

LET'S DO THIS

Let's End Child Poverty For Good
Report Card on Child and Family Poverty in Ontario



FAMILY SERVICE TORONTO
For People. For Change.

ONTARIO CAMPAIGN **2000**
END CHILD & FAMILY POVERTY

LET'S DO THIS

Let's End Child Poverty For Good Report Card on Child and Family Poverty in Ontario



2015

ENDING POVERTY

In 2008 the provincial government committed to reducing child poverty in Ontario by 25% in 5 years. While child poverty declined from 2010-2012, the most recent data shows child poverty has flat-lined at 20% (LIM-AT), with 547,890 children in Ontario living in poverty according to Statistics Canada's T1 Family File (T1FF).

Ontario's 2015 Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) Annual Report lists the child poverty rate at 17.1% (Fixed LIM-50, 2013), based on Statistics Canada's Canadian Income Survey. The report also makes four key commitments:

- ▶ Re-commit to the original 2008 PRS to reduce child poverty by 25% in 5 years
- ▶ Move towards employment and income security for vulnerable groups (including women, single parents, people with disabilities, youth, newcomers, visible minorities, seniors and Indigenous people)
- ▶ End homelessness
- ▶ Build evidence base to guide effective poverty reduction policies and programs



Today's Agenda

1. Buy Groceries
2. Do Laundry
3. END POVERTY!

This report uses Statistics Canada's T1 Family File (T1FF) to report on poverty unless otherwise indicated. The T1FF is based on Taxfiler data collected from income tax returns and Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) records. There is a two-year lag in the low-income data that is available from Statistics Canada, and thus the Low Income Measure (LIM, Before and After Tax) available for 2015 is from 2013.

The LIM identifies families with income below 50% of median income, adjusted for family size. LIM-AT 2013 for one parent with one child 18 years or younger is = \$24,319. Methodological differences inhibit comparisons between data derived from T1FF and data calculated from National Household Survey (NHS), Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and Canadian Income Survey (CIS), which is the current data source for the Ontario government, resulting in different rates of child poverty.

HOW TO MEASURE POVERTY

LET'S DO THIS

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2015

RECOMMENDATIONS



End Child and Family Poverty

Commit to ending child and family poverty by reducing poverty rates by 50% by 2019

Make Paid Work A Path Out Of Poverty

Increase the minimum wage to \$15, update the Employment Standards Act (ESA), and implement an Employment Equity program

Lift People Out of Poverty

Transform social assistance to ensure all people are able to live free from poverty and with good health, dignity and respect

Create a Low Income Health Benefit

Create and implement a low income health benefit for all children and adults in the province.

Early Learning and Child Care For All

Ensure access to early learning and child care by creating a universal high quality and affordable child care program

Create New Affordable Housing

Improve access to safe and affordable housing and end homelessness by building more affordable units and incorporate inclusionary zoning in the Planning Act

Support Opportunities For Youth

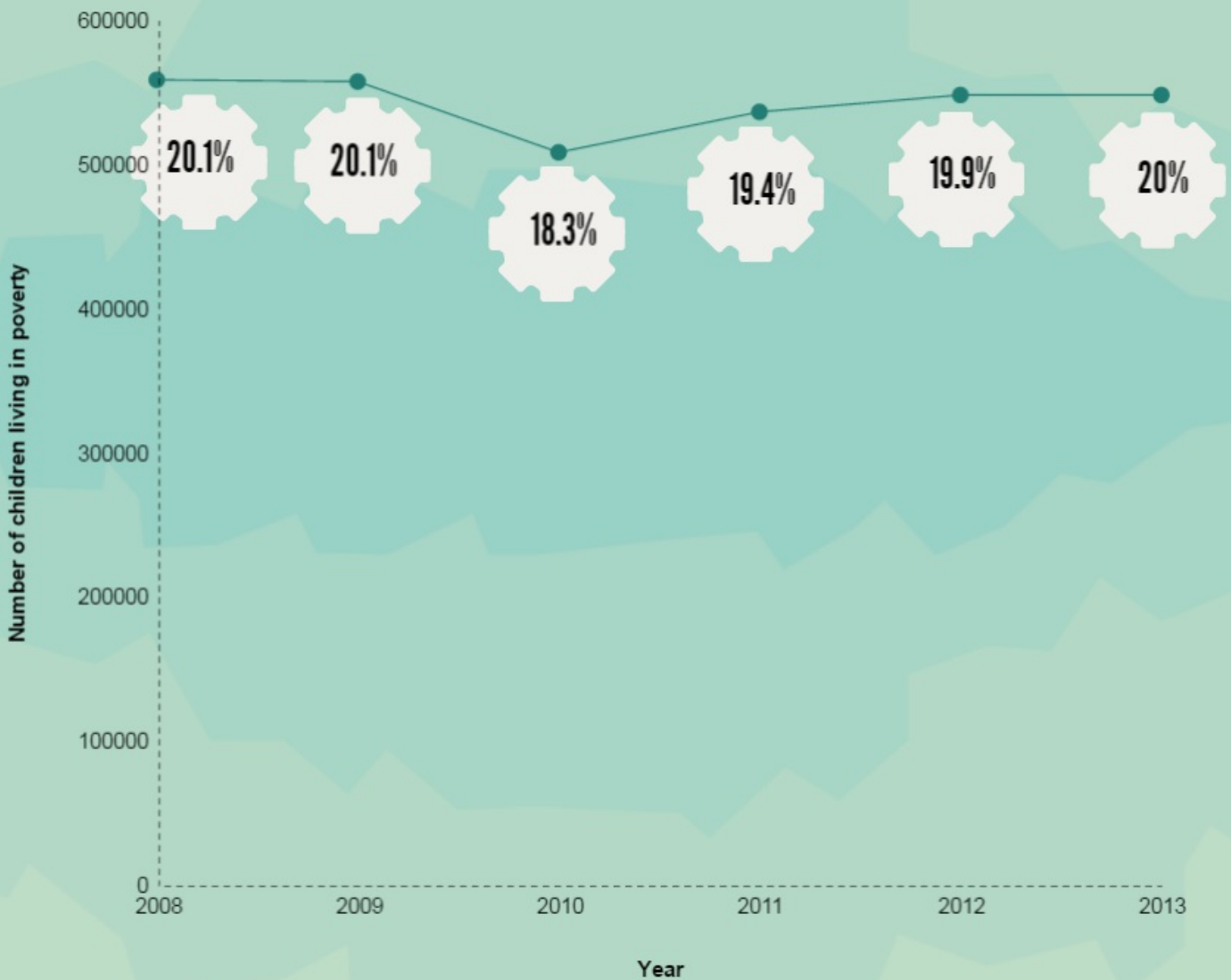
Reduce all financial barriers to attending post-secondary education, raise age limit to 25 for youth in care and create meaningful career opportunities for youth

