

CENSUS 2001 BULLETIN

Total, Household, Family and Low Income

This bulletin examines income data from the 2001 Census for Peel and its area municipalities. The 2001 Census collected information on incomes received in 2000 including Total, Household, Family and Low Incomes.

The 2001 Census showed that in 2000 the median income¹ for persons 15 years of age and over in Peel was \$27,969. This was greater than the Ontario median of \$24,816, less than the other Regions of the GTA, and greater than the City of Toronto (\$23,491). Halton had the highest median income in the GTA in 2000 at \$31,746.

In terms of household income², Peel households had a median income of \$69,162 in 2000. Peel ranked third in the GTA, behind York (\$75,719) and Halton (\$74,946) while Toronto (\$49,345) had the lowest median household income.

In Peel, income for males 15 years of age and over declined from \$38,886 in 1990 to \$34,882 in 2000, after adjusting for inflation³. This trend is also true for women in Peel, whose median income declined from \$23,202 in 1990 to \$21,824 in 2000.

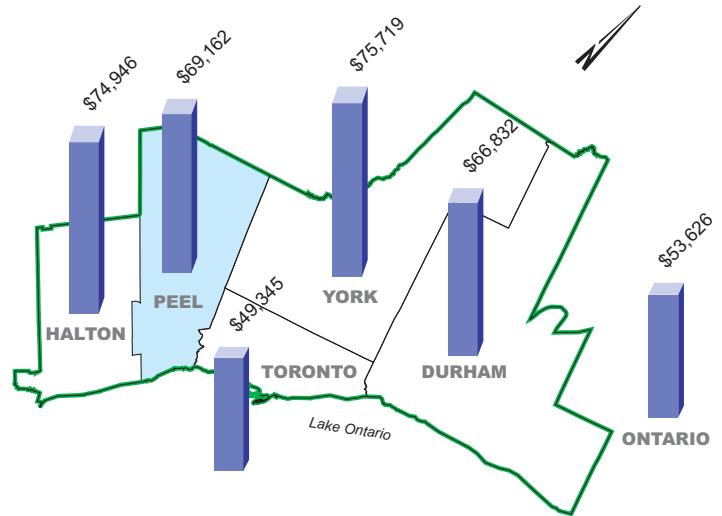
Median household income in Peel has also declined slightly over the last decade, falling from \$70,384 in 1990 to \$69,162 in 2000. As well, the median family income⁴ in Peel has declined slightly from \$70,690 in 1990 to \$67,987 in 2000. A household may consist of one or more census families and/or other individuals.

Median family incomes for all Canadians have decreased moderately in the last decade, as has occurred in Peel. In addition, the income gap has increased nationwide as the lower end of the income scale gained little in the last decade while Canadians with the highest incomes experienced much greater gains.

There were 725,790 persons in 1990 and 983,920 in 2000 living in private households. Of these, 70,860 were considered low income in 1990, or 9.8%. By 2000, there were 114,510 low income persons, or 11.6%. The Low Income Cut-Off (LICO) represents income levels at which families spend 20% more than an average Canadian family on food, shelter and clothing. The LICO varies based on family size and the population of the area in which the person lives.

The number of tenant households spending 30%⁵ or more of their household income on gross rent rose from 11,810 in 1990 (16.2% of tenant households) to 29,835 (38.1%) in 2000. Over the same period, the percent of owner households spending 30% or more of their household income on major payments increased from 17.8% to 21.6%.

GTA Median Household Income
2000



Peel Median Income
1990* & 2000

*adjusted for inflation to 2000 dollars

	Peel		Caledon		Brampton		Mississauga	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Median Household Income	\$70,384	\$69,162	\$80,050	\$84,381	\$71,734	\$69,646	\$69,040	\$67,542
Median Family Income	\$70,690	\$67,987	\$80,080	\$84,223	\$70,500	\$66,082	\$70,258	\$67,767
Median Male Income	\$38,886	\$34,882	\$43,039	\$42,418	\$39,414	\$34,964	\$38,007	\$33,947
Median Female Income	\$23,202	\$21,824	\$21,972	\$25,149	\$23,142	\$21,695	\$23,509	\$21,501

¹ Total income refers to the total money income received from all sources of income during calendar year 2000 by persons 15 years of age and over. The median income of a specified group is the amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves.

² Household income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of a household.

³ Statistics Canada reports all incomes adjusted for price inflation in 2000 dollars using the Consumer Price Index. According to this index, 82.2 cents in 1990 was equivalent to one dollar in 2000. All 1990 income values reported in this bulletin have been adjusted to 2000 constant dollar terms.

⁴ Family income is the sum of the total incomes of all members of a census family. A census family consists of family members that can be a male or female spouse, a male or female common-law partner, a male or female lone parent, or a child with a parent.

⁵ 30% or more is a standard measure of household affordability used by Statistics Canada.

