

ALLAboard: **Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy**

**Annual Report 2012/13
September, 2013.**

Message from Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Co-chairs

In 2011, the Manitoba government passed *The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act*, signifying a strong commitment to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion in all regions of the province. This important piece of legislation requires the government to report to Manitobans on the status of *ALL Aboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy* each year. As Co-chairs of the ALL Aboard Committee, we are pleased to release our first annual report, for the period ending March 31, 2013.

We are proud that this government continues to invest in important programs and initiatives to support poverty reduction and social inclusion. Just as importantly, we have gathered input from the public. This information is helping us to develop concrete action plans. We thank all those Manitobans who participated in the spring 2013 consultation sessions for sharing their ideas and knowledge to help move this significant strategy forward.

The poverty reduction and social inclusion indicators in this report show that while progress is being made in a number of important areas, more work remains to be done. Poverty and social exclusion are complex and interconnected issues, and we know that reducing poverty is not a quick or simple task. To achieve progress, we need to work together and build meaningful partnerships with federal and municipal governments, First Nations and Aboriginal groups, community organizations, labour groups, businesses and citizens, including those who are living (or have lived) in low income.

Reducing poverty for Manitobans is one of the best investments that we can make. Everyone benefits from a society that helps all people prosper. We are committed to creating a fair province where Manitobans from all walks of life have opportunities to contribute and thrive.



Kerri Irvin-Ross
Minister
Housing and Community
Development



Jennifer Howard
Minister
Family Services and Labour

Message des coprésidentes du comité de *Tout le monde à bord : Stratégie manitobaine de réduction de la pauvreté et d'inclusion sociale*

En 2011, le gouvernement du Manitoba a adopté la *Loi sur la Stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté* démontrant un engagement fort envers la réduction de la pauvreté et la promotion de l'inclusion sociale dans toutes les régions de la province. Cette importante mesure législative oblige le gouvernement à rendre compte chaque année aux Manitobains de la situation de *Tout le monde à bord : Stratégie manitobaine de réduction de la pauvreté et d'inclusion sociale*. En tant que coprésidents du comité de *Tout le monde à bord*, nous sommes heureux de publier notre premier rapport annuel, pour l'exercice qui s'est terminé le 31 mars 2013.

Nous sommes fiers que le gouvernement continue d'investir dans d'importants programmes et initiatives afin de soutenir la réduction de la pauvreté et de favoriser l'inclusion sociale. Fait tout aussi important, nous avons recueilli les commentaires du public et cette information nous aide à élaborer des plans d'action concrets. Nous remercions les Manitobains et Manitobaines qui ont participé aux séances de consultation du printemps 2013 dans le but d'exprimer leurs idées et leurs connaissances et de contribuer à la progression de cette importante stratégie.

Les indicateurs de réduction de la pauvreté et d'inclusion sociale dans le présent rapport montrent qu'il reste du travail à faire, même si des progrès ont été accomplis dans plusieurs domaines importants. La pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale sont des questions complexes et étroitement liées et nous savons que la réduction de la pauvreté n'est pas une tâche simple ou à brève échéance. Pour progresser, nous devons travailler ensemble et construire des partenariats efficaces avec les gouvernements fédéral et municipaux, les Premières Nations et les groupes autochtones, les organismes communautaires, les syndicats, les entreprises et les particuliers, y compris ceux qui vivent (ou ont vécu) en situations de faible revenu.

La réduction de la pauvreté est l'un des meilleurs investissements que nous puissions faire. Chacun retire des avantages d'une société qui aide tous ses membres à prospérer. Nous nous engageons à créer une province équitable où les Manitobaines et les Manitobains de tous les horizons de la vie ont la possibilité de participer et de prospérer.



Kerri Irvin-Ross,
ministre du Logement
et du Développement
communautaire



Jennifer Howard,
ministre des Services à la
famille et du Travail

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Introduction

ALL Aboard is the Manitoba government's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy. This strategy coordinates novel and proven initiatives that help reduce poverty and promote social inclusion. Poverty and social exclusion can lead to poor health outcomes, compromise academic performance, limit employment prospects and lead to social isolation – lower levels of community connection and engagement. The ALL Aboard Strategy affirms the belief that each Manitoban deserves a high quality of life and that we all benefit from having the right tools and supports to care for ourselves, our families and our communities.

Poverty is not just about a lack of money – it is also about a lack of opportunity. Income bears on our ability to access education, recreational opportunities, government services, and safe and meaningful work. Social exclusion happens when people are unable to fully participate in society, due to unemployment, poor housing, addictions and mental illness. These barriers can keep Manitobans from accessing the benefits, resources and opportunities they need to participate more fully in their communities.

We are coming through an economic downturn, not just in Manitoba, but nationally and internationally. Manitoba is taking a balanced approach that finds efficiencies and savings while sustaining frontline services and important investments in future prosperity. Although reducing poverty in an uncertain economy is difficult, it remains a concrete government priority.

Manitoba took a significant step by passing *The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act* in 2011, which requires the province to establish indicators that measure progress in reducing poverty and promoting social inclusion. Indicators show both where improvements are being made and where to focus more of our attention. They also help to develop informed, evidence-based policies and programs. In 2012, following consultations with community stakeholders, the province established 21 indicators to assess our progress on poverty reduction and social inclusion. Reporting on our performance begins on page 17, which provides a comprehensive picture of poverty and prosperity and social inclusion and exclusion in Manitoba.

Poverty is not just about a lack of money – it is also about a lack of opportunity.

Introduction

Tout le monde à bord est la stratégie du gouvernement du Manitoba en matière de réduction de la pauvreté et d'inclusion sociale. Cette stratégie coordonne les initiatives nouvelles et éprouvées qui contribuent à réduire la pauvreté et à promouvoir l'inclusion sociale. La pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale peuvent mener à une mauvaise santé, compromettre des résultats scolaires, limiter les perspectives d'emploi et créer l'isolement social - autant de causes d'affaiblissement des connexions et de l'engagement communautaires. La Stratégie Tout le monde à bord exprime la conviction que chaque Manitobain mérite une qualité de vie élevée et affirme que nous avons tous avantage à disposer des outils et supports qu'il faut pour prendre soin de nous-mêmes, de nos familles et de nos collectivités.

La pauvreté n'est pas qu'une question de manque d'argent - c'est aussi une question de manque de possibilités. Le revenu influence les possibilités d'accéder à l'éducation, à des activités récréatives, à des services gouvernementaux et à un emploi sécuritaire et intéressant. L'exclusion sociale survient quand les gens sont incapables de participer pleinement à la société, à cause du chômage, de logements médiocres, de la toxicomanie et de la maladie mentale. Ces obstacles peuvent empêcher l'accès aux avantages, aux ressources et aux possibilités nécessaires à une participation pleine et entière dans les collectivités.

Nous sortons d'une période de ralentissement économique, non seulement au Manitoba mais aussi à l'échelle nationale et internationale. Le Manitoba adopte une approche équilibrée qui trouve des moyens d'améliorer l'efficacité et de réaliser des économies tout en maintenant les services de première ligne et des investissements importants dans la prospérité future. Bien que la réduction de la pauvreté dans un contexte économique incertain soit difficile, elle reste une priorité concrète du gouvernement.

Le Manitoba a franchi une étape importante en adoptant la Loi sur la stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté en 2011, qui oblige la province à établir des indicateurs mesurant les progrès dans la réduction de la pauvreté et dans la promotion de l'inclusion sociale. Les indicateurs montrent où se font les améliorations et où concentrer davantage notre attention. Ils aident également à élaborer des politiques et des programmes éclairés et fondés sur l'expérience. En 2012, après des consultations avec les intervenants locaux, la province a établi 21 indicateurs qui serviront à évaluer les progrès réalisés en matière de réduction de la pauvreté et d'inclusion sociale. Les rapports sur notre performance commencent à la page 17, qui contient un portrait complet de la pauvreté et de la prospérité et de l'inclusion et de l'exclusion sociale au Manitoba.

La pauvreté n'est pas qu'une question de manque d'argent - c'est aussi une question de manque de possibilités.

Vision and Guiding Principles

The Manitoba government:

- envisions a future where people are socially included, connected to their communities, participating in the economy and contributing to Manitoba
- acknowledges that poverty is complex and goes beyond having enough money to live each day
- strives to create the conditions that allow people to participate fully in society as valued, respected and contributing members
- believes that everyone benefits from a society that helps all individuals to participate, and to prosper

The province's approach to achieving this vision is grounded in legislation - *The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act* (PRSA). Under the PRSA, Manitoba is required to establish a poverty reduction strategy, which was released in 2012. The PRSA also specifies that the strategy must recognize that poverty has multiple causes and must address the following needs:

- ✓ quality, accessible education that develops knowledge and skills
- ✓ training that prepares people for employment
- ✓ employment opportunities
- ✓ income supports for people who are unable to fully participate in the labour market
- ✓ affordable housing
- ✓ supportive and safe communities
- ✓ supports for strong and healthy families

The PRSA also requires that the strategy recognize that certain groups face a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion, and ensure that programs and initiatives to reduce poverty and increase social inclusion are accessible to all people who require them.

