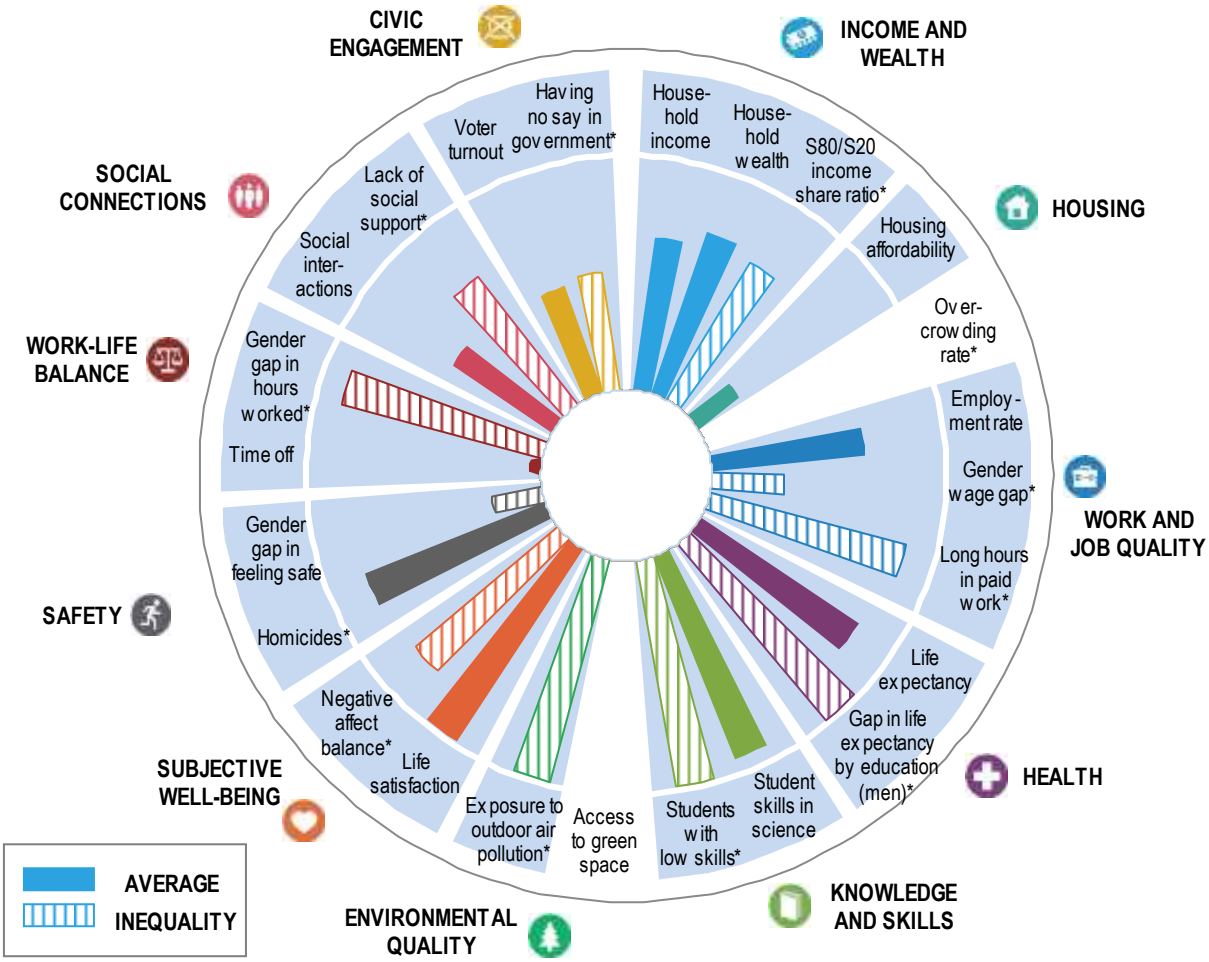
OECD Better Life Initiative

How's Life in Canada?

Canada's current well-being, 2018 or latest available year



Note: This chart shows Canada's relative strengths and weaknesses in well-being compared to other OECD countries. Longer bars always indicate better outcomes (i.e. higher wellbeing), whereas shorter bars always indicate worse outcomes (lower well-being) – including for negative indicators, marked with an *, which have been reverse-scored. Inequalities (gaps between top and bottom, differences between groups, people falling under a deprivation threshold) are shaded with stripes, and missing data in white.

