



Status of Employment and Income Pressures During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Ottawa, Fall 2020

Results from a population survey (October 8 to 20, 2020) with supporting data from Statistics Canada

Ottawa Public Health

May 6, 2021

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Please use the following citation:

Ottawa Public Health. Status of Employment and Income Pressures During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Ottawa, Fall 2020. Ottawa (ON): Ottawa Public Health 2021

Key Findings

- The percentage of Ottawa residents not working because of the pandemic was significantly lower in October 2020 (5%) compared to June 2020 (11%).
- Over a quarter (28%) of residents said their household income had decreased between mid-March and October 2020 and 58% said it had remained the same. These are similar to findings reported in June when Ottawans were asked about any changes in household income during the spring.
- Among those who experienced income losses between mid-March and October 2020, nearly three-quarters (73%) said their monthly household income had not regained pre-pandemic levels.
 - Although not statistically significant, this differed by income bracket: among those in households earning \$60,000 or less, 88% of people said their monthly incomes had not regained pre-pandemic levels compared to 70% among those in households earning more than \$60,000.
 - There was also a significant shift between June and October 2020 in the percentage of those with income losses who said they were moderately to extremely worried about burn out (39% in June to 62% in October).
- The percentage of residents reporting difficulties paying for basic living costs (housing, food or utilities) did not significantly change between October and June 2020 (18% vs. 19%, respectively).
 - The percentage of people reporting difficulties paying for basic living costs was notably higher for people in households earning under \$60,000 per year, people not born in Canada, people who identified as visible minority or racialized, people who identified as LGBTQ2S+ and people with disabilities.
- A significantly higher percentage of people reported difficulties putting money into savings in October (38%) compared to June (27%). Compared to June, the percentage of people reporting difficulties increased across all sub-populations.

Key Measures

This report includes the following indicators, selected for their importance in understanding employment and income pressures during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the context of widespread closures and re-openings of businesses and schools. Where possible, these factors have been examined by sub-populations that may be at greater risk of income loss and financial pressures during the pandemic.

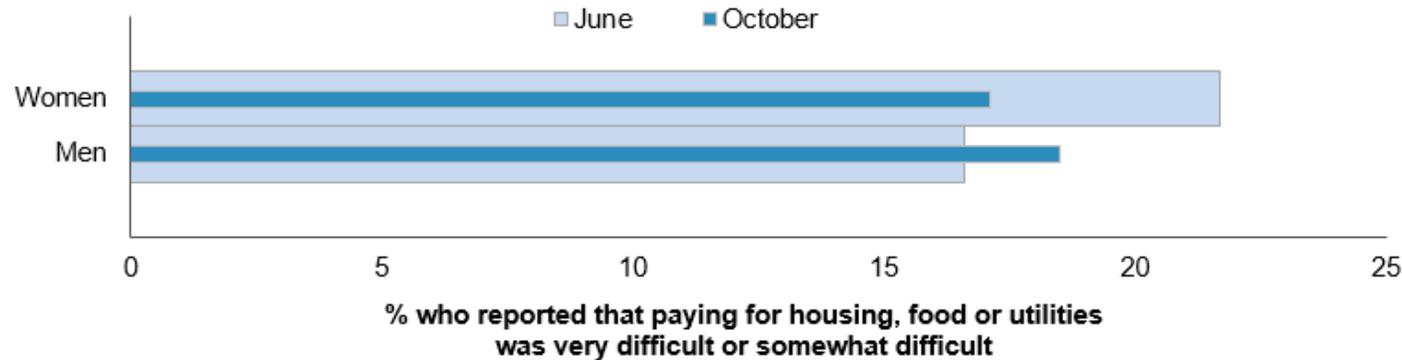
1. [Unemployment rate and labour force participation rate](#)
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Methodology and Limitations

- A bilingual (English and French) online random sample survey of 617 Ottawa residents was conducted between October 8 and 20, 2020 by EKOS Research Associates. This representative sample of the Ottawa population includes respondents from two previous surveys ([June 2020](#) and [March 2020](#)) who consented to future contact and the remaining sample was recruited at random from EKOS' in-house online panel.
- The sample has a margin of error of +/- 3.95%, although the error for sub-groups can be much larger for some population groups. 95% confidence intervals for all estimates are provided in the Data Tables section at the end of the report.
- The overall response rate for the October survey was 26%. 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 COVID-19 situation continues to evolve rapidly in Canada. This survey was administered in early to mid-October at a time when schools in Ontario had been re-opened for about one month but restrictions on certain activities were re-introduced (e.g. closing restaurant dining rooms and gyms). Changes in responses over time may be influenced by changes in policy and seasonal effects.
- Significance testing was conducted using Chi-square testing at a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Multiple comparisons over time or between pairs were performed and adjusted using a Bonferroni correction. Findings that were statistically significant are noted; however, due to a small sample size, comparisons that are not significantly different but collectively indicative and worthy of continued observation are also included in this report.
- 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. A 95% confidence interval means that if the population were sampled repeatedly using the same methodology, the true population parameter would be contained within the interval 95% of the time. Wider confidence intervals indicate greater uncertainty. Estimates for some sub-population groups were suppressed where the sample size of respondents in either the numerator or denominator was very small and the coefficient of variation (CV) was high ($CV > 33.3\%$).

Tips for reviewing & interpreting this report

- Some of the findings presented in this report show comparisons between June 2020 and October 2020.
- When viewing the graphs, note that:
 - The light blue bar denotes residents who participated in the June survey
 - The dark blue bar denotes residents who participated in the October survey
 - **For example:** in the following graph, we see respondents to a specific question who identified as women (top bars) compared to men (bottom bars). When looking at the top bars, it shows us that a higher percentage of women responded 'difficult' or 'somewhat difficult' in June (light blue) compared to October (dark blue). This is reversed in men (bottom bars), with fewer men responding 'difficult' or 'somewhat difficult' in June (light blue) than in October (dark blue). This graph also allows us to compare responses between men and women. For example, we see that more men responded 'difficult' or 'somewhat difficult' in October compared to women.



- Non-statistically significant findings:
 - Some of the indicators look as if they have changed over time; however, differences or comparisons may not be statistically significant. This means the differences may be occurring by chance and should not be relied upon.
 - We have included some findings in this report that are not statistically significant because they are still informative. Results that are non-statistically significant but show more than a 5-percentage point change since June or results from a series of indicators that signal change overall, are deemed worthy of continued observation and are highlighted in the report.
- Dispersion refers to the amount of variability within data sets. A small sample size can result in more dispersion. Where appropriate, the term 'notable dispersion' is used throughout the report to highlight data that should be interpreted with caution.

Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation Rate

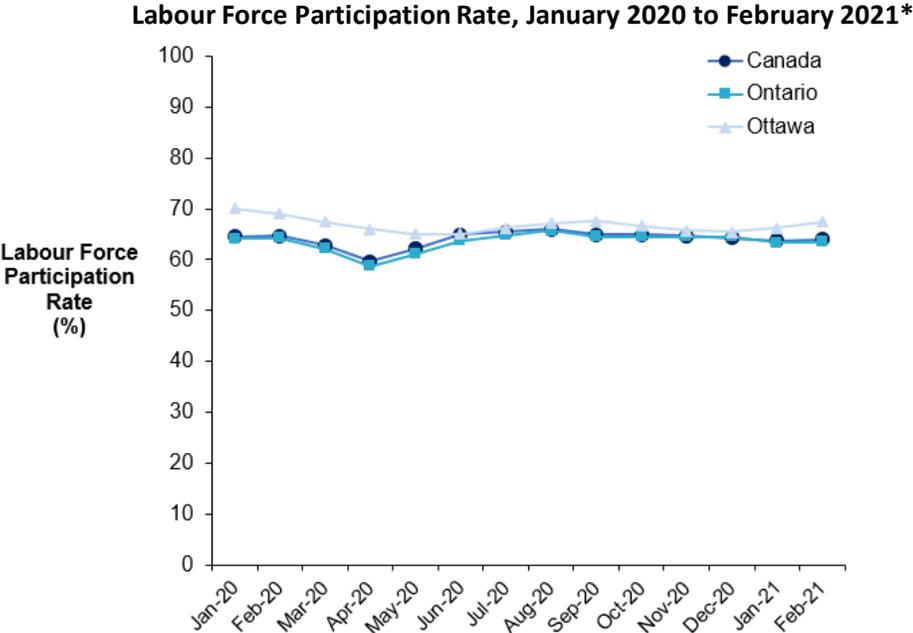
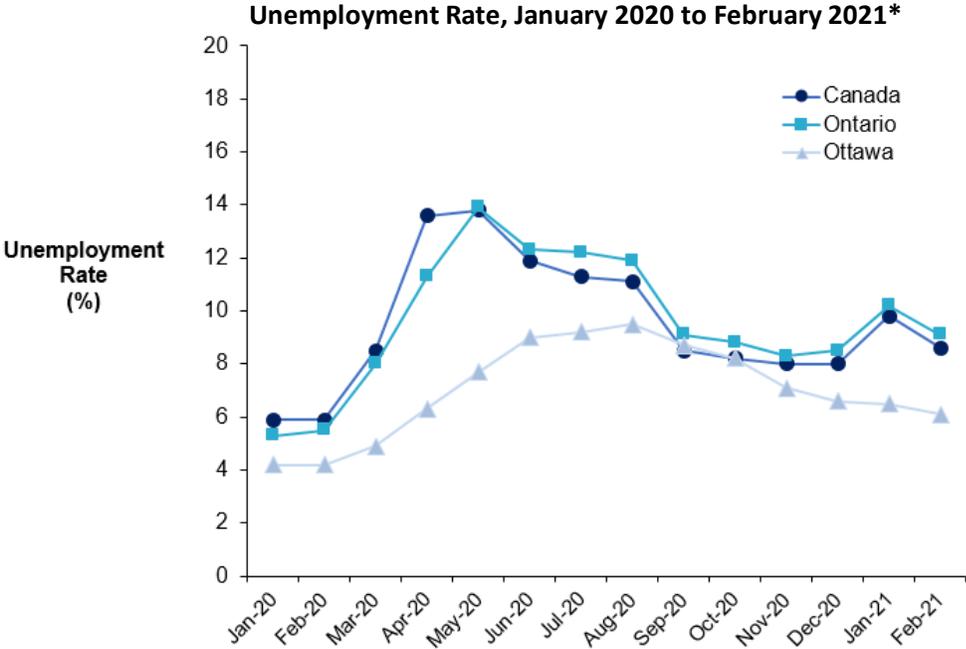
About this indicator

Trends in the unemployment and labour force participation rates give insight into the economic impact of COVID-19. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the population 15 years and older that does not have a job and is looking for work.¹ The labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population 15 years and older that is employed or looking for work.¹ A decline in the labour force participation rate indicates that people have exited the labour force and have stopped looking for work (e.g. retirement, job search discouragement).

