



Male and female income gaps

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Highlights

- The gap between incomes of male non-metro residents and their metro counterparts is considerably larger (\$9,589) than the gap for female taxfilers (\$5,867). The gap widens when metro income is booming. The gap has been closing since 2007.

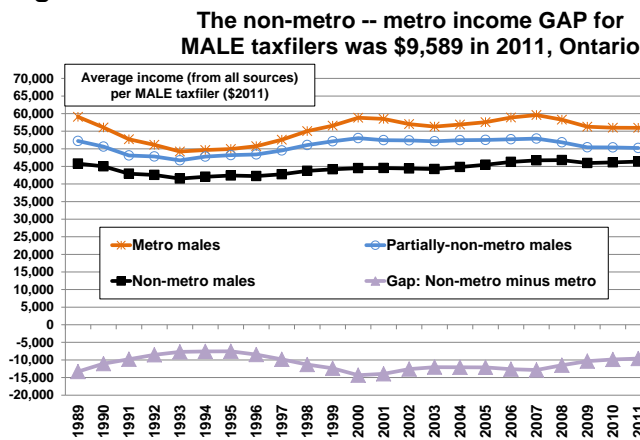
Why look at the income gap by sex?

Average income in non-metro areas is lower than in metropolitan areas. This fact sheet looks at the gap in incomes between males and females residing in metro versus non-metro areas.

Findings

For non-metro males, the gap in income compared to the males in metro areas was \$9,589 in 2011 (Figure 1). Since 1989, this gap has ranged between \$7,712 in 1993 to \$14,334 in 2000.

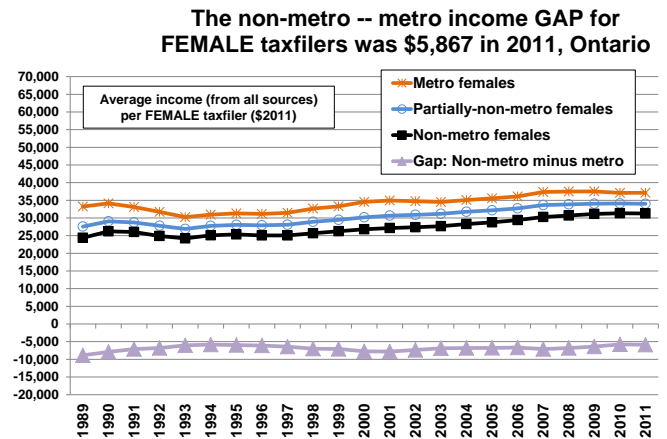
Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Figure 2 shows that the gap for females in 2011 was considerably smaller (\$5,867). Also, the range in the gap over time has been smaller –between \$8,875 in 1989 to \$5,768 in 2010.

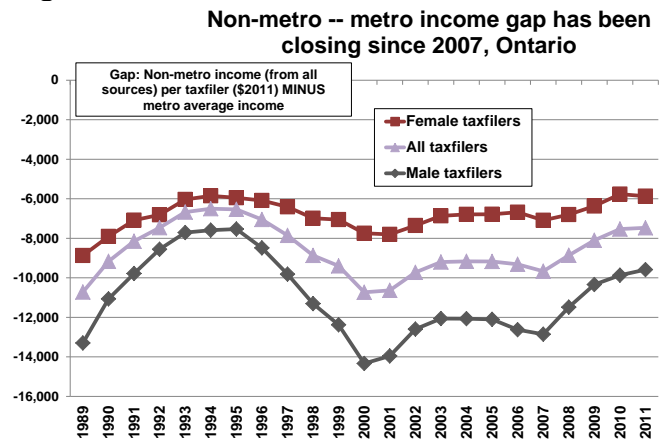
Figure 2



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

The size of the income gap is highlighted in Figure 3. When metro male incomes grew faster from 1993 to 2000 (Figure 1), the gap for non-metro males widened from \$7,530 in 1995 to \$14,333 in 2000 (Figure 3). When metro males experienced flat income (Figure 1), the gap for non-metro males closed (up to 2003), widened (up to 2007) and has been closing since (Figure 3). The income of non-metro males has been growing faster than the income of metro males since 2007.

Figure 3



Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

1 See Figure 1 in Focus on Rural Ontario "Average income per taxfiler." 2 Data are tabulated for each taxfiler with income. Capital gains are not included in the data tabulated here, consistent with the Statistics Canada concept of "income." For details, see p. 34 of Statistics Canada. (2013) Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals: Individual Data - User's Guide (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Catalogue No. 13C0015) (http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/document/4105_D11_T1_V1-eng.pdf). 3 All data are adjusted for inflation and are reported in \$2011.

The gap for non-metro females, relative to metro females, has been smaller and less variable throughout the 1989 to 2011 period. However, part of the smaller gap is due to the fact that both metro and non-metro females report smaller annual incomes (compare Figure 2 and Figure 1).

The gap is very different among different non-metro CDs. In 2011, there were two non-metro CDs (Bruce and Lambton) with male incomes higher than the metro average (Table 1). However, the gap for males in Manitoulin was \$19,626 in 2011.

