.6	22.6	25.7	25.3	24.9	19.4	21.8	16.1
18 to 64	25.1	22.4	22	21	21	18.3	16.7	13.5
65 and over	13.7	11.3	14.6	12.3	10.4	11.7	7.8	8
All families	25.9	23.9	24.3	22.5	21.7	20.1	19.2	16.6
Economic families 2+	19.4	16.9	18.6	16.7	15.8	12.7	12.1	8.4
Elderly families	9.1	8.0	10.4	9.4	6.9	4.9	3.6	F
Elderly married couples	5.5	3.2	7.8	8.6	5.4	F	1.9	F
Other elderly families	24.1	29.2	24.0	13.7	13.8	F	9.8	F
Non-elderly families	21.1	18.4	19.9	18.0	17.4	14.1	13.8	F
Married couples	16.0	12.3	14.4	10.0	9.6	7.4	8.0	3.8
Two-parent families with children	20.2	15.8	17.1	16.8	16.1	14.4	14.0	9.3
Married couples with other relatives	13.4	14.8	13.0	10.0	7.3	13.0	8.4	7.4
Lone-parent families	47.3	50.4	55.7	54.8	55.6	35.3	42.9	32.6
Male lone-parent families	20.1	28.8	45.2	33.6	F	34.0	33.0	F
Female lone-parent families	52.3	55.0	57.9	60.1	F	35.5	44.8	F
Other non-elderly families	22.5	19.1	18.7	21.2	F	16.6	14.4	F
Unattached individuals	37.1	36.0	34.2	32.7	32.1	32.7	31.4	30.8
Male	34.3	34.7	33.2	31.1	31.1	29.7	32.8	31.4
Female	40.3	37.5	35.4	34.4	33.2	36.1	29.8	30.2
All Elderly	26.6	22.5	23.4	21.4	17.5	21.0	13.5	17.6
Elderly Male	30.6	28.1	24.5	24.4	20.3	12.2	9.3	11.6
Elderly Female	24.5	19.9	23.0	20.2	16.3	24.7	15.4	20.4
All Non-Elderly	40.7	40.6	38.4	36.3	36.7	36.3	36.7	34.8
Non-Elderly Male	35.0	35.9	34.8	32.1	32.8	32.4	36.5	34.5
Non-Elderly Female	49.3	47.8	44.1	42.6	42.9	42.2	37.1	35.2

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9
Depth of Low Income: Canada, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.322	0.323	0.317	0.319	0.325	0.332	0.314	0.323
Under 18 years of age	0.262	0.274	0.26	0.27	0.276	0.28	0.25	0.252
18-64	0.357	0.35	0.349	0.344	0.35	0.361	0.343	0.361
65 and over	0.193	0.225	0.2	0.238	0.214	0.172	0.198	0.163
Males	0.327	0.329	0.32	0.327	0.333	0.349	0.335	0.347
Under 18 years of age	0.261	0.271	0.263	0.276	0.276	0.295	0.263	0.265
18 to 64	0.364	0.359	0.354	0.354	0.359	0.377	0.368	0.383
65 and over	0.215	0.271	0.219	0.265	0.262	0.2	0.199	0.196
Females	0.318	0.317	0.313	0.312	0.317	0.317	0.295	0.301
Under 18 years of age	0.262	0.278	0.256	0.264	0.268	0.261	0.237	0.239
18 to 64	0.351	0.342	0.344	0.335	0.343	0.346	0.321	0.34
65 and over	0.181	0.194	0.187	0.219	0.178	0.155	0.198	0.15
All families	0.372	0.358	0.352	0.359	0.362	0.365	0.362	0.365
Economic families 2+	0.301	0.298	0.299	0.301	0.296	0.311	0.276	0.282
Elderly families	0.24	0.245	0.207	0.266	0.19	0.202	0.235	0.275
Elderly married couples	0.247	0.268	0.248	0.311	0.228	0.198	0.177	F
Other elderly families	0.235	0.216	0.165	0.209	0.15	0.207	0.291	0.311
Non-elderly families	0.304	0.301	0.304	0.303	0.302	0.316	0.279	0.283
Married couples	0.373	0.336	0.371	0.38	0.349	0.372	0.332	0.317
Two-parent families with children	0.268	0.274	0.258	0.253	0.266	0.285	0.222	0.234
Married couples with other relatives	0.346	0.367	0.345	0.312	0.367	0.306	0.383	0.435
Lone-parent families	0.274	0.279	0.276	0.295	0.279	0.285	0.268	0.267
Male lone-parent families	0.27	0.342	0.299	0.346	0.331	0.347	0.306	F
Female lone-parent families	0.275	0.273	0.273	0.29	0.273	0.278	0.265	0.265
Other non-elderly families	0.374	0.357	0.372	0.327	0.346	0.372	0.332	0.333
Unattached individuals	0.415	0.403	0.396	0.404	0.41	0.403	0.421	0.403
Male	0.424	0.416	0.402	0.418	0.415	0.428	0.452	0.444
Female	0.408	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.404	0.375	0.388	0.364
All Elderly	0.163	0.203	0.16	0.185	0.206	0.144	0.159	0.129
Elderly Male	0.186	0.267	0.184	0.189	0.27	0.186	0.151	0.155
Elderly Female	0.152	0.173	0.149	0.184	0.171	0.128	0.163	0.121
All Non-Elderly	0.445	0.426	0.424	0.425	0.424	0.423	0.437	0.445
Non-Elderly Male	0.441	0.427	0.418	0.431	0.422	0.437	0.463	0.464
Non-Elderly Female	0.448	0.424	0.429	0.418	0.461	0.406	0.408	0.423

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10a
Depth of Low Income: Newfoundland and Labrador, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.286	0.271	0.271	0.312	0.301	0.286	0.265	0.295
Under 18 years of age	0.268	0.254	0.256	0.273	0.26	0.247	0.218	0.164
18-64	0.314	0.295	0.292	0.35	0.334	0.32	0.299	0.347
65 and over	0.138	0.134	0.116	0.081	0.113	0.112	0.125	F
Males	0.283	0.28	0.262	0.311	0.297	0.297	0.276	0.29
Under 18 years of age	0.271	0.248	0.221	0.244	0.227	0.222	0.23	0.166
18 to 64	0.302	0.306	0.29	0.354	0.339	0.345	0.309	0.361
65 and over	0.145	0.17	F	0.086	0.148	F	F	F
Females	0.289	0.262	0.281	0.313	0.304	0.277	0.256	0.299
Under 18 years of age	0.264	0.263	0.299	0.293	0.293	0.275	0.203	0.16
18 to 64	0.325	0.284	0.293	0.345	0.33	0.298	0.291	0.336
65 and over	0.134	0.113	0.096	0.077	0.088	0.113	F	F
All families	0.306	0.295	0.318	0.350	0.339	0.313	0.306	0.344
Economic families 2+	0.285	0.277	0.261	0.294	0.287	0.286	0.242	0.254
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.296	0.295	0.269	0.314	0.298	0.292	0.252	F
Married couples	0.357	0.352	0.333	F	0.373	F	F	F
Two-parent families with children	0.262	0.242	0.218	0.274	0.282	0.240	0.201	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.295	0.338	0.317	0.276	0.245	0.254	0.234	0.178
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	0.251	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.338	0.319	0.387	0.408	0.395	0.345	0.369	0.386
Male	0.319	0.372	0.404	0.399	0.374	0.419	0.399	0.379
Female	0.353	0.270	0.375	0.418	0.414	0.277	0.348	0.392
All Elderly	0.118	0.122	0.095	0.075	0.084	0.064	F	F
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	0.129	F	F	0.069	F	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	0.431	0.379	0.439	0.479	0.453	0.412	0.420	0.408
Non-Elderly Male	0.347	F	F	0.440	0.401	0.452	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	0.552	F	F	0.527	0.508	0.365	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10b
Depth of Low Income: Prince Edward Island, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.293	0.271	0.268	0.232	0.249	0.206	0.253	0.3
Under 18 years of age	0.242	0.229	0.249	0.186	0.212	0.15	0.184	F
18-64	0.338	0.3	0.306	0.278	0.29	0.244	0.307	0.365
65 and over	0.14	0.201	0.121	0.118	0.139	0.13	0.12	F
Males	0.305	0.269	0.26	0.233	0.249	0.205	0.273	0.335
Under 18 years of age	0.24	0.213	0.231	0.176	0.22	0.152	0.198	F
18 to 64	0.345	0.292	0.304	0.293	0.271	0.238	0.322	0.407
65 and over								
Females	0.283	0.273	0.275	0.232	0.25	0.207	0.24	0.274
Under 18 years of age	0.244	0.243	0.275	0.201	0.202	0.148	0.175	F
18 to 64	0.332	0.306	0.307	0.266	0.305	0.249	0.296	0.332
65 and over	0.125	F	F	F	0.117	F	F	F
All families	0.320	0.281	0.277	0.278	0.279	0.242	0.296	0.338
Economic families 2+	0.293	0.273	0.271	0.175	0.226	0.199	0.227	0.203
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.298	0.270	0.292	0.181	0.243	F	F	F
Married couples	F	F	F	F	0.367	F	F	F
Two-parent families with children	0.256	0.246	F	F	F	F	F	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.347	0.289	0.283	0.352	0.314	0.268	0.337	0.376
Male	0.429	0.299	0.260	0.355	0.326	0.265	0.351	F
Female	0.293	0.281	0.299	0.350	0.307	0.270	0.326	0.333
All Elderly	0.087	0.113	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	0.425	0.341	0.360	0.423	0.390	0.329	0.423	0.438
Non-Elderly Male	F	F	F	0.389	F	F	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	F	F	0.396	0.462	F	F	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10c
Depth of Low Income: Nova Scotia, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.287	0.286	0.294	0.304	0.336	0.301	0.305	0.352
Under 18 years of age	0.243	0.238	0.264	0.267	0.266	0.227	0.218	0.209
18-64	0.327	0.326	0.326	0.34	0.387	0.353	0.349	0.402
65 and over	0.153	0.153	0.154	0.144	0.166	0.115	0.172	F
Males	0.282	0.296	0.309	0.316	0.35	0.333	0.314	0.363
Under 18 years of age	0.243	0.217	0.293	0.257	0.264	0.241	0.223	0.214
18 to 64	0.312	0.345	0.33	0.365	0.408	0.385	0.356	0.412
65 and over	0.193	0.223	0.184	0.176	F	F	F	F
Females	0.291	0.277	0.28	0.294	0.324	0.277	0.298	0.344
Under 18 years of age	0.243	0.26	0.233	0.277	0.268	0.216	0.213	0.205
18 to 64	0.338	0.31	0.323	0.319	0.369	0.327	0.344	0.395
65 and over	0.135	0.119	0.135	0.117	0.163	0.107	0.146	F
All families	0.328	0.327	0.336	0.345	0.392	0.360	0.364	0.411
Economic families 2+	0.264	0.264	0.276	0.291	0.288	0.247	0.246	0.254
Elderly families	0.165	0.246	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.278	0.265	0.288	0.306	0.297	0.252	0.245	F
Married couples	0.334	0.340	0.314	0.366	0.334	0.303	0.326	F
Two-parent families with children	0.229	0.232	0.213	0.269	0.276	0.191	0.140	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.266	0.252	0.356	0.334	0.306	0.296	0.284	F
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.383	0.381	0.393	0.399	0.463	0.425	0.425	0.458
Male	0.410	0.449	0.416	0.454	0.498	0.492	0.449	0.469
Female	0.367	0.329	0.370	0.346	0.429	0.371	0.408	0.449
All Elderly	0.149	0.090	0.146	0.138	0.171	0.083	0.138	F
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	0.129	0.083	0.111	0.099	0.179	0.090	0.144	F
All Non-Elderly	0.447	0.452	0.449	0.448	0.511	0.478	0.464	0.477
Non-Elderly Male	0.422	0.473	0.438	0.488	0.533	0.516	0.466	0.474
Non-Elderly Female	0.467	0.432	0.463	0.407	0.486	0.441	0.462	0.480

