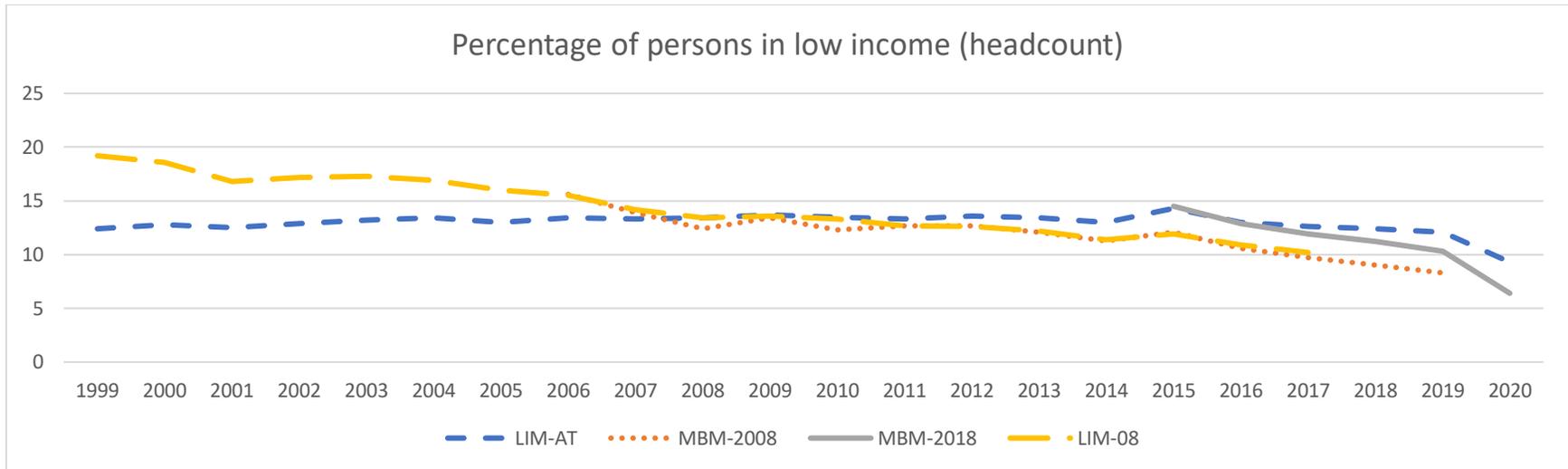
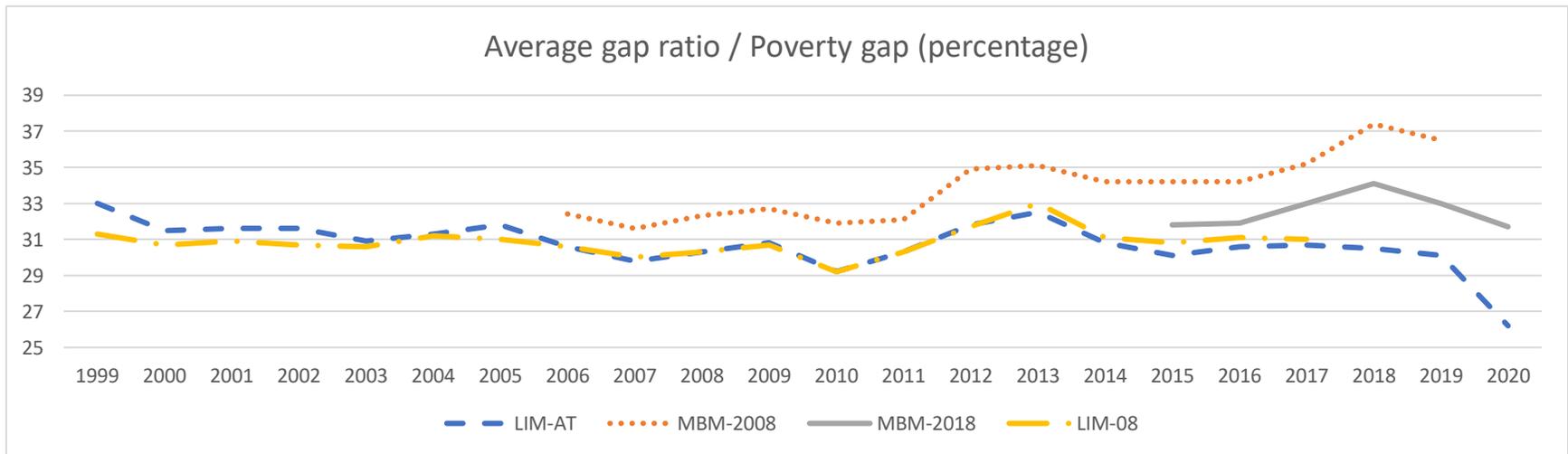