Canada's resources for future well-being, 2018 or latest available year

Natural Capital	Economic Capital	Human Capital	Social Capital
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita (3) ↗	Produced fixed assets (2) ↗	Educational attainment of young adults (1) ↗	Trust in others … …
Material footprint (3) ↔	Financial net worth of government (2) ↗	Premature mortality (2) ↗	Trust in government (1) ↗
Red List Index of threatened species (2) ↘	Household debt (3) ↘	Labour underutilisation rate (2) ↗	Gender parity in politics (2) ↗

Note: (1)=top-performing OECD tier, (2)=middle-performing OECD tier, (3)=bottom-performing OECD tier. ↗ indicates consistent improvement; ↔ indicates no clear or consistent trend; ↘ indicates consistent deterioration, and "…" indicates insufficient time series to determine trends since 2010. For methodological details, see the Reader's Guide of *How's Life? 2020*.

HOW'S LIFE? 2020 © OECD 2020

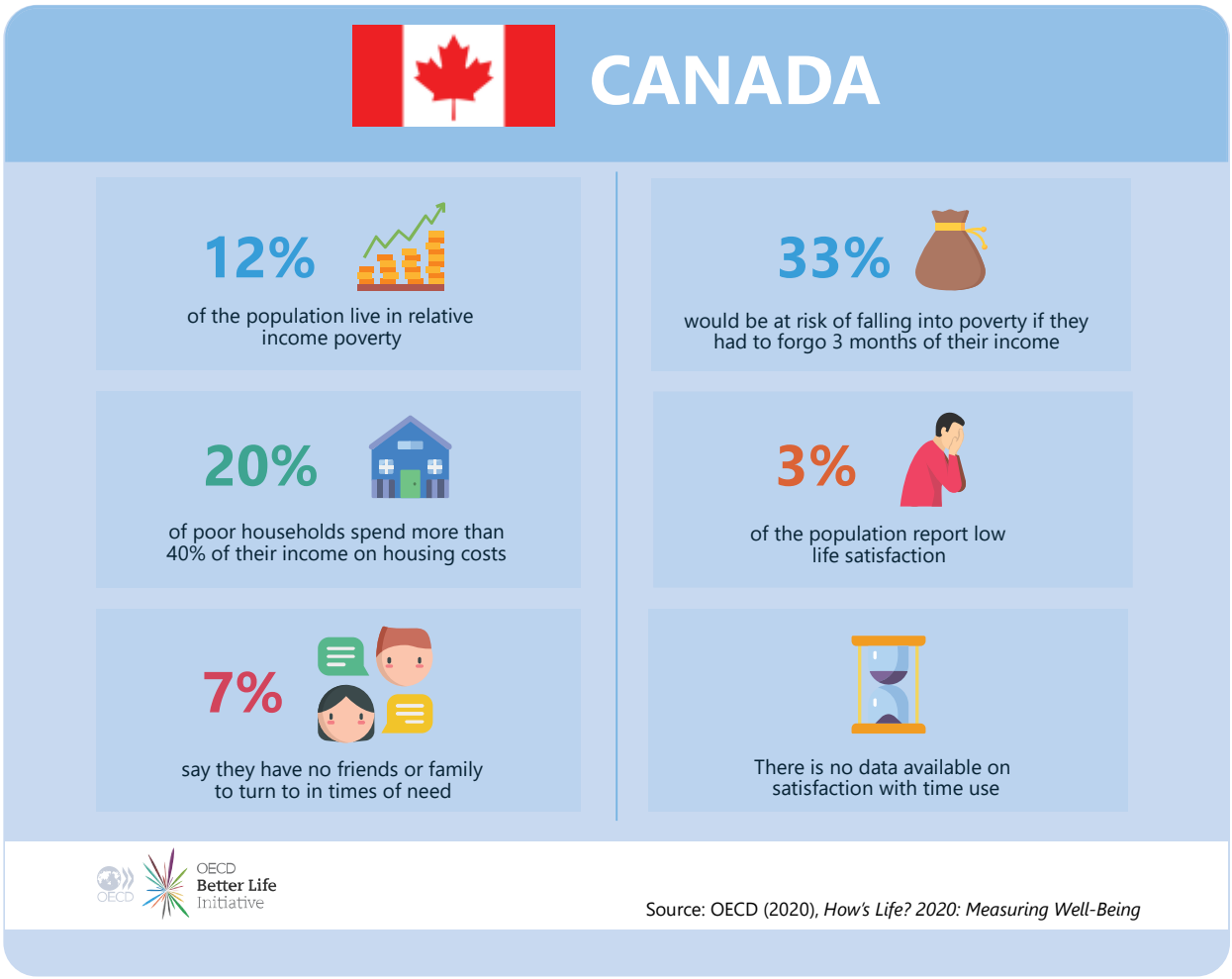
For more information

Access the complete publication, including information about the methods used to determine trends at: https://doi.org/10.1787/9870c393-en.

