



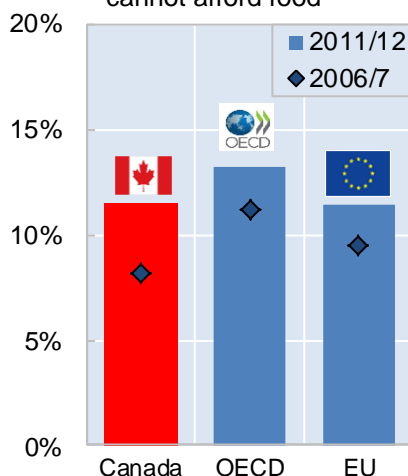
Three out of four Canadians report that they have confidence in financial institutions, compared with one out of two in OECD as an average. Canada is among the few countries where confidence in financial institutions was not greatly affected by the economic crisis.

The unemployment rate in Canada increased from 6.1% to 7.2% during the crisis. This is less than the OECD average, which increased from 5.9% to 9.1%.

The share of people who cannot afford to buy enough food has increased

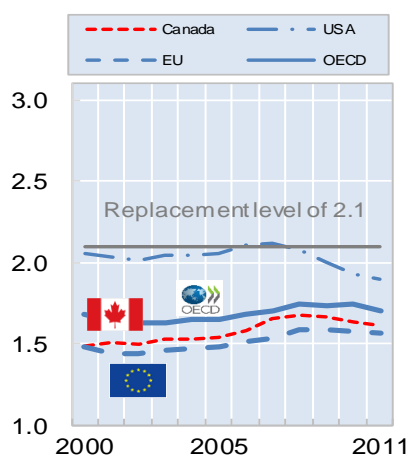
- The annual disposable household income in Canada is well above the OECD average. Inequality in the distribution of income is also larger than the OECD average.
- The relative poverty rate in Canada is slightly above the OECD average: 11.9% and 11.3% respectively. During the crisis period from 2007 to 2010, the poverty rates for the youth (18-25) and elderly (above 65) increased in Canada, while poverty among children (0-17) declined.
- The share of people reporting that they cannot afford to buy enough food increased from 8.2% to 11.2% during the crisis.
- Public social spending in Canada, at 18.3% of GDP, is below the OECD average of 21.9%. The impact of taxation and private social spending is, however, bigger in Canada. Taking this into account, net total social spending in Canada is in line with the OECD average.

Percentage of people feeling they cannot afford food



[Figure 1.7.xls]

Total fertility rate from 2000 to 2011



[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls]

The share of foreign born in Canada is among the highest

- With one in five foreign born, Canada has the sixth highest foreign-born population in the OECD, nearly double the OECD average of 12.6%.
- In Canada about 94% of people think that their country is a good place for immigrants to live which is the highest level in the OECD where the average stands at around 73%.

Health expenditures are high in Canada

- Canada records the third highest level in OECD of adults reporting to be in good health at 88% whereas the OECD average stands at around 69%.
- Health expenditure in Canada, at USD 4 522 per capita, is substantially higher than the OECD average of USD 3 322.
- At 81 years, life expectancy in Canada is slightly higher than the OECD average of 80.1 years.

Confidence in institutions is above the OECD average

- Confidence in financial institutions in Canada at a rate of 75% of the population has remained stable since the onset of the crisis, and is among the highest within the OECD.

Scoreboard: selected social indicators
(Click on indicators for full data and information)

	Pre-crisis			Latest year		
	Canada	EU	OECD	Canada	EU	OECD
Annual disposable household income						
in national currency, latest year prices						
Average	39 500	..	..	41 400	..	..
Bottom 10%	11 200	..	..	11 500	..	..
in USD, latest year PPPs and prices						
Average	30 500	22 900	23 100	31 900	22 900	23 100
Bottom 10%	8 700	7 900	7 300	8 900	7 700	7 100
Total Fertility rate	1.68	1.63	1.75	1.61	1.59	1.70
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	6.6	5.9	7.2	11.1	9.1
Youth neither in employment, education nor training, NEET rate (%)	9.6	10.7	11.5	9.6	12.7	12.6
Income inequality:						
Gini coefficient	0.319	0.288	0.313	0.320	0.291	0.313
Gap between richest and poorest 10%	8.7	6.9	9.2	8.9	7.4	9.5
Relative poverty (%)	11.3	9.2	11.2	11.9	9.4	11.3
Share of people reporting not enough money to buy food (%)	8.2	9.5	11.2	11.5	11.5	13.2
Public social spending (% GDP)	17.4	22.5	19.6	18.3	25.1	21.9
Suicide rates, per 100 000 population	10.6	12.5	12.5	11.1	12.2	12.4
Health expenditure per capita (latest year USD PPPs)	4 100	3 100	3 100	4 500	3 200	3 300
Confidence in national government (%)	65	50	49	53	41	43
Confidence in financial institutions (%)	76	65	63	75	43	46

Unweighted average of the 21 EU and 34 OECD countries.

[from OECD Employment database](#)

[from OECD Income Distribution Database](#)

[from OECD Social Expenditure Database \(SOCX\)](#)

[from OECD Health Data](#)

See also:

- How does your country compare: [data visualization](#)
- Executive summary: in your [language](#)

