

POVERTY REPORT CARDS 2024 METHODOLOGY

General Notes about Grading and Methodology

In 2023, Food Banks Canada established a baseline year for all report card grades. The report cards are composed of four sections and split between each section there are 13 unique indicators which determine that section's overall grade.

Indicators are quantitative measures that Food Banks Canada uses to determine the level of poverty, struggle, or the quality of life experienced by people in Canada (eg. poverty rate, percentage of people who feel financially worse off from last year, food insecurity rate).

Indicators are given a weight and are graded along with other indicators of the same section to determine the overall section grade.

As there are four sections, they are also each given a weight and are graded to give the jurisdiction's (province, territory, or federal government's) final grade.

How Food Banks Canada determined grade scales for each indicator (Section 1, 2, 3)

To create a baseline grade scale that ranges from an F to an A+ (12 increments), Food Banks Canada needed to establish a scale that reflected the data of the baseline year, 2023.

An indicator's grade scale was determined by designating the average of the 2023 provincial data as a D grade. Food Banks Canada then took the difference between the highest and lowest provincial data scores and divided that number by 12 (the number of increments between an 'F' and a 'A+').

This range, from A to F, is a data scale. There is a unique data scale for each indicator (see below).

D = Avg of 2023 provincial data

1 Increment = 2023 Provincial Data Range Min-Max / 12

Therefore, if D = Avg of provincial data, then D+ = Avg of provincial data + 1 increment

Using that grade scale, provincial indicator data was then rounded to the nearest letter grade in the scale. Where a data point falls between grades, it has been rounded upwards to the higher grade.

In 2024, the same data scale is used. The data received in 2024 is plotted in the data scale to determine where the province now lies in the scale that was created using 2023 averages.

Why the average is a D grade

Determining which letter grade would represent the average was an important task in the development of the report cards. While C is often considered an average grade, we selected D as the average because we began this exercise with the knowledge that governments across Canada are not doing enough. As poverty and food insecurity are worsening across Canada, and legislation from governments across the country are holding people below the poverty line, we cannot say that provinces are doing a relatively good, or average job when it comes to poverty reduction. A D grade begins this grading exercise with the understanding that there is room for growth in Canada, and that Canadians should not be content with the status of poverty, as it stands.

Rationale Behind Using Provincial Averages

Each of the grades in the report cards are developed by creating a data scale based on the 10 provinces in Canada.

Each province was given an equal weighting to determine the averages. This approach was used instead of weighting the averages according to the population of each province. We chose this approach because the purpose of this activity is to compare the provinces to each other. Taking their size into account would skew the data so that larger provinces would be more likely to receive moderate grades and would therefore be an unfair comparison.

In addition, to avoid skewing the data scales, grades for the territories were left out of the average. Economic conditions in the territories and challenges with data collection have resulted in vastly different responses in the territories compared to the rest of the country. Including these data points when developing the scale would have skewed the data for the remaining governments. Territories are still graded on the same scale as the provinces.

How Food Banks Canada determined grades in Section 4: Legislative Progress

Upon assessment of the legislative progress made in each region since the previous edition of the Poverty Report Cards, regions were assigned into one of five performance categories (see below).

Each category is linked with a corresponding grade.

Very Inadequate Progress	Inadequate Progress	Stagnant	Adequate Progress	Very Adequate Progress
F	D	C	B	A
The government needs legislative progress but is failing to take the necessary action. Any action taken, holds people to a similar level of poverty as before. If the trend is continued, the financial situation for people living with low incomes in the province will likely worsen.	The government is introducing the minimum amount of poverty legislation necessary and little to no steps forward have been taken to expand existing efforts.	The government has introduced one or two significant policies but fails to address several key areas of poverty; such as housing, social assistance advancements, and targeted programs for vulnerable demographics.	The government has taken steps to improve poverty elimination in the province. If the trend is continued, it is expected that the province will see positive outcomes for people living with low incomes.	The government has introduced legislation that will lead to positive outcomes for low-income people within the province. The province demonstrates leadership and sets a strong example for other provinces in the country.

How Food Banks Canada determined section grades

The report cards are composed of four sections. Each of those sections are given an overall section grade based on the indicators within the section.