Overall findings

Unemployment rates in Canada and Ontario peaked in May 2020 and have since trended downward, with the exception of January 2021. The increase between December 2020 and January 2021 coincides with an Ontario stay-at-home order issued over the holiday period. In Ottawa, the three-month moving average increased by 5.3 percentage points between January and August 2020 and has since been declining.*

In April 2020, the labour force participation rate reached a low of 59.6% and 58.8% in Canada and Ontario, respectively. It remained stable across all three geographies between June 2020 and February 2021.



* Monthly and seasonally unadjusted trends are shown for Canada and Ontario. Due to data availability, three-month moving average and seasonally adjusted trends are shown for Ottawa. This smooths the time series to make trends more visible amidst fluctuations. Given differences in methodology, the rates for Canada/Ontario, and Ottawa are not directly comparable.

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 (January to December 2020): Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0294-01. Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted, last 5 months.

Ottawa estimates (January to February 2021): Statistics Canada. The Daily. Table 7. Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three month moving average, seasonally adjusted.

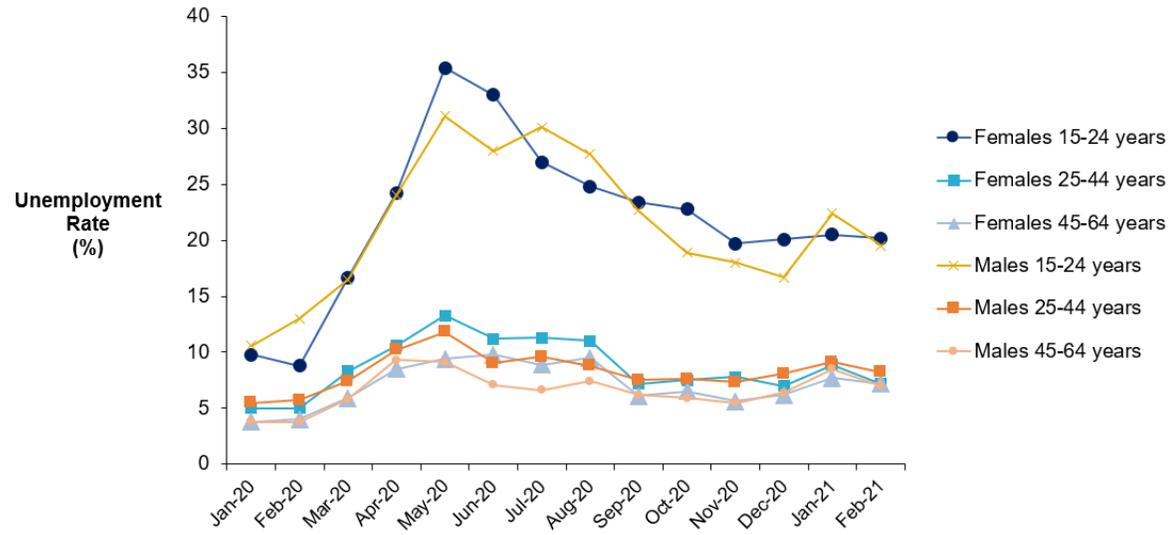
Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation Rate by Age and Gender in Ontario Since January 2020

Overall findings

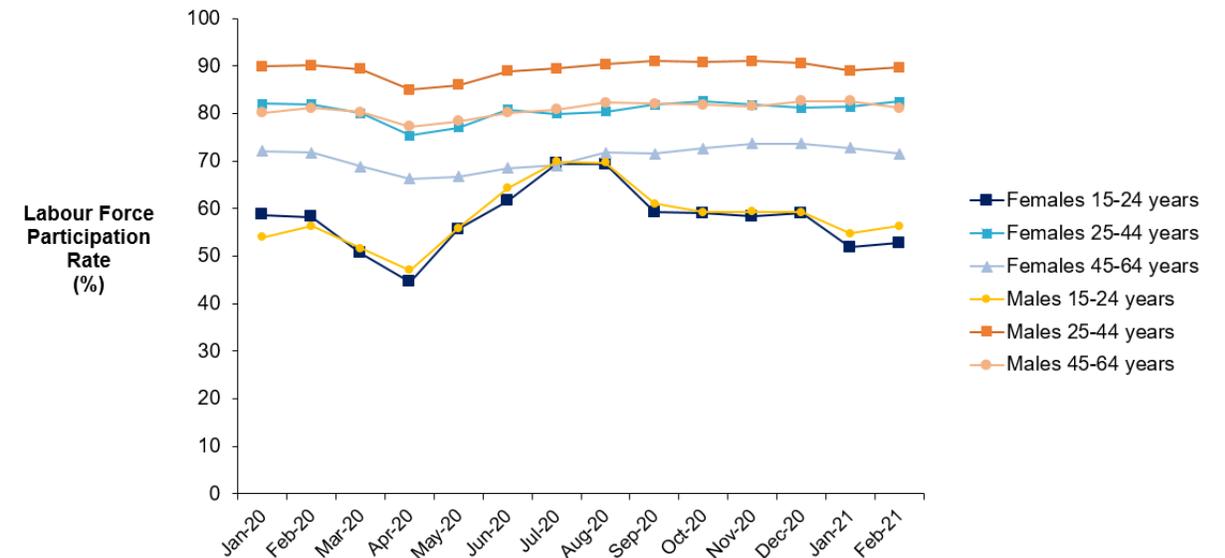
From February to May 2020, the unemployment rate in Ontario increased across all age groups but was highest, and increased the most, among those aged 15 to 24 years old. With the re-opening of businesses in June 2020, the unemployment rate decreased overall during the summer and autumn months before increasing again across all age groups as new shut-down measures were introduced in Ontario in late December 2020. Men aged 15 to 24 years old experienced the steepest increase at this time (16.7% to 22.4%).

Labour force participation rates remained relatively stable for age groups over 25 years old. Fluctuations in participation among those aged 15 to 24 tend to be influenced by school year cycles, where participation tends to be higher in summer months.

Ontario Unemployment Rate by Age and Gender, January 2020 to February 2021



Ontario Labour Force Participation Rate by Age and Gender, January 2020 to February 2021

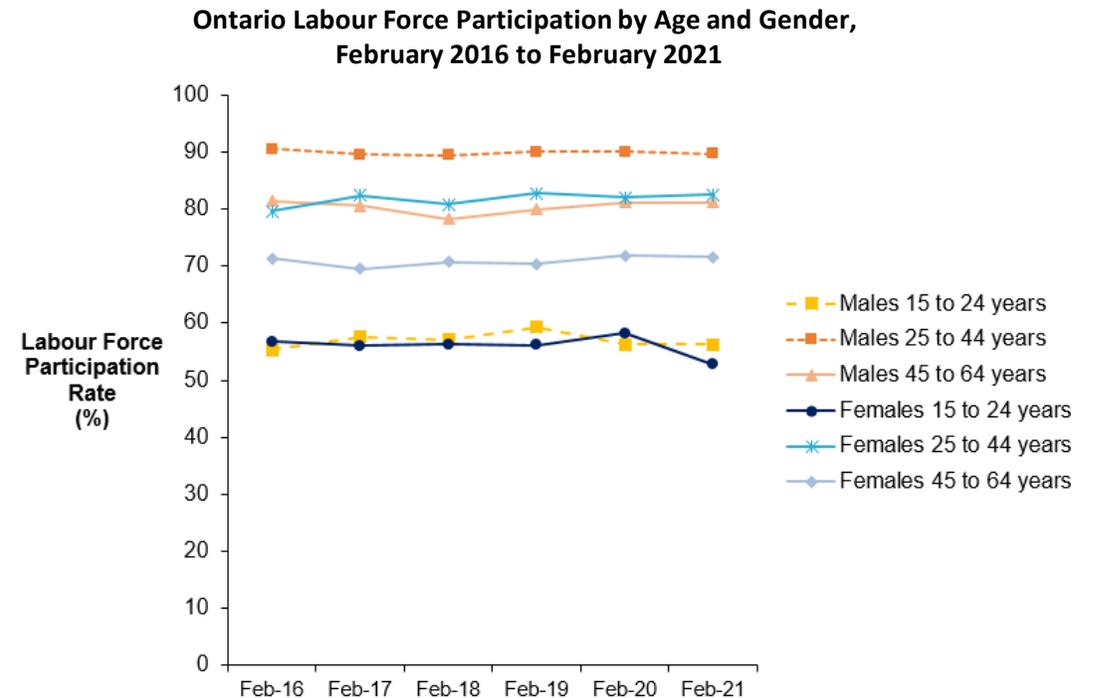
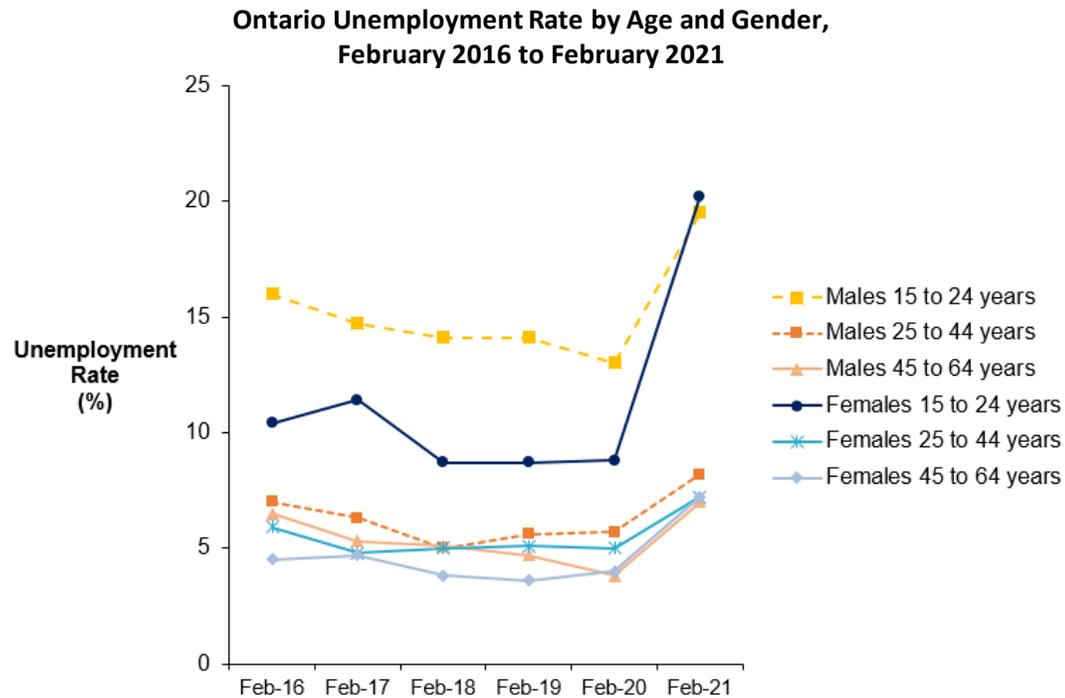


