

***Low Income in Canada: 2000-2004
Using the Market Basket Measure***

Human Resources and Social Development Canada

PDF

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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. Five years of data based on this measure are now available. This makes possible an examination of the persistence of low income for various groups over a five-year period (2000 to 2004).
- Between 2000 and 2004 the incidence of low income using the MBM declined from 14.7% to 12.7%.
- This gradual decline in the overall incidence of low income obscures large movements of people into and out of low income between any pair of years. On average 976,000 people moved into a low income situation using the MBM each year between 2001 and 2004 while at the same time 1,184,000 persons left low income each year during the same period.
- While 21.7% of persons aged 18-60 in 2000 experienced low income at least one year between 2000 and 2004 using the MBM, only 7.8% experienced persistent low income over this period. Similarly, 26.3% of all children under age 14 in 2000 in a family where the main income recipient was aged 18-60 experienced low income at least one year between 2000 and 2004, but only 11.5% experienced persistent low income.
- The incidence of low income for families headed by persons who worked for pay at least 910 hours a year- the definition of “working poor” families used in this report- was 7.6% in 2004. But they still accounted for 34% of working-age, low income families and for 48% of low income children.
- Five socio-demographic groups among working-age adults have been identified as being disproportionately at risk of experiencing 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. Two of these groups- unattached persons 45-64 and persons with work-limiting disabilities- had statistically significant improvements in their low income situation between 2000 and 2004. There was no significant change for the other three groups.
- Using the Market Basket Measure (MBM), the incidence of low income in 2004 (12.7%) was higher than that (11.2%) using Statistics Canada’s post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT).¹

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.

I. 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 third report presents new results for the years 2003 and 2004 and updates results for the years 2000 to 2002 to take into account revisions made by Statistics Canada in November 2006 to the “MBM Income” variable on the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (the SLID).²

The MBM was developed in response to a request in 1997 from the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers responsible for Social Services by a Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group on Social Development Research and Information. 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 ten provinces³.

Section II of this report provides a brief discussion of low income measures in Canada and internationally. Section III provides a description of the Market Basket Measure. An overview of the incidence⁴, depth⁵, persistence⁶ and dynamics⁷ of low income in Canada for the period 2000-2004 is highlighted in Section IV. Results from the MBM are compared to those using Statistics Canada’s post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT).

² The revisions affect the national results and those for the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. They arise from the discovery of an error in the treatment of health insurance premiums paid in these two provinces. The effect of the revisions is to slightly reduce the incidence of low income in these provinces and nationally from data published in the second MBM report issued in June 2005.

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.

⁷ Low income dynamics are movements into and out of low income over a period of time- usually a pair of years.

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

II. Low Income Measures

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”.

The calculation of Statistics Canada’s Low Income Measure (LIM-IAT) is an example of this “relative” method. Its thresholds are set 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 exactly the same regardless of the size of the community in which they live. It is a pure measure of relative low income and 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 scale⁸ very similar to that of the LIM-IAT.

The post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICO-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**. They are based on the share of post-income tax income an economic family spent on food, clothing and footwear and shelter.

The cut-offs were set in 1992 at income levels where a family would spend a share of its post-income tax income twenty percentage points higher than the average family on these items of expenditure in that year (63% as opposed to 43% for the average family).

⁸ 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 have a similar standard of living to smaller units without a proportionately larger income because of their ability to 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.

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 then adjusted for each year between 1980 and 1991 and for all years after 1992 depending on how much higher or lower the national Consumer Price Index was in that year compared to 1992.

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 twenty percentage points higher than average families of the same size living in the same broad community size did in 1992?

The LICOs-IAT are based on average consumption patterns in 1992 and thus are relative in concept. However, 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 and shelter they are not a pure “relative” measure of low income in application. (See Appendix A for a fuller description of the LICOs-IAT).

In both concept and application, the Market Basket Measure is a “goods and services” 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.⁹

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.

The purpose of the MBM is to provide another perspective on low income in Canada to complement existing Statistics Canada measures of low income, 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.

⁹ Examples of such services would be rent-geared-to-income housing and food, clothing or transportation provided by charitable institutions or relatives or friends.

III. The Market Basket Measure

1. Low Income Based on the Market Basket Measure

The MBM statistics in the report's accompanying tables for Canada and for each of the ten provinces (Tables 7-10 in this report) are similar to those provided by Statistics Canada using the LICOs-IAT in its publication, **Incomes in Canada**. Statistics are provided 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). For those persons living in families with disposable incomes below their Market Basket Measure (MBM) threshold, the depth of low income is reported as the difference between their income and the low income threshold expressed as a percentage of that threshold. The tables compare results using the MBM for the years 2000-2004 to those using the LICOs-IAT for the year 2004.

The LICOs-IAT results were chosen as those most appropriate to compare to those using MBM because both 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.

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 from total family income the following: 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 (e.g. newspaper and magazine subscriptions, fees to participate in recreational activities or sports, video rentals, tickets to local sports events).

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 ten 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 8).

Appendix G provides estimates of the amount of disposable income the MBM reference family would have required in 2003 and 2004 to purchase the components of the MBM basket in 19 specific urban centres and in another 29 community sizes in the ten provinces. In 2004, this amount ranged from \$22,524 in urban communities with populations between 30,000 and 99,999 in Québec to \$30,121 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 significant¹⁰) and make no allowance for geographical variations in the cost of transportation and other categories of expenditure.

¹⁰ For example, in 2004, annual shelter costs in Montréal were estimated at \$7636 compared to \$12,871 in Toronto although both metropolitan areas have populations above 500,000 people.

IV. The Results

Comparisons of Low Income incidence, depth, persistence and dynamics for the period 2000 to 2004 using the MBM and the LICOs-IAT

In examining low income, several dimensions are important. This report will deal with incidence (what share of people live in low income in a given year); depth (how far below the low-income cut-offs families fall who live in low income); persistence (whether persons who experience low income during the 2000-2004 period do so for most of that period or for only one or two years) and dynamics (how many people are moving into and out of low income between each pair of years in the period).

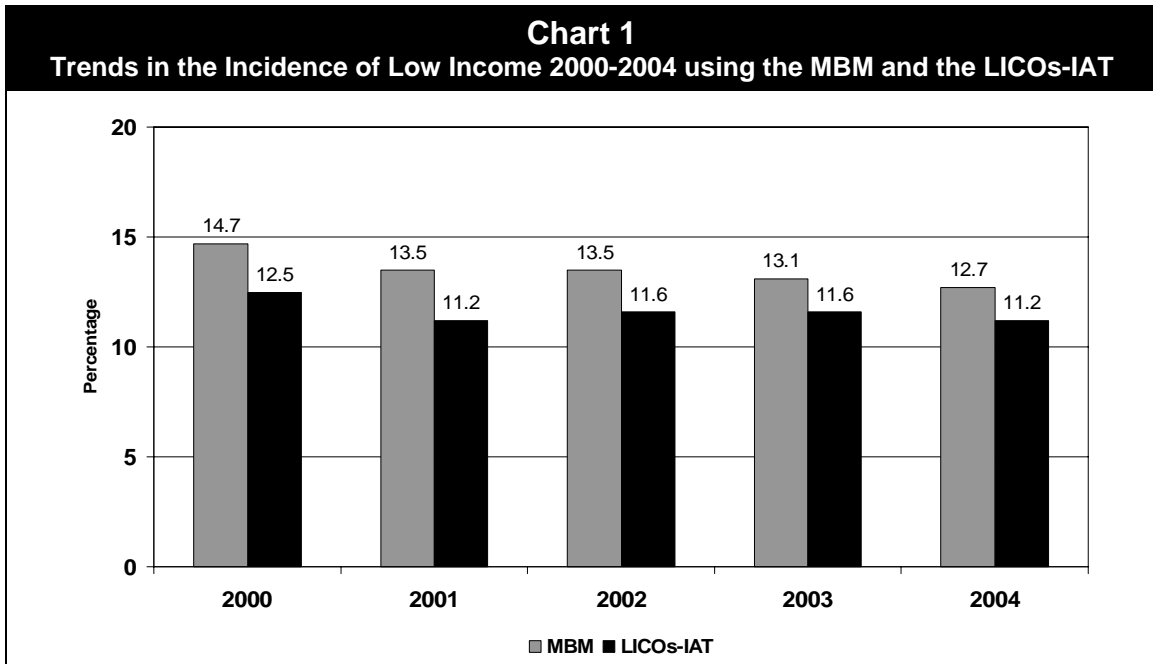
1. Incidence: 2000-2004

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.

The overall incidence of low income for the population in the ten provinces generally declined between 2000 and 2004 although it remained unchanged between 2001 and 2002. As can be seen in Chart 1, this was similar to the trend in incidence using the LICOs-IAT. Except for the decline between 2000 and 2001 none of these year-to-year changes were statistically significant.¹¹ This pattern was experienced by each of the three main age groups (<18, 18-64 and 65+) using both measures. (See Table 8).

The gradual downward trend over the 2000 to 2004 period for both the MBM and the LICOs-IAT reflects an improving labour market over this period, significant increases in benefits for the National Child Benefit Supplement and significant reductions in income taxes in the 2000 budget which took effect in 2001.

¹¹ 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.



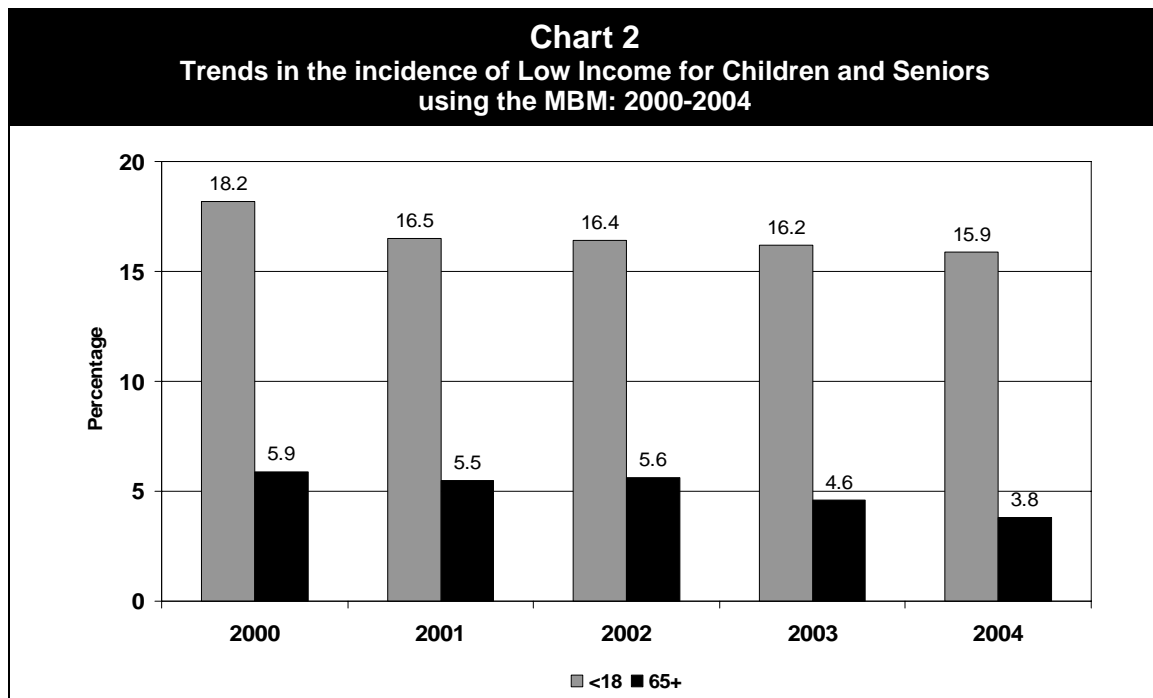
As can be seen in Chart 1, in 2004 the percentage of persons in the ten provinces living in low income based on the Market Basket Measure was 12.7% compared to 11.2% using the LICOs-IAT. This difference in the overall incidence of low income was accounted for by the more stringent definition of MBM disposable income. If the same disposable income definition used for the LICOs-IAT had been compared to the MBM low income thresholds in 2004, the incidence of low income would have been 10.6% rather than 12.7%.

There was a somewhat wider gap in the incidence of low income for children under age 18 using the two measures (See Table 8, following Section VII). This is partly because of the subtraction of actual out-of-pocket child care costs from disposable incomes before comparing them to the MBM thresholds.

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

This negative effect 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. 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, relative to those of the reference family, tend to be lower 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/Quebec Pension Plans following retirement).



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 rural areas and urban communities too small to be served by public transit systems and larger urban communities 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 2004, according to the LICOs-IAT, only 6.4% of Canada's low income population lived in rural areas while 58.5% 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, 12.8% of Canada's low income population lived in rural areas and only 49.3% lived in the large CMAs.

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

2. Depth

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.

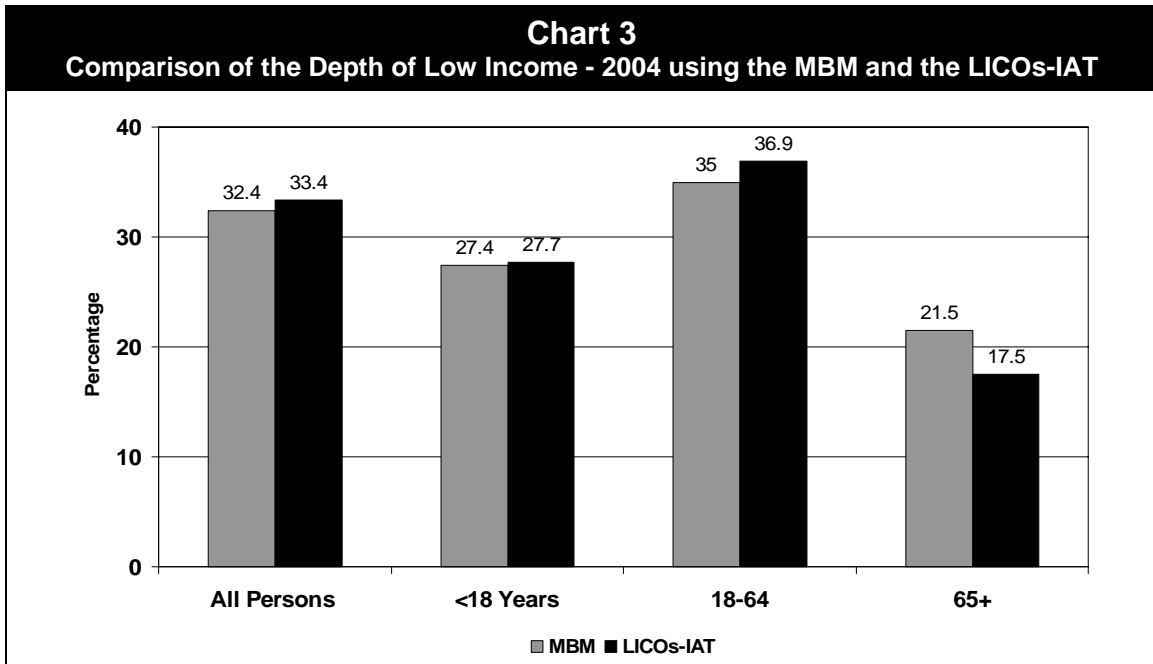
For those families with disposable incomes below a low income threshold, the depth of low income is the difference between their disposable income and their low income threshold expressed as a percentage of that threshold. For example, a depth of low income of 20 means that the person lives in a family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

It appears from Chart 3 and Table 9 (following Section VII), that working-age persons and their children in low income in 2004, according to the MBM, experienced a smaller depth of low income than low income working-age persons and their children using the LICOs-IAT. However, these differences are also not statistically significant (see footnote 11). This observation also holds true for contrasts in the depth of low income using the two measures for seniors.