CHILDREN in poverty



1 in 5
Children live in poverty
in Ontario
(547,890)

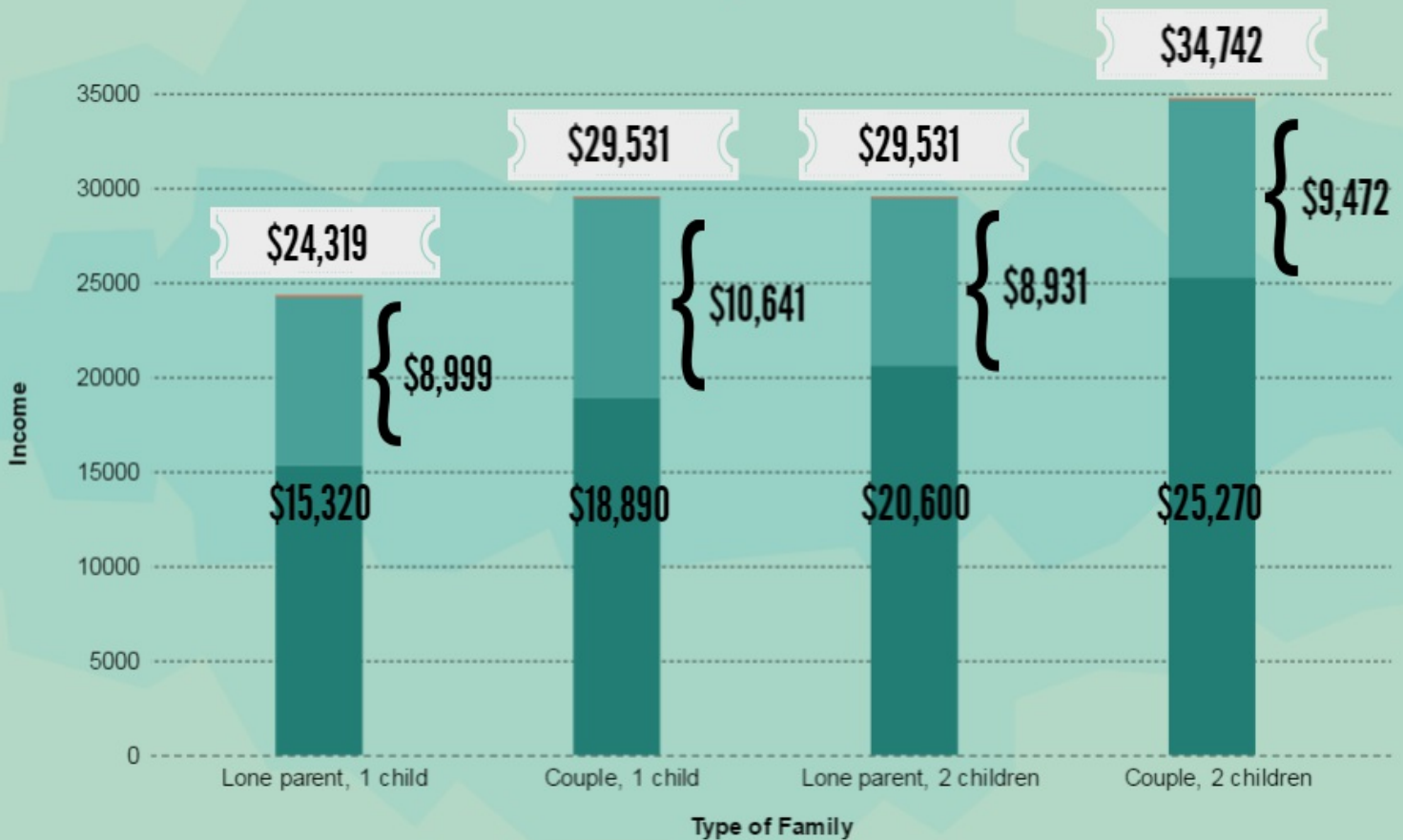
Ontario Child Poverty Rate, Under 18



DEPTH of poverty



Depth of Low Income for Families in Ontario, 2013

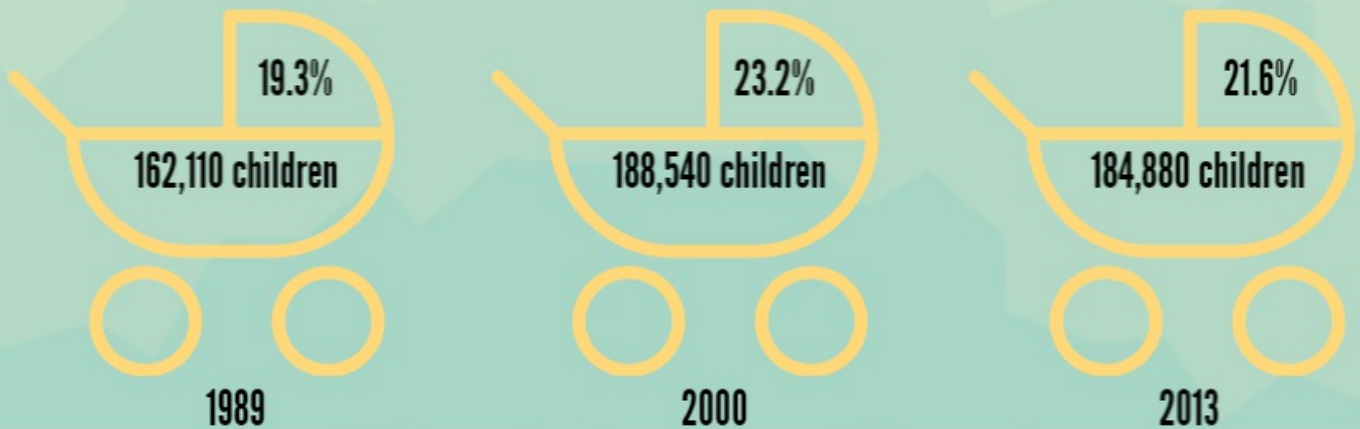


LIM-AT 2013 (TIFF)
} Poverty Gap