Historical Trends in Unemployment Rate and Labour Force Participation Rate by Age and Gender in Ontario

Overall findings

Overall, the unemployment rate in Ontario for men and women followed a downward trend between February 2016 and February 2020. From February 2020 to February 2021, however, the unemployment rate increased across all age groups. Those in the youngest age group (15 to 24 years) experienced the greatest fluctuations in rates over time, as well as the largest increase in unemployment in 2021 (up 6.5 and 11.4 percentage points for men and women, respectively).

Labour force participation was relatively stable for people 25 years or older between February 2016 and February 2021. For men aged 15 to 24 years, participation decreased from 59.3% in February 2019 to 56.3% in February 2021. The decrease was greater for women in the same age group (down 5.5 percentage points to 52.7% between 2020 and 2021).



Job Status and Location of Work

About this indicator

Physical distancing measures to control the spread of COVID-19 have, for some people, changed where, when and how they work. Over two surveys conducted in June and October 2020, residents were asked to describe their work environment in the past two weeks.

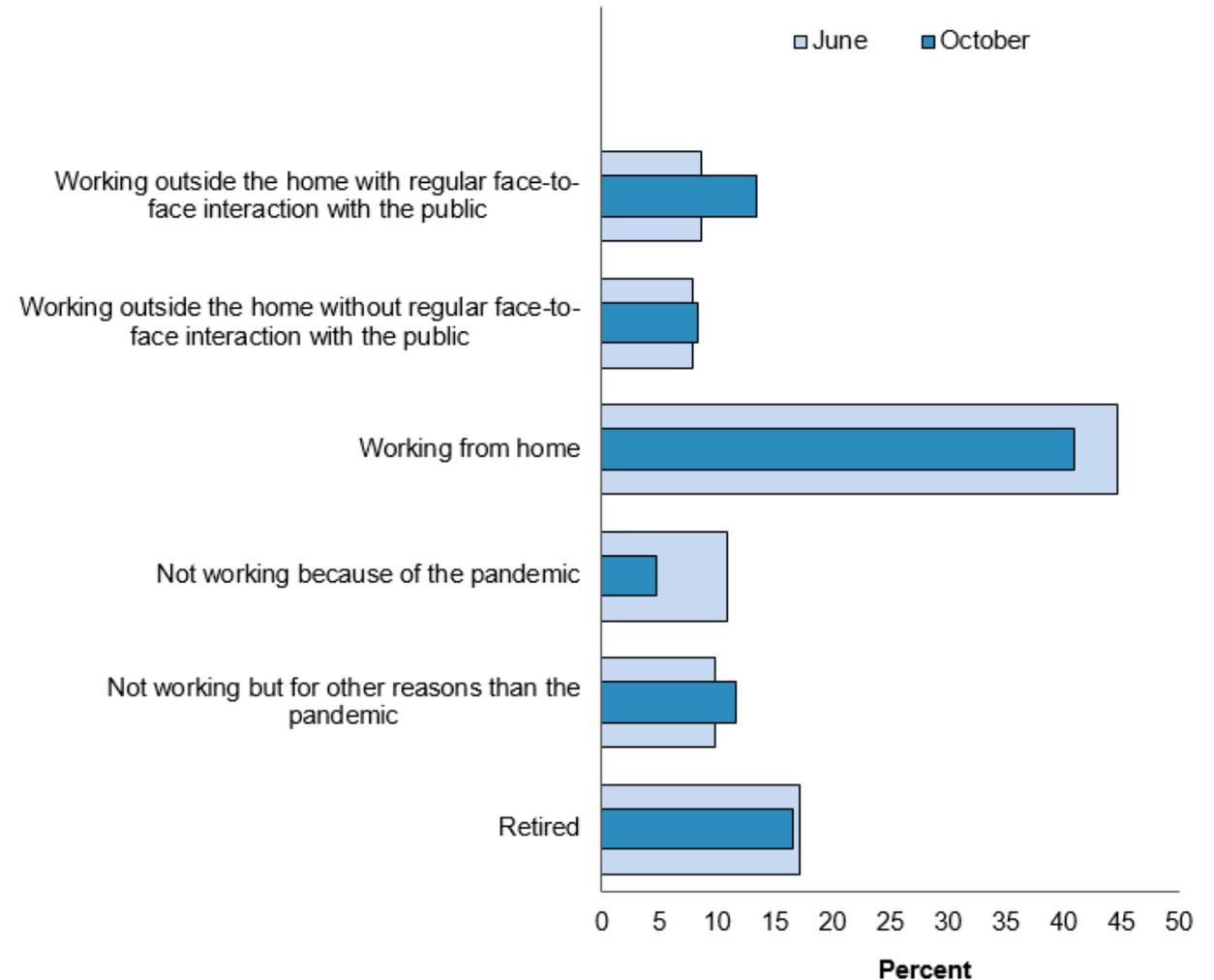
Of note, the October survey was launched two days before the closure of indoor dining, gyms, cinemas and performing arts centers in Ottawa. The impact of these restrictions may not be fully captured in these results.

Overall findings

The percentage of residents not working because of the pandemic was significantly lower in October (5%) compared to June (11%). This coincided with a non-significant increase in the percentage of people working outside the home with regular face-to-face interaction with the public (October: 13%; June: 9%).

A notable percentage of people in Ottawa continued to work from home. There was no significant difference in the percentage of people working from home in June (44%) and October (41%).

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



Changes in Income Since March 2020

About this indicator

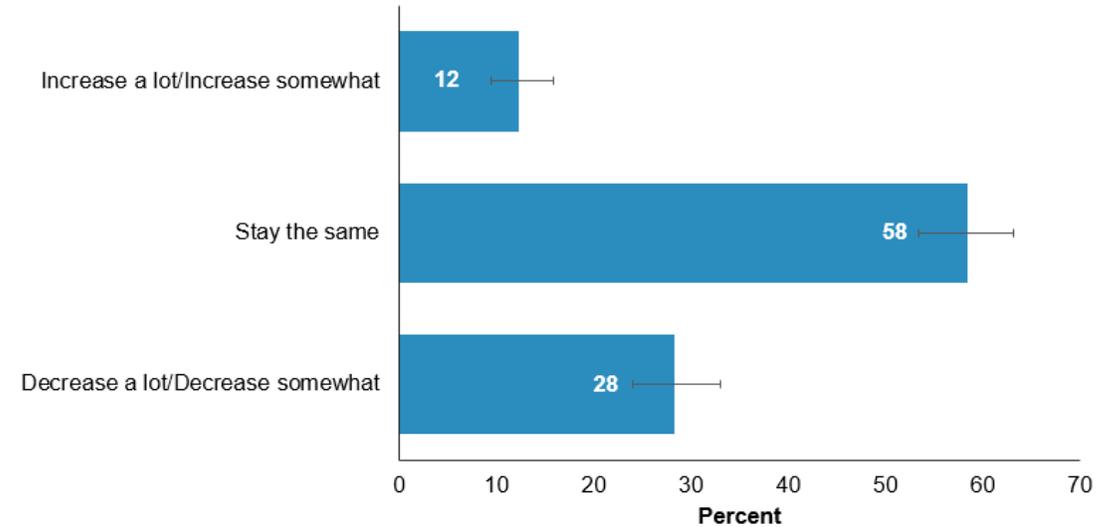
Measures to contain COVID-19 through stay-at-home orders and the closure of businesses and schools have led to changes in income for some households. Income shocks from sudden job loss or a decrease in the number of hours worked can have long-term implications for a household's financial security.

Overall findings

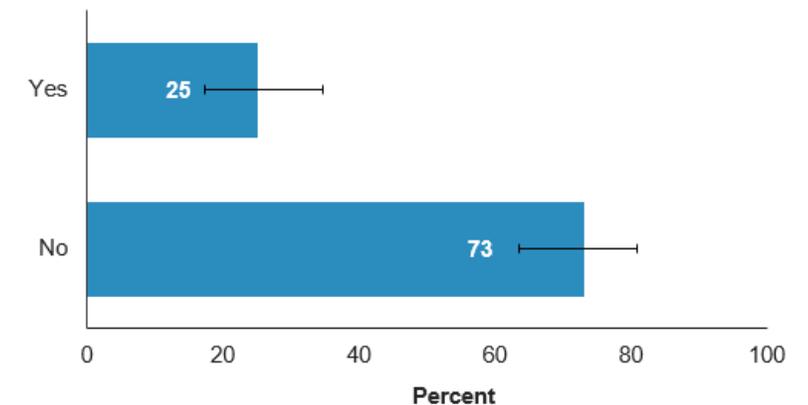
Over a quarter (28%) of residents said their household income had decreased between mid-March and October 2020, while 58% reported it had stayed the same. These findings are similar to those reported in June 2020 when Ottawa residents were asked about any changes in household income during the spring.²

Among those who reported decreases in household income between mid-March and October 2020, almost three-quarters (73%) said their monthly household income had not regained pre-pandemic levels. Although not statistically significant, there was a notable difference by household income in the percentage of people saying their income had not recovered. For households earning less than \$60,000, 88% of people said their monthly income had not recovered, compared to households earning more than \$60,000, where 70% of people had not recovered their pre-pandemic monthly income levels.

