

Child poverty in Ontario: The value added of material deprivation indicators for comparative  
policy analysis in North America

Online Appendix

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Table A1: Deprivation by item (% of children) and Cronbach's Alpha

Item	OMDS (2009)		SLID (2009)		SLID (2010)	
	Deprived	Alpha	Deprived	Alpha	Deprived	Alpha
Fruit	5.7	0.6883	4.8	0.6488	5.4	0.6853
Dental	10.6	0.7119	9.2	0.6705	10.7	0.7077
Meat	1.9	0.7066	1.8	0.6712	1.3	0.7034
Appliances	11.7	0.6762	5.7	0.6383	7.8	0.6801
Around	0.5	0.7323	0.6	0.6964	0.3	0.7220
Friends	5.5	0.6833	4.5	0.6411	3.5	0.6765
Pest	1.1	0.7342	0.7	0.7067	0.4	0.7406
Gifts	3.0	0.6977	2.7	0.6660	2.1	0.6961
Hobby	8.1	0.6912	5.0	0.6695	4.9	0.6987
Alpha if all items are included:		0.7273		0.6942		0.7261

Note: Cronbach's reliability test used households with children as the unit of analysis (not weighted).

Source: own calculations OMDS (2009) and SLID (2009, 2010).

Table A2: Sensitivity of index value to setting deprivation threshold

Deprivation threshold (number of items)	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+
<b>OMDS (2009)</b>					
- Child Material Deprivation Index	22.3	12.1	7.0	3.6	1.9
- Adjusted Child Material Deprivation Index	5.3	4.2	3.1	1.9	1.2
- Average number of deprivations (all children: 0.48)	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.9	5.6
<b>SLID (2009)</b>					
- Child Material Deprivation Index	18.3	8.0	4.3	1.9	1.3
- Adjusted Child Material Deprivation Index	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.3	0.8
- Average number of deprivations (all children: 0.37)	2.0	3.1	3.9	4.8	5.5
<b>SLID (2010)</b>					
- Child Material Deprivation Index	19.2	8.2	5.3	2.3	0.8
- Adjusted Child Material Deprivation Index	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.2	0.7
- Average number of deprivations (all children: 0.35)	2.0	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.7

Notes: There is no conclusive explanation for the large difference in deprivation rates between the 2009 OMDS (11.7%) and the 2009 SLID (8.0%). Both surveys use the same set of questions. Table 1 shows that item deprivation rates are comparable except for appliances and hobby which are higher in the OMDS and thus contribute to a higher deprivation rate. Because both surveys are different samples, differences can also be due to sampling.

Source: own calculations OMDS (2009) and SLID (2009, 2010).

Table A3: Family characteristics (% of children)

	OMDS (2009)	SLID (2009)
<b>Dwelling</b>		
- Dwelling owned	78.0	77.8
- Dwelling rented	22.0	22.3
<b>Type of economic family</b>		
- Husband-wife, dual earner couple	52.4	76.8
- Husband-wife, single earner couple	23.7	
- Single-parent family	17.1	12.6
- Other family types	2.4	10.6
<b># unemployed persons</b>		
- None	85.2	70.6
- One	14.8	29.4
<b>Education highest earner</b>		
- Some secondary or lower	9.2	6.1
- Grade 11 to 13, graduate	17.4	14.9
- Some post-secondary education	5.0	10.3
- Post-secondary certificate or diploma	35.8	39.9
- University bachelor's degree	20.3	17.8
- University graduate degree	12.3	11.3
<b>Major earner's immigration status</b>		
- Landed in 1999 or later	10.0	8.9
- Landed before 1999 or has never been a landed immigrant	90.0	91.1
<b>Population of urban areas</b>		
- Rural areas	7.1	7.1

- Urban, population to 99,999	14.3	15.5
- Urban, population of 100,000 to 499,999	22.8	25.5
-Urban, population of 500,000 or more	55.8	53.9
Main source of income		
-Wages and salaries only	78.7	79.3
- Self-employed	13.2	5.7
- GST and HST Credit or other government transfers	5.1	12.9
- All Other	3.0	2.1

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Note: children comprise 22.3% of the population in the OMDS and 20.8% in the SLID.