 Family Income After Tax

CHILDREN

under 6

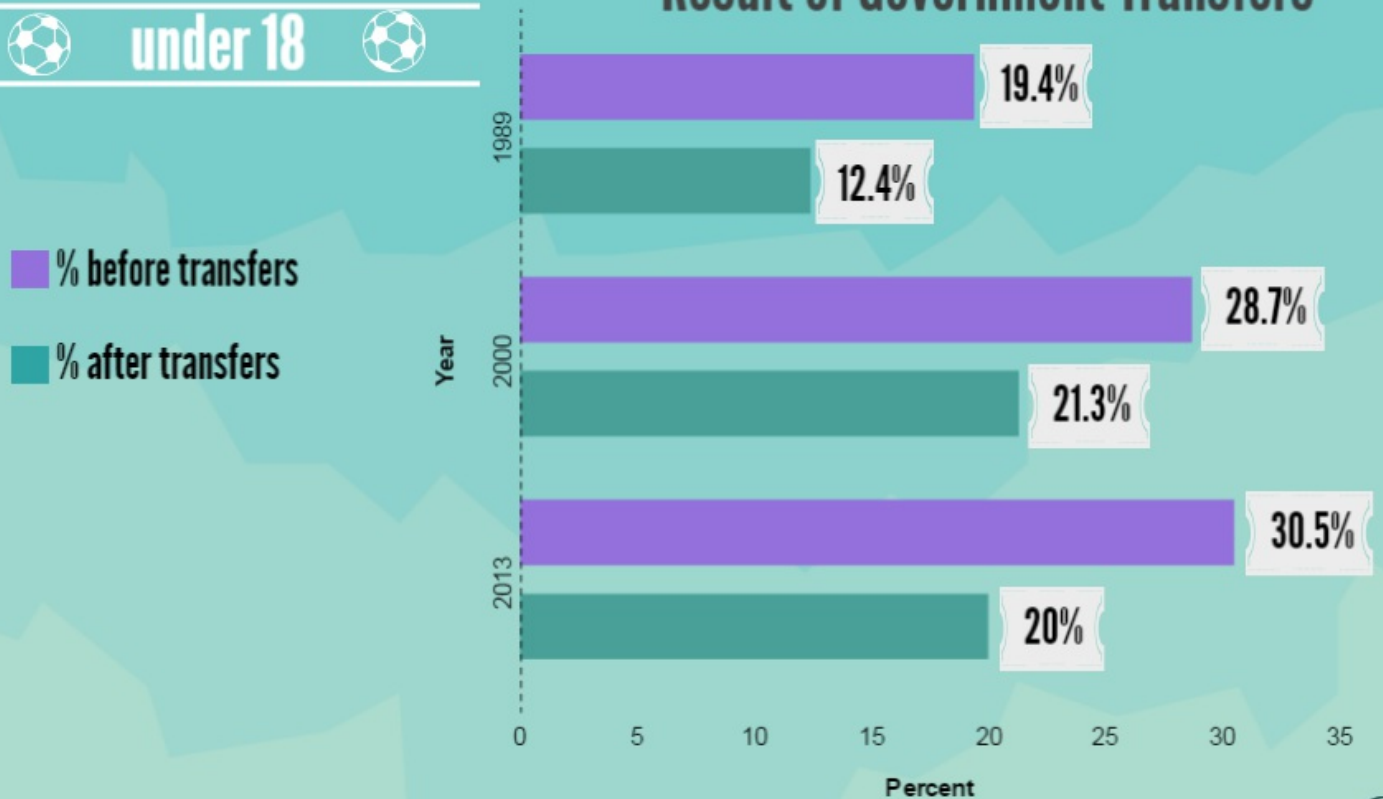
Ontario Child Poverty Rate, Under 6



CHILDREN

under 18

Reductions in Child Poverty as a Result of Government Transfers



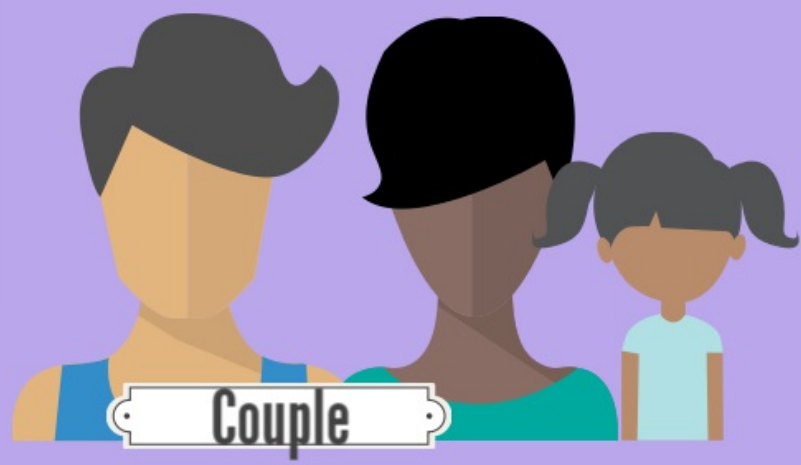
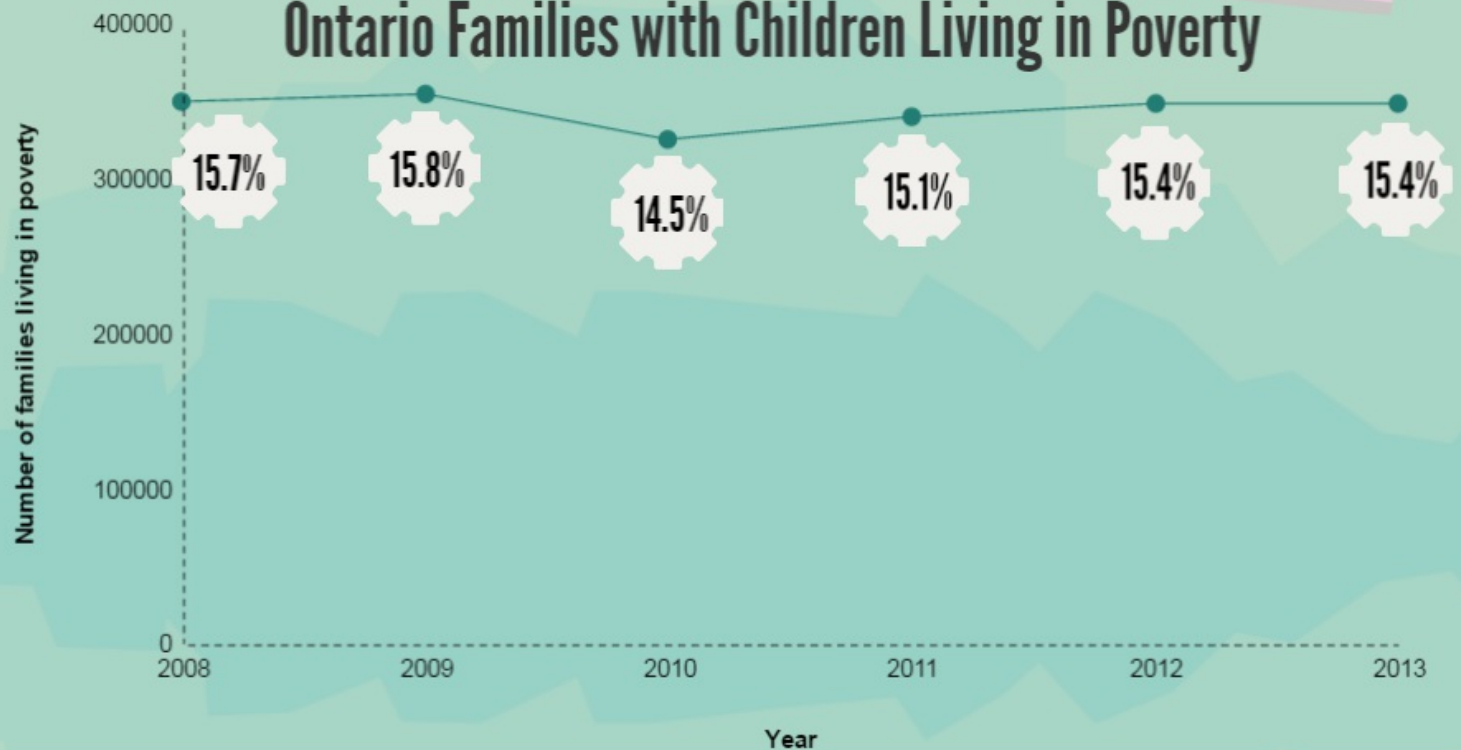