At any point between the closure of businesses and schools in mid-March 2020 and now, did your household income:



*Among those who said their household income **decreased** between mid-March 2020 and now: Has your monthly household income returned to the level it was before the closure of businesses and schools in mid-March 2020?*



Changes in Income Since March 2020

Sub-populations with decreases in household income

Impact on sub-populations in October 2020

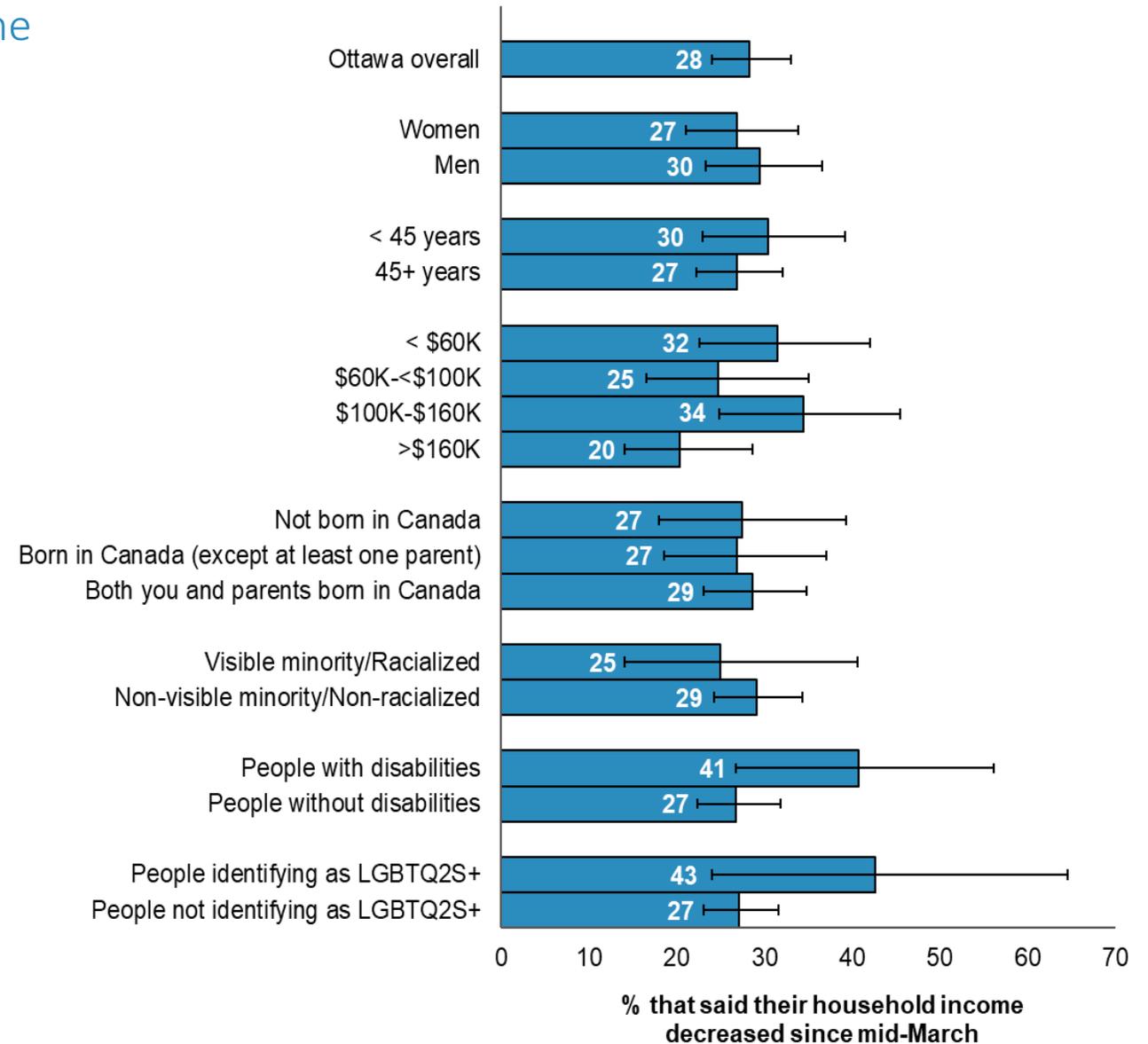
In October 2020, there were no significant differences between sub-populations in the percentage of people reporting household income decreases since mid-March. However, there were some notable non-significant differences:

- People with household incomes under \$60,000 (32%) compared to those with household incomes over \$160,000 (20%)
- People with disabilities (41%*) compared to people without disabilities (27%)
- People identifying as LGBTQ2S+ (43%*) compared to people who did not identify as LGBTQ2S+ (27%)

Impact on sub-populations from June to October 2020

Comparing results from June and October 2020, a similar percentage of people reported a decrease in their household income since mid-March.

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution



Income assistance

Sub-populations that received financial assistance

About this indicator

Government financial assistance has been a key support for those whose employment was impacted by COVID-19. Between April and October 2020, there were 8.9 million unique applications to Service Canada and the Canada Revenue Agency for the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB).³

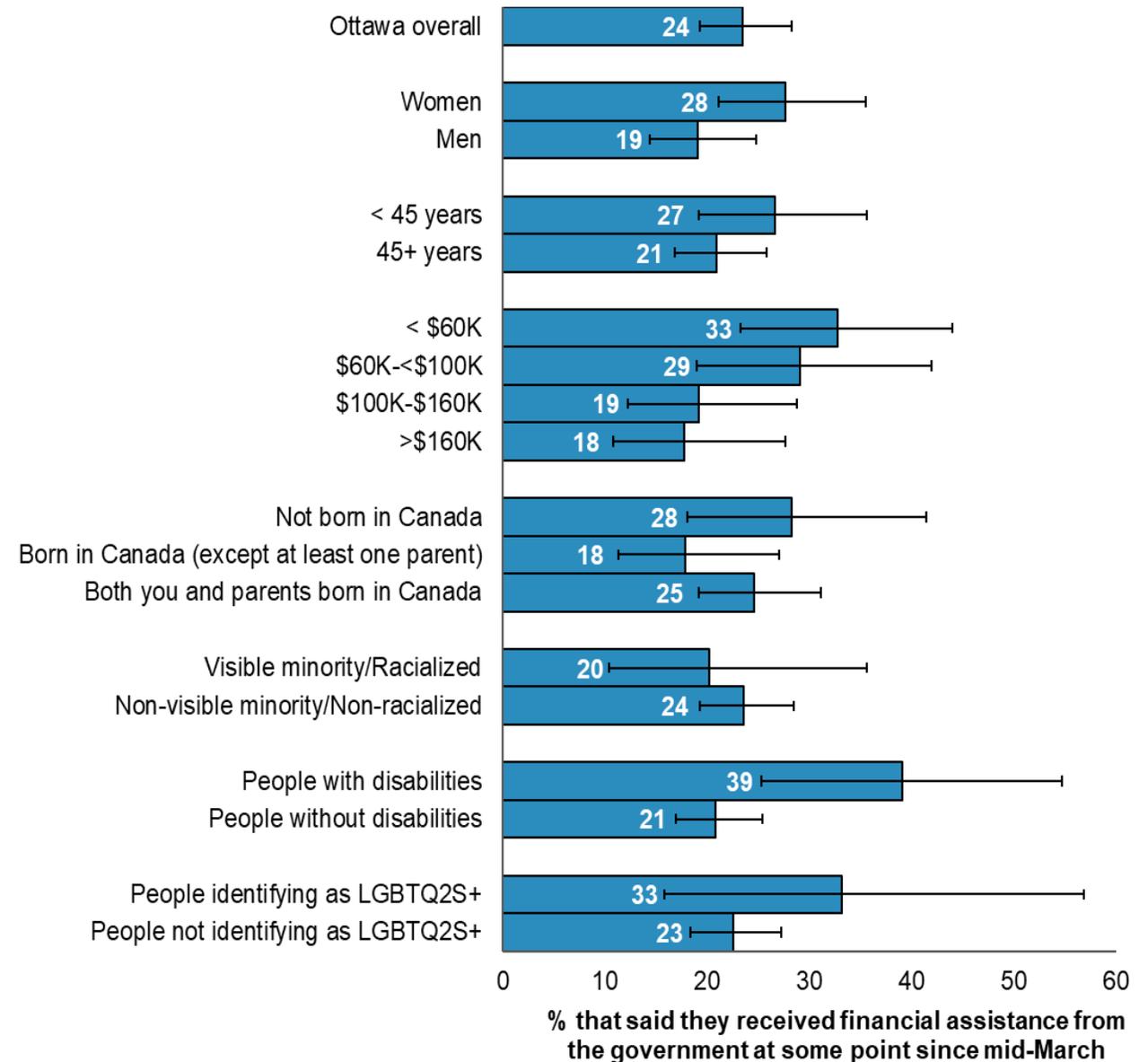
Impact on sub-populations in October 2020

Almost a quarter (24%) of Ottawa residents said they had received financial assistance from the government between mid-March and October 2020.