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10d
Depth of Low Income: New Brunswick, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.331	0.304	0.293	0.318	0.304	0.294	0.294	0.313
Under 18 years of age	0.263	0.283	0.212	0.234	0.251	0.214	0.237	0.242
18-64	0.355	0.333	0.343	0.375	0.343	0.338	0.328	0.344
65 and over	0.134	0.133	0.137	0.149	0.135	0.16	0.164	0.193
Males	0.321	0.316	0.307	0.337	0.32	0.299	0.31	0.33
Under 18 years of age	0.261	0.276	0.219	0.244	0.26	0.208	0.265	0.262
18 to 64	0.362	0.345	0.361	0.402	0.359	0.35	0.334	0.363
65 and over	F	F	0.126	0.159	0.167	0.224	F	F
Females	0.302	0.293	0.28	0.302	0.289	0.289	0.28	0.299
Under 18 years of age	0.266	0.29	0.202	0.221	0.242	0.222	0.206	0.213
18 to 64	0.348	0.323	0.327	0.352	0.33	0.329	0.322	0.329
65 and over	0.125	0.127	0.142	0.144	0.118	0.126	0.166	F
All families	0.338	0.327	0.331	0.357	0.339	0.337	0.339	0.363
Economic families 2+	0.307	0.288	0.286	0.306	0.296	0.278	0.268	0.253
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.312	0.295	0.290	0.313	0.304	0.280	0.271	F
Married couples	0.409	0.347	0.360	0.398	0.410	0.341	0.374	F
Two-parent families with children	0.281	0.246	0.242	0.256	0.257	0.181	0.222	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.272	0.317	0.235	0.251	0.266	0.272	0.245	0.236
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.363	0.361	0.374	0.413	0.381	0.387	0.404	0.395
Male	0.402	0.383	0.413	0.460	0.426	0.409	0.443	0.190
Female	0.327	0.339	0.333	0.372	0.339	0.367	0.371	0.057
All Elderly	0.117	0.120	0.133	0.118	0.105	0.116	0.160	F
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	0.116	0.121	0.136	0.103	0.104	0.106	F	F
All Non-Elderly	0.437	0.426	0.448	0.513	0.455	0.431	0.451	0.431
Non-Elderly Male	0.429	0.401	0.452	0.507	0.469	0.430	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	0.448	0.463	0.443	0.519	0.438	0.433	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10e
Depth of Low Income: Québec, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.303	0.286	0.289	0.306	0.304	0.317	0.264	0.283
Under 18 years of age	0.227	0.226	0.207	0.213	0.215	0.222	0.141	0.19
18-64	0.333	0.31	0.317	0.33	0.328	0.342	0.299	0.329
65 and over	0.252	0.212	0.203	0.328	0.251	0.176	0.105	0.124
Males	0.308	0.287	0.296	0.332	0.319	0.351	0.301	0.32
Under 18 years of age	0.223	0.222	0.192	0.213	0.198	0.267	0.159	0.185
18 to 64	0.345	0.313	0.34	0.369	0.354	0.374	0.344	0.373
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	0.142
Females	0.299	0.285	0.282	0.282	0.289	0.284	0.228	0.249
Under 18 years of age	0.231	0.23	0.226	0.214	0.238	0.173	0.122	0.195
18 to 64	0.324	0.307	0.3	0.295	0.303	0.312	0.256	0.288
65 and over	F	F	0.197	F	F	F	F	0.117
All families	0.349	0.324	0.320	0.342	0.332	0.350	0.321	0.322
Economic families 2+	0.273	0.244	0.255	0.277	0.252	0.277	0.202	0.219
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.274	0.245	0.261	0.275	0.256	0.281	0.206	0.224
Married couples	0.335	0.252	0.315	0.350	0.263	0.319	0.255	0.242
Two-parent families with children	0.230	0.220	0.213	0.205	0.217	0.277	0.137	0.187
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.244	0.230	0.214	0.218	0.202	0.229	0.157	0.204
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.234	0.221	0.206	0.215	0.193	0.226	0.158	0.200
Other non-elderly families	0.384	0.328	0.282	0.328	F	F	F	0.288
Unattached individuals	0.404	0.373	0.367	0.380	0.370	0.384	0.379	0.358
Male	0.406	0.376	0.391	0.409	0.388	0.423	0.428	0.433
Female	0.402	0.370	0.346	0.349	0.347	0.337	0.319	0.291
All Elderly	F	0.194	F	F	F	F	F	0.123
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	F	0.181	F	F	F	F	F	0.115
All Non-Elderly	0.408	0.383	0.373	0.380	0.371	0.389	0.387	0.416
Non-Elderly Male	0.410	0.383	0.396	0.412	0.386	F	0.441	0.467
Non-Elderly Female	0.405	0.383	0.354	0.344	0.351	F	0.322	0.359

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10f
Depth of Low Income: Ontario, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.326	0.338	0.33	0.31	0.326	0.336	0.31	0.321
Under 18 years of age	0.274	0.301	0.267	0.263	0.291	0.296	0.253	0.256
18-64	0.354	0.357	0.364	0.331	0.344	0.358	0.335	0.353
65 and over	0.262	0.303	0.212	0.295	0.249	0.199	0.248	0.203
Males	0.326	0.342	0.328	0.306	0.332	0.351	0.326	0.335
Under 18 years of age	0.278	0.289	0.286	0.254	0.308	0.319	0.257	0.268
18 to 64	0.349	0.364	0.353	0.329	0.344	0.371	0.357	0.363
65 and over	0.305	0.396	0.225	0.33	0.298	0.207	0.276	0.254
Females	0.326	0.334	0.332	0.314	0.321	0.321	0.295	0.308
Under 18 years of age	0.27	0.314	0.245	0.272	0.272	0.271	0.249	0.244
18 to 64	0.359	0.351	0.374	0.332	0.343	0.346	0.315	0.343
65 and over	0.24	0.23	0.204	0.274	0.209	0.192	0.233	0.18
All families	0.373	0.372	0.370	0.351	0.357	0.365	0.362	0.366
Economic families 2+	0.301	0.311	0.317	0.297	0.301	0.314	0.279	0.288
Elderly families	0.350	F	F	F	F	F	0.249	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.298	0.315	0.320	0.294	0.304	0.318	0.281	0.285
Married couples	0.336	0.344	0.395	0.342	0.334	0.363	0.373	0.324
Two-parent families with children	0.286	0.311	0.286	0.244	0.276	0.295	0.218	0.226
Married couples with other relatives	F	0.332	0.327	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.284	0.299	0.283	0.307	0.283	0.276	0.290	0.291
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.292	0.293	0.284	0.298	0.276	0.273	0.291	0.296
Other non-elderly families	0.342	0.306	0.406	0.314	0.413	0.386	0.316	0.325
Unattached individuals	0.431	0.420	0.418	0.400	0.405	0.411	0.436	0.414
Male	0.419	0.431	0.396	0.385	0.399	0.420	0.467	0.432
Female	0.442	0.410	0.439	0.414	0.412	0.400	0.402	0.395
All Elderly	0.202	0.307	0.176	0.244	0.201	0.170	F	0.129
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	0.196	0.214	0.143	0.244	F	0.117	F	0.110
All Non-Elderly	0.458	0.434	0.446	0.414	0.413	0.426	0.446	0.445
Non-Elderly Male	0.435	0.427	0.409	0.394	0.404	0.427	0.475	0.449
Non-Elderly Female	0.480	0.440	0.485	0.435	0.424	0.424	0.414	0.441

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10g
Depth of Low Income: Manitoba, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.321	0.314	0.319	0.324	0.307	0.302	0.355	0.335
Under 18 years of age	0.29	0.283	0.255	0.273	0.236	0.232	0.29	0.243
18-64	0.345	0.338	0.361	0.354	0.346	0.338	0.383	0.392
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	0.135
Males	0.324	0.318	0.349	0.349	0.338	0.324	0.38	0.359
Under 18 years of age	0.282	0.286	0.272	0.298	0.286	0.248	0.31	0.274
18 to 64	0.357	0.344	0.418	0.382	0.37	0.367	0.411	0.408
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females	0.319	0.311	0.289	0.3	0.279	0.279	0.332	0.313
Under 18 years of age	0.302	0.279	0.23	0.239	0.18	0.215	0.267	0.212
18 to 64	0.335	0.334	0.318	0.331	0.325	0.31	0.358	0.377
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	0.144
All families	0.341	0.349	0.386	0.356	0.357	0.346	0.410	0.405
Economic families 2+	0.313	0.298	0.288	0.326	0.276	0.298	0.329	0.313
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.317	0.292	0.290	0.318	0.279	0.302	0.334	0.324
Married couples	0.388	0.387	0.419	F	0.312	0.330	0.477	F
Two-parent families with children	0.310	0.244	0.232	0.286	0.262	0.271	0.295	0.236
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.277	0.289	0.288	0.286	0.240	0.289	0.273	F
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.267	0.284	0.265	F	F	0.236	0.259	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.369	0.393	0.476	0.383	0.418	0.381	0.464	0.456
Male	0.384	0.397	0.560	0.427	0.466	0.386	0.505	0.533
Female	0.350	0.388	0.391	0.350	0.373	0.374	0.425	0.401
All Elderly	0.221	0.213	0.280	0.166	0.203	0.220	0.264	0.132
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	0.384	0.410	0.488	0.397	0.434	0.391	0.476	0.521
Non-Elderly Male	0.384	F	F	F	0.481	0.397	F	0.562
Non-Elderly Female	0.383	F	F	F	0.389	0.382	F	0.485

