

CAMPAIGN 2000'S 10-YEAR ACTION PLAN FOR THE CANADIAN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY (CPRS)

The CPRS must include:

Authentic consultation, in particular, with those who have lived experience of poverty.
Clear targets and timelines.
Dedicated fiscal and human resources.
Accountability including transparent public reporting and robust data.
Support for civil society organizations to analyze the effectiveness of the strategy.

2018

Every person in Canada has an income that reaches at least 75% of the poverty line (LIM-AT).
The number of Canadians who self-report both hunger and food insecurity is reduced by half.

2020

Child and family poverty is reduced by 50%.
Canada's poverty rate reduced by 50% (including poverty of female lone-parent households, single senior women, Indigenous people, people with disabilities, recent immigrants, and racialized people). Deep poverty is also reduced by 50% (LIM-40).
Reduce income inequality by lowering the share of after tax income held by the wealthiest 10% of Canadians.

2026

Canada's poverty rate and deep poverty are reduced by 75%.
There is sufficient stock of quality, supported, and affordable housing available for all Canadians.



1 Eradicate Poverty among Indigenous People

Full compliance with CHRT ruling.
Action on the Truth & Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action.
Culturally based poverty measures.
Collaborative plan to eradicate child & family poverty in Indigenous communities.
Increase discretion of First Nations over poverty reduction expenditures to assure self-determined solutions.



2 Stabilize Transfer Payments

Increase Canada Social Transfer funding based on standards of adequacy in social assistance, access to and quality of social services and childcare.
Remove growth restrictions.
Assure stable and predictable funding that recognizes regional economic variations.

3 Strengthen Income Security Programs

Working Adults

Increase EI to 60% of wages using 12 best weeks of previous year.
360 hour entry for basic EI claim anywhere in Canada.
Maternity & paternity leave benefit 70% of income with qualifying hours at 300 over the best 12 weeks.
All new parents included (adoptive, students, casual, self-employed, part-time).



Seniors

Index OAS to the average industrial wage and salary.
Increase GIS top-up by \$1000/ear for lowest income seniors. GIS top-up income exemption extended by \$3000 for single seniors and senior couples.
Expand Canada Pension Plan replacement rate to 50%.



Children

Immediately fully index Canada Child Benefit (CCB) to inflation.
Increase CCB base amount to reduce child poverty by 50% by 2020.
Ensure uptake of the CCB in First Nations communities.
Re-examine eligibility for CCB to ensure parent's immigration status is not a barrier.

Income/social assistance

Parents retain child support payments currently deducted from their income.
Child-related EI benefits should not be deducted from provincial income or disability benefits.

GST top-up for all

Create targeted GST credit top-up of \$1,800 per adult & child living below the poverty line

Basic income (BI)

BI designed to reduce poverty and income inequality by raising the income floor.
BI must complement a strong program of social services, a well developed strategy to create jobs and robust employment standards that help families escape poverty's multiple dimensions.



4 Support for Workers

Adopt an agenda to address under-employment and enhance equity.
\$15/hr minimum wage for workers in federally regulated industries.
Enhanced medicare program that includes pharmacare, dental care and rehabilitation services.
Good jobs strategy.
Access to post-secondary education, university, community college and apprenticeship.
Enhancements to the Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB).



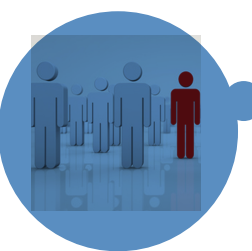
5 Universal Early Child Education and Care (ECEC)

ECEC program for Canada collaboratively developed with provinces/territories and Indigenous communities. Include targets and sustained funding.
Long term goal to reach 1% of GDP earmarked for ECEC for children 0-5 years.



6 Housing for All

Ensure rent-geared-to-income subsidies continue over the long-term for households in need.
Prioritize setting targets for new units and maintenance of existing in the National Housing Strategy.
Portable Rent Supplement program for tenants in need.
Indigenous Housing Strategy includes funding for urban and rural housing initiative.
Gender-lens on housing to recognize women's unique needs.
Youth homelessness strategy that recognizes diversity.
Accessible and supportive housing for people living with physical and developmental disabilities or mental health/addictions.



7 Leveling the Field for Marginalized People

Employment equity criteria for jobs created through federal investment.
Fast-track federal legislation for equal pay for equal work.
Social assistance funded through CST lifts recipients out of poverty.
Federal Accessibility act removes barriers identified by people with disabilities.
Revitalize Canada's Action Plan Against Racism. Respond to concerns about racial profiling of Black, Indigenous and racialized people.



8 Foster Social Infrastructure to Fight Poverty

Reinstate National Council of Welfare to collect information about social/income assistance to inform social policies.
Support civil society groups which raise awareness and advocate to address the causes and effects of poverty locally and nationally.
Invest in collection and analysis of data through Statistics Canada to ensure timely understanding of the state of poverty in Canada and the effectiveness of interventions.