Although not statistically significant, some groups reported a higher percentage of people that had received financial assistance:

- Women (28%) compared to men (19%)
- People under 45 years (27%) compared to those over 45 years (21%)
- People with disabilities (39%*) compared to those without disabilities (21%)
- People who identified as LGBTQ2S+ (33%*) compared to those who did not identify as LGBTQ2S+ (23%)

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution



Ability to Pay for Basic Living Costs and Save Money

About this indicator

In the June and October 2020 surveys, Ottawa residents were asked to compare their ability to pay for basic living costs and to save money at two different time points:

- In June, relative to mid-March; and
- In October, relative to the last month

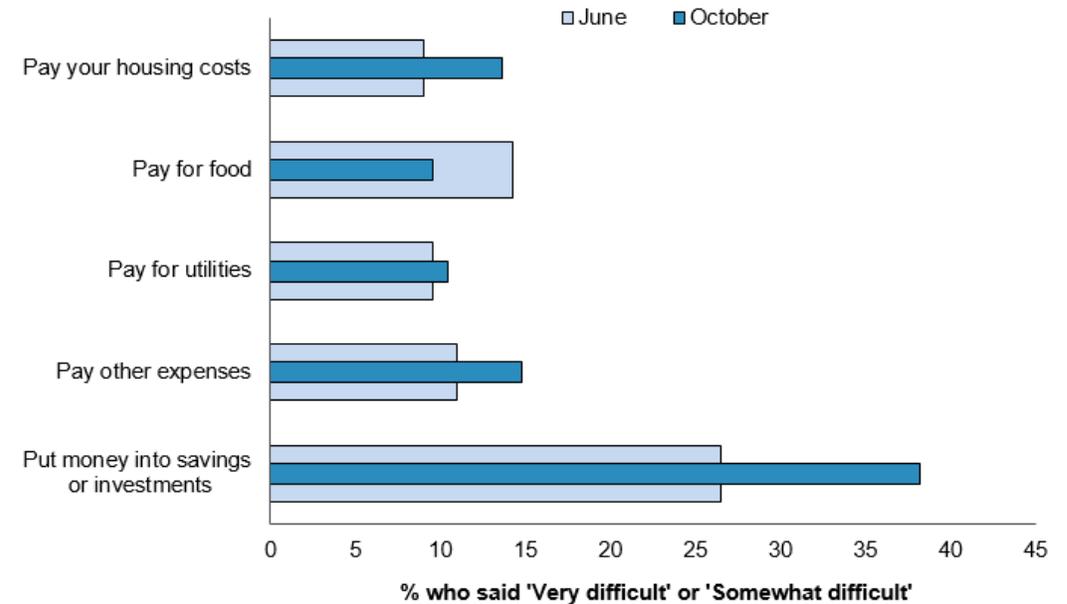
Basic living costs refer to housing, food, utilities and other expenses (e.g. transportation, childcare, clothing, etc.).

Overall findings

In October 2020, one in five (18%) Ottawa residents said that paying for basic living costs was somewhat or very difficult. Over a third (38%) of residents said that putting money into savings or investments was somewhat or very difficult.

Significantly more people expressed difficulty putting money into savings in October (38%) than in June (27%). There was also a non-significant, yet notable, increase in October in the percentage of people reporting difficulty paying for housing (9% to 14%), and other expenses (11% to 15%).

Ability to pay for basic living costs and put money into savings among those who said this was 'Very difficult' or 'Somewhat difficult':



Ability to Pay for Basic Living Costs

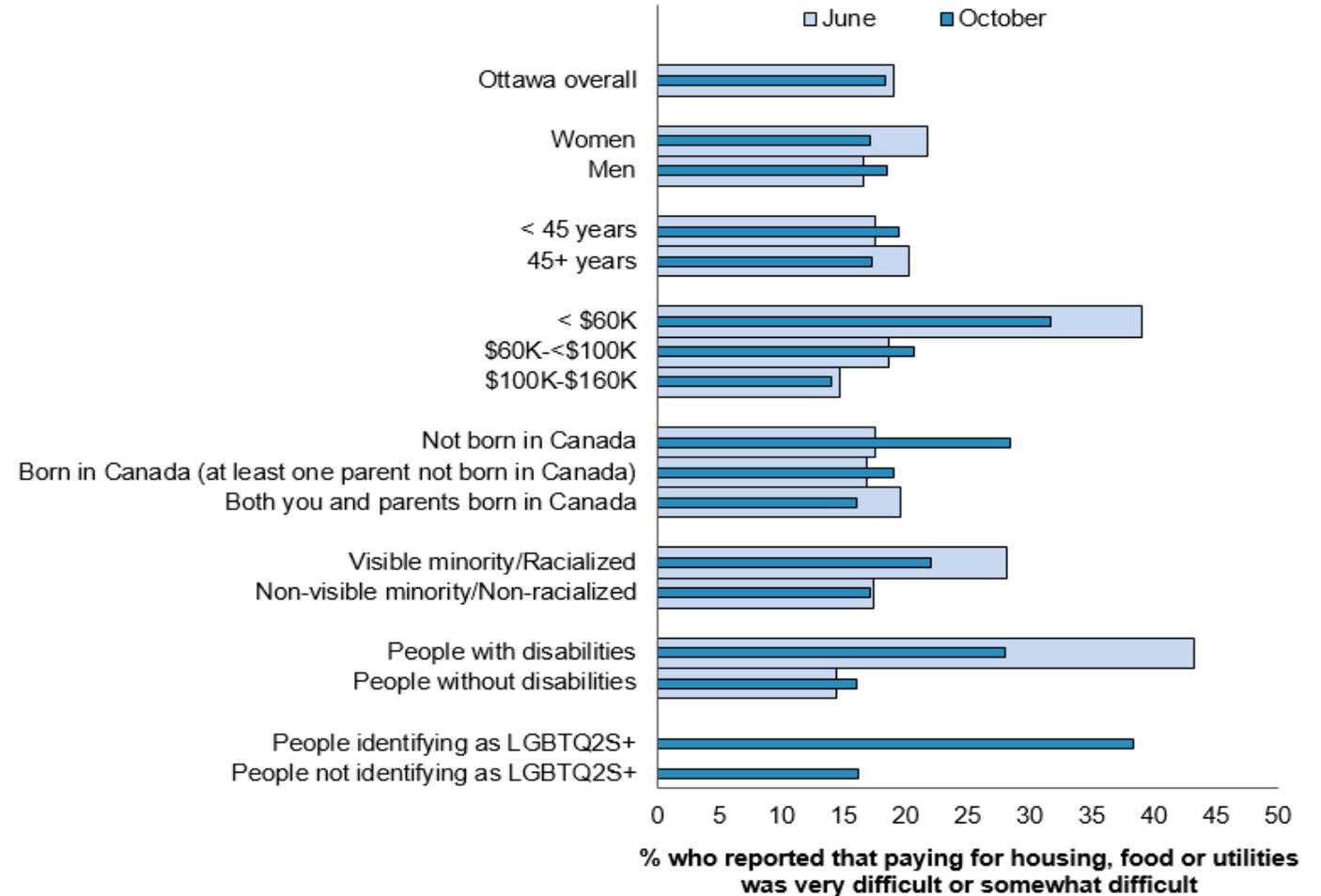
Sub-populations that experienced difficulty

Impact on sub-populations, October 2020

The percentage of residents reporting difficulties paying for housing, food, or utilities was notably higher among some groups (i.e. people with lower incomes, not born in Canada, identified as visible minority or racialized, identified as LGBTQ2S+, and people with disabilities).

Impact on sub-populations over time, from June to October 2020

There were no significant shifts between June and October 2020 in the percentage of the population reporting difficulty paying for housing, food or utilities.



Ability to Save Money

Sub-populations that experienced difficulty

Impact on sub-populations, October 2020

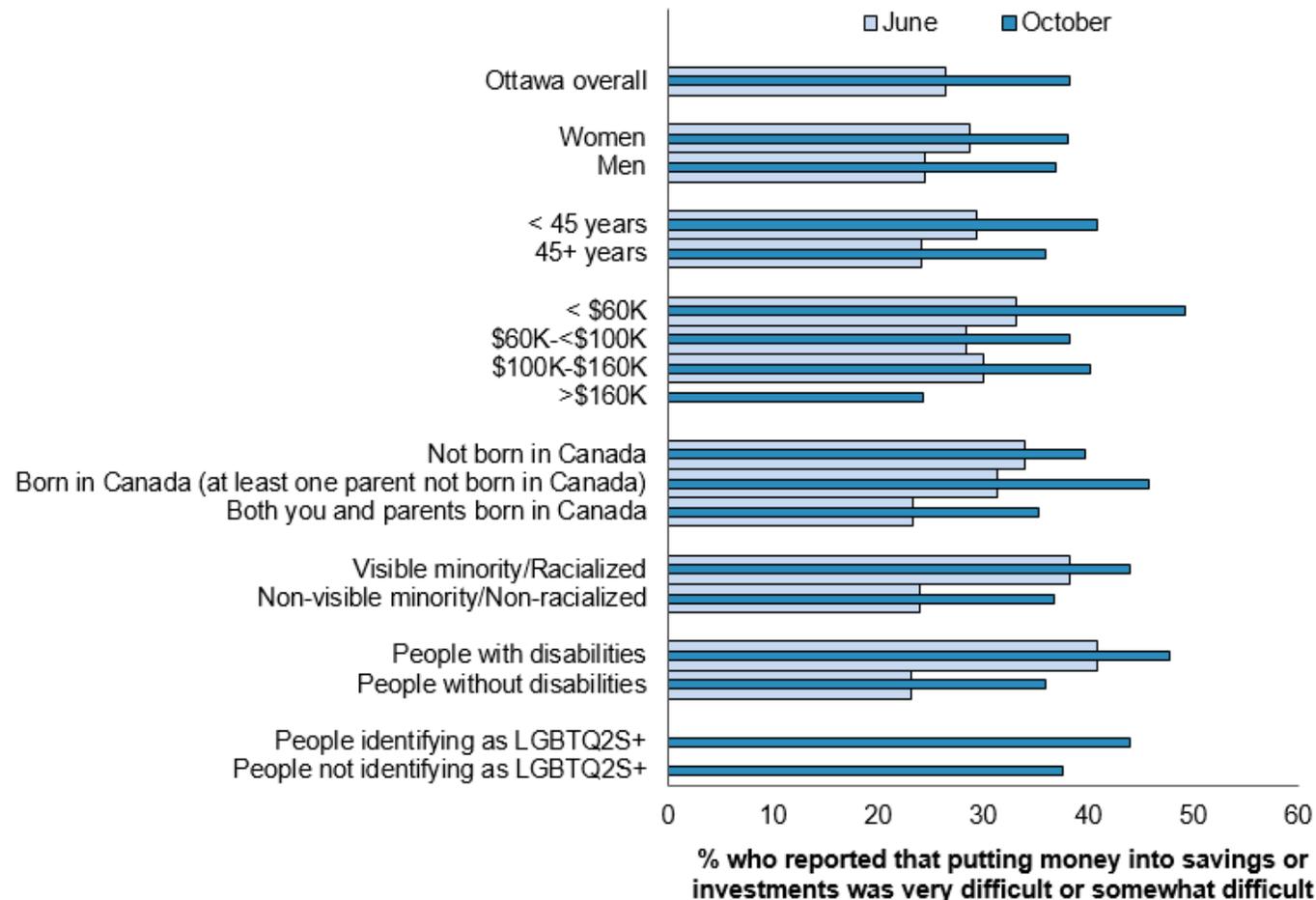
The percentage of residents reporting difficulties putting money into savings was notably higher among some groups (i.e. people with lower incomes, people who identified as visible minority or racialized, people who identified as LGBTQ2S+, and people with disabilities).