Overall section grades were calculated in a standard letter grade-averaging formula. Grades were given an assigned grade point (GP), which was then averaged according to the weight of each indicator. Indicator weights are detailed in the below sections.

$$\text{Section Grade} = (\text{Grade 1 GP} * \text{Weight 1}) + (\text{Grade 2 GP} * \text{Weight 2}) \dots / 10$$

Grade points (GP) were assigned on a 4.3 scale.

GP Converter	
A+	4.3
A	4
A-	3.7
B+	3.3
B	3
B-	2.7
C+	2.3
C	2
C-	1.7
D+	1.3
D	1
D-	0.7
F	0

How we determined final grades

Similar to the methodology outline above, the four sections of the report card were given a weight which was then converted into an average grade. The formula is the same. Weights for each of the sections are as follows:

Section 1: Experience of Poverty = 2.5/10

Section 2: Measuring Poverty = 3.5/10

Section 3: Material Deprivation = 2/10

Section 4: Legislative Progress = 2/10

A note on the 'incomplete' ('INC') grades for the territories

Each of the territories received an incomplete (INC) grade for section one, two, and three of the report cards. In the case of section one and section three, this is due to ongoing data collection challenges in Canada's North.

In an effort to improve the quality of our data this year, we expanded our polling in the North through the addition of phone-based surveys and achieved a larger sample size. While this larger sample size allows for a higher degree of confidence in our analyses, the results still may not accurately represent the circumstances of all communities in the North for a variety of reasons:

- Many residents in the territories live in small communities that are spread out across a vast geographical area. Community experiences vary substantially, which means that statisticians must [survey a much larger proportion of the population](#) to achieve a representative sample.
- Many First Nations people have [expressed distrust of government data collection](#) because of historical and ongoing injustices, and therefore may be less likely to respond to polling. It is possible that these feelings of distrust are also held more broadly by Indigenous Peoples, who make up a [large portion of the population of the territories](#).
- The territories have the [lowest rate of high-speed Internet access](#) in the country. Only 63.1 per cent and 67.4 per cent of residents in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories (NWT), respectively, have access to high-speed Internet, compared to 93.5 per cent of Canadians overall. In Nunavut, no residents have access to high-speed Internet.

It is therefore very likely that those who are most vulnerable to poverty, including Indigenous people and isolated communities, were unable to respond to our poll. As such, Food Banks Canada made the decision to list the grades in section one and three as incomplete ('INC').

The data provided in section two represents the most current data available for the North. Although we make every effort to present updates to our data each year, it's important to note that information related to the territories is often released after provincial data. As a result, Food Banks Canada was not able to update the indicators related to food insecurity, poverty, and social assistance adequacy in this year's report card. As these indicators make up a large part of report card section two, Food Banks Canada had to list the final grades in section two as incomplete ('INC').

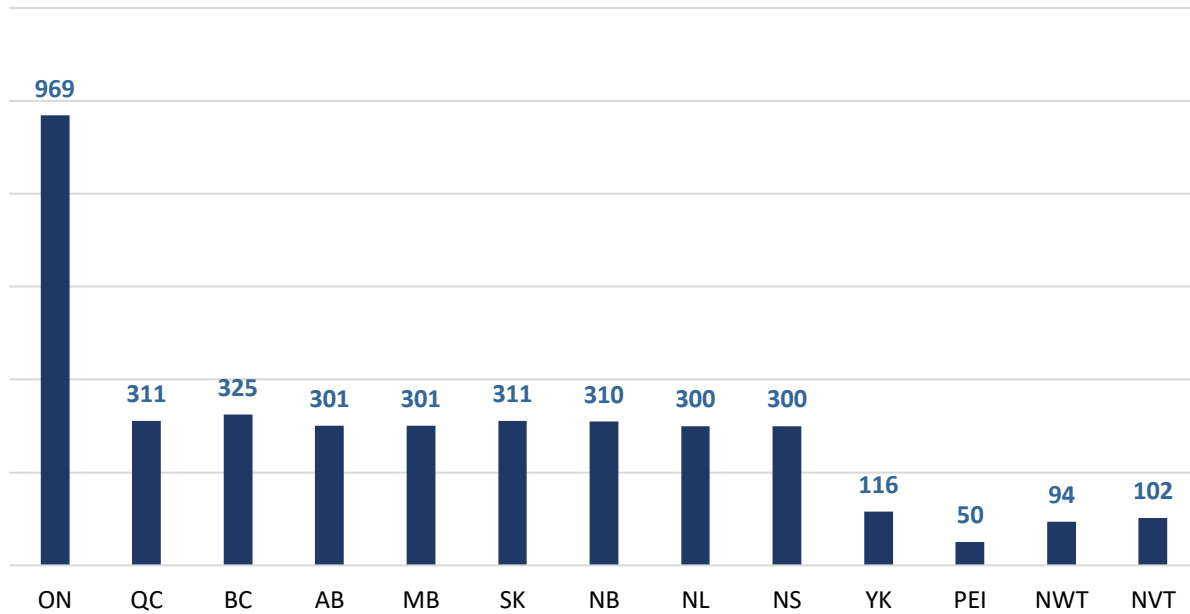
Because of these incomplete grades in section one, two, and three, we were unable to assign a final grade to the territories. As such, the territories received a final grade of INC.

