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The Impact of Redistribution on Income Inequality in Canada and the Provinces, 1981-2010

CSLS Research Report 2012-08

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Executive Summary

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of trends in income inequality, defined as the Gini coefficient, in Canada and the provinces over the 1981-2010 period and to investigate the impact of redistributive policies – namely, taxes and transfers – on these trends. Income inequality is measured in terms of market income, total income, and after-tax income, with the latter considered the most important from a well-being perspective. The main findings in this research note are outlined below:

- Canada's after-tax income Gini coefficient, which measures inequality after taxes and transfers, was 0.395 in 2010, 0.123 points or 23.7 per cent lower than the market income Gini coefficient (i.e. inequality before taxes and transfers) of 0.518. Of the total 23.7 per cent reduction in the Gini coefficient, 70.7 per cent was due to transfers and 29.3 per cent was due to taxes. It is evident that Canada's redistribution policies considerably reduce market income inequality.

- Between 1981 and 2010, the market Gini coefficient increased by 0.084 points, or 19.4 per cent. This growing market income inequality was partially offset by a larger dampening effect of both transfers and taxes on inequality (by 0.027 points and 0.010 points respectively), resulting in the after-tax Gini coefficient increasing 0.047 points or 13.5 per cent. In other words, 44 per cent of the increased market income inequality between 1980 and 2010 was offset by changes in the transfer and tax system.

- The lion's share of the increase in after-tax inequality over the 1981-2010 period (87 per cent) took place between 1989 and 2000. Since 2000, the after-tax Gini coefficient has only increased 0.003 points (0.8 per cent). Thus counter to popular perceptions, after-tax income inequality, while at an historically high level, has remained basically unchanged in the 2000s.

- The efforts by government to offset rising inequality peaked in Canada in 1994 when 0.146 or 28.7 per cent of market Gini coefficient was offset by spending and taxes. By 2010 this redistributive effect had declined to 0.123 points or 23.7 per cent. If the 1994 level of income redistribution had obtained in 2010, the after-tax Gini coefficient would have been 0.023 points lower at 0.372. This would have eliminated one half of the 0.047 point rise in the after-tax Gini coeffcient between 1981 and 2010.

- The degree of income inequality varies greatly across Canada.. For example, in 2010 market income inequality in the most unequal province British Columbia was 22.1 per cent higher than in the least unequal province, Prince Edward Island.

- In 2010, the inequality-offsetting effect of taxes and transfers was largest in Newfoundland and Labrador, followed by Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. British Columbia and Alberta did the least to counter income inequality.

- Growth in the after-tax Gini coefficient between 1981 and 2010 in Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta – the only provinces with substantial increases in income inequality – was driven by an increase in the market income Gini coefficient. Income inequality barely grew in Manitoba and Saskatchewan over this period, and it was unchanged in Prince Edward Island.

- Among the 35 OECD countries for which data are available, Canada ranked 24th in terms of after-tax income equality in the late 2000s. Canada also had the 25th lowest income inequality offsets among 30 OECD countries; the effect of taxes and transfers on income inequality in Canada was 0.030 points or 20.4 per cent below the OECD average.

- If Canada's redistributive effort were to be raised to the OECD average, nearly two thirds of the increase in after-tax inequality that has takenplace in Canada since 1981 would be eliminated. Equally, if the level of redistributive effort that was in place in Canada in 1994, the year where redistribution was greatest, had still been in place in 2010, one half of the rise in after-tax inequality between 1981 and 2010 would be reduced. Canada thus has much room to increase its redistributive effort. What is needed is political will.

The Impact of Redistribution on Income Inequality in Canada and the Provinces, 1981-2010[1]

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of trends in income inequality, defined as the Gini coefficient, in Canada and the provinces over the 1981-2010 period and to investigate the impact of redistributive policies – namely, taxes and transfers – on these trends.[2] Income inequality is measured in terms of market income, total income, and after-tax income, with the latter considered the most important from a well-being perspective.

The report consists of five sections. The first section provides a brief discussion of why equality matters and defines the key variables. The second section looks at income distribution and redistribution at the level of Canada. The third section examines income distribution and redistribution at the provincial level. The fourth section provides an international perspective on Canada's level of income inequality and redistribution. The final section concludes.

I. Background

A. Why Equality Matters

There is striking evidence that income disparities lead to negative consequences, as shown by Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett in their influential book *The Spirit Level: Why Equal Societies Almost Always do Better* (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2009). These consequences range across various social and health issue areas, including: life expectancy, math and literacy scores, infant mortality, violence, imprisonment, teenage pregnancy, trust, obesity, mental illness, drug abuse, and social mobility.[3] Basic economic theory argues that there is a trade-off between equity and efficiency – that is, between equality and economic growth –; however, empirical research is still inconclusive on this topic.[4]

Income inequality is being increasing integrated into measures of economic well-being, with higher inequality reducing social welfare. For example, a recent paper by Dale Jorgenson and Daniel Slesnick (2012) found that falling equity since 1973 in the United States, that is increased consumption inequality, reduced the rate of advance of the standard of living relative to that warranted by efficiency gains.[5]

The sheer volume of evidence that income inequality leads to various negative social and health outcomes is a good reason to take income inequality more seriously. Paying more

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[1] This report, which builds on Sharpe (2011), was written by Andrew Sharpe, Executive Director of the Centre for the Study of Living Standards and Evan Capeluck, a coop student at the CSLS during the summer of 2012. The authors would like to thank David Lewis and Alan Nymark for useful comments and Whitney Hamilton for editorial assistance. Email: andrew.sharpe@csls.ca

[2] For an overall of inequality developments in Canada, see Fortin *et al*. (2012).

[3] The Equality Trust: http://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/why/evidence

[4] The Conference Board of Canada: http://www.conferenceboard.ca/hcp/details/society/income-inequality.aspx

[5] The negative effect of rising inequality on social welfare was particularly large in the 1995-2000 period when equity fell at a 0.71 per cent average annual rate reducing efficiency gains from 2.64 per cent per year to 1.94 per cent or by over a quarter.

attention to trends in income inequality as well as to the role of public policy in mitigating it is essential for preventing some of the harmful effects mentioned earlier.

B. Data Sources and Definitions

This report uses Statistics Canada's Gini coefficient data for Canada and the provinces for the 1981-2010 period that are publicly available on CANSIM. The variables used are the Gini coefficients for market, total and after-tax income for all family units. The following Statistics Canada definitions are relevant to the variables used in this paper:

- *Market income*: "Market income is the sum of earnings (from employment and net self-employment), net investment income, private retirement income, and the items under other income. It is also called income before taxes and transfers."[6]

- *Total income*: "Total income refers to income from all sources including government transfers and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes. It may also be called income before tax (but after transfers)."[7]

- *After-tax income*: "After-tax income is total income less income tax. It may also be called income after tax."[8]

- *Gini coefficient:* "The Gini coefficient is a number between zero and one that measures the relative degree of inequality in the distribution of income. The coefficient would register zero (minimum inequality) for a population in which each family (or unattached individual) received exactly the same income and it would register a coefficient of one (maximum inequality) if one family (or unattached individual) received all the income and the rest received none."[9]

To see how inequality and income redistribution in Canada compares with other countries the reports draws on data from the OECD. It should be noted that the level of the Gini coefficient for Canada differs between estimates compiled by Statistics Canada and the OECD because the OECD harmonizes member country methodologies in order to achieve comparability "as national practices differ widely in terms of concepts, measures, and statistical sources."[10]

Since market, total and after-tax income Gini coefficients are available for Canada we were able to calculate the impact of taxes and transfers both separately and together on income inequality in Canada. Subtracting the market income Gini coefficientfrom the total income Gini coefficient provides the impact of transfers on income inequality, and subtracting the total income Gini coefficient by the after-tax income Gini coefficient shows how taxes offset income inequality. For example, if market income Gini coefficient were 0.50 and the after-tax income

[6] Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705: Footnote #5
[7] Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705: Footnote #5
[8] Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705: Footnote #5
[9] Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705: Footnote #2
[10] OECD: http://stats.oecd.org/OECDStat_Metadata/ShowMetadata.ashx?Dataset=INEQUALITY&Lang=en

Gini coefficient were 0.40 the impact of government transfers and taxes would be 0.10 percentage points or 20 per cent.

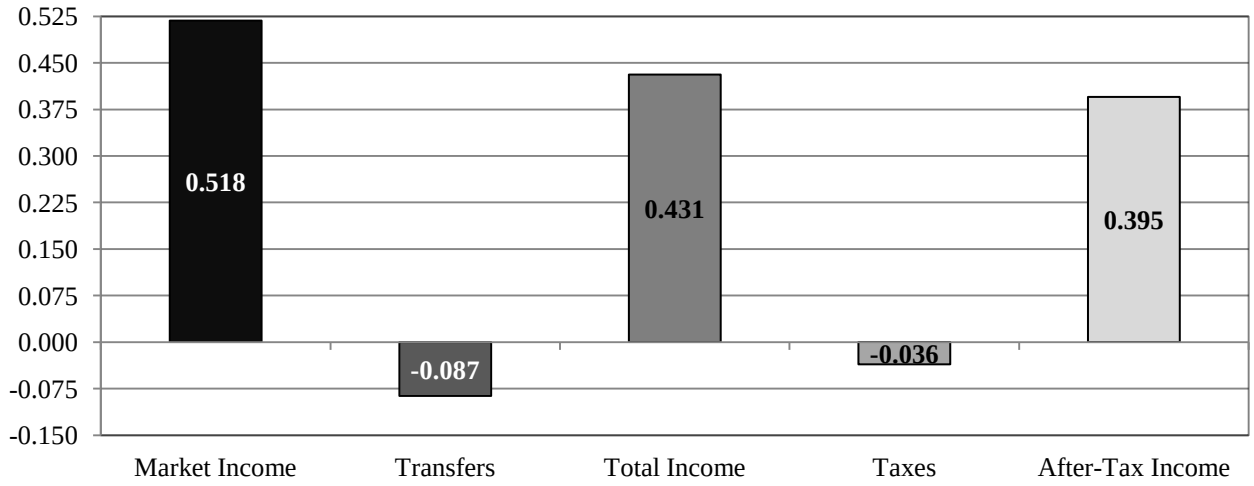
Unlike Statistics Canada, the OECD publishes Gini coefficients based on equivalized household market income (before taxes and transfers) and household disposable income (after taxes and transfers). As a result, we can only compare the combined impact of taxes and transfers on income inequality among the OECD countries, not their distinct impacts.

It is important to note that discussions of inequality can focus on the overall income distribution, as this report does, or on particular parts of the distribution, such as the top decile or top 1 per cent, or the middle income groups, or persons at the bottom of the income distribution. The trends may not be the same. For example, the share of the top 1 per cent in total income has been rising in recent years (Veall, 2012).

II. Income Inequality and Redistribution in Canada

Canada's after-tax income Gini coefficient, which measures inequality after taxes and transfers, was 0.395 in 2010, 0.123 points or 23.7 per cent lower than the market income Gini coefficient (i.e. inequality before taxes and transfers) of 0.518 (Chart 1). Of the total 23.7 per cent reduction in the Gini coefficient due to income redistribution, 70.7 per cent was due to transfers and 29.3 per cent was due to taxes. It is evident that Canada's redistribution policies had a large effect on income inequality in Canada in 2010.

Chart 1: Market and After-Tax Income Gini Coefficients and the Impact of Redistribution Policies, Canada, 2010

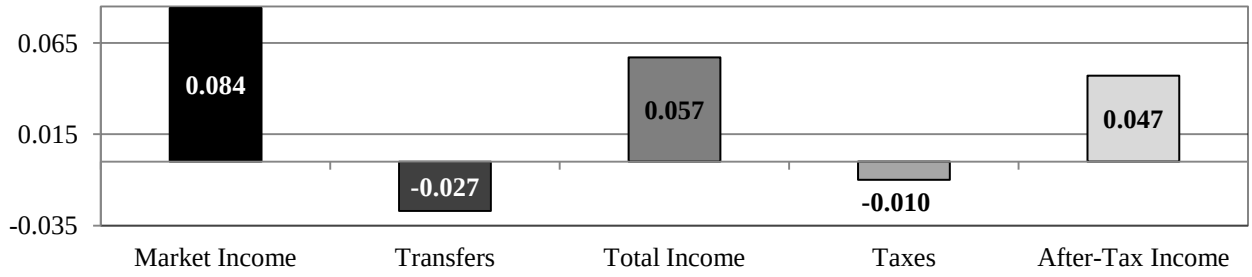


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705.

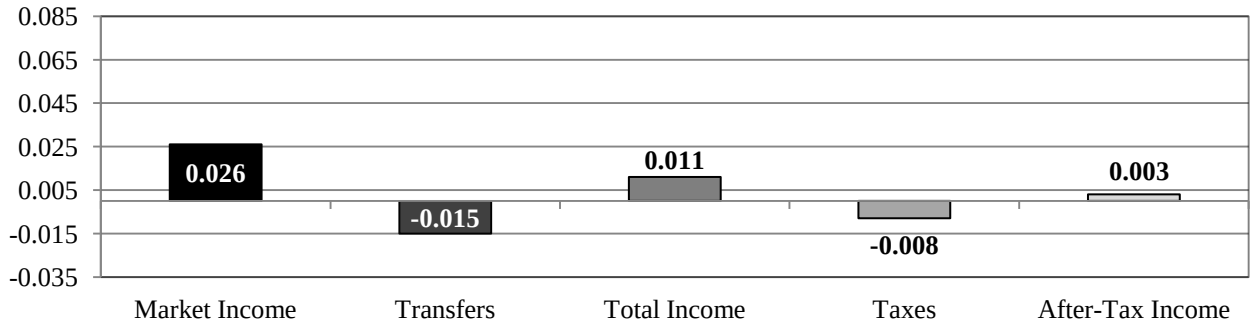
Between 1981 and 2010, the after-tax Gini coefficient increased by 0.047 points, or 13.5 per cent (Chart 2). This increase was fueled by a 0.084 point or 19.4 per cent increase in the market income Gini coefficient; however, this growing market income inequality was partially offset by a dampening effect of both transfers and taxes on inequality (by 0.027 points and 0.010 points respectively). In other words, 0.037 points or 44 per cent of the increased market income inequality between 1980 and 2010 was offset by changes in the transfer and tax system.

Chart 2: Change in the Market and After-Tax Income Gini Coefficients and the Impact of Redistribution Policies, Canada, 1981 to 2010

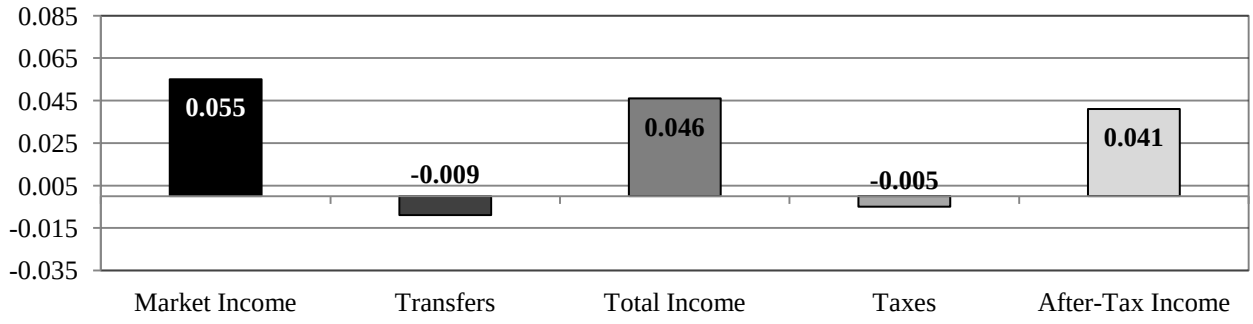
Panel A: 1981-2010



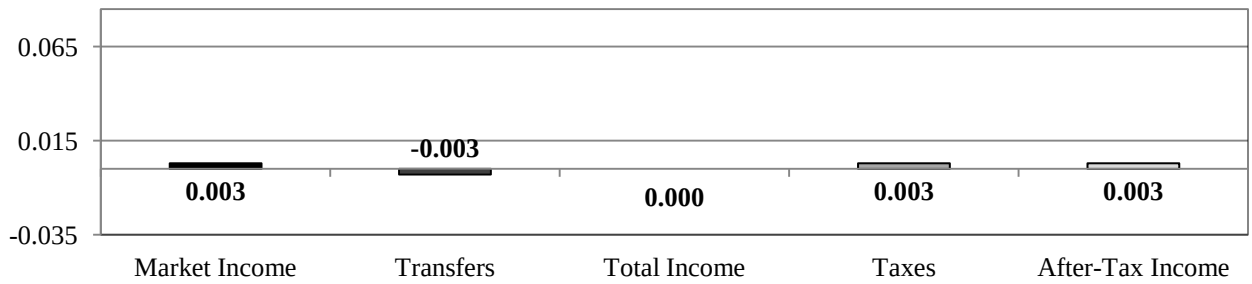
Panel B: 1981 to 1989



Panel C: 1989 to 2000



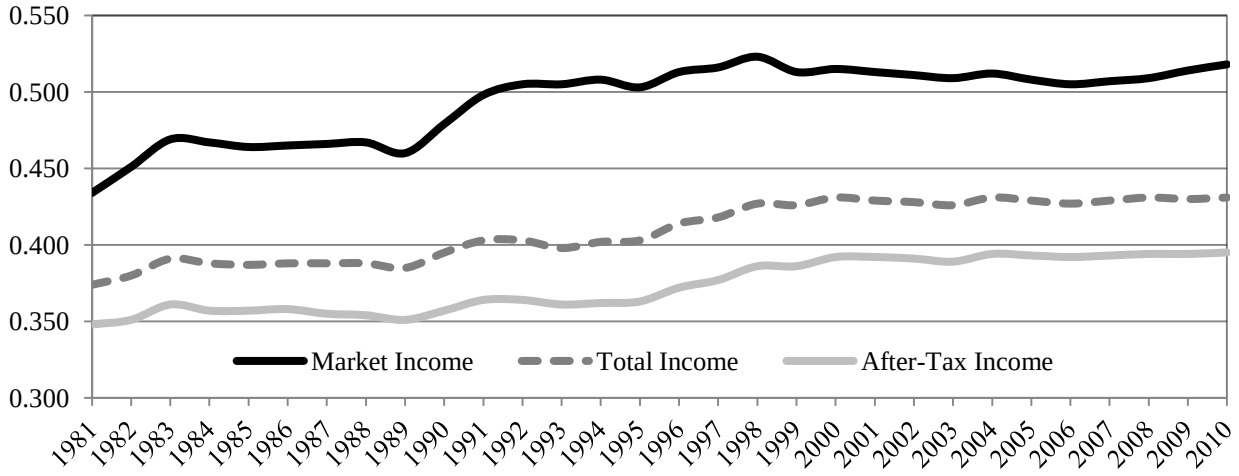
Panel D: 2000 to 2010



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705.

The increase in income inequality has not taken place evenly over the last three decades (Chart 3). Most of the increase (87.2 per cent) in the after-tax Gini coefficient between 1981 and 2010 occurred from 1989 to 2000 (Chart 3); this was largely caused by a massive increase in the market income Gini coefficient (0.055 points) during this period. The 1981-1989 and 2000-2010 periods, on the other hand, were each only responsible for 0.003 points or 6.4 per cent of the increase in the overall after-tax Gini coefficient between 1981 and 2010.