Strategy Framework

The ALL Aboard Strategy rests upon the following four interconnected pillars.

1. Safe, Affordable Housing in Supportive Communities:

Housing is an essential component of personal, economic and social well-being. Adequate, affordable housing for individuals and families is an important element in poverty reduction. Strategic investments in housing stimulate the economy, promote community and economic development, enhance social well-being and improve Manitoba's infrastructure for future generations.

2. Education, Jobs and Income Supports:

We need to invest in Manitobans through education, training, and employment programs and supports. Key actions and programs need to focus on skills development, literacy supports, transitions from unemployment to work, education and training opportunities and income supports.

3. Strong, Healthy Families:

Strong and well-functioning families are better able to raise physically and emotionally healthy children who are safe and secure, successful at learning, responsible and socially-engaged in their communities.

4. Accessible, Coordinated Services:

Services from the Manitoba government need to be responsive to the needs of individuals, families and communities. Services also need to be coordinated and integrated across departments, so that all Manitobans can easily access the information and supports that they require.

Four-year Strategy

In April 2012, the province released its four-year (2012-2016) Strategy (www.gov.mb.ca/allaboard/pubs/strategy_paper.pdf), which focuses on seven priority areas:

- Building blocks for employment
- Targeted supports for those most in need
- Food security
- Housing
- Closing the gap for Aboriginal Manitobans
- Creating opportunities for youth
- Early childhood development and parenting supports

The All Aboard Committee

In 2012, a formal committee was appointed by order-in-council to lead the ALL Aboard Strategy. This committee comprises 11 cabinet ministers and four community members, who reflect the diversity of Manitoba and represent rural, urban and northern communities.



Minister Kerri Irvin-Ross (co-chair) with committee members Mr. Charles Loewen, Ms. Jennie Wastesicoot, Ms. Louise Simbandumwe, the Honourable Nancy Allan, and Mr. Rob Altemeyer (ex officio) and Ms. Melanie Wight (ex officio).

There is a legislative requirement for the committee to meet at least four times annually. Each meeting is an opportunity to advise the province on poverty reduction and social inclusion initiatives, to actively monitor strategy implementation and help facilitate community involvement.

- ✓ The ALL Aboard Committee met five times in 2012/2013.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act specifies the following responsibilities of the ALL Aboard Committee:

- reviewing and providing advice to the executive council on the content of the Strategy, poverty and social inclusion indicators, and proposed programs, policies or initiatives
- monitoring the implementation of the strategy
- ensuring that programs, policies and initiatives of the government to reduce poverty and increase social inclusion are coordinated and consistent with the strategy
- facilitating community involvement in the development and implementation of the strategy

Public Engagement

Success requires active and ongoing dialogue with the community. In March 2013, consultations were held across Manitoba to hear about the most effective approaches to poverty reduction and social inclusion. Participants were asked for their advice about seven draft action plans, one for each of the identified priorities. Many Manitobans participated: academics, service providers, community activists, concerned citizens, and importantly, those with lived experience of poverty and/or social exclusion.

- ✓ Over 140 individuals attended consultation session.
- ✓ Ten consultation sessions were held across Manitoba, in Brandon, Dauphin, Gimli, The Pas, Thompson and Winnipeg.
- ✓ Fifteen organizations and individuals provided formal written submissions.
- ✓ Over 500 Manitobans responded to a survey, which included the opportunity to rank the two most important areas where the province should invest more resources to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion, from among the strategy's seven identified priority areas.

Participants spoke about the ways that high housing costs and the need for more social and affordable housing cause hardships for low-income Manitobans. When a disproportionate share of a household's monthly budget is spent on rent, little is left for nutritious food. Calls were made for higher Employment and Income Assistance (welfare) rates; for more training, education and employment opportunities for those living in low income; and for affordable, high-quality child care for parents and caregivers attending school and/or participating in the labour force. Those living in poverty told us about their struggles and determination to build better lives for themselves and their children.

Consultations drew attention to the need for provincial initiatives to better reflect the diversity of Manitoba's population and to account for regional differences. As well, we were told about the many ways in which low-income Manitobans are excluded from opportunities to participate in their communities, either directly due to costs, or indirectly due to discrimination. We learned that the social stigma felt by Manitobans living in poverty leads to hopelessness and despair. Clearly, poverty can be all-consuming and isolating.

Survey respondents prioritized housing and food security as the two most important areas where the province should invest more resources to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion. Respondents ranked the seven priorities for action as follows:

1. Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affordable housing • rent subsidies
2. Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affordable healthy food • clean water • community gardens • school nutrition
3. Building Blocks for Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • job opportunities • training • essential skills
4. Early Childhood Development & Parenting Supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • child care spaces • subsidies • inclusion supports
5. Targeted Supports for Those Most In Need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people with addictions • mental health issues
6. Closing the Gap for Aboriginal Manitobans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • health care • family supports
7. Creating Opportunities for Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work experience • life skills • recreation activities • mentoring

These responses have been summarized in *ALL Aboard: What We Heard* (<http://www.gov.mb.ca/allaboard/consultation.html>), which is being used to inform forthcoming ALL Aboard Action Plans, one for each of the seven priority areas identified on page 9.

Poverty Among Aboriginal Manitobans

Recent poverty reduction and social inclusion statistics tell many Manitoba stories. In this first annual report, we are highlighting the situation of Aboriginal Manitobans. While significant work remains to address poverty and social exclusion, Manitoba's Aboriginal population is making inroads to progress.

Poverty among Aboriginal Manitobans is a multifaceted problem rooted in colonialism, discrimination and deprivation of opportunity. Disparities between Aboriginal people and their communities, and others is a complex problem for governments in Canada and elsewhere. Our approach should respect history and cultural differences, while charting a course for greater prosperity and inclusion.

In 2011, there were 195,895 Aboriginal people living in Manitoba (16.7% of provincial population), who identified themselves as follows:

- Status Indians -- 54.0%
- Non-status Indians -- 4.3%
- Métis -- 40.2%
- Inuit and other -- 1.5%

The following considers income, housing, employment and education levels of Aboriginal Manitobans compared to non-Aboriginal Manitobans.

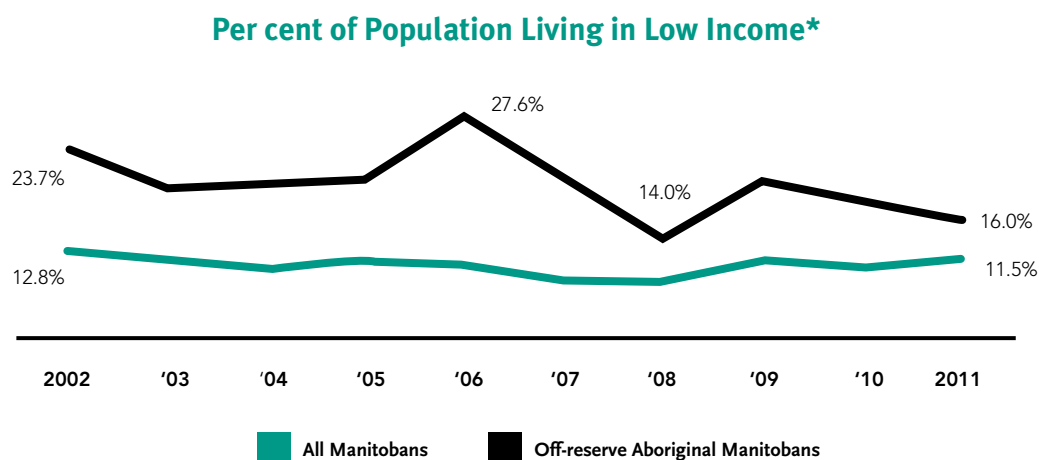
Income

Not only are Aboriginal people more likely to live in poverty than others, they face a higher risk of enduring poverty for longer periods of time. Income is important. It not only dictates economic fortune, it lends to one's ability to participate fully in society. Ultimately, low income compromises our ability to share equally in Manitoba's opportunities and challenges our ability to raise happy, healthy families. In 2011, 16.0% of Aboriginal people residing off-reserve lived in low income, compared to 11.5% for all Manitobans.¹ Aboriginal women and those residing in rural areas are particularly vulnerable, as research shows:

- Aboriginal women experience almost double the incidence of low income as Aboriginal men.
- The incidence of poverty among Aboriginal Manitobans is much higher for those living outside of Winnipeg.

¹ Statistics Canada. Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Government of Canada. 2013. Market Basket Measure (see page 35).

Although the low-income rate of Aboriginal people remains high, recent trends are positive. Between 2002 and 2011, the incidence of low income among off-reserve Aboriginal Manitobans decreased by 32.5% – triple the improvement of all Manitobans (10.2%). There were approximately 4,000 fewer Aboriginal people living in low income in 2011 than in 2009, Year One of the ALL Aboard Strategy.