Source: own calculations OMDS (2009) and SLID 2009.

Table A4: Disagreement between material deprivation and income poverty indices (% of children)

Income indicator	Neither	Deprived only (lacking 2+ items)	Income poor only	Both
OMDS (2009)				
- LICO before taxes	77.9	6.4	10.1	5.6
SLID (2009)				
- LICO before taxes	80.7	5.4	11.3	2.6
- LICO after taxes	84.8	6.2	7.2	1.9
- LIM after taxes	81.3	5.5	10.7	2.5
- MBM (2008 base)	84.8	6.1	7.2	1.9
SLID (2010)				
- LICO before taxes	80.5	4.4	11.3	3.8
- LICO after taxes	85.0	5.3	6.8	2.9
- LIM after taxes	81.5	4.2	10.4	4.0
- MBM (2008 base)	85.2	5.3	6.6	2.9

Source: own calculations OMDS (2009) and SLID (2009, 2010).

Table A5: Overlap between child poverty indicators for selected at-risk-groups

	Child poverty groups			
	Poor children	Deprived only (lacking 2+ items)	Income poor only (LICO)	Both
<b>All children</b>				
- % of children	22.1	6.4	10.1	5.6
- % of poor children		29	45	25
<b>Dwelling: rented</b>				
- % of children	55.8	8.8	26.5	20.5
- % of poor children		16	47	37
<b>Single-parent family</b>				
- % of children	47.3	5.4	23.5	18.4
- % of poor children		11	50	39
<b>One or more unemployed family member</b>				
- % of children	35.5	11.9	10.5	13.1
- % of poor children		34	30	37
<b>Low education (Graduated secondary education or less)</b>				
- % of children	34.9	9.6	15.0	10.3
- % of poor children		28	43	30
<b>Immigration status: Landed in 1999 or later</b>				
- % of children	45.4	8.0	22.4	15.0
- % of poor children		18	49	33

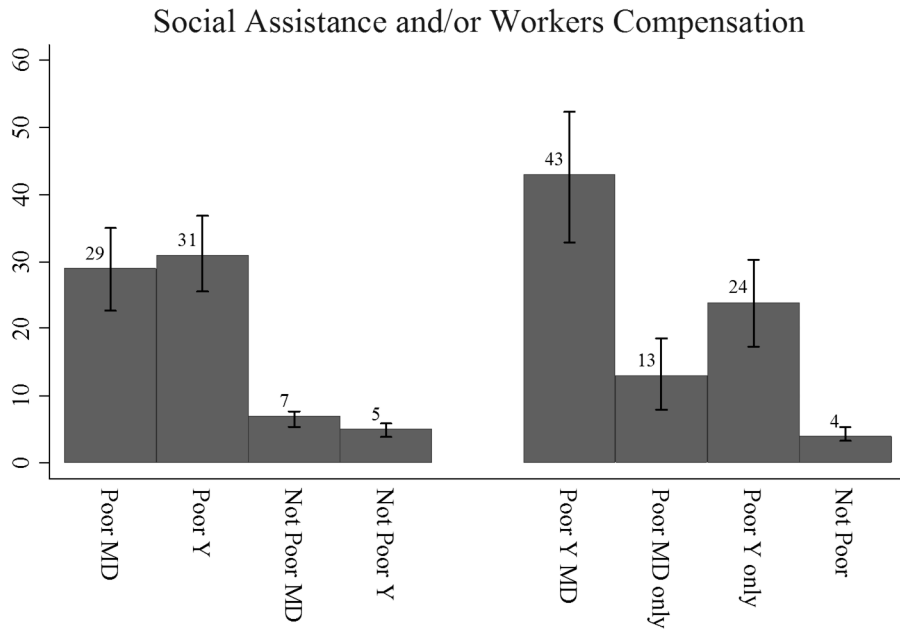
Main income source: GST and HST Credit or other Government transfers