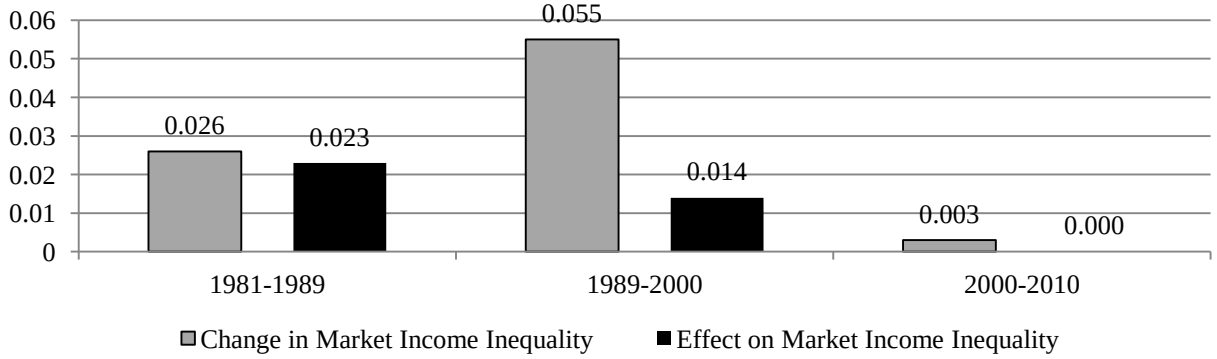
Chart 3: Comparing the Market, Total and After-Tax Income Gini Coefficients, Canada, 1981 to 2010



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705.

Chart 4 shows the impact on income redistribution in offsetting the rise of market income inequality in the three sub-periods from 1981 to 2010. A very distinct pattern emerges. In the 1981-1989 period income redistribution offset 0.023 points of the rise in market inequality, in the 1989-2000 period 0.014 points, and in the 2000-2010 period 0.000 points or nothing. In other words, the role of the state in income redistribution has fallen considerably over time. Indeed, since 2000 the tax system has actually contributed 0.003 points to the admittedly very small growth in after-tax income inequality (0.003 points), with this effect offset by the increased transfers (0.003 points) to give no overall net effect of income redistribution policies on rising market inequality.

Chart 4: : Increase in Market Inequality and the Declining Impact of Income Redistribution in Canada (percentage points)



Source: Appendix Table 12

Chart 5 and Appendix Table 12 show the impact of all redistribution policies (i.e. taxes and transfers), and the separate impact of transfers and taxes on market income inequality for all years from 1981 to 2010. A number of interesting observations can be made.

- On average over the 1981 to 2010 period, taxes and transfers offset the market income Gini coefficient by 24.4 per cent in Canada. Transfers were responsible for reducing the Gini coefficient by 17.1 per cent or 70.0 per cent of the total effect, while taxes are responsible for reducing it by 7.2 per cent or 30.0 per cent of the total effect.

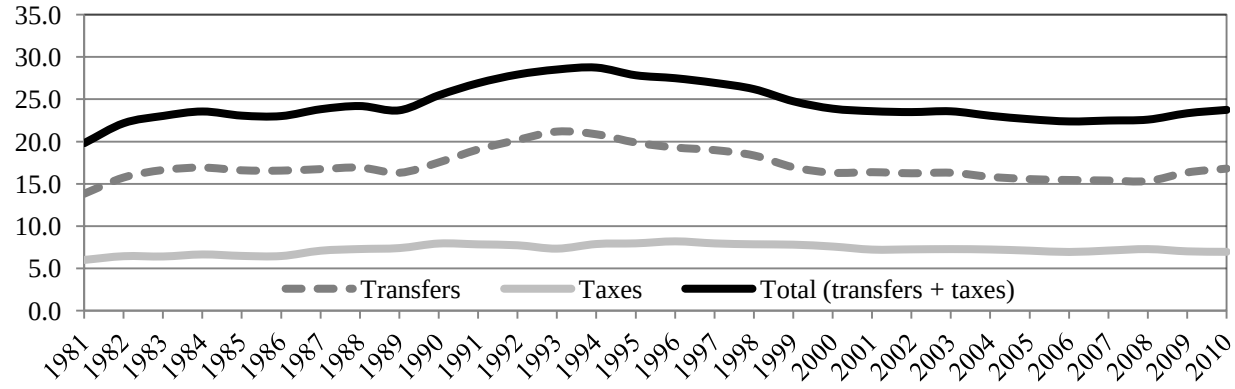
- The relative importance of income redistribution policies in offsetting market inequality in Canada has varied considerably over time. In 1981 these policies lowered market inequality by 19.8 per cent. This impact rose to a peak of 28.7 per cent in 1994, then fell to 22.4 per cent in 2006 before rising to 23.7 per cent in 2010.

- The variation of the redistributive effort of the state over time is largely in terms of transfers, not taxes. The impact of transfers on market inequality has ranged from a low of 13.8 per cent in 1981 to a high of 21.2 per cent in 1994, a difference of 7.4 points compared to a range of only 2.2 points for taxes (a low of 6.0 per cent in 1981 and a high of 8.2 per cent in 1996).

- The economic crisis has seen a small increase in the redistributive effort of the state, with the impact of total transfers and taxing on reducing market inequality increasing from 22.6 per cent in 2008 to 23.7 per cent in 2010. All this increase was due to increased transfers.

- The decreasing impact of transfers on inequality from the second half of the 1990s is be associated with spending cuts by the federal government and the provincial governments during this period.[11]

Chart 5: Per Cent Offset of Taxes and Transfers on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Canada, 1981 to 2010



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705.

[11] The magnitude of the cuts from the year of greatest impact of transfers and taxes on inequality in the early 1990s to 2000 was greatest in Atlantic Canada, likely due to EI cuts, and least in Western Canada.

It is interesting to calculate what the after-tax income Gini coefficient in 2010, and its growth over the 1981-2010 period, would have been under two alternative scenarios and to compare these results to the actual developments. The first scenario is that Canada's redistributive effort in 2010 was equal to the OECD average. The second scenario in that that the redistributive effort in Canada was the same as at its peak in the mid-1990s.

In the late 2000s the average impact of redistributive policies in OECD countries was 0.147 Gini coefficient points (Chart 12), compared to 0.117 points in Canada in 2010. Thus the redistributive effort was 0.030 points lower in Canada. If this additional effort obtained in 2010, the after-tax Gini coefficient in Canada would have been 0.365 instead of the actual 0.395. Between 1981 and 2010 the growth in after-tax income Gini coefficient would have been 0.017 points instead of the actual 0.047 points. This means that the overall increase in the after-tax income inequality would have been reduced by 64 per cent.

The year 1994 was the peak year for the magnitude of the redistributive effort in Canada over the 1981-2010 period. In that year the difference between market income Gini coefficient and the after tax income Gini coefficient was 0.146 points. By 2010 this difference had fallen 0.023 points to 0.123. If the level of redistribution in 2010 were brought back to the 004 level, the after-tax Gini coefficient in Canada would have been 0.372 instead of the actual 0.395. Between 1981 and 2010 the growth in after-tax income Gini coefficient would have been 0.024 points instead of the actual 0.047 points. This means that the overall increase in the after-tax income inequality would have been reduced by 51 per cent

III. Income Inequality and Redistribution in the Provinces

A. Income Inequality in 2010

Chart 6 presents estimates of the three measures of the Gini coefficient (market income total income and after-tax income) for the provinces for 2010. One sees that the level of income inequality varied considerably across the country for all three measures. However, the gap expressed in Gini coefficient points (although not in per cent terms) between the most unequal and least equal provinces was virtually the same for all three income measures.[12]

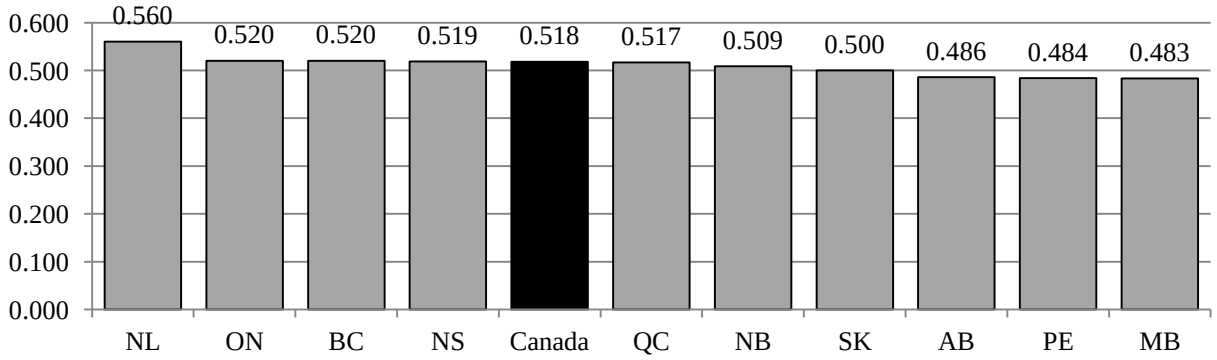
The province with the greatest degree of market income inequality in 2010 was Newfoundland and Labrador, with a Gini coefficient of 0.560. Second highest were Ontario and British Columbia, both with a market income Gini coefficient of 0.520, well below that of Newfoundland and Labrador. The province with the least degree of market income inequality

[12] The differential or range in Gini coefficient points between the most unequal and the least unequal provinces for market income was 0.077, for total income 0.074, and for after-tax income 0.075. It is interesting to note if Newfoundland and Labrador, the outlier in terms of market inequality, are excluded, there is actually less of a differential between the most unequal and least unequal province in terms of market inequality (0.037 points between second place Ontario and last place Manitoba) than there is in terms of the other two income measures. This is somewhat surprising as one might expect that income redistribution would reduce inequality levels between provinces as well as within a province. This paradox may be resolved by dropping the very small, and possibly atypical, province of Prince Edward Island, the outlier at the low end in terms of total income and after-tax income Gini coefficients. The range between the most unequal and least unequal provinces for total income then drops to 0.047 and for after-tax income to 0.049.

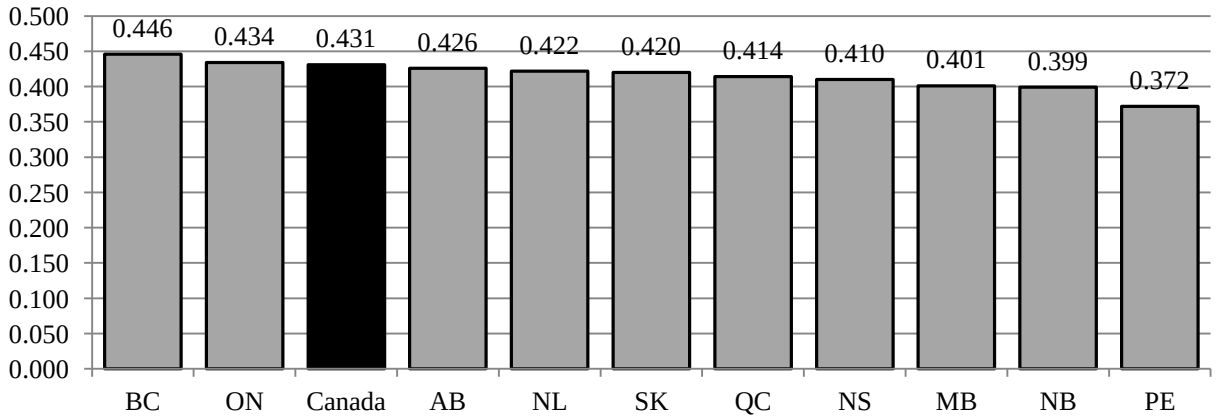
was Manitoba with a Gini coefficient of 0.483, closely followed by Prince Edward Island (0.484) and Alberta (0.486). Market income inequality was 15.9 per cent higher in Newfoundland and Labrador than in Manitoba.

Chart 6: Gini Coefficient by Income Definition, Provinces, 2010

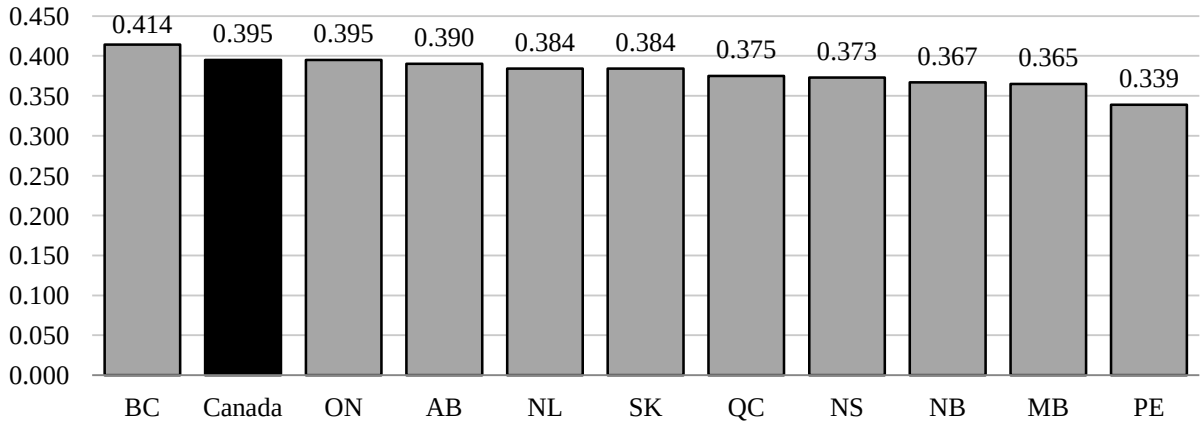
Panel A: Gini Coefficient for Market Income



Panel B: Gini Coefficient for Total Income



Panel C: Gini Coefficient for After-Tax Income



Source: Appendix Tables 1-11

Despite Newfoundland and Labrador having the highest level of market income inequality of all the provinces, this province was not the most unequal in terms of total income and after-tax income. It was British Columbia that was the most unequal for both these income measures, followed by Ontario.

In 2010, British Columbia had a Gini coefficient for total income of 0.446, slightly above that of second place Ontario (0.434). Prince Edward Island had the lowest level of total income inequality, with a Gini coefficient of 0.372, considerably below New Brunswick, the province with the second lowest total income inequality (0.399). Total income inequality was 19.9 per cent higher in British Columbia than in Prince Edward Island, in part because of the lower base for the Gini coefficient for the per cent calculation.

The after-tax income Gini coefficient for British Columbia in 2010 was 0.414, as noted the highest of any province, followed by Ontario (0.395). Again it was Prince Edward Island that had the lowest after-tax income Gini coefficient at 0.339, with Manitoba second lowest, at 0.365. After-tax income inequality was 22.1 per cent higher in British Columbia than in Prince Edward Island, again in part because of the even lower base for the Gini coefficient for the per cent calculation than was the case for total income.

Chart 7 presents estimates of the impact of income redistribution measures, expressed in Gini coefficient points) on the market income Gini coefficient by province for 2010 (see Appendix Chart 1 for the per cent impact). The first panel provides the total effect, the second panel the effect of transfers, and the third panel the effect of taxes. One should note that these redistribution efforts reflects not just the policies of the provincial governments, but also federal polices which can have differential effects by province.

The data show a wide range in the degree of income redistribution on market income inequality across the provinces, from a high of 0.176 points in Newfoundland and Labrador to a low of 0.96 points in Alberta. An interesting regional pattern emerges. The income redistribution effort is greatest in the five most eastern provinces (Quebec and the four Atlantic provinces), least in the four western provinces, with Ontario in the middle almost identical to the national average.

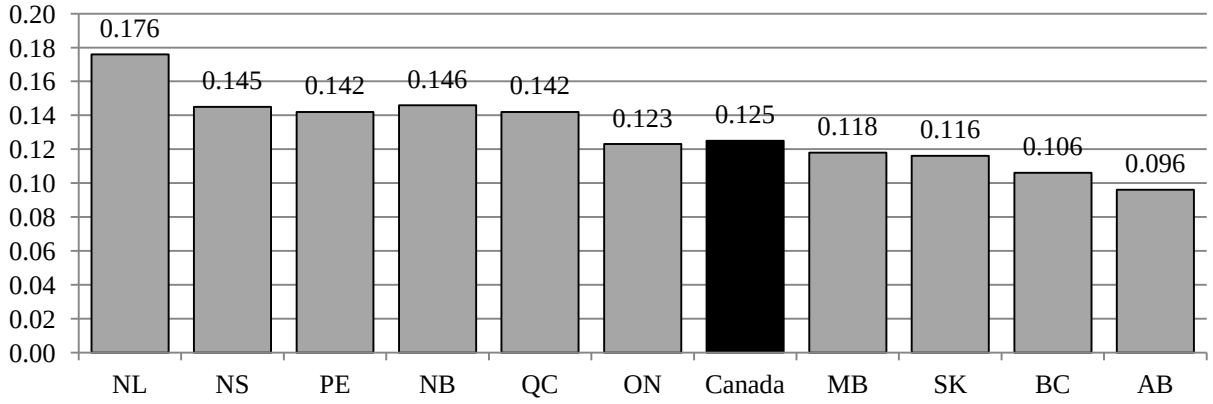
Because transfers account for around 70 per cent of total income redistribution, the provincial pattern for the impact of transfers for offsetting market income inequality is similar to that for total redistribution. Newfoundland and Labrador made the most effort (0.138 points), and Alberta the least (0.060 points). The large impact of transfers in reducing market inequality in Newfoundland and Labrador explains why the province has a lower ranking in terms of total income inequality than for market income inequality (fourth highest versus highest). Again, the income redistribution effort is greatest in the five most eastern provinces and least in the four western provinces, with Ontario in the middle, almost identical to the national average.

In contrast to the significant regional variation in the impact of transfers on market income inequality, the role of taxes is relatively uniform across the provinces, ranging from a high of 0.039 in Quebec to a low of 0.032 in British Columbia. This differential of 0.007 points

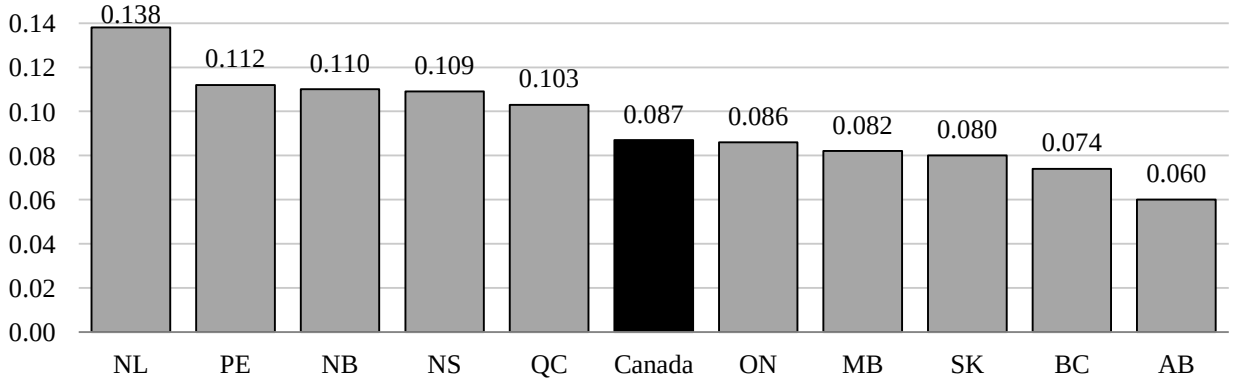
is less than one tenth that of the 0.078 point range for transfers.[13] These data suggest that there are much greater pressures for a province to keep tax rates comparable to those of other provinces than to run transfer programs of similar scope and generosity.