* Statistics Canada Market Basket Measure

Housing

The link between housing and poverty is pervasive. The single largest household expense, accommodation is one of the first sacrifices made by a family living in low income. For this reason, access to adequate, suitable and affordable housing is a critical need; it incubates strong communities and enriches lives and families. Using Statistics Canada’s definition, core housing needs are met when dwellings are in good repair, there are suitable bedrooms for all and families spend less than 30.0% of their total before-tax income on housing costs. In 2006, Aboriginal Manitobans off-reserve (22.4%) were more than twice as likely to experience core housing need as non-Aboriginal Manitobans (9.8%). Those with Treaty Status (32.7%) faced three times the risk of living in core housing need as non-Aboriginal Manitobans.² The situation is particularly grave on-reserve, where 43.4% lived below either (or both) adequacy and suitability standards and were unable to access acceptable housing in 2006, compared to 9.8% of the non-Aboriginal population.³

In 2006, 22.4% of off-reserve Aboriginal Manitobans lived in ‘core housing need,’ compared to 25.8% in 2001 – a 13.2% improvement.⁴

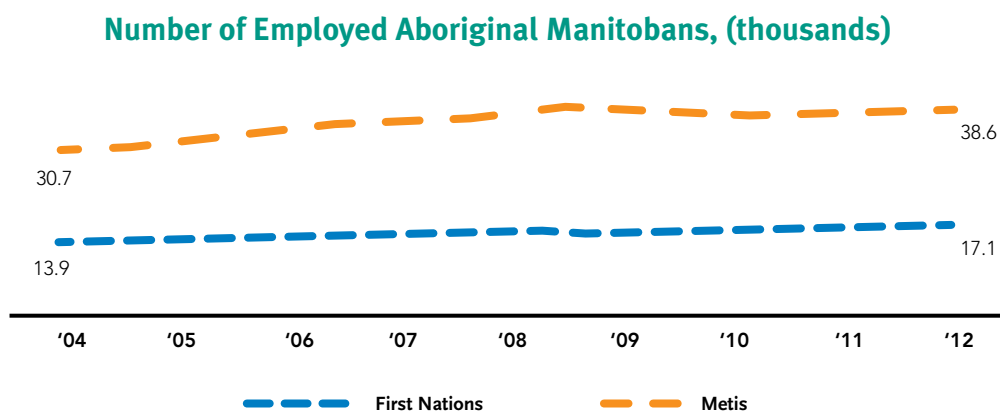
² Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Housing in Canada Online. Government of Canada. 2006.

³ CMHC. Research Highlight, 2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 13

⁴ CMHC. Housing in Canada Online. 2006.

Employment

Having safe and meaningful employment is an important route to economic prosperity and provides a sense of social inclusion. Unfortunately, the employment rate remains lower for Aboriginal Manitobans than it is for other Manitobans. In 2012, the employment rate for First Nations Manitobans aged 25 to 54 years (core working age) was 59.0%, compared to 86.1% for non-Aboriginal Manitobans. Métis Manitobans fared better, with an employment rate of 76.9% in 2012.⁵



Although employment rates remain low, the pace of Aboriginal people entering the labour force is increasing more quickly than that of non-Aboriginal Manitobans. In 2012, there were 23.0% more First Nations Manitobans and 25.7% more Métis Manitobans employed than in 2004, compared to 8.9% for all Manitobans.⁶

Despite having a lower employment rate, Aboriginal people's earnings growth outstrips that of non-Aboriginal Manitobans. Average weekly earnings (in 2012 dollars) for First Nations and Métis Manitobans rose between 2004 and 2012 by 10.2% and 14.8% (respectively), compared to 9.1% for non-Aboriginal Manitobans.⁷ This means that the earnings gap has been closing – slowly.

Education

Education and skills-building programs are essential to reduce poverty and encourage Manitobans in low income to be active participants in the labour force. In 2011/2012, 41.8% of learners at adult learning centres across the province were Aboriginal. While this figure is promising, there is a need to continue providing services and supports so that more Aboriginal Manitobans can gain the skills required to obtain meaningful and sustainable employment.

⁵ Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. Government of Canada. 2013.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Budget 2012 set in place building blocks for employment, including measures to benefit Aboriginal Manitobans, like continuing construction of an all-season road network on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. At March 31, 2013, the province had:

- ✓ Invested \$45 million into these communities
- ✓ Cooperated with local chiefs and councils to provide introductory construction, skilled labour and heavy equipment training to approximately 200 Manitobans
- ✓ Signed Community Benefit Agreements with each of the 13 Eastside First Nations
- ✓ Contracted with nine community-owned construction companies to undertake work
- ✓ Stipulated a minimum of 20% and 30% local hiring on all Eastside bridge and road construction tenders (respectively), with local residents given first priority for jobs

13 Eastside First Nations:

- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Bunibonabee
- Garden Hill
- God's Lake
- Hollow Water
- Little Grand Rapids
- Manto Sipi
- Payuingassi
- Poplar River
- Red Sucker Lake
- St. Theresa Point
- Wasagamack

ALL Aboard Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Indicators

Pillar One: Safe, Affordable Housing in Supportive Communities	Pillar Two: Education, Jobs and Income Support	Pillar Three: Strong, Healthy Families	Pillar Four: Accessible, Coordinated Services
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To ensure that Manitobans have access to safe, adequate and affordable housing ✓ To ensure that people living in Manitoba communities and neighbourhoods are well supported, leading to greater social inclusion 	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To ensure that more Manitobans participate in high school, post-secondary and adult education, and are prepared to participate in the labour market ✓ To ensure that Manitobans have financial security through work, and access to income supports as needed ✓ To ensure that the number of Manitobans living in low income is reduced 	<p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To ensure that Manitoba children and families are emotionally and physically healthy, safe and secure, socially-engaged and responsible, and have access to supports that allow them to reach their full potential 	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To ensure that Manitoba government services are accessible, coordinated and integrated across departments ✓ To ensure that Manitobans have access to information and supports that are responsive to their needs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total units of social and affordable housing supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) 2. New households served through MHRC programs and services 3. Households in Core Housing Need 4. Sense of community belonging 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Graduation rates 6. Participation in adult learning programs 7. Employment rates 8. Average weekly earnings 9. Minimum wage rates 10. Low-income rates 11. Income inequality 12. Post-secondary education participation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Early Development Instrument scores 14. Availability of licensed child care 15. Children in care 16. Teen birth rates 17. Potential Years of Life Lost by income quintile 18. Prevalence of chronic disease by income quintile 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Average number of people per month receiving coordinated home care services 20. Continuity of physician care 21. Number of people using ACCESS Centres

- The above indicators were selected because they are reliable, valid, inclusive, understandable, meaningful, relevant, available, consistent and comparable over a four year period.

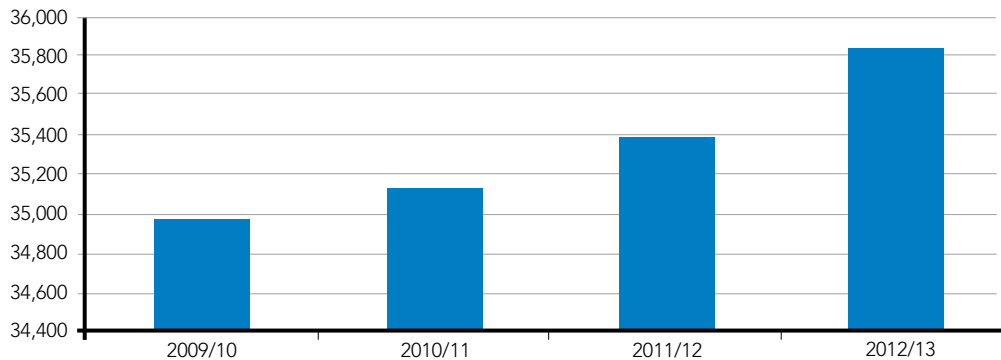
Safe, Affordable Housing in Supportive Communities

1. Total Units of Social and Affordable Housing Supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation

Highlight:

- ✓ In 2012/2013, the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) supported 869 more units of social and affordable housing than it did in 2009/2010.

Social and Affordable Housing Units, Annually



What does this indicate?

“Social housing” refers to rental accommodation for low-income households with rates charged on a rent-geared-to-income (RGI) scale. “Affordable housing” refers to units with rent set at or below median market rent.

Why is this indicator important?

This measure includes all the RGI units and affordable units receiving financial assistance through social and affordable rental housing programs.

Indicator baseline:

In 2009/2010, MHRC supported approximately 34,957 units of social and affordable housing.

The above figure includes personal care home (PCH) beds. In addition to units of housing, MHRC also provides subsidy and support to more than 4,000 (as of 2012/2013) PCH beds that provide accommodation to low-income individuals who can no longer manage independent living and where other assisted and supportive housing options are unsuitable.

Most recent data:

As of March 31, 2013, MHRC supported 35,826 units of social and affordable housing (including personal care home beds).