It is difficult to determine why year-to-year changes occur in the depth of low income. This is because in any given year large numbers of persons and economic families are moving above and below the low income thresholds of any measure. For example, between 2003 and 2004 there was a net reduction of 96,000 persons living in economic families below their MBM thresholds. However, over that same period more than 2,000,000 persons either moved into or out of low income economic families.

The change in the depth of low income over this period was thus 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 escaped from low income; and, 3) whether the disposable incomes of those who remained below the thresholds in both years moved closer to or farther away from the thresholds.

It is interesting to note that the depth of low income was considerably less both for the low income elderly (21.5%) and for low income children (27.4%) than it was for the working-age population 18-64 (35.0%). 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 Québec Pension Plans) and to families with children (such as the refundable Canada Child Tax Benefit and the National Child Benefit Supplement).



3. Persistence

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.

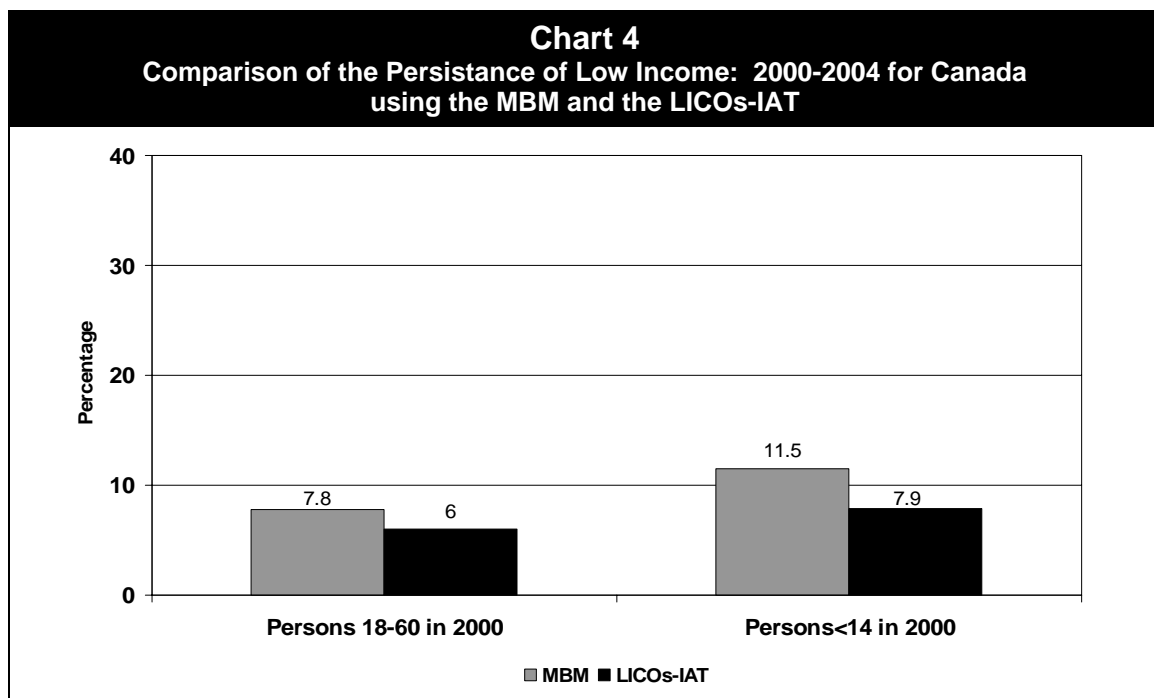
A person is said to experience persistent low income using the MBM if the total of the annual disposable incomes of the families to which they belonged over the period of years being examined was less than the total of the low income thresholds for those families for those years.

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 were \$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.

¹³ See Tables 4a and 4b in Section V.

Of all persons aged 18-60 in 2000, 21.7% experienced low income using the MBM at least one year between the years 2000 and 2004; yet only 7.8% (just over one-third of those experiencing low income at least one year) experienced persistent low income over this five-year period. The comparable numbers using the LICOs-IAT were that 18.3% experienced low income during the period and that 6.0% experienced persistent low income.

Looking at children under age 14 in 2000 living in families where the main income recipient was aged 18-60 in that year, 26.3% were in low income at least one year between 2000 and 2004 using the MBM; yet only 11.5% (under half of those experiencing low income at least one year) experienced persistent low income. The comparable rates using the LICOs-IAT were that 20.8% experienced low income during the period and that 7.9% experienced persistent low income.



4. Low Income Dynamics

Year-to-year changes in the total number of persons in low income radically understate how many people move into and out of low income between any two years. They tell us what has happened on a net basis rather than separately reporting the magnitude of gross movements into and out of low income.

In the period under study the net changes in the number of persons in low income using the MBM were a decline of 313,000 between 2000 and 2001, an increase of 23,000 between 2001 and 2002, a decline of 70,000 between 2002 and 2003 and a further decline of 96,000 between 2003 and 2004.

However, as Table 1 reveals these net movements conceal much larger movements into and out of low income over this period.

Table 1			
Movements into and out of Low Income Using the MBM 2000-2004¹⁴			
Period	Persons moving into low income	Persons moving out of low income	Net change in persons in low income
2000-2001	907,000	1,330,000	-313,000
2001-2002	528,000	568,000	+23,000
2002-2003	1,028,000	1,141,000	-70,000
2003-2004	993,000	1,081,000	-96,000

¹⁴ The net change is not necessarily the difference between the numbers moving in and moving out of low income because new families enter the sample in each year.

V. A Focus on the “Working Poor”

An important group experiencing low income is a population commonly described as the “working poor.” These are persons who live in families whose Main Income Recipient¹⁵ (MIR hereafter) had significant annual hours of paid work but whose total family income was less than its low income threshold.

This report uses the following definition of the “working poor:”¹⁶ persons aged 18-64 who are not full-time students, have worked for pay a minimum of 910 hours in the reference year and yet 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 major income recipient 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.

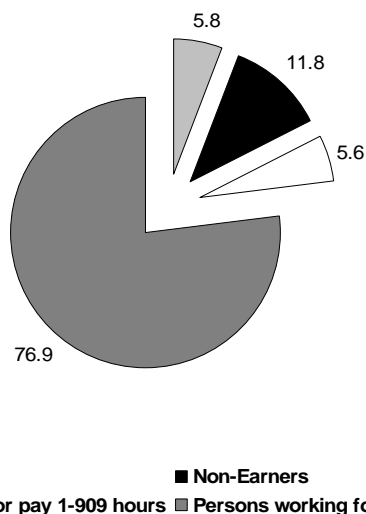
To analyze low income by the work status of the MIR in working-age families, families are divided into four mutually-exclusive groups (See Chart 5). In the vast majority of working-age families,¹⁷ the MIR had at least 910 hours of paid work. Families where the MIR did not work for pay, was a full-time student or worked for pay between 1 and 909 hours accounted for much smaller shares of the total.

¹⁵ The Main Income Recipient in an economic family is the adult in that family who has the highest individual annual income.

¹⁶ The definition first appeared in Dominique Fleury and Myriam Fortin, “Canada’s Working Poor”, **Horizons**, Volume 7 Number 2, (December 2004), pp.51-57.

¹⁷ This statement refers to those families where the MIR’s hours of paid work and full-time student status were known in 2004. This applies to all other pie charts in this section.

Chart 5
2004 % Distribution of Working-Age Families by Work Status of Main Income Recipients (MIRs)



1. Incidence

In 2004, 17.9% of all economic families where the MIR was aged 18-64 had a disposable income below their MBM low income threshold (See Table 2a).¹⁸ But the incidence ranged from 7.6% for families where the MIR had 910 hours or more of paid work to 51.3% for economic families where the MIR did not work for pay.

Table 2a
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
All MIRs 18-64	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.9
MIR Full-Time Student	54.1	51.0	52.5	46.1	49.6
MIR 0 Paid Hours	56.8	56.0	53.7	51.1	51.3
MIR 1-909 Paid Hours	42.1	36.9	40.7	40.1	41.2
MIR 910+ Paid Hours	8.4	7.7	6.8	7.6	7.6

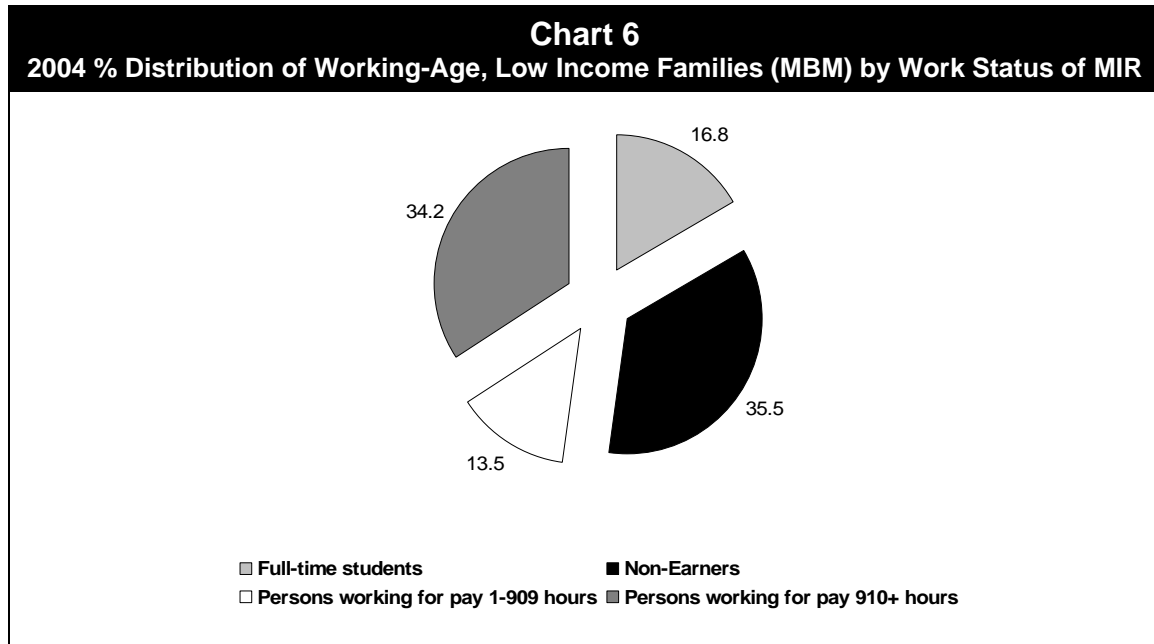
Table 2b
Incidence of Low Income: MBM-Children <18 in Working-Age Families
By Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work by MIR

Children <18 by MIR's paid work status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All MIRs 18-64	18.2	16.5	16.4	16.2	15.9
MIR Full-Time Student	52.6	41.9	47.6	44.2	36.0
MIR 0 Paid Hours	73.1	79.9	74.0	73.6	78.6
MIR 1-909 Paid Hours	49.8	43.3	50.7	53.4	44.3
MIR 910+ Paid Hours	9.7	8.3	7.4	8.2	8.1

¹⁸ Families include unattached individuals who have a high incidence of low income but contain only one person.

As can be seen from Tables 2a and 2b, 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.

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* (34.2%, or 544,000 families) of all *low income* working-age families¹⁹ (See Chart 6). This was because (See Chart 5) they accounted for such an overwhelming majority of all working-age families.



A similar pattern held for *children* living in economic families where the MIR was 18-64. Even though the risk of low income in 2004 for children in economic families where the MIR had 910 hours or more of paid work was by far the lowest, (see Table 1b) there were 414,000 low income children in such families accounting for almost 48% of all low income children in working-age families (See Chart 8). This is because in almost 87% of working-age families with at least one child under age 18 (5,881,000 out of 6,792,000), the MIR worked for pay at least 910 hours (See chart 7).²⁰

¹⁹ 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 2004. 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 whose MIR’s work status could be identified.

²⁰ For this calculation it is assumed that those children in families which cannot be identified as belonging to one of the four groups are distributed in the same proportions as those in families which can be identified as belonging to one of these groups.