Section 1 – Experience of Poverty

Report Card Section 1 and 3 Data Source

The public opinion data used in this section was based on an online study conducted by Pollara on behalf of Food Banks Canada. A total of 4089 adult Canadians participated in this study. The regional distribution was as follows:

Completed interview per province



The data collection was conducted between March 8 and March 20, 2024. Quotas and weighting were employed for the general population to ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the Canadian population according to Statistics Canada census data.

For comparison purposes, a probability sample of this size would carry a margin of error of +/- 1.5 percentage points.

Provincial and regional findings are reported throughout this report. Of note, because of relatively small sample sizes, findings for Prince Edward Island and the individual Territories in the North should be interpreted with caution.

Section 1 - Indicator 1: Worse off compared to last year

This grade is based on the percentage of respondents who indicated they are financially worse-off compared to 1 year prior.

Section Weight: 2.5/10

Note: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	45	D	1
AB	46.2	D-	0.7
SK	49.7	F	0
MB	39.2	C+	2.3
ON	47.1	D-	0.7
QC	37.7	B-	2.7
NL	49.9	F	0
PEI	52.2	F	0
NS	56.7	F	0
NB	42.1	C-	1.7
CAN	44.4	D+	1.3
YK	32.8	A-	3.7
NWT	23.4	A+	4.3
NVT	5.9	A+	4.3

Data Scale	Grade
29.6	A+
31.1	A
32.7	A-
34.3	B+
35.8	B
37.4	B-
39.0	C+
40.5	C
42.1	C-
43.7	D+
45.2	D
46.8	D-
48.4	F

Section 1 - Indicator 2: Spending more than 30% of income on housing

This grade is based on the percentage of respondents who indicated they are spending 30% or more of their income on housing.

Section Weight: 2.5/10

Note: Data are in percentages

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	46.6	F	0
AB	44.9	F	0
SK	38.9	F	0
MB	40.1	F	0
ON	45.7	F	0
QC	40.5	F	0
NL	40.8	F	0
PEI	28.2	A-	3.7
NS	40.9	F	0
NB	37	F	0
CAN	43.6	F	0
YK	53.4	F	0
NWT	67	F	0
NVT	55.9	F	0

Data Scale	Grade
25.7	A+
26.7	A
27.6	A-
28.6	B+
29.5	B
30.5	B-
31.4	C+
32.4	C
33.4	C-
34.3	D+
35.3	D
36.2	D-
37.2	F

Section 1 - Indicator 3: Accessibility of healthcare

This grade is based on the percentage of respondents who indicated they 'somewhat disagree' or 'strongly disagree' with the statement 'I can access and receive healthcare anytime I need to' AND stated the reason was due to one or more of the following reasons: 'I can't take time off work'; 'I don't have healthcare coverage'; 'I don't have money for medication'.

