

**Table I-1-b: Adult Equivalent Money Income Ratio of the 90th Over the 10th Percentile in Vital Signs CMAs, 1990, 1995 and 2000**

|              | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990-2000<br>% change |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| Saint John   | 5.6  | 6.4  | 6.1  | 8.9                   |
| Fredericton  | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.                  |
| Montreal     | 5.9  | 6.9  | 6.2  | 4.1                   |
| Ottawa-Hull  | 5.4  | 6.5  | 6.3  | 15.3                  |
| Sudbury      | 5.2  | 6.0  | 5.8  | 11.9                  |
| Toronto      | 5.2  | 6.6  | 6.1  | 17.2                  |
| Guelph       | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.                  |
| Kitchener    | 4.5  | 5.2  | 4.9  | 9.6                   |
| London       | 5.1  | 5.9  | 5.9  | 16.0                  |
| Oakville     | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.                  |
| Saskatoon    | 6.0  | 6.5  | 6.2  | 2.8                   |
| Calgary      | 5.6  | 6.1  | 5.5  | -1.6                  |
| Lethbridge   | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.                  |
| Medicine Hat | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.                  |
| Red Deer     | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.                  |
| Vancouver    | 5.4  | 6.7  | 6.4  | 18.4                  |
| Victoria     | 5.1  | 5.6  | 5.6  | 10.2                  |

Note: "Equivalent income" is calculated using the following method: For the adjusted family size, the first adult is counted as 1 person, each additional adult as 0.4 person, and each child aged 17 years or younger as 0.3 person (except in the case of a family with one adult and children; here, the first child is counted as 0.4 person). This accounts for the economies of scale present in increasing family size.

Source: Statistics Canada. Heisz, Andrew and Logan McLeod. *Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas Low-income in Census Metropolitan Areas, 1980-2000*, pages 20 and 22.

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/89-613-MIE/2004001/89-613-MIE2004001.pdf>