Chart 7
2004 % Distribution of Children in Working-Age Families By Work Status of MIR

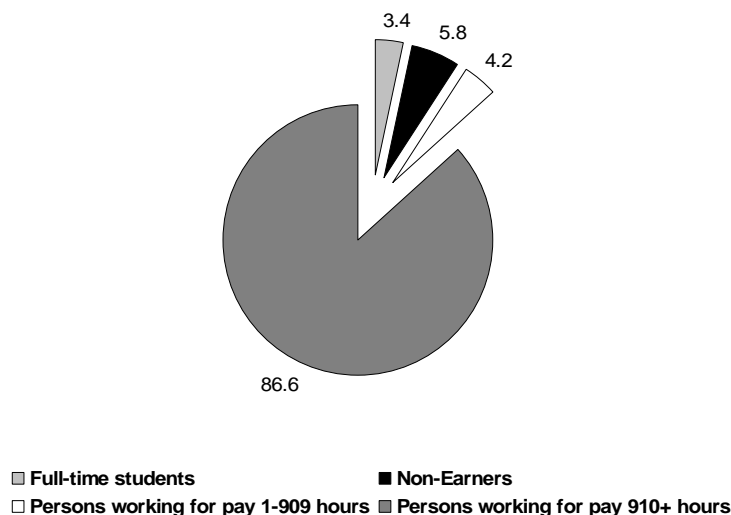
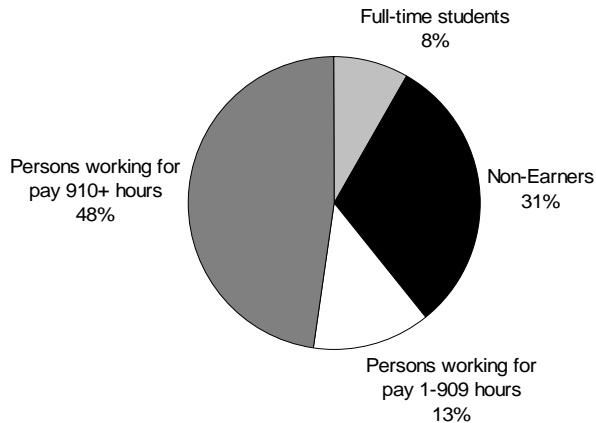


Chart 8
2004 % Distribution of Low Income Children in Working-Age Families by Work Pattern of MIR



2. Depth

As Table 3a 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 the other groups-30.9% in 2004 compared to 47.4% where the MIR was a full-time student; 37.1% where the MIR was a non-earner; and 40.4% where the MIR worked for pay 1-909 paid hours. As Table 3b shows the same pattern prevailed (at much lower depths of low income) for children among the four groups.

Table 3a					
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
All MIRs 18-64	37.8	37.0	36.8	36.5	36.8
MIR Full-Time Student	49.1	47.7	47.7	45.0	47.4
MIR 0 Paid Hours	39.1	36.9	37.5	38.1	37.1
MIR 1-909 Paid Hours	35.8	36.9	36.1	34.5	40.4
MIR 910+ Paid Hours	30.5	31.5	30.7	30.3	30.9

Table 3b					
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
All MIRs 18-64	26.0	27.2	25.7	26.0	27.2
MIR Full-Time Student	25.2	28.7	25.3	30.2	36.9
MIR 0 Paid Hours	29.3	32.8	31.3	30.0	30.7
MIR 1-909 Paid Hours	29.5	29.8	26.6	28.1	30.3
MIR 910+ Paid Hours	22.4	23.3	21.0	21.1	22.6

3. Persistence

Adults and children in low income, working-age families where the MIR had at least 910 hours of paid work in 2000 (i.e. those described as the “*working poor*”) were also less likely to experience persistent low income²¹ over the 2000-2004 period than those where the MIR had no hours of paid work in 2000. Note from Table 4a that only 27.5% (3.9/ 14.2) of working MIRs who experienced low income at least one year during this period also experienced persistent low income, compared to 69.7% (50.6/72.6) of those who had 0 paid hours of work in 2000. There was a similar contrast for children living in these families (See Table 4b).

The incidence of persistent low income between 2000 and 2004 was not significantly different statistically for those families where the MIR was a full-time student in 2000 or worked for pay between 1-909 hours in that year. This was also true for children living in these families.

²¹ 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.

Table 4a
Incidence of Persistent Low Income 2000-2004: MBM
MIRs in 2000 By Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work

MIRs by work status	Low Income At least 1 Yr	Low Income All Years	Persistent Low Income
All MIRs 18-60	23.6	4.9	9.7
MIR Full-Time Student	57.3	F	21.1
MIR 0 Paid Hours	72.6	33.8	50.6
MIR 1-909 Paid Hours	52.2	12.9	21.6
MIR 910+ Paid Hours	14.2	1.2	3.9
Note F- Insufficient observations to permit reliable estimates			

Table 4b
Incidence of Persistent Low Income 2000-2004: MBM
Children <14 in 2000 by Full-Time Student Status / Annual Hours of Paid Work by MIR in 2000

Children <14 in 2000 by MIRs' paid work status	Low Income At least 1 Yr	Low Income All Years	Persistent Low Income
All MIRs 18-60	25.3	5.5	11.3
MIR Full-Time Student	60.6	F	37.9
MIR 0 Paid Hours	93.0	49.9	71.1
MIR 1-909 Paid Hours	60.6	18.3	31.6
MIR 910+ Paid Hours	16.9	1.5	5.3
Note F- Insufficient observations to permit reliable estimates			

VI. High Risk Groups

The previous section has identified the importance of the MIR in a family attaining 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 using the LICOs-IAT as being particularly likely to experience persistent low income.²²

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.²³ An economic family where the MIR is a member of any of these groups is said to be a high-risk family.²⁴

1. Incidence

In 2004, the incidence of low income, using the MBM, for all working-age economic families was 17.9%. However, as Table 5a shows, for families whose MIR belonged to one or more of the high-risk groups the incidence of low income averaged 31.2%. This was almost three times as high as the 10.7% rate for economic families where the MIR was not a member of a high-risk group.

MIR by risk group status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All MIRs 18-64	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	17.9
Lone Parents	38.7	37.6	41.0	39.0	37.6
Unattached 45-64	42.3	39.1	35.3	33.1	34.2
Work-Limited Disabled	42.6	41.8	36.7	35.1	36.8
Recent Immigrants	31.2	30.6	30.4	30.5	31.2
Aboriginals Off-Reserve	31.3	30.4	27.8	29.2	27.4
High Risk Group Member	36.0	34.5	32.1	30.6	31.2
Not High Risk Group Member	11.9	11.3	10.5	10.6	10.7

²² See Michael Hatfield, “Vulnerability to Persistent Low Income” in *Horizons*, Volume 7, Number 2 (December 2004) pp. 19-26.

²³ 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 they included in the sample frame of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

²⁴ Recall that families include unattached individuals as well as families of two persons or more.

Table 5b
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
All Children (in families where MIR is 18-64)	18.2	16.5	16.4	16.2	15.9
Lone Parents	42.1	39.8	44.5	42.7	41.7
Work-Limited Disabled	33.2	32.6	28.5	28.4	28.0
Recent Immigrants	41.7	39.6	30.5	30.6	31.5
Aboriginals Off-Reserve	32.2	29.5	31.2	30.6	29.9
High Risk Group Member	36.3	34.9	32.7	32.8	32.1
Not High Risk Group Member	9.9	8.7	8.0	8.0	8.2

Between 2000 and 2004 for families where the main income recipient was a member of at least one high-risk group the incidence of low income fell from 36.0% to 31.2%.

There was a statistically significant decline in the incidence of low income over this period for two of the five high-risk groups - unattached individuals aged 45-64 and persons with work-limiting disabilities. Changes in the incidence of low income between 2000 and 2004 for the other high-risk groups were not statistically significant.

In 2004, 35.5% of all working-age families had as their MIR a person who was a member of a high risk group. But 61.7% of all low-income, working-age families were headed by a high-risk group member. Similarly, the MIR in 33.1% of families headed by a person aged 18-64 with at least one child under age 18 was a member of a high risk group. But a full 65.5% of low-income children were in such families.

2. Depth

There was little variation in the depth of low income between families headed by high-risk and non-high risk group members or between children in these families (see Tables 6a and 6b). Among the five high risk groups, the depth of low income was smallest for lone-parent families and largest for unattached individuals aged 45-64. There was little variation between the depths of low income experienced by children living in high-risk families.

Table 6a
Depth of Low Income (%) MBM
MIRs 18-64 by High Risk Group

MIRs 18-64 by risk group status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All MIRs 18-64	37.8	37.0	36.8	36.5	36.8
Lone Parents	27.5	27.8	27.6	29.1	27.6
Unattached 45-64	42.9	38.7	36.8	37.0	39.0
Work-Limited Disabled	35.7	33.1	33.1	33.8	35.7
Recent Immigrants	32.0	34.5	40.4	30.0	30.9
Aboriginals Off-Reserve	35.1	35.2	36.2	38.4	37.5
High Risk Group Member	35.8	34.2	34.6	34.1	35.1
Not High Risk Group Member	39.1	40.6	39.7	37.9	39.6

Table 6b
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
All Children <18 -MIR 18-64	26.0	27.2	25.7	26.0	27.2
Lone Parents	26.2	27.7	27.7	29.0	27.5
Work-Limited Disabled	27.4	27.4	24.8	27.7	26.2
Recent Immigrants	27.7	31.5	28.7	23.2	25.5
Aboriginals Off-Reserve	25.9	29.3	26.8	32.2	33.8
High Risk Group Member	27.0	28.4	27.0	27.6	27.4
Not High Risk Group Member	24.7	27.5	24.6	24.0	27.9

3. Persistence

As Table 7a shows, over the period from 2000 to 2004, the incidence of persistent low income for all persons 18-60 years of age who were the MIR in their family in 2000 was 9.7%. If they were not a member of a high risk group in 2000, the incidence of persistent low income was only 4.8%. However, it was 20.9%, or over four times as high if they were a member of at least one high-risk group. Thus, the MIRs in high-risk groups were even more likely to experience persistent low income than they were to experience low income in 2004 compared to MIRs who were not members of a high-risk group. The incidence of persistent low income among the high-risk groups ranged from 14.9% for Aboriginals living off reserve to 28.0% for persons with work limitations in 2000.

As revealed in Table 7b, depending on the risk group status of their MIR in that year, similar patterns held over the period from 2000 to 2004 for children under age 14 in 2000. Children living in lone-parent families in 2000 were those most likely to experience persistent low income.

Table 7a
Incidence of Persistent Low Income 2000-2004: MBM
MIRs in 2000 by High Risk Group Status

MIRs by risk group status in 2000	Low Income at least 1 Year	Low Income every Year	Persistent Low Income
All MIRs 18-60	23.6	4.9	9.7
Lone Parents	49.0	11.6	23.4
Unattached 45-60	42.9	17.3	24.6
Work-Limited Disabled	49.3	18.7	28.0
Recent Immigrants	36.8	F	17.5
Aboriginals Off-Reserve	30.4	7.5	14.9
High Risk Group Member	41.4	12.3	20.9
Not High Risk Group Member	14.9	1.6	4.8

Note F= Not enough observations for reliable estimate

Table 7b
Incidence of Persistent Low Income 2000-2004: MBM
Children <14 in 2000 by MIR's High Risk Group Status

Children <14 in 2000 by MIRs' Risk group status	Low Income at least 1 Year	Low Income every Year	Persistent Low Income
All Children <14 - MIR 18-62	25.3	5.5	11.3
Lone Parents	54.1	15.7	28.1
Work-Limited Disabled	40.8	14.9	21.2
Recent Immigrants	41.9	18.9	27.6
Aboriginals Off-Reserve	27.7	F	18.7
High Risk Group Member	44.8	13.7	23.7
Not High Risk Group Member	16.2	2.1	6.5
Note F= Not enough observations for reliable estimate			

VII. Summing Up

- This report provides statistics on low income using the MBM over the five-year period, 2000 to 2004. This enables both time series analysis and analysis of low income persistence using the MBM.
- Two groups among the working age population- those commonly referred to as the “working poor” and five socio-demographic groups at disproportionate risk of persistent low income are featured in this report.
- The risk of experiencing annual and persistent low income for “working” families (those where the Major Income Recipient (MIR) works 910 hours or more for pay annually) is much lower than for families with weaker attachment to paid work. However, “working poor” families still accounted for 34% of all working-age low income families in 2004 and for 48% of low income children living in such families in that year.
- Regardless of the low income measure used, five socio-demographic groups have a disproportionate risk of persistent low income. Two out of the five high risk groups- unattached individuals aged 45-64 and persons with work-limiting disabilities- experienced a statistically significant improvement in their incidence of low income between 2000 and 2004. During this period, changes in the incidence of low income for the other three groups- lone parents with at least one child under 18, recent immigrants and Aboriginal Canadians living off-reserve- were not statistically significant.
- Between 2000 and 2004, the Market Basket Measure identified a somewhat larger low income population than is calculated using Statistics Canada’s post-income tax Low Income Cut-offs (LICOs-IAT).
- This difference is more than accounted for by the more stringent definition of economic family disposable income which is compared to the MBM low income thresholds. Several more items are deducted from gross income using the MBM than the LICOs-IAT.
- The share of low income children and adults living in families whose main income recipient worked for pay at least 910 hours is significantly higher using the MBM than using the LICOs-IAT because child care spending and other work-related expenses are deducted from gross family income before comparing it to the low income thresholds.
- Because of its more geographically -sensitive shelter and transportation components, the MBM also yields a significantly different geographical distribution of the low income population than does the LICOs-IAT. A much higher share of the low income population is found in rural areas and a much lower share is found in large urban centres.
- Trends in the incidence of low income for all persons and for the main age groups between 2000 and 2004 were similar regardless of whether the MBM or the LICOs-IAT was used as the measure of low income.