Trend:

There remains an affordable housing shortage, which disproportionately affects the following populations:

- low-income individuals
- women and children
- single parents
- youth exiting the child welfare system
- Aboriginal Manitobans
- individuals leaving institutions
- people with physical disabilities
- seniors
- students
- newcomers
- people with mental health issues

Budget 2012 stated support would be in place for programs to help low-income Manitobans equip their homes with green, energy-efficient devices. In 2012/2013, Manitoba Hydro's Lower Income Efficiency Program completed:

- ✓ 1,653 Basic Energy Efficiency Upgrades
- ✓ 639 High Efficient Natural Gas / Boiler Upgrades
- ✓ 1,204 Insulation Retrofits

Source:

Manitoba Housing and Community Development (updated annually)

2. New Households Served Through the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation's Programs and Services

Highlights:

The province committed to deliver 1,500 units of new, affordable rental housing and support 1,500 households with new rent-geared-to-income assistance (social housing) over a five-year period (2009/2010 to 2013/2014). As of March 31, 2013, the province:

- ✓ added 1,224 new affordable housing units
- ✓ provided rent-geared-to-income benefits to 1,354 new households

What does this indicate?

This includes the number of new households assisted through Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) programs, which can include repair and renovation programs, new affordable supply, homeownership programs, shelter allowances and the number of new households entering social housing.

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator demonstrates the commitment to improve the housing situation of low-income Manitobans.

Indicator baseline:

In 2009/2010, the province assisted 1,024 new households through MHRC programs (excluding those who entered social housing).

Most recent data:

In 2012/2013, the province assisted 1,136 new households through MHRC programs. In addition, 2,084 new households entered social housing.

Trend:

Placing more citizens in need into affordable, healthy, safe and suitable housing is a long-term priority for the province.

The following table shows the new households served through MHRC programs and services:

	<u>2012/13</u>
Households Entering Social Housing	2,084
Portable Housing Benefit	46
Rent Supplement	421
Affordable Supply	233
Homeownership Programs	24
Repair and Renovation	412
Total:	<u>3,220</u>

Budget 2012 stated that the number of social housing and rental units across Manitoba would be increased. In 2012/2013, MHRC:

- ✓ started 233 new units of affordable housing
- ✓ supported 421 new households with RGI assistance

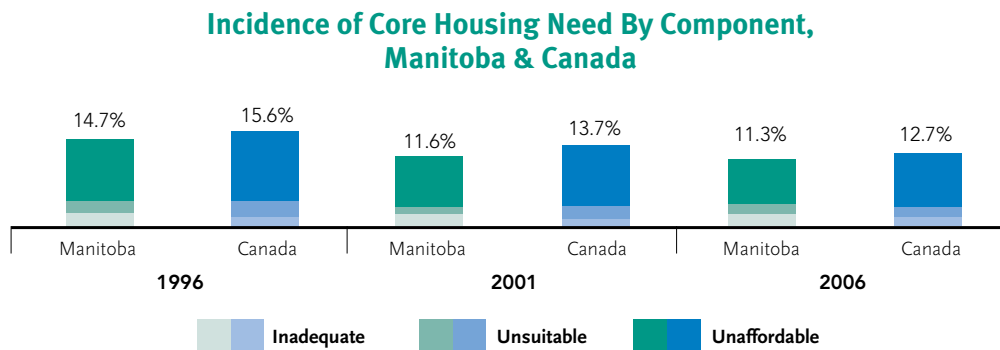
Source:

Manitoba Housing and Community Development (updated annually)

3. Households in Core Housing Need

Highlights:

- ✓ The incidence of core housing need decreased between 1996 and 2006.
- ✓ There is less core housing need in Manitoba than in Canada overall.
- ✓ Affordability is the primary component that drives core housing need.



What does this indicate?

“Core housing need” refers to housing that falls below one of adequacy, suitability or affordability standards:

- Adequate dwellings are those reported by their residents as neither requiring any major repairs nor lacking systems (plumbing, wiring and structure).
- Suitable dwellings have enough bedrooms for the size and makeup of households (according to National Occupancy Standard requirements).
- Affordable dwellings cost less than 30.0% of total before-tax household income.

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator reflects the extent of housing problems experienced by Manitobans.

Indicator baseline:

In 2006, 11.3% of households in Manitoba reported a core housing need.

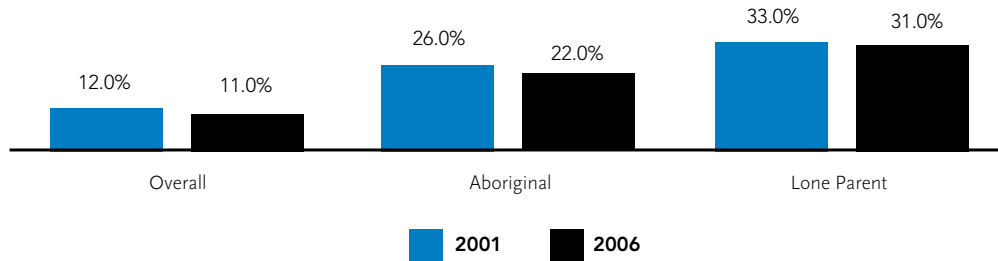
Most recent data:

The most recent province-wide data available are from 2006; 2011 data will not be available until 2014.

Trend:

Core housing need is formally reported every five years. Aboriginal people (off-reserve) and lone parents face greater core housing needs than the overall population.

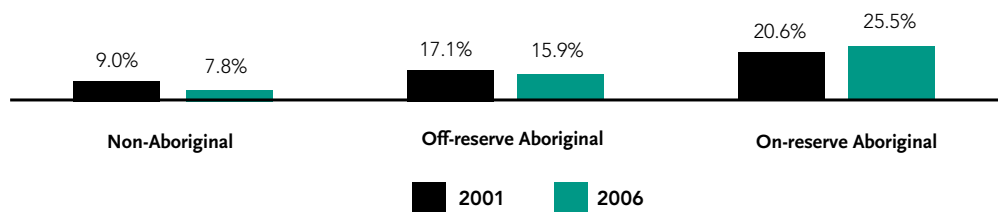
Incidence of Core Housing Need by Household Characteristics, Manitoba, 2001 and 2006



Recent urban-specific data released by CMHC for 2009 shows that Manitoba urban centres had the third lowest incidence of housing need in Canada at 9.3%. Winnipeg’s rate was 9.5%.

Core housing need is not calculated for Aboriginal Manitobans residing on-reserve, which may hide a greater need for Aboriginal Manitobans than this indicator suggests. Housing adequacy is measured on reserve. It shows a discernible, increasing need.

Housing Inadequacy by Aboriginal Status, Manitoba, 2001 compared to 2006



Sources:

- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), *Housing in Canada Online* (updated every five years)
- CMHC, *Canadian Housing Observer*, 2012
- CMHC, *Canadian Housing Observer*, 2006

4. Sense of Community Belonging

Highlights:

- ✓ The sense of community belonging in Manitoba has always been higher than the national average.
- ✓ In 2012, the sense of belonging was highest among those aged 12 to 19 years, 80.9% of whom reported a somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to their local community.

What does this indicate?

“Community belonging” represents the percentage of population (12 years and over) who report their sense of belonging to their local community as somewhat or very strong (versus somewhat or very weak).

Why is this indicator important?

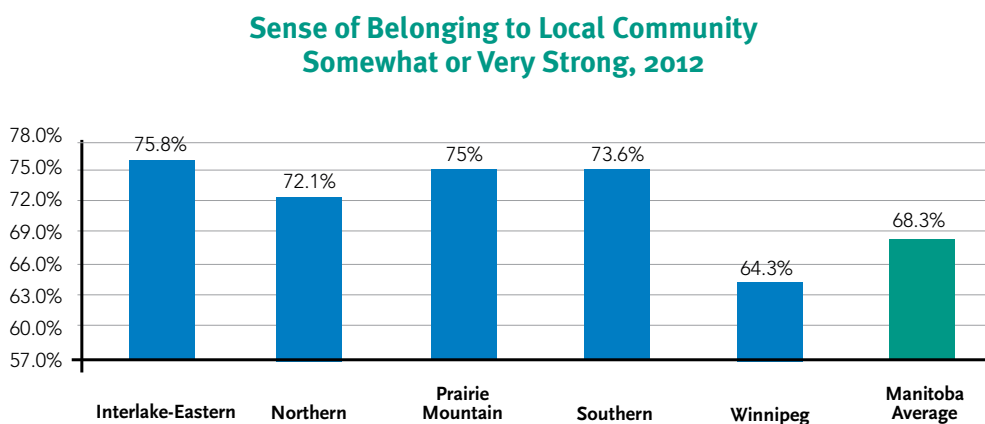
This indicator measures social attachment to the community and is related to social inclusion. Research shows that sense of community belonging is highly correlated with physical and mental health, even when age, socio-economic status and other factors are taken into account.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008, 68.2% of Manitobans (12 years and over) reported a somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to their local community.

