



# Poverty Reduction Strategy

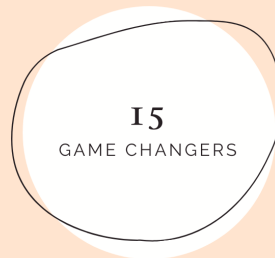
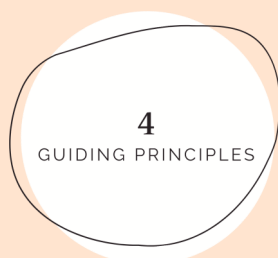


This document is a working document that will change and adapt as our community changes and adapts.

Last Updated: September 2022

## OUR VISION

A COMMUNITY WHERE EVERYONE  
HAS THE RIGHT TO A SAFE PLACE  
TO SLEEP AND LIVE FREE FROM THE  
CONSTRAINTS OF POVERTY.



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## Executive Summary

Poverty exists in Stony Plain. In fact, 1 in 7 of us struggle to maintain a basic living.<sup>1</sup> When one of us struggles, we all struggle.

“Poverty is the condition of a person who is deprived of the resources, means, choices and power necessary to acquire and maintain a basic level of living standards and to facilitated integration and participation in society.”<sup>2</sup>

This document details the current state of our journey to reduce poverty.

The Stony Plain plan is guided by four principles under which 16 priorities have been identified as “game changers” to ending poverty in our community. Actions within these game changers span across all levels of government, non-government and community itself and will require strong relationships and dedication. Actions must be taken on by multiple partners in collaboration; and, together, we can advance our goal for ending poverty in our community and creating a community all can call home.

Poverty is complex. Just as there is no one cause of poverty, eliminating poverty in our community cannot be attributed to any one action. Poverty elimination will be influenced by actions and contributions from all levels and sectors of our community. For this reason, measuring our success at eliminating poverty will require analysis of markers, measures, and sharing of stories.

Our community’s progress on this plan will be continually tracked, improved upon and further developed in order to meet our goal of a community where every individual and family has the right to a safe place to sleep and live, and a life free from the constraints of poverty.

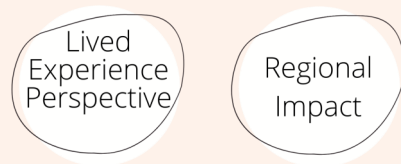


## Our Strategy

is guided by four principles under which 16 priorities have been identified.

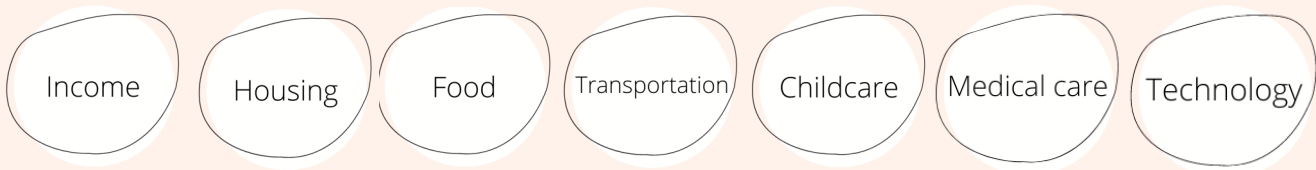
### collaboration

working together with the people.



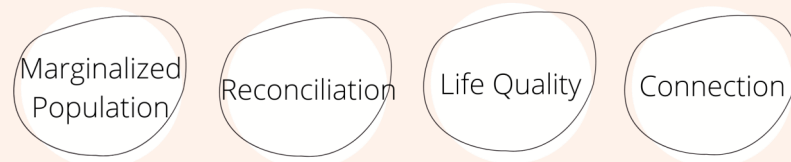
### dignity

acknowledging that access to basic needs such as of housing and food is a human rights issue.



### opportunity

recognizing that everyone is important and needed for a strong, healthy community.



### resilience

preventing people from falling into poverty and building on their capacity to face hard times.





# About this Report

## Engagement

This work pulled perspectives from a wide range of community members and stakeholder across our region through engagement sessions, interviews and online surveys. Engagement in spring of 2021 collected input from almost 50 community members on the draft strategy and resulted in the addition of a new gamechanger.