Chart 7: Impact of Income Redistribution on Market Income Gini Coefficient, Provinces, 2010

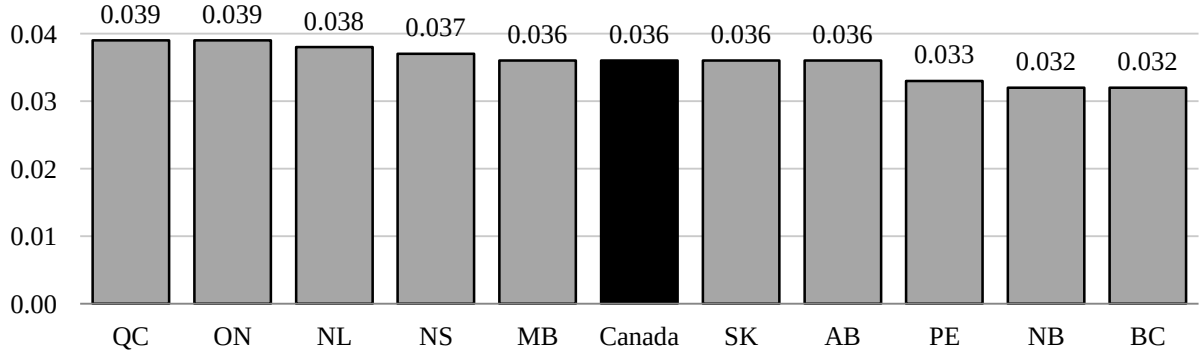
Panel A: Offsetting Effect of Taxes and Transfers on the Gini Coefficient



Panel B: Offsetting Effect of Transfers on the Gini Coefficient



Panel C: Offsetting Effect of Taxes on the Gini Coefficient



Source: Appendix Tables 1-11

[13] In per cent terms, the impact on the market Gini coefficient made by the province which makes the greatest redistribution effort through taxes is only 22 per cent greater than the province with the least impact. This compares to 130 per cent for transfers.

Table 1 gives the ranking of the provinces in terms of the market, total, and after-tax income Gini coefficients where the province with the lowest inequality is ranked first and the one with the highest inequality ranked tenth. Discrepancies in the ranking between market and total income Gini coefficient rankings are caused by the impact of transfers on income inequality, while differences between total and after-tax income Gini coefficient rankings are due to taxes. The largest discrepancies are always between market income and the other two income measures. The largest discrepancy involves Alberta, which ranks low in terms of market inequality (third), but high in terms of total income and after-tax income inequality (eighth). The province's low level of income redistribution effort, particularly for transfers (Alberta ranked last) explains this discrepancy.

Table 1: Ranking the Provinces According to Market, Total and After-tax Income Gini Coefficients, 2010 (1st is lowest, 10th highest in inequality)

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Market Income	8th	3rd	4th	1st	9th	6th	5th	7th	2nd	10th
Total Income	10th	8th	6th	3rd	9th	5th	2nd	4th	1st	7th
After-tax Income	10th	8th	6th	2nd	9th	5th	3rd	4th	1st	7th

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705.

B. Changes in Income Inequality by Province between 1981 and 2010

Chart 8 shows the absolute change in the Gini coefficients for market income, total income, and average tax income by provinces between 1981 and 2010. Following the national trend, all provinces experienced an increase in market income inequality and total income inequality and virtually all provinces experienced an increase in after-tax income inequality (Prince Edward Island was the exception with no change).

Between 1981 and 2010, Ontario experienced the largest increase in the market income Gini coefficient (0.106), followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (0.104), and British Columbia (0.093). Given the large weight of Ontario, and to a lesser extent British Columbia in the national average, all other provinces had increases below the national average. The smallest increases took place in two Atlantic provinces, Prince Edward Island (0.010), followed by New Brunswick (0.022).

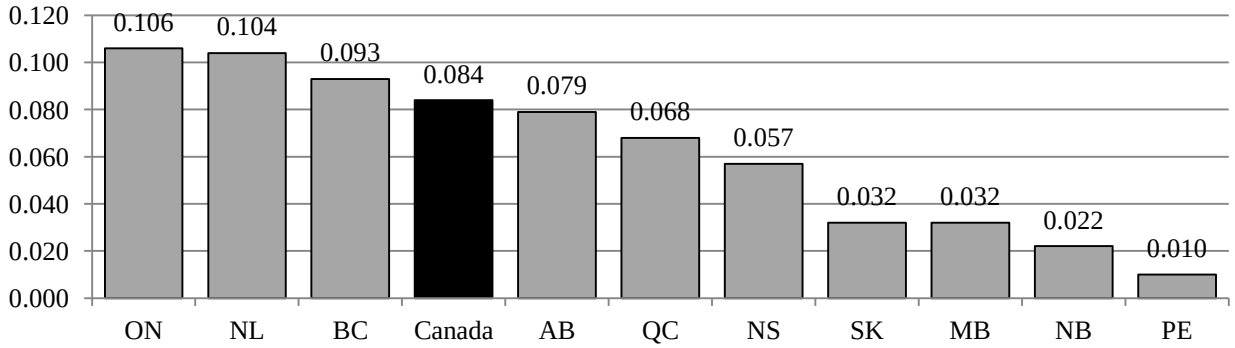
Ontario also experienced the largest increase in the total income Gini coefficient (0.071), again followed by British Columbia (0.069) and Newfoundland and Labrador (0.067). Prince Edward Island had the smallest increase (0.009).

British Columbia experienced the largest increase in the after-tax income Gini coefficient (0.060), followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (0.057) and Ontario (0.057). Prince Edward Island had the smallest increase (0.009).

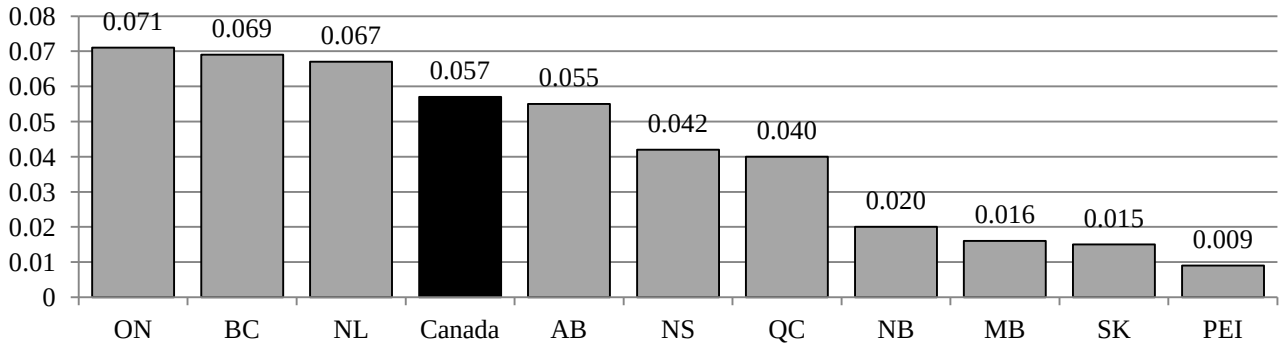
In summary, the rise in inequality in this country over the past three decades has been driven by Ontario and British Columbia. Two Atlantic provinces, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, experienced only very small increases in inequality. Two prairie provinces, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, also experienced only minor rises in inequality.

Chart 8: Percentage Point Change in the Gini Coefficient, by Province, 1981-2010

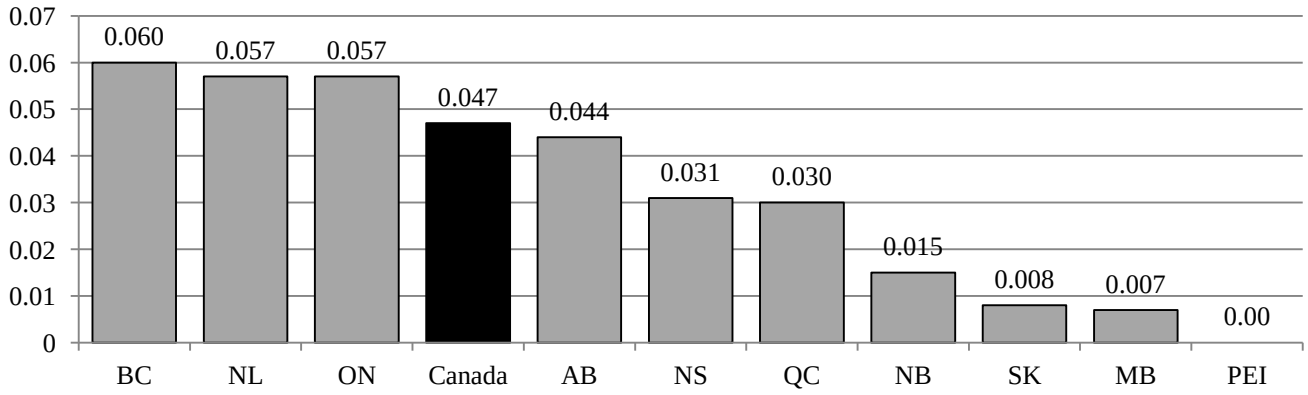
Panel A: Gini Coefficient for Market Income



Panel B: Gini Coefficient for Total Income



Panel C: Gini Coefficient for After Tax



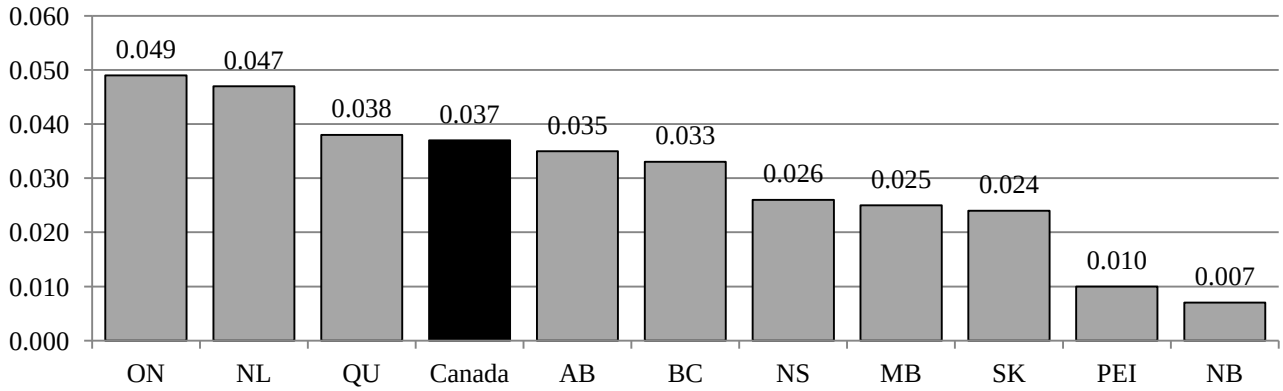
Source: Appendix Tables 1-11

Chart 9 shows the changes, expressed in Gini coefficient points, in the impact of income redistribution (total, transfers, and taxes) on the market income Gini coefficients by provinces

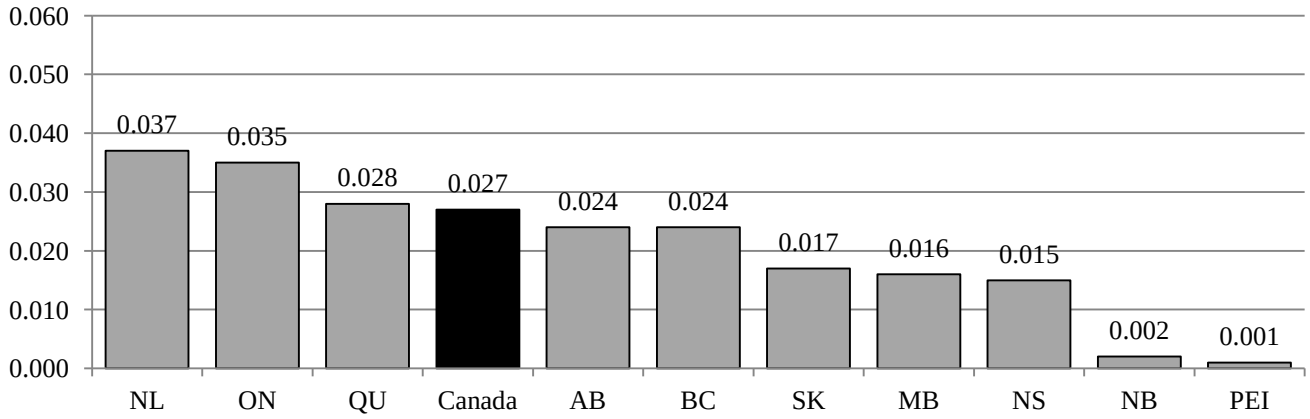
between 1981 and 2010 (see Appendix Chart 2 for the changes in per cent terms). Following the national trend, all provinces experienced an increase in the total income redistribution effort, and also in terms of increased redistribution effort from transfers and taxes separately. However, the range of additional effort made to offset rising market inequality ranged greatly, in part due to the range of increases in market inequality by province. Greater increases in market inequality may call forth greater redistributive effort through discretionary policies or automatic stabilizers.

Chart 9: Impact of Income Redistribution on Market Income Inequality, Gini Coefficient, by Province, 1981-2010

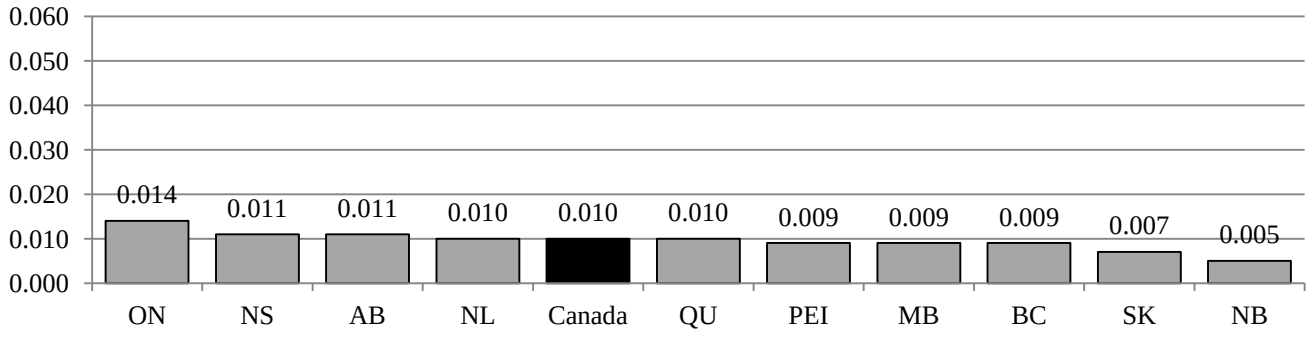
Panel A: Offsetting Effect of Taxes and Transfers on the Gini Coefficient



Panel B: Offsetting Effect of Transfers on the Gini Coefficient



Panel C: Offsetting Effect of Taqxes on the Gini Coefficient



Source: Appendix Tables 12-22

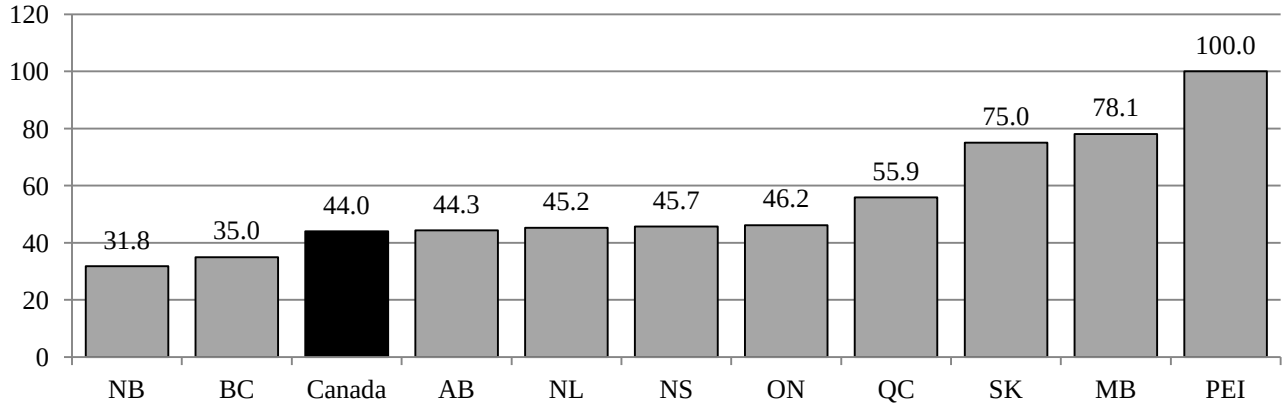
In terms of developments in the extent of total income redistribution effort, Ontario experienced the largest change over the 1981-2010 period with an increase on 0.049 points, closely followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (0.035). The smallest change in income redistribution took place in New Brunswick, up only 0.007 points, followed closely by Prince Edward Island (0.010 points).

As transfers account for around 70 per cent of the total income redistribution effect, the rankings by province in the change in this impact was similar to total income redistribution. Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador again were the top two provinces, with Newfoundland and Labrador taking first place (0.037) and Ontario second (0.035). New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island again took up the last two positions, with Prince Edward Island now last (0.001), and New Brunswick second last (0.002).

In terms of the redistributive effort from taxes, Ontario was first at 0.014 points, followed by Nova Scotia and Alberta, both at 0.011 points. New Brunswick experienced the smallest increase in the impact of taxes in terms of offsetting market inequalities, with only a 0.005 point effect. Saskatchewan was second last at 0.007 points.

In addition to assessing the impact of changes in income redistribution on market income inequality in absolute terms, one can analyse the effect in proportional terms, that is as a per cent of the change in the market income Gini coefficient. For example, at the national level market income inequality increased by 0.084 points between 1981 and 2010 while the total redistribution effort increased 0.037 points, meaning that 44.0 per cent of the increase in market inequality was offset by increased transfers and taxes. Chart 10 shows the proportion of the rise in market inequality that was offset by increased income redistribution by province over the 1981-2010 period. This figure of course reflects both the size of the increase in market inequality and the size of the redistributive effort.