Most recent data:

In 2012, 68.3% of Manitobans (12 years and over) reported a somewhat or very strong sense of connection to their community, with those living in Winnipeg feeling the least connection to their community, as follows:



Trend:

Men (72.2%) were more likely than women (64.3%) to report a positive sense of community belonging in 2012. This is a change from prior years; women have traditionally reported a stronger sense of community belonging than men.

Source:

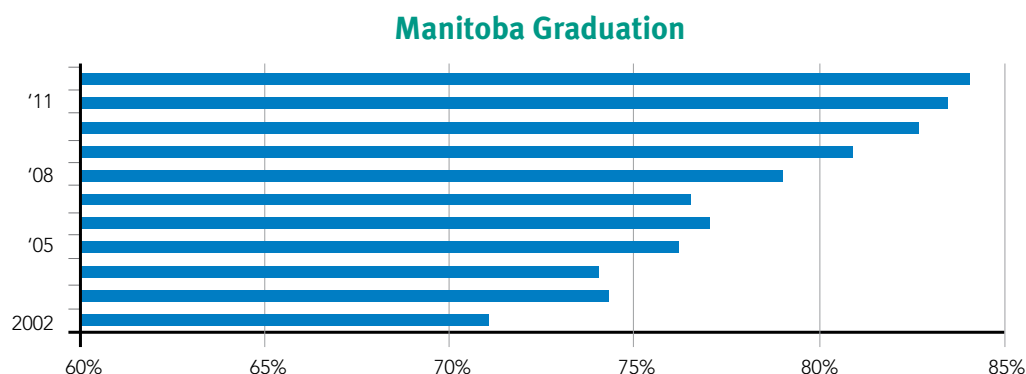
Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (updated annually)

Education, Jobs and Income Support

5. Graduation Rates

Highlight:

- ✓ Manitoba's graduation rate increased by 18.3% over the prior decade, from 71.1% to 84.1%, between 2002 and 2012.



What does this indicate?

Manitoba's high school graduation rate is the ratio of the total number of graduates from public and funded independent high schools each year to the total Grade 9 enrolment in these schools four years prior to the year of graduation.

Why is this indicator important?

High school education is often considered the minimum level of education required to find and keep a job; it is therefore a key indicator when looking at income disparity.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008, Manitoba's high school graduation rate was 79.0%.

Most recent data:

In 2012, Manitoba's high school graduation rate was 84.1%.

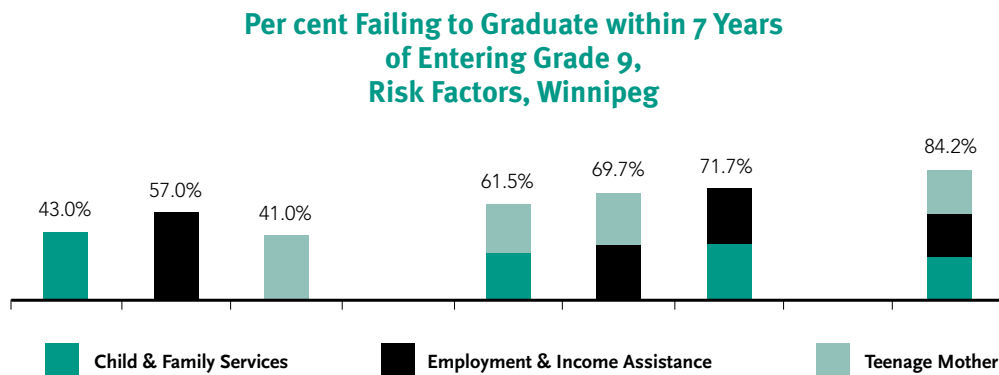
Budget 2012 committed to taking steps to expand access and options for apprenticeship training in local communities, and in 2012/2013 the province:

- ✓ provided opportunities to over 100 apprentices through the Community-delivered Apprenticeship Training Program
- ✓ expanded programming that provides cooperative work experience and technical training to develop skilled workers

Trend:

From 2002 to 2012, Manitoba’s graduation rate increased by 18.3%, from 71.1% to 84.1%

Recent Winnipeg-specific research conducted by the Manitoba Centre for Health Policy shows that children with one or more risk factors are more likely to fail to graduate within seven years of enrolment in grade nine. Graduation risk factors include age of mother, having been taken into care of Child and Family Services or belonging to families that have received Employment and Income Assistance, as follows:



Budget 2012 pledged to create further opportunities for youth, including after-school programming and measures to prevent crime, and in 2012/2013 the province:

- ✓ Developed a new five-point plan to keep kids out of crime: www.gov.mb.ca/kidsoutofcrime/index.html;
- ✓ Launched the Sports Opportunities Program; and
- ✓ Began the After School Leaders Program.

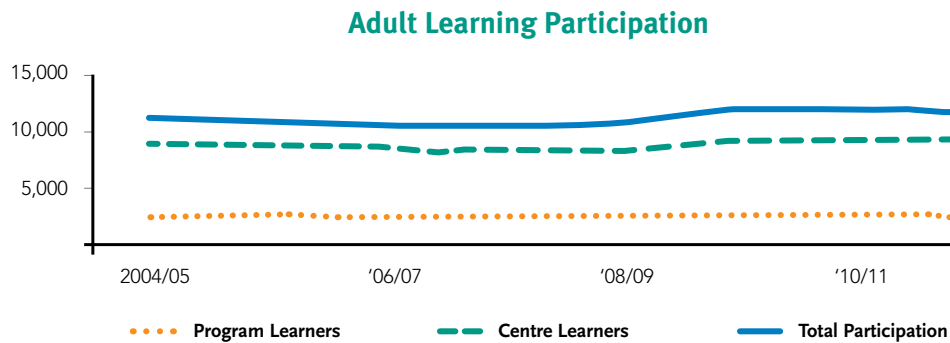
Sources:

- Manitoba Education (updated annually)
- Manitoba Centre for Health Policy: *The Early Development Instrument (EDI) in Manitoba: Linking Socioeconomic Adversity and Biological Vulnerability at Birth to Children’s Outcomes at Age 5, 2012*

6. Participation in Adult Learning Programs

Highlights:

- ✓ There was a 21.8% increase in the number of Aboriginal Manitobans graduating from adult learning centres between 2008/2009 and 2011/2012. Cumulatively, over this period, almost 2,000 Aboriginal Manitobans achieved high school graduation at adult learning centres.
- ✓ In 2011/2012, 11,515 Manitobans participated in adult learning opportunities.



What does this indicate?

The number of people participating in both adult literacy programs and adult learning centres.

- Adult literacy programs (ALP) focus on basic literacy and numeracy skills.
- Adult learning centres (ALC) deliver provincial high school curriculum leading to graduation.

Why is this indicator important?

A high school diploma may be a prerequisite for post-secondary enrolment, and literacy and numeracy skills provide a foundation for further learning. Both improve employability and earnings, as there is a very strong connection between academic attainment and income levels. As well, education contributes to improved health and well-being for individuals, families and communities.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008/2009, there were 8,056 ALC learners working towards high school graduation or preparing for employment, and 2,602 ALP learners increasing their literacy and numeracy skills.

Most recent data:

In 2011/2012, there were 9,007 and 2,508 ALC and ALP learners (respectively).

Trend:

In 2011, Aboriginal Manitobans comprised approximately 42.0% of adult learners; there has been a 21.8% increase in the number of Aboriginal Manitobans graduating from ALCs, as follows:

Aboriginal Manitoban Participation, Adult Learning Centres					
	<u>2008/09</u>	<u>'09/10</u>	<u>'10/11</u>	<u>2011/12</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Enrollment	3,371	3,662	3,886	3,770	11.8%
Graduation	435	491	531	530	21.8%

There have been more female ALC learners than males every year since 2003.

Source:

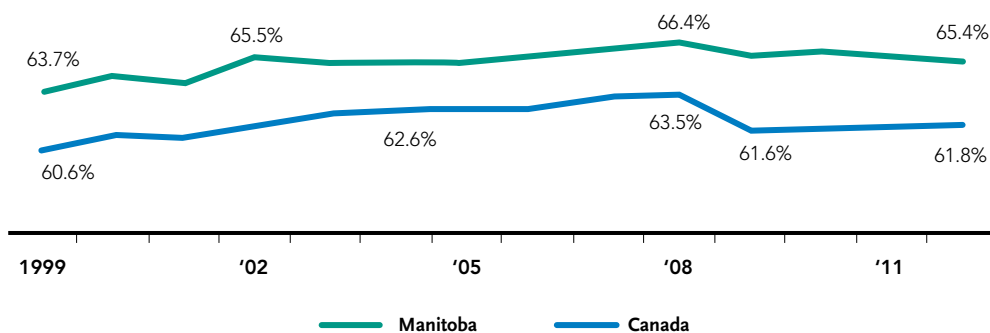
Manitoba Advanced Education and Literacy (updated annually)

7. Employment Rates

Highlights:

- ✓ Since 1999, Manitoba's employment rate has always been higher than the national average and particularly so through the recent economic downturn.
- ✓ There were approximately 630,100 Manitobans employed in 2012, 88,300 more than 1999.