In the Fall of 2021 in Let's Talk Poverty public engagement sessions, 60 residents participated in six hours of community conversations reflecting on actions that our community could take to implement the Stony Plain Poverty Reduction Strategy. In addition, 191 thoughts on diverse actions and 45 gaps or challenges were identified by the community. This data was used to inform the creation of community actions.

Targeted interviews and further research was conducted to finalize the actions with community stakeholders.

Some data collected was specific to other strategic areas such as mental health and inclusion and diversity; this data has been shared with each area and will be used to further inform specific strategy development in those areas.

Engagement provided an opportunity for community to think creatively, feel inspired and discuss innovative ideas for building a stronger community.

## Working with Community

Stony Plain is honoured to be trusted with holding our community's plan. This plan belongs to all of us and only together will we be able to address poverty in our community.

## Reporting to Community

This report is meant to keep community and stakeholders engaged and aware of the continuing work to monitor, update and advance our community's plan.

# Background

In 2014, Stony Plain embarked on a journey to address poverty in our community with a six-month study on poverty and homelessness.

This needs assessment provided an environmental scan complete with local barriers, contributing factors and at-risk populations.

From this study, a picture of homelessness and poverty in Stony Plain was drawn for our community and recommendations were put forward to develop a systematic, community-based plan to address local poverty.

In 2017, the community pulled together and through conversations, literature reviews and considerations of best practices, a community action plan was created that identified 11 key priorities and 25 action steps. The overarching vision of this report is realizing an end to poverty and homelessness within Stony Plain, whereby: Stony Plain and area residents are enriched through a strong, healthy, connected community.

In 2020, Stony Plain released the *2019 Impact Report - An Update on Poverty Reduction Work in Stony Plain*. This report detailed progress made since 2014.

Also in 2022, Stony Plain released *The Town of Stony Plain Housing Strategy* that will be used to create and maintain affordable, safe, and suitable housing options in Stony Plain.

Throughout all this, our plan has been continually updated with new research, learnings and experiences from our larger community.

## Working Alongside Us

In the last decade, much has happened locally, regionally, provincially and nationally to advance efforts and thoughts on reducing and eliminating poverty.

In 2015, the provincial government introduced the Alberta Child Benefit in 2015 as an additional benefit to the existing National Child Benefit. This benefit contributed to the reduction of the level of child poverty in Alberta by 50 per cent.

In 2018, the Government of Canada released: *Opportunity for All: Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy*; a big step forward in addressing poverty across Canada. The plan includes a bold vision to build a Canada where every Canadian has a real and fair chance at success, a Canada without poverty.<sup>3</sup> The national strategy focuses on three pillars that have been adapted in reframing our Stony Plain plan: dignity, opportunity and inclusion, and resilience and security.

In 2018, Parkland County released *Our Communities, Our People: Parkland County Social Development Plan* identifying current and anticipated individual and community social development and wellness needs and capacities.<sup>4</sup>

In 2019, *PathwaysHOME: Spruce Grove's 5 year Strategy to Reduce Poverty and Homelessness* was launched focusing on five theme areas: collaboration, reconciliation, housing and supports, community inclusion and healthy living.<sup>5</sup>

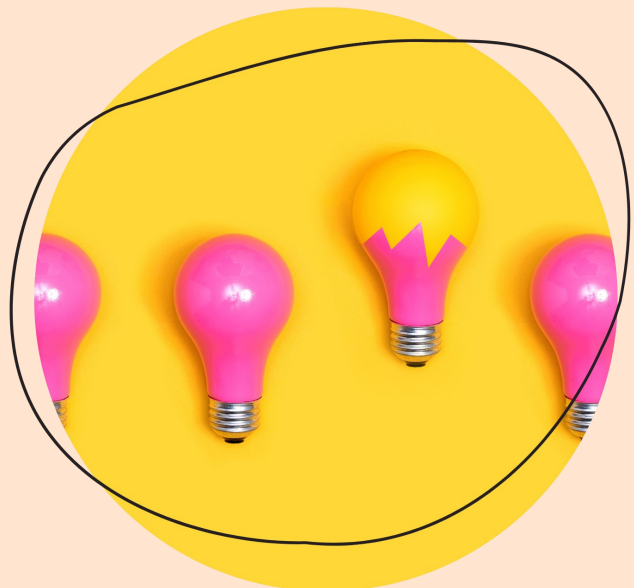
In 2021, the Town of Stony Plain collaborated with Parkland County and the City of Spruce Grove to develop the *Tri-Municipal Regional Plan* to improve governance, service delivery, fiscal capacity, and economic prosperity across

the region in areas of: economic development; transportation, utilities and infrastructure; preferred land use scenario; competitiveness review; social development; cultural; recreation; and housing needs assessment and strategy.<sup>6</sup>