WHO IS

LIVING IN POVERTY



Ontario Families with Children Living in Poverty



Couple

167,670 (9.8%)
Couple families
with children living in poverty

282,150 (13%)
Children
in couple families living in poverty



WHO IS

.....

LIVING IN POVERTY



Child Poverty in Lone Parent Families in Ontario

A majority of lone parent families are headed by women. Due to the wage gap in Ontario, women's wages are much lower than men, resulting in single parent families led by women being at a greater risk of living in poverty.

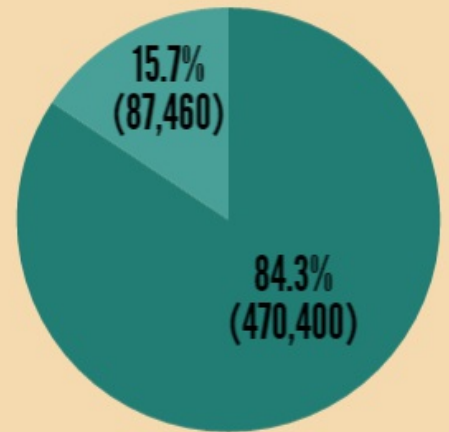
■ Male lone parent median total income

\$ 5 5 , 5 5 0

■ Female lone parent median total income

\$ 3 8 , 0 8 0

Percentage of Lone Parent Families by Sex



Lone Parent

181,000 (32.4%)
Lone parent families
with children living in poverty

265,740 (45.9%)
Children
in lone parent families living in poverty



WHO IS

.....

LIVING IN POVERTY

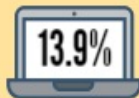
The T1FF data set does not collect information on disability, racialization, immigration status, and Indigenous identity, thereby making it difficult to compare poverty rates of specific groups of people. Due to systemic inequalities and discrimination, people who are Indigenous, living with disabilities, racialized, recent immigrants, and women have disproportionately high poverty rates. In this section we use other indicators cited in the sources section.



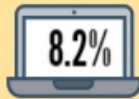
FIRST PEOPLES (First Nations, Inuit, Metis)

Unemployment Rate (15 yrs+)
Ontario, 2011

First Peoples



Non-Aboriginal



Individual Median Income (15 yrs+)
Ontario 2010

First Peoples

\$ 2 2 , 5 4 6

Non-Aboriginal

\$ 3 0 , 6 9 6



PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

- ▶ Less likely to be employed than those who do not have disabilities
- ▶ Over 11% of Ontario's labour force between 15-64 has a disability
- ▶ Experience higher rates of discrimination in the workforce





WHO IS

.....

LIVING IN POVERTY



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RACIALIZED PEOPLE



Report on southern Ontario found between 2011-2014:

- ▶ Racialized workers and foreign-born workers experienced significant discrimination in finding secure, and high paying employment.
- ▶ Racialized workers reported lower household and individual income in 2014 compared to 2011.
- ▶ Racialized women and men reported an increase in precarious employment



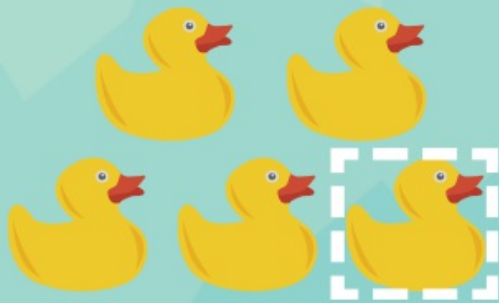
WOMEN

- ▶ Experience higher rates of poverty
- ▶ Make up a disproportionate number of employees in part-time and minimum wage jobs
- ▶ Over-represented in lower-paying jobs and industries
- ▶ Under-represented in higher paying sectors and jobs that are traditionally male-dominated.