Find the data used in this country profile at: http://oecd.org/statistics/Better-Life-Initiative-2020-country-notes-data.xlsx.

Deprivations in Canada

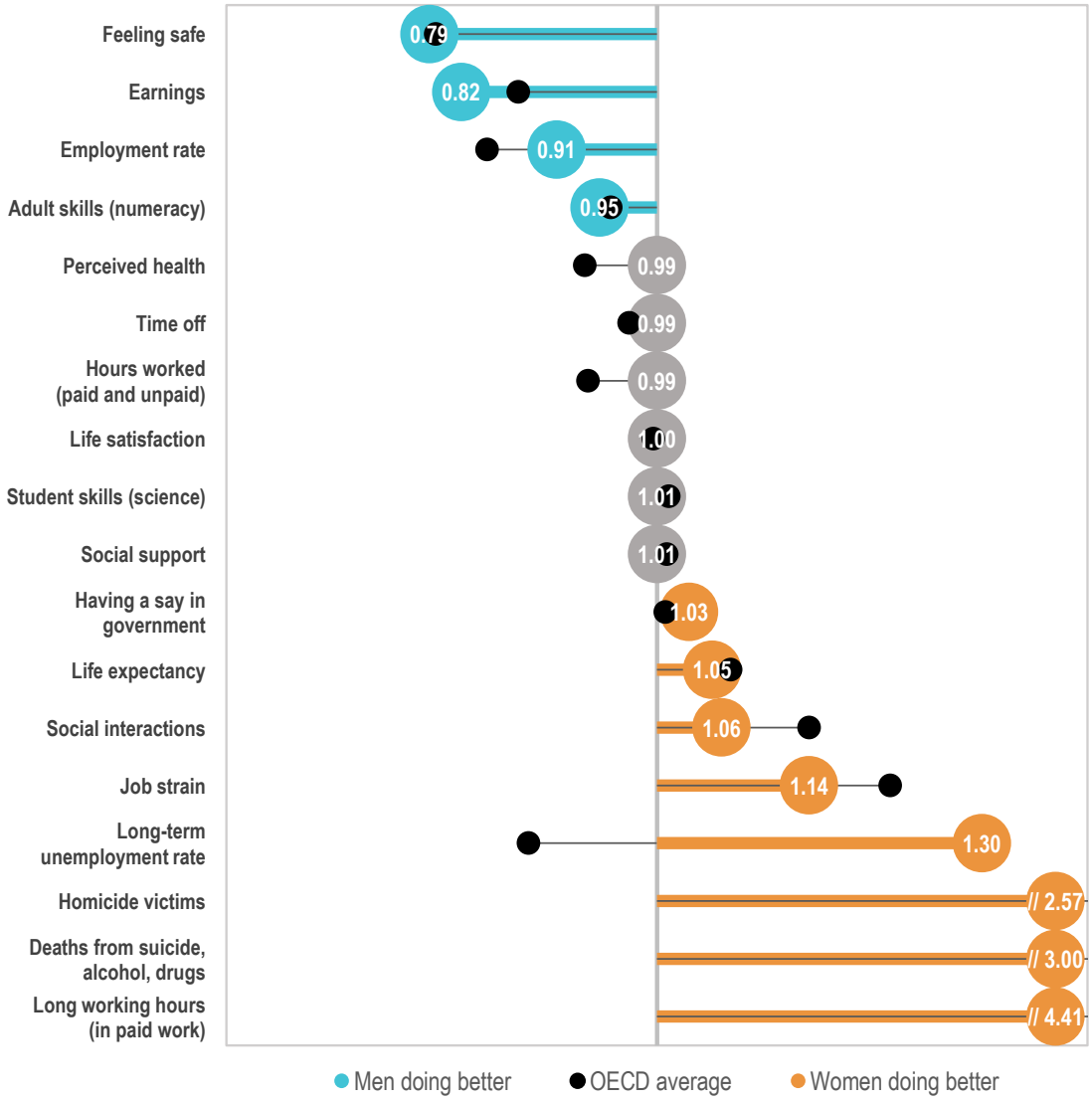
Deprivations in selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year