In 2022, the Town of Stony Plain collaborated with the City of Spruce Grove to release *The Stony Plain Spruce Grove Short-Term Non-Market Housing Study*. This study provides information that will help our communities to make informed decisions about next steps on how to collaborate with community partners and to respond to and support residents who have urgent housing needs, while more long-term options are explored.<sup>7</sup>

## Dealing with a Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic tested the resilience of our social and economic systems. It profoundly affected many vulnerable residents and unexpectedly threw once stable residents into poverty. It demonstrated that poverty can happen to any one of us. It also highlighted the gaps and challenges within our community and caused us to reexamine our systems and approaches. The full impact of the pandemic is still yet unknown and recovery will take time and work on everyone's part.



# collaboration

**OBJECTIVE:** To work together and involve community.

Poverty affects all of us and it requires that all of us— public, private, non-profit organizations and individuals—come together to address it.

Building strong communications, a willingness to cooperate and coordinate, and the ability to form creative partnership are all part of the collaboration needed to ensure our community’s approach is thoughtful and effective.

Our plan requires bold action, reflective learning and sharing of experiences, and should benefit everyone.





## LIVED-EXPERIENCE PERSPECTIVES

People living in poverty have much to offer us all on the true need, challenges and the best approach for eliminating poverty.

Accessing this resource requires more than just storytelling. It requires that the perspectives, opinions and voices of people with first-hand experience be included in policy discussions and efforts to effect change.

Inclusion of diverse voices from across our community, including marginalized voices, will make our strategy more effective and our community healthier.

## REGIONAL PARTNERS

Located on Treaty Six Territory, our region is made up of three distinct municipalities, six Indigenous nations and two Métis regions; each of which have unique challenges, needs and demographics. Reconciliation will play an important part in creating strong and meaningful relationships.

Beyond these political divisions, all residents in our region share resources, services and relationships.

We are different, yet we are the same. Developing a plan that works for everyone and includes everyone requires regional collaboration to maximize our shared resources and to better meet our unique regional needs.

## ACTIONS:

1: Foster and develop relationships with individuals who have lived experience.

2: Ensure Indigenous representation in Poverty work.

3: Continue to enhance public awareness of a human rights-based approach to addressing poverty.

4: Continue to include public participation in actions and strategic planning.

5: Support regional efforts to address poverty through building collaboration between all systems and sectors.

# dignity

**OBJECTIVE:** To ensure that all residents in our community have the capacity to meet their basic needs with dignity.

None of us should ever have to go without basic needs and every one of us should be able to live in our community with dignity.

A life of dignity requires that we all have equitable access to basic needs including:

- **INCOME**
- **HOUSING**
- **FOOD SECURITY**
- **TRANSPORTATION**
- **CHILDCARE**
- **MEDICAL CARE**
- **TECHNOLOGY**

Addressing poverty requires more than giving people things they need to survive; it requires establishing a system that ensures all people have the capacity to meet their basic needs with dignity.



## INCOME

Inadequate income leads to having to make hard decisions between essential basic needs. None of us should ever have to choose between any of these basic needs. Ensuring everyone has adequate income to live with dignity is a necessary priority in addressing poverty.

Financial insecurity leads to increased stressors that lead to negative health affects—both mental and physical. In fact, poverty is one of the biggest burdens on the economic, healthcare, and criminal justice systems in Canada. It is estimated that the cost of poverty on the Canadian health care system is \$7.6 billion.<sup>8</sup>

Financial security provides opportunities to expand and improve one's life—to start a business, to find fulfilling work, to re-train for better-paying jobs, to parent, or to afford childcare in order to get back into the workforce.

Employment supports and training to ensure opportunities for income security will help build resilience in individuals.

Financial education, both preventive in our education system and in adult education and mentoring, can help.

Other income security solutions currently being discussed across Canada include considering a basic income and raising awareness of the cost of living in our community.

