



# Status of Employment and Income Pressures During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Ottawa

Results from a population survey (June 3 to 8, 2020) with supporting data from Statistics Canada

Ottawa Public Health

August 5, 2020

If the content of this report impacts you in a negative way, please speak to your health care provider or call the Mental Health Crisis Line at **613-722-6914** (Ottawa) or **1-866-996-0991** (outside Ottawa).

Please use the following citation:

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# Key Messages

- The closure of non-essential business, schools and daycares, and stay-at-home measures in mid-March has led to unemployment, a decrease in job seeking and income loss for some Ottawans. Many individuals and businesses applied for emergency response benefits, subsidies, and payment deferrals.<sup>1</sup>
- One in ten (11%) Ottawans are not currently working because of the COVID-19 pandemic and 28% report a decrease in income since in mid-March. It is too early to know how many Ottawans will lose their job permanently as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent financial impact.
- One-fifth (19%) of Ottawa residents said they had difficulty paying for either housing, food or utilities. This was more common among residents with a disability, those with lower household income and those who had a decrease in income since mid-March.
- Groups that appear to be most impacted by income loss and the ability to pay for basic living costs (housing, food, utilities) include visible minorities and those with a disability.

# Key Measures

Our health and well-being are strongly connected to our economic status, and both are influenced by factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, and immigration status. This report looks at indicators related to employment, changes in income and ability to pay basic costs of living during the COVID-19 pandemic when many businesses and schools were closed. Where possible, these measures have been examined by factors that put people at greater risk for employment and income disparities. The relationship of these measures with mental health and well-being is also presented.

1. [Unemployment rate and labour force participation](#)
2. [Job status, location of work and changes to income](#)
3. [Changes in income since mid-March](#)
4. [Ability to pay for basic living costs](#)
5. [Difficulty saving money](#)
6. [Change in income and mental health and well-being](#)
7. [Change in income and burnout and lost supports](#)

# Methodology and Limitations

- Labour force indicators (unemployment, jobs lost and labour force participation) are from Statistics Canada.
- A bilingual (English and French) online random sample survey of 566 Ottawa residents was conducted between June 3 and June 8, 2020 by EKOS Research Associates. This representative sample of the Ottawa population includes respondents from a [previous survey](#) who consented to future contact and the remaining sample was recruited at random from EKOS' in-house online panel.
- The overall response rate for the June survey was 30%. Survey weights have been applied to the population of Ottawa by age, gender, education and region, to be aligned with the distribution of the 2016 Census.
- The sample has a margin of error of +/- 4.2%, although the error for sub-groups can be much larger (up to 18% for some population groups).
- Findings in this report focus on Ottawa residents' employment and income during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The COVID-19 situation continues to evolve rapidly in Canada. This survey was administered at the beginning of June, a time when most schools, daycares, and non-essential businesses had been closed since mid-March. Changes in responses over time may be influenced by changes in policy and seasonal effects.
- 95% confidence intervals are shown on some of the graphs in this report using error bars. A confidence interval indicates the amount of uncertainty associated with a sample statistic. Wider confidence intervals indicate greater uncertainty.

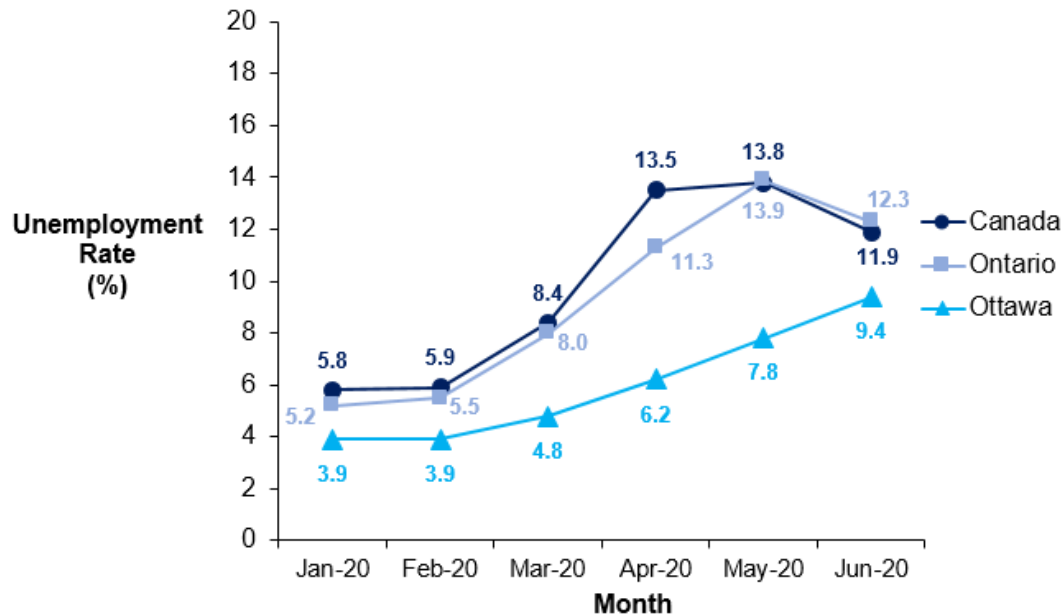
# Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation

The closure of non-essential businesses and schools due to COVID-19 has had an effect on the global economy, including an increase in unemployment. Trends in unemployment and labour force participation rates give insight into these effects. The unemployment rate is the percentage of working-age people (15 years and up) who are looking for a job and available for work.<sup>2</sup> The labour force participation rate is the percentage of people who are of working-age that are either employed or looking for work.<sup>3</sup> A decline in labour force participation signals that people have lost their jobs and/or stopped looking for work.

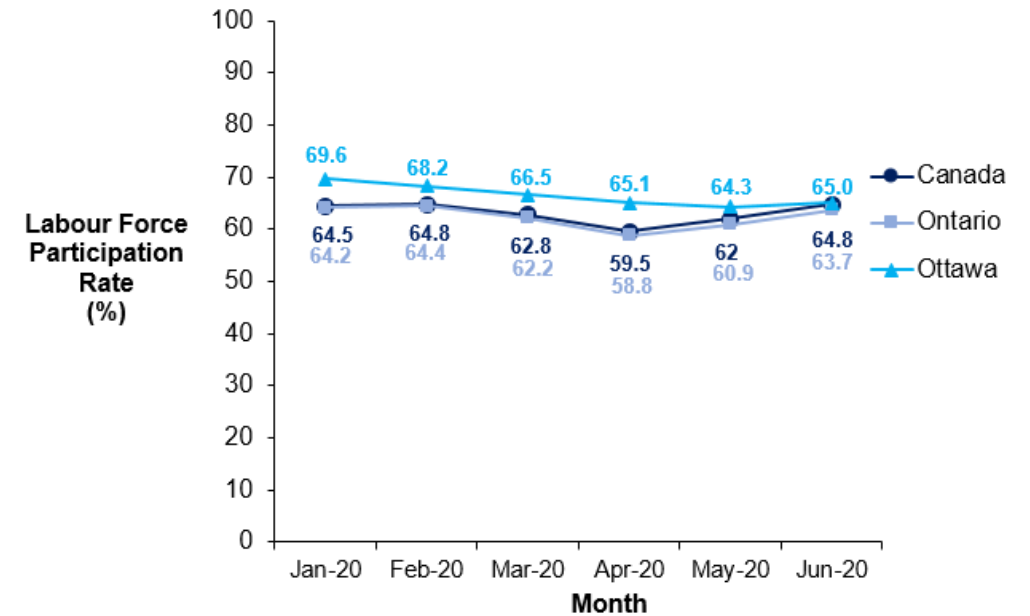
Between January and May 2020, the unemployment rate in Ottawa (a 3-month moving average) followed a similar trend to that of Ontario and Canada (monthly estimates presented below). Between January and June 2020, the trend for Ottawa rose from 3.9% to 9.4% (up 5.5 percentage points). The labour force participation rate of Ottawans decreased from 69.6% in January 2020 to 65.0% in June 2020.

Between May and June 2020, both Canada and Ontario saw rebounds in employment and labour force participation, coinciding with Ontario's Phase 2 reopening of some businesses. Since the Ottawa estimate is a 3-month moving average, it is too soon to tell if employment rebounded for Ottawa in June. Due to differences in the methodologies used to calculate the unemployment and labour force participation rates, comparisons between Ottawa and those of Ontario and Canada should be made with caution.