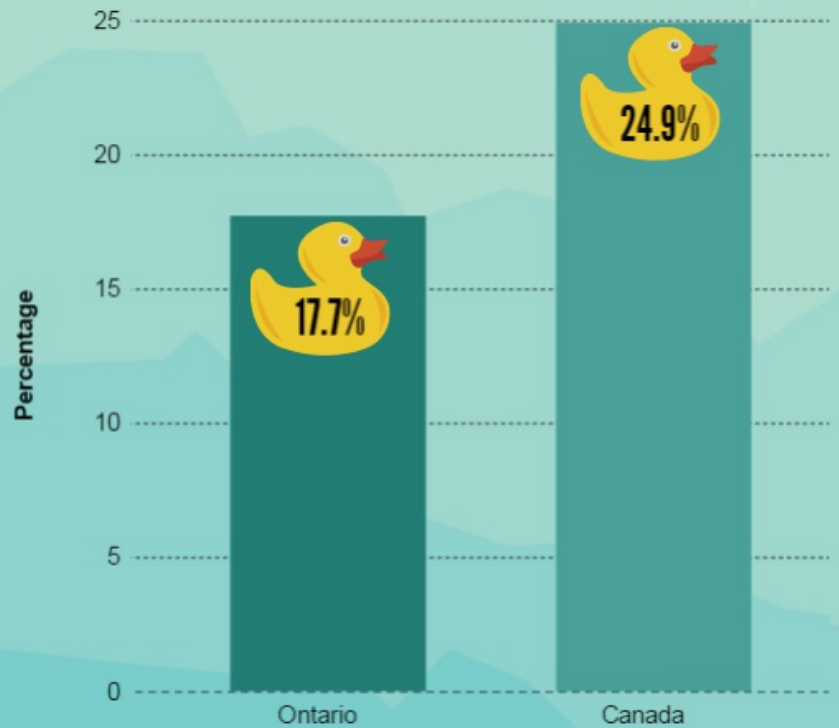
CHILD CARE

and
EARLY
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

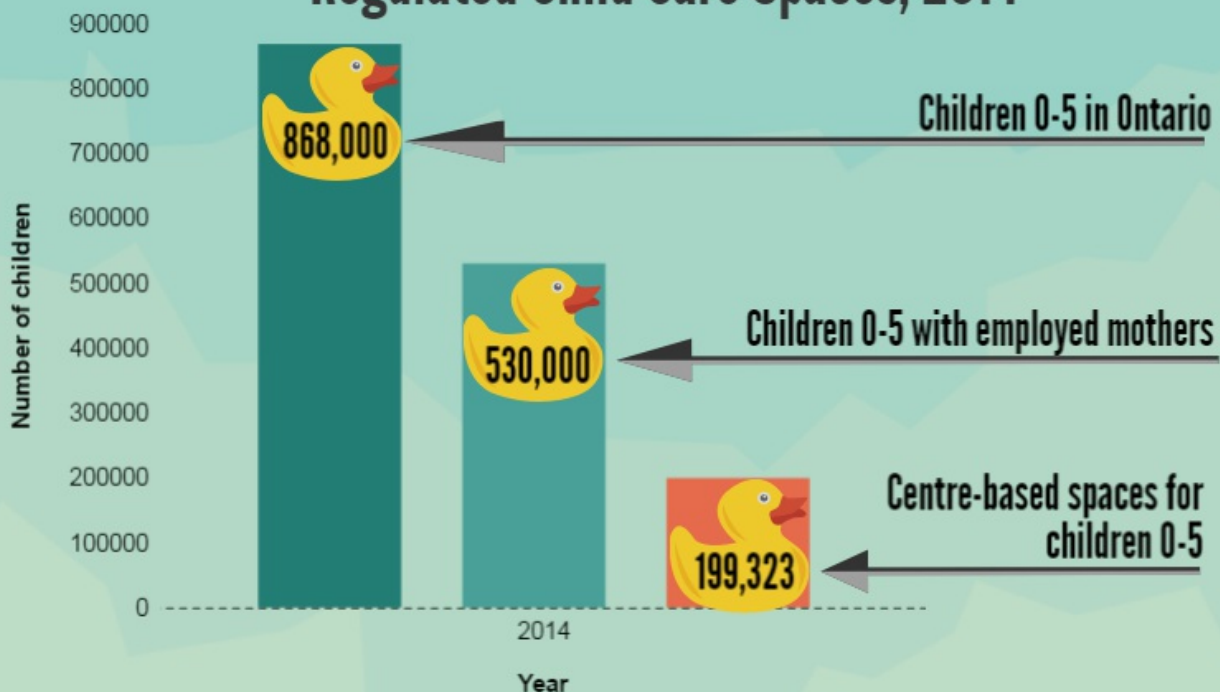


Only about 1 in 5
regulated child care spaces are available
for children aged 0-5 (23%)

Percentage of Children 0-12 for whom there is a Child Care Centre Space



Child Care Gap: Ontario Children 0-5 and Regulated Child Care Spaces, 2014



YOUTH

INCREASE IN TUITION, 2014/2015



4%

UNDERGRADUATE TUITION FEES

\$ 7 , 8 6 8



Ontario undergraduate and graduate students paid the highest average tuition fees in Canada