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10h
Depth of Low Income: Saskatchewan, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.324	0.301	0.298	0.297	0.339	0.384	0.385	0.402
Under 18 years of age	0.246	0.234	0.212	0.25	0.268	0.308	0.321	0.335
18-64	0.38	0.339	0.349	0.326	0.386	0.436	0.43	0.447
65 and over	0.094	0.275	0.263	0.227	0.18	0.223	0.215	0.16
Males	0.341	0.313	0.312	0.309	0.349	0.397	0.406	0.429
Under 18 years of age	0.232	0.241	0.211	0.268	0.26	0.311	0.331	0.35
18 to 64	0.409	0.357	0.283	0.335	0.405	0.456	0.458	0.476
65 and over	F	F	0.271	F	F	0.247	F	F
Females	0.308	0.291	0.283	0.286	0.33	0.371	0.365	0.377
Under 18 years of age	0.259	0.228	0.213	0.233	0.276	0.304	0.311	0.318
18 to 64	0.352	0.323	0.32	0.316	0.367	0.418	0.404	0.421
65 and over	0.074	0.306	F	F	0.159	0.196	0.188	F
All families	0.386	0.361	0.361	0.350	0.385	0.427	0.425	0.440
Economic families 2+	0.311	0.278	0.285	0.283	0.337	0.377	0.366	0.373
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.322	0.285	0.285	0.291	0.348	0.390	0.371	0.372
Married couples	0.442	F	0.412	0.426	F	0.600	F	F
Two-parent families with children	0.221	0.253	0.214	0.214	0.265	0.358	0.400	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.348	0.267	0.236	0.307	0.330	0.300	0.292	0.269
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	0.276	F	0.292	0.292	0.275	0.262	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.459	0.430	0.427	0.407	0.418	0.470	0.467	0.475
Male	0.502	0.441	0.444	0.409	0.402	0.462	0.482	0.490
Female	0.392	0.418	0.404	0.404	0.437	0.482	0.450	0.460
All Elderly	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	0.491	0.437	0.446	0.411	0.435	0.486	0.484	0.503
Non-Elderly Male	0.517	F	0.454	F	0.406	F	F	F
Non-Elderly Female	0.445	F	0.433	F	0.474	F	F	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10i
Depth of Low Income: Alberta, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.347	0.351	0.348	0.369	0.358	0.354	0.345	0.339
Under 18 years of age	0.301	0.305	0.308	0.358	0.272	0.286	0.276	0.247
18-64	0.369	0.374	0.369	0.378	0.396	0.381	0.366	0.366
65 and over	F	0.215	0.166	0.253	0.306	F	0.456	0.373
Males	0.359	0.375	0.342	0.395	0.376	0.344	0.372	0.369
Under 18 years of age	0.306	0.328	0.299	0.416	0.293	0.294	0.302	0.262
18 to 64	0.386	0.405	0.364	0.388	0.418	0.367	0.398	0.399
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females	0.336	0.328	0.353	0.345	0.342	0.364	0.318	0.311
Under 18 years of age	0.296	0.278	0.316	0.286	0.249	0.274	0.248	0.231
18 to 64	0.355	0.349	0.374	0.37	0.378	0.394	0.335	0.334
65 and over	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
All families	0.389	0.379	0.380	0.420	0.413	0.399	0.386	0.384
Economic families 2+	0.331	0.332	0.319	0.329	0.321	0.334	0.273	0.270
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	F	0.336	0.330	0.332	0.323	F	F	F
Married couples	0.396	0.415	0.400	0.376	0.419	0.360	F	F
Two-parent families with children	0.295	0.333	0.285	0.302	0.265	0.269	0.265	F
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.332	0.276	0.334	0.343	0.293	0.386	0.265	F
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.432	0.410	0.413	0.471	0.475	0.436	0.439	0.420
Male	0.463	0.440	0.395	0.530	0.521	0.411	0.464	0.466
Female	0.406	0.382	0.432	0.412	0.433	0.469	0.410	0.374
All Elderly	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
All Non-Elderly	0.435	0.416	0.421	0.477	0.482	0.440	0.444	0.430
Non-Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	0.528	F	0.472	F
Non-Elderly Female	F	F	F	F	0.439	F	0.412	F

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10j
Depth of Low Income: British Columbia, Various Groups
Market Basket Measure 2000 to 2006 and LICOs-IAT 2006

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	MBM- 2005	MBM- 2006	LICOs- IAT 2006
All persons	0.339	0.347	0.324	0.331	0.33	0.349	0.359	0.369
Under 18 years of age	0.257	0.277	0.283	0.29	0.301	0.312	0.309	0.309
18-64	0.391	0.389	0.356	0.365	0.355	0.384	0.395	0.409
65 and over	0.136	0.173	0.206	0.204	0.201	0.151	0.145	0.151
Males	0.349	0.348	0.328	0.333	0.33	0.36	0.371	0.392
Under 18 years of age	0.252	0.276	0.274	0.297	0.299	0.306	0.327	0.341
18 to 64	0.411	0.393	0.365	0.362	0.353	0.398	0.401	0.422
65 and over	0.152	0.169	0.231	0.245	0.201	0.177	F	F
Females	0.329	0.347	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.339	0.348	0.347
Under 18 years of age	0.262	0.279	0.294	0.28	0.303	0.321	0.289	0.274
18 to 64	0.375	0.386	0.348	0.368	0.358	0.372	0.389	0.397
65 and over	0.124	0.177	0.187	0.17	0.161	0.141	0.156	0.147
All families	0.373	0.386	0.347	0.365	0.374	0.377	0.398	0.409
Economic families 2+	0.323	0.335	0.318	0.322	0.310	0.340	0.336	0.358
Elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.333	0.338	0.325	0.331	0.319	0.351	0.341	F
Married couples	0.434	0.368	0.400	0.488	0.424	0.463	0.351	0.445
Two-parent families with children	0.262	0.255	0.257	0.267	0.270	0.307	0.259	0.294
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.258	0.292	0.301	0.331	0.327	0.337	0.336	0.309
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.264	0.294	0.303	0.331	0.335	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	0.390	F	F	F	0.277	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.418	0.427	0.375	0.403	0.430	0.401	0.439	0.432
Male	0.441	0.435	0.397	0.409	0.413	0.461	0.448	0.453
Female	0.395	0.419	0.353	0.398	0.448	0.345	0.428	0.408
All Elderly	0.114	0.137	0.137	0.107	0.207	0.136	0.131	0.120
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Elderly Female	0.094	0.147	0.148	0.094	0.164	0.134	0.136	0.115
All Non-Elderly	0.485	0.482	0.431	0.460	0.463	0.448	0.473	0.480
Non-Elderly Male	0.490	0.480	0.434	0.442	0.425	0.479	0.462	0.470
Non-Elderly Female	0.480	0.485	0.427	0.481	0.510	0.412	0.490	0.495

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Appendix A

Methodological Annex

In addition to the MBM, there are two other commonly used Canadian low-income measures developed by Statistics Canada. The value added by the MBM can best be understood by comparing and contrasting it with those measures.

THE LOW INCOME CUT-OFFS (LICOS) – Pre- and Post-Income Tax

The pre-income tax version of the LICOs represents a level of total income before the payment of income taxes at which, for a family of a given size and living in a rural or urban community of a given population level, the share of that income it would spend on food, clothing and footwear, and shelter is 20 percentage points above that spent by the average family on these three categories of expenditure.

The income levels at which this occurs are calculated using econometric regressions for five different community sizes and for economic families ranging from one person to seven or more persons, producing 35 different low income cut-offs in all.²⁴

The post-income tax LICOs are explained in footnote 25. The current LICOs (both pre- and post-income tax) are based on 1992 expenditure patterns. They are updated each year to take into account changes in the Consumer Price Index for Canada.

The LICOs thus answer the question: How many Canadians live in families spending a share of their total pre- or post-tax income on food, clothing, and shelter 20 percentage points higher than average families of the same size living in the same broad community size in 1992?²⁵

POST-INCOME TAX LOW INCOME MEASURE (LIM-IAT)

The post-income tax Low Income Measure is 50% of median adjusted family income using a post-income tax definition of income.

The word “adjusted” means that median family post-income tax income is calculated in such a way as to take into account the fact that families of different sizes and compositions have different needs.

²⁴ The calculation of thresholds for five community sizes is in recognition of the fact that, generally speaking, shelter costs rise with the size of the community, being lowest in rural areas and highest in the largest urban centres. The five community sizes are census metropolitan areas (CMAs) with a population of 500,000 or more, CMAs with a population of 100,000-499,999, urban census agglomerations (CAs) with a population between 30,000 and 99,999, CAs and small urban centres with a population under 30,000 and rural areas (including communities with populations under 1000 not contained in a CMA or CA).

²⁵ In 1992, the average family spent 34.7% of its total pre-tax income on food, clothing and footwear, and shelter. Thus the Low Income Cut-offs were set at the point in the income distribution where a family would spend 54.7% or more of its income on these three categories of expenditure. In 1992 the average family spent 43% of its post-income tax income on food, clothing and footwear, and shelter. Thus, the post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT) were set at the point in the income distribution where a family would spend 63% or more of its post-income tax income on these three categories of expenditure. This measure is the one highlighted by Statistics Canada in its annual reports on *Income in Canada*.

The way in which this is done is as follows: First, factors are assigned to each family member using an equivalence scale. In this scale the oldest person in the family receives a factor of 1, the second oldest person in the family and all other family members aged 16 and over each receive a factor of 0.4, and all other family members under the age of 16 receive a factor of 0.3.

Next, the values for each person in the family are added to determine the adjusted family size. The income of the family after the payment of income taxes is then divided by this sum. For example, a couple with two children under age 16 would have an “adjusted family size” of 2 ($1 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.3$) and its total income would be divided by two. Single adults living alone would have an “adjusted family size” of one.

This equivalence scale thus assumes that the family of four requires twice as much post-income tax income to meet its household needs as an unattached adult living alone.

The median adjusted post-income tax family income is then determined. This is the level of adjusted post-income tax family income such that half of all families will be above and half below it.

The post-income tax LIM for an unattached individual is 50% of this amount. The LIMs for all other family configurations are equal to this amount multiplied by their “adjusted family size.” Thus a couple with two children would have a low-income cut-off twice that of a single adult living alone.

THE MARKET BASKET MEASURE (MBM)

Unlike either the LICOs or the LIM-IAT, the MBM is based on a specific basket of goods and services.

The cost of the goods and services in the MBM is calculated for a reference family of one male and one female adult aged 25 to 49 with two children (a girl aged 9, and a boy aged 13).²⁶ Despite recent trends showing an increasing share of persons living in alternative household configurations (such as childless couples, lone-parent families, and as unattached individuals), the two-parent, two-child household is still the household type containing the largest share of Canada’s population.

The cost of the goods and services in the Market Basket for all other household configurations is then calculated using the Low Income Measure equivalence scale (see the section on the LIM-IAT for a description of this scale).

For household sizes up to four, this equivalence scale is almost identical to that used to calculate the relative measure of disposable income poverty used by the United Nations and the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). Their equivalence scale is simply the square root of

²⁶ The ages of the family members must be specified to calculate the cost of their expenditures on food, clothing, and footwear, which vary with the age and gender of the household members.

household size. This equivalence scale is also used by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in its studies of income inequality and poverty.²⁷

The choice of the LIM equivalence scale is thus consistent with international practice, while reflecting judgements made by Statistics Canada in the Canadian context.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE MBM

The MBM is thus a “goods and services” measure whose cost is calculated for a number of specific urban communities and community sizes across Canada. As such, it can be used to answer a question not addressed by either the LICOs or the LIM-IAT: How many people in Canada live in families which lack the disposable income to purchase the goods and services in the Market Basket within their community or community size?

A second feature of the MBM is that it is more sensitive than either the LICOs or the LIM-IAT to differences in living costs among different communities and community sizes across Canada. This is because the thresholds based on the measure vary with the cost of the goods and services in the basket, not only between community sizes, but between communities of similar size in different provinces.

This sensitivity to geographical differences in living costs and the specific nature of the goods and services in the Market Basket were the features sought by the ministers responsible for social services in commissioning the development of this new low-income measure.

Finally, the basic concept of low income underlying the MBM is being unable to purchase the goods and services in the Market Basket. This implies that the income to be compared to the thresholds should not be gross income, but a measure of the disposable income actually available to purchase these goods and services.

Thus, the following deductions are made from total family money income before comparing it to the cost of the basket:

- out-of-pocket spending on child care;²⁸
- out-of-pocket spending on non-insured health care costs recommended by a health professional such as prescription drugs, health insurance premiums, aids for persons with disabilities, and dental and vision care;
- personal income taxes and the personal portion of all payroll taxes such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan contributions and Employment Insurance premiums;

²⁷ See Mathieu Lefebvre, “The Redistributive Effects of Pension Systems in Europe: A Survey of the Evidence”, Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper No. 457 (March 2007), page 3.