Chart 10: Share of Market Income Inequality Offset by Income Redistribution by Province, 1981-2010



Source: Appendix Tables 12-22

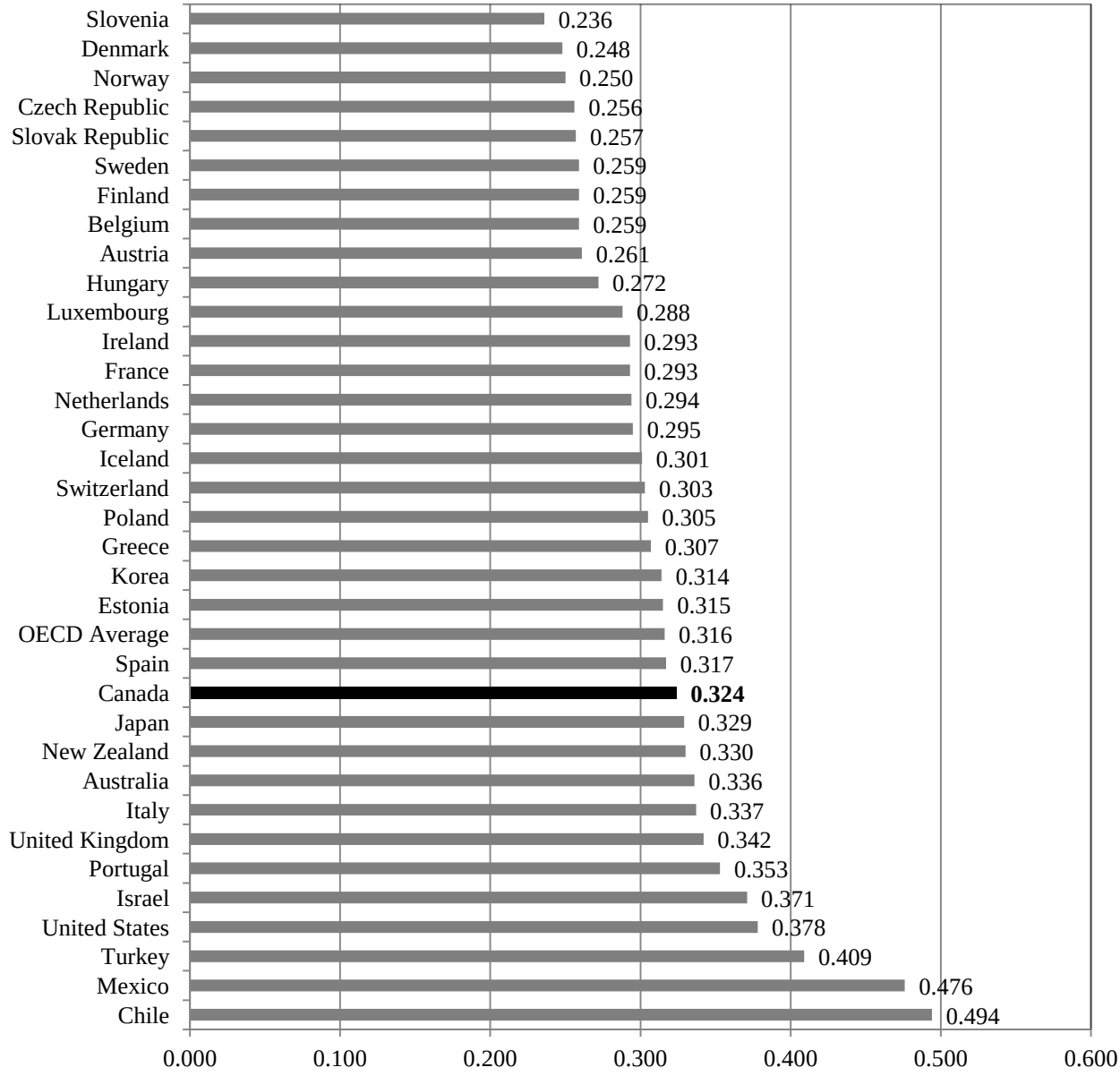
Prince Edward Island managed to offset all the increase in market inequality through increased income redistribution, but the rise in market inequality was small (0.010 points) as was the increase in the redistributive effort (0.0100 points). New Brunswick offset the smallest

proportion of the increase in market inequality through increased income redistribution (31.8 per cent), but the changes were small (0.007 versus 0.022). British Columbia, on the other hand, had a large increase in income inequality of 0.93 points and only offset 0.033 points or 35.0 per cent of it through greater income redistribution.

IV. International Comparisons on Income Inequality

Chart 11 provides estimates of the after-tax Gini coefficient for 35 OECD countries in the "late 2000s" either 2007 or 2008. One notes that the Gini coefficient for Canada of 0.324 in the later 2000s is significantly lower than Statistics Canada estimate of the after-tax Gini coefficient of 0.393 in 2007 and 0.394 in 2008 due to definitional differences.

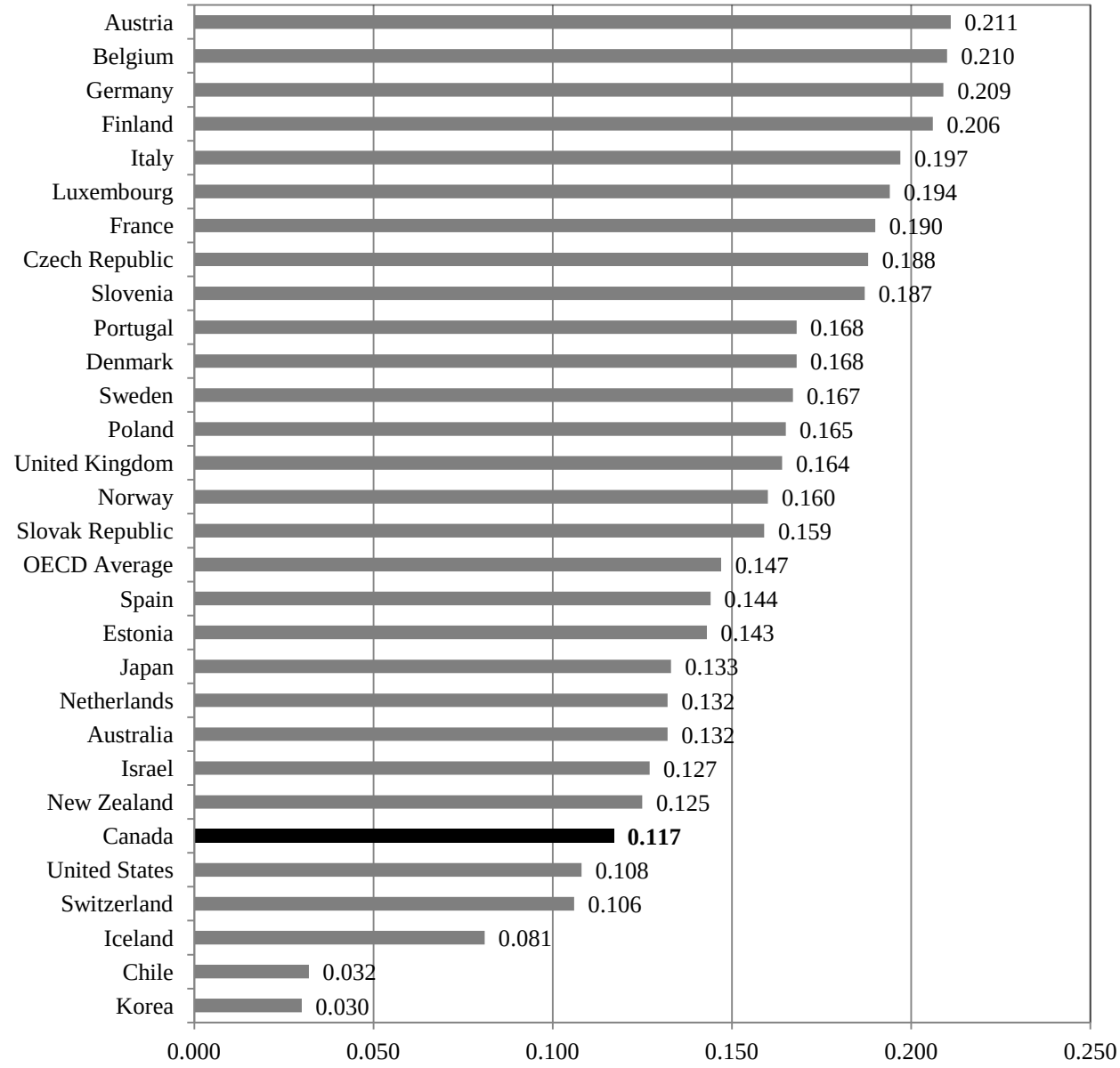
Chart 11: After-Tax Gini Coefficients of OECD Countries, Late 2000s



Source: OECD.Stat, "Income distribution – inequality"

Canada ranked 24th in terms of after-tax income inequality in the late 2000s where the country that ranked first, Slovenia, was the most equal in terms of after-tax income distribution. Canada's after-tax Gini coefficient was 0.008 points or 2.5 per cent above the OECD average Gini coefficient. Canada ranked close to other OECD countries such as Spain, Japan, New Zealand and Australia. Unsurprisingly, the Nordic countries were amongst the countries with the lowest after-tax Gini coefficients in the world: Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland were all among the top seven countries. The most unequal OECD countries were in the developing world, Chile, Mexico and Turkey. The most unequal developed OECD country was the United States, with a Gini coefficient of 0.378, which was 0.054 points or 16.7 per cent above that of the Canada.

Chart 12: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Gini Coefficients of OECD Countries, Late 2000s



Source: OECD.Stat, "Income distribution – inequality"

Chart 12 shows the impact of income redistribution on the Gini coefficient for 30 OECD countries in the late 2000s. This impact is calculated by subtracting the before taxes and transfers Gini coefficient from the after taxes and transfers Gini coefficient, In contrast to the Gini coefficient where there was a significant difference between the OECD and Statistics Canada estimate, the impact of income redistribution on income distribution is virtually identical according to OECD and Statistics Canada data, 0.117 for the former for the late 2000s versus 0.114 for 2007 and 0.113 for 2008 for the latter.

At 25th place, Canada had one of the lowest income inequality offsets among the OECD countries (0.117). This was 0.030 points, or 20.4 per cent below the OECD average (Chart 17). Canada's redistribution effort was only slightly above that of the United States at 0.108. The lowest ranked country was Korea, followed by Chile, Ireland, and Switzerland.

There was a moderate negative correlation between the after-tax Gini coefficients and the impact of taxes and transfers of the Gini coefficients in the OECD countries for which data was available (correlation coefficient of -0.62). This implies that countries with larger income inequality offsets had lower levels on income inequality. Being able to compare income inequality and the impact of redistribution policies on income inequality provides an opportunity to identify the drivers of differences in income inequality between countries; this helps policy makers understand both what causes income inequality and how to fight it.

V. Alternative Scenarios for Income Inequality in Canada

It is interesting to calculate what the after-tax income Gini coefficient in 2010, and its growth over the 1981-2010 period, would have been under two alternative scenarios and to compare these results to the actual developments. The first scenario is that Canada's redistributive effort in 2010 was equal to the OECD average. The second scenario in that that the redistributive effort in Canada was the same as at its peak in the mid-1990s.

In the late 2000s the average impact of redistributive policies in OECD countries was 0.147 Gini coefficient points (Chart 12), compared to 0.117 points in Canada in 2010. Thus the redistributive effort was 0.030 points lower in Canada. If this additional effort obtained in 2010, the after-tax Gini coefficient in Canada would have been 0.365 instead of the actual 0.395. Between 1981 and 2010 the growth in after-tax income Gini coefficient would have been 0.017 points instead of the actual 0.047 points. This means that the overall increase in the after-tax income inequality would have been reduced by 64 per cent.

The year 1994 was the peak year for the magnitude of the redistributive effort in Canada over the 1981-2010 period. In that year the difference between market income Gini coefficient and the after tax income Gini coefficient was 0.146 points. By 2010 this difference had fallen 0.023 points to 0.123. If the level of redistribution in 2010 were brought back to the 004 level, the after-tax Gini coefficient in Canada would have been 0.372 instead of the actual 0.395. Between 1981 and 2010 the growth in after-tax income Gini coefficient would have been 0.024 points instead of the actual 0.047 points. This means that the overall increase in the after-tax income inequality would have been reduced by 51 per cent

VI. Conclusion

Redistribution plays a very important role in reducing income inequality in Canada and the provinces. In 2010, income redistribution reduced the market income Gini coefficient by 23.3 per cent, with transfers responsible for around 70 per cent and taxes 30 per cent of this reduction. This report has provided a comprehensive account of trends in income inequality and the role of redistribution in dampening the trend to rising inequality in Canada and the provinces between 1981 and 2010.

As is well known, there has been a significant increase in market inequality in Canada during the last three decades, as measured by the market Gini coefficient. This increase was concentrated in the 1990s. The rise in the 1980s was much less and since 2000 there has been almost no increase in market inequality.

Income redistribution played a role in offsetting rising market inequality in the 1980s and 1990s but not the 2000s. Indeed, almost all the limited rise in market inequality in the 1980s was offset by increased redistribution resulting in a limited rise in after-tax income inequality. In the 1990s, the greater rise in market income inequality combined with less redistribution meant that after-tax income inequality increased significantly, accounting for 87 per cent of the overall rise in after-tax income inequality between 1981 and 2010. In the 2000s the impact of redistributive policies did not increase, but the lack of any significant increase in market inequality meant that there was no significant increase in after-tax income inequality.

In terms of the magnitude of the redistributive effect by governments in offsetting inequality the peak was in 1994 when transfers and taxes reduced market income by 28.7 per cent (up from 19.8 per cent in 1981). By 2007, this impact had followed to a low of 22.4 per cent, before rising to 23.7 per cent in 2010 because of the economic crisis. More research in needed to explain which specific government spending and tax changes were responsible for the declining role of government redistribution in offsetting market income inequality after 1994.

If the 1994 level of income redistribution had obtained in 2010, the after-tax Gini coefficient would have been 0.023 points lower at 0.372. This would have eliminated one half of the 0.047 point rise in the after-tax Gini coefficient between 1981 and 2010.

Following the national trend, all provinces experienced increases in market inequality between 1981 and 2010, with the largest increases in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario. All provinces also in turn increased the role of redistributive policies in offsetting rising inequality, with the biggest increase in Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. While at the national level 44.0 per cent of increased market inequality was offset by increased redistribution between 1981 and 2010, this proportion varied greatly at the provincial level, from a low of 31.8 per cent in New Brunswick to a high of 100.0 per cent in Prince Edward Island.

Compared to other OECD countries, Canada ranked relatively poorly in terms of income inequality. More importantly Canada did even worse in terms of the impact of redistributive policies in reducing market inequality, ranking 25th out of 30 OECD countries in this regard. If

the redistributive effort were to be raised to the OECD average inequality, nearly two thirds of the increase in after-tax inequality that has taken place in Canada since 1981 would be eliminated. Canada thus has much room to increase its redistributive effort. What is needed is political will.

VI. References

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VII. Appendix Tables

Table 1: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Canada, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.434	0.374	0.348
1982	0.451	0.380	0.351
1983	0.469	0.391	0.361
1984	0.467	0.388	0.357
1985	0.464	0.387	0.357
1986	0.465	0.388	0.358
1987	0.466	0.388	0.355
1988	0.467	0.388	0.354
1989	0.460	0.385	0.351
1990	0.479	0.395	0.357
1991	0.498	0.403	0.364
1992	0.505	0.403	0.364
1993	0.505	0.398	0.361
1994	0.508	0.402	0.362
1995	0.503	0.403	0.363
1996	0.513	0.414	0.372
1997	0.516	0.418	0.377
1998	0.523	0.427	0.386
1999	0.513	0.426	0.386
2000	0.515	0.431	0.392
2001	0.513	0.429	0.392
2002	0.511	0.428	0.391
2003	0.509	0.426	0.389
2004	0.512	0.431	0.394
2005	0.508	0.429	0.393
2006	0.505	0.427	0.392
2007	0.507	0.429	0.393
2008	0.509	0.431	0.394
2009	0.514	0.430	0.394
2010	0.518	0.431	0.395
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.026	0.011	0.003
Δ 1989-2000	0.055	0.046	0.041
Δ 2000-2010	0.003	0.000	0.003
Δ 1981-2010	0.084	0.057	0.047
Average			
1981-1989	0.460	0.385	0.355
1990-2000	0.507	0.411	0.371
2001-2010	0.511	0.429	0.393
1981-2010	0.494	0.409	0.373

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 2: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.456	0.355	0.327
1982	0.467	0.354	0.325
1983	0.512	0.372	0.337
1984	0.501	0.362	0.330
1985	0.525	0.378	0.346
1986	0.516	0.363	0.329
1987	0.510	0.366	0.332
1988	0.482	0.347	0.316
1989	0.484	0.349	0.315
1990	0.518	0.368	0.330
1991	0.546	0.386	0.346
1992	0.558	0.381	0.343
1993	0.546	0.366	0.332
1994	0.535	0.374	0.336
1995	0.542	0.370	0.331
1996	0.545	0.375	0.338
1997	0.539	0.370	0.332
1998	0.557	0.399	0.358
1999	0.562	0.407	0.361
2000	0.563	0.410	0.368
2001	0.561	0.399	0.360
2002	0.555	0.403	0.365
2003	0.561	0.403	0.364
2004	0.555	0.405	0.365
2005	0.554	0.408	0.365
2006	0.549	0.411	0.368
2007	0.553	0.417	0.376
2008	0.555	0.425	0.385
2009	0.542	0.407	0.371
2010	0.560	0.422	0.384
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.028	-0.006	-0.012
Δ 1989-2000	0.079	0.061	0.053
Δ 2000-2010	-0.003	0.012	0.016
Δ 1981-2010	0.104	0.067	0.057
Average			
1981-1989	0.495	0.361	0.329
1990-2000	0.546	0.382	0.343
2001-2010	0.555	0.410	0.370
1981-2010	0.534	0.385	0.348

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 3: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Prince Edward Island, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.474	0.363	0.339
1982	0.485	0.361	0.335
1983	0.499	0.383	0.356
1984	0.493	0.373	0.348
1985	0.493	0.366	0.341
1986	0.490	0.360	0.331
1987	0.485	0.367	0.337
1988	0.485	0.356	0.328
1989	0.504	0.379	0.346
1990	0.489	0.362	0.330
1991	0.514	0.378	0.344
1992	0.499	0.359	0.327
1993	0.502	0.352	0.322
1994	0.492	0.350	0.320
1995	0.491	0.355	0.326
1996	0.482	0.354	0.325
1997	0.490	0.356	0.327
1998	0.515	0.387	0.350
1999	0.526	0.400	0.366
2000	0.517	0.401	0.362
2001	0.513	0.393	0.358
2002	0.518	0.392	0.359
2003	0.499	0.380	0.347
2004	0.487	0.372	0.342
2005	0.481	0.366	0.336
2006	0.487	0.378	0.348
2007	0.477	0.366	0.335
2008	0.484	0.382	0.348
2009	0.482	0.371	0.340
2010	0.484	0.372	0.339
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.030	0.016	0.007
Δ 1989-2000	0.013	0.022	0.016
Δ 2000-2010	-0.033	-0.029	-0.023
Δ 1981-2010	0.010	0.009	0.000
Average			
1981-1989	0.490	0.368	0.340
1990-2000	0.502	0.369	0.336
2001-2010	0.491	0.377	0.345
1981-2010	0.495	0.371	0.340

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 4: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Nova Scotia, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.462	0.368	0.342
1982	0.484	0.377	0.347
1983	0.495	0.387	0.359
1984	0.489	0.381	0.352
1985	0.501	0.397	0.367
1986	0.497	0.387	0.353
1987	0.478	0.377	0.343
1988	0.482	0.378	0.343
1989	0.492	0.386	0.350
1990	0.486	0.375	0.338
1991	0.491	0.374	0.336
1992	0.517	0.391	0.352
1993	0.509	0.374	0.339
1994	0.524	0.391	0.355
1995	0.519	0.384	0.348
1996	0.516	0.381	0.345
1997	0.522	0.395	0.357
1998	0.529	0.409	0.370
1999	0.516	0.409	0.371
2000	0.518	0.410	0.372
2001	0.522	0.414	0.376
2002	0.518	0.414	0.376
2003	0.510	0.405	0.370
2004	0.504	0.406	0.372
2005	0.502	0.408	0.375
2006	0.504	0.412	0.378
2007	0.502	0.409	0.373
2008	0.516	0.415	0.377
2009	0.526	0.423	0.386
2010	0.519	0.410	0.373
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.030	0.018	0.008
Δ 1989-2000	0.026	0.024	0.022
Δ 2000-2010	0.001	0.000	0.001
Δ 1981-2010	0.057	0.042	0.031
Average			
1981-1989	0.487	0.382	0.351
1990-2000	0.513	0.390	0.353
2001-2010	0.512	0.412	0.376
1981-2010	0.505	0.395	0.360