Introduction to Tables 8-11

Incidence of Low Income Statistics²⁵

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. That is, 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 7-10 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.²⁶ 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 .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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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 8
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Canada
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	14.7	13.5	13.5	13.1	12.7	11.2
Under 18 years of age	18.2	16.5	16.4	16.2	15.9	12.8
18-64	15.1	13.9	13.9	13.7	13.3	11.7
65 and over	5.9	5.5	5.6	4.6	3.8	5.6
Males	13.8	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.3	10.6
Under 18 years of age	17.8	16.6	17.2	16.9	16.3	12.9
18 to 64	13.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.4	11.1
65 and over	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.5
Females	15.6	14.1	13.9	13.4	13.0	11.7
Under 18 years of age	18.5	16.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	12.6
18 to 64	16.4	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.2	12.3
65 and over	6.5	5.8	5.9	4.9	3.9	7.3
All families	17.7	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.2
Economic families 2+	11.9	10.7	11.0	10.5	9.9	7.8
Elderly families	4.7	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.1
Elderly married couples	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.3
Other elderly families	12.9	8.4	10.3	8.2	7.5	5.3
Non-elderly families	13.1	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.1	8.8
Married couples	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	6.2
Two-parent families with children	11.5	10.3	9.3	9.2	9.1	6.7
Married couples with other relatives	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	3.5
Lone-parent families	38.7	37.6	41.0	39.0	37.6	31.7
Male lone-parent families	19.9	18.2	22.5	19.9	20.5	14.2
Female lone-parent families	42.6	41.7	45.3	43.4	41.4	35.6
Other non-elderly families	13.3	9.8	12.0	13.4	11.6	10.2
Unattached individuals	29.6	28.8	26.6	26.3	26.6	29.6
Male	28.6	28.4	26.3	26.6	27.3	28.7
Female	30.5	29.2	26.9	26.0	25.9	30.5
All Elderly	12.2	11.7	10.2	8.3	6.8	15.5
Elderly Male	14.6	13.9	11.8	9.5	8.6	11.6
Elderly Female	11.3	10.8	9.7	7.9	6.1	17.0
All Non-Elderly	35.9	34.8	32.6	32.6	33.3	34.3
Non-Elderly Male	31.0	30.8	28.8	29.5	30.3	31.5
Non-Elderly Female	42.5	40.3	37.8	36.9	37.6	38.4

Table 9a
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Newfoundland and Labrador
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	23.9	20.3	21.3	18.1	20.0	12.2
Under 18 years of age	31.8	25.3	30.5	23.8	27.0	16.7
18-64	22.5	19.8	20.6	18.1	19.9	12.7
65 and over	16.3	14.1	9.5	8.6	8.8	2.3
Males	23.4	20.7	21.5	17.2	19.1	11.6
Under 18 years of age	35.3	29.0	33.3	19.6	26.9	15.0
18 to 64	21.3	19.4	19.9	17.8	18.7	12.0
65 and over	11.0	11.2	7.5	8.5	7.7	2.7
Females	24.3	20.0	21.2	19.0	20.8	12.8
Under 18 years of age	28.3	21.5	27.5	28.0	27.1	18.3
18 to 64	23.8	20.2	21.2	18.3	21.2	13.3
65 and over	20.6	16.5	11.1	8.6	9.7	1.9
All families	26.9	23.8	24.1	21.9	23.1	15.7
Economic families 2+	20.7	17.6	17.0	14.8	16.1	9.2
Elderly families	14.2	15.3	7.7	8.5	7.1	1.4
Elderly married couples	8.9	9.7	6.3	5.4	F	F
Other elderly families	28.7	29.7	F	16.2	23.3	F
Non-elderly families	21.8	17.9	18.6	15.8	17.6	10.5
Married couples	17.2	14.5	13.6	12.1	14.6	9.5
Two-parent families with children	20.4	18.1	21.0	13.3	16.7	9.5
Married couples with other relatives	10.1	8.1	8.9	7.7	7.8	2.8
Lone-parent families	61.6	46.8	49.6	54.5	51.6	33.5
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	63.9	48.8	53.1	60.0	58.2	38.4
Other non-elderly families	25.3	19.1	13.4	13.5	17.3	F
Unattached individuals	47.8	44.7	47.0	44.5	44.8	35.9
Male	43.0	43.8	44.8	44.9	42.5	36.1
Female	52.7	45.6	48.8	44.1	47.1	35.7
All Elderly	42.9	31.7	24.4	22.4	20.5	5.3
Elderly Male	F	F	F	19.6	F	F
Elderly Female	50.6	36.5	28.8	23.9	22.9	F
All Non-Elderly	50.1	50.8	55.4	54.2	54.6	48.3
Non-Elderly Male	47.3	48.9	51.1	51.8	48.4	41.8
Non-Elderly Female	54.7	53.6	60.0	57.4	63.4	57.5

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9b
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Prince Edward Island
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	16.1	15.4	13.0	10.7	12.5	6.0
Under 18 years of age	19.5	17.8	14.9	12.1	15.0	4.6
18-64	15.9	15.7	12.8	10.7	12.0	6.9
65 and over	10.3	9.4	10.7	8.0	10.7	4.0
Males	15.1	14.2	12.8	10.5	11.6	5.8
Under 18 years of age	21.1	17.7	17.4	13.8	15.7	5.3
18 to 64	14.6	14.6	11.3	9.9	10.7	6.7
65 and over	4.6	4.7	10.6	6.9	7.6	1.6
Females	17.0	16.5	13.2	10.9	13.5	6.2
Under 18 years of age	18.0	17.8	12.1	10.1	14.1	3.9
18 to 64	17.1	16.8	14.1	11.6	13.3	7.0
65 and over	14.7	13.1	10.7	8.9	13.2	5.9
All families	19.3	19.0	16.4	15.0	16.1	10.0
Economic families 2+	13.1	13.3	10.2	7.5	8.9	3.2
Elderly families	10.0	8.9	9.3	8.9	9.4	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	22.2	27.3	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	13.7	14.2	10.4	7.2	8.8	3.8
Married couples	11.7	12.2	7.6	5.0	3.1	2.7
Two-parent families with children	14.1	12.6	9.9	7.5	8.6	2.1
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	41.2	46.1	28.3	24.6	32.4	15.4
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	42.8	47.7	31.0	26.3	31.1	13.8
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	35.2	33.5	32.0	33.9	34.5	27.1
Male	29.1	30.8	31.6	37.0	33.2	28.9
Female	40.7	35.8	32.2	31.4	35.4	25.8
All Elderly	22.1	20.0	23.2	15.6	20.7	11.5
Elderly Male	F	F	29.0	16.3	F	F
Elderly Female	26.5	22.8	21.1	15.4	22.4	13.6
All Non-Elderly	41.2	39.7	37.0	44.0	41.9	35.6
Non-Elderly Male	33.0	34.6	32.5	42.0	37.4	34.6
Non-Elderly Female	53.4	46.2	41.7	46.4	47.5	37.0

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9c
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Nova Scotia
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	17.4	17.4	16.4	16.1	13.8	9.9
Under 18 years of age	21.5	23.8	24.5	22.8	19.6	11.9
18-64	17.1	16.9	15.6	15.8	13.5	10.5
65 and over	11.5	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.3	4.2
Males	16.3	16.7	16.0	15.5	13.1	9.4
Under 18 years of age	22.7	23.8	23.8	23.1	19.1	11.1
18 to 64	15.3	15.9	15.0	14.2	12.4	10.0
65 and over	8.9	7.7	6.7	8.3	5.7	3.5
Females	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.7	14.4	10.3
Under 18 years of age	20.2	23.8	25.3	22.5	20.1	12.7
18 to 64	18.9	17.8	16.2	17.3	14.5	10.9
65 and over	13.6	11.5	7.8	6.2	6.7	4.7
All families	20.8	20.9	19.2	18.6	17.5	14.3
Economic families 2+	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.6	10.1	6.4
Elderly families	10.7	8.0	6.7	7.0	4.1	1.7
Elderly married couples	4.7	5.5	3.0	3.2	2.0	F
Other elderly families	25.8	15.0	17.0	17.2	10.3	F
Non-elderly families	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.0	11.4	7.4
Married couples	13.3	12.3	8.1	9.7	6.6	4.2
Two-parent families with children	13.4	14.9	12.7	13.4	10.9	6.2
Married couples with other relatives	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.6	1.8	0.8
Lone-parent families	46.1	47.8	58.0	47.3	40.1	27.4
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	50.1	50.4	58.0	47.8	41.5	27.8
Other non-elderly families	13.0	11.1	21.4	18.7	F	F
Unattached individuals	35.5	35.8	30.5	29.0	32.5	30.2
Male	32.3	36.0	33.4	29.6	34.0	32.8
Female	37.8	35.7	28.0	28.4	31.1	27.9
All Elderly	21.1	20.0	14.9	13.9	15.5	11.9
Elderly Male	13.3	14.3	16.8	19.6	20.0	F
Elderly Female	23.8	21.8	14.2	11.5	13.7	10.9
All Non-Elderly	42.0	43.1	37.5	35.2	39.1	37.4
Non-Elderly Male	36.9	40.6	37.0	31.8	36.8	36.5
Non-Elderly Female	46.9	45.9	38.3	39.9	42.0	38.5

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9d
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, New Brunswick
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	15.1	13.8	15.5	15.2	13.9	8.3
Under 18 years of age	18.9	15.6	18.8	19.7	17.6	8.8
18-64	14.9	14.3	15.8	15.3	14.0	9.4
65 and over	9.6	8.2	8.5	7.8	7.9	2.7
Males	14.6	13.1	14.9	14.6	13.5	8.2
Under 18 years of age	20.4	16.2	20.0	21.6	18.3	9.2
18 to 64	14.2	13.4	14.8	14.0	13.3	8.9
65 and over	5.0	4.9	5.7	4.9	5.3	2.3
Females	15.6	14.5	16.1	15.8	14.3	8.5
Under 18 years of age	17.2	14.9	17.5	17.6	16.9	8.3
18 to 64	15.6	15.3	16.9	16.6	14.6	9.9
65 and over	13.0	10.7	10.6	10.0	9.9	2.9
All families	19.3	18.8	19.6	17.9	17.1	11.9
Economic families 2+	12.2	12.0	13.2	13.2	11.6	6.7
Elderly families	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.5	4.8	1.2
Elderly married couples	2.4	3.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	0.6
Other elderly families	10.1	F	F	7.5	14.1	F
Non-elderly families	13.5	13.3	14.9	14.9	12.8	7.7
Married couples	9.3	10.5	13.7	11.5	9.9	7.6
Two-parent families with children	12.6	7.8	10.5	12.0	9.7	4.3
Married couples with other relatives	2.7	4.7	3.2	7.5	1.9	0.9
Lone-parent families	48.7	56.2	53.1	52.8	46.3	31.2
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	55.4	60.1	59.6	61.1	52.1	34.8
Other non-elderly families	13.1	17.9	21.0	14.6	23.7	11.7
Unattached individuals	37.0	35.6	35.1	29.2	30.2	24.3
Male	37.2	37.7	35.9	28.3	30.1	26.2
Female	36.8	33.6	34.3	30.0	30.2	22.6
All Elderly	25.2	19.1	22.0	17.2	17.8	6.4
Elderly Male	20.5	F	18.9	13.0	14.4	F
Elderly Female	26.5	21.5	23.2	18.9	19.1	6.2
All Non-Elderly	42.8	43.8	42.2	35.8	36.3	33.2
Non-Elderly Male	40.1	42.5	40.1	32.4	33.7	30.5
Non-Elderly Female	46.9	46.0	45.5	40.8	39.9	37.0

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9e
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Québec
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	13.1	12.5	11.0	10.1	8.6	11.2
Under 18 years of age	16.0	15.2	11.6	10.0	7.9	10.9
18-64	14.0	13.3	12.3	11.7	10.1	11.7
65 and over	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.2	1.6	9.3
Males	12.0	11.5	10.2	9.9	8.7	10.7
Under 18 years of age	15.4	14.6	12.4	10.7	8.7	11.3
18 to 64	12.4	11.8	10.5	11.0	9.8	11.6
65 and over	2.6	3.2	3.9	1.4	1.7	4.0
Females	14.1	13.4	11.9	10.4	8.5	11.8
Under 18 years of age	16.6	15.7	10.6	9.3	7.1	10.5
18 to 64	15.7	14.8	14.1	12.4	10.4	11.8
65 and over	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.8	1.6	13.3
All families	16.3	15.9	14.1	13.3	12.0	16.0
Economic families 2+	10.4	9.4	9.2	8.0	6.1	7.3
Elderly families	2.1	1.6	4.7	2.0	2.2	3.4
Elderly married couples	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.8
Other elderly families	5.0	2.1	12.4	4.8	4.3	8.5
Non-elderly families	11.8	10.7	9.9	9.0	6.7	7.9
Married couples	8.7	9.0	9.3	8.4	6.2	6.1
Two-parent families with children	8.8	9.3	6.0	5.1	4.3	5.7
Married couples with other relatives	4.0	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.4	4.6
Lone-parent families	37.9	32.1	32.7	28.4	21.4	25.1
Male lone-parent families	22.0	11.9	15.6	11.3	8.5	14.1
Female lone-parent families	41.7	36.9	37.6	32.8	25.4	28.5
Other non-elderly families	12.4	8.0	10.2	12.6	5.6	8.5
Unattached individuals	27.2	27.5	22.7	22.4	22.1	30.6
Male	26.6	26.7	21.8	23.5	24.6	29.9
Female	27.7	28.3	23.6	21.4	19.7	31.3
All Elderly	5.7	8.0	4.0	2.9	2.3	24.0
Elderly Male	6.9	11.1	6.0	2.3	3.7	12.4
Elderly Female	5.2	6.8	3.3	3.0	1.7	28.3
All Non-Elderly	34.1	33.7	29.2	29.0	28.9	32.8
Non-Elderly Male	29.4	29.1	24.5	26.9	28.0	32.7
Non-Elderly Female	39.9	39.6	34.9	31.8	30.0	33.0

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9f
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Ontario
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	12.6	11.5	12.3	12.3	12.5	10.6
Under 18 years of age	16.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	16.3	12.8
18-64	12.8	11.7	12.8	12.8	13.1	11.1
65 and over	5.2	4.9	4.3	3.5	2.5	3.8
Males	11.7	11.1	11.9	12.0	12.1	10.1
Under 18 years of age	14.6	14.3	15.8	15.8	16.4	12.8
18 to 64	11.8	11.0	11.9	12.1	12.3	10.3
65 and over	4.4	4.9	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.8
Females	13.5	11.9	12.7	12.6	12.9	11.2
Under 18 years of age	17.3	14.5	14.4	14.9	16.3	12.9
18 to 64	13.8	12.5	13.7	13.6	13.9	11.9
65 and over	5.8	5.0	5.0	3.9	2.5	4.6
All families	15.5	14.5	14.8	14.7	15.3	14.2
Economic families 2+	10.0	9.2	10.1	10.0	10.2	7.7
Elderly families	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.4
Elderly married couples	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.3
Other elderly families	13.9	4.5	3.8	6.6	5.2	1.9
Non-elderly families	10.9	10.1	11.3	11.2	11.6	8.8
Married couples	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.6	8.2	6.1
Two-parent families with children	10.1	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	6.8
Married couples with other relatives	5.4	6.9	9.0	8.4	5.4	3.9
Lone-parent families	33.3	34.1	41.6	39.9	42.3	33.1
Male lone-parent families	14.2	15.5	22.0	21.1	29.8	14.3
Female lone-parent families	37.0	37.7	45.6	43.4	44.7	36.6
Other non-elderly families	10.4	6.9	12.6	12.6	11.2	9.9
Unattached individuals	28.0	26.5	25.4	25.3	26.8	28.8
Male	27.7	26.9	25.2	26.0	27.9	28.3
Female	28.3	26.2	25.7	24.7	25.7	29.4
All Elderly	10.9	10.8	9.5	7.6	4.1	10.8
Elderly Male	14.7	14.7	11.4	9.5	5.5	9.0
Elderly Female	9.5	9.4	8.8	6.9	3.6	11.6
All Non-Elderly	34.4	32.1	31.5	31.8	34.6	35.0
Non-Elderly Male	29.9	28.9	27.7	29.0	31.7	31.6
Non-Elderly Female	40.1	36.4	36.6	35.5	38.6	39.8