²⁸ Out-of-pocket spending on child care and non-insured health care spending recommended by a health professional are not included in the cost of the basket because spending on these items varies so widely from family to family depending on the availability of free or subsidized child care and the health needs of family members. No “standard” basket component for either category of expenditure could be reasonably set. However, families that must spend significant amounts of money on such items obviously experience more difficulty purchasing goods and services to meet their household needs than those who do not have to bear such costs. This is accounted for by deducting the amount spent on these items from each family’s total money income before comparing it to the MBM thresholds.

- alimony and child support payments made to another family;
- all **mandatory** payroll deductions for employer-sponsored pension plans, union dues, and employer-sponsored supplementary health care plans.

Expenditures on support payments, out-of-pocket child care expenses, and mandatory payroll deductions other than EI premiums and CPP/QPP contributions are derived from responses to questions on Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

CPP/QPP contributions and EI premiums were calculated based on earnings and published contribution rates. Public health insurance premiums were based on provincial contribution schedules and net income.

For those who reported positive direct out-of-pocket medical expenses on line 330 of their income tax return, this amount was used.²⁹ Otherwise, they were imputed for each province from data from the Survey of Household Spending (SHS).

All these deductions represent income that is not available to purchase the goods and services in the basket. This is a much more stringent concept of disposable income than that used for either the pre-income tax LICOs (which make no deductions from total money income before comparing that income to the LICO thresholds) or the LICOs-IAT and LIM-IAT (which deduct only income taxes paid before comparing adjusted post-income tax family income to the LIM-IAT and LICOs-IAT thresholds).

Thus even where the MBM threshold for a given family in a given community is lower than that calculated using the LICOs or the LIM-IAT, that family's MBM disposable income may fall under the MBM threshold even though its total or post-income tax income may exceed the thresholds for the other two measures. Such a family would be counted as part of the low-income population using the MBM but not as low income using the other two measures.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE MBM BASKET

a) Food

The content of the food component of the MBM basket is as described in the Health Canada publication, *National Nutritious Food Basket 1998*, written by Judith Lawn.³⁰ The basket represents community standards of food expenditure in Canada as derived from Statistics Canada's *Survey of Family Food Expenditure in Canada 1996*, adjusted to be consistent with Health Canada's *Nutrition Recommendations* and current guidelines for fat and saturated fat intake for adults.

²⁹ About 75% of those interviewed for the SLID gave permission to extract data from their income tax returns. All those who did so but did not report a positive amount on line 330 had the amount imputed in the same way as those who did not give access to their tax returns.

³⁰ See Judith Lawn, *National Nutritious Food Basket 1998*, Health Canada (Ottawa, 1998). This publication was compiled under contract with the Nutrition and Healthy Eating Unit of the Health Promotion and Programs Branch of Health Canada. It reflected input from federal, provincial, and territorial nutritionists.

It is neither “an ideal diet” nor the cheapest diet which meets nutritional requirements. Instead, it represents a nutritious diet which is consistent with the food purchases of ordinary Canadian households. It contains healthy foods that “people like to eat.” It is designed to be “socially acceptable and contain sufficient variety to be nutritionally adequate and palatable over the long term.” It includes more costly “basic processed foods such as yogurt or bread...since a family would not normally prepare those foods from raw ingredients.”

The publication lists the amount of each type of food that would be purchased each week and the suggested purchase unit for the reference family. From these tables, Statistics Canada was able to determine the annual cost of the food basket in the 40 urban centres where it collects food price data.³¹

For example, in Ottawa in January of 2000, the average price for the standard quantity of 2% milk (a four-litre bag) for the reference family was \$3.49. Since the Nutritious Food Basket recommended an average weekly purchase of 10.45 litres, the weekly cost of milk for the family was $(10.45 \text{ litres} / 4.0 \text{ litres}) \times \$3.49 = \$9.12$. This same procedure is followed for all the items in the food basket each month in each year, and the total average weekly cost for the 12 months is multiplied by 52 to obtain the annual cost.

The content of the food component of the MBM is provided in Appendix B, including the suggested purchase unit and the weekly quantities of food purchased.

The annual cost of each of the five components of the MBM basket for the 19 urban areas and 29 community sizes where a threshold for the reference family was calculated is provided in Appendix G.

The cost of the food component of the MBM for the reference family in 2006 ranged from \$6,600 in Hamilton, Ontario, to \$8,063 in Newfoundland and Labrador outside the St. John's Census Metropolitan Area. The median expenditure on food by the reference family in 2006 (including food purchased in restaurants) was \$9,520. Thus, the cost of the MBM food component ranged from 69.3% to 84.7% of this national median level.

b) Clothing and Footwear

In 1997, Winnipeg Harvest and the Winnipeg Social Planning Council developed a budget guide for families in the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area which they named the Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L.). In 1999, the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Social Development Research and Information chose the clothing and footwear component of the A.L.L. for the MBM because it:

- was the most recent clothing and footwear “basket” developed in Canada;
- reflected an effort to provide clothing and footwear for common work, school, and social occasions—a standard similar to that aimed for by the MBM; and
- had significant input from low-income persons.

³¹ It is assumed that in each province the cost of the food basket in rural areas is the same as in the smallest urban centre for which food price data are collected.

The reasons why the A.L.L. clothing and footwear component could serve only as an interim specification are as follows:

- The quality of the items of clothing and footwear listed in the A.L.L. are not specified in sufficient detail for Statistics Canada to collect pricing data on a consistent basis across the country.
- Just over half of all families of two adults and two children in Winnipeg spent more on clothing and footwear than did the reference family purchasing only the items in the A.L.L. clothing and footwear basket. This represents a standard of consumption somewhat above that aimed for by the MBM.

An alternative clothing and footwear component has been developed that is based on the A.L.L. clothing and footwear component but is more specific in describing the quantity and quality of the items listed and uses a different replacement schedule. The content of the items of clothing and footwear comprising this component of the basket and their replacement schedule are provided in Appendix C.

Statistics Canada began to collect data on the cost of this revised clothing and footwear component in 2005. Results based on this new component have been calculated for all years beginning with 2000 (Appendix G).

The cost of the clothing and footwear component in 2006 ranged from \$2,041 in Quebec to \$2,667 in New Brunswick. The median expenditure nationally in that year on all items of clothing and footwear for reference families of two adults and two children was \$3,620. Thus, the cost of the MBM clothing and footwear component ranged from 56.4% to 73.7% of the overall median level of expenditure for those items.

c) Shelter

The shelter component of the MBM reflects the average of the median rents for two-bedroom and three-bedroom rental units for each community and community size in each province where the number of observations permitted a statistically reliable calculation. Households whose rents were subsidized were included in the sample, but those paying no rent were excluded, as were rental units requiring major repairs.

The choice of the average of the median rents for two- and three-bedroom units was made because approximately half of two-adult, two-child renting families live in each of these two types of units.

The median rent was chosen to ensure a decent quality of housing even in areas where there is a limited supply of available low-cost housing. Of course many low-income households will pay less than this amount for shelter, either because their rent is subsidized or because they are homeowners who have paid off the mortgage on their home.³²

The rent component includes utilities (water, heat, and electricity) as well as the following amenities: a stove, a refrigerator, and the use of a clothes washer and clothes dryer. In cases where some or all of these items were not included in the rent, Statistics Canada adjusted costs as described below.

Three sources of data were used by Statistics Canada to calculate median rent levels adjusted for the cost of utilities and amenities: the housing data from the 2001 and 2006 Census long form, the rental supplement to the Labour Force Survey, and the annual Survey of Household Spending.

Median rent levels (including utilities) in 2000 for the two types of units were calculated from the 2001 Census for each community and community size in each province. The census provides information on whether electricity, heat, and water costs are included in the rent and, if not, the costs of these utilities. Weighted changes in these amounts were then applied to the years between 2001 and 2006.

Inclusion of amenities was determined using the rental supplement to the Labour Force Survey. This varied widely between provinces. For example, in 2000, 91% of two-bedroom units in British Columbia included a refrigerator in the rent compared to only 12% in Quebec. Therefore, Statistics Canada made a further adjustment to median monthly rent levels. This was done by adding the products of the percentage of rental units without each amenity in each province times the monthly amortized cost of purchasing that amenity in the second decile of the reference family. These amounts were derived from the 1999-2001 average expenditures on these amenities in the second decile of the reference family as calculated from the annual Survey of Household Spending.

There were sufficient observations in the Census to calculate the average of the median adjusted rental levels for two- and three-bedroom units for 19 distinct urban areas and 29 community sizes in the 10 provinces. These were then averaged and multiplied by 12 to generate the cost of the shelter component for each of these 48 geographical areas.

Variations in the cost of the shelter component were much wider than those for clothing and footwear. The range was from \$6,056 in rural Manitoba to \$13,353 in Toronto. The actual median shelter cost for all two-adult, two-child Canadian families (including homeowners) from the 2006 Survey of Household Spending was \$14,645. MBM shelter costs in rural Manitoba

³² Homeowners with no mortgage still must pay shelter costs such as property taxes, utilities, and home insurance, but these are usually less than rents, which take these costs into account. However, at present there is no data source available which calculates, for each household, the value of rent subsidies paid in the form of rent-geared-to-income rents or the actual shelter costs of homeowners who have paid off their mortgages. This lack of data affects all low-income measures since the lower shelter costs faced by such households should be considered a form of imputed income. Its impact for the MBM is to **overestimate** the number of persons in families who lack the disposable income to purchase the standard of consumption represented by the MBM basket of goods and services. This overestimate is likely to be particularly important for persons over age 65 and for residents of the rural portions of the Atlantic Provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan where the proportion of households who own their residence without a mortgage is well above the average for Canada.

represented 41.4% of this level, while those in Toronto were 91.2% of the national median. The median shelter cost nationally of renting for two adult, two-child families was \$8,050.

d) Transportation

The transportation component of the MBM largely follows the recommendations of the National Council of Welfare in its publication, *A New Poverty Line: Yes, No or Maybe?*³³ These recommendations are based on the insight that in contrast to the cost of shelter, the cost of basic transportation is generally less expensive in large urban areas than in smaller communities or rural Canada.

This is because in large urban centres public transit passes can provide access to a wide range of shopping outlets, professional services, and employment and learning opportunities that can be matched in areas not served by public transit systems only by purchasing and maintaining an automobile.³⁴

Thus, in urban centres served by a public transit system, the transportation component of the basket consists of the annual cost of two adult monthly transit passes plus one \$16 round-trip taxi ride a month in 2000 to accommodate a shopping expedition where large items, which cannot be carried by hand, are purchased. The \$16 amount has been adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for taxi rides for the province as a whole.

Statistics Canada determined that all but 3 of 49 urban centres with a population of 30,000 or more had public transit systems. Thus, in all centres of this size, the transportation component described in the preceding paragraph was used.

In all other areas, including Charlottetown (which has a population of over 30,000 but no public transit system), the transportation component of the basket consisted of the cost of paying for and operating a five-year-old, four-door, four-cylinder Chevrolet Cavalier.³⁵ This consists of the following items:

- 20% of the cost of a 2000 model of this vehicle including interest charges on a 36-month loan for the vehicle's purchase price;
- the annual fee for an adult driver's licence;
- the annual cost of registering the vehicle;
- the cost of annual mandatory insurance for the vehicle;
- the cost of 1,500 litres of regular unleaded gasoline for the vehicle;
- the cost of two oil changes and one tune-up annually.