Section Weight: 1/10

Note: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	27.3	F	0
AB	20.8	F	0
SK	18.7	D	1
MB	26.9	F	0
ON	16.4	D+	1.3
QC	13.5	C	2
NL	33.3	F	0
PEI	17.6	D	1
NS	12.4	C	2
NB	23.4	F	0
North	21	F	0
YK	17.7	D	1
NWT	0	A+	4.3
NVT	16.7	D+	1.3

Data Scale	Grade
0.2	A+
2.0	A
3.8	A-
5.6	B+
7.3	B
9.1	B-
10.9	C+
12.7	C
14.4	C-
16.2	D+
18.0	D
19.8	D-
21.5	F

Section 1 - Indicator 4: Adequacy of supports

This grade is based on the percentage of individuals who indicated that they 'personally receive some form of social security benefit or support' AND indicated that 'social assistance rates aren't high enough to help me keep up with the cost of living'.

Section Weight: 2.5/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	60.7	F	0
AB	47.2	D-	0.7
SK	49.4	D-	0.7
MB	34.6	C	2
ON	52.9	F	0
QC	44.4	D	1
NL	52.5	F	0
PEI	40.7	D+	1.3
NS	46	D	1
NB	35.7	C	2
CAN	50.8	F	0
YK	39.4	C-	1.7
NVT	33.3	C+	2.3
NWT	37.9	C-	1.7

Data Scale	Grade
13.2	A+
16.3	A
19.5	A-
22.7	B+
25.8	B
29.0	B-
32.2	C+
35.3	C
38.5	C-
41.7	D+
44.8	D
48.0	D-
51.2	F

Section 1 - Indicator 5: Fixed costs as % of income

This grade is based on the combination of results from several questions asking the average amount individuals spend on fixed costs like internet, transport, groceries, and utilities. The average amounts spent were converted into a portion of income for those earning \$75,000 a year or less (given in a range from lowest to highest). This number is the higher end of the range provided.

Section Weight: 1.5/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	52.6	B	3
AB	59.9	D-	0.7
SK	62.1	F	0
MB	54.8	C+	2.3
ON	59.4	D-	0.7
QC	54.6	C+	2.3
NL	64	F	0
PEI	54.3	C+	2.3
NS	61.4	F	0
NB	59.3	D-	0.7
CAN	56.8	C-	1.7
YK	58.5	D	1
NWT	42.8	A+	4.3
NVT	69.5	F	0

Data Scale	Grade
48.6	A+
49.6	A
50.6	A-
51.6	B+
52.6	B
53.6	B-
54.6	C+
55.6	C
56.6	C-
57.6	D+
58.6	D
59.6	D-
60.6	F

Section 2 – Measuring Poverty

Section 2 Data sources

This section relies on a series of data sources, which, like the indicators in Section 1, were selected to demonstrate the range of factors that indicate the various manifestations and causes of poverty in Canada.

1. The poverty rate (MBM) is based on data from the Statistics Canada 2022 Canadian Income Survey [table](#) showing poverty and low income statistics by selected demographic characteristics. Poverty rates in this table were defined using the MBM with a 2018 base.

2&3. The second (Provincial Welfare as a Percent of the Poverty Line - Singles) and third (Provincial Disability Welfare as a Percent of the Poverty Line) metrics use Maytree's [Welfare in Canada 2022](#) report, a study carried out by Maytree that highlights the components of welfare incomes and compares them to the official poverty line (MBM). MBM thresholds are typically based on the capital city of each region. Grades for the indicators in this report are based on the maximum annual (provincial only) welfare rates for these groups (unattached singles and unattached singles with a disability) compared to the regional MBM. Details on calculations can be found below.

Note: this data did not change from the 2023 Poverty Report Cards as Maytree had not yet released their 2023 Welfare in Canada report before release of the 2024 report cards.

4. The unemployment indicator is based on Statistics Canada's [Labour force characteristics by province \(unemployment\)](#), monthly adjusted. This data is from March 2024.

For the territories, a separate Statistics Canada table was on [Labour force characteristics by territory](#) was used.

5. The food insecurity rate indicator is based on the combination of Marginal, Moderate, and Severe food insecurity rates for all persons in 2022 based on data from [Statistics Canada Canadian Income Survey \(2022\)](#).