Percentage of Population Employed,
Aged 15 years and Older



What does this indicate?

The “employment rate” shows the percentage of people employed in a particular group.

Why is this indicator important?

Employment is an important route out of poverty and social exclusion.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008, 66.4% of all Manitobans were employed, as follows:

	<u>2008</u>
All Manitobans	66.4%
15-24 years old	65.6%
25-54 years old	85.8%
55-years and older	34.7%

Budget 2012 committed to strengthen programs to help connect people with jobs. On this front, the province:

- ✓ Moved the Employment and Income Assistance program into the Department of Entrepreneurship, Training and Trade, to more strongly link with employment and training programs.

Most recent data:

In 2012, 65.4% of Manitobans were employed, as follows:

	<u>2012</u>
All Manitobans	65.4%
15 -24 years old	61.5%
25 -54 years old	84.4%
55 -years and older	38.4%

Trend:

In 2012, women (59.9%) aged 15 years and older were less likely to be employed in Manitoba than similarly aged men (71.1%). Importantly, women 55 years and older experienced an 82.1% increase in their employment rate between 1999 and 2012, from 17.3% to 31.5%.

Manitoba's workforce is aging. The employment rate among those 15 to 54 years has stayed relatively constant, compared to the rate among those over 54 years, who experienced a 52.4% increase between 1999 and 2012, from 25.2% to 38.4 %.

Employment rates among Aboriginal Manitobans are low. In 2012, the rate for First Nations Manitobans was 27.8% lower than non-Aboriginal Manitobans, 47.8% compared to 66.2%, however the rate for Métis Manitobans was only 3.0% below the rate for non-Aboriginal Manitobans. Métis men over 55 years of age have an employment rate 5.2% higher than similarly-aged non-Aboriginal Manitobans.

Recent immigrants (landed five years or less) are more likely to be employed than the general population, 69.6% compared to 65.4% in 2012.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (updated annually)

8. Average Weekly Earnings

Highlights:

- ✓ Average weekly earnings grew 25.7% faster in Manitoba than the national average between 1999 and 2012.
- ✓ The gap in earnings between men and women is narrowing, changing from 33.1% in 1999 to 23.9% in 2012.

What does this indicate?

“Average weekly earnings” are calculated by asking people their usual wage or salary at their main job, before taxes and other deductions. It includes commissions and tips, but does not include farm income and income from self-employment.

Why is this indicator important?

Changes in this measure show the extent to which earnings have increased among Manitobans.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008, the average weekly earnings in Manitoba were \$747.60 in constant dollars. (Constant dollars adjusts figures to a common year, 2012, to permit analysis of average earnings after accounting for inflation).

Most recent data:

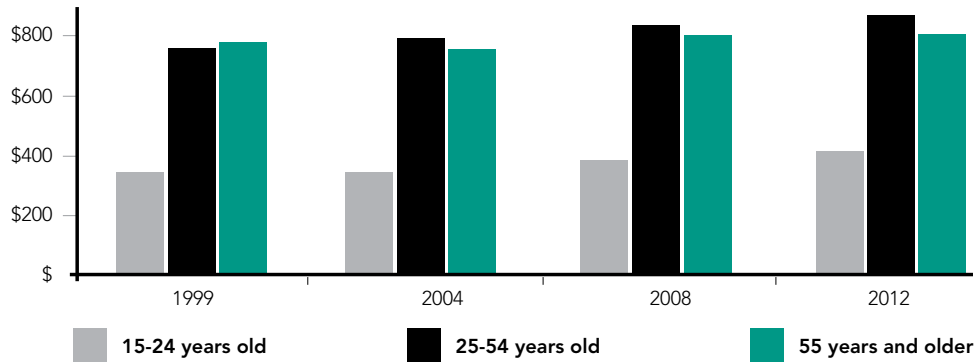
In 2012, the average weekly earnings in Manitoba were \$779.06.

Trend:

Average weekly earnings are lower in Manitoba than the national average; however, the gap is narrowing. Average weekly earnings grew 25.7% faster in Manitoba than the national average between 1999 and 2012, 13.7% compared to 10.9%.

There are important income disparities by age: average weekly wages for those aged 15 to 24 years increased at almost twice the rate as those aged 25 to 54 years, between 1999 and 2012. Falling behind are workers aged 55 years and older.

Average Weekly Wages, Age Group, Select Years



Average weekly earnings are growing faster for Aboriginal Manitobans than other Manitobans; however in 2012 First Nations and Métis Manitobans still earned on average \$83.72 (First Nations) and \$41.66 (Métis) less weekly (respectively) than non-Aboriginal Manitobans.

In 2012, the gap in weekly earnings between women and men was \$210.93.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (updated annually)

9. Minimum Wage Rates

Highlights:

- ✓ Between 1999 and 2012, the minimum wage increased by 70.8%.
- ✓ Manitoba has a competitive minimum wage relative to other jurisdictions.

What does this indicate?

The “minimum wage” is the lowest amount, per hour, that employees may be paid for work in Manitoba. It is set by the province.

Why is this indicator important?

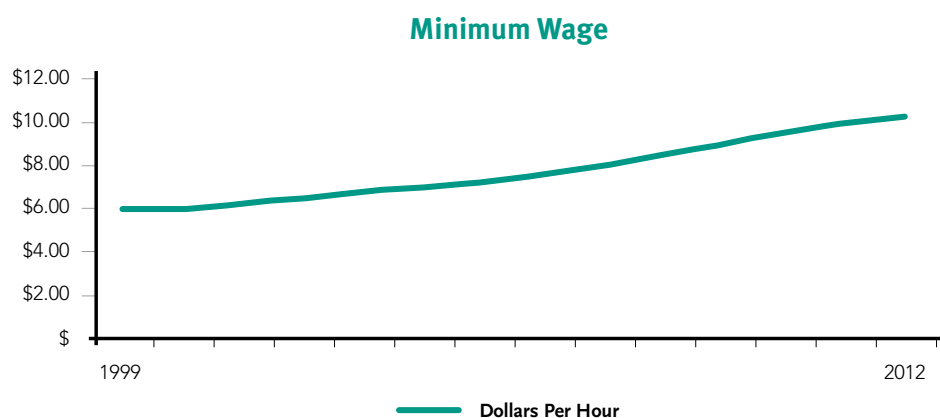
The minimum wage can be an important factor in reducing poverty.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008, the minimum wage was \$8.50 per hour.

Most recent data:

In 2012, the minimum wage rose by \$0.25 to \$10.25 per hour.



Trend:

Manitoba has a competitive minimum wage relative to other provinces and territories. It ranged from \$9.75 to \$11.00 in 2012.

Between 1999 and 2012, the minimum wage increased by 70.8%.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 28.5%, between 1999 and 2012, from 93.6 to 120.3. CPI compares prices of a fixed basket of goods in any given time period to prices in the official base period, which is currently considered 2002 (100).

Source:

- Manitoba Family Services and Labour (updated annually)
- Statistics Canada, *CANSIM – Socioeconomic Database* (updated daily)

10. Low-income Rates

Highlights:

- ✓ There were 5,000 fewer Manitobans living in low income in 2011 than in 2002, (using the Market Basket Measure).
- ✓ Manitoba had the fourth-lowest rate of low income among Canadian provinces in 2011 (11.5%), but the sixth furthest depth of poverty (31.6%).
- ✓ Manitoba's low-income rate for children ranks eighth in Canada (17.4%); the depth of low income for these children ranks second (22.7%).
- ✓ Manitoba's seniors have a low likelihood of living in low income (2.3%).

What does this indicate?

Low income is looked at through two lenses, rate and depth.

The “low-income rate” shows the percentage of population living in low income. This rate is reported using two measures published by Statistics Canada: the After-Tax Low Income Cut-Offs (**After-Tax LICOs**) and the Market Basket Measure (**MBM**).

“Depth of low income” measures the average shortfall in income when compared to low-income thresholds – it accounts for the degree of income inadequacy.

Why is this indicator important?

Low income is a key measure of poverty and social exclusion.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008, the low-income rate was 9.2% using MBM (or 8.5% using After-Tax LICOs).

In 2008, the depth of low income was 33.4% using MBM (or 34.8% using After-Tax LICOs).

In June 2013, Statistics Canada revised the way that MBM is calculated. As a result, MBM thresholds were increased and Statistics Canada revised MBM rates back to 2002.

Most recent data:

In 2008, the low-income rate was 11.5% using MBM (or 8.9% using After-Tax LICOs).

In 2011, the depth of low income was 31.6% using MBM (or 33.0% using After-Tax LICOs).