CSLS Handout – Geranda Notten ([gnotten@uottawa.ca](mailto:gnotten@uottawa.ca)) – Poverty developments in Canada in the 2010s: A success story?

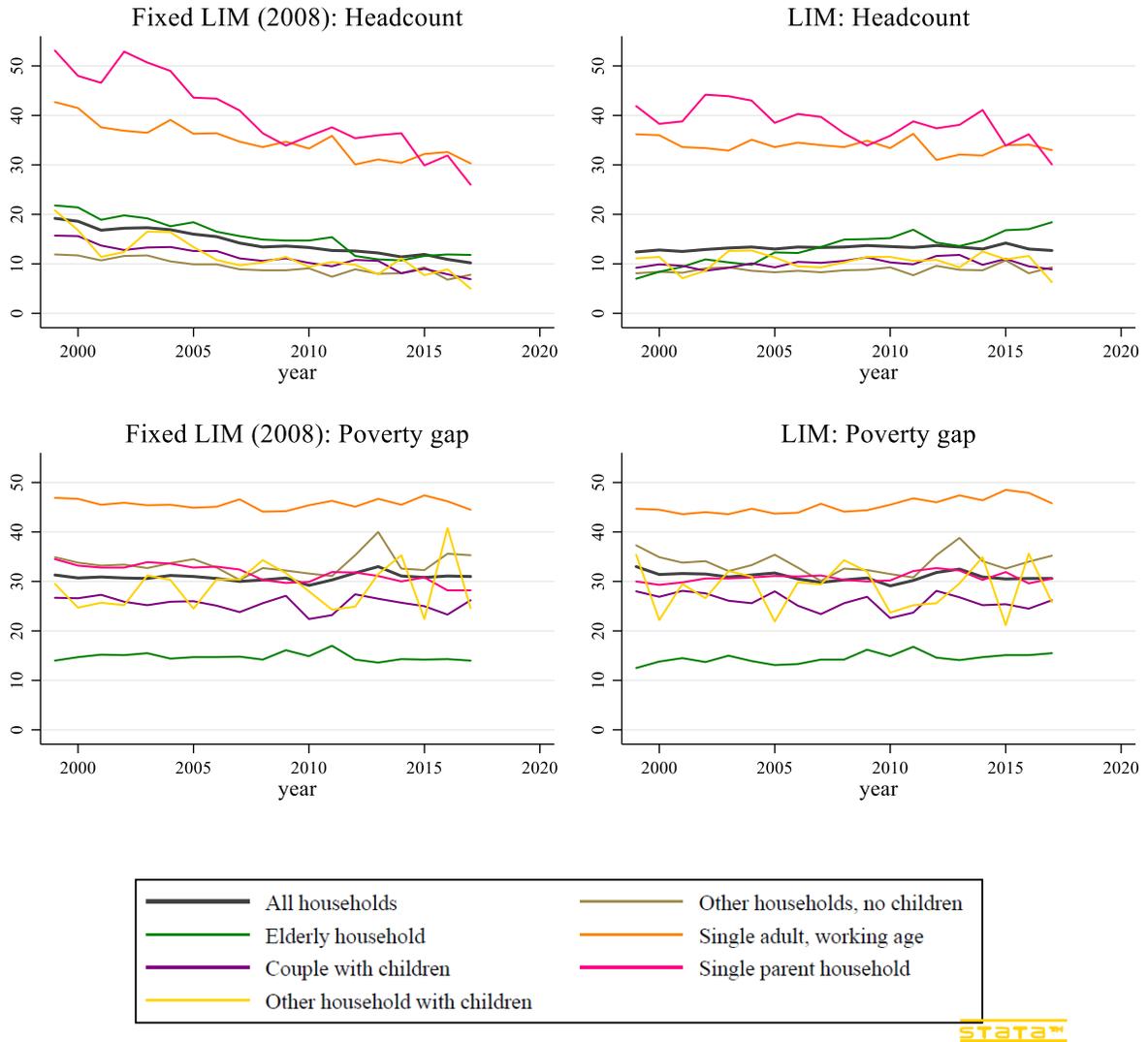