Unemployment Rate, January 2020 to June 2020



Labour Force Participation Rate, January 2020 to June 2020



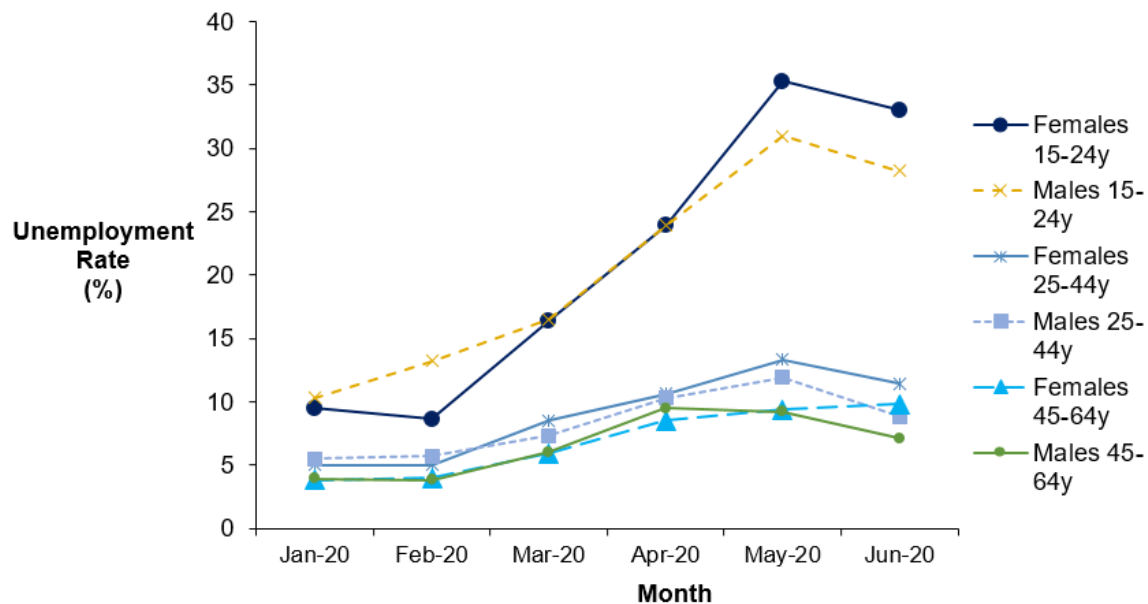
Ontario and Canada estimates: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0017-01 Labour force characteristics by sex and detailed age group, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality (x 1,000)  
 Ottawa estimates: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0294-01. Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, unadjusted, last 5 months.

# Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender in Ontario Since January 2020

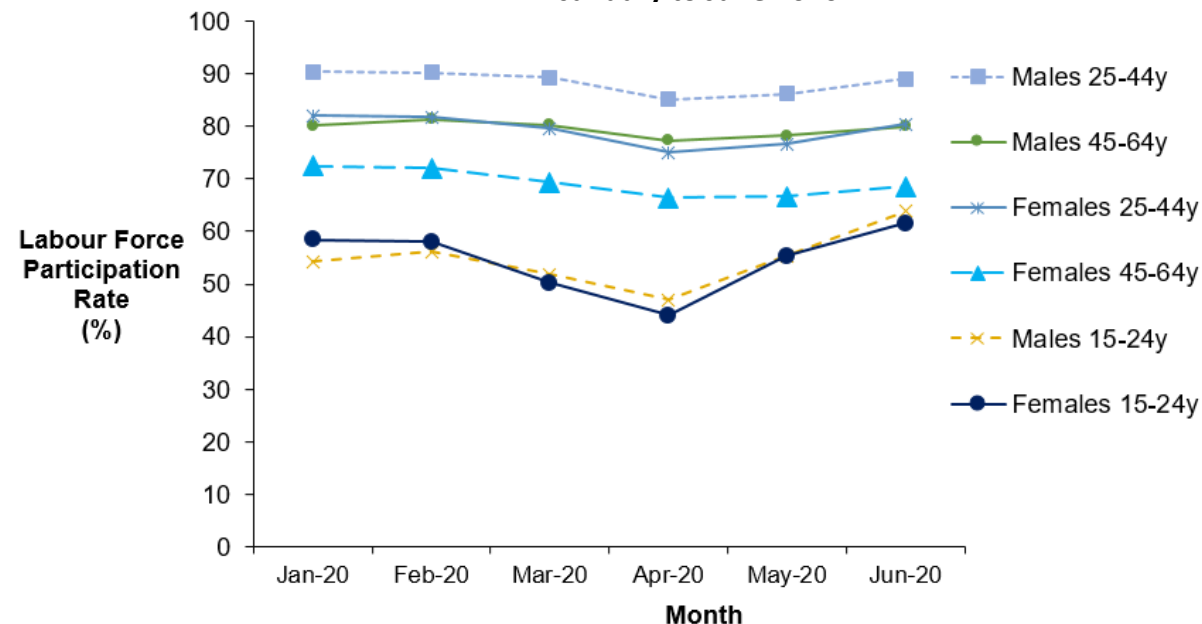
From February to May 2020, the unemployment rate in Ontario increased across all age groups but was highest, and increased the most, among those aged 15 to 24. With the exception of women aged 45 to 64, the unemployment rate decreased across gender and age groups between May and June 2020.

Following rate declines between February and April 2020, labour force participation rates started to rebound across gender and age groups between April and June 2020. The smallest increase occurred for men and women aged 45 to 64 (up 2.7 and 2.1 percentage points, respectively between April and June 2020).