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9g
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Manitoba
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	14.0	12.2	13.7	12.6	11.5	11.1
Under 18 years of age	21.6	19.9	21.5	18.5	15.3	12.8
18-64	13.4	11.1	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.4
65 and over	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.4	6.7
Males	14.2	11.7	13.5	12.5	11.2	10.9
Under 18 years of age	24.2	21.0	24.0	20.6	15.7	13.4
18 to 64	12.2	9.7	11.1	11.1	10.6	11.2
65 and over	3.1	2.6	4.3	2.9	4.9	4.1
Females	13.8	12.7	13.9	12.7	11.9	11.3
Under 18 years of age	18.9	18.7	19.0	16.2	14.9	12.2
18 to 64	14.5	12.6	14.5	13.5	12.7	11.7
65 and over	3.1	3.7	3.3	4.3	4.0	8.7
All families	14.8	13.4	14.3	13.8	13.7	15.0
Economic families 2+	11.3	9.4	10.5	10.0	9.1	8.0
Elderly families	2.8	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.5
Elderly married couples	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other elderly families	F	F	12.4	12.9	13.7	F
Non-elderly families	12.9	10.6	11.8	11.1	10.1	8.8
Married couples	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.3	5.4
Two-parent families with children	11.1	8.0	12.3	10.7	8.6	7.5
Married couples with other relatives	5.2	0.2	3.8	1.8	2.2	F
Lone-parent families	44.3	43.8	38.0	34.7	30.5	29.7
Male lone-parent families	F	F	21.1	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	46.5	44.9	41.2	35.7	35.6	34.7
Other non-elderly families	11.9	6.2	4.3	10.4	8.6	9.1
Unattached individuals	21.5	21.1	21.5	21.0	22.2	28.4
Male	23.5	21.8	22.3	18.4	22.0	28.8
Female	19.5	20.4	20.7	23.5	22.4	27.9
All Elderly	5.5	5.6	4.2	4.5	5.6	14.5
Elderly Male	6.6	F	F	F	10.2	9.7
Elderly Female	5.0	6.4	4.0	5.0	3.9	16.2
All Non-Elderly	30.1	29.2	28.9	28.0	28.9	33.9
Non-Elderly Male	27.6	26.2	25.5	21.2	24.1	32.2
Non-Elderly Female	34.2	34.1	33.6	37.2	35.7	36.3

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9h
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Saskatchewan
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	15.9	14.2	13.2	13.4	14.3	10.1
Under 18 years of age	21.6	19.5	18.8	19.0	20.1	10.9
18-64	16.4	14.8	13.2	13.8	14.5	11.7
65 and over	3.9	2.7	3.8	2.3	3.5	1.9
Males	15.4	13.4	13.1	13.6	14.1	10.0
Under 18 years of age	20.6	18.8	19.5	18.4	19.6	10.0
18 to 64	15.9	13.7	12.2	13.9	14.1	11.8
65 and over	3.1	1.4	4.9	3.5	3.5	1.5
Females	16.3	15.0	13.3	13.1	14.5	10.1
Under 18 years of age	22.6	20.2	18.1	19.7	20.7	12.0
18 to 64	16.9	15.9	14.2	13.7	15.0	11.5
65 and over	4.5	3.7	3.0	1.4	3.6	2.3
All families	18.3	16.3	14.9	15.2	17.0	13.8
Economic families 2+	13.5	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	7.0
Elderly families	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.5	0.5
Elderly married couples	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.3
Other elderly families	13.9	F	15.2	13.0	F	F
Non-elderly families	15.7	13.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	8.3
Married couples	12.2	7.7	9.6	7.9	7.4	6.0
Two-parent families with children	11.8	11.2	7.2	10.2	9.4	5.7
Married couples with other relatives	6.2	4.7	5.9	0.9	3.1	2.7
Lone-parent families	49.6	39.3	47.9	39.7	50.7	29.5
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	34.7	28.2
Female lone-parent families	52.1	41.6	54.4	43.4	53.8	29.7
Other non-elderly families	12.1	17.7	11.6	21.1	12.4	11.7
Unattached individuals	27.9	26.3	23.2	24.0	29.0	27.0
Male	33.1	27.3	26.3	29.8	32.2	29.7
Female	22.4	25.3	19.8	17.7	25.7	24.2
All Elderly	6.4	4.5	4.9	3.3	7.0	5.2
Elderly Male	7.6	F	5.6	8.1	8.3	F
Elderly Female	6.0	5.3	4.7	1.6	6.5	5.1
All Non-Elderly	40.2	37.7	32.4	34.4	39.9	37.8
Non-Elderly Male	39.2	33.0	30.3	34.1	37.4	35.0
Non-Elderly Female	42.0	45.8	36.7	34.9	44.0	42.3

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9i
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, Alberta
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	12.9	12.2	10.3	12.3	12.0	10.5
Under 18 years of age	15.6	14.2	11.4	14.7	14.9	11.7
18-64	13.5	12.8	11.1	12.8	12.4	11.3
65 and over	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.5
Males	12.2	11.7	10.1	11.7	11.1	9.9
Under 18 years of age	15.6	15.1	11.6	15.5	15.0	12.7
18 to 64	12.3	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.9	10.1
65 and over	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.3
Females	13.6	12.7	10.6	12.8	12.9	11.2
Under 18 years of age	15.5	13.1	11.0	13.7	14.8	10.7
18 to 64	14.7	14.0	11.7	14.1	14.0	12.7
65 and over	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.4
All families	15.8	15.3	14.1	16.2	15.0	14.3
Economic families 2+	10.0	9.2	7.1	8.8	8.9	7.0
Elderly families	1.0	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	0.5
Elderly married couples	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.6
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	11.1	10.1	7.8	9.7	9.9	7.9
Married couples	8.1	8.3	7.1	9.2	8.2	6.6
Two-parent families with children	10.2	8.8	6.5	8.5	8.4	5.7
Married couples with other relatives	3.9	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.0
Lone-parent families	34.4	34.8	28.9	35.9	34.2	29.8
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	36.9	40.6	34.8	43.4	43.0	37.5
Other non-elderly families	13.8	9.9	2.7	5.5	10.8	10.0
Unattached individuals	27.6	27.4	27.7	30.4	26.5	28.2
Male	23.8	25.2	26.9	28.1	23.2	24.9
Female	31.9	29.9	28.7	33.0	30.3	32.1
All Elderly	3.6	4.6	5.8	4.4	5.6	7.9
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	7.4	6.3
Elderly Female	4.1	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.0	8.5
All Non-Elderly	34.0	33.5	33.0	36.7	31.3	32.9
Non-Elderly Male	26.2	27.8	28.9	31.0	24.6	26.6
Non-Elderly Female	45.7	42.1	39.3	45.3	41.5	42.5

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 9j
Incidence of Low Income: Various Groups, British Columbia
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	22.9	20.5	21.6	20.0	19.6	14.2
Under 18 years of age	26.4	23.2	27.2	27.1	26.6	18.1
18-64	23.6	21.4	21.3	19.4	19.4	14.3
65 and over	13.3	11.0	13.7	11.6	9.8	8.0
Males	21.9	19.7	21.4	19.7	19.0	13.6
Under 18 years of age	26.9	23.6	28.6	28.9	28.1	18.2
18 to 64	21.7	20.2	20.6	18.1	17.9	13.5
65 and over	12.4	9.7	12.7	11.6	9.3	6.5
Females	24.0	21.2	21.7	20.3	20.2	14.8
Under 18 years of age	25.9	22.9	25.7	25.1	25.1	18.0
18 to 64	25.5	22.6	22.0	20.7	20.9	15.0
65 and over	14.0	12.0	14.4	11.6	10.2	9.3
All families	26.2	24.1	24.3	22.2	21.7	18.0
Economic families 2+	19.7	17.1	18.6	16.5	15.7	10.3
Elderly families	9.6	8.0	10.4	8.9	6.6	3.2
Elderly married couples	5.5	3.2	7.8	8.1	5.0	1.4
Other elderly families	26.7	29.2	24.0	13.7	13.9	F
Non-elderly families	21.3	18.7	19.9	17.8	17.4	11.6
Married couples	16.6	12.3	14.4	10.0	9.8	6.4
Two-parent families with children	20.3	16.4	17.1	16.5	16.3	9.3
Married couples with other relatives	13.4	14.8	13.0	9.4	7.3	4.3
Lone-parent families	47.3	50.4	55.7	54.5	55.6	45.6
Male lone-parent families	20.1	28.8	45.2	33.6	F	F
Female lone-parent families	52.3	55.0	57.9	59.7	56.3	49.1
Other non-elderly families	22.5	19.1	18.7	21.2	23.2	14.7
Unattached individuals	37.7	36.2	34.2	32.3	32.2	31.4
Male	34.6	35.0	33.2	31.1	31.1	29.2
Female	41.2	37.6	35.3	33.7	33.4	34.1
All Elderly	27.6	22.7	23.1	20.7	17.6	21.0
Elderly Male	32.6	28.1	24.5	24.4	20.7	20.9
Elderly Female	25.1	20.1	22.6	19.1	16.3	21.0
All Non-Elderly	41.1	40.8	38.4	36.1	36.7	34.7
Non-Elderly Male	35.0	36.2	34.8	32.1	32.7	30.4
Non-Elderly Female	50.3	47.8	44.1	42.0	43.2	41.6

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 10
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Canada
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.321	0.323	0.319	0.318	0.324	0.334
Under 18 years of age	0.262	0.275	0.261	0.269	0.274	0.277
18-64	0.356	0.351	0.351	0.343	0.350	0.369
65 and over	0.183	0.220	0.202	0.243	0.215	0.175
Males	0.325	0.329	0.322	0.326	0.333	0.348
Under 18 years of age	0.263	0.270	0.264	0.275	0.280	0.289
18 to 64	0.363	0.360	0.357	0.353	0.360	0.377
65 and over	0.196	0.268	0.220	0.268	0.267	0.247
Females	0.317	0.318	0.315	0.311	0.316	0.321
Under 18 years of age	0.262	0.279	0.257	0.261	0.268	0.264
18 to 64	0.350	0.344	0.346	0.334	0.341	0.362
65 and over	0.175	0.188	0.189	0.226	0.176	0.148
All families	0.362	0.358	0.354	0.359	0.360	0.365
Economic families 2+	0.300	0.299	0.301	0.300	0.296	0.300
Elderly families	0.225	0.247	0.208	0.271	0.190	0.197
Elderly married couples	0.233	0.272	0.246	0.322	0.233	0.271
Other elderly families	0.220	0.217	0.168	0.207	0.145	0.127
Non-elderly families	0.304	0.302	0.306	0.302	0.301	0.304
Married couples	0.372	0.339	0.374	0.380	0.348	0.346
Two-parent families with children	0.268	0.273	0.261	0.253	0.266	0.276
Married couples with other relatives	0.345	0.380	0.347	0.260	0.372	0.415
Lone-parent families	0.276	0.278	0.276	0.291	0.276	0.273
Male lone-parent families	0.273	0.347	0.299	0.351	0.324	0.336
Female lone-parent families	0.276	0.272	0.273	0.285	0.271	0.267
Other non-elderly families	0.368	0.359	0.376	0.322	0.349	0.343
Unattached individuals	0.413	0.403	0.398	0.405	0.407	0.399
Male	0.421	0.415	0.404	0.417	0.414	0.418
Female	0.406	0.391	0.391	0.393	0.400	0.380
All Elderly	0.154	0.198	0.161	0.191	0.206	0.150
Elderly Male	0.171	0.258	0.184	0.192	0.279	0.219
Elderly Female	0.146	0.169	0.151	0.191	0.165	0.131
All Non-Elderly	0.445	0.427	0.425	0.424	0.421	0.436
Non-Elderly Male	0.441	0.427	0.420	0.430	0.420	0.430
Non-Elderly Female	0.449	0.427	0.430	0.419	0.422	0.444

Table 11a
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Newfoundland and Labrador
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.285	0.269	0.270	0.306	0.291	0.290
Under 18 years of age	0.266	0.251	0.253	0.261	0.247	0.195
18-64	0.312	0.294	0.291	0.343	0.324	0.329
65 and over	0.137	0.127	0.114	0.076	0.108	0.210
Males	0.282	0.280	0.259	0.307	0.287	0.285
Under 18 years of age	0.268	0.247	0.213	0.235	0.213	0.182
18 to 64	0.301	0.307	0.290	0.348	0.327	0.324
65 and over	0.153	0.165	0.154	0.086	0.157	0.254
Females	0.288	0.258	0.281	0.305	0.295	0.294
Under 18 years of age	0.265	0.257	0.303	0.279	0.280	0.206
18 to 64	0.322	0.281	0.292	0.339	0.320	0.334
65 and over	0.129	0.105	0.092	0.068	0.077	0.158
All families	0.306	0.293	0.319	0.346	0.334	0.355
Economic families 2+	0.282	0.275	0.262	0.288	0.276	0.253
Elderly families	0.181	0.141	0.155	0.088	0.132	0.237
Elderly married couples	0.114	0.133	0.160	0.092	F	F
Other elderly families	0.238	0.149	F	0.085	0.132	F
Non-elderly families	0.293	0.293	0.269	0.306	0.286	0.254
Married couples	0.357	0.356	0.357	0.381	0.368	0.384
Two-parent families with children	0.267	0.239	0.213	0.267	0.268	0.210
Married couples with other relatives	0.235	0.336	0.224	0.398	0.290	0.167
Lone-parent families	0.284	0.329	0.312	0.261	0.232	0.167
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.282	0.329	0.322	0.259	0.235	0.167
Other non-elderly families	0.340	0.279	0.271	0.328	0.256	F
Unattached individuals	0.342	0.316	0.386	0.408	0.398	0.436
Male	0.325	0.369	0.402	0.397	0.377	0.393
Female	0.356	0.265	0.374	0.419	0.419	0.482
All Elderly	0.119	0.115	0.090	0.070	0.082	0.187
Elderly Male	F	F	F	0.090	F	F
Elderly Female	0.126	0.106	0.099	0.061	0.048	F
All Non-Elderly	0.428	0.374	0.434	0.469	0.447	0.447
Non-Elderly Male	0.345	0.383	0.419	0.429	0.389	0.399
Non-Elderly Female	0.545	0.395	0.448	0.518	0.509	0.497

