

All nations including the wealthy ones like UK, USA, and Canada encounter financial crises. Poverty line continues to rise towards the apex of global recession. The question is how the government in Canada can reduce the poverty line so the rest of the people will no longer suffer economic losses. That is why this paper examines the factors why some people in Canada struggle to survive from poverty. How can we reduce poverty in Canada?

The lack of implementation of public policies increases the possible incidence of poverty in Canada. This passive support of the government to establish programs for Canadian contributes to poverty. Indeed, there is a need to have a consensus remodeling of society by applying effective public policy to help Canada grow. When Brady (2009) asserts that "Poverty is truly a political problem," then Canada is required to create an effective political solution (p. 181). Brady (2009) emphasizes that the conditions of poverty in some wealthy nations need to be addressed. In fact, Brady frames such solutions through analyzing the political conditions of a society, and he outlines the theory of institutional and power relations. He explains that the incidence of poverty includes the evaluation of the (a) ideologies and interests, (b) welfare generosity, (c) leftist politics, and (d) coalitions for egalitarianism. For him, he stresses that there is supposed to have a re-evaluation of the political system for the Canadian government to consider the welfare and safety of the people. By evaluating this political system, the problems about poverty that people may encounter can be reduced.

Further, reducing poverty is a great challenge. Canadian government must adapt new political system to help people improve their way of living and at the same time, the people also will endeavor to progress in life. The people can be involved with the political decision making, or they need to acquire a degree education, get involved with anti-poverty organizations, and attend to solve some health issues and problems in the society. In other words, in order for the country to develop and improve the quality of life of every citizen and to reduce the poverty conditions,

the Canadian government shall have a free and unbiased step to reshape and remodel a good political system that addresses the basic needs to solve the increasing poverty in the country.

In the end, the Canadian government is supposed to create fair and just political system for every citizen. Also, the people are supposed to be supportive for the political actions that help reduce poverty among people. These public policies must not be for their political interests, but for those who are in need. If these political policies are being implemented, then Canadian citizens may have a good life. As such, if the government does not help the people, then the government itself can never work on aiding poverty without the change of the political system.

Immigration is another determinant of Canada's population as it has been a country of immigration for centuries. The government attempted to make immigration policy to the labour market trend by keeping the immigration level low when the unemployment is high, and raise when the economic expansion require extra workers. Despite claims that immigrants are taking away jobs from the native Canadians, research conducted showed that often they create their own jobs or are willing to take jobs that other despise. The anticipated labour shortage the national and provisional governments are ensuring the skills and abilities of the immigrants can properly utilized recognize.

For better understanding of the workforce examining key labour market and employment trend that define how, where, and for whom the Canadians work. Labour force participation is an indicator of economic activity of the population. Calculation of labour force size is based on the number of individuals 15 years of age or older who are working for pay and those who are looking for jobs. Using the LFP definition to determine the work pattern at the beginning of the last century, only 53 percent of the Canadians were participating in the labour market in 1901. In 2008 the LFP rate was at 67.8 percent labour force participants. Notably the number of female labour force participants quadrupled 2008 as compared to the 1900 female LFP rate. The LFP rate in teen has been considerable being lower than that of the young adult, since the latter have left the education system.

Arguably, Canadian Human right to support the multi-dimensional approach to effectively build and protect the vulnerable workers which include substantive workplace responsive to vulnerable workers, effective and accessible mechanism for enforcing rights and an active government oversight. Also implementation of a provisional strategy which focus on the reduction of low skilled jobs.