Special case: Canada and Nunavut grades for Section 2

Note that due to Social Assistance being a provincial program, Indicators 2 and 3 (based on Maytree Welfare in Canada data) were not included in this section for the Canada scorecard. As such, the weighting for the Canada report card in section 2 is as follows:

Poverty Rate – 4/10

Unemployment – 2/10

Food Insecurity – 4/10

Nunavut also was not captured in Indicators 2 and 3 due to there being no MBM or MBM-N for the territory. It also received the same weighting, as listed above.

Section 2 - Indicator 1: Poverty rate

This grade is based on the percentage of Canadians who live below the official poverty line, otherwise known as the Market Basket Measure (MBM).

Section Weight: 3/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	11.6	F	0
AB	9.7	F	0
SK	11.1	F	0
MB	11.5	F	0
ON	10.9	F	0
QC	6.6	C+	2.3
NL	9.8	F	0
PEI	9.8	F	0
NS	13.1	F	0
NB	10.9	F	0
CAN	9.9	F	0
YK	8.8	F	0
NWT	10.2	F	0
NVT	21.3	F	0

Data Scale	Grade
4.6	A+
4.9	A
5.2	A-
5.5	B+
5.9	B
6.2	B-
6.5	C+
6.8	C
7.2	C-
7.5	D+
7.8	D
8.1	D-
8.5	F

Section 2 - Indicator 2: Provincial Welfare as a Percent of the Poverty Line (Singles)

Section Weight: 1.5/10

Notes: Data are in percentages. Tables demonstrating assistance rates are included below.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	42	D-	0.7
AB	32	F	0
SK	45	D	1
MB	37	F	0
ON	34	F	0
QC	89	A	4
NL	46	D	1
PEI	64	C+	2.3
NS	34	F	0
NB	31	F	0
YK	66	C+	2.3
NWT	112	A+	4.3

Data Scale	Grade
93.7	A+
88.9	A
84.1	A-
79.2	B+
74.4	B
69.6	B-
64.7	C+
59.9	C
55.1	C-
50.2	D+
45.4	D
40.6	D-
35.7	F

	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	ON	PEI	QC	SK
MBM	\$ 27,866	\$ 27,863	\$ 25,471	\$ 24,395	\$ 25,466	\$ 26,219	\$ 27,631	\$ 25,517	\$ 23,014	\$ 26,009
Social Assistance	\$ 8,940	\$ 11,220	\$ 9,484	\$ 7,050	\$ 9,102	\$ 8,232	\$ 8,796	\$ 15,320	\$ 18,257	\$ 10,760
Additional Social Assistance	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ 225	\$ 2,000	\$ 400	\$ -	\$ 190	\$ -	\$ -
Provincial Tax Credits/benefits	\$ -	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ 300	\$ 731	\$ 405	\$ 721	\$ 800	\$ 2,142	\$ 854
Provincial Assistance as % of MBM	32%	42%	37%	31%	46%	34%	34%	64%	89%	45%

	YK	NWT	NVT
MBM	\$ 29,562	\$ 22,496	N/A
Social Assistance	\$ 18,269	\$ 25,057	\$ 9,228
Additional Social Assistance	\$ 959	\$ -	\$ -
Provincial Tax Credits/benefits	\$ 248	\$ 234	\$ -
	66%	112%	n/a

Section 2 - Indicator 3: Provincial Disability Welfare as a Percent of the Poverty Line

Section Weight: 1.5/10

Notes: Data are in percentages. Tables demonstrating assistance rates are included below.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	62	D+	1.3
AB	37	F	0
SK	62	D+	1.3
MB	52	F	0
ON	54	D-	0.7
QC	69	C	2
NL	77	B	3
PEI	71	C+	2.3
NS	47	F	0
NB	43	F	0
YK	78	B	3
NWT	93	A+	4.3

Data Scale	Grade
90.7	A+
87.4	A
84.1	A-
80.7	B+
77.4	B
74.1	B-
70.7	C+
67.4	C
64.1	C-
60.7	D+
57.4	D
54.1	D-
50.7	F