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11b
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Prince Edward Island
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.294	0.284	0.274	0.266	0.261	0.360
Under 18 years of age	0.234	0.240	0.261	0.224	0.204	0.329
18-64	0.344	0.310	0.307	0.302	0.308	0.393
65 and over	0.131	0.225	0.118	0.140	0.134	0.154
Males	0.307	0.273	0.258	0.269	0.259	0.348
Under 18 years of age	0.226	0.203	0.230	0.208	0.213	0.384
18 to 64	0.359	0.296	0.298	0.319	0.296	0.339
65 and over	0.204	0.458	0.127	0.146	0.182	0.300
Females	0.284	0.292	0.289	0.262	0.262	0.371
Under 18 years of age	0.244	0.278	0.310	0.249	0.193	0.255
18 to 64	0.333	0.321	0.314	0.288	0.318	0.442
65 and over	0.114	0.160	0.110	0.136	0.112	0.122
All families	0.325	0.290	0.281	0.300	0.296	0.354
Economic families 2+	0.301	0.280	0.283	0.207	0.225	0.309
Elderly families	0.234	0.311	0.162	0.205	0.111	F
Elderly married couples	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other elderly families	0.231	0.231	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.311	0.276	0.302	0.208	0.249	0.309
Married couples	0.478	0.297	0.429	0.251	0.340	0.198
Two-parent families with children	0.252	0.252	0.256	0.242	0.218	0.573
Married couples with other relatives	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lone-parent families	0.267	0.270	0.286	0.115	0.211	0.153
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.298	0.254	0.253	0.111	0.229	0.185
Other non-elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Unattached individuals	0.348	0.300	0.280	0.351	0.342	0.367
Male	0.434	0.319	0.249	0.336	0.352	0.332
Female	0.292	0.286	0.301	0.366	0.334	0.398
All Elderly	0.075	0.122	0.099	0.098	0.112	0.115
Elderly Male	F	F	0.076	0.017	F	F
Elderly Female	0.073	0.088	0.111	0.126	0.097	0.122
All Non-Elderly	0.416	0.341	0.344	0.401	0.404	0.411
Non-Elderly Male	0.447	0.318	0.295	0.365	0.368	0.340
Non-Elderly Female	0.387	0.364	0.383	0.441	0.438	0.225

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11c
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Nova Scotia
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.291	0.284	0.293	0.310	0.347	0.369
Under 18 years of age	0.246	0.236	0.261	0.274	0.275	0.272
18-64	0.329	0.322	0.321	0.341	0.398	0.422
65 and over	0.161	0.151	0.172	0.147	0.167	0.149
Males	0.286	0.293	0.311	0.320	0.363	0.397
Under 18 years of age	0.244	0.214	0.299	0.258	0.267	0.269
18 to 64	0.318	0.341	0.326	0.371	0.431	0.467
65 and over	0.192	0.219	0.208	0.168	0.152	0.068
Females	0.296	0.275	0.276	0.301	0.334	0.345
Under 18 years of age	0.249	0.260	0.222	0.294	0.282	0.275
18 to 64	0.337	0.306	0.316	0.318	0.371	0.383
65 and over	0.145	0.117	0.147	0.125	0.177	0.196
All families	0.334	0.326	0.337	0.346	0.398	0.418
Economic families 2+	0.265	0.262	0.271	0.293	0.296	0.295
Elderly families	0.159	0.247	0.172	0.151	0.194	0.029
Elderly married couples	0.173	0.391	0.199	0.121	0.122	F
Other elderly families	0.152	0.101	0.159	0.167	0.234	F
Non-elderly families	0.279	0.263	0.280	0.306	0.303	0.308
Married couples	0.327	0.341	0.305	0.379	0.324	0.330
Two-parent families with children	0.239	0.221	0.206	0.289	0.307	0.339
Married couples with other relatives	0.484	0.176	0.219	0.263	0.384	0.494
Lone-parent families	0.252	0.260	0.349	0.315	0.285	0.272
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.244	0.232	0.311	0.303	0.271	0.247
Other non-elderly families	0.339	0.279	0.253	0.226	0.306	F
Unattached individuals	0.395	0.381	0.400	0.398	0.462	0.470
Male	0.414	0.441	0.421	0.443	0.502	0.501
Female	0.383	0.332	0.378	0.353	0.422	0.437
All Elderly	0.167	0.085	0.165	0.136	0.160	0.169
Elderly Male	0.272	0.109	0.273	0.188	0.128	F
Elderly Female	0.146	0.079	0.119	0.099	0.179	0.221
All Non-Elderly	0.447	0.443	0.442	0.442	0.508	0.507
Non-Elderly Male	0.427	0.465	0.435	0.478	0.543	0.535
Non-Elderly Female	0.462	0.421	0.450	0.403	0.471	0.475

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11d
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, New Brunswick
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.313	0.315	0.291	0.322	0.304	0.337
Under 18 years of age	0.267	0.295	0.206	0.232	0.245	0.276
18-64	0.357	0.343	0.341	0.374	0.347	0.362
65 and over	0.119	0.129	0.126	0.160	0.121	0.205
Males	0.324	0.324	0.310	0.345	0.318	0.347
Under 18 years of age	0.266	0.280	0.216	0.247	0.239	0.255
18 to 64	0.363	0.353	0.364	0.403	0.363	0.381
65 and over	0.151	0.147	0.117	0.202	0.185	0.273
Females	0.303	0.307	0.275	0.301	0.290	0.327
Under 18 years of age	0.269	0.312	0.195	0.212	0.253	0.301
18 to 64	0.351	0.334	0.321	0.350	0.333	0.345
65 and over	0.110	0.123	0.130	0.144	0.094	0.164
All families	0.340	0.333	0.329	0.364	0.338	0.371
Economic families 2+	0.306	0.296	0.280	0.305	0.301	0.294
Elderly families	0.198	0.115	0.136	0.167	0.161	0.133
Elderly married couples	0.112	0.118	0.091	0.168	0.142	0.250
Other elderly families	0.256	F	F	0.165	0.170	F
Non-elderly families	0.312	0.306	0.285	0.310	0.310	0.298
Married couples	0.417	0.366	0.355	0.403	0.404	0.328
Two-parent families with children	0.292	0.292	0.240	0.263	0.276	0.290
Married couples with other relatives	0.186	0.301	0.247	0.342	0.234	0.372
Lone-parent families	0.259	0.296	0.219	0.238	0.254	0.238
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.249	0.269	0.211	0.227	0.249	0.245
Other non-elderly families	0.366	0.236	0.392	0.416	0.314	0.359
Unattached individuals	0.368	0.363	0.374	0.429	0.372	0.421
Male	0.402	0.372	0.418	0.478	0.428	0.445
Female	0.336	0.353	0.328	0.386	0.321	0.396
All Elderly	0.102	0.120	0.123	0.124	0.090	0.179
Elderly Male	0.107	F	0.121	0.217	0.129	F
Elderly Female	0.101	0.119	0.124	0.098	0.080	0.160
All Non-Elderly	0.445	0.416	0.444	0.510	0.440	0.444
Non-Elderly Male	0.429	0.383	0.453	0.506	0.456	0.456
Non-Elderly Female	0.467	0.433	0.432	0.516	0.422	0.431

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11e
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Québec
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.304	0.287	0.293	0.303	0.306	0.293
Under 18 years of age	0.235	0.228	0.214	0.211	0.222	0.202
18-64	0.334	0.314	0.322	0.328	0.329	0.342
65 and over	0.178	0.182	0.196	0.300	0.253	0.145
Males	0.308	0.288	0.299	0.329	0.321	0.313
Under 18 years of age	0.231	0.223	0.198	0.212	0.204	0.194
18 to 64	0.343	0.317	0.345	0.366	0.355	0.357
65 and over	0.179	0.198	0.193	0.273	0.311	0.191
Females	0.301	0.287	0.287	0.279	0.292	0.275
Under 18 years of age	0.239	0.233	0.234	0.210	0.246	0.210
18 to 64	0.327	0.311	0.304	0.293	0.304	0.327
65 and over	0.178	0.169	0.198	0.311	0.205	0.134
All families	0.347	0.325	0.323	0.340	0.334	0.324
Economic families 2+	0.276	0.248	0.259	0.271	0.254	0.240
Elderly families	0.201	0.233	0.180	0.288	0.159	0.166
Elderly married couples	0.114	0.288	0.255	0.415	0.192	0.229
Other elderly families	0.268	0.104	0.149	0.211	0.122	0.125
Non-elderly families	0.278	0.249	0.265	0.271	0.259	0.245
Married couples	0.343	0.262	0.312	0.351	0.260	0.249
Two-parent families with children	0.233	0.221	0.222	0.207	0.219	0.203
Married couples with other relatives	0.292	0.323	0.508	0.346	0.534	0.527
Lone-parent families	0.255	0.232	0.219	0.210	0.212	0.213
Male lone-parent families	0.331	0.355	0.281	0.253	0.289	0.163
Female lone-parent families	0.246	0.223	0.211	0.206	0.205	0.221
Other non-elderly families	0.346	0.338	0.290	0.318	0.309	0.271
Unattached individuals	0.397	0.371	0.369	0.383	0.371	0.359
Male	0.401	0.375	0.392	0.412	0.391	0.399
Female	0.394	0.368	0.349	0.351	0.346	0.320
All Elderly	0.145	0.157	0.171	0.392	0.336	0.137
Elderly Male	0.138	0.168	0.167	0.227	0.468	0.195
Elderly Female	0.148	0.150	0.173	0.438	0.227	0.128
All Non-Elderly	0.411	0.388	0.378	0.382	0.372	0.413
Non-Elderly Male	0.410	0.388	0.402	0.415	0.390	0.412
Non-Elderly Female	0.412	0.388	0.359	0.347	0.350	0.415

Table 11f
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Ontario
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.323	0.340	0.332	0.308	0.323	0.332
Under 18 years of age	0.272	0.302	0.267	0.259	0.287	0.291
18-64	0.352	0.359	0.367	0.330	0.341	0.357
65 and over	0.245	0.303	0.215	0.299	0.251	0.191
Males	0.322	0.343	0.330	0.304	0.329	0.345
Under 18 years of age	0.280	0.290	0.286	0.252	0.303	0.313
18 to 64	0.346	0.365	0.357	0.327	0.341	0.363
65 and over	0.256	0.398	0.234	0.329	0.305	0.267
Females	0.323	0.336	0.333	0.313	0.318	0.320
Under 18 years of age	0.266	0.314	0.245	0.266	0.270	0.269
18 to 64	0.357	0.354	0.375	0.332	0.340	0.352
65 and over	0.238	0.229	0.204	0.279	0.210	0.154
All families	0.371	0.374	0.373	0.350	0.352	0.358
Economic families 2+	0.298	0.313	0.319	0.296	0.298	0.307
Elderly families	0.306	0.247	0.235	0.356	0.209	0.232
Elderly married couples	0.432	0.291	0.275	0.466	0.357	0.289
Other elderly families	0.235	0.128	0.144	0.220	0.063	0.082
Non-elderly families	0.298	0.316	0.322	0.294	0.301	0.309
Married couples	0.334	0.337	0.406	0.342	0.336	0.349
Two-parent families with children	0.285	0.313	0.287	0.240	0.276	0.285
Married couples with other relatives	0.276	0.351	0.329	0.328	0.276	0.297
Lone-parent families	0.283	0.299	0.282	0.309	0.277	0.283
Male lone-parent families	0.172	0.373	0.273	0.429	0.334	0.495
Female lone-parent families	0.292	0.294	0.283	0.298	0.270	0.268
Other non-elderly families	0.347	0.306	0.407	0.317	0.408	0.390
Unattached individuals	0.430	0.422	0.422	0.399	0.399	0.389
Male	0.415	0.430	0.402	0.381	0.391	0.399
Female	0.443	0.413	0.440	0.417	0.407	0.379
All Elderly	0.198	0.304	0.181	0.250	0.202	0.141
Elderly Male	0.194	0.469	0.252	0.244	0.242	0.220
Elderly Female	0.201	0.211	0.145	0.254	0.178	0.116
All Non-Elderly	0.457	0.436	0.449	0.412	0.407	0.415
Non-Elderly Male	0.434	0.427	0.414	0.390	0.396	0.407
Non-Elderly Female	0.479	0.445	0.486	0.436	0.419	0.423

Table 11g
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Manitoba
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.313	0.318	0.317	0.317	0.305	0.318
Under 18 years of age	0.276	0.287	0.252	0.270	0.235	0.257
18-64	0.341	0.343	0.361	0.344	0.343	0.362
65 and over	0.235	0.277	0.285	0.320	0.245	0.173
Males	0.315	0.321	0.351	0.340	0.337	0.341
Under 18 years of age	0.266	0.287	0.276	0.297	0.287	0.300
18 to 64	0.355	0.350	0.417	0.365	0.368	0.364
65 and over	0.306	0.356	0.309	0.459	0.294	0.283
Females	0.312	0.315	0.285	0.295	0.275	0.297
Under 18 years of age	0.289	0.287	0.220	0.234	0.177	0.206
18 to 64	0.330	0.337	0.319	0.326	0.322	0.360
65 and over	0.181	0.234	0.261	0.248	0.200	0.134
All families	0.340	0.352	0.388	0.350	0.353	0.356
Economic families 2+	0.308	0.301	0.290	0.316	0.274	0.287
Elderly families	0.228	0.436	0.263	0.439	0.233	0.202
Elderly married couples	0.215	0.493	0.390	0.509	0.146	0.197
Other elderly families	F	F	0.166	0.385	0.298	F
Non-elderly families	0.311	0.295	0.291	0.308	0.277	0.294
Married couples	0.395	0.386	0.423	0.371	0.309	0.341
Two-parent families with children	0.296	0.252	0.229	0.280	0.262	0.264
Married couples with other relatives	0.334	0.318	0.311	0.369	0.175	0.139
Lone-parent families	0.272	0.287	0.294	0.289	0.238	0.278
Male lone-parent families	F	F	0.537	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.260	0.281	0.270	0.268	0.236	0.278
Other non-elderly families	0.388	0.309	0.413	0.357	0.418	0.406
Unattached individuals	0.373	0.396	0.480	0.381	0.415	0.393
Male	0.390	0.404	0.564	0.429	0.463	0.422
Female	0.352	0.388	0.396	0.346	0.368	0.363
All Elderly	0.230	0.211	0.286	0.171	0.200	0.146
Elderly Male	0.395	F	F	F	0.255	0.303
Elderly Female	0.146	0.229	0.306	0.161	0.150	0.112
All Non-Elderly	0.386	0.415	0.492	0.396	0.431	0.435
Non-Elderly Male	0.389	0.412	0.575	0.435	0.479	0.428
Non-Elderly Female	0.382	0.417	0.404	0.365	0.385	0.444