Source: Statistics Canada, Table: 11-10-0135-01 and own calculations (LIM-08)



Source: Statistics Canada, Table: 11-10-0135-01 and own calculations (LIM-08)

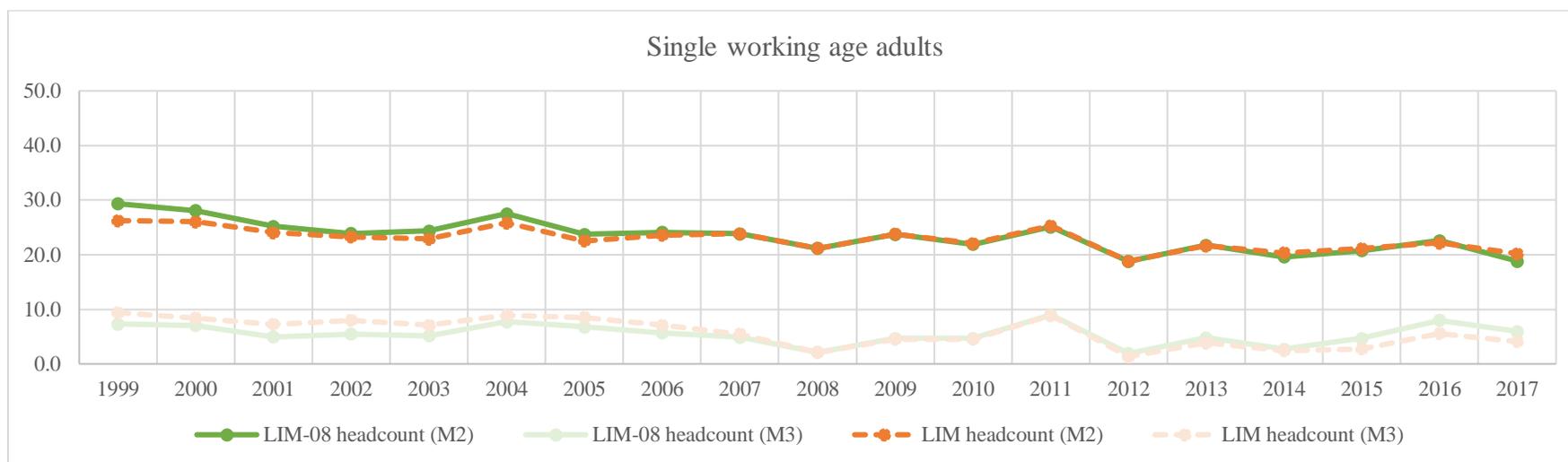
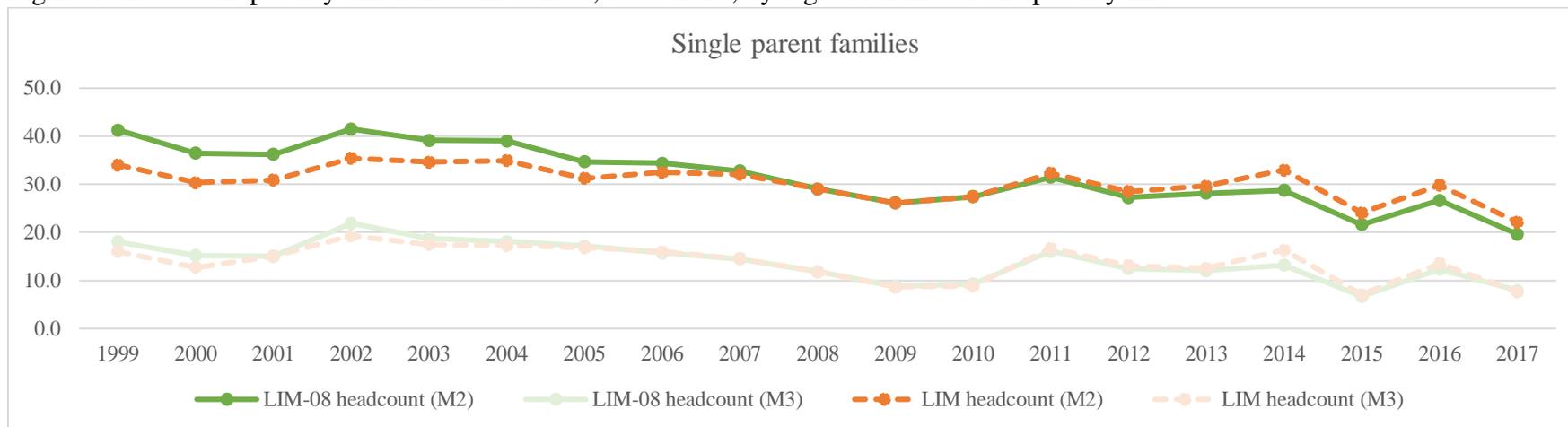
Figure A4: Poverty trends in Canada by household type (percentage)