³³ See National Council of Welfare, *A New Poverty Line: Yes, No or Maybe?* (Ottawa: Winter 1998-99), p. 24

³⁴ The National Council of Welfare did not include the cost of purchasing the car in its recommendations.

³⁵ The cost of this component of the basket is highly sensitive to the age of the car. If a six-year-old car were purchased every six years instead of a five-year-old car every five years, the cost of transportation in areas outside those served by public transit systems would be reduced by \$900. This particular model was chosen because it is widely available in used car outlets across Canada.

These costs were estimated separately for each province. The insurance cost assumes that the vehicle is driven to and from work and that the adult driver has not had an accident in the past six years.

In urban centres served by public transit, the cost of the transportation component in 2006 ranged from \$1,335 in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, to \$2,633 in Toronto.

In areas not served by public transit systems, the cost of the transportation component in 2006 ranged from \$3,463 in Alberta to \$4,301 in Manitoba.

The median amount spent by all two-adult, two-child families on all forms of transportation in 2006 was \$9,689.³⁶ Thus, the cost of the MBM transportation component in areas not served by public transit ranged from 35.7% to 44.4% of this level.

For a list of the cities in which transportation costs are collected by Statistics Canada by community size and the type of data collected, see Appendix E.

Because it costs more to purchase and maintain a used car than it does to purchase adult transit passes, the transportation component of the MBM basket costs more in rural areas and urban centres not served by public transit than it does in urban centres where comprehensive public transit systems are available. Thus, the overall low-income thresholds for rural areas using the MBM are closer to those for large urban centres than they are for the LICOs-IAT.

e) Other Goods and Services

There are several other goods and services that are encompassed by the MBM standard of consumption. The Other Goods and Services category includes expenditures on personal care, household needs, furniture (excluding the items included under shelter), basic telephone service, postage stamps, religious and charitable donations, school supplies and modest levels of reading material, recreation, and entertainment. The reading, recreation, and entertainment component includes a newspaper subscription, video rentals, YMCA/YWCA memberships, magazines, books, and tickets for movies and local sports events. The items in the Other Goods and Services category are detailed in Appendix F.

Separately, these goods and services comprise much smaller percentages of overall spending than food, clothing and footwear, shelter, and transportation. As with out-of-pocket spending for child care, it is difficult to compile a standard basket component for these items.

Thus, it was decided to approximate the cost of these goods and services using a multiplier representing expenditures on them as a proportion of average spending on food and clothing and footwear by the second decile of the reference family.³⁷ The multiplier is calculated each year using detailed micro data from the main file of the Survey of Household Spending.

³⁶ This includes spending on inter-city train, bus, and airline tickets not included in the MBM transportation component in either areas served by public transit or those with no public transit locally available.

³⁷ The multiplier was calculated using the expenditure patterns of the second decile because, since 1980, the low income rate for families of four persons using Statistics Canada's 1992 base pre-income tax Low Income Cut-offs has never exceeded 15%—the mid-point of the second decile.

The spatial price indices calculated by Statistics Canada for these other goods and services for 11 urban centres across Canada vary in a range closer to those for food and clothing and footwear than to those for shelter and transportation. Thus expenditures for shelter and for transportation were not taken into account when calculating the multiplier. These vary much more widely between communities and community types (depending on whether they are served by public transit systems).³⁸

This is the one component of the MBM basket whose cost is calculated using a “relative” methodology rather than being based on actual prices of specific goods and services.

The multiplier for 2006, for example, calculated as a three-year moving average (2004-2006) of the ratio of spending on these items to spending on food and clothing and footwear in the second decile of the reference family, was 71.3%. Thus, in each community and community size, the combined expenditure on food and clothing and footwear in 2006 was multiplied by 0.713 to determine the cost of all the other goods and services listed in Appendix F.

Since the estimated cost of the Other Goods and Services is linked to the estimated costs for food and clothing and footwear, if the latter are out of line with the standard of consumption aimed at by the MBM, the error will be compounded through the multiplier. This is another reason why a revision to the clothing and footwear component of the basket has been undertaken.

The cost of these other items for reference families in 2006 was estimated to range from \$6,258 in Hamilton, Ontario, to \$7,559 in Newfoundland and Labrador outside of the St. John’s Census Metropolitan Area.

³⁸ For the 11 cities surveyed to compile the relative spatial price indices in October 2005, the cost of shelter in the least expensive city was 37% below what it was in the most expensive city; for private transportation, the cost in the least expensive city was 15% below what it was in the most expensive city. However, for clothing and footwear the differential was 6%, while for food and for household operations and furnishings it was 10%.

Appendix B

Health Canada's National Nutritious Food Basket – 1998

Appendix B Health Canada's National Nutritious Food Basket – 1998		
Suggested Purchase Units and Approximate Weekly As-Purchased Quantities, National Nutritious Food Basket – 1998		
Food	Suggested Purchase Unit	Approximate Quantities Purchased Weekly
Milk Products		
2% Milk	4 L	10.45 L
Yoghurt, fruit, 2% BF	500 g	230 g
Cheddar cheese, medium	227 g	245 g
Processed cheese slices	500 g	275 g
Mozzarella cheese, 16.5% BF	227 g	365 g
Vanilla ice cream, 10% BF	2 L	930 mL
Eggs		
Grade A large	12 (1 doz)	12
Meats, Poultry, Fish		
Round steak	-	500 g
Boneless stewing beef	-	210 g
Ground beef, medium	-	655 g
Pork chops, loin	-	400 g
Chicken legs, no back	-	1.34 kg
Wieners, beef and pork	450 g	165 g
Sliced ham, 11% fat	175 g	335 g
Frozen fish fillets	400 g	200 g
Pink salmon, canned	213 g	115 g
Tuna, canned, in water	170 g	65 g
Meat Alternatives		
Baked beans, tomato sauce, canned	398 mL	330 mL
White beans, dry	454 g	80 g
Peanut butter	500 g	365 g
Grain Products		
Bread, enriched, white	675 g	1.4 kg
Bread, whole wheat	675 g	1.4 kg
Hot dog/hamburger rolls	8 pack	18 rolls
Flour, all purpose	2.5 kg	655 g
Flour, whole wheat	2.5 kg	165 g
Spaghetti/macaroni, enriched	900 g	755 g
Rice, long-grained, white, parboiled	900 g	550 g
Macaroni/cheese dinner, dry	225 g	155 g
Oatmeal, regular/quick-cooking	1 kg	55 g
Corn flakes	675 g	345 g
Shreddies™	800 g	345 g
Soda crackers	450 g	205 g
Social teas	400 g	455 g

Appendix B (continued)
Health Canada's National Nutritious Food Basket – 1998

Food	Suggested Purchase Unit	Approximate Quantities Purchased Weekly
Citrus Fruits and Tomatoes		
Oranges	-	710 g
Apple juice, canned, vitamin C added	1.36 L can	1 L
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	355 mL	330 mL
Tomatoes	-	560 g
Whole tomatoes, canned	796 mL	240 mL
Tomato juice	1.36 L can	165 mL
Other Fruit		
Apples	-	1.8 kg
Bananas	-	2.3 kg
Grapes	-	480 g
Pears	-	755 g
Raisins, seedless	750 g	100 g
Fruit cocktail, canned in juice	398 mL	335 mL
Potatoes		
Potatoes, fresh	4.54 kg	5.5 kg
French-fried potatoes, frozen	1 kg	615 g
Other Vegetables		
Broccoli	-	585 g
Cabbage	-	255 g
Carrots, fresh	1.1 kg bag	885 g
Celery	-	345 g
Cucumber	-	455 g
Lettuce, iceberg	-	450 g
Lettuce, romaine	-	595 g
Onions	-	740 g
Green peppers	-	305 g
Turnips (rutabaga)	-	360 g
Mixed vegetables, frozen	1 kg	330 g
Kernel corn, canned	341 mL	565 mL
Green peas, canned	540 mL	215 mL
Fats and Oils		
Margarine, tub, non-hydrogenated	454 g	365 g
Butter	454 g	190 g
Canola oil	1 L	230 mL
Salad dressing (mayo type, <35% oil)	500 mL	195 mL
Sugar and Other Sweets		
Sugar, white	2 kg	845 g
Strawberry jam	500 mL	155 mL

Appendix C

Revised Clothing and Footwear component (2005) based on January 2001 Social Planning Council of Winnipeg and Winnipeg Harvest Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L)

Appendix C Revised Clothing and Footwear component (2005) based on January 2001 Social Planning Council of Winnipeg and Winnipeg Harvest Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L)		
Item	Quantity	Replacement Schedule
Boy's athletic shoes	2	Annually
Girl's athletic shoes	1	Annually
Men's athletic shoes	1	Annually
Women's athletic shoes	1	Annually
Boy's shoes	2	Annually
Girl's shoes	2	Annually
Men's casual shoes	1	Annually
Men's dress shoes-medium grade	2	Every 3 Years
Women's casual shoes	2	Annually
Women's dress shoes, medium grade	1	Annually
Boy's summer sandals	1	Every 3 Years
Girl's summer sandals	1	Every 3 Years
Men's summer sandals	1	Every 3 Years
Women's summer sandals	1	Every 3 Years
Boy's winter boots	1	Annually
Girl's Winter Boots	1	Annually
Men's workboots	1	Every 3 Years
Women's boots	2	Every 3 Years
Boy's rubber boots	1	Annually
Girl's rubber boots	1	Annually
Men's rubber boots	1	Annually
Women's rubber boots	1	Annually
Boy's socks	6	Annually
Girl's socks	6	Annually
Men's dress socks	2	Annually
Men's sport socks	4	Annually
Boy's briefs	7	Annually
Girl's briefs	7	Annually
Men's briefs	7	Annually
Women's briefs	7	Annually
Women's brassiere	7	Annually
Women's camisole	7	Annually
Women's panty hose	3	Annually
Men's long underwear	1	Every 2 Years
Women's long underwear	1	Every 2 Years
Boy's jeans	3	Annually
Boy's casual slacks	3	Annually
Boy's winter casual pants	3	Annually
Boy's dress pants	1	Annually
Girl's jeans	3	Annually

Appendix C (continued) Revised Clothing and Footwear component (2005) based on January 2001 Social Planning Council of Winnipeg and Winnipeg Harvest Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L)		
Item	Quantity	Replacement Schedule
Girl's summer slacks	2	Annually
Girl's winter slacks	2	Annually
Men's jeans	2	Annually
Men's dress/casual slacks	2	Annually
Women's summer slacks	1	Annually
Women's winter slacks	1	Annually
Men's sport jacket/blazer	1	Every 5 Years
Women's summer blazer	1	Every 2 Years
Women's winter blazer	1	Every 2 Years
Women's summer skirt	1	Annually
Women's winter skirt	1	Annually
Women's dress	2	Annually
Boy's shorts	1	Annually
Girl's shorts	2	Annually
Men's shorts	1	Every 2 Years
Women's shorts	1	Every 2 Years
Boy's knit shirt	2	Annually
Boy's dress shirt	2	Annually
Girl's T-shirts	4	Annually
Men's dress shirt	2	Annually
Men's knit shirt	1	Annually
Men's sweatshirt	1	Annually
Women's shirt	3	Annually
Women's sweatshirt	1	Annually
Girl's summer dress	1	Annually
Girl's winter skirt	1	Annually
Boy's sweatshirt	2	Annually
Girl's sweatshirt	2	Annually
Girl's sweater	1	Annually
Men's sweater	1	Every 2 Years
Women's sweater	1	Every 2 Years
Boy's summer pyjamas	2	Annually
Boy's winter sleepwear	2	Annually
Girl's summer nightgown	2	Annually
Girl's winter sleepwear	1	Annually
Women's summer nightgown	1	Annually
Women's winter nightgown	1	Annually
Boy's swim trunks	1	Annually
Girl's bathing suit	1	Annually
Men's swim trunks, boxer style	2	Every 3 Years
Women's bathing suit	1	Annually
Boy's ski jacket	1	Annually
Boy's spring jacket	1	Annually
Girl's snowsuit	1	Annually
Men's winter coat	1	Every 3 Years
Men's golf jacket	1	Every 2 Years
Men's raincoat	1	Every 3 Years
Men's ski jacket	1	Every 3 Years
Women's winter coat	1	Every 3 Years
Women's raincoat	1	Every 3 Years