A Basic Income would ensure everyone has an income sufficient to meet basic needs and live with dignity, regardless of their work status.<sup>9</sup> It is seen as a way to reduce the systematic cost of poverty on our communities (policing, healthcare, justice system). It can also offer a way out of family violence, and give people the freedom to choose how to improve their lives. According to Basic Income Alberta, a basic income is like a financial life jacket<sup>10</sup>— it would provide just enough to keep heads above water and the positive effects would ripple out into the entire economy.

A living wage, according to Living Wage Canada, reflects what earners in a family need to bring home based on the actual costs of living in a specific community.<sup>11</sup> This amount takes into account basic needs, but does not account for: loans, savings, cost of caregiving, emergency funds, or anything beyond minimal recreation, entertainment or holidays. It is bare living but it is what is required to live in our community.

Innovation is required to address poverty with dignity. Communities are strengthened when charities, non-profit organizations, co-operatives, and private businesses work together to create sustainable and inclusive solutions through social innovation and social finance—the practice of making investments to create social or environmental impact as well as financial returns.<sup>12</sup>

## ACTIONS:

6: Advocate for general financial literacy for all—through schools, workplaces and community supports.

7: Promote understanding of the cost required to live in our community.

8: Explore and consider cooperative models to lower costs and share expenses.

## HOUSING

According to Article 25 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, housing is a human right.<sup>13</sup>

The Canadian Definition of Homelessness provides a standard of thinking of homeless as not just the traditional image of people living rough on the streets, but also of people living in emergency or temporary situation such as shelters, couch surfing or living in hotels. It then further expands the definition to include people at “imminent risk” of becoming homeless and those who are “precariously housed” including people living in inadequate, unaffordable or unsafe housing.<sup>14</sup>

Housing is not just about adequate protection from the elements; more importantly it is about having a home—a sense of place and belonging.

For this reason, people have the right not only for housing but for a choice of housing that fits their needs for proximity to family, friends, work and supports.

The Indigenous Definition of Homelessness is even more holistic including individuals, families and communities isolated from their relationships to land, water, place, family, kin, each other, animals, cultures, languages and identities and takes into consideration 12 dimensions of homelessness including: historical displacement and spiritual disconnection.<sup>15</sup>

Our community must ensure we have adequate, appropriate and affordable housing for all.

## FOOD SECURITY

Adequate food is a basic human right. Everyone has the right to dignified and equitable access to good food. Community Food Centres of Canada defines food insecurity as inadequate or insecure access to food due to financial constraints.<sup>16</sup> This includes running out of food before there is enough money to buy more, to the inability to afford a balanced diet, to going hungry, missing meals, or even not eating for whole days because of a lack of money. By the time an individual becomes food insecure, they are most likely already making compromises on other necessities including housing and medical needs.<sup>17</sup>

Food insecurity makes people sick, breaks down relationships, makes it harder to get stable work, and to fully participate in society. It affects physical, mental and emotional health leading to further challenges.

Ending food insecurity requires policy changes that ensure all low-income households have enough money for food and other basic needs, regardless of their income source.<sup>18</sup>

## MEDICAL CARE

The World Health Organization upholds the right to health for all people in that everyone should have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them, without suffering financial hardship.<sup>19</sup>

Even with our robust public healthcare system, some of us still struggle with accessing needed and basic care, treatments and harm reduction supports due to financial constraints.

## ACTIONS:

9: Support regional efforts to provide coordinated access to services and housing.

10: Work with local landlords to consider creation of eviction prevention programs and rent subsidization program.

11: Explore possibilities and advocate repurposing existing spaces for transitional/emergency housing.

12. Advocate for affordable housing partnerships among local stakeholders.

13. Work to increase accessibility to healthy, local, sustainable food.

14. Support a coordinated community response to local food security solutions.

15. Work to strengthen local food infrastructure.

16. Research medical inequities in our community and advocate provincially for solutions.

Results from the Commonwealth Fund's 2020 International Health Policy Survey show that cost barriers to care were highest for lower-income Canadian. Cost barriers may include the cost of transportation, time off work for appointments, and payment for medications or other medical devices/treatments.<sup>20</sup>

## TRANSPORTATION

Affordable transportation is a key factor in the ability of an individual or family to manage and overcome experiences of low-income and poverty.