	AB (BFE)	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	ON	PEI	QC	SK
MBM	\$ 27,866	\$ 27,863	\$ 25,471	\$ 24,395	\$ 25,466	\$ 26,219	\$ 27,631	\$ 25,517	\$ 23,014	\$ 26,009
Social Assistance	\$ 10,392	\$ 16,302	\$ 12,007	\$ 8,703	\$ 8,250	\$ 11,400	\$ 14,264	\$ 17,120	\$ 13,656	\$ 14,320
Additional Social Assistance	\$ -	\$ 659	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,425	\$ 10,400	\$ 400	\$ -	\$ 190	\$ -	\$ 840
Provincial Tax Credits/benefits	\$ -	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ 300	\$ 1,069	\$ 405	\$ 747	\$ 800	\$ 2,142	\$ 854
Provincial Disability Assistance as % of MBM	37%	62%	52%	43%	77%	47%	54%	71%	69%	62%

	YK	NWT	NVT
MBM	\$ 29,562	\$ 33,496	N/A
Social Assistance	\$ 18,269	\$ 25,487	\$ 9,228
Additional Social Assistance	\$ 4,613	\$ 5,328	\$ 3,000
Provincial Tax Credits/benefits	\$ 248	\$ 234	\$ -
	78%	93%	n/a

Section 2 - Indicator 4: Unemployment

Section Weight: 1/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	5.5	D	1
AB	6.3	D-	0.7
SK	5.4	D+	1.3
MB	5	D+	1.3
ON	6.7	F	0
QC	5	D+	1.3
NL	10.1	F	0
PEI	7.4	F	0
NS	6.2	D-	0.7
NB	7.8	F	0
CAN	6.1	D-	0.7
YK	4.3	C	2
NVT	5	D+	1.3
NWT	8.7	F	0

Data Scale	Grade
0.6	A+
1.2	A
1.7	A-
2.2	B+
2.7	B
3.2	B-
3.7	C+
4.2	C
4.7	C-
5.2	D+
5.7	D
6.2	D-
6.7	F

Section 2 - Indicator 5: Food Insecurity

Section Weight: 3/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	21.8	F	0
AB	27.4	F	0
SK	28	F	0
MB	26.8	F	0
ON	24.5	F	0
QC	15.7	B	3
NL	26	F	0
PEI	28.6	F	0
NS	28.9	F	0
NB	25.6	F	0
CAN	22.9	F	0
YK	21.2	D-	0.7
NWT	20.4	D	1
NVT	49.5	F	0

Data Scale	Grade
12.9	A+
13.6	A
14.4	A-
15.1	B+
15.9	B
16.6	B-
17.4	C+
18.1	C
18.8	C-
19.6	D+
20.3	D
21.1	D-
21.8	F

Section 3 – Material Deprivation

*Note that due to a significant change in methodology for this section in 2024 compared to 2023, data from both years should not be compared to each other. A new grade scheme was established in 2024.

Changes in 2024 include:

- Reducing the index question list from 14 items to 11 items
- Reducing the ‘severely inadequate’ indicator threshold from 5 items to 3 items.

Section 3 Data Source

This section is based on a Material Deprivation Index (MDI) which is collected as a part of Food Banks Canada’s national survey. See details on the survey in the above section.

The Material deprivation index is an internationally validated measure of poverty through the lens of deprivation. Unlike other measures of poverty which are based on income, the MDI looks at the goods and activities a household with an acceptable, above poverty, standard of living would be expected to have in a wealthy country like Canada.

Typically, they consist of a list of 10 to 15 items and activities that people with an acceptable living standard can afford. “Acceptable” is defined by what a substantial portion of the population feel is necessary to have an adequate standard of living. Examples of these items and activities include a pair of properly fitting shoes and at least one pair of winter boots; the ability to eat meat, fish or another protein equivalent every second day; and the ability to buy small gifts for family or friends once a year.

The MDI is a complimentary tool that could be used in conjunction with the MBM, or other income-based measures of poverty such as the Low-Income Measure.

A household’s ability to afford a decent standard of living is influenced by a range of factors, like debt and availability of support. As the MDI is more sensitive than the MBM to circumstances that impact households purchasing power, this type of indicator has been found to be well suited to understand how factors like rapid inflation and rising energy costs impact household finances. Households that are unable to afford several of items on this list are considered to be “materially deprived”, which indicates they are more likely to live in poverty.

Previous studies established a deprivation threshold of 2 or more missing items, the European Union currently establishes the threshold at 5 or more missing items. Recently, Food Banks Canada has led the development of a “Made in Canada” Material Deprivation Index.