Source: SLID (1999-2011) and CIS (2012-2017). Authors' calculations.

Note: In the top row figures, single parent households and single working age adults are the top lines with single parent households having the highest poverty rates in 1999. In the bottom figures, single working age adults have the highest poverty gap whereas single parent households have poverty gaps close to the average.

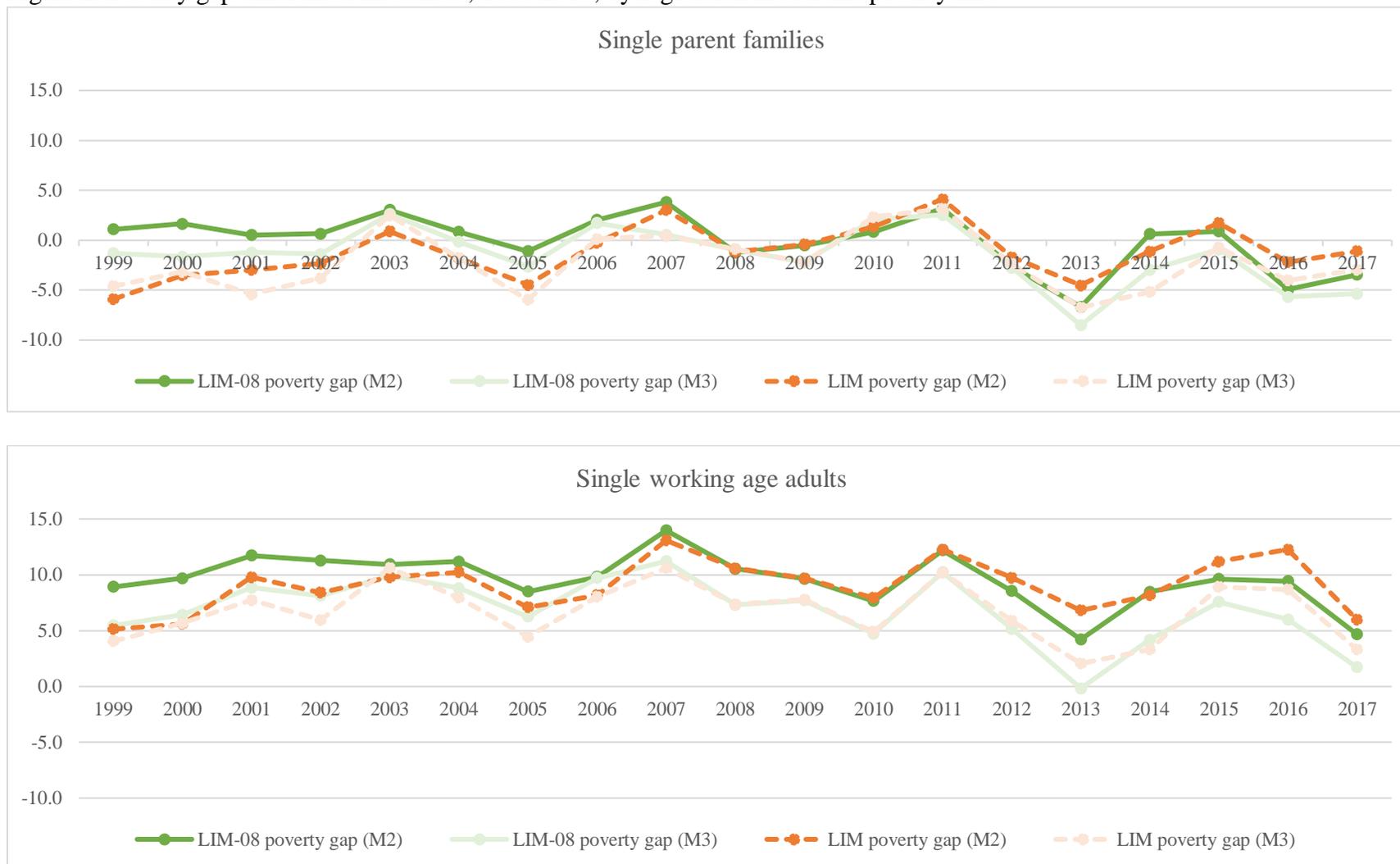
Figure 1: Headcount poverty differences in Canada, 1999-2017, by regression model and poverty line



Source: SLID (1999-2011) and CIS (2012-2017). Authors' calculations.

Note: To facilitate comparison across panels, we use a common scale. The poverty difference is the regression coefficient of a variable identifying single parent families / single working age adults in a Limited Probability Model controlling also for other demographic and geographical characteristics, estimated for each jurisdiction – year combination (Model 2, see section 4).