Appendix C (continued) Revised Clothing and Footwear component (2005) based on January 2001 Social Planning Council of Winnipeg and Winnipeg Harvest Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L.)		
Item	Quantity	Replacement Schedule
Boy's Raincoat	1	Annually
Girl's Raincoat	1	Annually
Men's/women's umbrella	1	Every 2 Years
Boy's winter gloves	2	Annually
Girl's winter gloves	3	Annually
Men's gloves	1	Annually
Women's gloves	1	Annually
Boy's belt	1	Annually
Boy's wrist watch	1	Every 2 Years
Girl's wrist watch	1	Every 2 Years
Men's wallet	1	Every 3 Years
Men's wrist watch	1	Every 3 Years
Men's belt	1	Every 2 Years
Women's wrist watch	1	Every 3 Years
Women's handbag	1	Every 2 Years
Boy's summer/sport casual shirt	3	Annually
Boy's spring jacket	1	Annually
Source: Statistics Canada		

Appendix D

Percentage of Rental Units in which Various Appliances are included in the Rent, Labour Force Survey (LFS) Rent Supplement, Average of June to December 2000

Appendix D Percentage of Rental Units in which Various Appliances are included in the Rent, Labour Force Survey (LFS) Rent Supplement, Average of June to December 2000										
Province	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC
Two-bedroom rental units										
Fridge	82	91	87	81	12	84	90	85	91	91
Stove	81	92	89	80	13	85	89	88	91	92
Washer	13	12	9	8	3	9	27	36	18	31
Dryer	13	11	7	6	2	8	27	32	18	28
Three-bedroom rental units										
Fridge	85	81	69	70	8	63	76	73	82	82
Stove	84	79	71	69	8	63	76	73	83	84
Washer	11	8	15	11	2	18	34	38	36	38
Dryer	9	8	14	10	2	18	38	37	37	36
Source: Statistics Canada										

Appendix E

Cities in which transportation items are collected¹

Appendix E					
Cities in which transportation items are collected¹					
Urban Centre	Urban Size²	Bus Fares	Insurance	Gasoline	Tune-ups
St. John's	2	X	(x)	(x)	x
Cornerbrook	4	(x)	x	x	
Grand Falls	4			x	
Charlottetown	3		x	x	x
Halifax	2	X	(x)	(x)	x
Sydney	2	X	x	(x)	
Truro	3			x	
Moncton	2	X	(x)	(x)	x
Saint John	2	X	(x)	(x)	X
Fredericton	3	X	(x)	(x)	
Bathurst	4		x	x	
Montréal	1	X ³	(x) ³	(x)	X
Quebec City	1	X	(x)	(x)	X
Hull	2	X	(x)		
Chicoutimi/Jonquière	2	X	(x)	x	
Sherbrooke	2	X	(x)	x	
Trois-Rivières	2	X	(x)	x	
Drummondville	3	X	x		
Shawinigan/Shawinigan-Sud	3	X	x		
St. Jean	3	X	x		
Granby	3	X	x		
Baie-Comeau	3		x		
Rouyn-Noranda	3		x		
Sorel	3		x		
Saint-Hyacinthe	3		x		
Valleyfield	3		x		
Victoriaville	3	X			
Thetford Mines	4		x		
Toronto	1	X	(x)	(x)	(x)
Ottawa	1	X	(x)	(x)	(x)
Hamilton	1	X	(x)	(x)	
London	2	X	(x)	(x)	
Kitchener	2	X	(x)		

¹ Source: Prices Division, Statistics Canada

² Size of Area: 1 – 500,000 +, 2 – 100,000–499,999, 3 – 30,000–99,999, 4 – Urban <30,000

³ Includes separate quote for “St. Jérôme” within the Montréal CMA

Appendix E (continued) Cities in which transportation items are collected					
Urban Centre	Urban Size ²	Bus Fares	Insurance	Gasoline	Tune-ups
St.Catharines/Niagara	2	X ⁴	(x)		
Windsor	2	X	(x)	(x)	
Oshawa	2	X	(x)		
Sudbury	2	X	(x)	(x)	
Kingston	2	X	(x)		
Thunder Bay	2	X	(x)	(x)	x
Barrie	2		(x)		
Guelph	2		(x)		
Brantford	2		(x)		
Peterborough	2		(x)		
Cornwall	3		x		
Belleville	3		x		
Chatham	3		x		
Sarnia	3	x	x	x	
North Bay	3		x		
Timmins	3		x		
Sault Ste. Marie	3		x		
Winnipeg	1	x	(x)	(x)	x
Brandon	3	x	x	x	
Thompson	4	(x)			
Regina	2	x	(x)	(x)	x
Saskatoon	2	x	(x)	(x)	x
Moose Jaw	3	x	x	x	
Prince Albert	3	x		x	
Swift Current	4	(x)			
Yorkton	4	(x)			
Calgary	1	x	(x)	(x)	x
Edmonton	1	x	(x)	(x)	x
Lethbridge	3	x	x	x	
Medicine Hat	3	x			
Red Deer	3	x			
Fort McMurray	3	x			
Vancouver	1	x	x	(x)	(x)
Victoria	2	x	x	(x)	x
Kelowna	2	x	(x)	(x)	
Abbotsford/Matsqui/Mission	2	x	(x) ⁵	(x)	x
Chilliwack	3		x		
Penticton	3		x		
Nanaimo	3	x			
Kamloops	3	x	x		
Prince George	3	x	x	x	
Williams Lake	4		x		
Whitehorse	4	x	x	x	x
Yellowknife	4	x	x	x	x
Iqaluit	4				x
Note: Quotes in brackets () are not used in MBM Transportation calculations					

⁴ Includes separate quote for “Welland” and “Niagara Falls” within the St.Catharines/Niagara CMA

⁵ Includes separate quote for “Matsqui” and “Mission”

Appendix F

Survey of Household Spending (SHS) items included in Other Expenses calculation: numerator

Appendix F	
Survey of Household Spending (SHS) Items Included in Other Expenses Calculation: Numerator	
SHS Item Number	SHS Item Description
2200	Purchase of telephones and equipment
2202-2204	Telephone services
2230	Postal and other communication services
2310	Household cleaning supplies
2320-2330	Paper, plastic, and foil household supplies
2380	Other household supplies
2500	Furniture
2510	Rugs, mats, and under padding
2520	Window coverings and household textiles
2540	Room air conditioners, portable humidifiers, and dehumidifiers
2552	Microwave and convection ovens
2560	Small electric food preparation appliances
2580	Vacuum cleaners and other rug cleaning equipment
2584	Sewing machines
2586	Other electric equipment and appliances
2590	Attachments and parts for major appliances
2640	Lamps and lampshades
2650	Non-electric kitchen and cooking equipment
2660	Tableware, flatware, and knives
2670	Non-electric cleaning equipment
2672	Luggage
2674	Home security equipment
2680	Other household equipment, parts, and accessories
2690-2710	Maintenance and repairs of furniture and equipment
2720-2730	Services related to furnishings and equipment
3312	Other medicines and pharmaceutical products
3500-3580	Personal care
3700	Sports and athletic equipment
3720	Toys and children's vehicles
3730	Electronic games and parts
3830	Video game rental
3770-3774	Photographic goods and services
3900	Bicycles, parts, and accessories
3950	Bicycle maintenance and repairs
4000-4070	Home entertainment equipment and services
4100	Movie theatres
4110	Live sports events
4120	Live performing arts
4130	Admission to museums and other activities
4140	Rental of cablevision and satellite services
4150	Membership fees for sports and recreation facilities
4160	Single use fees for sports and recreation facilities
4170	Children's camps
4300-4340	Reading materials and other printed matter
4400-4410	Education supplies
4420-4430	Textbooks
4630	Service charges from banks
5220-5230	Contributions to charity
Source: Statistics Canada	

Appendix G

Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2000 to 2006 (\$)

Appendix G Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2000 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	25,930	7,045	2,513	5,835	3,955	6,582
<30K	26,656	7,045	2,513	6,560	3,955	6,582
St. John's	24,469	6,796	2,513	7,298	1,451	6,411
Prince Edward Island						
rural	24,352	6,335	2,572	5,698	3,612	6,134
<30K	25,436	6,335	2,572	6,783	3,612	6,134
Charlottetown	26,214	6,335	2,572	7,561	3,612	6,134
Nova Scotia						
rural	25,714	6,584	2,607	6,285	3,909	6,329
<30K	25,961	6,584	2,607	6,532	3,909	6,329
30K – 100K	23,863	6,584	2,607	6,853	1,490	6,329
Halifax	25,139	6,476	2,607	8,241	1,560	6,255
Cape Breton	23,138	6,283	2,607	6,840	1,286	6,122
New Brunswick						
rural	25,019	6,573	2,696	5,452	3,917	6,383
<30K	25,352	6,573	2,696	5,785	3,917	6,383
Fredericton	24,660	6,491	2,696	7,803	1,344	6,326
Saint John	22,953	6,499	2,696	6,087	1,340	6,332
Moncton	23,660	6,372	2,696	7,118	1,230	6,245
Québec						
rural	22,823	6,064	2,068	5,351	3,739	5,600
<30K	22,921	6,064	2,068	5,449	3,739	5,600
30K – 100K	20,843	6,064	2,068	5,942	1,169	5,600
100K – 500K	21,458	6,064	2,068	6,329	1,396	5,600
Québec City	21,818	6,014	2,068	6,692	1,476	5,566
Montréal	22,103	6,017	2,068	7,129	1,320	5,568
Ontario						
rural	25,226	5,546	2,357	7,970	3,912	5,442
<30K	25,201	5,546	2,357	7,945	3,912	5,442
30K – 100K	23,169	5,546	2,357	8,433	1,392	5,442
100K – 500K	24,648	5,833	2,357	9,175	1,645	5,640
Ottawa	26,612	6,280	2,357	10,449	1,579	5,948
Hamilton/Burlington	23,854	5,331	2,357	9,289	1,584	5,294
Toronto	27,131	5,778	2,167	11,399	2,316	5,471
Manitoba						
rural	22,660	5,935	2,108	4,965	4,113	5,539
<30K	23,862	5,935	2,108	6,167	4,113	5,539
Brandon	21,473	5,935	2,108	6,691	1,200	5,539
Winnipeg	22,478	5,972	2,108	7,233	1,601	5,564
Saskatchewan						
rural	23,042	6,133	2,131	5,092	3,995	5,691
<30K	24,025	6,133	2,131	6,075	3,995	5,691
30K – 100K	21,463	6,133	2,131	6,223	1,286	5,691
Saskatoon	22,699	6,356	2,131	7,096	1,272	5,844
Regina	22,247	6,112	2,131	7,019	1,308	5,677
Alberta						
rural	24,700	6,499	2,269	6,377	3,517	6,038
<30K	25,910	6,499	2,269	7,587	3,517	6,038
30K – 100K	23,868	6,499	2,269	7,744	1,319	6,038
Edmonton	23,762	6,259	2,269	7,874	1,488	5,873
Calgary	24,371	6,183	2,269	8,707	1,392	5,820
British Columbia						
rural	28,255	7,623	2,220	7,699	3,934	6,779
<30K	28,631	7,623	2,220	8,075	3,934	6,779
30K – 100K	26,771	7,623	2,220	8,796	1,353	6,779
100K – 500K BC	26,514	6,801	2,220	10,016	1,264	6,212
Vancouver	27,670	6,697	2,220	11,020	1,592	6,141
Source: Statistics Canada						