Note: Relative income poverty refers to the share of people with household disposable income below 50% of the national median; financial insecurity refers to the share of individuals who are not income poor, but whose liquid financial assets are insufficient to support them at the level of the national relative income poverty line for at least three months; housing cost overburden refers to the share of households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution spending more than 40% of their disposable income on housing costs; and low satisfaction with life and with time use refer to the share of the population rating their satisfaction as 4 or lower (on a 0-10 scale).

Inequalities between men and women in Canada

Gender ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

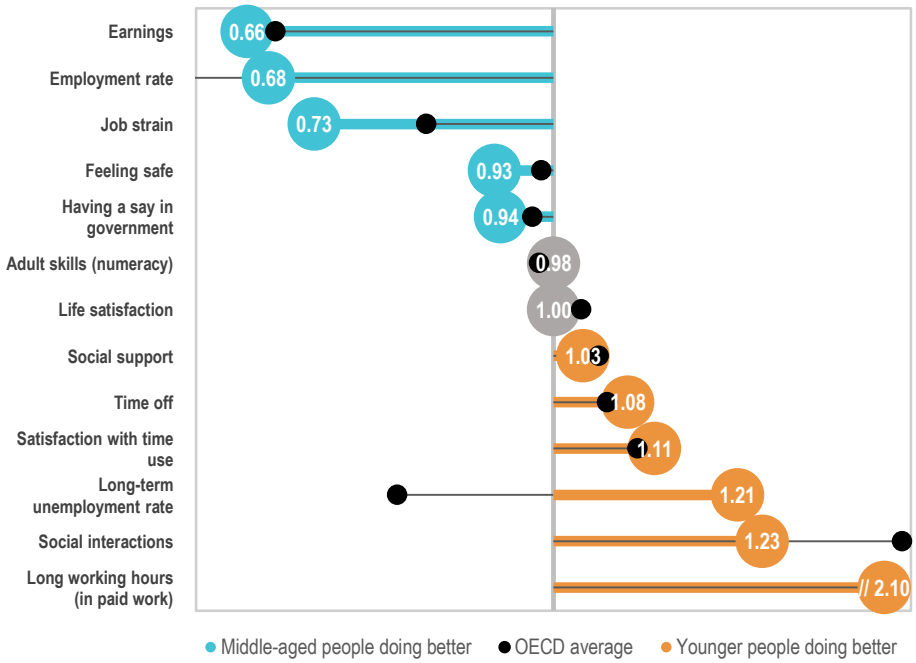


Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between men and women, defined as gender ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.

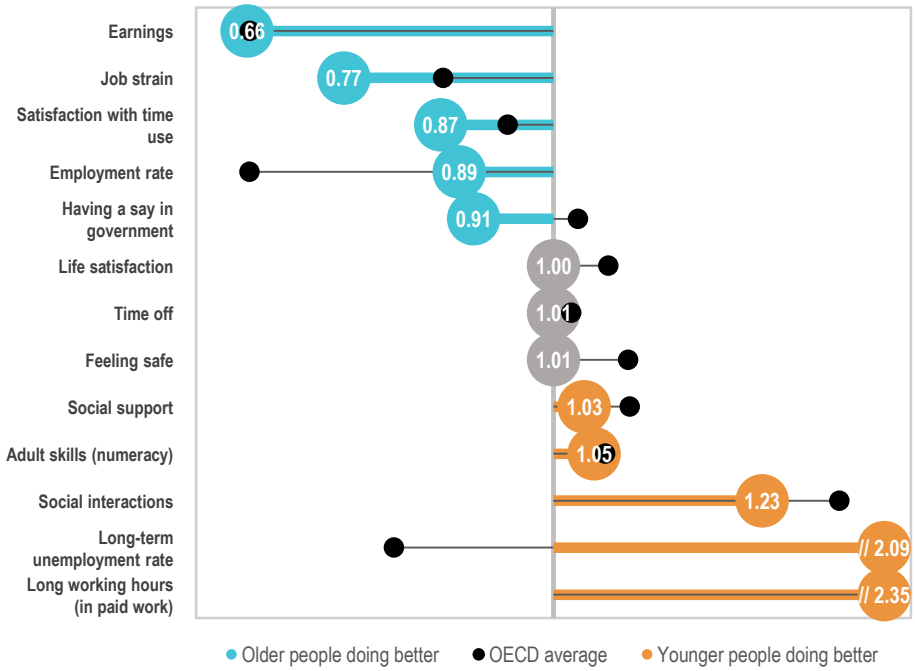
Inequalities between age groups in Canada