There are seven non-metro CDs with a positive trend in the change in the income gap (Table 1). There are four non-metro CDs where the trend in the income gap is widening by more than \$200 per year (Hastings, Kenora, Algoma and Chatham-Kent).

Table 1

Non-metro -- metro income gap for MALES, 2011					
Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Male income gap: compared to metro average	Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Average change per year in income gap ¹
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of MALE 2011 income gap, relative to metro males)			Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of average annual change, 1989 to 2011 in MALE income gap, relative to metro males)		
3541	Bruce	1,617	3541	Bruce	404
3538	Lambton	548	3540	Huron	80
3556	Cochrane	-4,435	3514	Northumberland	24
3514	Northumberland	-7,402	3544	Muskoka	23
3509	Lanark	-8,191	3549	Parry Sound	15
3532	Oxford	-8,461	3547	Renfrew	15
3531	Perth	-8,722	3531	Perth	8
3552	Sudbury	-9,091	3542	Grey	-2
3559	Rainy River	-9,232	3509	Lanark	-15
3547	Renfrew	-9,258	3546	Haliburton	-48
3554	Timiskaming	-9,317	3554	Timiskaming	-50
3507	Leeds & Grenville	-9,427	3532	Oxford	-52
3548	Nipissing	-9,972	3513	Prince Edward	-54
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-9,989	3538	Lambton	-69
3540	Huron	-10,196	3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-70
3557	Algoma	-10,268	3516	Kawartha Lakes	-85
3560	Kenora	-11,349	3507	Leeds & Grenville	-97
3544	Muskoka	-11,824	3548	Nipissing	-98
3516	Kawartha Lakes	-11,884	3551	Manitoulin	-119
3542	Grey	-12,340	3552	Sudbury	-131
3512	Hastings	-13,078	3556	Cochrane	-136
3513	Prince Edward	-13,588	3559	Rainy River	-138
3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-14,104	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	-185
3536	Chatham-Kent	-14,559	3512	Hastings	-208
3549	Parry Sound	-14,910	3560	Kenora	-211
3546	Haliburton	-16,961	3557	Algoma	-235
3551	Manitoulin	-19,626	3536	Chatham-Kent	-365

1. We calculate the gap as non-metro minus metro. Thus, the gap is negative when non-metro is less than metro. If the trend in the gap is positive, then the gap is closing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Average female incomes are lower than the metro average in every non-metro CD – ranging from a gap of \$3,124 in Lanark to \$10,266 in Sudbury (Table 2). Non-metro female incomes are converging in all but two CDs (Hastings and Chatham-Kent) (Table 2).

Table 2

Non-metro -- metro income gap for FEMALES, 2011					
Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Female income gap: compared to metro average	Census Division ID	Non-metro census division	Average change per year in income gap ¹
Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of FEMALE 2011 income gap, relative to metro females)			Non-metro census divisions (sorted by size of average annual change, 1989 to 2011 in FEMALE income gap, relative to metro females)		
3509	Lanark	-3,124	3560	Kenora	181
3507	Leeds & Grenville	-3,491	3559	Rainy River	155
3531	Perth	-4,047	3551	Manitoulin	140
3548	Nipissing	-5,075	3541	Bruce	133
3538	Lambton	-5,078	3544	Muskoka	94
3532	Oxford	-5,101	3549	Parry Sound	77
3541	Bruce	-5,172	3556	Cochrane	73
3544	Muskoka	-5,335	3547	Renfrew	73
3514	Northumberland	-5,376	3554	Timiskaming	62
3559	Rainy River	-5,444	3548	Nipissing	54
3560	Kenora	-5,447	3540	Huron	54
3556	Cochrane	-5,635	3552	Sudbury	51
3542	Grey	-5,712	3507	Leeds & Grenville	48
3540	Huron	-6,015	3538	Lambton	45
3513	Prince Edward	-6,066	3509	Lanark	40
3547	Renfrew	-6,187	3542	Grey	33
3516	Kawartha Lakes	-6,553	3514	Northumberland	30
3501	Dundas & Glengarry	-6,572	3513	Prince Edward	26
3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	-6,828	3557	Algoma	18
3536	Chatham-Kent	-6,884	3516	Kawartha Lakes	17
3512	Hastings	-6,914	3501	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	12
3557	Algoma	-7,048	3531	Perth	12
3554	Timiskaming	-7,197	3532	Oxford	9
3549	Parry Sound	-7,688	3546	Haliburton	6
3546	Haliburton	-8,720	3528	Haldimand-Norfolk	1
3551	Manitoulin	-8,896	3512	Hastings	-22
3552	Sudbury	-10,266	3536	Chatham-Kent	-58

1. We calculate the gap as non-metro minus metro. Thus, the gap is negative when non-metro is less than metro. If the trend in the gap is positive, then the gap is closing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division, Annual Estimates of Income of Individuals.

Summary

The metro/non-metro income gap is higher among males. Male incomes are higher than females in both metro and non-metro areas. The gap for both females and males grows when metro incomes are booming. The gap between non-metro females and metro females has been diminishing more consistently.

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