Trend:

There are persistent income disparities in Manitoba for at-risk groups; however, in almost every case there are tangible improvements. The effect that the recent economic downturn has had on at-risk groups is shown below:

Low-income Rates, At-risk Groups, Select Years						
	MBM			After-Tax LICOs		
	2002	2008	2011	2002	2008	2011
Overall	12.8	9.2	11.5	12.2	8.5	8.9
Persons in Single Parent Families	39.1	21.1	42.0	35.4	17.4	31.8
Youth-led Families (aged 24 years or less)	44.0	33.6	31.9	45.0	27.8	29.4
Unattached Persons, Aged 45 to 65	34.7	25.8	28.0	35.6	27.9	29.4
Children (under age 18)	18.9	11.2	17.4	16.4	8.7	11.3
Aboriginal Persons (Off-reserve)	23.7	14.0	16.0	21.1	9.9	14.2
Persons with a Disability	13.2	9.4	13.0	14.4	10.1	12.4

In addition to experiencing a higher incidence of low income, some at-risk groups also live in deeper poverty, particularly non-elderly unattached (single) people and Aboriginal Manitobans.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (updated annually)

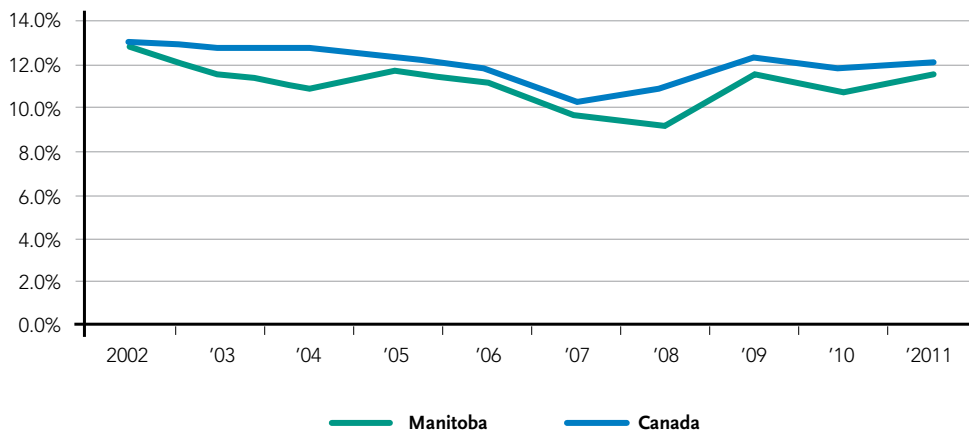
Why Two Measures of Low Income?

There are many ways of measuring poverty; however, most indicate similar socio-economic patterns. Two common measures of low income in Canada are Statistics Canada's Market Basket Measure (MBM) and After-Tax Low Income Cut-Offs (After-Tax LICOs). MBM estimates the cost of a specific basket of goods and services in 49 communities across Canada. The cost of the basket represents the MBM threshold in each area and families with disposable household income below these upper limits are considered to be in low income. The MBM basket includes:

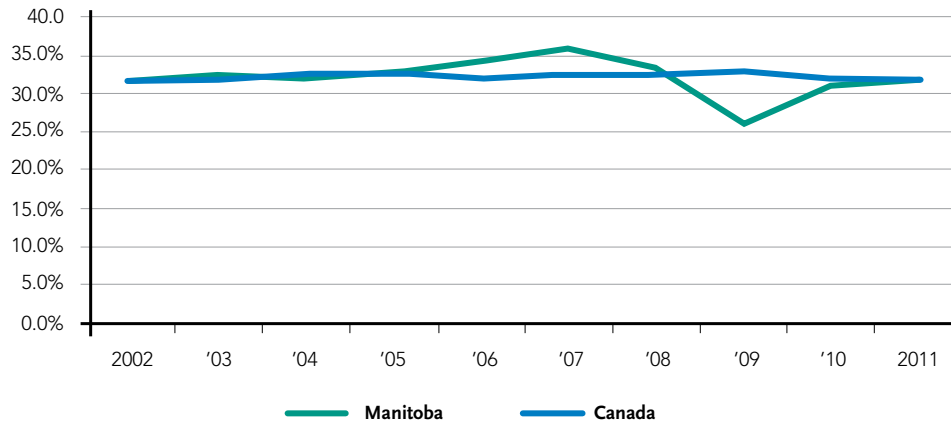
- a nutritious diet
- clothing
- footwear
- shelter
- transportation
- personal care items
- household supplies

The MBM is a better estimate of low income, because it is based on the cost of living in communities across Canada. For example, the Manitoba MBM includes Winnipeg, Brandon and smaller communities. By contrast, the After-Tax LICOs treats all similarly-sized communities across Canada the same. For example, Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver all have the same After-Tax LICOs threshold. The following tables compare Manitoba's low-income rate and depth to the national average using MBM. Note that Manitoba's low-income rate measures well against Canada as a whole and Manitoba's depth of low income has been less severe than the national average since 2008:

Rate of Low Income, Canada and Manitoba, Statistics Canada Market Basket Measurement



Depth of Low Income, Canada and Manitoba Statistics Canada, Market Basket Measure



After-Tax LICOs represent an income level at which families are likely to spend 63.0% or more of their after-tax income on basic necessities: food, shelter and clothing. Thresholds vary by community and family size. Families with income below the After-Tax LICOs are considered to be in low income. MBM thresholds adjust less for rural/urban income disparities than the After-Tax LICOs, which set the low-income threshold far lower for rural areas in Manitoba and higher for the City of Winnipeg. The following table compares MBM and After-Tax LICO low-income thresholds for a family of four (two adults and two children) in 2011:

	MBM	After-Tax LICOs
Rural Manitoba	\$ 33,141	\$ 23,879
Manitoba communities with fewer than 30,000 inhabitants	34,439	27,329
Brandon	32,427	30,487
Winnipeg	33,614	36,504

Using the MBM, Manitoba ranked 4th and 6th among Canadian Jurisdictions for low-income rate and depth (respectively) in 2011, compared to 7th and 6th using After-Tax LICOs.

11. Income Inequality

Highlights:

- ✓ **Manitoba's after-tax inequality compares well nationally, ranking among the top three most equitable provinces seven out of the most recent 10 years.**
- ✓ **The average after-tax income of families in each after-tax income quintile is higher today (in 2011 constant dollars) than it was a decade ago.**
- ✓ **Income inequality has remained stable in Manitoba.**

What does this indicate?

This report uses the following two measures of income equity:

"Income quintiles" rank the after-tax income of family units (low to high) and divides this ranking into five groups of equal units. This shows the distribution of income between families with the lowest and highest incomes across five tranches, or quintiles.

The "Gini Coefficient" indicates income dispersion and shows inequity as a figure ranging from 0 to 1 (lower scores represent greater equality).

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator reflects the degree of inequality in the distribution of income. Reducing income inequality helps improve social inclusion. Research shows that high income inequality can lead to adverse social outcomes, like higher crime rates and poor health.

Indicator baseline:

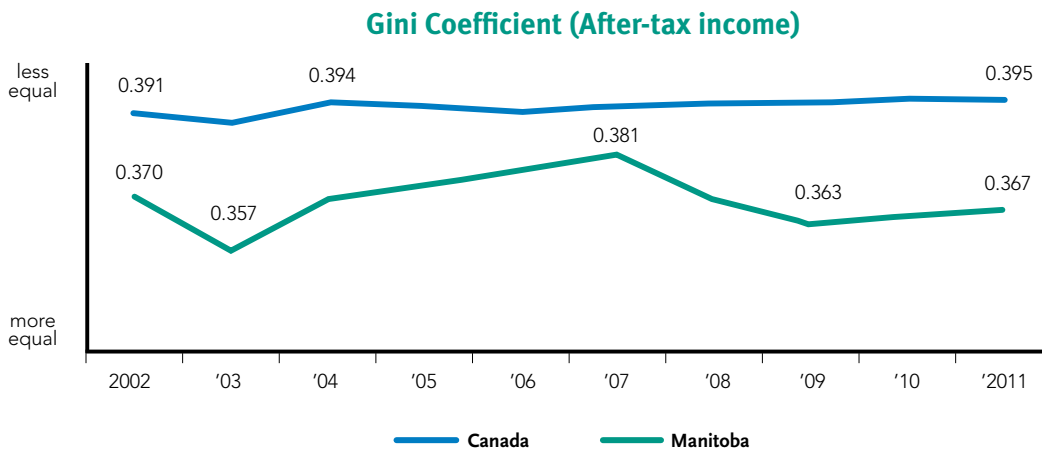
Manitoba's Gini coefficient was 0.369 in 2008.

Most recent data:

Manitoba's Gini coefficient was 0.367 in 2011.