Those with household incomes under \$60,000 reported significantly more difficulty saving money than those from households earning over \$160,000 (49% vs. 24%).

Impact on sub-populations over time, from June to October 2020

Compared to June, the number of people who reported difficulty putting money into savings increased across all sub-populations in October. Some increases were statistically significant:

- Men (June: 25% to October: 37%)
- People aged over 45 years (June: 24% to October: 36%)
- People who were born in Canada, with parents also born in Canada (June: 23% to October: 35%)
- People without disabilities (June: 23% to October: 36%)
- People who did not identify as visible minority/racialized (June: 24% to October: 37%)



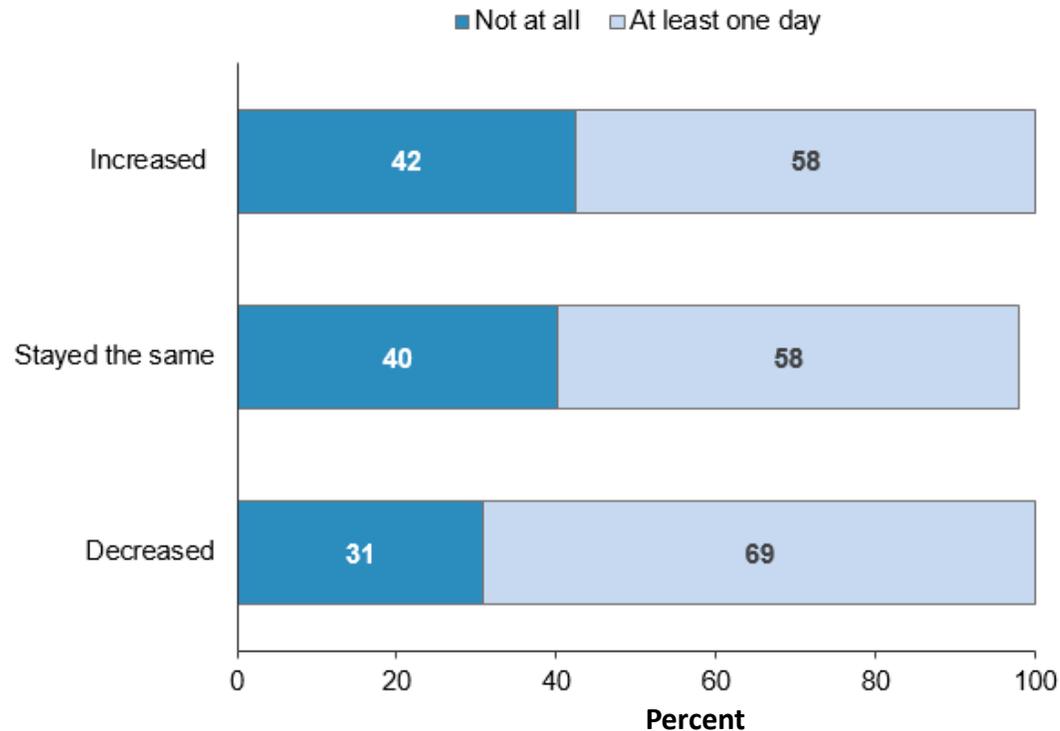
Changes in Income and Mental Health

Loneliness and Knowing Where to Turn to Talk to Someone About Mental Health

About this indicator

Measures to control the spread of COVID-19 have led to uncertainty across different economic sectors as shut-down measures get lifted and re-introduced. Changes in household income during this period, particularly in instances of income loss, can coincide with poor mental health. This includes feelings of loneliness, isolation and concerns about burnout and lost support.

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



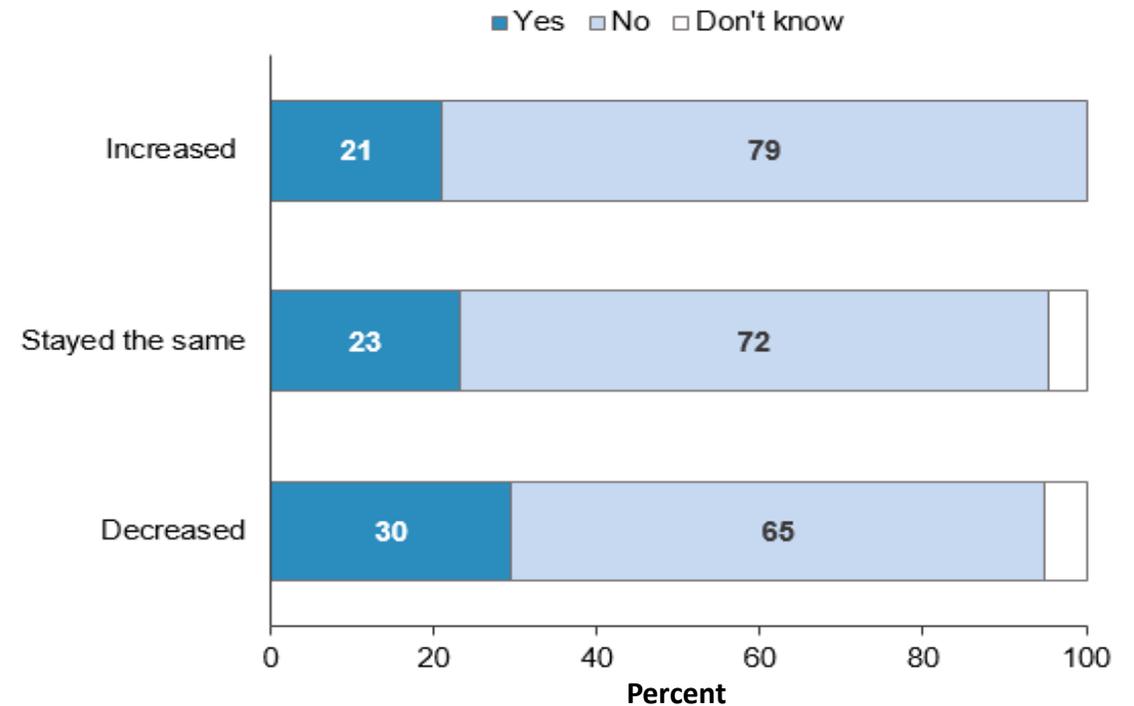
Overall findings

In October 2020, over half of Ottawa residents said they felt lonely at least one day in the last two weeks regardless of whether household income increased (58%), decreased (69%) or stayed the same (58%).

Over a quarter (30%) of people who reported decreased household income said there was a time in the last two weeks when they wanted to talk to someone about their mental health but did not know where to turn.

These results were not significantly different from those reported in June 2020.

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?