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 5: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, New Brunswick, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.487	0.379	0.352
1982	0.503	0.381	0.351
1983	0.537	0.401	0.367
1984	0.502	0.381	0.350
1985	0.492	0.371	0.342
1986	0.481	0.358	0.330
1987	0.499	0.374	0.344
1988	0.489	0.363	0.330
1989	0.483	0.368	0.335
1990	0.490	0.369	0.334
1991	0.514	0.380	0.342
1992	0.522	0.385	0.348
1993	0.515	0.373	0.341
1994	0.514	0.374	0.339
1995	0.515	0.377	0.341
1996	0.518	0.385	0.348
1997	0.519	0.388	0.352
1998	0.523	0.400	0.361
1999	0.509	0.391	0.352
2000	0.514	0.403	0.365
2001	0.524	0.407	0.370
2002	0.526	0.406	0.370
2003	0.526	0.407	0.371
2004	0.523	0.406	0.371
2005	0.517	0.402	0.369
2006	0.518	0.405	0.371
2007	0.516	0.406	0.370
2008	0.508	0.400	0.365
2009	0.510	0.401	0.369
2010	0.509	0.399	0.367
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	-0.004	-0.011	-0.017
Δ 1989-2000	0.031	0.035	0.030
Δ 2000-2010	-0.005	-0.004	0.002
Δ 1981-2010	0.022	0.020	0.015
Average			
1981-1989	0.497	0.375	0.345
1990-2000	0.514	0.384	0.348
2001-2010	0.518	0.404	0.369
1981-2010	0.510	0.388	0.354

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 6: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Quebec, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.449	0.374	0.345
1982	0.465	0.378	0.344
1983	0.475	0.382	0.346
1984	0.487	0.393	0.356
1985	0.476	0.380	0.347
1986	0.478	0.387	0.355
1987	0.479	0.387	0.352
1988	0.486	0.389	0.349
1989	0.472	0.380	0.342
1990	0.500	0.395	0.352
1991	0.515	0.401	0.357
1992	0.517	0.396	0.353
1993	0.519	0.392	0.348
1994	0.522	0.399	0.352
1995	0.520	0.401	0.355
1996	0.528	0.410	0.361
1997	0.531	0.412	0.366
1998	0.538	0.421	0.372
1999	0.517	0.412	0.364
2000	0.522	0.422	0.376
2001	0.524	0.421	0.378
2002	0.518	0.418	0.374
2003	0.511	0.413	0.370
2004	0.513	0.417	0.374
2005	0.517	0.420	0.380
2006	0.509	0.413	0.372
2007	0.513	0.415	0.374
2008	0.517	0.417	0.378
2009	0.512	0.411	0.373
2010	0.517	0.414	0.375
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.023	0.006	-0.003
Δ 1989-2000	0.050	0.042	0.034
Δ 2000-2010	-0.005	-0.008	-0.001
Δ 1981-2010	0.068	0.040	0.030
Average			
1981-1989	0.474	0.383	0.348
1990-2000	0.521	0.406	0.360
2001-2010	0.515	0.416	0.375
1981-2010	0.505	0.402	0.361

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 7: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Ontario, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.414	0.363	0.338
1982	0.431	0.370	0.343
1983	0.457	0.393	0.364
1984	0.444	0.381	0.353
1985	0.441	0.382	0.351
1986	0.443	0.382	0.352
1987	0.441	0.379	0.349
1988	0.445	0.383	0.351
1989	0.444	0.384	0.351
1990	0.457	0.389	0.352
1991	0.486	0.401	0.362
1992	0.487	0.396	0.357
1993	0.497	0.400	0.361
1994	0.503	0.404	0.363
1995	0.497	0.404	0.363
1996	0.509	0.418	0.376
1997	0.509	0.419	0.378
1998	0.513	0.427	0.384
1999	0.509	0.433	0.391
2000	0.509	0.438	0.396
2001	0.506	0.432	0.392
2002	0.503	0.431	0.392
2003	0.502	0.429	0.390
2004	0.512	0.439	0.400
2005	0.502	0.431	0.394
2006	0.498	0.428	0.391
2007	0.502	0.431	0.393
2008	0.510	0.437	0.397
2009	0.517	0.435	0.397
2010	0.520	0.434	0.395
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.030	0.021	0.013
Δ 1989-2000	0.065	0.054	0.045
Δ 2000-2010	0.011	-0.004	-0.001
Δ 1981-2010	0.106	0.071	0.057
Average			
1981-1989	0.440	0.380	0.350
1990-2000	0.498	0.412	0.371
2001-2010	0.507	0.433	0.394
1981-2010	0.484	0.409	0.373

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 8: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Manitoba, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.451	0.385	0.358
1982	0.466	0.389	0.359
1983	0.468	0.385	0.357
1984	0.458	0.378	0.351
1985	0.460	0.378	0.350
1986	0.456	0.375	0.344
1987	0.470	0.381	0.349
1988	0.480	0.389	0.350
1989	0.471	0.383	0.343
1990	0.470	0.381	0.342
1991	0.487	0.384	0.344
1992	0.513	0.402	0.361
1993	0.491	0.380	0.344
1994	0.506	0.394	0.355
1995	0.489	0.384	0.347
1996	0.491	0.384	0.346
1997	0.497	0.391	0.354
1998	0.509	0.407	0.367
1999	0.489	0.395	0.358
2000	0.493	0.401	0.364
2001	0.484	0.394	0.362
2002	0.488	0.399	0.370
2003	0.482	0.393	0.357
2004	0.491	0.404	0.369
2005	0.492	0.409	0.373
2006	0.496	0.413	0.377
2007	0.499	0.419	0.381
2008	0.479	0.405	0.369
2009	0.479	0.398	0.363
2010	0.483	0.401	0.365
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.020	-0.002	-0.015
Δ 1989-2000	0.022	0.018	0.021
Δ 2000-2010	-0.010	0.000	0.001
Δ 1981-2010	0.032	0.016	0.007
Average			
1981-1989	0.464	0.383	0.351
1990-2000	0.494	0.391	0.353
2001-2010	0.487	0.404	0.369
1981-2010	0.483	0.393	0.358

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 9: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Saskatchewan, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.468	0.405	0.376
1982	0.463	0.393	0.363
1983	0.480	0.404	0.378
1984	0.474	0.392	0.365
1985	0.477	0.399	0.372
1986	0.491	0.407	0.374
1987	0.472	0.387	0.355
1988	0.483	0.392	0.354
1989	0.477	0.388	0.351
1990	0.499	0.404	0.362
1991	0.501	0.398	0.357
1992	0.520	0.412	0.373
1993	0.510	0.395	0.357
1994	0.505	0.390	0.351
1995	0.508	0.404	0.360
1996	0.504	0.396	0.354
1997	0.499	0.391	0.348
1998	0.518	0.410	0.369
1999	0.500	0.399	0.360
2000	0.506	0.407	0.369
2001	0.499	0.402	0.366
2002	0.500	0.401	0.367
2003	0.502	0.407	0.374
2004	0.508	0.414	0.381
2005	0.520	0.429	0.396
2006	0.518	0.431	0.397
2007	0.504	0.422	0.386
2008	0.499	0.421	0.386
2009	0.499	0.420	0.386
2010	0.500	0.420	0.384
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.009	-0.017	-0.025
Δ 1989-2000	0.029	0.019	0.018
Δ 2000-2010	-0.006	0.013	0.015
Δ 1981-2010	0.032	0.015	0.008
Average			
1981-1989	0.476	0.396	0.365
1990-2000	0.506	0.401	0.360
2001-2010	0.505	0.417	0.382
1981-2010	0.497	0.405	0.369

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 10: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, Alberta, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.407	0.371	0.346
1982	0.426	0.383	0.358
1983	0.449	0.392	0.363
1984	0.448	0.386	0.357
1985	0.440	0.380	0.352
1986	0.450	0.387	0.360
1987	0.453	0.390	0.358
1988	0.446	0.384	0.351
1989	0.443	0.384	0.352
1990	0.456	0.392	0.356
1991	0.471	0.404	0.366
1992	0.494	0.414	0.378
1993	0.471	0.393	0.362
1994	0.464	0.390	0.357
1995	0.465	0.394	0.359
1996	0.474	0.402	0.365
1997	0.486	0.420	0.379
1998	0.501	0.436	0.396
1999	0.483	0.417	0.379
2000	0.486	0.421	0.385
2001	0.477	0.416	0.384
2002	0.471	0.408	0.377
2003	0.488	0.427	0.394
2004	0.481	0.422	0.390
2005	0.473	0.415	0.383
2006	0.481	0.422	0.388
2007	0.479	0.426	0.394
2008	0.461	0.411	0.379
2009	0.487	0.428	0.395
2010	0.486	0.426	0.390
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.036	0.013	0.006
Δ 1989-2000	0.043	0.037	0.033
Δ 2000-2010	0.000	0.005	0.005
Δ 1981-2010	0.079	0.055	0.044
Average			
1981-1989	0.440	0.384	0.355
1990-2000	0.477	0.408	0.371
2001-2010	0.478	0.420	0.387
1981-2010	0.467	0.405	0.372

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 11: Gini Coefficient for All Family Units by Income Definition, British Columbia, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income (A)	Total Income (B)	After-Tax Income (C)
1981	0.427	0.377	0.354
1982	0.448	0.384	0.358
1983	0.457	0.386	0.358
1984	0.475	0.392	0.363
1985	0.478	0.402	0.375
1986	0.465	0.388	0.361
1987	0.473	0.395	0.363
1988	0.452	0.377	0.347
1989	0.437	0.371	0.341
1990	0.477	0.402	0.367
1991	0.482	0.401	0.367
1992	0.496	0.413	0.374
1993	0.489	0.400	0.367
1994	0.495	0.400	0.365
1995	0.484	0.397	0.363
1996	0.503	0.415	0.378
1997	0.506	0.419	0.383
1998	0.508	0.425	0.390
1999	0.510	0.429	0.391
2000	0.504	0.426	0.390
2001	0.511	0.433	0.400
2002	0.522	0.440	0.408
2003	0.508	0.426	0.395
2004	0.502	0.425	0.395
2005	0.501	0.432	0.398
2006	0.498	0.433	0.399
2007	0.492	0.430	0.400
2008	0.500	0.435	0.403
2009	0.507	0.437	0.405
2010	0.520	0.446	0.414
Percentage Point Changes			
Δ 1981-1989	0.010	-0.006	-0.013
Δ 1989-2000	0.067	0.055	0.049
Δ 2000-2010	0.016	0.020	0.024
Δ 1981-2010	0.093	0.069	0.060
Average			
1981-1989	0.457	0.386	0.358
1990-2000	0.496	0.412	0.376
2001-2010	0.506	0.434	0.402
1981-2010	0.488	0.411	0.379

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 202-0705

Table 12: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Canada, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.060	0.026	0.086	13.8	6.0	19.8	69.8	30.2	100.0
1982	0.071	0.029	0.100	15.7	6.4	22.2	71.0	29.0	100.0
1983	0.078	0.030	0.108	16.6	6.4	23.0	72.2	27.8	100.0
1984	0.079	0.031	0.110	16.9	6.6	23.6	71.8	28.2	100.0
1985	0.077	0.030	0.107	16.6	6.5	23.1	72.0	28.0	100.0
1986	0.077	0.030	0.107	16.6	6.5	23.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
1987	0.078	0.033	0.111	16.7	7.1	23.8	70.3	29.7	100.0
1988	0.079	0.034	0.113	16.9	7.3	24.2	69.9	30.1	100.0
1989	0.075	0.034	0.109	16.3	7.4	23.7	68.8	31.2	100.0
1990	0.084	0.038	0.122	17.5	7.9	25.5	68.9	31.1	100.0
1991	0.095	0.039	0.134	19.1	7.8	26.9	70.9	29.1	100.0
1992	0.102	0.039	0.141	20.2	7.7	27.9	72.3	27.7	100.0
1993	0.107	0.037	0.144	21.2	7.3	28.5	74.3	25.7	100.0
1994	0.106	0.040	0.146	20.9	7.9	28.7	72.6	27.4	100.0
1995	0.100	0.040	0.140	19.9	8.0	27.8	71.4	28.6	100.0
1996	0.099	0.042	0.141	19.3	8.2	27.5	70.2	29.8	100.0
1997	0.098	0.041	0.139	19.0	7.9	26.9	70.5	29.5	100.0
1998	0.096	0.041	0.137	18.4	7.8	26.2	70.1	29.9	100.0
1999	0.087	0.040	0.127	17.0	7.8	24.8	68.5	31.5	100.0
2000	0.084	0.039	0.123	16.3	7.6	23.9	68.3	31.7	100.0
2001	0.084	0.037	0.121	16.4	7.2	23.6	69.4	30.6	100.0
2002	0.083	0.037	0.120	16.2	7.2	23.5	69.2	30.8	100.0
2003	0.083	0.037	0.120	16.3	7.3	23.6	69.2	30.8	100.0
2004	0.081	0.037	0.118	15.8	7.2	23.0	68.6	31.4	100.0
2005	0.079	0.036	0.115	15.6	7.1	22.6	68.7	31.3	100.0
2006	0.078	0.035	0.113	15.4	6.9	22.4	69.0	31.0	100.0
2007	0.078	0.036	0.114	15.4	7.1	22.5	68.4	31.6	100.0
2008	0.078	0.037	0.115	15.3	7.3	22.6	67.8	32.2	100.0
2009	0.084	0.036	0.120	16.3	7.0	23.3	70.0	30.0	100.0
2010	0.087	0.036	0.123	16.8	6.9	23.7	70.7	29.3	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.015	0.008	0.023	0.025	0.014	0.039	-0.010	0.010	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.009	0.005	0.014	0.000	0.002	0.002	-0.005	0.005	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	0.003	-0.003	0.000	0.005	-0.006	-0.001	0.024	-0.024	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.027	0.010	0.037	0.030	0.010	0.039	0.010	-0.010	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.075	0.031	0.106	0.162	0.067	0.229	0.709	0.291	1.000
1990-2000	0.096	0.040	0.136	0.190	0.078	0.268	0.707	0.293	1.000
2001-2010	0.082	0.036	0.118	0.160	0.071	0.231	0.691	0.309	1.000
1981-2010	0.085	0.036	0.121	0.171	0.072	0.244	0.702	0.298	1.000

Source: Table 1

Table 13: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.101	0.028	0.129	22.1	6.1	28.3	78.3	21.7	100.0
1982	0.113	0.029	0.142	24.2	6.2	30.4	79.6	20.4	100.0
1983	0.140	0.035	0.175	27.3	6.8	34.2	80.0	20.0	100.0
1984	0.139	0.032	0.171	27.7	6.4	34.1	81.3	18.7	100.0
1985	0.147	0.032	0.179	28.0	6.1	34.1	82.1	17.9	100.0
1986	0.153	0.034	0.187	29.7	6.6	36.2	81.8	18.2	100.0
1987	0.144	0.034	0.178	28.2	6.7	34.9	80.9	19.1	100.0
1988	0.135	0.031	0.166	28.0	6.4	34.4	81.3	18.7	100.0
1989	0.135	0.034	0.169	27.9	7.0	34.9	79.9	20.1	100.0
1990	0.150	0.038	0.188	29.0	7.3	36.3	79.8	20.2	100.0
1991	0.160	0.040	0.200	29.3	7.3	36.6	80.0	20.0	100.0
1992	0.177	0.038	0.215	31.7	6.8	38.5	82.3	17.7	100.0
1993	0.180	0.034	0.214	33.0	6.2	39.2	84.1	15.9	100.0
1994	0.161	0.038	0.199	30.1	7.1	37.2	80.9	19.1	100.0
1995	0.172	0.039	0.211	31.7	7.2	38.9	81.5	18.5	100.0
1996	0.170	0.037	0.207	31.2	6.8	38.0	82.1	17.9	100.0
1997	0.169	0.038	0.207	31.4	7.1	38.4	81.6	18.4	100.0
1998	0.158	0.041	0.199	28.4	7.4	35.7	79.4	20.6	100.0
1999	0.155	0.046	0.201	27.6	8.2	35.8	77.1	22.9	100.0
2000	0.153	0.042	0.195	27.2	7.5	34.6	78.5	21.5	100.0
2001	0.162	0.039	0.201	28.9	7.0	35.8	80.6	19.4	100.0
2002	0.152	0.038	0.190	27.4	6.8	34.2	80.0	20.0	100.0
2003	0.158	0.039	0.197	28.2	7.0	35.1	80.2	19.8	100.0
2004	0.150	0.040	0.190	27.0	7.2	34.2	78.9	21.1	100.0
2005	0.146	0.043	0.189	26.4	7.8	34.1	77.2	22.8	100.0
2006	0.138	0.043	0.181	25.1	7.8	33.0	76.2	23.8	100.0
2007	0.136	0.041	0.177	24.6	7.4	32.0	76.8	23.2	100.0
2008	0.130	0.040	0.170	23.4	7.2	30.6	76.5	23.5	100.0
2009	0.135	0.036	0.171	24.9	6.6	31.5	78.9	21.1	100.0
2010	0.138	0.038	0.176	24.6	6.8	31.4	78.4	21.6	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.034	0.006	0.040	0.057	0.009	0.066	0.016	-0.016	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.018	0.008	0.026	-0.007	0.004	-0.003	-0.014	0.014	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.015	-0.004	-0.019	-0.025	-0.007	-0.032	-0.001	0.001	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.037	0.010	0.047	0.025	0.006	0.031	0.001	-0.001	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.134	0.032	0.166	0.270	0.065	0.335	0.806	0.194	1.000
1990-2000	0.164	0.039	0.203	0.300	0.072	0.372	0.807	0.193	1.000
2001-2010	0.145	0.040	0.184	0.261	0.072	0.332	0.784	0.216	1.000
1981-2010	0.149	0.037	0.186	0.278	0.070	0.348	0.799	0.201	1.000