**Ontario Unemployment Rate by Age and Gender, January to June 2020**



**Ontario Labour Force Participation Rate by Age and Gender, January to June 2020**

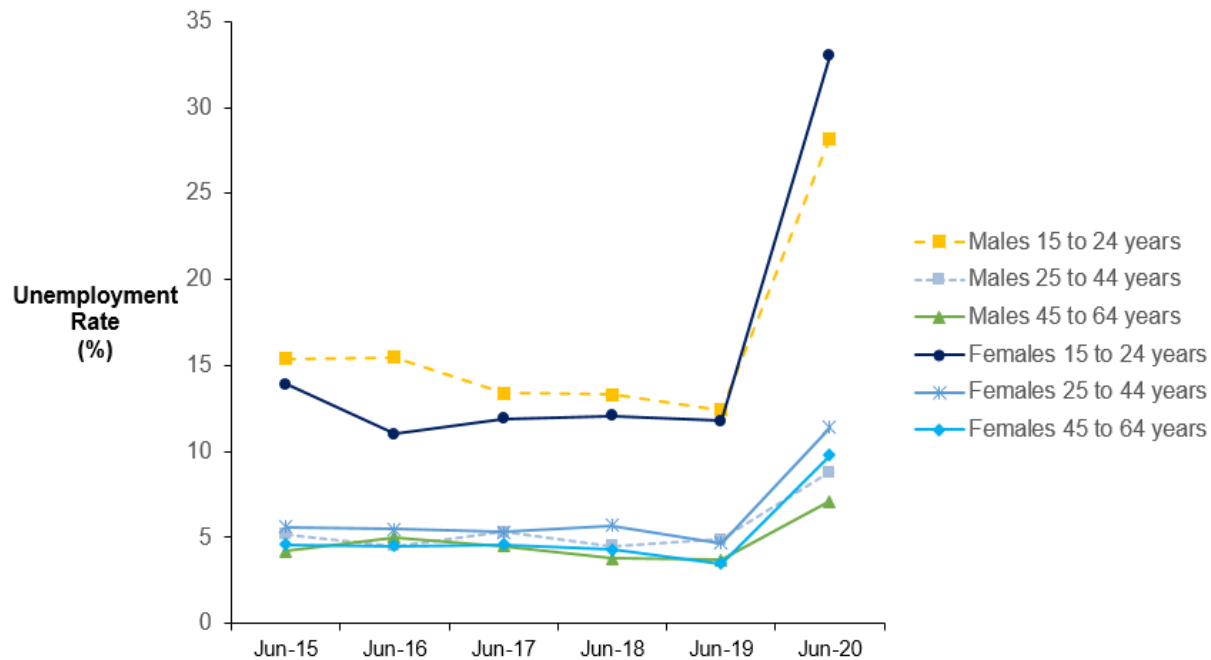


# Historical Trends in Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender in Ontario

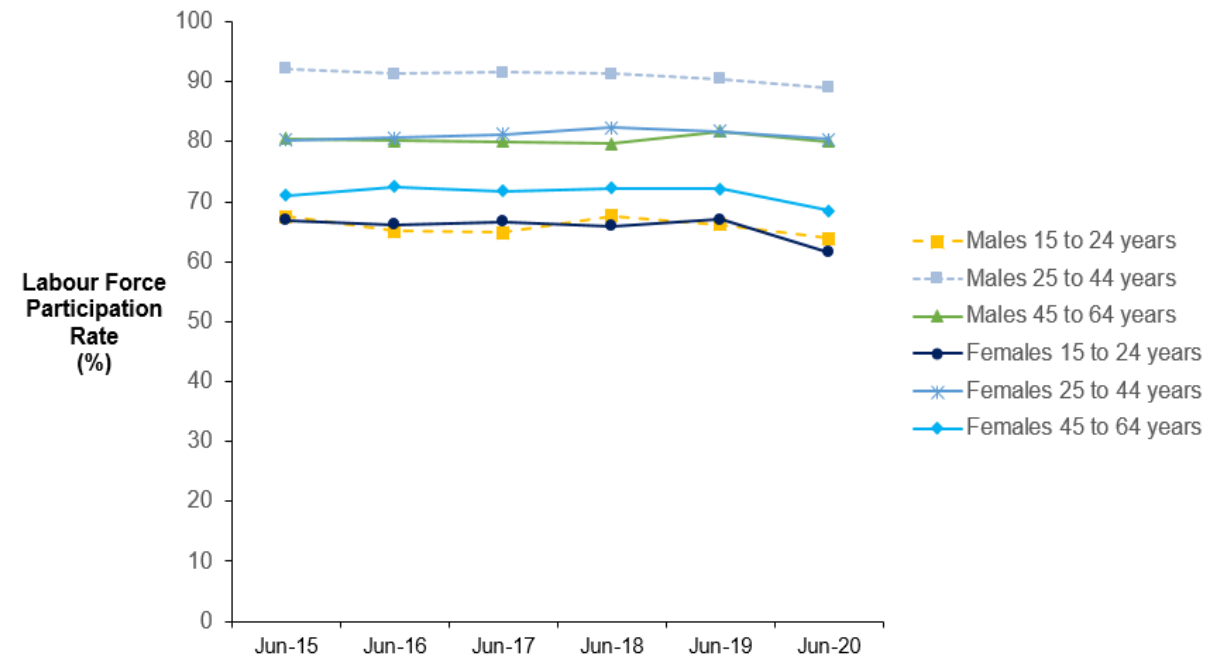
The unemployment rate in Ontario increased across gender and age groups in June 2020 compared with June 2019. Among those aged 15 to 24, the unemployment rate more than doubled for men (28.2% in June 2020 vs. 12.4% in June 2019) and nearly tripled for women (33.0% in June 2020 vs. 11.8% in June 2019). Women in the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups experienced a 6.7 and 6.3 percentage point increase in unemployment, respectively, while the unemployment rate for men in the same age groups increased by 3.9 and 3.4 percentage points.

From June 2019 to June 2020, the labour force participation rate decreased the most among women aged 15 to 24 (down 5.4 percentage points to 61.6%) and 45 to 64 (down 3.7 percentage points to 68.5%).

Ontario Unemployment Rate by Age and Gender, June 2015 to June 2020



Ontario Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender, June 2015 to June 2020



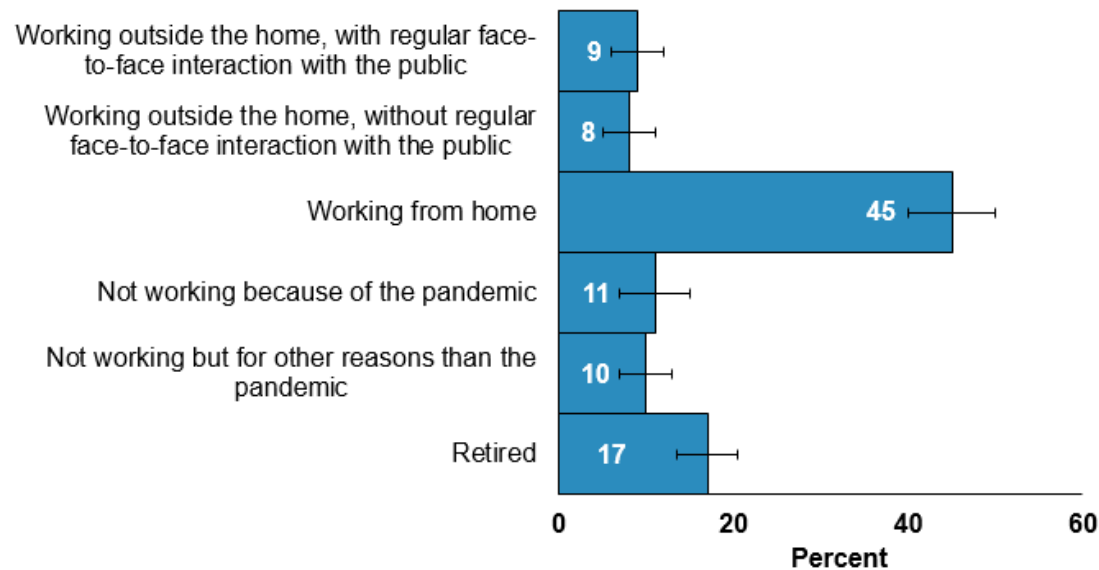
# Job Status, Location of Work and Changes to Income in Ottawa

Physical distancing measures have led to changes in how, when and where people work. In some cases, they have also contributed to job losses and changes in income.

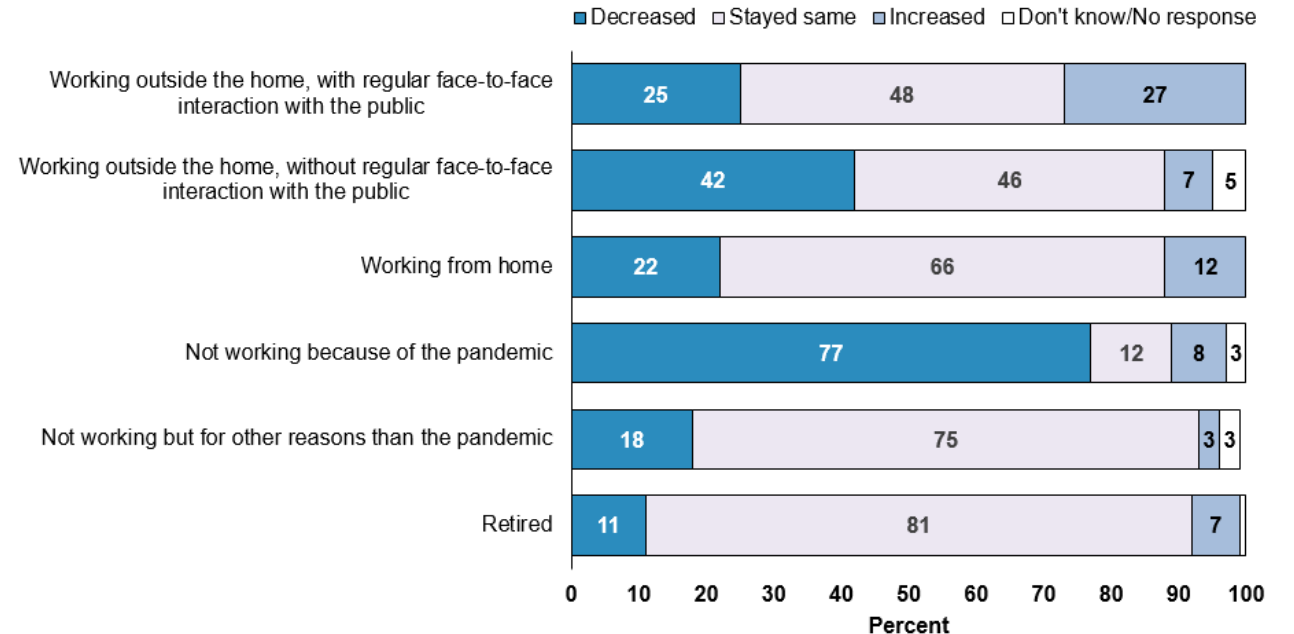
One in ten (11%) Ottawa residents reported not working in the past two weeks because of the pandemic. This was similar to the number of people not working for reasons other than the pandemic (10%). Less than half (45%) of Ottawa residents spent the last two weeks working from home.

Those working outside of the home *without* regular face-to-face interaction with the public were more likely to report a decrease in household income since mid-March compared with those working outside the home *with* regular face-to-face interaction with the public (42% vs. 25%). The majority of those who were retired (81%), not working because of the pandemic (75%), or working from home (66%) said their income stayed the same. Those not currently working because of the pandemic have experienced a significant change in income, with 77% reporting a decrease in income since mid-March.

