

P

Generational Poverty
a family having lived in poverty for at least two generations, and is **persistently cyclical**.

Hopelessness is a key pattern which shows up in educational, parental, and spiritual realities.

Individuals struggle with surviving rather than planning long term.

O

Aboriginal Poverty
People who identify with at least one Aboriginal or Indigenous group.

- are **overrepresented** in the homeless and prison populations.
- **one in two Aboriginal children** are living in poverty (Canada Without Poverty)

V

Disability Poverty persons living with disabilities including physical and mental.
Are **twice as likely** to be **living below the poverty line**.

Nearly 15% of people with disabilities live in poverty, **59% of which are women**.

The number of homeless individuals living with a disability or mental illness are as high as **45% of the overall** homeless population.

Children with disabilities are **twice as likely** to live in households **relying on social assistance**.

E

Working Poor
Live **paycheque to paycheque**.

Face **job insecurity** (fear of layoffs, hours being cut, low wages, etc.).

Money earned is **often only enough to cover basic costs**, leaving little or no room for mobility.

Many work **more than one job** just to make ends meet.

Working Class
Adults with stable employment (their status and pay can vary from low to high). Generally not involved in policy and decision-making.

- Issues they face include:
- **Failure of salaries to keep up with increases in cost of living**
 - **Situational risks** such as divorce, health crisis, loss of job, etc.
 - (lack of a safety net could lead to poverty)

R

Racialized Communities
One in five racialized families live in poverty in Canada. They are more likely to be young, married, immigrants, highly educated, and unemployed.

Individual and systemic racism plays a large role in creating such problems.

Discrimination means that they are less likely to get jobs when equally qualified are likely to make less income live and work in poor conditions have less access to healthcare and to be victims of police violence.

Children
One in five children in BC live in poverty. **62%** of children living in the North are food insecure.

Children are not in essence "poor" but face the realities of poverty.

To solve child poverty we must **think upstream** and to larger issues around their support systems.

T

Situational Poverty
A person/family whose income and support is decreased **due to a specific change**—job loss, divorce, death, etc.

While **there can be a domino effect** caused by this one significant change, families experiencing Situational Poverty **tend to remain hopeful**, knowing that this is a temporary setback.

Elderly Poverty
A **diverse group of adults aged 65 and over** whose gender, age, income, and living conditions are important determinants in their overall health and well-being.

15% of elderly live in poverty. A growing **Sandwich generation realities**, where adults are raising kids and taking care of aging parents.

Y

LGBTQ Poverty disproportionately struggle with poverty.

Higher homelessness rates.

Lack of family support for some—**discrimination** from employers, co-workers, etc.

Lack of safe spaces in schools, shelters, workspaces, and other public spaces.