An accessible public transit program increases employment opportunities and job security. It allows greater access to opportunities such as education and employment training. It provides access to medical facilities and appointments. It reduces social exclusion through increased ability to meet with one's social support network and attend community events. It can greatly reduce stress and enhances quality of life due to a greater sense of independence, increased social connections, and a sense of contribution to the community.<sup>21</sup>

Ensuring adequate and accessible transportation will help to reduce poverty and ensure our community's health.

## CHILDCARE

Childcare is one of the highest costs for families in Canada. It is also an essential service that allows parents to fully participate in education, training, employment and community activities.

According to Campaign2000's 2022 report, a national education and advocacy group, "while high quality childcare is beneficial for all children, it is an especially important countermeasure to the negative effects of poverty for low income children."<sup>22</sup>

Ensuring families have opportunities for, and access to, quality childcare will reduce financial barriers and help to alleviate poverty within our community.

## TECHNOLOGY

Increasingly, technology is becoming a necessity to everyday life. We rely on technology to complete every-day essential activities like accessing information, working, shopping, exercising and connecting socially.

Residents that lack access to technology experience challenges, disadvantages, inequities and lost opportunities that result in poverty and poor health. Technology poverty results in wealth and lifestyle inequalities that lead to detrimental impacts on society. These include physical and mental health issues, lost education opportunities, reduced income-earning abilities, food insecurity, compromised personal safety and more."<sup>23</sup> This is especially evident in youth where a digital learning gap can significantly impact learning opportunities and outcomes.<sup>24</sup>

## ACTIONS:

17. Consider subsidized public transportation.

18. Encourage using transportation poverty lens in planning and development of affordable housing.

19. Explore ride sharing options.

20. Support Federal and Provincial initiatives for subsidization childcare program.

21. Encourage childcare professionals to explore redesign of services to accommodate non-standard work shifts.

22. Support local technology donation and distribution programs.





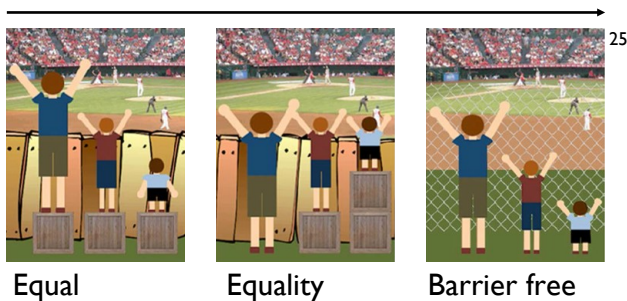
# opportunity

**OBJECTIVE:** To ensure all residents of our community have access to a life full of opportunities for physical and mental wellness, education, recreation and leisure time, and connection and social belonging.

Opportunities help people to succeed and get ahead. Poverty reduction requires not just equal opportunities but equity of opportunities, and ultimately, removal of barriers altogether.

As a community, we must acknowledge that some of us are more vulnerable to poverty and we must work to remove barriers that affect full and real participation in community.

People have a right not just to their basic needs but also to a life full of opportunities for physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and connection and social belonging.



## MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS

Poverty affects all of us; but it disproportionately affects some populations including—single parents, Indigenous Peoples, new Canadians, racialized Canadians, people with a disability, people facing trauma, people identifying as LGBTQ2+ or non-binary, and women.

Additional supports—that are both culturally appropriate and people focused—are needed to address disadvantages. We need to dismantle the barriers that exist in our community created by discrimination and prejudices and ensure equality and equity of opportunities for all people.

## RECONCILIATION

According to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, “Reconciliation is about establishing and maintaining a mutually respectful relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Peoples in this country. In order for that to happen, there has to be awareness of the past, an acknowledgement of the harm that has been inflicted, atonement for the causes, and action to change behaviour.”<sup>26</sup>

Colonialism has contributed to higher rates of poverty which still continue to today. Indigenous Peoples’ unique rights, interests and circumstances require culturally appropriate solutions based on Indigenous perspectives and needs.

## LIFE QUALITY

Living in poverty is about survival—living one day at a time in constant fear with little hope for the future; making difficult choices everyday for yourself and people you love; choosing between food or utilities, child care or transportation, shoes or a coat.

Eliminating poverty needs to go beyond just delivering basic needs. It will require allowing people not just to survive but to thrive and fully participate in life and all aspects of community— in recreation, in education, in social and in political activities.

## CONNECTION

A connected community is one where everyone works to ensure the health and well-being of our entire community.