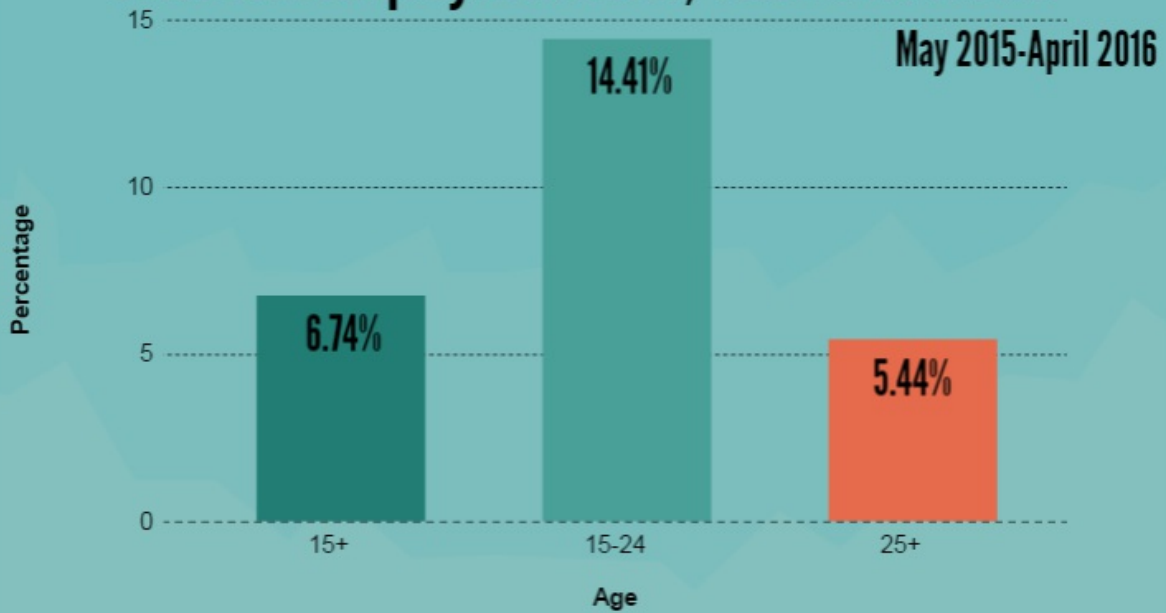
2.4%

GRADUATE TUITION FEES

\$ 8 , 9 7 1

Ontario Unemployment Rate, Youth and Adults

May 2015-April 2016



INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES, 2015

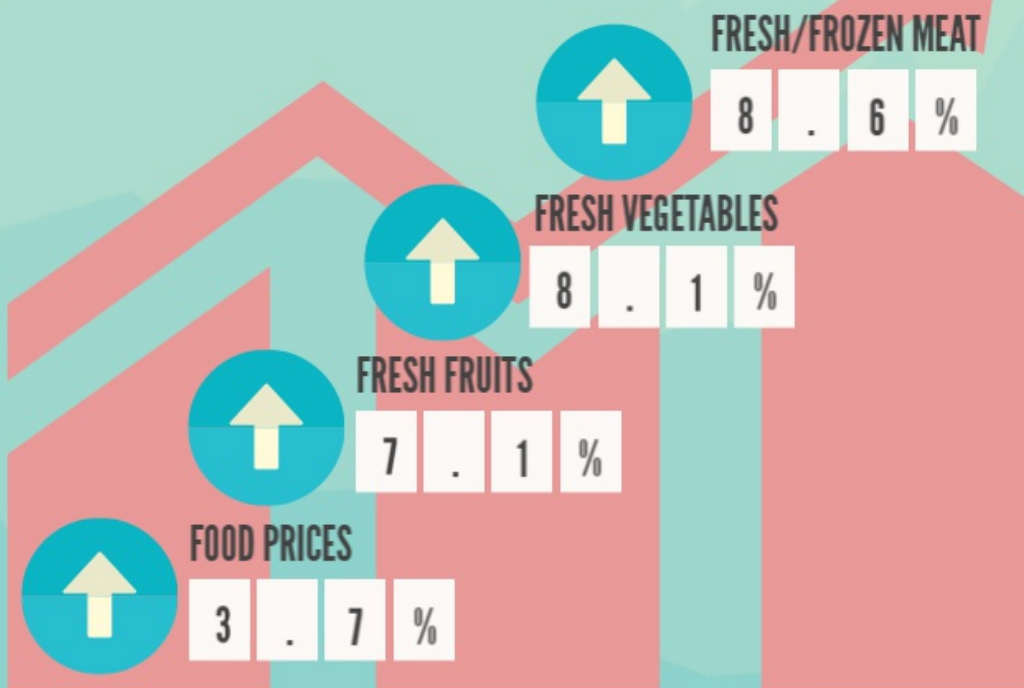
FOOD



INSECURITY

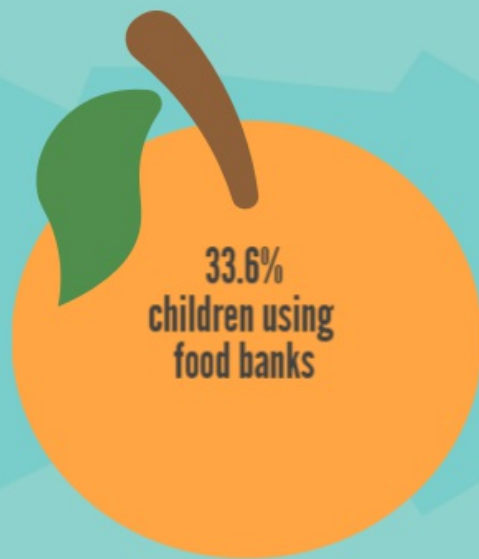
COST : \$\$\$

HUNGER

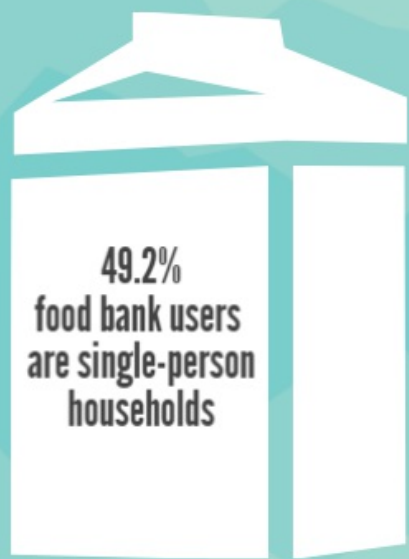


3 5 8 , 9 6 3

People visited a food bank in March 2015



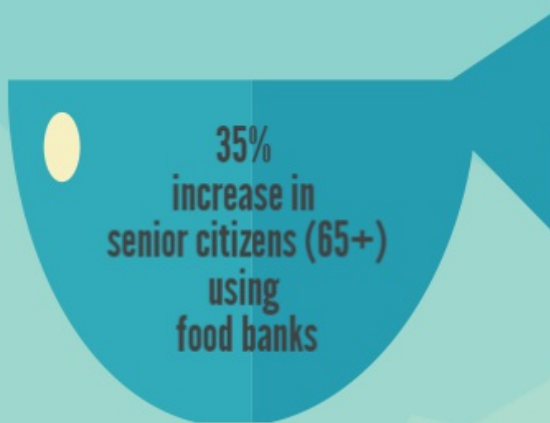
33.6% children using food banks



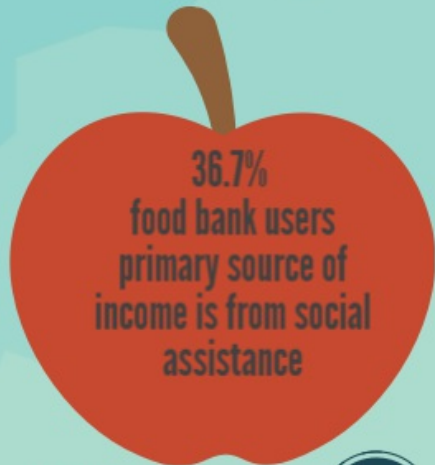
49.2% food bank users are single-person households



