

Low Income Rates, 2019

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According to the Census Family After-tax Low-Income Measure (CFLIM-AT), 11.8% of all Yukoners lived in low income in 2019, up from 10.9% in 2018. Yukon's rate (11.8%) ranked the lowest in the country, followed by Alberta (13.2%) and Quebec (15.4%); Nunavut ranked the highest at 28.6%.

Yukon's low-income rate decreased slowly from 12.9% in 2015 to 10.9% in 2018 — the lowest rate since 2000 (the earliest period for which CFLIM-AT data are available) – before increasing to 11.8% in 2019. Yukon's 2019 rate (11.8%) was 4.7 percentage points lower than that of Canada (16.5%).

In 2019, Yukon's low-income rate for children (aged 0-17 years) at 11.9% was the lowest in Canada, followed by Quebec (13.9%) and Alberta (15.9%). Yukon's 2019 rate (11.9%) was 0.7 percentage points higher than the 2018 rate (11.2%). In 2019, the child low-income rate decreased in all jurisdictions with the exceptions of Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and the Nunavut.

Yukon ranked the third-lowest in the low-income rate for seniors (65 years and over) at 11.5%, following Alberta at 7.1% and the Northwest Territories at 11.0%. Yukon's 2019 rate increased by 2.2 percentage points compared to 2018. In 2019, the senior low-income rate increased in all jurisdictions with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Low Income Rates for All Individuals in Census Families and Non-family Persons According to the Census Family After-tax Low-Income Measure (CFLIM-AT)¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015 to 2019

	All persons					Persons aged 0 to 17 years					Persons aged 65 years and over				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Canada	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.5	20.9	19.6	18.6	18.2	17.6	13.2	13.0	13.7	14.5	14.8
Newfoundland/Labrador	15.4	14.6	14.8	15.6	16.1	21.3	20.0	20.2	20.8	21.0	14.2	11.6	10.9	12.8	14.2
Prince Edward Island	16.9	16.2	16.3	16.9	16.9	22.3	20.3	18.6	19.4	18.6	14.7	14.4	15.7	16.4	16.3
Nova Scotia	18.8	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.3	26.1	24.8	24.2	24.6	24.3	13.9	13.7	14.9	15.8	16.2
New Brunswick	18.1	17.1	17.0	17.2	17.4	24.7	22.8	21.7	21.8	21.6	15.6	14.2	14.8	15.5	17.0
Quebec	16.8	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.4	17.8	16.3	15.2	14.6	13.9	15.6	15.1	16.1	17.2	17.9
Ontario	17.7	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.7	21.1	19.5	18.7	18.0	17.7	12.1	11.7	12.2	13.1	13.4
Manitoba	21.1	20.7	20.6	21.0	20.9	30.2	29.0	27.9	28.3	27.8	12.6	12.5	13.4	13.5	13.6
Saskatchewan	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.8	18.7	27.1	26.7	26.2	26.1	25.3	10.4	10.1	10.9	11.5	11.8
Alberta	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.4	13.2	18.2	18.1	16.6	16.7	15.9	4.8	5.6	6.2	7.2	7.1
British Columbia	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.1	17.9	22.0	20.3	19.1	18.5	17.9	17.1	17.5	18.3	18.2	18.1
Yukon	12.9	12.1	11.0	10.9	11.8	16.2	14.5	11.9	11.2	11.9	11.0	9.2	7.9	9.3	11.5
NWT	18.3	18.3	19.0	18.5	18.3	24.6	24.0	24.4	23.2	23.1	12.1	12.3	13.6	11.8	11.0
Nunavut	31.2	29.0	26.9	27.3	28.6	38.1	34.8	31.2	32.4	34.5	13.2	11.2	15.0	12.8	14.2

¹ Low income situation of individuals is determined using the Census Family Low Income After-Tax Measure (CFLIM-AT). Individuals are defined as having low income if their adjusted after-tax income falls below 50% of the total population median adjusted after-tax income. Adjusted after-tax income is derived by dividing census family income by the square root of the census family size and assigning this value to all persons in the census family. This adjustment distributes income among the members of the census family, and takes into account the economies of scale present in larger families, the increasing number of people living on their own and the decline in family size over time.