*In the past two weeks, which of the following best describes your current job status?*



*Since mid-March when non-essential businesses and schools closed, has your household income:*





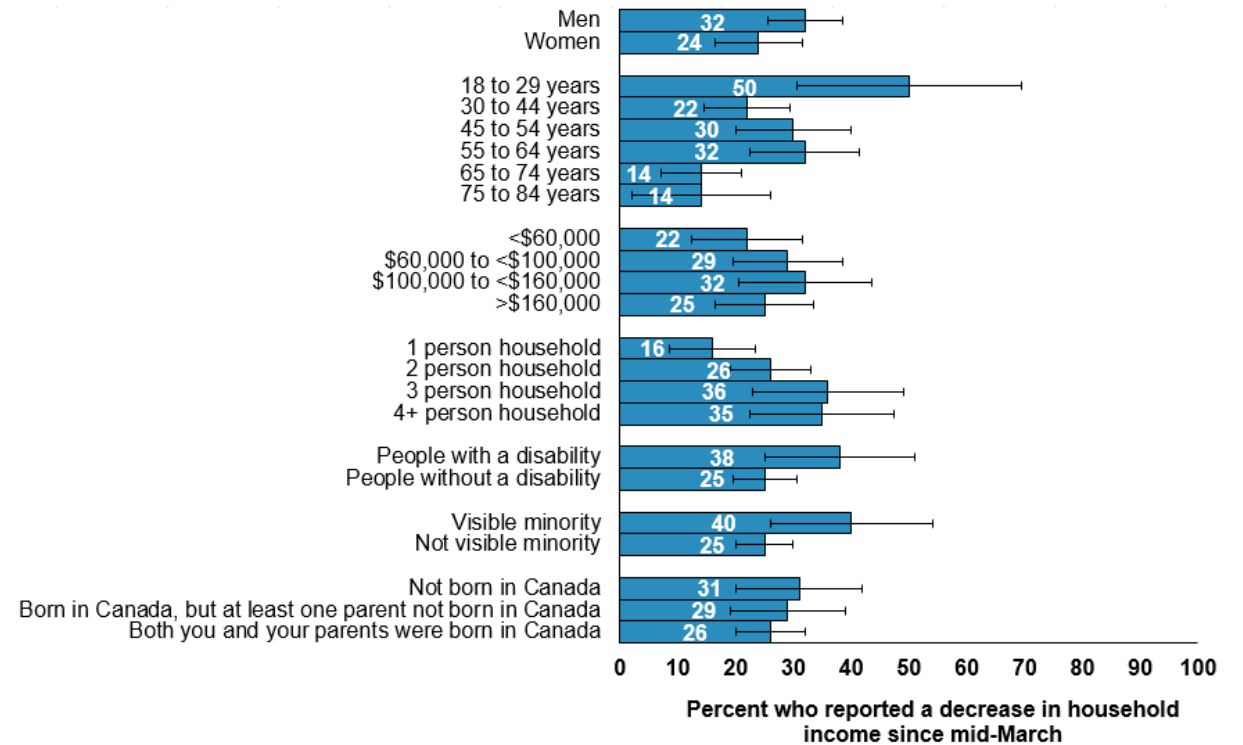
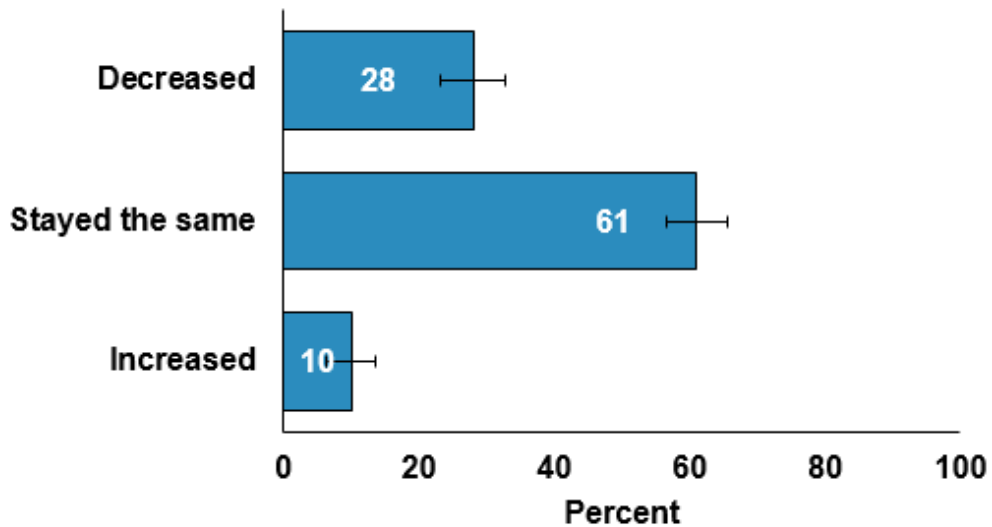
# Changes in Income Since Mid-March and Groups Affected

The closure of non-essential businesses, schools and daycares, and stay-at-home measures due to COVID-19 has changed income levels for some households. Since mid-March, 28% of Ottawa households reported a decrease in income.

These reported decreases in income did not differ significantly across higher-income vs. lower-income households. Many households would have received financial assistance from the federal government's income replacement programs that support those who stopped working or are working fewer hours due to COVID-19.<sup>1,4</sup>

Half (50%) of people aged 18 to 29 reported a decrease in income since mid-March. People with a disability (38%) and people identifying as a visible minority (40%) reported decreases in household income since mid-March compared with 25% of those who did not identify as either.

*Since mid-March when non-essential businesses and schools closed, has your household income:*



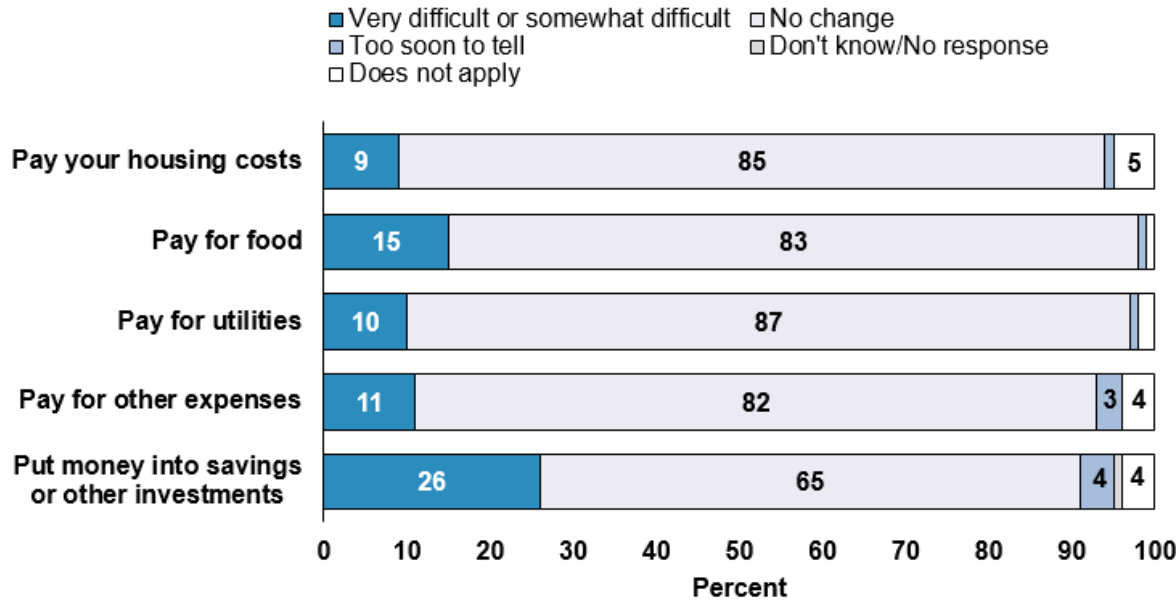
# Ability to Pay for Basic Living Costs and Save Money

One-fifth (19%) of Ottawa residents said they had difficulty paying for either housing, food or utilities since mid-March: 15% reported difficulty paying for their food costs, 10% reported difficulty paying for utilities and 9% reported difficulty paying for housing costs. Eleven percent had difficulty paying for other expenses and one-quarter (26%) had difficulty putting money into savings.

Residents who reported a decrease in household income since mid-March had more difficulty paying for costs (food 21%; housing 20%; utilities 18%; other expenses 25%) and for putting money away into savings or investments (60%).