Majority of food bank users income is less than \$1,100/month



35% increase in senior citizens (65+) using food banks



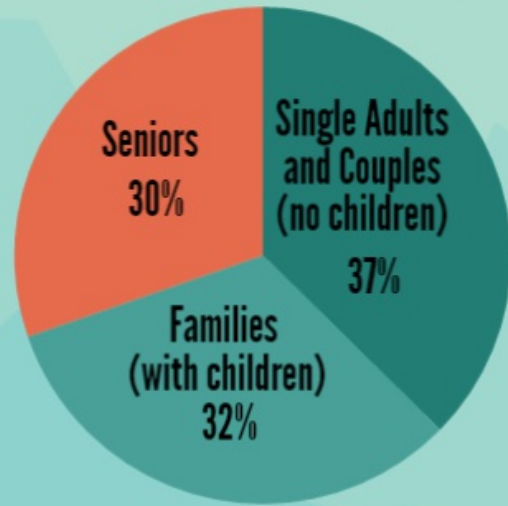
36.7% food bank users primary source of income is from social assistance

HOUSING

\$\$\$\$\$\$



Proportion (%) of Total Active Households on Waiting List by Household Type, 2014



Seniors make up 30% of households on waiting lists and face 2nd longest wait times of household groups



Renters



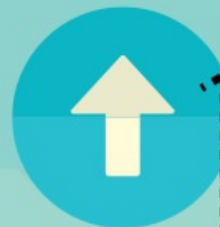
Homeowners

Risk of Homelessness

Almost 1/2 of renters and 1/3 of homeowners spend more than they can afford on housing



Average wait time in Ontario for rent-geared-to-income housing



More households waiting for rent-geared-to-income housing 2013-2014

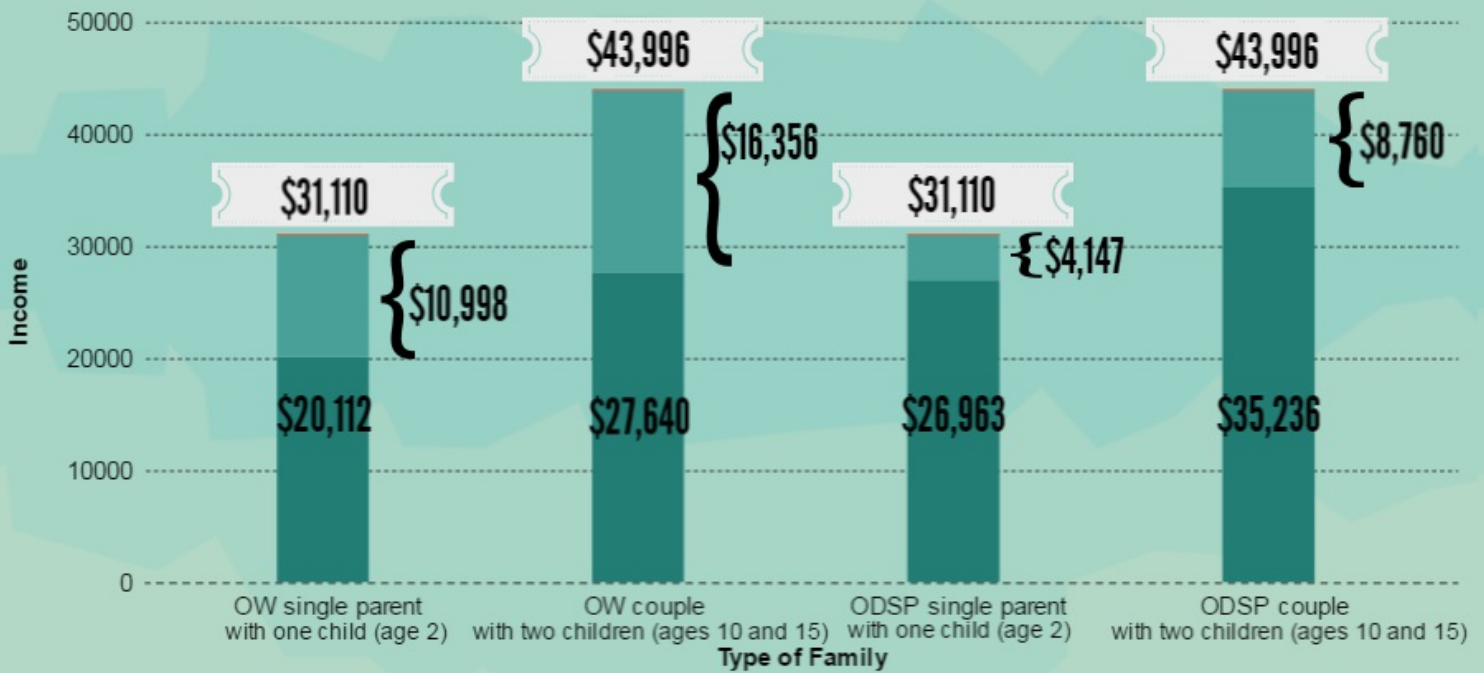
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

LIVING IN POVERTY



Although there have been increases to OW and ODSP rates, social assistance still leaves too many people in poverty

Depth of Poverty for Families in Ontario on OW and ODSP, 2015



LIM-AT 2015 (SLID)

Poverty Gap

Notes:

Total income includes: OW or ODSP rates (maximum basic needs/shelter for the family type), Ontario Child Benefit (OCB) amounts, Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB)/National Child Benefit Supplement (NCBS)/Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) amounts, Ontario Trillium Benefit, H/GST credits. Age of children features only in UCCB amounts.

