

Policy Framework for Poverty Reduction in Ontario: Structural Priorities and Lead Policy Initiatives

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Social Planning Network of Ontario



Poverty Reduction: *Seizing an Historic Moment*

- ❖ **Ontario Government commitment to pursue a poverty reduction strategy with targets and indicators within its current mandate.**
- ❖ **Development & implementation of poverty reduction strategies in other provincial jurisdictions (Quebec, Newfoundland & Labrador).**
- ❖ **Strong election commitments by federal Liberals and NDP to pursue bold poverty reduction initiatives in the next Parliament.**
- ❖ **The UK Poverty Reduction plan based on targets and timetables moved 600,000 children out of poverty in the first five years.**
- ❖ **Introduction and adoption of a US Poverty Reduction Plan called Half in Ten by the leading Democratic presidential candidate.**
- ❖ **Emergence of the acclaimed Nordic model – lowest levels of child poverty, high public investments, while building the most competitive and productive economies in the OECD.**

Poverty Reduction: What is it?

❖ Poverty reduction is about:

- making serious progress on the eradication of poverty in our society.
- creating civic communities of human dignity and social inclusion.

❖ Successful poverty reduction strategies must:

- lead to structural changes both in existing living conditions and in pathways to better life outcomes,
- go beyond improvements in current social programs,
- avoid a charity model of social stigma and bare minimums.

Poverty Reduction: What do we expect?

***Seek an Ontario Government commitment
to introduce
a multi-year Poverty Reduction Plan
in the 2009 provincial budget,
outlining specific measures
to lower Ontario poverty levels
by 25% before 2013,
and by 50% before 2018.***

Core Foundations of a Poverty Reduction Strategy

***Upgrade Living
Conditions ...***

***... Through the Assurance of
Decent Household Incomes
and
Basic Life Opportunities***

***Strengthen Local
Supports ...***

***... Through Building Strong
and Stable Community
Infrastructures that
Include & Engage
Vulnerable Populations.***

Upgrade Living Conditions

Assurance of
Decent Household Incomes
and Basic Life Opportunities

*Sustaining
Employment*

- ***Any parent or adult working full-time, full-year for 30 or more hours a week (1,500 hrs/yr) can have a decent standard of living above poverty.***

*Livable
Incomes*

- ***Support for a life of dignity and adequacy out of poverty for parents & adults in partial employment, or unavailable for employment due to temporary difficulties or disabilities.***

*Essential
Goods*

- ***Access to enabling social resources such as affordable housing, transit mobility, child care, inclusive schools, continuing education, credential certification, unemployment and health benefits.***

Lead Policy Initiatives

Sustaining Employment:

Ontario

- ❖ **A poverty proof minimum wage indexed to \$10/hr in 2007 and reaching \$11/hr in 2011.**
- ❖ **Enhance & enforce strong employment standards.**
- ❖ **Restore card certification to strengthen the collective voice of workers.**
- ❖ **Create strong employment and pay equity programs.**

Federal

- ❖ **Work Tax Credit of \$2,400 to protect take-home pay of working poor.**

Livable Incomes:

Ontario

- ❖ **Close the gap – adopt a timetable to ensure that people in need of social assistance can live out of poverty.**
- ❖ **Harmonize benefit reduction schedules on income-tested programs for the working poor.**

Federal

- ❖ **An indexed Child Benefit of \$5,100 (2007\$) for each child in lowest income families.**
- ❖ **Introduce a basic income system for people with disabilities similar to that afforded seniors.**

Lead Policy Initiatives

Essential Goods:

Federal and Ontario

- ❖ Make major investments in:
 - **the construction & maintenance of affordable housing units;**
 - **regional and community transit systems that support daily living and working needs;**
 - **public systems of early learning and child care.**

- ❖ Introduce:
 - **a housing allowance outside of social assistance to benefit all people with lower incomes;**
 - **drug, dental and vision coverage for all Ontarians.**

Federal

- ❖ Restore and improve Employment Insurance coverage for all adults in Ontario.

Ontario

- ❖ Fund joint school board and community strategies to reduce youth drop-out rates.
- ❖ Introduce living allowances for special periods of training and education as required.
- ❖ Promote full access to trades and professions for all workers.

Second Core Foundation:

Strengthen Local Supports

Improve the capacity of excluded populations for equitable access to employment, income, and opportunity resources.