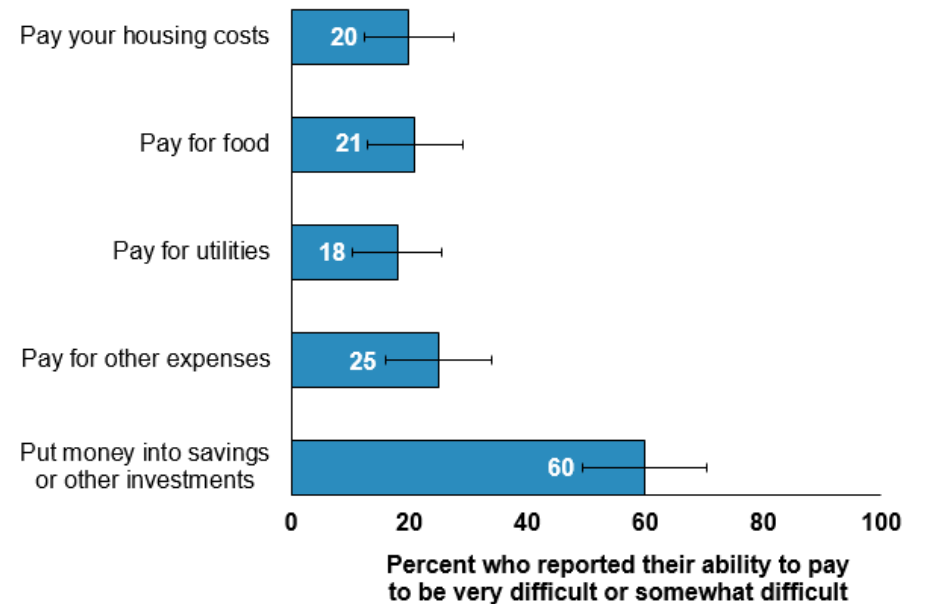
## Ability to pay for basic living costs and put money into savings among Ottawa residents

Since mid-March, how difficult has it been for you to do the following:



## Ability to pay for basic living costs and put money into savings among those with decreased household income

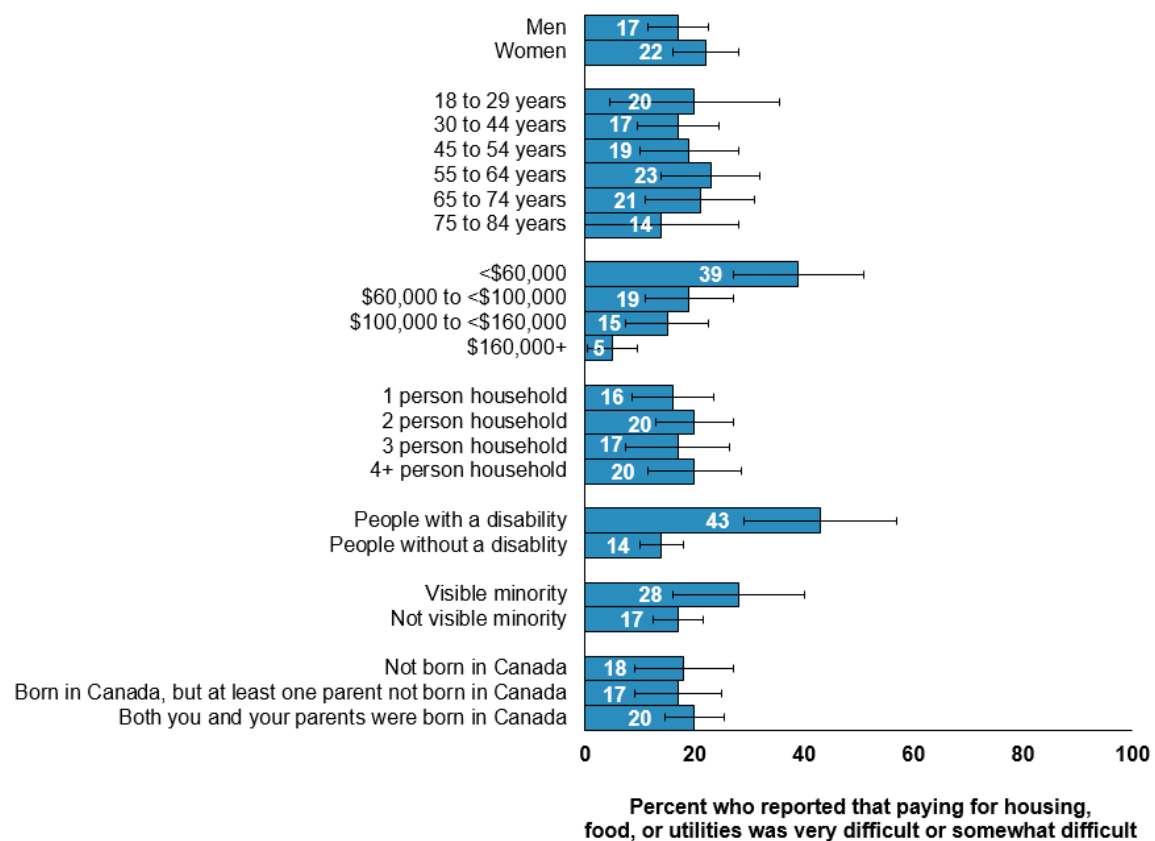
Since mid-March, how difficult has it been for you to do the following:



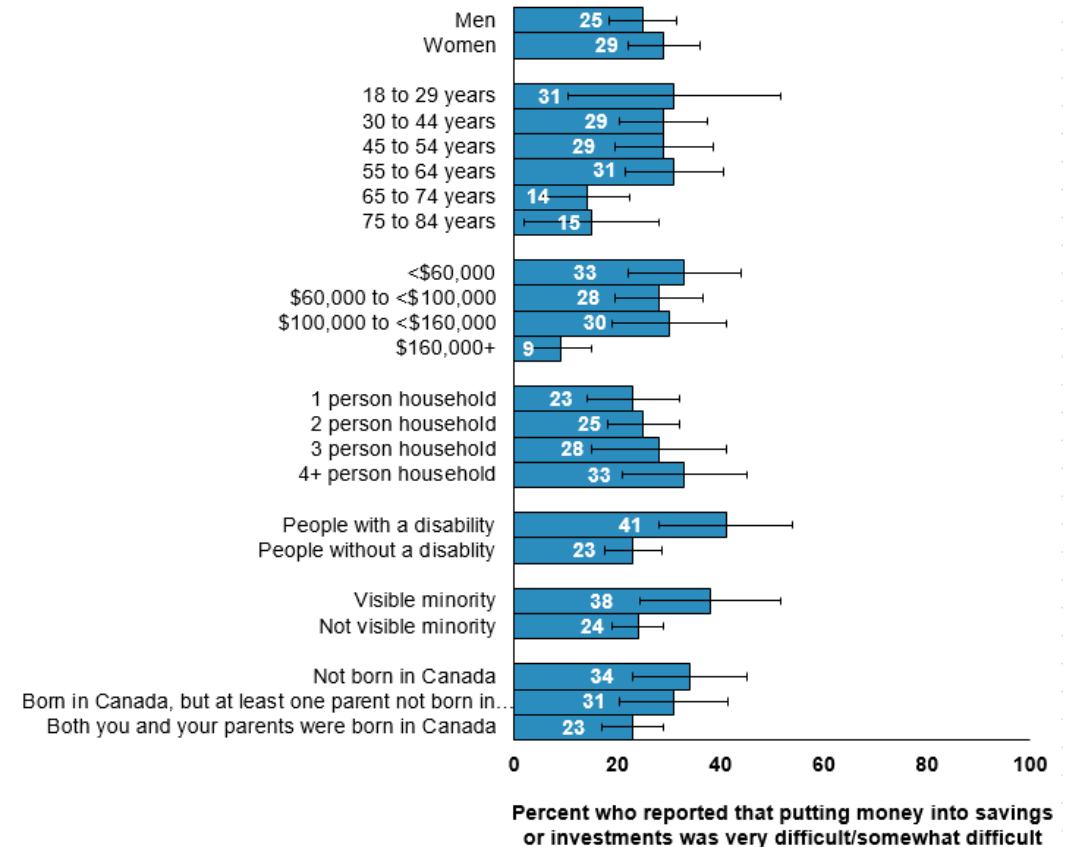
# Paying for Basic Living Costs and Ability to Save Money

Residents who reported an annual household income of less than \$60,000 (39%) and those with a disability (43%) had more difficulty paying for housing, food or utilities. The income gradient in the ability to pay for basic living costs persisted during the COVID-19 pandemic however this survey cannot give insight as to whether the gradient has changed compared to before the pandemic. The income gradient was less evident for those having difficulty putting money into savings or investments. People with a disability (41%) had more difficulty putting money into savings or investments.