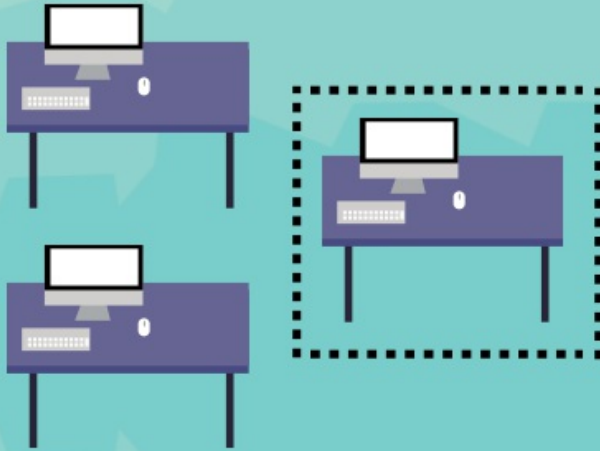
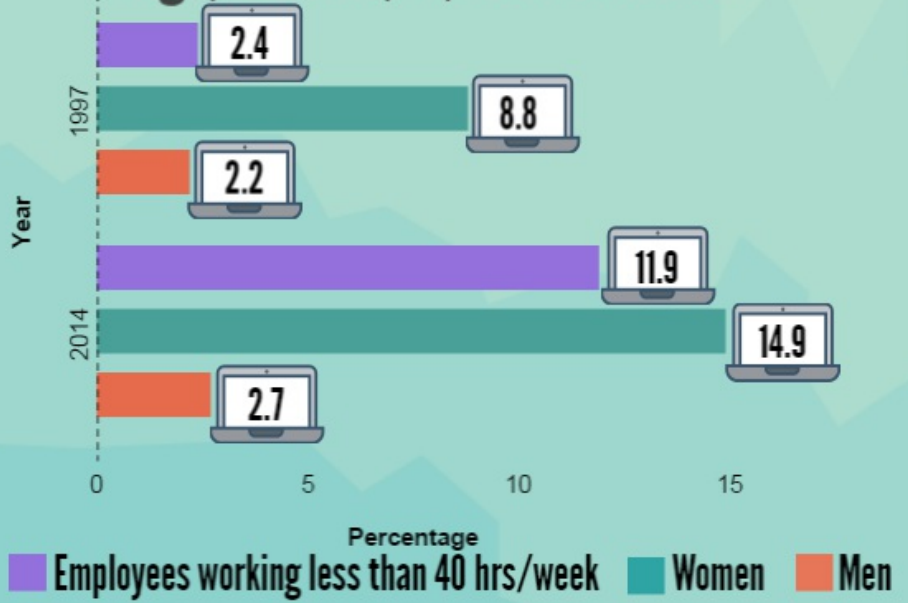
LIM-AT figures represent inflation-added LIM-AT 2014 from CAN-SIM table 206-0091 adjusted for CPI to 2015.

Calculations provided by the Income Security Advocacy Centre (ISAC).

WORK



Share of Employees Working at Minimum Wage, Ontario, %, 1997 and 2014



1 in 3 jobs in Ontario is temporary/part-time/contract



OLDER than 20

6 6 %

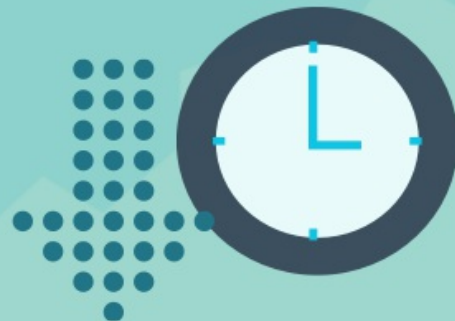
UNDER 20

3 4 %

Distribution of Minimum Wage Employees by age in Ontario, 2014



Racialized, new immigrant and women workers are more likely to work in low-paying jobs without paid leave and with unpredictable work schedules



Temporary and part-time positions make 33-40% less per hour than full-time counterparts



Ending Poverty

- <https://dr6j45jk9xcmk.cloudfront.net/documents/3367/breaking-the-cycle.pdf>
- Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measure (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual, CANSIM
- <https://www.ontario.ca/page/poverty-reduction-strategy-2015-annual-report>

How To Measure Poverty

- Statistics Canada data on low income has a 2 year time lag
- Statistics Canada (July 2015). Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File) Family Data Users' Guide. Income Statistics Division

Then & Now

- Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measure (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual, CANSIM

Depth of Poverty

- Statistics Canada, Small Area Administrative Data, 2013 Tax File Family Series, Table 18

Children under 6

- Statistics Canada custom tabulation, Income Statistics Division. T1 Family File 1989, 2000, and 2013

Children under 18

- Statistics Canada custom tabulation. Income Statistics Division, 2013

Who is Living in Poverty: Families

- Statistics Canada. Table 111-0015 - Family characteristics, Low Income Measure (LIM), by family type and family type composition, annual, CANSIM
- Statistics Canada Table 111-0011 - Family characteristics, by family type, family composition and characteristics of parents, annual CANSIM

Who is Living in Poverty: Marginalized Groups

- http://www.esdc.gc.ca/eng/communities/reports/poverty_profile/snapshot.pdf
- <http://www.naedb-cndea.com/reports/NAEDB-progress-report-june-2015.pdf>
- http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/about/pdf/cwr_consultation.pdf
- [http://www.archdisabilitylaw.ca/sites/all/files/Changing Workplace Review Public Consultation Speaking Notes 2015-09-18 final.pdf](http://www.archdisabilitylaw.ca/sites/all/files/Changing_Workplace_Review_Public_Consultation_Speaking_Notes_2015-09-18_final.pdf)
- <http://www.unitedwaytyr.com/document.doc?id=307>
- http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/about/pdf/gwg_background.pdf

Early Childhood Education and Childcare

- <http://childcarecanada.org/documents/research-policy-practice/15/12/child-care-matters-everyone-snapshot-child-care-ontario>

Youth

- <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/150909/dq150909b-eng.pdf>
- Statistics Canada. Table 282-0087 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS) by sex and age group, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted

Food Insecurity

- <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/101/cst01/perecon156g-eng.htm>
- http://www.oafb.ca/tiny_mce/plugins/filemanager/pics/cms/3/303/FINAL_-_2015_OAFB_Hunger_Report_updated.pdf
- https://www.foodbanksCanada.ca/getmedia/01e662ba-f1d7-419d-b40c-bcc71a9f943c/HungerCount2015_singles.pdf.aspx

Housing

- https://www.onpha.on.ca/onpha/Content/PolicyAndResearch/Waiting_Lists_2015/Full_Report.aspx

Work

- https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/OntarioOffice/2015/06/Higher_Standard.pdf
- http://www.oafb.ca/tiny_mce/plugins/filemanager/pics/cms/3/303/FINAL_-_2015_OAFB_Hunger_Report_updated.pdf



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Campaign 2000 is a non-partisan, cross-Canada coalition of more than 120 national, provincial and community organizations committed to working together to end child and family poverty in Canada, over 70 of which are from Ontario.

Visit www.ontariocampaign2000.ca for a list of our partner agencies

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