For the purposes of this report card, respondents who are missing 2 or more items from the draft list may be likely to be experiencing an “inadequate” standard of living, and those missing 3 or more items may be likely to be experiencing a “substantially inadequate” standard of living. Food Banks Canada based this MDI on an 11 item index.

List of MDI Questions

Below is a list of the questions that were asked in the material deprivation survey. For each question, where a respondent indicated 'no', they were asked "Is this because you cannot afford it, or for some other reason?"

1. Are you (Is everyone in your household) able to eat meat or fish or a vegetarian equivalent at least every other day?
2. Do you (Does every adult in your household) have appropriate clothes to wear for special occasions, such as a job interview, wedding or funeral?
3. Do you (Does everyone in your household) have at least one pair of properly fitting shoes and at least one pair of winter boots?
4. Are you (Is everyone in your household) able to get regular dental care, including teeth cleaning and fillings, at least once a year?
5. Are you able to keep your house or apartment at a comfortable temperature all year round?
6. Are you (Is everyone in your household) able to get around your community whenever you (they) need to, either by having a car or by taking the bus or equivalent mode of transportation?
7. If you wanted to, could you spend a small amount of money each week on yourself?
8. If you had an unexpected expense today of \$500, could you cover this from your own resources?
9. Are you currently able to pay your bills on time?
10. Are you able to buy some small gifts for family or friends at least once a year?
11. Are you able to participate in celebrations or other occasions that are important to people from your social, ethnic, cultural, or religious group?

Section 3 - Indicator 1: Severely inadequate standard of living

This grade is based on the percentage of individuals who were unable to afford 3 or more items from a list of items considered necessary for an adequate standard of living.

Section Weight: 6/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	24.6	D	1
AB	24.2	D+	1.3
SK	25.6	D	1
MB	23	C-	1.7
ON	24.3	D+	1.3
QC	20.8	C+	2.3
NL	35.1	F	0
PEI	20.7	C+	2.3
NS	29.9	F	0
NB	23.3	C-	1.7
CAN	23.7	D+	1.3
YK	13.8	A	4
NWT	7.4	A+	4.3
NVT	2.9	A+	4.3

Data Scale	Grade
13.15	A+
14.35	A
15.55	A-
16.75	B+
17.95	B
19.15	B-
20.35	C+
21.55	C
22.75	C-
23.95	D+
25.15	D
26.35	D-
27.55	F

Section 3 - Indicator 2: Inadequate standard of living

This grade is based on the percentage of individuals who were unable to afford 2 or more items from a list of items considered necessary for an adequate standard of living.

Section Weight: 4/10

Notes: Data are in percentages.

Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	33.6	D+	1.3
AB	34.9	D	1
SK	35.9	D-	0.7
MB	31.6	C-	1.7
ON	34	D	1
QC	30.2	C-	1.7
NL	44.8	F	0
PEI	28.1	B-	2.7
NS	38.9	F	0
NB	34.4	D	1
CAN	33.3	D+	1.3
YK	18.1	A+	4.3
NWT	11.7	A+	4.3
NVT	7.8	A+	4.3

Data Scale	Grade
20.72	A+
22.12	A
23.51	A-
24.90	B+
26.29	B
27.68	B-
29.07	C+
30.47	C
31.86	C-
33.25	D+
34.64	D
36.03	D-
37.42	F

Section 4 – Legislative Process

Section 4 Data Source

The qualitative information collected to determine grades for the Legislative Progress section was retrieved mainly from provincial government sources, such as government websites and budgets.

Information collected was based on the actions taken by the corresponding government since the release of the last Poverty Report Card in September 2023.

Details about the government action which was taken into account when determining a grade are detailed in the section writeups of each report card.

Section 4 Grades

Legislative Progress			
Province	Data	Grade	GP
BC	n/a	B	3
AB	n/a	F	0
SK	n/a	F	0
MB	n/a	F	0
ON	n/a	D	1
QC	n/a	B	3
NL	n/a	B	3
PEI	n/a	B	3
NS	n/a	B	3
NB	n/a	D	1
CAN	n/a	C	2
YK	n/a	C	2
NWT	n/a	F	0
NVT	n/a	D	1
Weight			
10			