- % of children	88.9	5.4	45.5	38.0
- % of poor children		6	51	43

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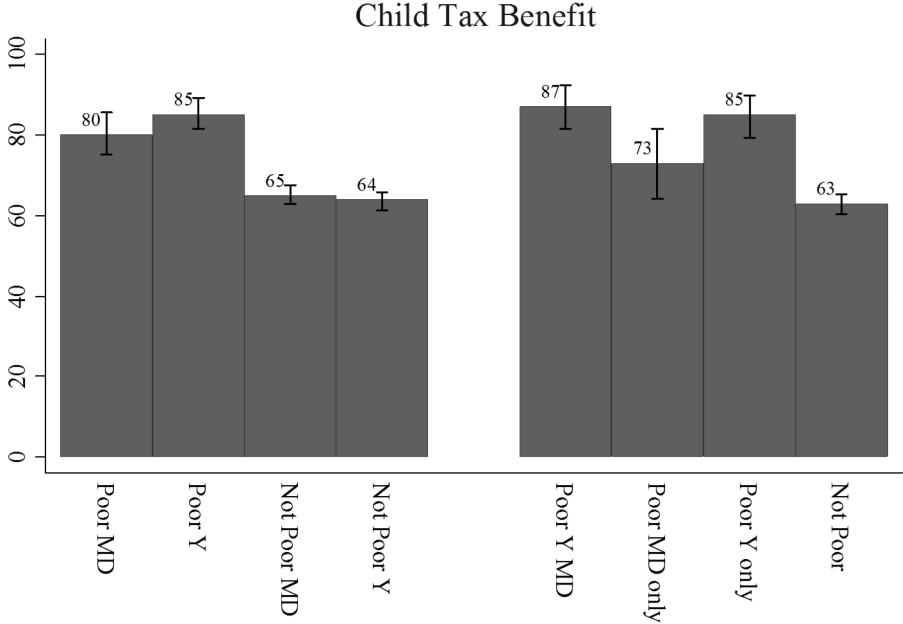
Source: own calculations OMDS (2009)

Figure A1: Children living in households receiving Workers Compensation or Social Assistance (%)



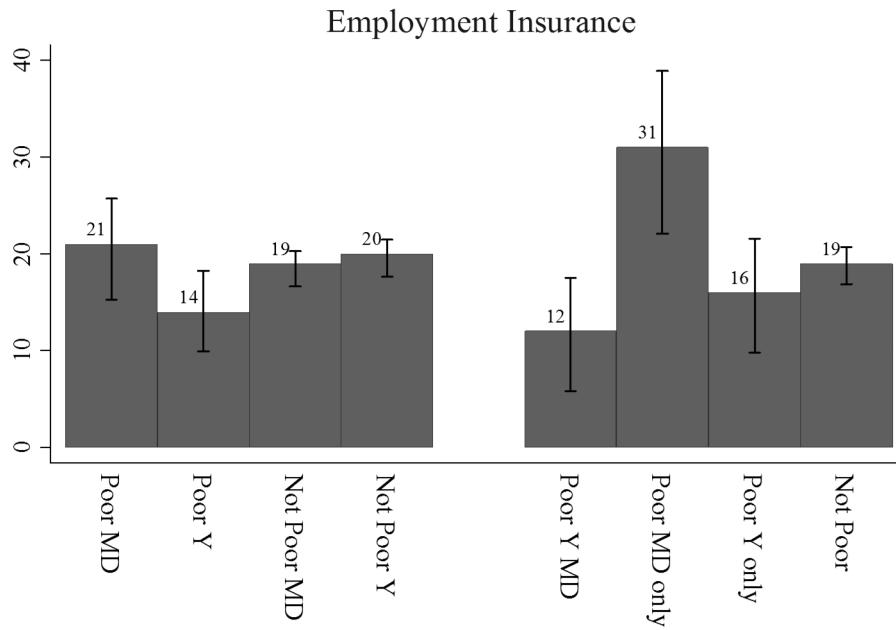
Source: Own calculations OMDS (2009), 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A2: Children living in households receiving the Canada Child Tax Benefit (%)



Source: Own calculations OMDS (2009), 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A3: Children living in households receiving Employment Insurance (%)



Source: Own calculations OMDS (2009), 95% confidence intervals.