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11h
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Saskatchewan
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM-2000	MBM-2001	MBM-2002	MBM-2003	MBM-2004	LICOs-IAT 2004
All persons	0.327	0.300	0.296	0.297	0.335	0.375
Under 18 years of age	0.250	0.237	0.213	0.250	0.262	0.296
18-64	0.382	0.334	0.346	0.325	0.382	0.411
65 and over	0.102	0.281	0.266	0.226	0.184	0.206
Males	0.345	0.311	0.312	0.309	0.347	0.387
Under 18 years of age	0.238	0.242	0.214	0.268	0.255	0.300
18 to 64	0.411	0.352	0.378	0.334	0.404	0.418
65 and over	0.138	0.175	0.273	0.226	0.217	0.303
Females	0.310	0.290	0.281	0.285	0.324	0.363
Under 18 years of age	0.261	0.232	0.211	0.232	0.270	0.291
18 to 64	0.354	0.319	0.318	0.316	0.361	0.403
65 and over	0.082	0.312	0.257	0.225	0.159	0.154
All families	0.388	0.358	0.359	0.350	0.381	0.410
Economic families 2+	0.314	0.278	0.283	0.283	0.333	0.360
Elderly families	0.065	0.112	0.273	0.140	0.102	0.038
Elderly married couples	0.069	0.086	0.633	0.104	0.100	0.058
Other elderly families	0.063	F	0.140	0.155	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.325	0.284	0.283	0.290	0.343	0.364
Married couples	0.447	0.483	0.401	0.425	0.417	0.379
Two-parent families with children	0.225	0.253	0.210	0.214	0.259	0.284
Married couples with other relatives	0.170	0.191	0.449	0.083	0.849	1.000
Lone-parent families	0.349	0.271	0.239	0.306	0.324	0.352
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	0.634	0.530
Female lone-parent families	0.353	0.260	0.237	0.292	0.286	0.320
Other non-elderly families	0.441	0.169	0.280	0.271	0.426	0.382
Unattached individuals	0.460	0.426	0.425	0.407	0.415	0.435
Male	0.502	0.436	0.442	0.409	0.402	0.411
Female	0.394	0.415	0.401	0.404	0.431	0.466
All Elderly	0.124	0.326	0.193	0.330	0.223	0.223
Elderly Male	0.198	F	0.164	0.353	0.349	F
Elderly Female	0.088	0.322	0.204	0.290	0.164	0.154
All Non-Elderly	0.490	0.432	0.443	0.411	0.432	0.450
Non-Elderly Male	0.516	0.437	0.451	0.412	0.405	0.411
Non-Elderly Female	0.446	0.426	0.430	0.410	0.469	0.501

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11i
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, Alberta
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.344	0.350	0.354	0.367	0.357	0.373
Under 18 years of age	0.298	0.304	0.316	0.356	0.270	0.293
18-64	0.367	0.374	0.375	0.376	0.396	0.407
65 and over	0.256	0.209	0.156	0.250	0.298	0.249
Males	0.355	0.374	0.343	0.394	0.376	0.385
Under 18 years of age	0.303	0.323	0.298	0.414	0.289	0.307
18 to 64	0.382	0.405	0.367	0.388	0.420	0.420
65 and over	0.240	0.167	0.143	0.279	0.353	0.438
Females	0.334	0.328	0.364	0.342	0.341	0.361
Under 18 years of age	0.292	0.279	0.337	0.284	0.249	0.276
18 to 64	0.354	0.348	0.383	0.367	0.377	0.395
65 and over	0.262	0.238	0.163	0.233	0.263	0.188
All families	0.388	0.378	0.382	0.420	0.412	0.416
Economic families 2+	0.327	0.332	0.332	0.326	0.322	0.334
Elderly families	0.101	0.200	0.071	0.286	0.247	0.454
Elderly married couples	0.095	0.329	0.090	0.314	0.366	0.454
Other elderly families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly families	0.329	0.336	0.345	0.327	0.324	0.333
Married couples	0.391	0.418	0.416	0.372	0.416	0.379
Two-parent families with children	0.293	0.337	0.307	0.302	0.261	0.303
Married couples with other relatives	0.152	0.541	0.418	0.208	1.000	1.000
Lone-parent families	0.326	0.270	0.331	0.333	0.295	0.302
Male lone-parent families	F	F	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.326	0.262	0.349	0.348	0.295	0.302
Other non-elderly families	0.432	0.232	0.223	0.296	0.336	0.316
Unattached individuals	0.432	0.409	0.407	0.472	0.470	0.455
Male	0.459	0.438	0.388	0.535	0.523	0.488
Female	0.410	0.381	0.427	0.411	0.422	0.424
All Elderly	0.310	0.242	0.207	0.229	0.315	0.234
Elderly Male	F	F	F	F	0.342	0.432
Elderly Female	0.296	0.268	0.178	0.229	0.301	0.187
All Non-Elderly	0.436	0.415	0.416	0.479	0.476	0.467
Non-Elderly Male	0.459	0.442	0.389	0.535	0.528	0.490
Non-Elderly Female	0.415	0.388	0.445	0.422	0.429	0.445

Note: F: Too few observations to allow reliable estimates

Table 11j
Depth of Low Income: Various Groups, British Columbia
Market Basket Measure 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and LICOs-IAT 2004

	MBM- 2000	MBM- 2001	MBM- 2002	MBM- 2003	MBM- 2004	LICOs- IAT 2004
All persons	0.337	0.345	0.325	0.334	0.331	0.369
Under 18 years of age	0.257	0.275	0.284	0.292	0.298	0.327
18-64	0.389	0.387	0.357	0.368	0.358	0.404
65 and over	0.135	0.170	0.208	0.210	0.201	0.202
Males	0.347	0.346	0.329	0.336	0.332	0.376
Under 18 years of age	0.253	0.272	0.275	0.301	0.296	0.339
18 to 64	0.409	0.390	0.365	0.364	0.358	0.401
65 and over	0.146	0.172	0.232	0.250	0.255	0.271
Females	0.327	0.344	0.321	0.333	0.329	0.362
Under 18 years of age	0.262	0.279	0.295	0.281	0.299	0.314
18 to 64	0.372	0.385	0.349	0.371	0.358	0.406
65 and over	0.126	0.169	0.190	0.177	0.159	0.162
All families	0.370	0.385	0.349	0.368	0.374	0.402
Economic families 2+	0.321	0.333	0.319	0.325	0.310	0.344
Elderly families	0.170	0.291	0.243	0.226	0.195	0.211
Elderly married couples	0.115	0.197	0.239	0.238	0.182	0.302
Other elderly families	0.217	0.339	0.249	0.183	0.216	F
Non-elderly families	0.332	0.336	0.325	0.334	0.318	0.351
Married couples	0.421	0.370	0.401	0.487	0.422	0.489
Two-parent families with children	0.263	0.248	0.258	0.271	0.267	0.322
Married couples with other relatives	0.581	0.471	0.327	0.275	0.387	0.458
Lone-parent families	0.262	0.295	0.301	0.331	0.322	0.305
Male lone-parent families	0.186	0.276	0.284	0.328	F	F
Female lone-parent families	0.267	0.297	0.304	0.331	0.331	0.303
Other non-elderly families	0.393	0.553	0.458	0.354	0.288	0.327
Unattached individuals	0.414	0.428	0.377	0.406	0.429	0.434
Male	0.440	0.434	0.397	0.407	0.415	0.435
Female	0.389	0.421	0.355	0.404	0.445	0.434
All Elderly	0.114	0.140	0.140	0.108	0.203	0.162
Elderly Male	0.142	0.126	0.115	0.132	0.284	0.215
Elderly Female	0.095	0.149	0.152	0.096	0.158	0.140
All Non-Elderly	0.482	0.482	0.431	0.461	0.463	0.486
Non-Elderly Male	0.492	0.477	0.434	0.440	0.427	0.458
Non-Elderly Female	0.472	0.488	0.428	0.500	0.507	0.519

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 twenty 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 thirty-five different low income cut-offs in all.²⁷

The post-income tax LICOs are explained in footnote twenty-eight. 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 twenty percentage points higher than average families of the same size living in the same broad community size in 1992?²⁸

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.

²⁷ 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).

²⁸ 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 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.

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 one, 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 25-49 with two children, a girl aged 9 and a boy aged 13.²⁹ 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).

²⁹ The ages of the family members must be specified to calculate the cost of their expenditures on food and clothing and footwear which vary with the age and gender of the household members.

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 household size.

The British poverty analyst, Anthony Atkinson, after an extensive study of the many equivalence scales used in developed countries, has concluded that they tend to converge around the value of the square root of household size.

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 care³⁰

³⁰ 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.

- 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
- 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 C/QPP contributions are derived from responses to questions on Statistics Canada's Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

C/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 the income tax form this amount was used.³¹ 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.

³¹ 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.

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.³² 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.

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 forty urban centres where it collects food price data.³³

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 twelve months is multiplied by fifty-two 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 nineteen urban areas and twenty-nine 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 2004 ranged from \$6,025 in Hamilton, Ontario to \$7,651 in the Corner Brook and Grand Falls areas of Newfoundland and Labrador. The median expenditure on food by the reference family in

³² 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.

³³ 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.

2004 (including food purchased in restaurants) was \$8,360. Thus, the cost of the MBM food component ranged from 72.1% to 91.5% 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.

For the 2000 to 2004 income years, the A.L.L. clothing and footwear items serve as an interim specification for this component of the MBM.

For the income year 2000, it was calculated as follows: First the cost of the clothing and footwear component of the A.L.L. basket for the reference family was determined by Winnipeg Harvest and the Winnipeg Social Planning Council. The content of the items of clothing and footwear comprising this component of the basket and their replacement schedule are provided in Appendix C.

Next, to determine the cost of this component of the basket in other urban centres the Prices Division of Statistics Canada used the relative spatial indices for clothing and footwear in October 1999 as published in Table 12 of Statistics Canada’s monthly publication, **The Consumer Price Index**. These indices calculate the relative costs of various components of expenditure in at least one urban centre in each province.

Using the cost of the clothing and footwear component of the A.L.L. in Winnipeg as the base, the approximate cost of that component was determined in the other urban centres across Canada. The assumption was that the cost of clothing and footwear in the urban centres in each province for which the relative spatial price indices were available approximated that in other communities and community sizes within the same jurisdiction.

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

1. 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.

2. 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. Statistics Canada began to collect data on the cost of this revised clothing and footwear component in 2005.

The cost of the interim clothing and footwear component in 2004 ranged from \$2,126 in Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta to \$2,294 in Saskatoon and Regina, Saskatchewan. The median expenditure nationally in that year on all items of clothing and footwear for reference families of two adults and two children was \$2,670. Thus, the cost of the MBM clothing and footwear component ranged from 79.6% to 85.9% 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 subsidised 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 subsidised or because they are homeowners who have paid off the mortgage on their home.³⁴

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.

³⁴ 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.

Three sources of data were used by Statistics Canada to calculate median rent levels adjusted for the cost of utilities and amenities. These were housing data from the 2001 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. These amounts were then updated for subsequent years for each province using the provincial Consumer Price Index for rental accommodation.

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 Québec. 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 amortised 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 nineteen distinct urban areas and twenty-nine community sizes in the ten provinces. These were then averaged and multiplied by twelve to generate the cost of the shelter component for each of these forty-eight geographical areas.

Variations in the cost of the shelter component were much wider than those for clothing and footwear. The range was from \$5,559 in rural Manitoba to \$12,871 in Toronto. The actual median shelter cost for all two-adult, two-child Canadian families (including homeowners) from the 2004 Survey of Household Spending was \$14,808. MBM shelter costs in rural Manitoba represented 37.5% of this level, while those in Toronto were 86.9% of the national median.

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?**³⁵ 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.

³⁵ See National Council of Welfare, **A New Poverty Line: Yes, No or Maybe?** (Ottawa: Winter 1998-99), p.24

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.³⁶

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 round trip taxi ride a month costing \$16 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.³⁷ This consists of the following items

1. 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
2. the annual cost of an adult driver's license fee
3. the annual cost of registering the vehicle
4. the cost of annual mandatory insurance for the vehicle
5. the cost of 1500 litres of regular unleaded gasoline for the vehicle
6. the cost of two oil changes and one tune-up annually

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 2004 ranged from \$1,330 in Moncton, New Brunswick to \$2,589 in Toronto.

In areas not served by public transit systems, the cost of the transportation component in 2004 ranged from \$3,497 in Alberta to \$4,291 in New Brunswick.

³⁶ The National Council of Welfare did not include the cost of purchasing the car in its recommendations.

³⁷ 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.

The median amount spent by all two-adult, two-child families on all forms of transportation in 2004 was \$6,882.³⁸ Thus, the cost of the MBM transportation component in areas not served by public transit ranged from 50.8% to 62.4% 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 category “Other Goods and Services” 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, YM/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. Moreover, 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.³⁹ The multiplier is calculated each year using detailed micro data from the main file of the Survey of Household Spending.

³⁸ 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.

³⁹ The multiplier was calculated using the expenditure patterns of the second decile because, since 1980, the low income rate for families of 4 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 eleven 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).⁴⁰

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 2004, for example, calculated as a three-year moving average (1999-2001) 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 69.1%. Thus, in each community and community size the combined expenditure on food and clothing and footwear in 2004 was multiplied by 0.691 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 2004 was estimated to range from \$5,685 in Hamilton, Ontario to \$6,842 in rural and small urban centres in Newfoundland and Labrador.