Age ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year

A. Younger and middle-aged people



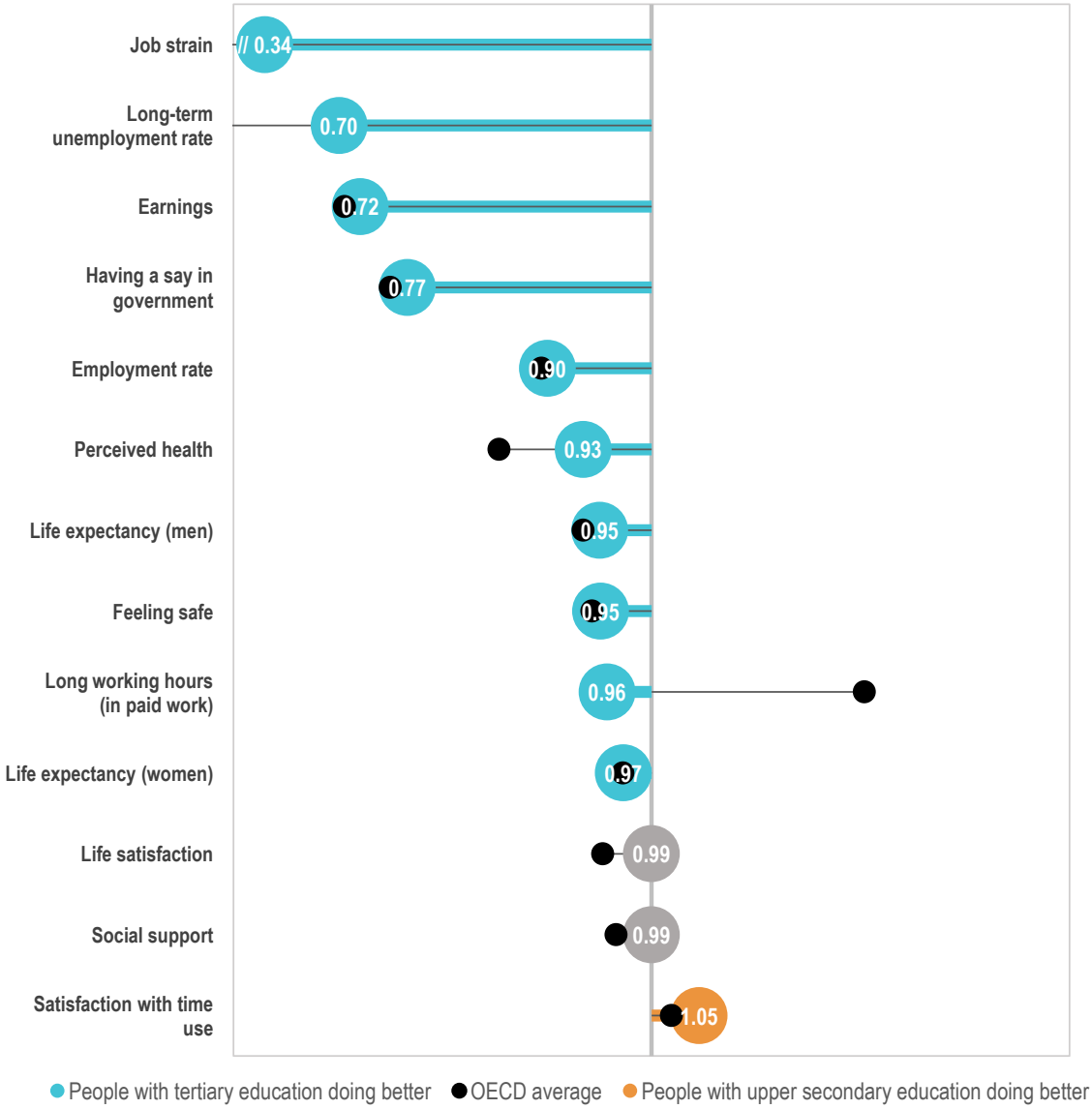
B. Younger and older people



Note: Age ranges differ according to each indicator and are only broadly comparable. They generally refer to 15-24/29 years for young people, 25/30 to 45/50 years for the middle-aged and 50 years and over for older people. See *How's Life? 2020* for further details. Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between age groups, defined as age ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.