Source: Table 2

Table 14: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Prince Edward Island, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.111	0.024	0.135	23.4	5.1	28.5	82.2	17.8	100.0
1982	0.124	0.026	0.150	25.6	5.4	30.9	82.7	17.3	100.0
1983	0.116	0.027	0.143	23.2	5.4	28.7	81.1	18.9	100.0
1984	0.120	0.025	0.145	24.3	5.1	29.4	82.8	17.2	100.0
1985	0.127	0.025	0.152	25.8	5.1	30.8	83.6	16.4	100.0
1986	0.130	0.029	0.159	26.5	5.9	32.4	81.8	18.2	100.0
1987	0.118	0.030	0.148	24.3	6.2	30.5	79.7	20.3	100.0
1988	0.129	0.028	0.157	26.6	5.8	32.4	82.2	17.8	100.0
1989	0.125	0.033	0.158	24.8	6.5	31.3	79.1	20.9	100.0
1990	0.127	0.032	0.159	26.0	6.5	32.5	79.9	20.1	100.0
1991	0.136	0.034	0.170	26.5	6.6	33.1	80.0	20.0	100.0
1992	0.140	0.032	0.172	28.1	6.4	34.5	81.4	18.6	100.0
1993	0.150	0.030	0.180	29.9	6.0	35.9	83.3	16.7	100.0
1994	0.142	0.030	0.172	28.9	6.1	35.0	82.6	17.4	100.0
1995	0.136	0.029	0.165	27.7	5.9	33.6	82.4	17.6	100.0
1996	0.128	0.029	0.157	26.6	6.0	32.6	81.5	18.5	100.0
1997	0.134	0.029	0.163	27.3	5.9	33.3	82.2	17.8	100.0
1998	0.128	0.037	0.165	24.9	7.2	32.0	77.6	22.4	100.0
1999	0.126	0.034	0.160	24.0	6.5	30.4	78.8	21.3	100.0
2000	0.116	0.039	0.155	22.4	7.5	30.0	74.8	25.2	100.0
2001	0.120	0.035	0.155	23.4	6.8	30.2	77.4	22.6	100.0
2002	0.126	0.033	0.159	24.3	6.4	30.7	79.2	20.8	100.0
2003	0.119	0.033	0.152	23.8	6.6	30.5	78.3	21.7	100.0
2004	0.115	0.030	0.145	23.6	6.2	29.8	79.3	20.7	100.0
2005	0.115	0.030	0.145	23.9	6.2	30.1	79.3	20.7	100.0
2006	0.109	0.030	0.139	22.4	6.2	28.5	78.4	21.6	100.0
2007	0.111	0.031	0.142	23.3	6.5	29.8	78.2	21.8	100.0
2008	0.102	0.034	0.136	21.1	7.0	28.1	75.0	25.0	100.0
2009	0.111	0.031	0.142	23.0	6.4	29.5	78.2	21.8	100.0
2010	0.112	0.033	0.145	23.1	6.8	30.0	77.2	22.8	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.014	0.009	0.023	0.014	0.015	0.029	-0.031	0.031	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	-0.009	0.006	-0.003	-0.024	0.010	-0.014	-0.043	0.043	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.004	-0.006	-0.010	0.007	-0.007	0.000	0.024	-0.024	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.001	0.009	0.010	-0.003	0.018	0.015	-0.050	0.050	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.122	0.027	0.150	0.250	0.056	0.306	0.817	0.183	1.000
1990-2000	0.133	0.032	0.165	0.266	0.064	0.330	0.804	0.196	1.000
2001-2010	0.114	0.032	0.146	0.232	0.065	0.297	0.781	0.219	1.000
1981-2010	0.123	0.031	0.154	0.250	0.062	0.312	0.800	0.200	1.000

Source: Table 3

Table 15: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Nova Scotia, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.094	0.026	0.120	20.3	5.6	26.0	78.3	21.7	100.0
1982	0.107	0.030	0.137	22.1	6.2	28.3	78.1	21.9	100.0
1983	0.108	0.028	0.136	21.8	5.7	27.5	79.4	20.6	100.0
1984	0.108	0.029	0.137	22.1	5.9	28.0	78.8	21.2	100.0
1985	0.104	0.030	0.134	20.8	6.0	26.7	77.6	22.4	100.0
1986	0.110	0.034	0.144	22.1	6.8	29.0	76.4	23.6	100.0
1987	0.101	0.034	0.135	21.1	7.1	28.2	74.8	25.2	100.0
1988	0.104	0.035	0.139	21.6	7.3	28.8	74.8	25.2	100.0
1989	0.106	0.036	0.142	21.5	7.3	28.9	74.6	25.4	100.0
1990	0.111	0.037	0.148	22.8	7.6	30.5	75.0	25.0	100.0
1991	0.117	0.038	0.155	23.8	7.7	31.6	75.5	24.5	100.0
1992	0.126	0.039	0.165	24.4	7.5	31.9	76.4	23.6	100.0
1993	0.135	0.035	0.170	26.5	6.9	33.4	79.4	20.6	100.0
1994	0.133	0.036	0.169	25.4	6.9	32.3	78.7	21.3	100.0
1995	0.135	0.036	0.171	26.0	6.9	32.9	78.9	21.1	100.0
1996	0.135	0.036	0.171	26.2	7.0	33.1	78.9	21.1	100.0
1997	0.127	0.038	0.165	24.3	7.3	31.6	77.0	23.0	100.0
1998	0.120	0.039	0.159	22.7	7.4	30.1	75.5	24.5	100.0
1999	0.107	0.038	0.145	20.7	7.4	28.1	73.8	26.2	100.0
2000	0.108	0.038	0.146	20.8	7.3	28.2	74.0	26.0	100.0
2001	0.108	0.038	0.146	20.7	7.3	28.0	74.0	26.0	100.0
2002	0.104	0.038	0.142	20.1	7.3	27.4	73.2	26.8	100.0
2003	0.105	0.035	0.140	20.6	6.9	27.5	75.0	25.0	100.0
2004	0.098	0.034	0.132	19.4	6.7	26.2	74.2	25.8	100.0
2005	0.094	0.033	0.127	18.7	6.6	25.3	74.0	26.0	100.0
2006	0.092	0.034	0.126	18.3	6.7	25.0	73.0	27.0	100.0
2007	0.093	0.036	0.129	18.5	7.2	25.7	72.1	27.9	100.0
2008	0.101	0.038	0.139	19.6	7.4	26.9	72.7	27.3	100.0
2009	0.103	0.037	0.140	19.6	7.0	26.6	73.6	26.4	100.0
2010	0.109	0.037	0.146	21.0	7.1	28.1	74.7	25.3	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.012	0.010	0.022	0.012	0.017	0.029	-0.037	0.037	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.002	0.002	0.004	-0.007	0.000	-0.007	-0.007	0.007	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.002	-0.002	-0.001	0.007	-0.007	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.015	0.011	0.026	0.007	0.015	0.022	-0.037	0.037	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.105	0.031	0.136	0.215	0.064	0.279	0.770	0.230	1.000
1990-2000	0.123	0.037	0.160	0.240	0.073	0.312	0.766	0.234	1.000
2001-2010	0.101	0.036	0.137	0.196	0.070	0.267	0.736	0.264	1.000
1981-2010	0.110	0.035	0.145	0.218	0.069	0.287	0.757	0.243	1.000

Source: Table 4

Table 16: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, New Brunswick, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.108	0.027	0.135	22.2	5.5	27.7	80.0	20.0	100.0
1982	0.122	0.030	0.152	24.3	6.0	30.2	80.3	19.7	100.0
1983	0.136	0.034	0.170	25.3	6.3	31.7	80.0	20.0	100.0
1984	0.121	0.031	0.152	24.1	6.2	30.3	79.6	20.4	100.0
1985	0.121	0.029	0.150	24.6	5.9	30.5	80.7	19.3	100.0
1986	0.123	0.028	0.151	25.6	5.8	31.4	81.5	18.5	100.0
1987	0.125	0.030	0.155	25.1	6.0	31.1	80.6	19.4	100.0
1988	0.126	0.033	0.159	25.8	6.7	32.5	79.2	20.8	100.0
1989	0.115	0.033	0.148	23.8	6.8	30.6	77.7	22.3	100.0
1990	0.121	0.035	0.156	24.7	7.1	31.8	77.6	22.4	100.0
1991	0.134	0.038	0.172	26.1	7.4	33.5	77.9	22.1	100.0
1992	0.137	0.037	0.174	26.2	7.1	33.3	78.7	21.3	100.0
1993	0.142	0.032	0.174	27.6	6.2	33.8	81.6	18.4	100.0
1994	0.140	0.035	0.175	27.2	6.8	34.0	80.0	20.0	100.0
1995	0.138	0.036	0.174	26.8	7.0	33.8	79.3	20.7	100.0
1996	0.133	0.037	0.170	25.7	7.1	32.8	78.2	21.8	100.0
1997	0.131	0.036	0.167	25.2	6.9	32.2	78.4	21.6	100.0
1998	0.123	0.039	0.162	23.5	7.5	31.0	75.9	24.1	100.0
1999	0.118	0.039	0.157	23.2	7.7	30.8	75.2	24.8	100.0
2000	0.111	0.038	0.149	21.6	7.4	29.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
2001	0.117	0.037	0.154	22.3	7.1	29.4	76.0	24.0	100.0
2002	0.120	0.036	0.156	22.8	6.8	29.7	76.9	23.1	100.0
2003	0.119	0.036	0.155	22.6	6.8	29.5	76.8	23.2	100.0
2004	0.117	0.035	0.152	22.4	6.7	29.1	77.0	23.0	100.0
2005	0.115	0.033	0.148	22.2	6.4	28.6	77.7	22.3	100.0
2006	0.113	0.034	0.147	21.8	6.6	28.4	76.9	23.1	100.0
2007	0.110	0.036	0.146	21.3	7.0	28.3	75.3	24.7	100.0
2008	0.108	0.035	0.143	21.3	6.9	28.1	75.5	24.5	100.0
2009	0.109	0.032	0.141	21.4	6.3	27.6	77.3	22.7	100.0
2010	0.110	0.032	0.142	21.6	6.3	27.9	77.5	22.5	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.007	0.006	0.013	0.016	0.013	0.029	-0.023	0.023	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	-0.004	0.005	0.001	-0.022	0.006	-0.017	-0.032	0.032	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.001	-0.006	-0.007	0.000	-0.011	-0.011	0.030	-0.030	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.002	0.005	0.007	-0.006	0.007	0.002	-0.025	0.025	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.122	0.031	0.152	0.245	0.061	0.307	0.800	0.200	1.000
1990-2000	0.130	0.037	0.166	0.253	0.071	0.324	0.779	0.221	1.000
2001-2010	0.114	0.035	0.148	0.220	0.067	0.287	0.767	0.233	1.000
1981-2010	0.122	0.034	0.156	0.239	0.067	0.306	0.781	0.219	1.000

Source: Table 5

Table 17: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Quebec, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.075	0.029	0.104	16.7	6.5	23.2	72.1	27.9	100.0
1982	0.087	0.034	0.121	18.7	7.3	26.0	71.9	28.1	100.0
1983	0.093	0.036	0.129	19.6	7.6	27.2	72.1	27.9	100.0
1984	0.094	0.037	0.131	19.3	7.6	26.9	71.8	28.2	100.0
1985	0.096	0.033	0.129	20.2	6.9	27.1	74.4	25.6	100.0
1986	0.091	0.032	0.123	19.0	6.7	25.7	74.0	26.0	100.0
1987	0.092	0.035	0.127	19.2	7.3	26.5	72.4	27.6	100.0
1988	0.097	0.040	0.137	20.0	8.2	28.2	70.8	29.2	100.0
1989	0.092	0.038	0.130	19.5	8.1	27.5	70.8	29.2	100.0
1990	0.105	0.043	0.148	21.0	8.6	29.6	70.9	29.1	100.0
1991	0.114	0.044	0.158	22.1	8.5	30.7	72.2	27.8	100.0
1992	0.121	0.043	0.164	23.4	8.3	31.7	73.8	26.2	100.0
1993	0.127	0.044	0.171	24.5	8.5	32.9	74.3	25.7	100.0
1994	0.123	0.047	0.170	23.6	9.0	32.6	72.4	27.6	100.0
1995	0.119	0.046	0.165	22.9	8.8	31.7	72.1	27.9	100.0
1996	0.118	0.049	0.167	22.3	9.3	31.6	70.7	29.3	100.0
1997	0.119	0.046	0.165	22.4	8.7	31.1	72.1	27.9	100.0
1998	0.117	0.049	0.166	21.7	9.1	30.9	70.5	29.5	100.0
1999	0.105	0.048	0.153	20.3	9.3	29.6	68.6	31.4	100.0
2000	0.100	0.046	0.146	19.2	8.8	28.0	68.5	31.5	100.0
2001	0.103	0.043	0.146	19.7	8.2	27.9	70.5	29.5	100.0
2002	0.100	0.044	0.144	19.3	8.5	27.8	69.4	30.6	100.0
2003	0.098	0.043	0.141	19.2	8.4	27.6	69.5	30.5	100.0
2004	0.096	0.043	0.139	18.7	8.4	27.1	69.1	30.9	100.0
2005	0.097	0.040	0.137	18.8	7.7	26.5	70.8	29.2	100.0
2006	0.096	0.041	0.137	18.9	8.1	26.9	70.1	29.9	100.0
2007	0.098	0.041	0.139	19.1	8.0	27.1	70.5	29.5	100.0
2008	0.100	0.039	0.139	19.3	7.5	26.9	71.9	28.1	100.0
2009	0.101	0.038	0.139	19.7	7.4	27.1	72.7	27.3	100.0
2010	0.103	0.039	0.142	19.9	7.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.017	0.009	0.026	0.028	0.016	0.044	-0.013	0.013	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.008	0.008	0.016	-0.003	0.008	0.004	-0.023	0.023	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	0.003	-0.007	-0.004	0.008	-0.013	-0.005	0.040	-0.040	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.028	0.010	0.038	0.032	0.011	0.043	0.004	-0.004	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.091	0.035	0.126	0.191	0.074	0.265	0.723	0.277	1.000
1990-2000	0.115	0.046	0.161	0.221	0.088	0.309	0.715	0.285	1.000
2001-2010	0.099	0.041	0.140	0.193	0.080	0.272	0.707	0.293	1.000
1981-2010	0.103	0.041	0.144	0.203	0.081	0.284	0.714	0.286	1.000

Source: Table 6

Table 18: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Ontario, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.051	0.025	0.076	12.3	6.0	18.4	67.1	32.9	100.0
1982	0.061	0.027	0.088	14.2	6.3	20.4	69.3	30.7	100.0
1983	0.064	0.029	0.093	14.0	6.3	20.4	68.8	31.2	100.0
1984	0.063	0.028	0.091	14.2	6.3	20.5	69.2	30.8	100.0
1985	0.059	0.031	0.090	13.4	7.0	20.4	65.6	34.4	100.0
1986	0.061	0.030	0.091	13.8	6.8	20.5	67.0	33.0	100.0
1987	0.062	0.030	0.092	14.1	6.8	20.9	67.4	32.6	100.0
1988	0.062	0.032	0.094	13.9	7.2	21.1	66.0	34.0	100.0
1989	0.060	0.033	0.093	13.5	7.4	20.9	64.5	35.5	100.0
1990	0.068	0.037	0.105	14.9	8.1	23.0	64.8	35.2	100.0
1991	0.085	0.039	0.124	17.5	8.0	25.5	68.5	31.5	100.0
1992	0.091	0.039	0.130	18.7	8.0	26.7	70.0	30.0	100.0
1993	0.097	0.039	0.136	19.5	7.8	27.4	71.3	28.7	100.0
1994	0.099	0.041	0.140	19.7	8.2	27.8	70.7	29.3	100.0
1995	0.093	0.041	0.134	18.7	8.2	27.0	69.4	30.6	100.0
1996	0.091	0.042	0.133	17.9	8.3	26.1	68.4	31.6	100.0
1997	0.090	0.041	0.131	17.7	8.1	25.7	68.7	31.3	100.0
1998	0.086	0.043	0.129	16.8	8.4	25.1	66.7	33.3	100.0
1999	0.076	0.042	0.118	14.9	8.3	23.2	64.4	35.6	100.0
2000	0.071	0.042	0.113	13.9	8.3	22.2	62.8	37.2	100.0
2001	0.074	0.040	0.114	14.6	7.9	22.5	64.9	35.1	100.0
2002	0.072	0.039	0.111	14.3	7.8	22.1	64.9	35.1	100.0
2003	0.073	0.039	0.112	14.5	7.8	22.3	65.2	34.8	100.0
2004	0.073	0.039	0.112	14.3	7.6	21.9	65.2	34.8	100.0
2005	0.071	0.037	0.108	14.1	7.4	21.5	65.7	34.3	100.0
2006	0.070	0.037	0.107	14.1	7.4	21.5	65.4	34.6	100.0
2007	0.071	0.038	0.109	14.1	7.6	21.7	65.1	34.9	100.0
2008	0.073	0.040	0.113	14.3	7.8	22.2	64.6	35.4	100.0
2009	0.082	0.038	0.120	15.9	7.4	23.2	68.3	31.7	100.0
2010	0.086	0.039	0.125	16.5	7.5	24.0	68.8	31.2	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.009	0.008	0.017	0.012	0.014	0.026	-0.026	0.026	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.011	0.009	0.020	0.004	0.008	0.013	-0.017	0.017	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	0.015	-0.003	0.012	0.026	-0.008	0.018	0.060	-0.060	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.035	0.014	0.049	0.042	0.015	0.057	0.017	-0.017	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.060	0.029	0.090	0.137	0.067	0.204	0.672	0.328	1.000
1990-2000	0.086	0.041	0.127	0.173	0.081	0.254	0.678	0.322	1.000
2001-2010	0.075	0.039	0.113	0.147	0.076	0.223	0.658	0.342	1.000
1981-2010	0.075	0.037	0.111	0.153	0.075	0.229	0.670	0.330	1.000

Source: Table 7

Table 19: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Manitoba, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.066	0.027	0.093	14.6	6.0	20.6	71.0	29.0	100.0
1982	0.077	0.030	0.107	16.5	6.4	23.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
1983	0.083	0.028	0.111	17.7	6.0	23.7	74.8	25.2	100.0
1984	0.080	0.027	0.107	17.5	5.9	23.4	74.8	25.2	100.0
1985	0.082	0.028	0.110	17.8	6.1	23.9	74.5	25.5	100.0
1986	0.081	0.031	0.112	17.8	6.8	24.6	72.3	27.7	100.0
1987	0.089	0.032	0.121	18.9	6.8	25.7	73.6	26.4	100.0
1988	0.091	0.039	0.130	19.0	8.1	27.1	70.0	30.0	100.0
1989	0.088	0.040	0.128	18.7	8.5	27.2	68.8	31.3	100.0
1990	0.089	0.039	0.128	18.9	8.3	27.2	69.5	30.5	100.0
1991	0.103	0.040	0.143	21.1	8.2	29.4	72.0	28.0	100.0
1992	0.111	0.041	0.152	21.6	8.0	29.6	73.0	27.0	100.0
1993	0.111	0.036	0.147	22.6	7.3	29.9	75.5	24.5	100.0
1994	0.112	0.039	0.151	22.1	7.7	29.8	74.2	25.8	100.0
1995	0.105	0.037	0.142	21.5	7.6	29.0	73.9	26.1	100.0
1996	0.107	0.038	0.145	21.8	7.7	29.5	73.8	26.2	100.0
1997	0.106	0.037	0.143	21.3	7.4	28.8	74.1	25.9	100.0
1998	0.102	0.040	0.142	20.0	7.9	27.9	71.8	28.2	100.0
1999	0.094	0.037	0.131	19.2	7.6	26.8	71.8	28.2	100.0
2000	0.092	0.037	0.129	18.7	7.5	26.2	71.3	28.7	100.0
2001	0.090	0.032	0.122	18.6	6.6	25.2	73.8	26.2	100.0
2002	0.089	0.029	0.118	18.2	5.9	24.2	75.4	24.6	100.0
2003	0.089	0.036	0.125	18.5	7.5	25.9	71.2	28.8	100.0
2004	0.087	0.035	0.122	17.7	7.1	24.8	71.3	28.7	100.0
2005	0.083	0.036	0.119	16.9	7.3	24.2	69.7	30.3	100.0
2006	0.083	0.036	0.119	16.7	7.3	24.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
2007	0.080	0.038	0.118	16.0	7.6	23.6	67.8	32.2	100.0
2008	0.074	0.036	0.110	15.4	7.5	23.0	67.3	32.7	100.0
2009	0.081	0.035	0.116	16.9	7.3	24.2	69.8	30.2	100.0
2010	0.082	0.036	0.118	17.0	7.5	24.4	69.5	30.5	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.022	0.013	0.035	0.040	0.025	0.066	-0.022	0.022	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.004	-0.003	0.001	0.000	-0.010	-0.010	0.026	-0.026	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.010	-0.001	-0.011	-0.017	-0.001	-0.017	-0.018	0.018	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.016	0.009	0.025	0.023	0.015	0.038	-0.015	0.015	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.082	0.031	0.113	0.176	0.067	0.243	0.724	0.276	1.000
1990-2000	0.103	0.038	0.141	0.208	0.077	0.286	0.728	0.272	1.000
2001-2010	0.084	0.035	0.119	0.172	0.072	0.244	0.706	0.294	1.000
1981-2010	0.090	0.035	0.125	0.186	0.072	0.259	0.719	0.281	1.000