**Difficulty paying for basic living costs among Ottawa residents, by subgroup**



**Difficulty putting money into savings or investments among Ottawa residents, by subgroup**



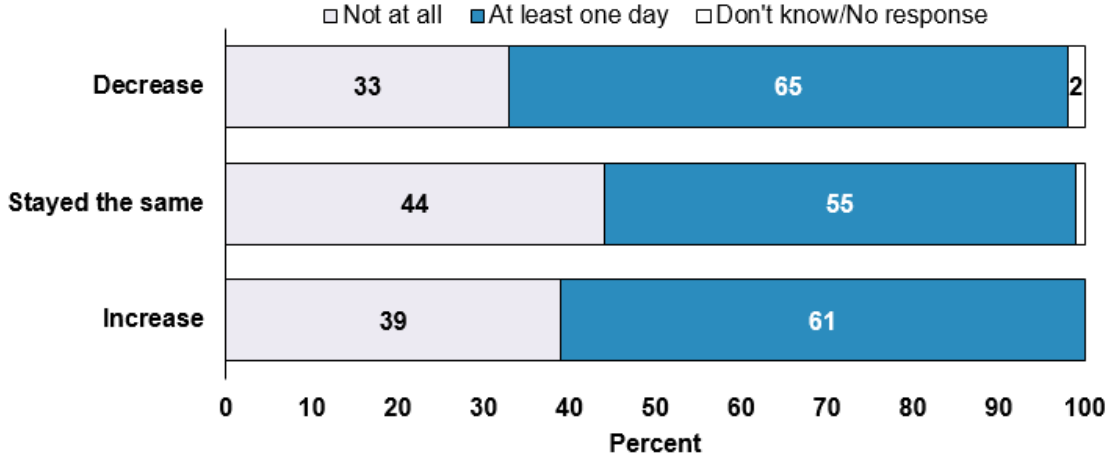
# Change in Income, Mental Health, and Emotional Well-being

Changes in income, particularly lost income, can increase stress and negatively affect a person’s mental health and emotional well-being.

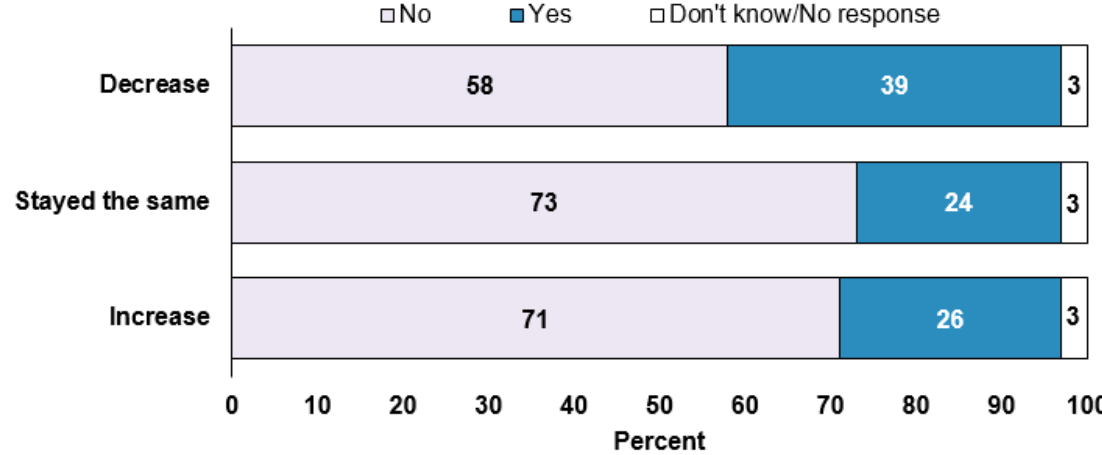
Over one-third (34%) of Ottawans who experienced a decrease in household income since mid-March said that most days over the past two weeks were quite or extremely stressful compared to 25% among those whose income stayed the same and 17% whose income increased [data not shown].

Ottawans who experienced a decrease in household income since mid-March reported feeling lonely on at least one day over the past two weeks (65%) and 39% did not know where to turn when they wanted to talk to someone about something on their mind, including their emotional state or mental health.

*Over the past two weeks, on how many days did you feel lonely?*



*Over the past two weeks, has there been a time when you wanted to talk to someone about something on your mind, including your emotional state or mental health, but did not know where to turn?*

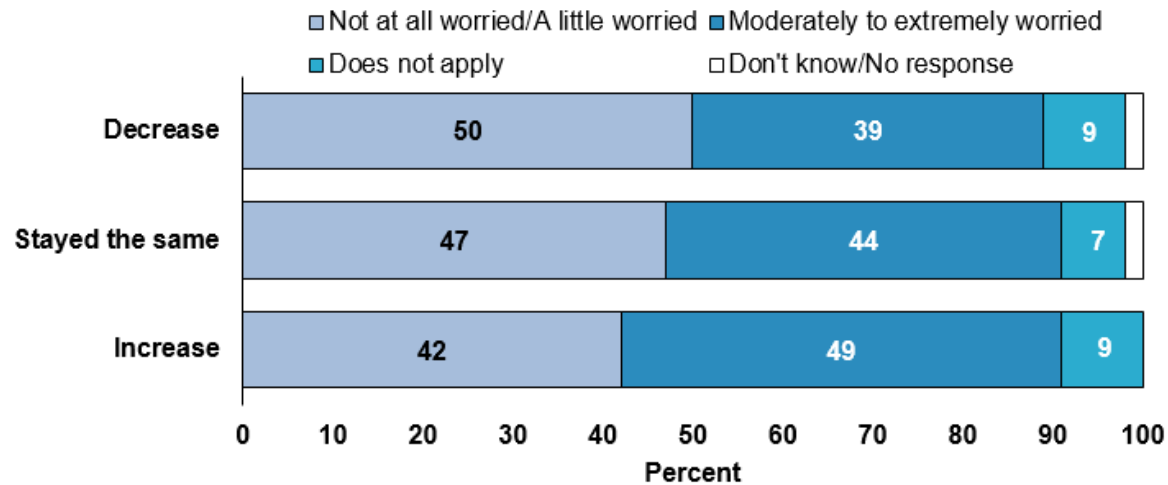


# Change in Income, Burnout and Lost Support

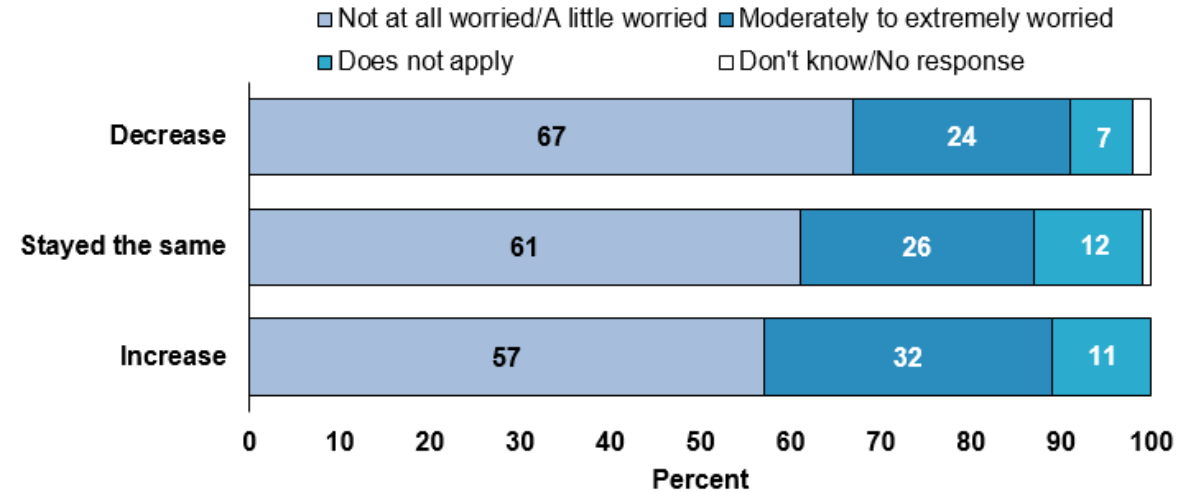
Prolonged periods of stress that lead to emotional, physical and/or mental exhaustion is commonly referred to as burnout. Losing sources of support can amplify feelings of helplessness that are often associated with burnout.<sup>5</sup>

Nearly half (49%) of those whose household income increased since mid-March reported being moderately to extremely worried about burnout and close to one-third (32%) were moderately to extremely worried that the people who help and support them won't be able to continue doing so.