Inequalities between people with different educational attainment in Canada

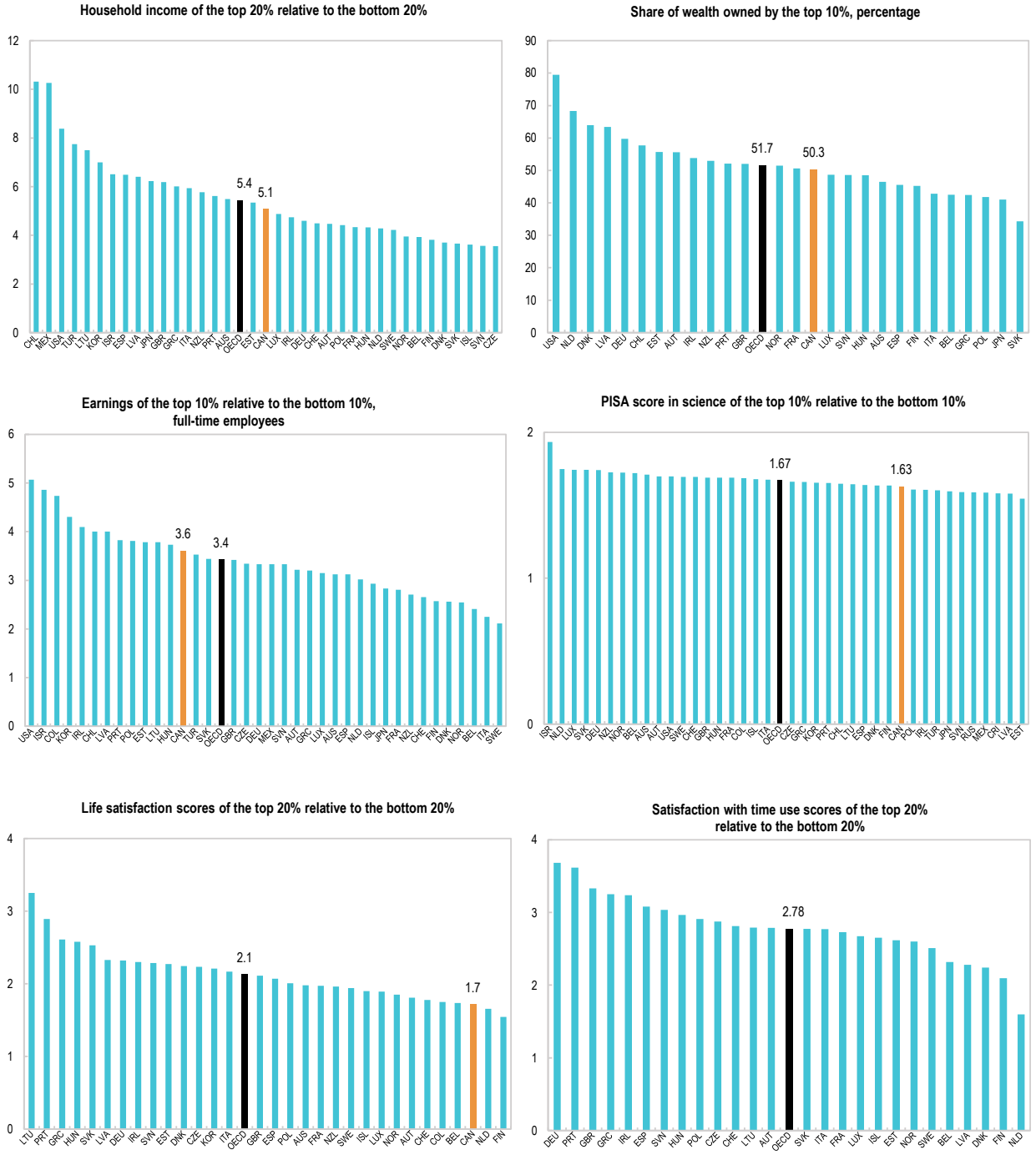
Education ratios (distance from parity) for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year



Note: Grey bubbles denote no clear difference between groups with different educational attainment, defined as education ratios within 0.03 points distance to parity.