Appendix G (continued)						
Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2001 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	26,209	7,076	2,577	5,843	4,059	6,654
<30K	26,731	7,076	2,577	6,365	4,059	6,654
St. John's	24,837	6,920	2,577	7,277	1,517	6,546
Prince Edward Island						
rural	25,339	6,506	2,622	6,152	3,767	6,292
<30K	26,011	6,506	2,622	6,824	3,767	6,292
Charlottetown	27,031	6,506	2,622	7,844	3,767	6,292
Nova Scotia						
rural	26,325	6,739	2,637	6,438	4,048	6,463
<30K	26,793	6,739	2,637	6,906	4,048	6,463
30K – 100K	24,518	6,739	2,637	7,176	1,503	6,463
Halifax	26,016	6,697	2,637	8,682	1,566	6,434
Cape Breton	23,607	6,509	2,637	6,864	1,293	6,304
New Brunswick						
rural	25,769	6,711	2,753	5,743	4,038	6,524
<30K	26,279	6,711	2,753	6,253	4,038	6,524
Fredericton	25,448	6,591	2,753	8,215	1,448	6,441
Saint John	23,876	6,626	2,753	6,421	1,611	6,465
Moncton	24,797	6,625	2,753	7,687	1,268	6,464
Québec						
rural	23,733	6,440	2,095	5,486	3,829	5,883
<30K	23,937	6,440	2,095	5,690	3,829	5,883
30K – 100K	21,674	6,440	2,095	6,044	1,212	5,883
100K – 500K	22,324	6,440	2,095	6,410	1,496	5,883
Québec City	22,717	6,434	2,095	6,758	1,551	5,879
Montréal	23,038	6,425	2,095	7,280	1,365	5,873
Ontario						
rural	25,556	5,818	2,348	7,771	3,990	5,629
<30K	25,652	5,818	2,348	7,867	3,990	5,629
30K – 100K	23,634	5,818	2,348	8,323	1,516	5,629
100K – 500K	25,226	6,136	2,348	9,181	1,713	5,848
Ottawa	27,524	6,606	2,348	10,789	1,609	6,172
Hamilton/Burlington	24,494	5,550	2,348	9,553	1,599	5,444
Toronto	28,526	6,102	2,158	12,193	2,379	5,694
Manitoba						
rural	23,657	6,282	2,106	5,251	4,236	5,782
<30K	24,899	6,282	2,106	6,493	4,236	5,782
Brandon	22,288	6,282	2,106	6,847	1,271	5,782
Winnipeg	23,450	6,297	2,106	7,573	1,682	5,792
Saskatchewan						
rural	23,730	6,329	2,149	5,331	4,077	5,844
<30K	24,708	6,329	2,149	6,309	4,077	5,844
30K – 100K	22,097	6,329	2,149	6,483	1,292	5,844
Saskatoon	24,162	6,760	2,149	7,785	1,327	6,141
Regina	23,291	6,275	2,149	7,725	1,335	5,807
Alberta						
rural	25,892	6,824	2,280	6,868	3,645	6,275
<30K	27,062	6,824	2,280	8,038	3,645	6,275
30K – 100K	25,466	6,824	2,280	8,746	1,341	6,275
Edmonton	24,945	6,520	2,280	8,578	1,501	6,066
Calgary	26,592	6,511	2,280	10,276	1,465	6,060
British Columbia						
rural	27,772	7,106	2,230	7,935	4,065	6,436
<30K	27,844	7,106	2,230	8,007	4,065	6,436
30K – 100K	25,494	7,106	2,230	8,361	1,361	6,436
100K – 500K BC	26,982	7,145	2,230	9,861	1,284	6,462
Vancouver	28,446	6,912	2,230	11,289	1,713	6,302
Source: Statistics Canada						

Appendix G (continued)						
Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2002 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	26,560	7,453	2,487	5,983	3,928	6,709
<30K	27,083	7,453	2,487	6,506	3,928	6,709
St. John's	25,317	7,227	2,487	7,527	1,519	6,557
Prince Edward Island						
rural	25,717	6,761	2,641	6,325	3,643	6,347
<30K	26,424	6,761	2,641	7,032	3,643	6,347
Charlottetown	27,450	6,761	2,641	8,058	3,643	6,347
Nova Scotia						
rural	26,656	6,987	2,567	6,656	3,997	6,449
<30K	27,090	6,987	2,567	7,090	3,997	6,449
30K – 100K	24,856	6,987	2,567	7,348	1,505	6,449
Halifax	26,494	6,955	2,567	8,975	1,569	6,428
Cape Breton	24,062	6,829	2,567	7,028	1,295	6,343
New Brunswick						
rural	26,358	7,050	2,713	5,880	4,125	6,590
<30K	26,862	7,050	2,713	6,384	4,125	6,590
Fredericton	26,109	6,927	2,713	8,513	1,449	6,507
Saint John	24,366	6,896	2,713	6,630	1,641	6,486
Moncton	25,065	6,771	2,713	7,910	1,269	6,402
Québec						
rural	23,693	6,500	2,103	5,615	3,668	5,807
<30K	23,878	6,500	2,103	5,800	3,668	5,807
30K – 100K	21,881	6,500	2,103	6,189	1,282	5,807
100K – 500K	22,360	6,500	2,103	6,474	1,476	5,807
Québec City	23,046	6,538	2,103	6,965	1,607	5,833
Montréal	23,299	6,491	2,103	7,503	1,401	5,801
Ontario						
rural	25,908	6,006	2,307	8,053	3,930	5,612
<30K	25,984	6,006	2,307	8,129	3,930	5,612
30K – 100K	24,022	6,006	2,307	8,580	1,517	5,612
100K – 500K	25,625	6,257	2,307	9,488	1,792	5,781
Ottawa	27,943	6,719	2,307	11,187	1,637	6,093
Hamilton/Burlington	25,221	5,856	2,307	9,887	1,661	5,510
Toronto	29,187	6,356	2,121	12,547	2,441	5,722
Manitoba						
rural	24,034	6,560	2,086	5,425	4,127	5,836
<30K	25,273	6,560	2,086	6,664	4,127	5,836
Brandon	22,922	6,560	2,086	7,042	1,398	5,836
Winnipeg	24,005	6,528	2,086	7,843	1,733	5,815
Saskatchewan						
rural	23,741	6,316	2,170	5,545	3,982	5,728
<30K	24,732	6,316	2,170	6,536	3,982	5,728
30K – 100K	22,239	6,316	2,170	6,723	1,302	5,728
Saskatoon	24,445	6,805	2,170	8,027	1,385	6,058
Regina	23,798	6,457	2,170	7,962	1,385	5,824
Alberta						
rural	26,139	6,948	2,275	7,206	3,484	6,226
<30K	27,377	6,948	2,275	8,444	3,484	6,226
30K – 100K	25,953	6,948	2,275	9,153	1,351	6,226
Edmonton	25,483	6,630	2,275	9,037	1,530	6,011
Calgary	27,274	6,740	2,275	10,614	1,560	6,085
British Columbia						
rural	27,489	7,032	2,230	8,058	3,917	6,252
<30K	27,581	7,032	2,230	8,150	3,917	6,252
30K – 100K	25,458	7,032	2,230	8,581	1,363	6,252
100K – 500K BC	27,407	7,233	2,230	10,207	1,349	6,388
Vancouver	28,901	7,120	2,230	11,524	1,716	6,311
Source: Statistics Canada						

Appendix G (continued)						
Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2003 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	26,632	7,470	2,470	6,125	3,856	6,711
<30K	27,155	7,470	2,470	6,648	3,856	6,711
St. John's	25,780	7,326	2,470	7,778	1,593	6,613
Prince Edward Island						
rural	25,970	6,797	2,625	6,512	3,675	6,361
<30K	26,713	6,797	2,625	7,255	3,675	6,361
Charlottetown	27,747	6,797	2,625	8,289	3,675	6,361
Nova Scotia						
rural	27,087	7,072	2,584	6,871	4,041	6,519
<30K	27,484	7,072	2,584	7,268	4,041	6,519
30K – 100K	25,203	7,072	2,584	7,514	1,514	6,519
Halifax	26,952	7,035	2,584	9,262	1,577	6,494
Cape Breton	24,396	6,912	2,584	7,185	1,304	6,411
New Brunswick						
rural	26,940	7,245	2,691	6,017	4,279	6,708
<30K	27,436	7,245	2,691	6,513	4,279	6,708
Fredericton	26,646	7,023	2,691	8,812	1,562	6,558
Saint John	24,641	6,947	2,691	6,838	1,658	6,507
Moncton	25,325	6,796	2,691	8,132	1,301	6,405
Québec						
rural	23,564	6,476	2,050	5,725	3,557	5,756
<30K	23,729	6,476	2,050	5,890	3,557	5,756
30K – 100K	21,889	6,476	2,050	6,316	1,291	5,756
100K – 500K	22,300	6,476	2,050	6,518	1,500	5,756
Québec City	23,277	6,599	2,050	7,157	1,632	5,839
Montréal	23,623	6,571	2,050	7,710	1,472	5,820
Ontario						
rural	26,205	6,063	2,254	8,276	3,997	5,615
<30K	26,261	6,063	2,254	8,332	3,997	5,615
30K – 100K	24,234	6,063	2,254	8,773	1,529	5,615
100K – 500K	25,942	6,346	2,254	9,726	1,810	5,806
Ottawa	28,133	6,674	2,254	11,504	1,674	6,027
Hamilton/Burlington	25,565	5,917	2,254	10,150	1,728	5,516
Toronto	29,537	6,376	2,072	12,807	2,579	5,703
Manitoba						
rural	24,687	6,912	2,104	5,578	4,006	6,087
<30K	25,915	6,912	2,104	6,806	4,006	6,087
Brandon	23,719	6,912	2,104	7,208	1,408	6,087
Winnipeg	24,490	6,629	2,104	8,083	1,778	5,896
Saskatchewan						
rural	24,405	6,628	2,162	5,729	3,951	5,935
<30K	25,402	6,628	2,162	6,726	3,951	5,935
30K – 100K	22,958	6,628	2,162	6,924	1,309	5,935
Saskatoon	24,919	6,951	2,162	8,219	1,434	6,153
Regina	24,232	6,582	2,162	8,149	1,435	5,904
Alberta						
rural	26,807	7,231	2,253	7,479	3,441	6,403
<30K	28,102	7,231	2,253	8,774	3,441	6,403
30K – 100K	26,730	7,231	2,253	9,476	1,367	6,403
Edmonton	26,125	6,770	2,253	9,416	1,594	6,092
Calgary	27,958	6,904	2,253	10,847	1,772	6,182
British Columbia						
rural	27,372	6,932	2,206	8,160	3,904	6,170
<30K	27,485	6,932	2,206	8,273	3,904	6,170
30K – 100K	25,505	6,932	2,206	8,781	1,416	6,170
100K – 500K BC	28,188	7,525	2,206	10,529	1,358	6,570
Vancouver	29,379	7,304	2,206	11,728	1,720	6,421
Source: Statistics Canada						