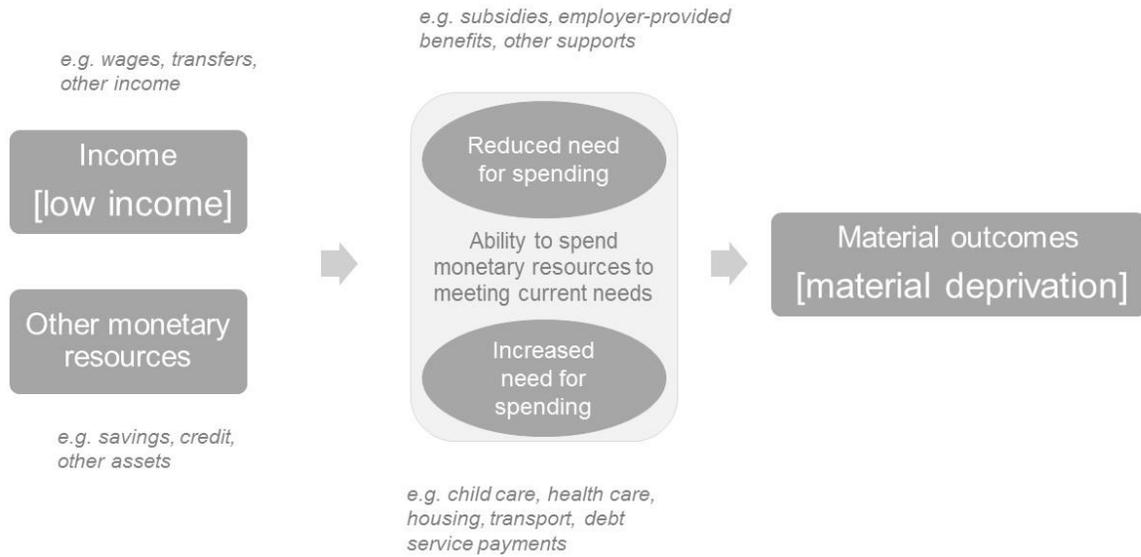
Figure 2: Poverty gap differences in Canada, 1999-2017, by regression model and poverty line



Source: SLID (1999-2011) and CIS (2012-2017). Authors' calculations.

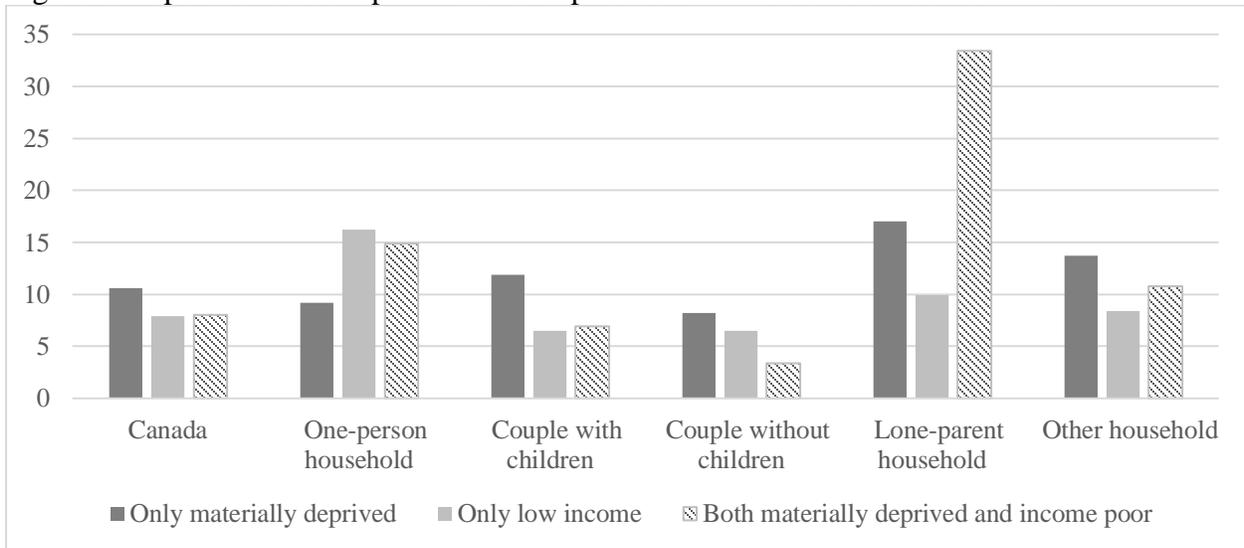
Note: To facilitate comparison across panels, we use a common scale. The poverty difference is the regression coefficient of a variable identifying single parent families / single working age adults in a Limited Probability Model controlling also for other demographic and geographical characteristics, estimated for each jurisdiction – year combination (Model 2, see section 4).

Figure 1: Measuring poverty and drivers of material well-being



Source: Authors.

Figure 6: Population: Overlap in material deprivation status and low-income status



Source: CSEW – calculations authors.