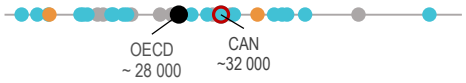
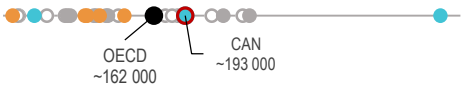
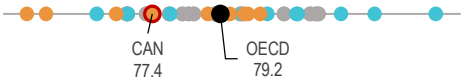
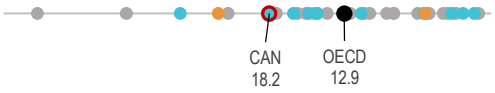
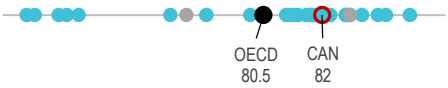
Inequalities between top and bottom performers in Canada

Vertical inequalities for selected indicators of current well-being, 2018 or latest available year



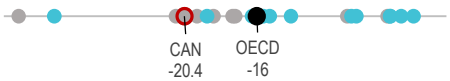
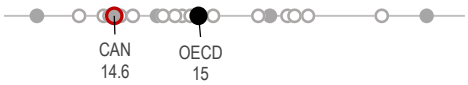
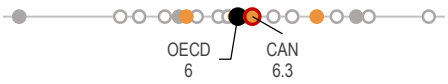
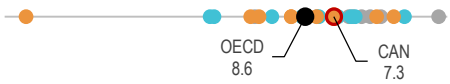
Note: For all figures, countries are ranked from left (most unequal) to right (least unequal).

Trends in current well-being since 2010 in Canada - I

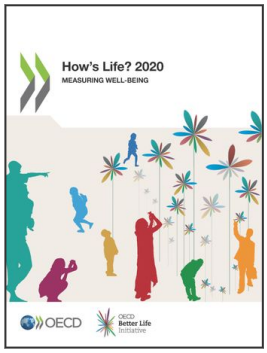
Income and Wealth	**Household income** (household net adjusted disposable income, USD at 2017 PPPs*, per capita)	Average	
	Household wealth (median net wealth, USD at 2016 PPPs)	Average	
	S80/S20 income share ratio (the household income for the top 20%, divided by the household income for the bottom 20%)	Inequality	
Housing	**Housing affordability** (share of disposable income remaining after housing costs)	Average	
	Overcrowding rate (share of households living in overcrowded conditions)	Inequality	No data available for Canada.
Work and Job Quality	**Employment rate** (employed people aged 25-64, as a share of the population of the same age)	Average	
	Gender wage gap (difference between male and female median wages expressed as a share of male wages)	Inequality	
	Long hours in paid work (share of employees usually working 50+ hours per week)	Inequality	
Health	**Life expectancy** (number of years a newborn can expect to live)	Average	

Note: The snapshot depicts data for 2018, or the latest available year, for each indicator. The colour of the circle indicates the direction of change, relative to 2010, or the closest available year: ● = consistent improvement, ● = consistent deterioration, ● = no clear trend, and white for insufficient time series to determine trends. The OECD average is marked in black. For methodological details, see the Reader's Guide of *How's Life? 2020*. * = Purchasing Power Parity.

Trends in current well-being since 2010 in Canada - II

Knowledge and Skills	**Student skills in science** (PISA mean scores)	Average	
Environmental Quality	**Exposure to outdoor air pollution** (share of population > WHO threshold)	Inequality	
Subjective Well-being	**Life satisfaction** (mean value on a 0-10 scale)	Average	
	Negative affect balance (share of population reporting more negative than positive feelings and states yesterday)	Inequality	
Safety	**Homicides** (per 100 000 population)	Average	
	Gender gap in feeling safe (percentage difference that women feel less safe than men when walking alone at night)	Inequality	
Work-life Balance	**Time off** (time allocated to leisure and personal care, hours per day)	Average	
Social Connections	**Social interactions** (hours per week)	Average	
	Lack of social support (share of people who report having no friends or relatives whom they can count on in times of trouble)	Inequality	
Civic Engagement	**Voter turnout** (share of registered voters who cast votes)	Average	

Note: See note on page 7.



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