Census 2001: Total, Household, Family and Low Income

May, 2003

Area Municipalities:

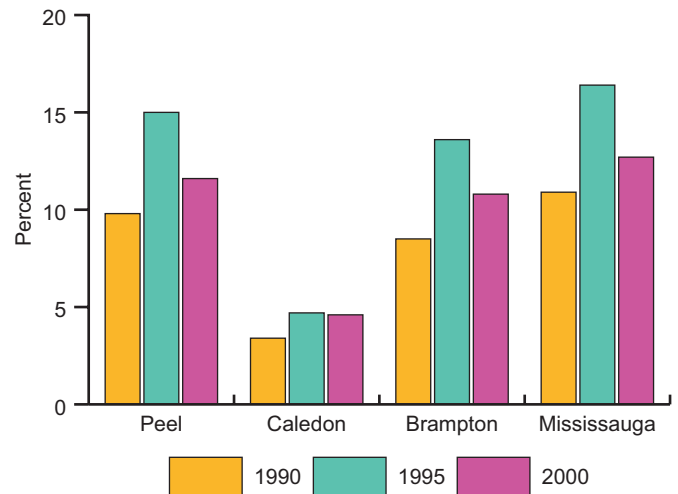
Among the area municipalities in 2000, the highest median income of males 15 years of age and over was in Caledon (\$42,418), followed by Brampton (\$34,964) and Mississauga (\$33,947). This order has not changed since 1990, as Caledon was the highest at that time (\$43,039) followed by Brampton (\$39,414) and Mississauga (\$38,007), based on inflation adjusted figures.

For females, the highest median income in 2000 was in Caledon (\$25,149) followed by Brampton (\$21,695) and Mississauga (\$21,501). The ordering for females has also changed since 1990 when the highest median wage was in Mississauga (\$23,509) followed by Brampton (\$23,142) and Caledon (\$21,972).

Median household income in 2000 was greatest in Caledon at \$84,381. This was much greater than the median household incomes for both Brampton (\$69,646) and Mississauga (\$67,542). This situation has not changed in order since 1990, when Caledon's median household income was \$80,050, followed by Brampton (\$71,734) and Mississauga (\$69,040).

Census family income was very similar to household income in the three municipalities in terms of order and value. Caledon had the highest median family incomes in both 2000 (\$84,223) and 1990 (\$80,080).

Percent Incidence of Low Income 1990, 1995 & 2000



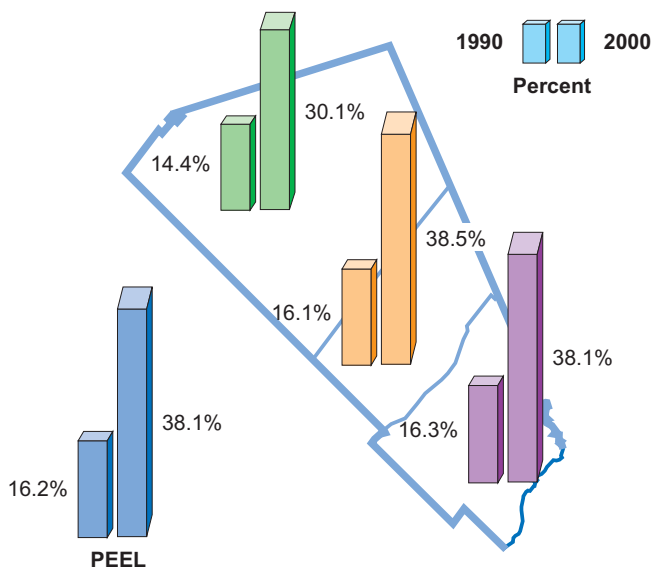
In 2000, the incidence of low income persons in private households was greatest in Mississauga (12.7%), followed closely by Brampton (10.8%). Caledon's incidence of low income was only 4.6% in 2000. Since 1990, all of the municipalities have seen slight increases in their incidences of low income. Brampton had the greatest increase in incidence, moving from 8.5% in 1990 to 10.8% in 2000. In each case, the incidence of low income has risen since 1990, but decreased from 1995 levels.

In terms of unattached individuals (such as those living alone) in 2000, Brampton has the highest incidence of low income (29.5%) amongst this group. Mississauga was close behind with 29.0%. Both of these municipalities have experienced minor growth in this category, increasing from 24.9% in Brampton and from 27.2% in Mississauga in 1990. Caledon experienced a decrease from 21.2% in 1990 to 17.4% in 2000.

The number of tenant households spending 30% or more of their household income on gross rent more than doubled in all three municipalities. Brampton had the greatest increase, rising from 3,120 households, 16.1% of total tenant households, in 1990 to 8590 (38.5%) in 2000, while Caledon had the lowest, rising from 210 households (14.4%) in 1990 to 475 (30.1%) in 2000.

Owner households spending 30% or more of their household income on owner's major payments grew in all three municipalities, but not as much as for tenant households. Mississauga had 16,645 households (17.3%) in this category in 1991 which grew to 30,075 (21.5%) by 2001. This was the greatest increase amongst the area municipalities.

Tenant Households Spending 30% Or More Of Household Income On Gross Rent



Highlights:

- Peel's median household income falls in the middle of the four Regions of the GTA and the City of Toronto.
- After adjusting for inflation, median household incomes in Peel and its area municipalities have decreased slightly over the last decade.
- Incidence of low income amongst households has grown slightly in all municipalities since 1990.