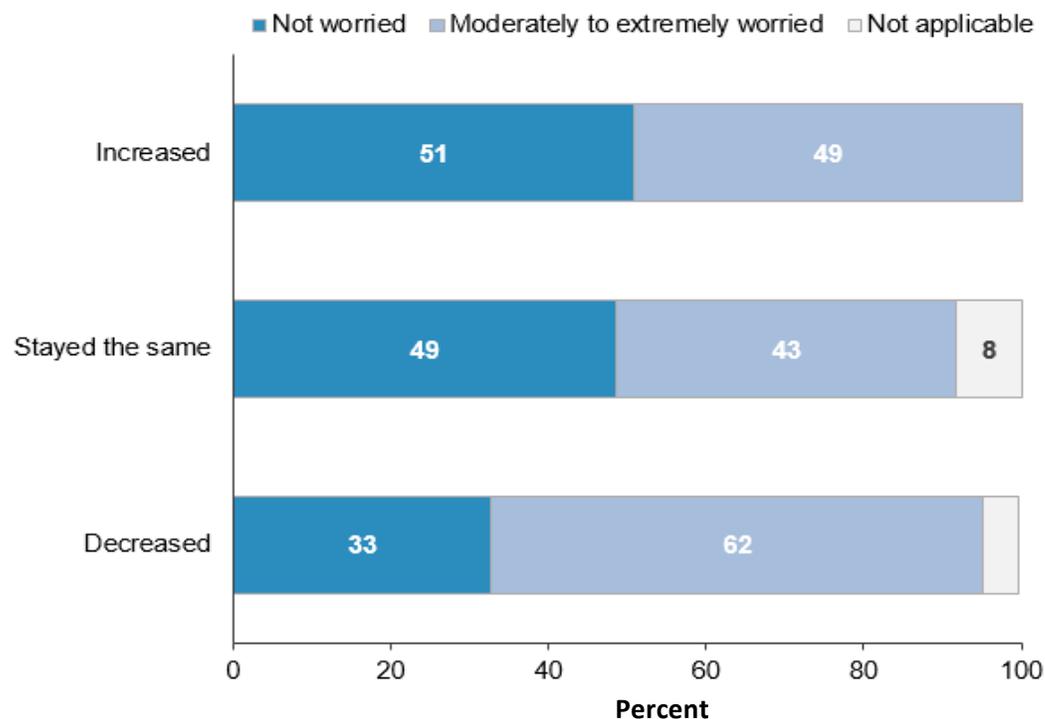
Changes in Income and Mental Health

Burnout and Loss of Help and Support

Overall findings

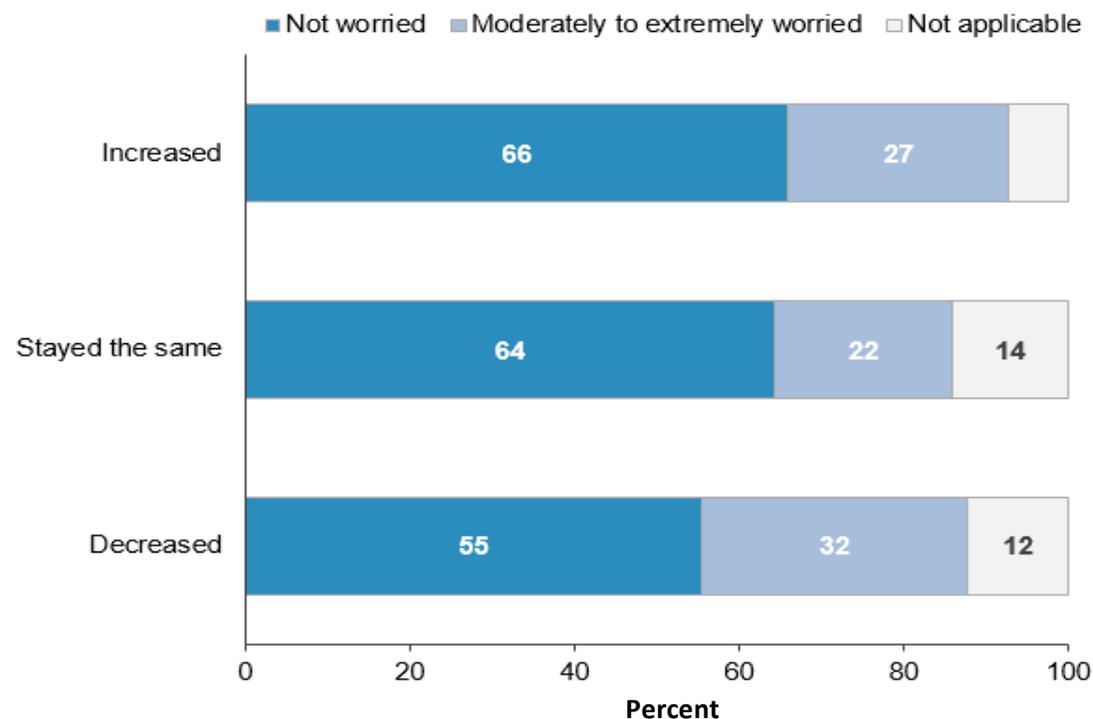
In October 2020, people who reported decreased household income were more likely to report moderate to extreme levels of concern about burnout (62%) compared to those whose income had stayed the same (43%) or increased (49%). Compared to June 2020, the percentage of people who lost income during the pandemic and who reported being moderately or extremely worried about burn out significantly increased in October (62% vs. 39%).

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?



More than half of respondents (55% to 66%) said they were not worried about losing help and support regardless of whether income increased, decreased, or stayed the same. Similar findings were observed in June 2020.

Over the past two weeks, how worried have you been that the people who help and support you won't continue to do so because of COVID-19?



References

1. Statistics Canada. Section 3: Dictionary of concepts and definitions. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-543-g/2012001/part-partie3-eng.htm>
2. Ottawa Public Health. Status of Employment and Income Pressures During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Ottawa. Ottawa (ON): Ottawa Public Health 2020.
3. Government of Canada. 2020. Canada Emergency Response Benefit. Retrieved from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/claims-report.html>

Data Tables

Page 6: Unemployment Rate (Statistics Canada)

Month	Ottawa	Ontario	Canada
January 2020	4.2	5.3	5.9
February 2020	4.2	5.5	5.9
March 2020	4.9	8.0	8.5
April 2020	6.3	11.3	13.6
May 2020	7.7	13.9	13.8
June 2020	9.0	12.3	11.9
July 2020	9.2	12.2	11.3
August 2020	9.5	11.9	11.1
September 2020	8.7	9.1	8.5
October 2020	8.2	8.8	8.2
November 2020	7.1	8.30	8.0
December 2020	6.6	8.50	8.0
January 2021	6.5	10.2	9.8
February 2021	6.1	9.1	8.6

Page 6: Labour Force Participation Rate (Statistics Canada)

Month	Ottawa	Ontario	Canada
January 2020	70.1	64.1	64.5
February 2020	69.0	64.3	64.7
March 2020	67.5	62.2	62.8
April 2020	66.0	58.8	59.6
May 2020	65.1	61.1	62.1
June 2020	65.1	63.8	64.9
July 2020	66.3	64.8	65.5
August 2020	67.2	65.7	66.0
September 2020	67.6	64.5	64.9
October 2020	66.7	64.5	64.9
November 2020	65.7	64.5	64.7
December 2020	65.4	64.5	64.3
January 2021	66.3	63.3	63.8
February 2021	67.5	63.5	64.0

Data Tables

Page 7: Unemployment Rate for Women, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
January 2020	9.8	5.0	3.8
February 2020	8.8	5.0	4.0
March 2020	16.7	8.3	5.9
April 2020	24.2	10.6	8.5
May 2020	35.4	13.3	9.4
June 2020	33.0	11.2	9.8
July 2020	27.0	11.3	8.9
August 2020	24.8	11	9.5
September 2020	23.4	7.2	6.1
October 2020	22.8	7.5	6.5
November 2020	19.7	7.8	5.6
December 2020	20.1	7.0	6.2
January 2021	20.5	8.9	7.7
February 2021	20.2	7.2	7.2

Page 7: Labour Force Participation Rate for Women, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
January 2020	58.7	82.1	72.1
February 2020	58.2	82.0	71.8
March 2020	50.6	80.0	68.9
April 2020	44.6	75.4	66.3
May 2020	55.7	77.0	66.7
June 2020	61.6	80.8	68.5
July 2020	69.4	79.9	69.1
August 2020	69.3	80.4	71.8
September 2020	59.2	81.8	71.5
October 2020	59.0	82.6	72.7
November 2020	58.3	81.9	73.7
December 2020	59.0	81.2	73.7
January 2021	51.9	81.4	72.8
February 2021	52.7	82.5	71.6

Data Tables

Page 7: Unemployment Rate for Men, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
January 2020	10.6	5.5	3.8
February 2020	13.0	5.7	3.8
March 2020	16.5	7.4	5.8
April 2020	24.0	10.2	9.3
May 2020	31.1	11.8	9.1
June 2020	28.0	9.0	7.1
July 2020	30.1	9.6	6.6
August 2020	27.7	8.8	7.4
September 2020	22.7	7.5	6.2
October 2020	18.9	7.6	5.9
November 2020	18.0	7.3	5.5
December 2020	16.7	8.1	6.4
January 2021	22.4	9.1	8.5
February 2021	19.5	8.2	7.0

Page 7: Labour Force Participation Rate for Men, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
January 2020	89.9	54.0	80.2
February 2020	90.1	56.3	81.2
March 2020	89.3	51.6	80.3
April 2020	85.0	47.0	77.3
May 2020	86.0	55.9	78.4
June 2020	88.9	64.3	80.2
July 2020	89.4	69.9	80.8
August 2020	90.4	69.6	82.3
September 2020	91.0	61.0	82.1
October 2020	90.8	59.2	81.9
November 2020	91.0	59.4	81.5
December 2020	90.6	59.2	82.6
January 2021	89.0	54.7	82.6
February 2021	89.7	56.3	81.2

Data Tables

Page 8: Historical Trends in Unemployment Rate for Women, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
February 2016	10.4	5.9	4.5
February 2017	11.4	4.8	4.7
February 2018	8.7	5.0	3.8
February 2019	8.7	5.1	3.6
February 2020	8.8	5.0	4.0
February 2021	20.2	7.2	7.2

Page 8: Historical Trends in Labour Force Participation Rate for Women, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
February 2016	56.8	79.6	71.3
February 2017	56.0	82.4	69.5
February 2018	56.3	80.8	70.7
February 2019	56.1	82.7	70.4
February 2020	58.2	82.0	71.8
February 2021	52.7	82.5	71.6

Page 8: Historical Trends in Unemployment Rate for Men, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
February 2016	16.0	7.0	6.5
February 2017	14.7	6.3	5.3
February 2018	14.1	5.0	5.1
February 2019	14.1	5.6	4.7
February 2020	13.0	5.7	3.8
February 2021	19.5	8.2	7.0

Page 8: Historical Trends in Labour Force Participation Rate for Men, by Age, Ontario (Statistics Canada)

Month	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years
February 2016	55.3	90.5	81.4
February 2017	57.6	89.6	80.6
February 2018	57.1	89.4	78.3
February 2019	59.3	90.1	79.9
February 2020	56.3	90.1	81.2
February 2021	56.3	89.7	81.2

Data Tables

Page 9: Job Status and Location of Work

In the past two weeks, which of the following best describes your current job status?	June 2020 (%, 95% CI)	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Working outside the home with regular face-to-face interaction with the public	8.6*, 6.1 - 12.1	13.4, 10.3 - 17.4
Working outside the home without regular face-to-face interaction with the public	7.9*, 5.4 - 11.4	8.4, 6.1 - 11.4
Working from home	44.7, 39.8 - 49.7	41.0, 36.3 - 45.9
Not working because of the pandemic	10.8*, 7.6 - 15.1	4.8*, 3.2 - 7.1
Not working but for other reasons than the pandemic	9.8*, 7.1 - 13.3	11.6, 8.4 - 15.7
Retired	17.1, 13.9 - 20.8	16.6, 13.7 - 20.1