Source: Table 8

Table 20: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Saskatchewan, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.063	0.029	0.092	13.5	6.2	19.7	68.5	31.5	100.0
1982	0.070	0.030	0.100	15.1	6.5	21.6	70.0	30.0	100.0
1983	0.076	0.026	0.102	15.8	5.4	21.3	74.5	25.5	100.0
1984	0.082	0.027	0.109	17.3	5.7	23.0	75.2	24.8	100.0
1985	0.078	0.027	0.105	16.4	5.7	22.0	74.3	25.7	100.0
1986	0.084	0.033	0.117	17.1	6.7	23.8	71.8	28.2	100.0
1987	0.085	0.032	0.117	18.0	6.8	24.8	72.6	27.4	100.0
1988	0.091	0.038	0.129	18.8	7.9	26.7	70.5	29.5	100.0
1989	0.089	0.037	0.126	18.7	7.8	26.4	70.6	29.4	100.0
1990	0.095	0.042	0.137	19.0	8.4	27.5	69.3	30.7	100.0
1991	0.103	0.041	0.144	20.6	8.2	28.7	71.5	28.5	100.0
1992	0.108	0.039	0.147	20.8	7.5	28.3	73.5	26.5	100.0
1993	0.115	0.038	0.153	22.5	7.5	30.0	75.2	24.8	100.0
1994	0.115	0.039	0.154	22.8	7.7	30.5	74.7	25.3	100.0
1995	0.104	0.044	0.148	20.5	8.7	29.1	70.3	29.7	100.0
1996	0.108	0.042	0.150	21.4	8.3	29.8	72.0	28.0	100.0
1997	0.108	0.043	0.151	21.6	8.6	30.3	71.5	28.5	100.0
1998	0.108	0.041	0.149	20.8	7.9	28.8	72.5	27.5	100.0
1999	0.101	0.039	0.140	20.2	7.8	28.0	72.1	27.9	100.0
2000	0.099	0.038	0.137	19.6	7.5	27.1	72.3	27.7	100.0
2001	0.097	0.036	0.133	19.4	7.2	26.7	72.9	27.1	100.0
2002	0.099	0.034	0.133	19.8	6.8	26.6	74.4	25.6	100.0
2003	0.095	0.033	0.128	18.9	6.6	25.5	74.2	25.8	100.0
2004	0.094	0.033	0.127	18.5	6.5	25.0	74.0	26.0	100.0
2005	0.091	0.033	0.124	17.5	6.3	23.8	73.4	26.6	100.0
2006	0.087	0.034	0.121	16.8	6.6	23.4	71.9	28.1	100.0
2007	0.082	0.036	0.118	16.3	7.1	23.4	69.5	30.5	100.0
2008	0.078	0.035	0.113	15.6	7.0	22.6	69.0	31.0	100.0
2009	0.079	0.034	0.113	15.8	6.8	22.6	69.9	30.1	100.0
2010	0.080	0.036	0.116	16.0	7.2	23.2	69.0	31.0	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.026	0.008	0.034	0.052	0.016	0.068	0.022	-0.022	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.010	0.001	0.011	0.009	-0.002	0.007	0.016	-0.016	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.019	-0.002	-0.021	-0.036	-0.003	-0.039	-0.033	0.033	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.017	0.007	0.024	0.025	0.010	0.035	0.005	-0.005	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.080	0.031	0.111	0.167	0.065	0.233	0.720	0.280	1.000
1990-2000	0.106	0.041	0.146	0.209	0.080	0.289	0.723	0.277	1.000
2001-2010	0.088	0.034	0.123	0.175	0.068	0.243	0.718	0.282	1.000
1981-2010	0.092	0.036	0.128	0.185	0.072	0.257	0.720	0.280	1.000

Source: Table 9

Table 21: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, Alberta, 1981 to 2010

	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.036	0.025	0.061	8.845	6.143	14.988	59.0	41.0	100.0
1982	0.043	0.025	0.068	10.094	5.869	15.962	63.2	36.8	100.0
1983	0.057	0.029	0.086	12.695	6.459	19.154	66.3	33.7	100.0
1984	0.062	0.029	0.091	13.839	6.473	20.313	68.1	31.9	100.0
1985	0.060	0.028	0.088	13.636	6.364	20.000	68.2	31.8	100.0
1986	0.063	0.027	0.090	14.000	6.000	20.000	70.0	30.0	100.0
1987	0.063	0.032	0.095	13.907	7.064	20.971	66.3	33.7	100.0
1988	0.062	0.033	0.095	13.901	7.399	21.300	65.3	34.7	100.0
1989	0.059	0.032	0.091	13.318	7.223	20.542	64.8	35.2	100.0
1990	0.064	0.036	0.100	14.035	7.895	21.930	64.0	36.0	100.0
1991	0.067	0.038	0.105	14.225	8.068	22.293	63.8	36.2	100.0
1992	0.080	0.036	0.116	16.194	7.287	23.482	69.0	31.0	100.0
1993	0.078	0.031	0.109	16.561	6.582	23.142	71.6	28.4	100.0
1994	0.074	0.033	0.107	15.948	7.112	23.060	69.2	30.8	100.0
1995	0.071	0.035	0.106	15.269	7.527	22.796	67.0	33.0	100.0
1996	0.072	0.037	0.109	15.190	7.806	22.996	66.1	33.9	100.0
1997	0.066	0.041	0.107	13.580	8.436	22.016	61.7	38.3	100.0
1998	0.065	0.040	0.105	12.974	7.984	20.958	61.9	38.1	100.0
1999	0.066	0.038	0.104	13.665	7.867	21.532	63.5	36.5	100.0
2000	0.065	0.036	0.101	13.374	7.407	20.782	64.4	35.6	100.0
2001	0.061	0.032	0.093	12.788	6.709	19.497	65.6	34.4	100.0
2002	0.063	0.031	0.094	13.376	6.582	19.958	67.0	33.0	100.0
2003	0.061	0.033	0.094	12.500	6.762	19.262	64.9	35.1	100.0
2004	0.059	0.032	0.091	12.266	6.653	18.919	64.8	35.2	100.0
2005	0.058	0.032	0.090	12.262	6.765	19.027	64.4	35.6	100.0
2006	0.059	0.034	0.093	12.266	7.069	19.335	63.4	36.6	100.0
2007	0.053	0.032	0.085	11.065	6.681	17.745	62.4	37.6	100.0
2008	0.050	0.032	0.082	10.846	6.941	17.787	61.0	39.0	100.0
2009	0.059	0.033	0.092	12.115	6.776	18.891	64.1	35.9	100.0
2010	0.060	0.036	0.096	12.346	7.407	19.753	62.5	37.5	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.023	0.007	0.030	0.045	0.011	0.056	0.058	-0.058	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.006	0.004	0.010	0.001	0.002	0.002	-0.005	0.005	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.005	0.000	-0.005	-0.010	0.000	-0.010	-0.019	0.019	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.024	0.011	0.035	0.035	0.013	0.048	0.035	-0.035	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.056	0.029	0.085	0.127	0.066	0.192	0.657	0.343	1.000
1990-2000	0.070	0.036	0.106	0.146	0.076	0.223	0.656	0.344	1.000
2001-2010	0.058	0.033	0.091	0.122	0.068	0.190	0.640	0.360	1.000
1981-2010	0.062	0.033	0.095	0.132	0.070	0.203	0.651	0.349	1.000

Source: Table 10

Table 22: Impact of Redistribution Policies on the Market Income Gini Coefficient, British Columbia, 1981 to 2010

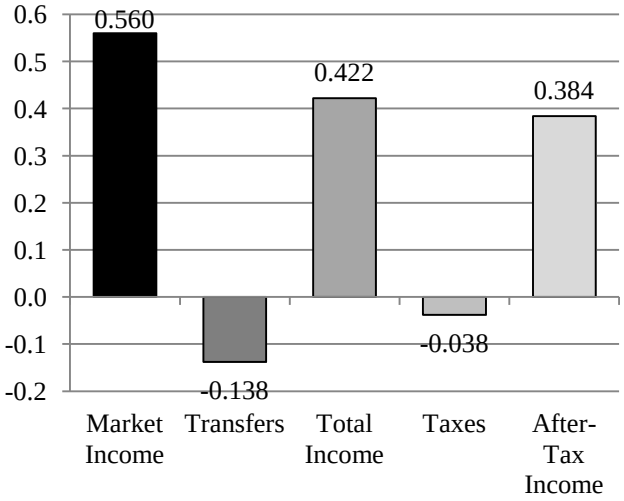
	Market Income Inequality Offset in Points			Percent of Market Income Inequality Offset			Relative Importance of Taxes Versus Transfers in Redistribution (Percent)		
	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)	Transfers	Taxes	Total (transfers + taxes)
	A-B=D	**B-C=E**	**A-C=F**	**D/A=G**	**E/A=H**	**F/A=I**	**G/I=J**	**H/I=K**	**J+K**
1981	0.050	0.023	0.073	11.710	5.386	17.096	68.5	31.5	100.0
1982	0.064	0.026	0.090	14.286	5.804	20.089	71.1	28.9	100.0
1983	0.071	0.028	0.099	15.536	6.127	21.663	71.7	28.3	100.0
1984	0.083	0.029	0.112	17.474	6.105	23.579	74.1	25.9	100.0
1985	0.076	0.027	0.103	15.900	5.649	21.548	73.8	26.2	100.0
1986	0.077	0.027	0.104	16.559	5.806	22.366	74.0	26.0	100.0
1987	0.078	0.032	0.110	16.490	6.765	23.256	70.9	29.1	100.0
1988	0.075	0.030	0.105	16.593	6.637	23.230	71.4	28.6	100.0
1989	0.066	0.030	0.096	15.103	6.865	21.968	68.8	31.3	100.0
1990	0.075	0.035	0.110	15.723	7.338	23.061	68.2	31.8	100.0
1991	0.081	0.034	0.115	16.805	7.054	23.859	70.4	29.6	100.0
1992	0.083	0.039	0.122	16.734	7.863	24.597	68.0	32.0	100.0
1993	0.089	0.033	0.122	18.200	6.748	24.949	73.0	27.0	100.0
1994	0.095	0.035	0.130	19.192	7.071	26.263	73.1	26.9	100.0
1995	0.087	0.034	0.121	17.975	7.025	25.000	71.9	28.1	100.0
1996	0.088	0.037	0.125	17.495	7.356	24.851	70.4	29.6	100.0
1997	0.087	0.036	0.123	17.194	7.115	24.308	70.7	29.3	100.0
1998	0.083	0.035	0.118	16.339	6.890	23.228	70.3	29.7	100.0
1999	0.081	0.038	0.119	15.882	7.451	23.333	68.1	31.9	100.0
2000	0.078	0.036	0.114	15.476	7.143	22.619	68.4	31.6	100.0
2001	0.078	0.033	0.111	15.264	6.458	21.722	70.3	29.7	100.0
2002	0.082	0.032	0.114	15.709	6.130	21.839	71.9	28.1	100.0
2003	0.082	0.031	0.113	16.142	6.102	22.244	72.6	27.4	100.0
2004	0.077	0.030	0.107	15.339	5.976	21.315	72.0	28.0	100.0
2005	0.069	0.034	0.103	13.772	6.786	20.559	67.0	33.0	100.0
2006	0.065	0.034	0.099	13.052	6.827	19.880	65.7	34.3	100.0
2007	0.062	0.030	0.092	12.602	6.098	18.699	67.4	32.6	100.0
2008	0.065	0.032	0.097	13.000	6.400	19.400	67.0	33.0	100.0
2009	0.070	0.032	0.102	13.807	6.312	20.118	68.6	31.4	100.0
2010	0.074	0.032	0.106	14.231	6.154	20.385	69.8	30.2	100.0
Percentage Point Changes									
Δ 1981-1989	0.016	0.007	0.023	0.034	0.015	0.049	0.003	-0.003	0.000
Δ 1989-2000	0.012	0.006	0.018	0.004	0.003	0.007	-0.003	0.003	0.000
Δ 2000-2010	-0.004	-0.004	-0.008	-0.012	-0.010	-0.022	0.014	-0.014	0.000
Δ 1981-2010	0.024	0.009	0.033	0.025	0.008	0.033	0.013	-0.013	0.000
Average									
1981-1989	0.071	0.028	0.099	0.155	0.061	0.216	0.716	0.284	1.000
1990-2000	0.084	0.036	0.120	0.170	0.072	0.242	0.702	0.298	1.000
2001-2010	0.072	0.032	0.104	0.143	0.063	0.206	0.692	0.308	1.000
1981-2010	0.076	0.032	0.109	0.157	0.066	0.222	0.703	0.297	1.000

Source: Table 11

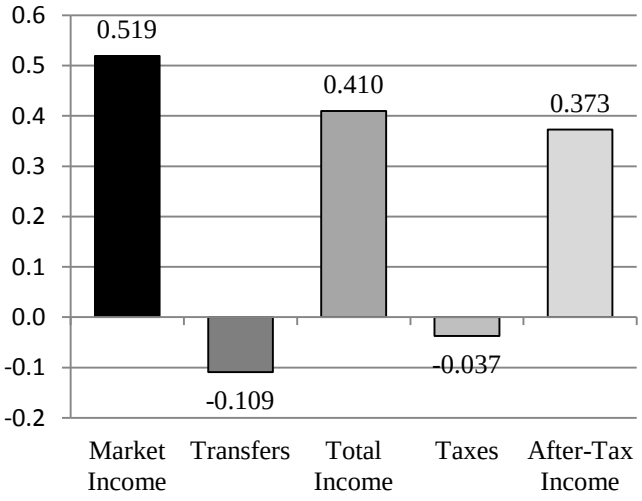
VIII. Appendix Charts

Appendix Chart 1: Impact of Redistribution on Income Inequality by Province, 2010