⁴⁰ For the eleven 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

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 & 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

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

Food	Suggested Purchase Unit	Approximate Weekly As Purchased Quantities
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
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

Appendix B – Health Canada’s National Nutritious Food Basket – 1998 (concluded)

Food	Suggested Purchase Unit	Approximate Weekly As Purchased Quantities
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 – Social Planning Council of Winnipeg and Winnipeg Harvest – January 2001 Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L.) 2000 for Clothing and Footwear

Item	A.L.L. Quantity and Unit Cost	A.L.L. Yearly Estimated Cost		
Runners (child 1)	3 @ \$12	36.00		
Runners (child 2)	3 @ \$12	36.00		
Runners (adult 1)	1 @ \$40	40.00		
Runners (adult 2)	1 @ \$40	40.00		
Dress shoes (child 1)	1 @ \$20	20.00		
Dress shoes (child 2)	1 @ \$20	20.00		
Dress shoes (adult 1)	1 @ \$60	60.00		
Dress shoes (adult 2)	1 @ \$60	60.00		
Sandals (child 1)	1 @ \$15	15.00		
Sandals (child 2)	1 @ \$15	15.00		
Sandals (adult 1)	1 @ \$20	20.00		
Sandals (adult 2)	1 @ \$20	20.00		
Winter boots (child 1)	1 @ \$40	40.00		
Winter boots (child 2)	1 @ \$40	40.00		
Winter boots (adult 1)	1 @ \$90	30.00 (for 3 years)		
Winter boots (adult 2)	1 @ \$90	30.00 (for 3 years)		
Rubber boots (child 1)	1 @ \$12	12.00		
Rubber boots (child 2)	1 @ \$12	12.00		
Rubber boots (adult 1)	1 @ \$25	6.25 (for 4 years)		
Rubber boots (adult 2)	1 @ \$25	6.25 (for 4 years)		
Socks (child 1)	8 @ \$2.38	19.04		
Socks (child 2)	8 @ \$2.38	19.04		
Socks (adult 1)	5 @ \$2.20	11.00		
Socks (adult 2)	5 @ \$2.20	11.00		
Underwear (child 1)	6 @ \$2	12.00		
Underwear (child 2)	6 @ \$2	12.00		
Underwear (adult 1)	4 @ \$9	36.00		
Underwear (adult 2)	4 @ \$9	36.00		
Bra (adult 2)	3 @ \$26	78.00		
Long underwear (child 1)	5 @ \$3.46	17.30		
Long underwear (child 2)	5 @ \$3.46	17.30		
Long underwear (adult 1)	1 @ \$40	20.00 (for 2 years)		
Long underwear (adult 2)	1 @ \$40	20.00 (for 2 years)		
Pants (child 1)	6 @ \$12	72.00		
Pants (child 2)	6 @ \$12	72.00		
Pants (adult 1)	2 @ \$40	80.00		
Pants (adult 2)	2 @ \$40	80.00		
Legend	Adult 1= man	Adult 2= woman	Child 1= boy	Child 2= girl

Appendix C – Social Planning Council of Winnipeg and Winnipeg Harvest – January 2001 Acceptable Level of Living (A.L.L.) 2000 (concluded)

Item	A.L.L. Quantity and Unit Cost	A.L.L. Yearly Estimated Cost
Shorts (child 1)	3 @ \$13	39.00
Shorts (child 2)	3 @ \$13	39.00
Shorts (adult 1)	1 @ \$20	20.00
Shorts (adult 2)	1 @ \$20	20.00
T-shirts (child 1)	3 @ \$10	30.00
T-shirts (child 2)	3 @ \$10	30.00
T-shirts (adult 1)	3 @ \$15	45.00
T-shirts (adult 2)	3 @ \$15	45.00
Sweater/Sweatshirt (child 1)	2 @ \$20	40.00
Sweater/Sweatshirt (child 2)	2 @ \$20	40.00
Sweater/Sweatshirt (adult 1)	2 @ \$30	60.00
Sweater/Sweatshirt (adult 2)	2 @ \$30	60.00
Pyjamas (child 1)	2 @ \$15	30.00
Pyjamas (child 2)	2 @ \$15	30.00
Pyjamas (adult 1)	1 @ \$40	40.00
Pyjamas (adult 2)	1 @ \$40	40.00
Bathing suit (child 1)	1 @ \$15	15.00
Bathing suit (child 2)	1 @ \$15	15.00
Bathing suit (adult 1)	1 @ \$40	20.00 (for 2 years)
Bathing suit (adult 2)	1 @ \$40	20.00 (for 2 years)
Jacket (child 1)	1 @ \$60	60.00
Jacket (child 2)	1 @ \$60	60.00
Jacket (adult 1)	1 @ \$150	75.00 (for 2 years)
Jacket (adult 2)	1 @ \$150	75.00 (for 2 years)
Rain gear (child 1)	1 @ \$25	25.00
Rain gear (child 2)	1 @ \$25	25.00
Rain gear (adult 1)	1 @ \$40	20.00 (for 2 years)
Rain gear (adult 2)	1 @ \$40	20.00 (for 2 years)
Miscellaneous (child 1)	n/a	15.00
Miscellaneous (child 2)	n/a	15.00
Miscellaneous (adult 1)	n/a	15.00
Miscellaneous (adult 2)	n/a	15.00
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

Province	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC
2 bedrooms 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
3 bedrooms 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

(Footnotes on last page of Appendix)

Urban Centre	Urban Size ²	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	
Montreal	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)

Appendix E – Cities in which transportation items are collected (continued)

Urban Centre	Urban Size ²	Bus Fares	Insurance	Gasoline	Tune-ups
Hamilton	1	x	(x)	(x)	
London	2	x	(x)	(x)	
Kitchener	2	x	(x)		
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			

Appendix E – Cities in which transportation items are collected (concluded)

Urban Centre	Urban Size ²	Bus Fares	Insurance	Gasoline	Tune-ups
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
<p>Note: Quotes in brackets () are not used in MBM Transportation calculations</p> <p>¹ Source: Prices Division, Statistics Canada</p> <p>² Size of Area: 1 – 500,000 + 2 – 100,000 - 499,999 3 – 30,000 - 99,999 4 – Urban <30,000</p> <p>³ Includes separate quote for “St. Jérôme” within the Montreal CMA</p> <p>⁴ Includes separate quote for “Welland” and “Niagara Falls” within the St.Catharines/Niagara CMA</p> <p>⁵ Includes separate quote for “Matsqui” and “Mission”</p>					

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

Appendix F – Survey of Household Spending (SHS) items included in Other Expenses calculation: numerator (concluded)

SHS Item Number	SHS Item Description
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) thresholds for reference family by component: 2003 and 2004

Market Basket Measure (MBM) thresholds for reference family by component 2003 (\$)						
Community / Community Size	Food	Clothing & Footwear	Shelter	Transportation	Other	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador Rural	7,470	2,252	6,044	3,856	6,564	26,186
Newfoundland & Labrador <30,000	7,470	2,252	6,583	3,856	6,564	26,725
St. John's CMA	7,326	2,252	7,526	1,593	6,466	25,163
PEI Rural	6,797	2,153	6,326	3,675	6,042	24,993
PEI <30,000	6,797	2,153	7,016	3,675	6,042	25,683
Charlottetown CA	6,797	2,153	8,065	3,675	6,042	26,732
Nova Scotia Rural	7,072	2,271	6,628	4,041	6,308	26,320
Nova Scotia <30,000	7,072	2,271	7,109	4,041	6,308	26,801
Nova Scotia 30,000 – 99,999	7,072	2,271	7,387	1,514	6,308	24,552
Halifax CMA	7,035	2,271	8,937	1,577	6,283	26,103
Cape Breton CA	6,912	2,271	7,066	1,304	6,200	23,753
New Brunswick Rural	7,245	2,265	5,899	4,279	6,421	26,109
New Brunswick <30,000	7,245	2,265	6,423	4,279	6,421	26,633
Fredericton CA	7,023	2,265	8,437	1,562	6,271	25,558
Saint John CMA	6,947	2,265	6,595	1,658	6,219	23,684
Moncton CA	6,796	2,265	7,895	1,301	6,117	24,374
Québec Rural	6,476	2,249	5,630	3,555	5,891	23,801
Québec <30,000	6,476	2,249	5,839	3,555	5,891	24,010
Québec 30,000 – 99,999	6,476	2,249	6,202	1,291	5,891	22,109
Québec 100,000 – 499,999	6,476	2,249	6,577	1,500	5,891	22,693
Québec CMA	6,599	2,249	6,934	1,632	5,974	23,388
Montréal CMA	6,571	2,249	7,469	1,472	5,955	23,716
Ontario Rural	6,063	2,192	8,097	3,997	5,573	25,922
Ontario <30,000	6,063	2,192	8,197	3,997	5,573	26,022
Ontario 30,000 – 99,999	6,063	2,192	8,672	1,529	5,573	24,029
Ontario 100,000 – 499,999	6,346	2,192	9,566	1,810	5,764	25,678
Ottawa CMA	6,674	2,192	11,242	1,674	5,986	27,768
Hamilton / Burlington CMA	5,917	2,192	9,954	1,728	5,475	25,266
Toronto CMA	6,376	2,192	12,705	2,579	5,785	29,637
Manitoba Rural	6,912	2,265	5,457	4,006	6,196	24,836
Manitoba <30,000	6,912	2,265	6,747	4,006	6,196	26,126
Brandon CA	6,912	2,265	7,115	1,408	6,196	23,896
Winnipeg CMA	6,629	2,265	7,869	1,778	6,005	24,546
Saskatchewan Rural	6,628	2,280	5,497	3,951	6,014	24,370
Saskatchewan <30,000	6,628	2,280	6,506	3,951	6,014	25,379
Saskatchewan 30,000 – 99,999	6,628	2,280	6,685	1,309	6,014	22,916
Saskatoon CMA	6,951	2,280	8,029	1,434	6,232	24,926
Regina CMA	6,582	2,280	7,967	1,435	5,983	24,247
Alberta Rural	7,231	2,141	7,229	3,441	6,327	26,369
Alberta <30,000	7,231	2,141	8,461	3,441	6,327	27,601
Alberta 30,000-99,999	7,231	2,141	9,206	1,367	6,327	26,272
Edmonton CMA	6,770	2,141	9,029	1,594	6,016	25,550
Calgary CMA	6,904	2,141	10,817	1,772	6,107	27,741
British Columbia Rural	6,932	2,277	8,135	3,904	6,217	27,463
British Columbia <30,000	6,932	2,277	8,207	3,904	6,217	27,537
British Columbia 30,000-99,999	6,932	2,277	8,569	1,416	6,217	25,411
British Columbia 100,000-499,999	7,525	2,277	10,107	1,358	6,618	27,885
Vancouver CMA	7,304	2,277	11,571	1,720	6,468	29,340

Market Basket Measure (MBM) thresholds for reference family by component 2004 (\$)						
Community / Community Size	Food	Clothing & Footwear	Shelter	Transportation	Other	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador Rural	7,651	2,245	6,128	4,019	6,842	26,885
Newfoundland & Labrador <30,000	7,651	2,245	6,672	4,019	6,842	27,429
St. John's CMA	7,434	2,245	7,622	1,595	6,692	25,588
PEI Rural	6,948	2,183	6,395	3,770	6,313	25,609
PEI <30,000	6,948	2,183	7,091	3,770	6,313	26,305
Charlottetown CA	6,948	2,183	8,146	3,770	6,313	27,360
Nova Scotia Rural	7,177	2,235	6,718	4,016	6,507	26,653
Nova Scotia <30,000	7,177	2,235	7,204	4,016	6,507	27,139
Nova Scotia 30,000 – 99,999	7,177	2,235	7,485	1,529	6,507	24,933
Halifax CMA	7,199	2,235	9,049	1,592	6,522	26,597
Cape Breton CA	7,081	2,235	7,161	1,319	6,441	25,237
New Brunswick Rural	7,318	2,244	5,993	4,291	6,611	26,457
New Brunswick <30,000	7,318	2,244	6,522	4,291	6,611	26,986
Fredericton CA	7,094	2,244	8,556	1,570	6,456	25,920
Saint John CMA	7,074	2,244	6,696	1,666	6,442	24,122
Moncton CA	6,849	2,244	8,008	1,330	6,286	24,717
Québec Rural	6,546	2,227	5,778	3,533	6,065	24,149
Québec <30,000	6,546	2,227	5,989	3,533	6,065	24,360
Québec 30,000 – 99,999	6,546	2,227	6,356	1,320	6,065	22,514
Québec 100,000 – 499,999	6,546	2,227	6,735	1,595	6,065	23,168
Québec CMA	6,643	2,227	7,096	1,701	6,132	23,799
Montréal CMA	6,674	2,227	7,636	1,634	6,154	24,325
Ontario Rural	6,325	2,198	8,214	4,116	5,892	26,745
Ontario <30,000	6,325	2,198	8,315	4,116	5,892	26,846
Ontario 30,000 – 99,999	6,325	2,198	8,795	1,599	5,892	24,809
Ontario 100,000 – 499,999	6,457	2,198	9,699	1,856	5,984	26,194
Ottawa CMA	6,726	2,198	11,393	1,716	6,170	28,203
Hamilton / Burlington CMA	6,025	2,198	10,091	1,779	5,685	25,778
Toronto CMA	6,470	2,198	12,871	2,589	5,993	30,121
Manitoba Rural	6,951	2,238	5,559	4,156	6,353	25,257
Manitoba <30,000	6,951	2,238	6,867	4,156	6,353	26,565
Brandon CA	6,951	2,238	7,240	1,531	6,353	24,313
Winnipeg CMA	6,768	2,238	8,005	1,829	6,226	25,066
Saskatchewan Rural	6,763	2,294	5,562	4,050	6,262	24,931
Saskatchewan <30,000	6,763	2,294	6,579	4,050	6,262	25,948
Saskatchewan 30,000 – 99,999	6,763	2,294	6,759	1,447	6,262	23,525
Saskatoon CMA	7,015	2,294	8,113	1,507	6,436	25,365
Regina CMA	6,704	2,294	8,051	1,471	6,221	24,741
Alberta Rural	7,158	2,126	7,301	3,497	6,418	26,500
Alberta <30,000	7,158	2,126	8,543	3,497	6,418	27,742
Alberta 30,000-99,999	7,158	2,126	9,295	1,402	6,418	26,399
Edmonton CMA	6,794	2,126	9,117	1,626	6,167	25,830
Calgary CMA	6,886	2,126	10,919	1,782	6,230	27,943
British Columbia Rural	7,205	2,290	8,226	3,971	6,564	28,256
British Columbia <30,000	7,205	2,290	8,301	3,971	6,564	28,331
British Columbia 30,000-99,999	7,205	2,290	8,667	1,421	6,564	26,147
British Columbia 100,000-499,999	7,532	2,290	10,219	1,434	6,790	28,265
Vancouver CMA	7,389	2,290	11,697	1,725	6,692	29,793

Source: Statistics Canada