Page 10: Changes in Income Since March 2020

At any point between the closure of businesses and schools in mid-March and now, did your household income:	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Increase a lot/Increase somewhat	11.4, 9.4 – 13.7
Stay the same	59.5, 56.0 – 63.0
Decrease a lot/Decrease somewhat	28.0, 24.8 – 31.4
Don't know/No response	1.1, 0.6 – 2.1

Page 10: Changes in Income Since March 2020

Among those who said their household income decreased between mid-March 2020 and now: Has your monthly household income returned to the level it was before the closure of businesses and schools in mid-March 2020?	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Yes	25.1, 17.4 – 34.8
No	73.1, 63.5 – 81.0

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

Data Tables

Page 11: Changes in Income Since March 2020 – Sub-Populations with Decreases in Household Income

Sub-groups reporting decreases in household income since mid-March 2020:	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Ottawa overall	28.3, 24.0 - 33.0
Women	26.9, 21.0 - 33.9
Men	29.5, 23.3 - 36.6
<45 years old	30.4, 22.9 - 39.2
45+ years old	26.9, 22.2 - 32.1
<\$60K	31.5, 22.6 - 42.1
\$60K - <\$100K	24.7*, 16.6 - 35.1
\$100K - \$160K	34.4, 24.9 - 45.5
>\$160K	20.4*, 14.1 - 28.7
Not born in Canada	27.4*, 18.0 - 39.3
Born in Canada and at least one parent not born in Canada	27.6*, 19.1 - 38.1
Born in Canada and both parents born in Canada	28.6, 23.1 - 34.8
Visible minority/racialized	25.0*, 14.0 - 40.6
Non-visible minority/non-racialized	29.1, 24.3 - 34.3
People with disabilities	40.7*, 26.8 - 56.2
People without disabilities	26.8, 22.3 - 31.9
People identifying at LGBTQ2S+	42.6*, 24.0 - 64.6
People not identifying as LGBTQ2S+	27.1, 23.1 - 31.6

Page 12: Income Assistance – Sub-populations that Received Financial Assistance

Sub-groups that received financial assistance:	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Ottawa overall	23.5, 19.3 – 28.3
Women	27.7, 21.1 – 35.5
Men	19.1, 14.4 – 24.8
<45 years old	26.6, 19.2 – 35.6
45+ years old	20.9, 16.8 – 25.8
<\$60K	32.8, 23.3 – 44.0
\$60K - <\$100K	29.1, 19.0 – 41.9
\$100K - \$160K	19.2, 12.2 – 28.8
>\$160K	17.7, 10.8 – 27.7
Not born in Canada	28.3, 18.1 – 41.4
Born in Canada and at least one parent not born in Canada	17.9, 11.3 – 27.0
Born in Canada and both parents born in Canada	24.6, 19.2 – 31.1
Visible minority/racialized	20.2, 10.4 – 35.6
Non-visible minority/non-racialized	23.6, 19.3 – 28.5
People with disabilities	39.1, 25.3 – 54.7
People without disabilities	20.8, 16.9 – 25.4
People identifying at LGBTQ2S+	33.2*, 15.8 – 56.8
People not identifying as LGBTQ2S+	22.5, 18.4 – 27.2

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

Data Tables

Page 13: Ability to Pay for Basic Living Costs and Save Money

Among those who said paying for basic living costs and putting money into savings was 'Very difficult' or 'Somewhat difficult':	June 2020 (%, 95% CI)	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Pay your housing costs	9.0*, 6.6 – 12.1	13.6, 10.4 – 17.5
Pay for food	14.2, 11.0 – 18.2	9.5, 7.1 – 12.7
Pay for utilities	9.5*, 6.9 – 12.9	10.4, 7.9 – 13.5
Pay other expenses	11.0*, 8.0 – 14.8	14.8, 11.6 – 18.8
Put money into savings or investments	26.5, 22.0 – 31.6	38.2, 33.5 – 43.1

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

Data Tables

Page 14: Ability to Pay for Basic Living Costs – Sub-Populations that Experienced Difficulty

Sub-groups reporting difficulties paying for basic living costs:	June 2020 (%, 95% CI)	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Ottawa overall	19.0, 15.3 – 23.4	18.3, 14.7 – 22.5
Women	21.7, 16.4 – 28.0	17.1, 12.5 – 23.0
Men	16.6*, 11.5 – 23.3	18.5*, 13.2 – 25.3
<45 years old	17.5*, 11.8 – 25.2	19.5*, 13.5 – 27.4
45+ years old	20.2, 15.7 – 25.6	17.3, 13.3 – 22.1
<\$60K	39.0, 27.9 – 51.4	31.7*, 22.5 – 42.6
\$60K - <\$100K	18.7*, 12.1 – 27.8	20.7*, 13.2 – 31.2
\$100K - \$160K	14.7*, 8.9 – 23.3	14.0*, 7.6 – 24.3
Not born in Canada	17.5*, 10.3 – 28.3	28.4*, 18.5 – 40.9
Born in Canada and at least one parent not born in Canada	16.9*, 10.4 – 26.3	19.0*, 12.4 – 28.0
Born in Canada and both parents born in Canada	19.6, 14.8 – 25.5	16.0, 11.7 – 21.7
Visible minority/racialized	28.1*, 17.7 – 41.7	22.0*, 11.8 – 37.3
Non-visible minority/non-racialized	17.4, 13.4 – 22.2	17.1, 13.3 – 21.6
People with disabilities	43.2*, 30.4 – 57.1	28.0*, 17.6 – 41.4
People without disabilities	14.4, 10.9 – 18.8	16.0, 12.3 – 20.6
People identifying at LGBTQ2S+	Not collected	38.3*, 20.0 – 60.7
People not identifying as LGBTQ2S+	Not collected	16.2, 12.9 – 20.2

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

Data Tables

Page 15: Ability to Save Money – Sub-Populations that Experienced Difficulty

Sub-groups reporting difficulties saving money:	June 2020 (%, 95% CI)	October 2020 (%, 95% CI)
Ottawa overall	26.5, 22.0 – 31.6	38.2, 33.5 – 43.1
Women	28.7, 22.1 – 36.3	38.1, 31.3 – 45.4
Men	24.5, 18.7 – 31.5	37.0, 30.5 – 43.9
<45 years old	29.3, 21.6 – 38.4	40.9, 32.7 – 49.7
45+ years old	24.2, 19.5 – 29.7	35.9, 30.8 – 41.5
<\$60K	33.1*, 23.3 – 44.7	49.2, 38.2 – 60.4
\$60K - <\$100K	28.4, 20.5 – 37.8	38.3, 28.3 – 49.3
\$100K - \$160K	30.1*, 20.2 – 42.2	40.2, 30.5 – 50.8
>\$160K	8.9*, 4.6 – 16.6	24.3*, 16.8 – 33.8
Not born in Canada	34.0*, 23.8 – 46.0	39.7, 28.1 – 52.5
Born in Canada and at least one parent not born in Canada	31.4*, 22.3 – 42.2	45.7, 35.8 – 56.1
Born in Canada and both parents born in Canada	23.3, 17.7 – 30.0	35.3, 29.6 – 41.4
Visible minority/racialized	38.3*, 26.0 – 52.3	44.0*, 27.6 – 61.8
Non-visible minority/non-racialized	24.0, 19.2 – 29.6	36.8, 31.9 – 42.0
People with disabilities	40.8*, 28.7 – 54.2	47.8, 34.1 – 61.9
People without disabilities	23.2, 18.4 – 28.9	36.0, 30.9 – 41.4
People identifying as LGBTQ2S+	Not collected	44.0*, 24.6 – 65.5
People not identifying as LGBTQ2S+	Not collected	37.6, 32.9 – 42.6

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

Data Tables

Page 16: Changes in Income since mid-March 2020 and Mental Health (Loneliness)

Over the past two weeks, on how many days did you feel lonely?	Not at all (%, 95% CI)	At least one day (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	30.9, 23.6 – 39.3	69.1, 60.7 – 76.4
Income stayed the same	41.1, 35.2 – 47.2	58.9, 52.8 – 64.8
Income increased	42.4, 29.9 – 55.9	57.6, 44.1 – 70.1

Page 16: Changes in Income since mid-March 2020 and Mental Health (Not Knowing Where to Turn To Talk About Your Mental Health)

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 (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	29.5, 21.9 – 38.4	65.4, 56.2 – 73.6	**
Income stayed the same	23.1, 18.0 – 29.0	72.2, 66.0 – 77.6	4.7, 2.6 – 8.2
Income increased	21.0*, 11.8 – 34.6	79.0, 65.4 – 88.2	0

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

** Estimates were suppressed where the sample size of respondents in either the numerator or denominator was very small and the coefficient of variation (CV) was high (CV>33.3%).

Data Tables

Page 17: Changes in Income since mid-March 2020 and Mental Health (Burnout)

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 worried (%, 95% CI)	Moderately to extremely worried (%, 95% CI)	Not applicable (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	32.9, 24.5 – 42.5	62.6, 53.0 – 71.4	**
Income stayed the same	48.6, 42.3 – 55.0	43.2, 36.8 – 49.8	8.2*, 5.7 – 11.6
Income increased	50.9, 37.7 – 64.0	49.1, 36.0 – 62.3	0

Page 17: Changes in Income since mid-March 2020 and Mental Health (Loss of Help and Support)

Over the past two weeks, how worried have you been that the people who help and support you won't continue to do so because of COVID-19?	Not worried (%, 95% CI)	Moderately to extremely worried (%, 95% CI)	Not applicable (%, 95% CI)
Income decreased	55.4, 46.1 – 64.4	32.3, 24.7 – 41.0	12.3*, 7.8 – 18.8
Income stayed the same	64.3, 58.2 – 69.9	21.5, 17.0 – 26.8	14.2, 10.7 – 18.6
Income increased	65.9, 52.2 – 77.3	26.8*, 16.7 – 40.2	**

* Given notable dispersion in the data, these analyses must be interpreted with caution

** Estimates were suppressed where the sample size of respondents in either the numerator or denominator was very small and the coefficient of variation (CV) was high (CV>33.3%).