



Vision, Voice and Leadership

Non-metro low income gap

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Highlights

- For family units with low income in non-metro Ontario, the income boost (or "gap") to attain the low income threshold in 2013 was \$8,600 or \$9,400 per family, depending upon the measure of low income.
- The non-metro LICO gap has fallen, somewhat, over time but the non-metro LIM gap has not changed substantially over time.

Why look at the gap in low income?

The incidence of low income families is an indicator of poverty levels and an over-all indicator of quality of life. Significant efforts are being directed at poverty alleviation and one aspect of that is the difficulty for families and individuals to climb out of poverty in order to "break the cycle" of lower education and poorer health outcomes.

This FactSheet presents an estimate of the distance of that "climb" in terms of the additional income needed for the average low income family to raise their income to the low income threshold. We present an estimate of this low income gap for two alternative low income thresholds:

- the low income cut-off (LICO) threshold1; and
- the threshold for the low income measure² $(LIM)^3$.

These data present an estimate of the "depth" of low income, relative to two alternative low income thresholds.

Findings

In 2013, the average non-metro family with income below the low income cut-off (LICO) would need an income boost of \$6,800 to attain the LICO threshold (Figure 1). This "gap" has ranged between a high of \$8,600 (calculated in constant dollars) in 1995 to a low of \$5,100 in 2011^4

This LICO gap has shown a downward trend in non-metro areas but no discernable trend in metro areas during the 1993 to 2013 period.

The pattern for each Economic Region (ER) is shown in an on-line **Appendix**. The general pattern is non-metro regions have a lower LICO gap, compared to the LICO gap for Ontario as a whole (Table 1). In other words, the average family in low income in non-metro Ontario needs a smaller income boost to attain the LICO threshold, compared to the all families in Ontario with incomes below LICO.

median income, adjusted for family size.

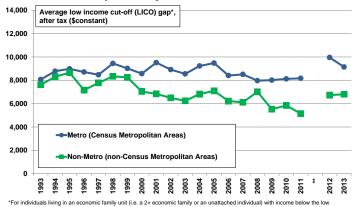
¹ The low income cut-off (LICO) is based on 1992 expenditure patterns, adjusted for the rural-urban differences in the cost of living and adjusted for family size, and updated since 1992 using the rate of inflation. The low income measure (LIM) is one-half of the national

³ For a detailed description of these measures, see Rupnik et al. (2001) "Measuring Economic Well-Being of Rural Canadians Using Income Indicators." Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin Vol. 2, No. 5 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-006-XIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=21-006-X&CHROPG=1) and Statistics Canada. (2015) Low Income Lines, 2013-2014 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Income Research Paper Series, Catalogue no. 75F0002M — No. 001) (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0002m/75f0002m2015001-eng.pdf).

⁴ There is a break in the data series. The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) provided the estimates for 1993 to 2011 and the Canada Income Survey (CIS) is now providing the annual income estimates.

Figure 1

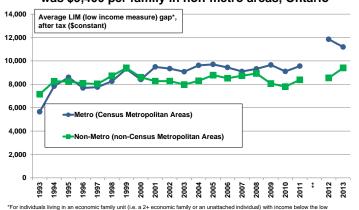
In 2013, the income gap to meet the LICO level was \$6,800 per family in non-metro areas, Ontario



he income per tamily unit needed to raise income to me Lico level. ada, Survey of Labour & Income Dynamics, 1993-2011 (\$2011) & Canada Income Survey, 2012-2013 (\$2013).

For individuals living in family units with income below the low income measure (LIM), the gap in family income to attain the LIM threshold was \$9,400 in non-metro areas in 2013 (Figure 2). This gap has ranged between \$7,100 and \$9,400 (in constant dollars) over the 1993 to 2013 period. Since 2001, the gap for metro family units has been higher than for non-metro family units.

Figure 2
In 2013, the income gap to meet the LIM level
was \$9,400 per family in non-metro areas. Ontario



The pattern for each Economic Region (ER) is shown in an on-line **Appendix**. Most regions have a LIM gap that is similar to the Ontario average – there are two economic regions (Kingston-Pembroke and Muskoka-Kawarthas) which have had a lower LIM gap over this period (Table 1).

Table 1

Gap in income per family between the average income of low income family units and the low income threshold, compared to the gap at the Ontario level		
Economic Region (by % non-metro)	LICO*	LIM*
Metro (1% non-metro) Economic Regions		
3530 Toronto (and area)	Higher	Similar
Mostly metro (9-26% non-metro) Economic Regions		
3510 Ottawa (and area)	Similar	Similar
3540 Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	Similar (lower since 2005)	Similar
3550 Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	Similar	Similar
3560 London (and area)	Lower (most years)	Similar
Mostly non-metro (46-71% non-metro) Economic Regions		
3515 Kingston - Pembroke	Lower (most years)	Lower (most years)
3520 Muskoka - Kawarthas	Sample size too small	Lower (most years)
3570 Windsor - Sarnia	Lower (most years)	Similar (higher 2004-2011)
3590 Northeast	Lower (most years)	Similar
3595 Northwest	Lower (most years)	Similar
Non-metro (100% non-metro) Economic Regions		
3580 Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	Sample size too small	Similar (lower 2000-2006)

^{* &}quot;Similar" indicates that during the period from 1999 to 2013, the share with low income has varied above and below the overall Ontario level.

Summary

For family units with low income in non-metro Ontario, the income boost (or "gap") to attain the low income threshold in 2013 was \$8,600 or \$9,400 per family, depending upon the measure of low income.

The LICO gap has fallen, somewhat, over time but the LIM gap has not changed (much) over time.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of Focus on Rural Ontario. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagetlie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour & Income Dynamics, 1999-2011 & Canada Income Survey, 2012-2013