Creating a connected and caring community involves addressing biases, promoting tolerance and building acceptance. It means being a fully inclusive community that celebrates and embraces diversity.

Through sharing and connections, community can gain new ideas and perspectives, which will allow them to see past differences and embrace our shared human similarities.

Our approach should build on the self-worth and confidence of individuals to contribute meaningfully to community. Each and every one of us has a place of value in our community.

## ACTIONS:

23: Build opportunities and capacity for marginalized groups to share issues, gaps, and build relationships with decision makers.

24: Support advancing actions as outlined in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action.

25: Promote reconciliation training.

26: Ensure recreation, cultural and social pursuits are accessible for individuals with low-incomes.

27: Build civic engagement opportunities for marginalized people.

28: Develop opportunities for community connecting.

29: Build community civic engagement.

# resilience

**OBJECTIVE:** To build the strength and capability of all residents in our community to positively deal with the complexities of life.

Poverty is complex. In general, there are four roots of poverty.<sup>27</sup>

- Personal vulnerability including: low education, lack of skills, generational poverty, language, disability, and belonging to a marginalized group.
- Life stages including: childhood, teenage years, parenthood and retirement.
- Disruptive events including: migration, job loss, disability, family breakdown, illness, recession and gender-based violence.
- Systematic barriers including: household debt, access to services, asset-stripping, discrimination and racism, stagnant or low wages, and credential recognition.

Building strength and capabilities of community to positively deal with the complexities of life will help to break the inter-generational cycle of poverty and prevent further people from falling into poverty.

In addition, it is important to establish effective social safety nets to catch people when they do fall into poverty, and provide them with support and time to adapt and adjust to life challenges throughout one's life.



“

IT IS EASIER TO BUILD STRONG CHILDREN  
THAN TO REPAIR BROKEN [PEOPLE].

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

”

## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Healthy development in the early years provides the building blocks for educational achievement, economic productivity, responsible citizenship, lifelong health, and strong communities. Research by Nobel Prize-winning economist James Heckman shows that investing in early childhood has a high rate of return in regard to preventing future poverty.<sup>28</sup>

Poverty in early childhood removes the child's right to develop to their full potential.<sup>29</sup> The United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child defines children's rights to protection, education, health care, shelter, and good nutrition.<sup>30</sup>

Ensuring strong supports in early childhood will help children, prevent future poverty, and create a healthier community for all.

## EDUCATION

Education can reduce economic inequity—opening the door to jobs, resources, and skills that an individual needs to get ahead.

The stressors of poverty can also greatly impact one's ability to get an education. Poor nutrition, lack of adequate housing, disparity of technology and resources—lead to lower functioning at school. True learning is not possible when one is focused only on survival.

With the right programs and supports in place, barriers to education for children, youth and adults living in poverty can be removed and the resilience of the whole population can be strengthened.

With literacy levels tied to poverty, lifelong learning is required to ensure opportunities are available.

## HEALTH

The World Health Organization has declared poverty to be the single largest determinant of health (both physical and mental health).

Poverty can lead to physical and mental illness (poor nutrition, inadequate shelter, environmental risks and lesser access to healthcare) but the opposite is also true; physical and mental illness leads to poverty by reducing household savings, productivity, and quality of life for individuals and families.<sup>31</sup>

Addressing physical and mental health needs and ensuring access to healthcare for all will help to reduce poverty.

## ACTIONS:

30: Work with interagency committees to enhance supports and navigation of resources for parents.

31: Support early childcare development education, training and awareness.

32: Emphasize literacy and numeracy skills in educational and training programs.

33: Encourage health and wellness programming.

34: Build knowledge and skills around food access and nutrition.

35: Research supported housing options for residents with mental health issues.



## Measuring Poverty Reduction

Choosing a single measure for poverty risks minimizing the complexity of this complex issue. Some common methods of measuring low income include Market Basket Measure (MBM), Low Income Cut Off After Tax (LICO-AT) and Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM-AT). It is important to note that none of these measures are perfect. They are conceptually different measures and produce significantly different rates of poverty. They are useful and important information for analysts and policy makers. Used together they can help us to better understand the complexity of poverty in within our community.