Appendix G (continued)						
Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2004 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	27,357	7,651	2,462	6,250	4,002	6,992
<30K	27,876	7,651	2,462	6,769	4,002	6,992
St. John's	26,336	7,434	2,462	8,003	1,595	6,842
Prince Edward Island						
rural	26,689	6,948	2,661	6,676	3,761	6,643
<30K	27,464	6,948	2,661	7,451	3,761	6,643
Charlottetown	28,498	6,948	2,661	8,485	3,761	6,643
Nova Scotia						
rural	27,522	7,177	2,542	7,086	3,998	6,719
<30K	27,880	7,177	2,542	7,444	3,998	6,719
30K – 100K	25,645	7,177	2,542	7,678	1,529	6,719
Halifax	27,608	7,199	2,542	9,541	1,592	6,734
Cape Breton	24,937	7,081	2,542	7,342	1,319	6,653
New Brunswick						
rural	27,321	7,318	2,666	6,171	4,264	6,902
<30K	27,808	7,318	2,666	6,658	4,264	6,902
Fredericton	27,201	7,094	2,666	9,124	1,570	6,747
Saint John	25,203	7,074	2,666	7,064	1,666	6,733
Moncton	25,790	6,849	2,666	8,367	1,330	6,578
Québec						
rural	24,094	6,546	2,030	5,921	3,668	5,929
<30K	24,239	6,546	2,030	6,066	3,668	5,929
30K – 100K	22,354	6,546	2,030	6,529	1,320	5,929
100K – 500K	22,745	6,546	2,030	6,645	1,595	5,929
Québec City	23,804	6,643	2,030	7,434	1,701	5,996
Montréal	24,357	6,674	2,030	8,002	1,634	6,017
Ontario						
rural	27,107	6,325	2,260	8,486	4,101	5,935
<30K	27,140	6,325	2,260	8,519	4,101	5,935
30K – 100K	25,067	6,325	2,260	8,948	1,599	5,935
100K – 500K	26,540	6,457	2,260	9,940	1,856	6,027
Ottawa	28,705	6,726	2,260	11,790	1,716	6,213
Hamilton/Burlington	26,180	6,025	2,260	10,388	1,779	5,728
Toronto	30,074	6,470	2,078	13,027	2,589	5,910
Manitoba						
rural	25,166	6,951	2,079	5,742	4,151	6,243
<30K	26,381	6,951	2,079	6,957	4,151	6,243
Brandon	24,186	6,951	2,079	7,382	1,531	6,243
Winnipeg	25,122	6,768	2,079	8,330	1,829	6,116
Saskatchewan						
rural	25,084	6,763	2,176	5,913	4,052	6,180
<30K	26,082	6,763	2,176	6,911	4,052	6,180
30K – 100K	23,686	6,763	2,176	7,120	1,447	6,180
Saskatoon	25,453	7,015	2,176	8,401	1,507	6,354
Regina	24,816	6,704	2,176	8,326	1,471	6,139
Alberta						
rural	27,080	7,158	2,238	7,680	3,508	6,496
<30K	28,417	7,158	2,238	9,017	3,508	6,496
30K – 100K	26,996	7,158	2,238	9,702	1,402	6,496
Edmonton	26,603	6,794	2,238	9,701	1,626	6,244
Calgary	28,178	6,886	2,238	10,964	1,782	6,308
British Columbia						
rural	28,179	7,205	2,218	8,268	3,973	6,515
<30K	28,312	7,205	2,218	8,401	3,973	6,515
30K – 100K	26,346	7,205	2,218	8,987	1,421	6,515
100K – 500K BC	28,783	7,532	2,218	10,858	1,434	6,741
Vancouver	29,909	7,389	2,218	11,935	1,725	6,642
Source: Statistics Canada						

Appendix G (continued)						
Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2005 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	28,104	7,773	2,489	6,325	4,200	7,317
<30K	28,619	7,773	2,489	6,840	4,200	7,317
St. John's	27,051	7,589	2,489	8,178	1,610	7,185
Prince Edward Island						
rural	27,599	7,183	2,639	6,826	3,948	7,003
<30K	28,405	7,183	2,639	7,632	3,948	7,003
Charlottetown	29,439	7,183	2,639	8,666	3,948	7,003
Nova Scotia						
rural	28,713	7,492	2,549	7,253	4,260	7,159
<30K	29,030	7,492	2,549	7,570	4,260	7,159
30K – 100K	26,526	7,492	2,549	7,789	1,537	7,159
Halifax	28,375	7,381	2,549	9,763	1,602	7,080
Cape Breton	25,662	7,312	2,549	7,447	1,323	7,031
New Brunswick						
rural	28,176	7,500	2,638	6,291	4,519	7,228
<30K	28,654	7,500	2,638	6,769	4,519	7,228
Fredericton	28,178	7,345	2,638	9,404	1,673	7,118
Saint John	26,027	7,343	2,638	7,257	1,673	7,116
Moncton	26,574	7,085	2,638	8,570	1,349	6,932
Québec						
rural	25,034	6,789	2,038	6,029	3,884	6,294
<30K	25,157	6,789	2,038	6,152	3,884	6,294
30K – 100K	23,116	6,789	2,038	6,653	1,342	6,294
100K – 500K	23,434	6,789	2,038	6,682	1,631	6,294
Québec City	24,528	6,826	2,038	7,623	1,721	6,320
Montréal	25,153	6,868	2,038	8,206	1,691	6,350
Ontario						
rural	28,235	6,696	2,220	8,647	4,315	6,357
<30K	28,246	6,696	2,220	8,658	4,315	6,357
30K – 100K	26,135	6,696	2,220	9,074	1,788	6,357
100K – 500K	27,215	6,674	2,220	10,104	1,876	6,341
Ottawa	29,522	6,971	2,220	12,021	1,757	6,553
Hamilton/Burlington	26,810	6,215	2,220	10,573	1,788	6,014
Toronto	30,714	6,675	2,041	13,186	2,598	6,214
Manitoba						
rural	26,131	7,130	2,088	5,893	4,448	6,572
<30K	27,332	7,130	2,088	7,094	4,448	6,572
Brandon	24,881	7,130	2,088	7,543	1,548	6,572
Winnipeg	25,802	6,873	2,088	8,567	1,885	6,389
Saskatchewan						
rural	25,639	6,724	2,190	6,085	4,284	6,356
<30K	26,640	6,724	2,190	7,086	4,284	6,356
30K – 100K	24,026	6,724	2,190	7,307	1,449	6,356
Saskatoon	25,722	6,897	2,190	8,574	1,582	6,479
Regina	25,199	6,699	2,190	8,495	1,477	6,338
Alberta						
rural	27,303	6,941	2,262	7,867	3,671	6,562
<30K	28,682	6,941	2,262	9,246	3,671	6,562
30K – 100K	27,098	6,941	2,262	9,915	1,418	6,562
Edmonton	27,281	6,884	2,262	9,973	1,641	6,521
Calgary	28,849	7,008	2,262	11,065	1,905	6,609
British Columbia						
rural	28,627	7,205	2,228	8,308	4,160	6,726
<30K	28,780	7,205	2,228	8,461	4,160	6,726
30K – 100K	26,715	7,205	2,228	9,123	1,433	6,726
100K – 500K BC	29,316	7,536	2,228	11,107	1,483	6,962
Vancouver	30,477	7,430	2,228	12,054	1,879	6,886
Source: Statistics Canada						

Appendix G (continued)						
Market Basket Measure (MBM) Threshold for Reference Family by Component 2006 (\$)						
Community	Total	Food	Clothing	Shelter	Transportation	Multiplier
Newfoundland						
rural	28,571	8,063	2,538	6,398	4,013	7,559
<30K	29,081	8,063	2,538	6,908	4,013	7,559
St. John's	27,933	7,883	2,538	8,348	1,734	7,430
Prince Edward Island						
rural	28,222	7,538	2,643	7,072	3,710	7,259
<30K	29,074	7,538	2,643	7,924	3,710	7,259
Charlottetown	30,124	7,538	2,643	8,974	3,710	7,259
Nova Scotia						
rural	29,211	7,761	2,615	7,419	4,018	7,398
<30K	29,487	7,761	2,615	7,695	4,018	7,398
30K – 100K	27,277	7,761	2,615	7,899	1,604	7,398
Halifax	29,073	7,546	2,615	9,987	1,681	7,244
Cape Breton	26,360	7,586	2,615	7,551	1,335	7,273
New Brunswick						
rural	28,684	7,864	2,667	6,408	4,236	7,509
<30K	29,152	7,864	2,667	6,876	4,236	7,509
Fredericton	29,015	7,632	2,667	9,678	1,695	7,343
Saint John	26,908	7,565	2,667	7,446	1,935	7,295
Moncton	27,474	7,321	2,667	8,766	1,599	7,121
Québec						
rural	25,411	7,031	2,041	6,172	3,699	6,468
<30K	25,513	7,031	2,041	6,274	3,699	6,468
30K – 100K	23,781	7,031	2,041	6,814	1,427	6,468
100K – 500K	23,975	7,031	2,041	6,754	1,681	6,468
Québec City	25,253	7,061	2,041	7,852	1,810	6,489
Montréal	25,944	7,142	2,041	8,452	1,762	6,547
Ontario						
rural	28,594	6,974	2,177	8,817	4,102	6,524
<30K	28,582	6,974	2,177	8,805	4,102	6,524
30K – 100K	26,681	6,974	2,177	9,207	1,799	6,524
100K – 500K	27,780	6,908	2,177	10,275	1,943	6,477
Ottawa	29,966	7,021	2,177	12,261	1,949	6,558
Hamilton/Burlington	27,601	6,600	2,177	10,767	1,799	6,258
Toronto	31,399	6,939	2,059	13,353	2,633	6,415
Manitoba						
rural	26,431	7,249	2,135	6,056	4,301	6,690
<30K	27,619	7,249	2,135	7,244	4,301	6,690
Brandon	25,414	7,249	2,135	7,718	1,622	6,690
Winnipeg	26,555	7,085	2,135	8,822	1,940	6,573
Saskatchewan						
rural	26,216	6,990	2,224	6,294	4,139	6,569
<30K	27,224	6,990	2,224	7,302	4,139	6,569
30K – 100K	24,794	6,990	2,224	7,536	1,475	6,569
Saskatoon	26,534	7,148	2,224	8,796	1,684	6,682
Regina	26,001	6,984	2,224	8,712	1,516	6,565
Alberta						
rural	27,892	7,258	2,233	8,171	3,463	6,767
<30K	29,332	7,258	2,233	9,611	3,463	6,767
30K – 100K	27,972	7,258	2,233	10,271	1,443	6,767
Edmonton	28,150	7,165	2,233	10,391	1,660	6,701
Calgary	29,579	7,302	2,233	11,321	1,924	6,799
British Columbia						
rural	28,652	7,205	2,305	8,370	3,992	6,780
<30K	28,826	7,205	2,305	8,544	3,992	6,780
30K – 100K	27,049	7,205	2,305	9,282	1,477	6,780
100K – 500K BC	30,173	7,754	2,305	11,382	1,560	7,172
Vancouver	31,175	7,665	2,305	12,198	1,899	7,108
Source: Statistics Canada						