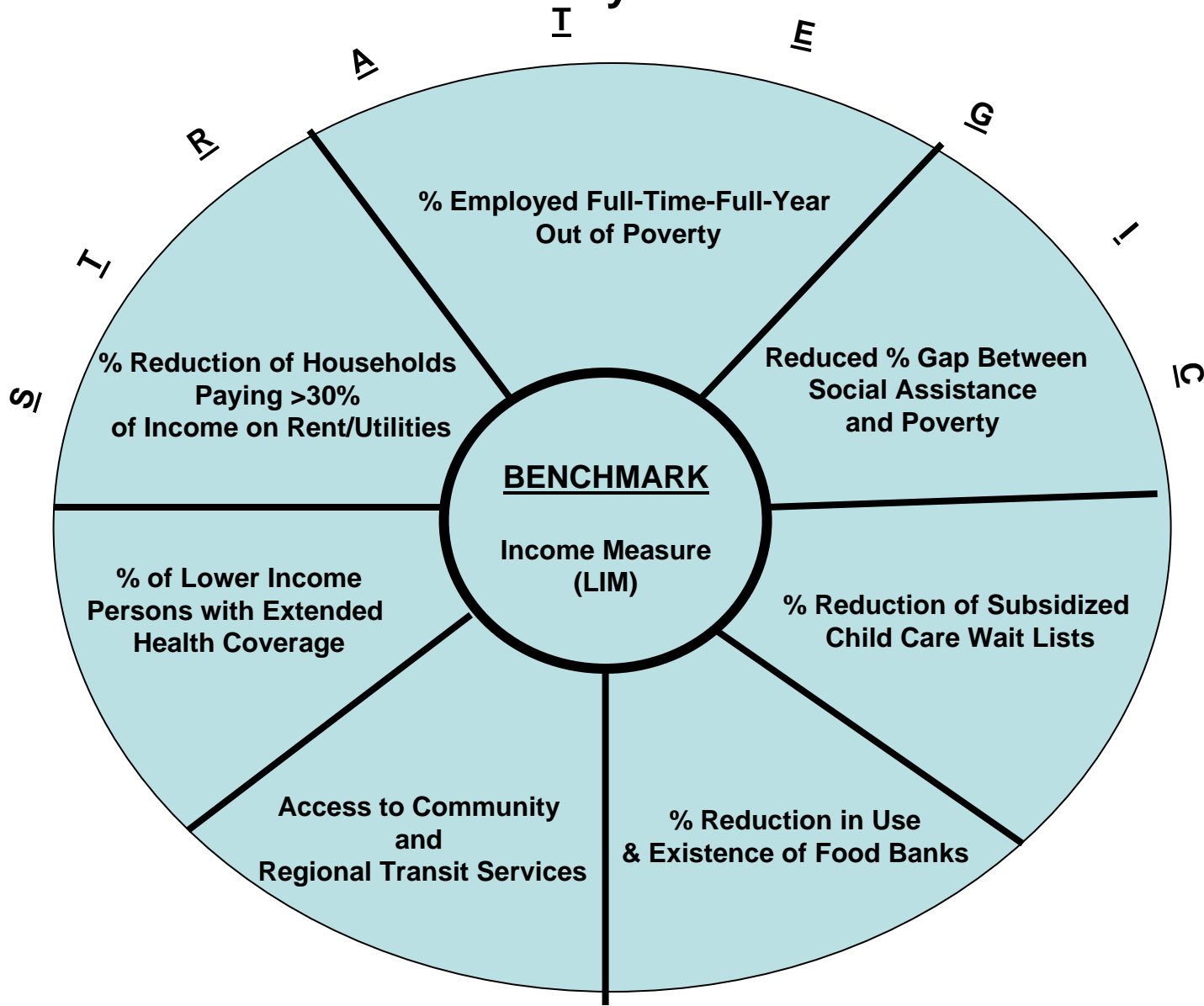
- ❖ **Vulnerable populations with high levels of poverty:**
 - *women alone with children*
 - *Aboriginal peoples*
 - *racialized minorities*
 - *people with disabilities*
 - *recent immigrants & refugees*
 - *victims of domestic violence*
 - *persons with mental health & addiction problems*
 - *homeless adults & families*
 - *adults with limited literacy*

- ❖ **Build strong and stable community infrastructures:**
 - **Core funding for networks of neighbourhood, ethno-racial, & voluntary agencies to develop and sustain engagement & advocacy.**
 - **Responsive public services in priority areas such as food security, recreation, settlement programs, and crisis support.**

Perspectives on Poverty Indicators

- ❑ There must be a recognized *benchmark indicator* for an Ontario poverty reduction strategy to ensure transparency and accountability.
- ❑ Canada has two well-established and widely accepted *indicators* of poverty
 - Low Income Cut-Offs (LICO)
 - Low Income Measure (LIM)
- ❑ LICO is an indicator of relative hardship
 - identifies households with insufficient income for necessities, contingencies and amenities based on average living standards.
 - uniquely Canadian indicator, *allows for historical comparisons*.
- ❑ LIM is an indicator of exclusion
 - identifies percent of adults and children living below 50% of median income for their group.
 - similar to European Union and United Nations definitions of income poverty, *allows for international comparisons*.
- ❑ Strategic indicators can be developed to highlight levels of social progress in areas of structural and developmental significance

Structural Wheel of Benchmark and Strategic Indicators on Poverty Reduction



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