**MBM** establishes poverty thresholds by calculating a modest basket of goods—food, clothing, shelter, transportation and other necessities required for a family of four specific to regions across Canada. The MBM is Canada’s official measure of poverty. For Stony Plain, a municipality with less than 30,000 people within Alberta, the poverty threshold for a family of four has increased slightly: \$47,906 (2016) to \$47,959 (2021).<sup>32</sup>

**LICO-AT** uses an income threshold to determine if a household is living with low-income. By this measure, if an individual or family is spending 20% or more than the average Canadian individual or family on basic needs—food, shelter, clothing, etc.—they will be considered low income. The prevalence of Stony Plain residents defined as low income using LICO has decreased: 3.8% (2016) to 2.5% (2021).<sup>33</sup>

**LIM-AT** is a relative measure of low income, set at 50% of adjusted median household income according to the number of persons present in the household, reflecting the economies of scale inherent in household size. The prevalence of Stony Plain residents defined as low income using LIM-AT has increased from 7.6% (2016) to 8.3% (2021).<sup>34</sup>

Another measure that could be used is the Canadian Income Survey (**CIS**) for



food insecurity. This measure presents a more wholistic measure of poverty taking into account the broader experience of those living in poverty and whether they can afford food at the end of the day. It is a marker of pervasive material deprivation within our communities.

Moving out of poverty is a slow process that could take generations. This means that measuring poverty over short periods using economic indicators like jobs and income does not provide a full picture of progress and important steps needed to get out of poverty.

## **Secondary Measures**

Additional measures affecting our specific poverty reduction priorities will assist in determining our community's success in reducing poverty.

These secondary measures demonstrate the complexity and multidimensional nature of poverty and could include measuring the proportion of population:

- Accessing food bank and income supports (Parkland Food Bank and Alberta Works, annually)
- Chronically homeless (TriRegion Housing and Service Needs Assessment, every two years)
- Not able to have medical needs met along with positive determinants of health (Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), every 2 years)

Other markers can include tracking the sense of belonging in community (CCHS, every 2 years) and awareness of our community's Living wage (Alberta Living Wage Network, periodically).

## **Storytelling**

With the complexity of poverty, poverty reduction work and poverty measures, it is difficult to demonstrate with any certainty whether poverty is being reduced and whether our actions are contributing to this reduction.

The true measure of our success will be told through the stories of our community. These stories will connect our actions to changes in the above measures. Success in moving the needle on poverty reduction in Stony Plain will be told through the stories of our residents supported by data and informed research on poverty reduction.

Our community aspires to work collaboratively to reduce the number of Stony Plain residents experiencing poverty.



## Next Steps

Stony Plain Community and Social Development will continue to highlight community actions that work to reduce poverty. We will monitor progress on poverty reduction, support community efforts to address poverty, and collaborate to further develop the plan and actions needed to end poverty in Stony Plain.

Although much of the work is done in collaboration with regional, provincial and federal partners, there is still much that can be done at a municipal level—programming, services, awareness, advocating and other actions can help to make life in our community better for all.

You too can help. Start a conversation with your neighbours about one of the actions that speaks to you. Brainstorm innovative and creative ways to address areas of concern. Reach out to others to form collaborations and coordinate community efforts to achieve the most impact.

Together we can move forward and create a better and stronger community for all.



**For more information, please contact:**

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## End Notes

<sup>1</sup> Stats Canada, Census data 2021, based on LIM-AT(%)

<sup>2</sup> Opportunities for all—Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2018,

<sup>3</sup> Opportunities for all—Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2018,

<sup>4</sup> Parkland Social Development Plan, 2018

<sup>5</sup> Pathways Home, 2019,

<sup>6</sup> The Tri-Municipal Regional Plan, 2021

<sup>7</sup> The Stony Plain | Spruce Grove Short-Term, Non-Market Housing Study, 2022

<sup>8</sup> Canada Without Poverty, 2022. <https://cwp-csp.ca/poverty/the-cost-of-poverty/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.basiceconomiccanada.org/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://basiceconomiccanada.org/>

<sup>11</sup> <http://livingwagecanada.ca/>

<sup>12</sup> Inclusive innovation - new ideas and new partnerships for stronger communities. (2018). [https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/esdc-esdc/documents/programs/social-innovation-social-finance/reports/1549-SISF\\_Strategy-Report-EN.pdf](https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/esdc-esdc/documents/programs/social-innovation-social-finance/reports/1549-SISF_Strategy-Report-EN.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

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