*Over the past two weeks, how worried have you been about the impact of COVID-19 on burning out because you have no break in your responsibilities?*



*Over the past two weeks, how worried are you that the people who help and support you won't be able to continue to do so?*



# References

1. Government of Canada. 2020. Total CERB benefits (delivered by Service Canada and Canada Revenue Agency, combined) as of July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020. Accessed 9 July 2020 from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/claims-report.html>
2. Statistics Canada. 2015. Participation rates. Accessed 15 July 2020 from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-222-x/2008001/sectiona/a-participation-activite-eng.htm>
3. Statistics Canada. 2015. Determining labour force status. Accessed 15 July 2020 from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-543-g/2012001/part-partie2-eng.htm>
4. Government of Canada. 2020. Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) with CRA: Who can apply. Accessed 9 July 2020 from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/benefits/apply-for-cerb-with-cra/who-apply.html>
5. World Health Organization. 2019. Burn-out an “occupational phenomenon”: International Classification of Diseases. Accessed June 21, 2020 from: [https://www.who.int/mental\\_health/evidence/burn-out/en/](https://www.who.int/mental_health/evidence/burn-out/en/)

# Sample Characteristics

	Number	Percent
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	305	53.9%
Female	254	44.9%
Other	3	0.5%
Prefer not to disclose	4	0.7%
<b>Age group</b>		
18 - 29	44	7.8%
30 - 44	150	26.5%
45 - 54	119	21.0%
55 - 64	120	21.2%
65 - 74	91	16.1%
75 - 84	42	7.4%
<b>Region</b>		
Kanata/Stittsville	66	11.6%
Nepean	69	12.2%
West End	57	10.1%
Central	108	19.1%
South	77	13.6%
East	61	10.8%
Orleans	68	12.0%
Rural	60	10.6%

# Sample Characteristics

	Number	Percent
<b>Education</b>		
Grade 8 or less	1	0.2%
Some high school	9	1.6%
High school diploma or equivalent	89	15.7%
Registered apprenticeship or other trades certificate or diploma	17	3.0%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	119	21.0%
University certificate or diploma below bachelors level	29	5.1%
Bachelor's degree	123	21.7%
Post-graduate degree above bachelor's level	169	29.9%
Prefer not to say	10	1.8%
<b>Annual household income from all sources (before tax)</b>		
Less than \$10,000	5	0.9%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	12	2.1%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	16	2.8%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	18	3.2%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	19	3.4%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	24	4.2%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	75	13.3%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	55	9.7%
\$100,000 - \$119,999	64	11.3%
\$120,000 - \$159,999	87	15.3%
\$160,000 - \$219,999	67	11.8%
\$220,000 or more	51	9.0%
Prefer not to say	73	12.9%



# Sample Characteristics

	Number	Percent
<b><i>Born in Canada</i></b>		
Both you and your parents were born in Canada	338	59.7%
Born in Canada, but at least one of your parents was not born in Canada	130	22.9%
Not born in Canada	93	16.4%
Prefer not to say	5	0.9%
<b><i>Groups</i></b>		
A person with a disability	79	13.9%
A member of a visible minority	83	14.7%
Indigenous	7	1.2%
None of the above	378	66.8%
Don't know / No response	19	3.4%
<b><i>Number of people living in household (including respondent)</i></b>		
1	121	21.7%
2	217	38.9%
3	88	15.8%
4	92	16.5%
5	29	5.2%
6	8	1.4%
7	2	0.4%

# Sample Characteristics

	Number	Percent
<b><i>First language</i></b>		
English	467	82.5%
French	61	10.8%
Other	37	6.5%
Prefer not to say	1	0.2%
<b><i>Job status in the past two weeks</i></b>		
Working outside the home, with regular face-to-face interaction with the public	38	6.7%
Working outside the home, without regular face-to-face interaction with the public	38	6.7%
Working from home	259	45.8%
Not working because of the pandemic	55	9.7%
Not working but for other reasons than the pandemic	49	8.7%
Other	5	0.9%
Retired	117	20.7%
Prefer not to say	5	0.9%

# Data Tables

Page 5: Unemployment rate (Statistics Canada)

	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
Ottawa	3.9	3.9	4.8	6.2	7.8	9.4
Ontario	5.2	5.5	8.0	11.3	13.9	12.3
Canada	5.8	5.9	8.4	13.5	13.8	11.9

Page 5: Labour force participation rate (Statistics Canada)

	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
Ottawa	69.6	68.2	66.5	65.1	64.3	65.0
Ontario	64.2	64.4	62.2	58.8	60.9	63.7
Canada	64.5	64.8	62.8	59.5	62.0	64.8

# Data Tables

Page 6: Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender in Ontario Since January 2020 (Statistics Canada)

Unemployment rate	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
Females 15-24	9.5	8.6	16.4	23.9	35.3	33.0
Males 15-24	10.3	13.2	16.5	23.9	31.0	28.2
Females 25-44	5.0	5.0	8.5	10.6	13.3	11.4
Males 25-44	5.5	5.7	7.3	10.3	11.9	8.8
Females 45-64	3.8	4.0	5.9	8.5	9.4	9.8
Males 45-64	3.9	3.8	6.0	9.5	9.2	7.1

Page 6: Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender in Ontario Since January 2020 (Statistics Canada)

Labour force participation rate	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
Females 15-24	58.5	58.0	50.3	44.1	55.3	61.6
Males 15-24	54.3	56.2	51.8	47.0	55.4	63.9
Females 25-44	82.0	81.8	79.7	75.0	76.6	80.4
Males 25-44	90.4	90.3	89.4	85.1	86.2	89.0
Females 45-64	72.5	72.1	69.3	66.4	66.7	68.5
Males 45-64	80.1	81.4	80.3	77.3	78.2	80.0

# Data Tables

Page 7: Historical Trends in Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender in Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Unemployment rate	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020
Females 15-24	13.9	11.0	11.9	12.1	11.8	33.0
Males 15-24	15.4	15.5	13.4	13.3	12.4	28.2
Females 25-44	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.7	11.4
Males 25-44	5.2	4.5	5.3	4.5	4.9	8.8
Females 45-64	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.7	7.1
Males 45-64	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.5	9.8

Page 7: Historical Trends in Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation by Age and Gender in Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Labour force participation rate	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020
Females 15-24	66.9	66.2	66.7	66.0	67.0	61.6
Males 15-24	67.5	65.1	64.8	67.6	66.2	63.9
Females 25-44	80.3	80.7	81.3	82.3	81.7	80.4
Males 25-44	92.2	91.3	91.6	91.3	90.5	89.0
Females 45-64	71.1	72.5	71.8	72.3	72.2	68.5
Males 45-64	80.5	80.2	80.0	79.7	81.7	80.0

# Data Tables

Page 8: Job status, location of work and changes to income in Ottawa

In the past two weeks, which of the following best describes your current job status?	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval (%)
Working outside the home, with regular face-to-face interaction with the public	8.6	5.6 - 11.5
Working outside the home, without regular face-to-face interaction with the public	7.8	4.9 - 10.8
Working from home	44.6	39.7 - 49.6
Not working because of the pandemic	10.8	7.2 - 14.5
Not working but for other reasons than the pandemic	9.7	6.6 - 12.8
Retired	17.1	13.6 - 20.5

Page 8: Job status, location of work and changes to income in Ottawa

Since mid-March when non-essential businesses and schools closed, has your household income:	Decreased (% , 95% CI)	Stayed the same (% , 95% CI)	Increased (% , 95% CI)	Don't know/No response (% , 95% CI)
Working outside the home, with regular face-to-face interaction with the public	25.4, 8.6 - 42.2	47.7, 28.9, 66.5	26.7, 9.6 - 43.9	0
Working outside the home, without regular face-to-face interaction with the public	42.4, 21.2 - 63.5	45.5, 25.3 - 65.7	7.1, 0.0 - 16.6	4.7, 0.0, 14.4
Working from home	21.8, 15.3 - 28.2	66.5, 59.5 - 73.5	11.6, 7.2 - 16.0	0
Not working because of the pandemic	77.3, 65.0 - 89.7	11.4, 3.3 - 19.6	8.4, 1.1 - 15.6	2.7, 0.0 - 8.2
Not working but for other reasons than the pandemic	18.2, 7.0 - 29.5	75.3, 62.3 - 88.4	3.0, 0.0 - 7.0	3.2, 0.0 - 9.6
Retired	11.2, 5.2 - 17.2	81.1, 73.2 - 88.9	6.5, 12.7 - 11.8	1.0, 0.0 - 3.0

# Data Tables

Page 9: Change in household income since mid-March and groups affected

Since mid-March when non-essential businesses and schools closed, has your household income:	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval (%)
Increased	10.4	7.5 - 13.3
Stayed the same	60.7	55.7 - 65.8
Decreased	27.6	22.7 - 32.5
Don't know/No response	1.1	0.0 - 2.3