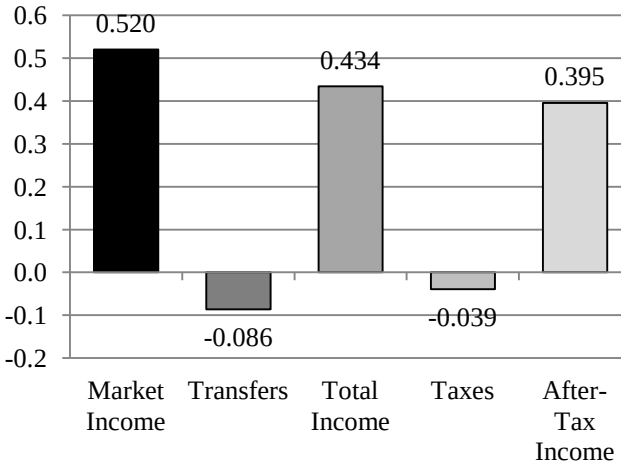
Newfoundland



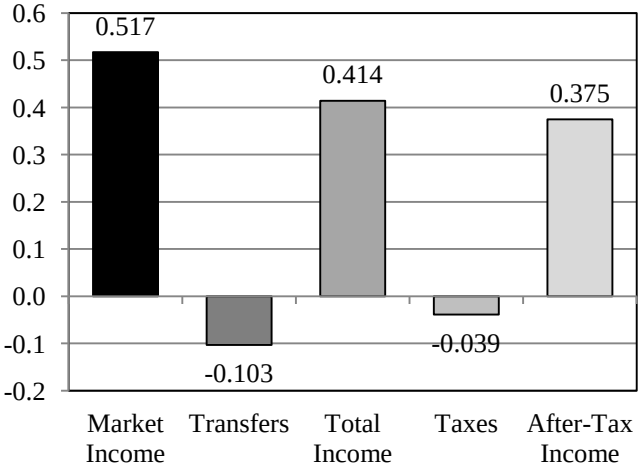
Nova Scotia



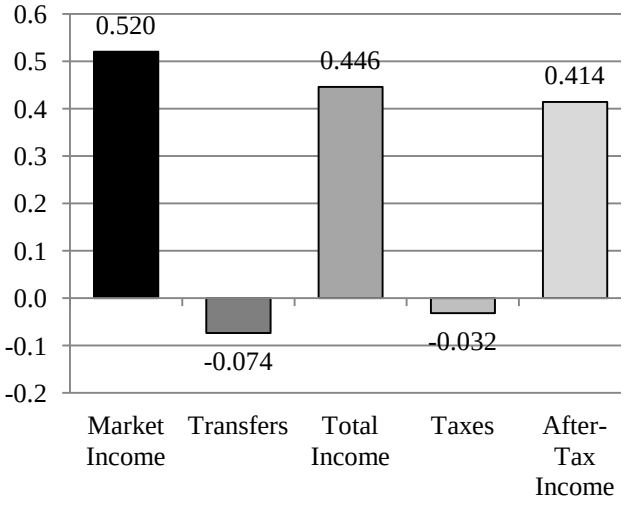
Ontario



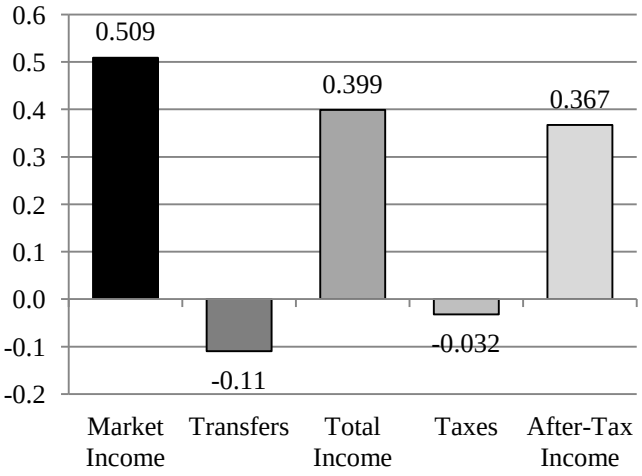
Québec



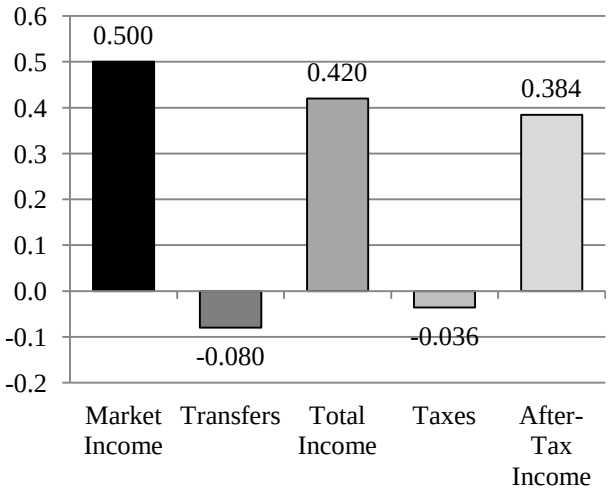
British Columbia



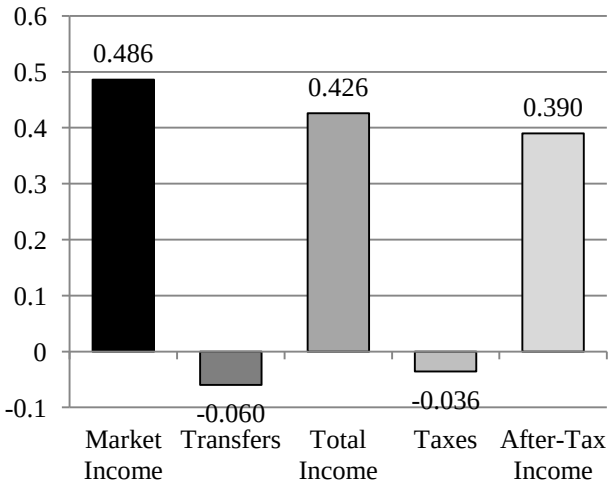
New Brunswick



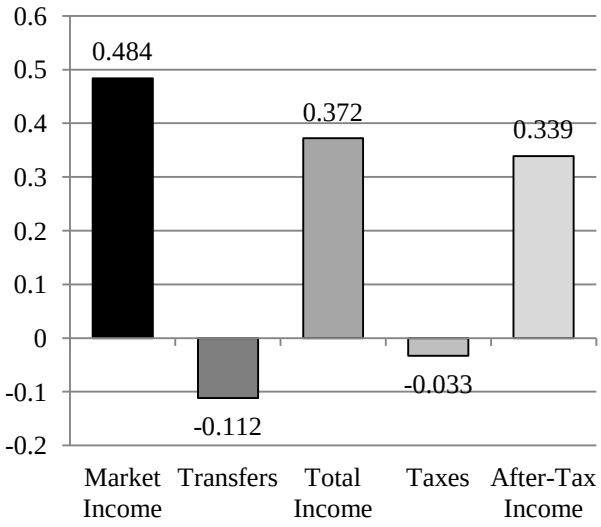
Nova Scotia



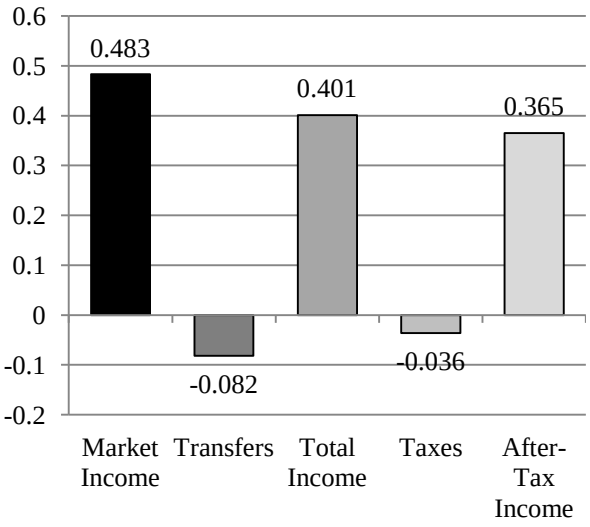
Alberta



Prince Edward Island



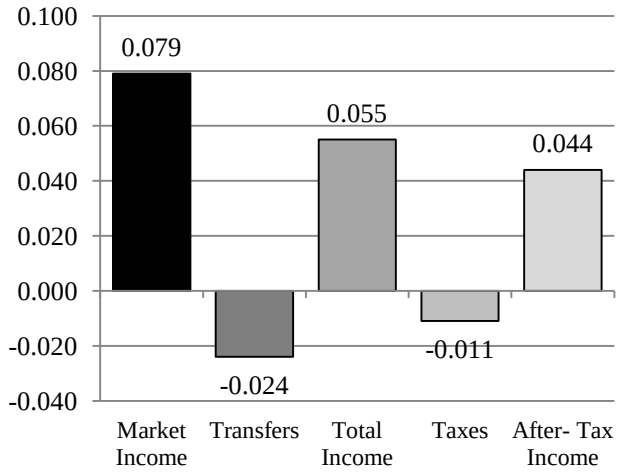
Manitoba



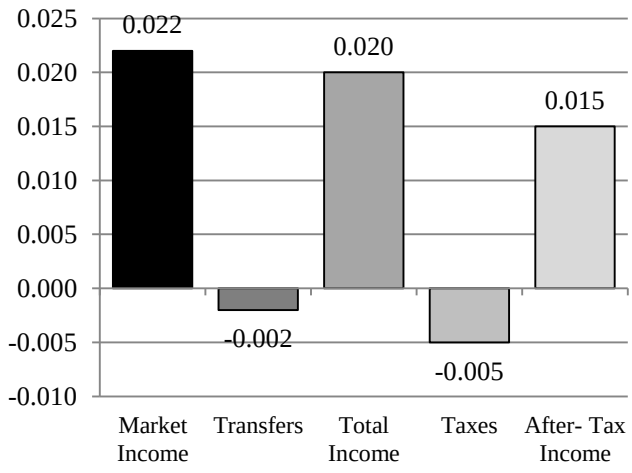
Source: Appendix Tables 1-11

Appendix Chart 2: Change in the Market and After-Tax Income Gini Coefficients and the Impact of Redistribution Policies, Provinces, 1981-2010

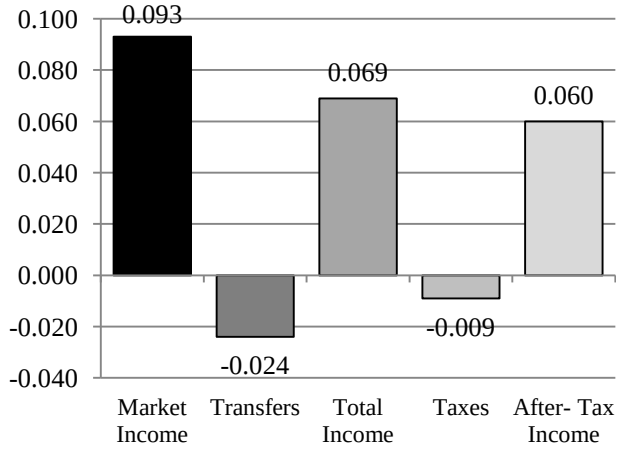
Alberta



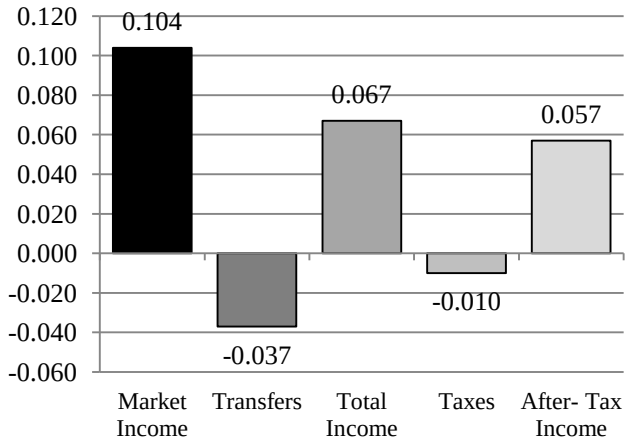
New Brunswick



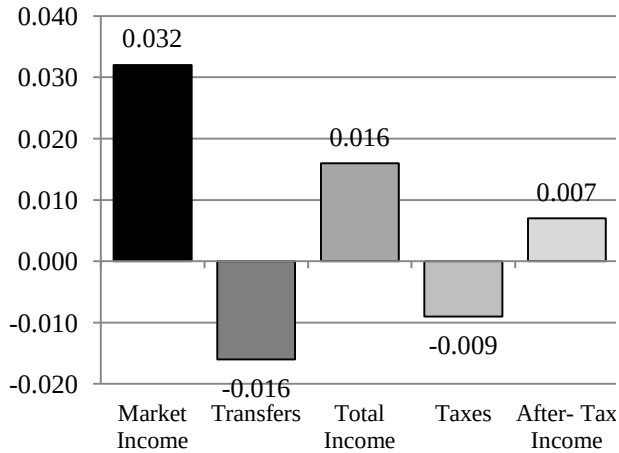
British Columbia



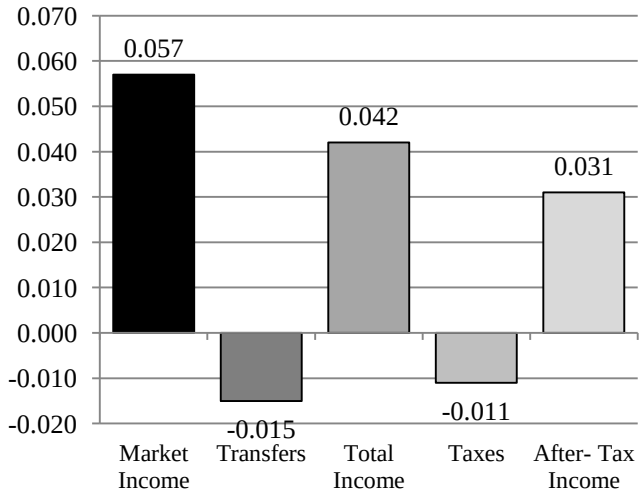
Newfoundland



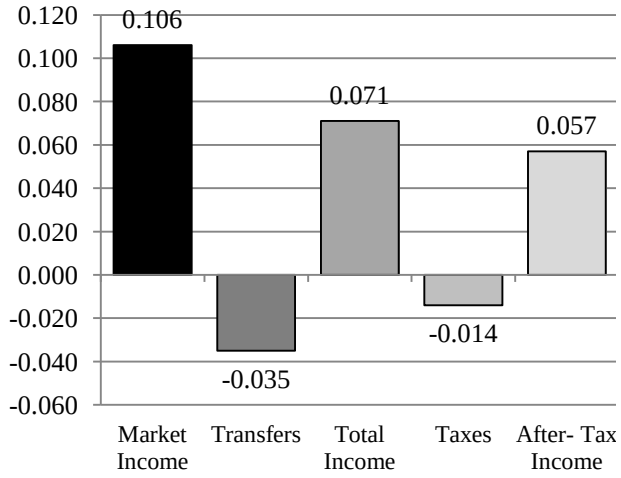
Manitoba



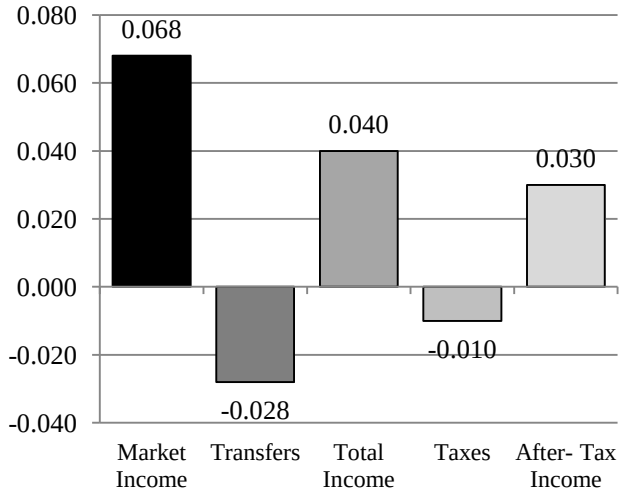
Nova Scotia



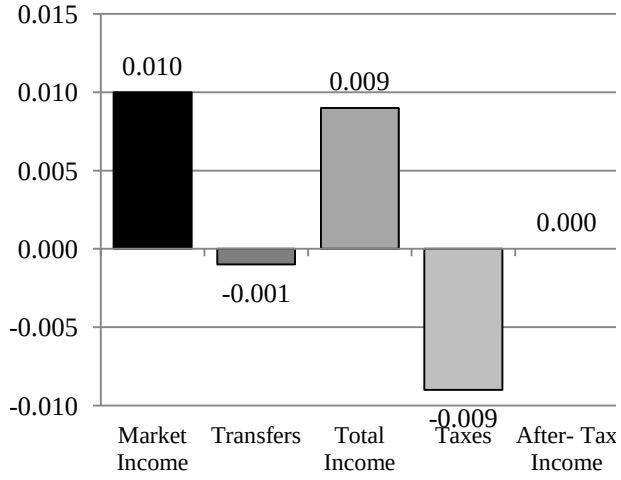
Ontario



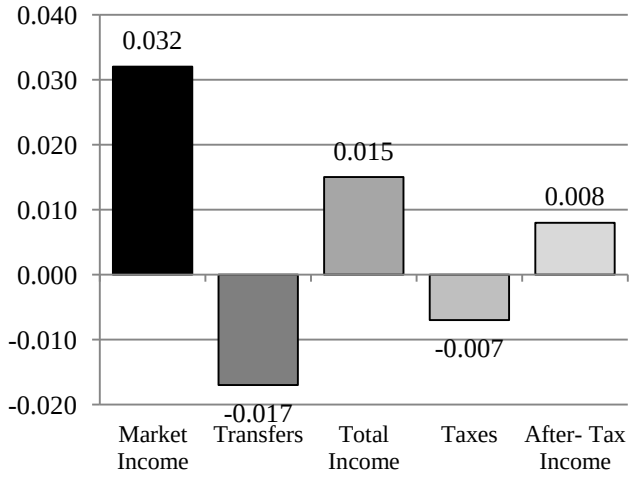
Québec



Prince Edward Island



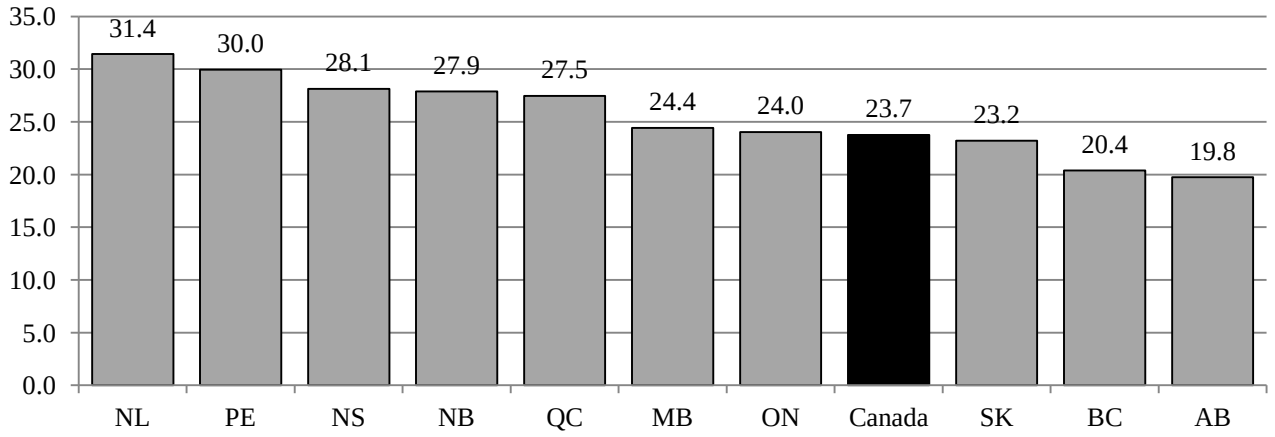
Saskatchewan



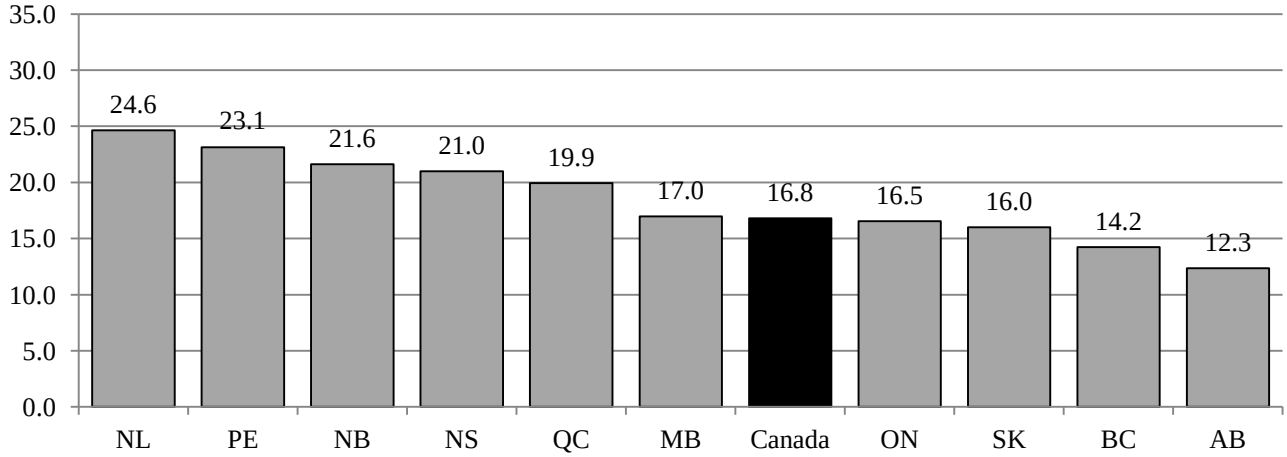
Source: Appendix Tables 1-11

Appendix Chart 3: Impact of Income Redistribution in Income Inequality (per cent), Provinces, 2010

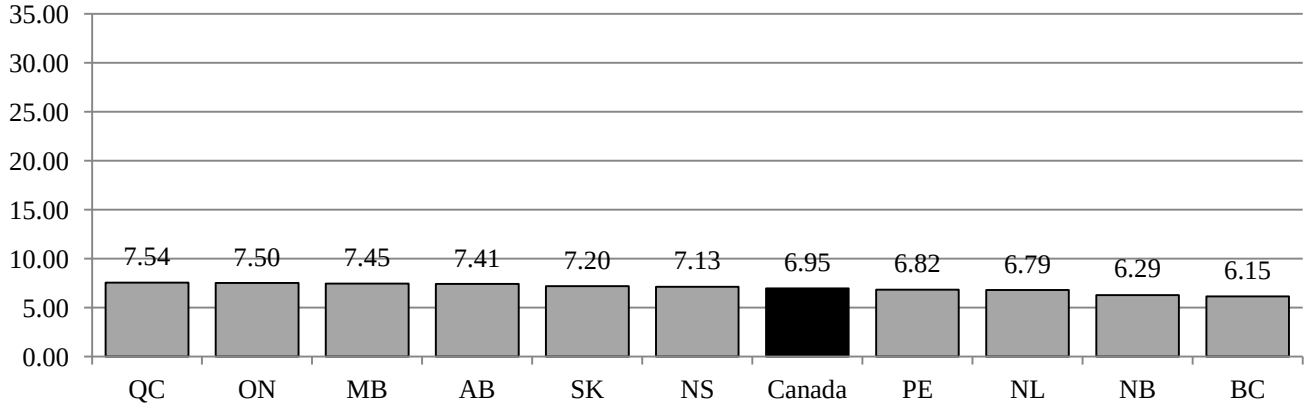
Panel A: Total



Panel B: Transfers



Panel C: Taxes



Source: Appendix Tables 1-22