Page 9: Change in household income since mid-March and groups affected

Sub-groups reporting a decrease in household income since mid-March:	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval (%)
Men	31.5	24.8 - 38.2
Women	24.3	17.1 - 31.5
18 to 29 years old	50.2	30.6 - 69.8
30 to 44 years old	22.4	14.6 - 30.1
45 to 54 years old	29.9	20.2 - 39.5
55 to 64 years old	32.2	22.7 - 41.7
65 to 74 years old	13.9	6.6 - 21.2
75 to 84 years old	14.0	2.2 - 25.9
<\$60,000	22.2	12.9 - 31.5
\$60,000 to <\$100,000	29.3	20.1 - 38.6
\$100,000 to <\$160,000	32.3	20.8 - 43.8
>\$160,000	25.2	16.6 - 33.8
1 person household	16.4	9.1 - 23.7
2 person household	25.8	18.9 - 32.6
3 person household	36.1	22.8 - 49.4
4+ person household	35.5	23.1 - 47.9
People with a disability	37.7	24.5 - 51.0
People without a disability	25.2	19.9 - 30.6
Visible minority	40.3	26.3 - 54.2
Not visible minority	25.1	19.8 - 30.4
Not born in Canada	31	20.2 - 41.7
Born in Canada, but at least one parent not born in Canada	29.3	19.1 - 39.4
Both you and your parents were born in Canada	26.1	19.7 - 32.4

# Data Tables

Page 10: Ability to pay for basic living costs and put money into savings

Since mid-March, how difficult has it been for you to do the following:	Very difficult/Somewhat difficult (%, 95% CI)	No change (%, 95% CI)	Too soon to tell (%, 95% CI)	Does not apply (%, 95% CI)	Don't know/No response (%, 95% CI)
Pay your housing costs	8.9, 6.2 - 11.6	85.1, 81.7 - 88.5	1.3, 0.1 - 2.5	4.4, 2.5 - 6.4	0.0
Pay for food	14.2, 10.6 - 17.8	83.3, 79.5 - 87.2	1.1, 0.0 - 2.2	1.1, 0.0 - 2.4	0.0
Pay for utilities	9.4, 6.5 - 12.4	86.5, 83.1 - 90.0	1.2, 0.2 - 2.2	2.3, 0.6 - 3.9	0.3, 0.0 - 1.1
Pay for other expenses	10.9, 7.5 - 14.3	81.5, 77.4 - 85.6	2.7, 1.0 - 4.4	4.4, 2.2 - 6.5	0.0, 0.0 - 0.7
Put money into savings or other investments	26.5, 21.7 - 31.3	65.0, 60.0 - 69.9	3.8, 2.1 - 5.5	4.0, 2.1 - 6.0	0.4, 0.0 - 1.1

Page 10: Ability to pay for basic living costs and put money into savings

Since mid-March, how difficult has it been for you to do the following (percent who reported 'very difficult' or 'somewhat difficult')	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval (%)
Pay your housing costs	20.1	12.5 - 27.7
Pay for food	21.0	13.3 - 28.7
Pay for utilities	18.3	10.7 - 25.9
Pay for other expenses	25.0	15.9 - 34.1
Put money into savings or other investments	60.6	50.3 - 70.9



# Data Tables

Page 11: Paying for basic living costs and ability to save money

Percent of people who reported that paying for housing, food or utilities was very difficult or somewhat difficult	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval (%)
Men	16.5	10.7 - 22.4
Women	21.6	15.8 - 27.5
18 to 29 years old	19.6	4.2 - 35.0
30 to 44 years old	16.6	9.4 - 23.7
45 to 54 years old	19	10.1 - 27.9
55 to 64 years old	23.2	14.3 - 32.1
65 to 74 years old	20.7	10.5 - 31.0
75 to 84 years old	14.3	0.0 - 28.2
<\$60,000	38.9	26.9 - 51.0
\$60,000 to <\$100,000	18.7	10.8 - 26.6
\$100,000 to <\$160,000	14.6	7.4 - 21.8
>\$160,000	5.2	0.0 - 9.5
1 person household	16.4	8.5 - 24.4
2 person household	19.8	12.7 - 26.9
3 person household	16.6	6.9 - 26.4
4+ person household	19.6	11.4 - 27.8
People with a disability	43.2	29.4 - 57.0
People without a disability	14.4	10.4 - 18.3
Visible minority	28.1	15.8 - 40.4
Not visible minority	17.3	13.0 - 21.7
Not born in Canada	17.5	8.5 - 26.5
Born in Canada, but at least one parent not born in Canada	16.8	8.9 - 24.8
Both you and your parents were born in Canada	19.5	14.2 - 24.9

Page 11: Paying for basic living costs and ability to save money

Percent of people who reported that putting money into savings or investments was very difficult or somewhat difficult	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval (%)
Men	24.5	18.0 - 30.9
Women	28.6	21.5 - 35.8
18 to 29 years old	30.6	10.0 - 51.1
30 to 44 years old	28.7	20.1 - 37.3
45 to 54 years old	28.6	18.8 - 38.4
55 to 64 years old	30.6	21.1 - 40.1
65 to 74 years old	13.6	5.3 - 22.0
75 to 84 years old	15.4	2.3 - 28.4
<\$60,000	33.1	22.1 - 44.1
\$60,000 to <\$100,000	28.3	19.5 - 37.1
\$100,000 to <\$160,000	30	18.8 - 41.3
>\$160,000	8.9	3.1 - 14.7
1 person household	22.7	13.8 - 31.7
2 person household	24.6	17.8 - 31.5
3 person household	27.9	15.2 - 40.6
4+ person household	33.3	21.3 - 45.3
People with a disability	40.8	27.6 - 54.0
People without a disability	23.2	17.9 - 28.5
Visible minority	38.2	24.7 - 51.8
Not visible minority	24	18.8 - 29.2
Not born in Canada	33.9	22.6 - 45.3
Born in Canada, but at least one parent not born in Canada	31.4	21.2 - 41.5
Both you and your parents were born in Canada	23.2	17.1 - 29.4

# Data Tables

Page 12: Change in income, mental health and emotional well-being

Over the past two weeks, on how many days did you feel lonely?	Not at all (%, 95% CI)	At least one day (%, 95% CI)	Don't know/No response (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	32.7, 23.5 - 42.0	65.2, 55.7 - 74.7	1.9, 0.0 - 4.8
Income stayed the same	44.1, 38.1 - 50.1	55.1, 49.1 - 61.2	0.6, 0 - 1.4
Income increased	38.5, 24.5 - 52.5	61.4, 47.4 - 75.4	0.0

Page 12: Change in income, mental health and emotional well-being

Over the past two weeks, has there been a time when you wanted to talk to someone about something on your mind, including your emotional state or mental health, but did not know where to turn?	Yes (%, 95% CI)	No (%, 95% CI)	Don't know/No response (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	39.3, 28.2 - 50.4	57.7, 46.6 - 68.8	2.9, 0.0 - 5.8
Income stayed the same	24.4, 19.0 - 29.9	72.7, 67.1 - 78.3	2.7, 0.6 - 4.7
Income increased	26.3, 12.0 - 40.6	70.5, 55.9 - 85.1	3.1, 0.0 - 8.3

# Data Tables

Page 13: Change in income, burnout and lost support

Over the past two weeks, how worried have you been about the impact of COVID-19 on burning out because you have no break in your responsibilities?	Not at all worried/A little worried (%, 95% CI)	Moderately to extremely worried (%, 95% CI)	Don't know/No response (%, 95% CI)	Does not apply (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	49.8, 38.9 - 60.7	38.9, 28.7 - 49.1	2.2, 0.0 - 4.8	8.9, 3.2 - 14.6
Income stayed the same	47.4, 41.4 - 53.5	43.9, 37.7 - 50.1	1.4, 0.0 - 3.0	7.0, 4.1 - 9.9
Income increased	42.2, 27.4 - 57.0	48.9, 33.8 - 63.9	0.0	8.8, 0.0 - 17.7

Page 13: Change in income, burnout and lost support

Over the past two weeks, how worried have you been that the people who help and support you won't be able to continue to do so?	Not at all worried/A little worried (%, 95% CI)	Moderately to extremely worried (%, 95% CI)	Don't know/No response (%, 95% CI)	Does not apply (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	66.4, 57.1 - 75.6	23.9, 16.0 - 31.9	2.2, 0.0 - 4.8	7.3, 2.8 - 11.9
Income stayed the same	60.7, 54.5 - 66.8	26.0, 21.1 - 31.9	0.7, 0.0 - 1.6	12.4, 8.5 - 16.3
Income increased	56.5, 41.6 - 71.3	31.6, 18.0 - 45.2	0.0	11.7, 1.3 - 22.1