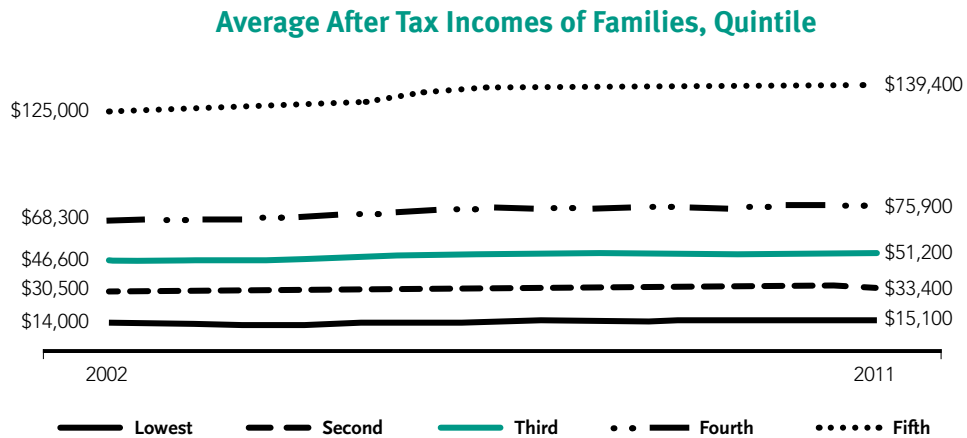
Trend:

Manitoba's income inequality has been relatively stable over the last decade and is consistently lower than Canada overall, as follows:



Manitoba's inequality compares well nationally, ranking among the top three provinces seven out of the most recent 10 years.

In 2011, the highest quintile earned 42.1% of after-tax income in Manitoba; the lowest quintile earned 5.4%. There has been little change over the prior decade in the percentage share of after-tax income by household quintile in Manitoba.



Source:

Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (updated annually)

12. Post-secondary Education Participation

Highlight:

- ✓ Post-secondary education enrolment increased by 26.6% between 2001/2002 and 2011/2012. During the same time, there has also been modest growth in participation rates.

What does this indicate?

This report considers both post-secondary education participation and enrolment, as follows:

“Participation” indicates the proportion of a population of a given age that is attending a post secondary institution.

“Enrolment” indicates the number of people attending college or university.

Why is this indicator important?

There is a direct correlation between level of education and earnings.

Indicator baseline:

Manitoba’s post secondary participation rates were:

	<u>2008/2009</u>
18-34 Years:	19.9%
18-24 years old	33.4%
25-29 years old	12.5%
30-34 years old	6.5%

Most recent data:

Manitoba’s post secondary participation rates were:

	<u>2012/2013</u>
18-34 Years:	18.8%
18-24 years old	32.4%
25-29 years old	11.4%
30-34 years old	6.4%

Budget 2012 continued our commitment to investing in high-quality, affordable and accessible post-secondary education by:

- ✓ Limiting university tuition fee increases to the rate of inflation
- ✓ Capping college fee increases at \$150
- ✓ Providing major funding to Manitoba's public universities and colleges.

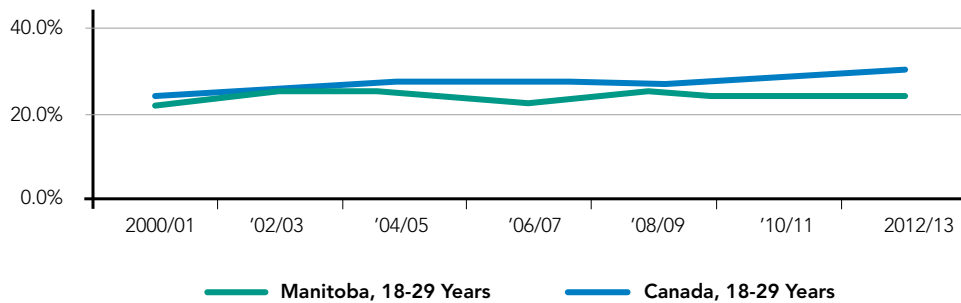
Trend:

Those aged 18 – 24 years comprise the majority of post-secondary students. This age cohort is expected to peak in 2013. Therefore, enrolment is expected to decrease over the next decade.

Post-secondary education enrolment increased by 26.6% between 2001/2002 and 2011/2012, from 47,306 to 59,871 students, comprised of:

- University enrolment (undergraduate and graduate – full- and part-time) increased by 24.5%, from 34,256 to 42,657 students.
- College enrolment (apprenticeship and regular day enrolment) increased by 31.9%, from 13,050 to 17,214 students.

Post-secondary Education Participation Rate



From 1999 to the 2012/2013 academic year, Manitoba provided about \$220 million in grants, scholarships and bursaries to post-secondary students, helping to make post-secondary education more affordable.

Source:

Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey* (updated annually), Custom Tabulation

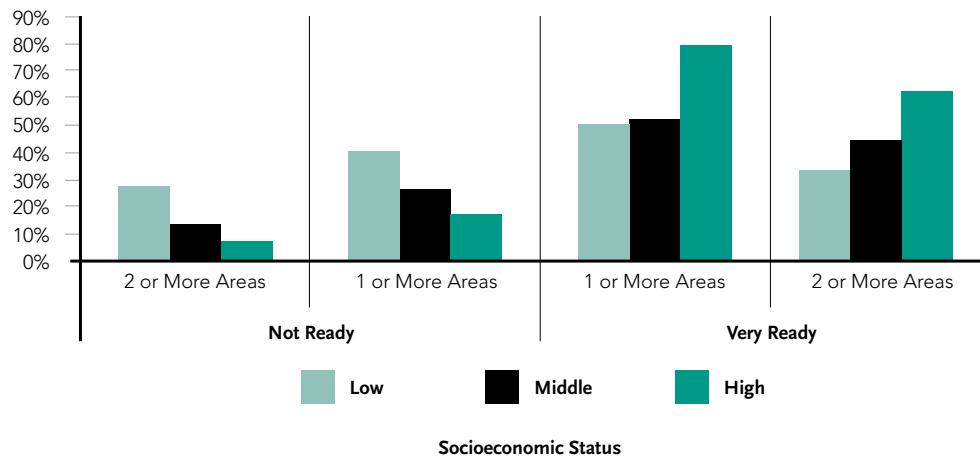
Strong, Healthy Families

13. Early Development Instrument Scores

Highlight:

- ✓ There is a strong relationship between income level and readiness to learn in school.

Percentage of Children Ready to Learn, Kindergarten, 2008/09



What does this indicate?

The “Early Development Instrument” (EDI) measures the percentage of kindergarten children “very ready” (top 30th percentile) and “not ready” (bottom 10th percentile) to learn in school in five areas:

- physical health and well-being
- social competence
- emotional maturity
- language and thinking skills
- communication skills and general knowledge

The EDI includes all kindergarten children registered in a public school division (unless parents opt out). Independent (private) and First Nations Band-operated schools may elect to collect EDI data.

Why is this indicator important?

Children who begin school ready to learn are more likely to succeed. EDI results help communities identify opportunities to best support early childhood development.

Indicator baseline:

The 2008/2009 school-year EDI scores follow:

Very Ready		Not Ready	
Top 30 th Percentile		Bottom 10 th Percentile	
1 or more Areas	2 or More Areas	1 or more Areas	2 or More Areas
63%	43%	28%	14%

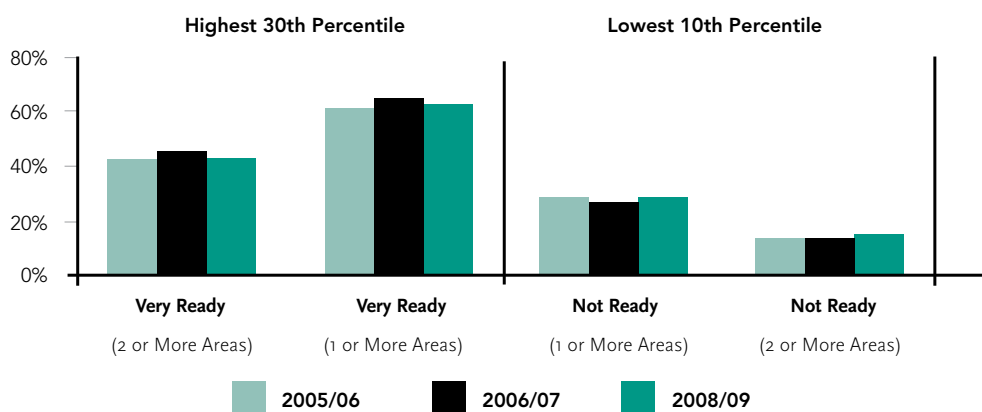
Most recent data:

The most recent data available are from 2008/2009. Updated data are expected later this year and will be reported in the next annual report.

Trend:

EDI scores show relatively consistent readiness to learn in school, year-over-year, with 43% very ready in two or more areas in 2008/2009, as follows:

Percentage of Children Ready to Learn, Kindergarten, 2008/09



EDI scores show that Manitoba children are slightly less ready to learn in school than the Canadian baseline.

Aboriginal children are less ready to learn in school than other Manitoban children. In 2008/2009, 27% were not ready to learn in school in two or more areas, compared to 11% of other Manitoba children. Also of note – 29% of Aboriginal Children were very ready to learn in school in two or more areas, compared to 46% of other Manitoba children.

Source:

Healthy Child Manitoba Office (updated biennially)

14. Availability of Licensed Child Care

Highlight:

- ✓ The province met its commitment to introduce 6,500 newly funded child care spaces and 1,000 nursery school spaces by 2013.

What does this indicate?

“Availability of licensed child care” measures the percentage of children ages 12 and under for whom there is a regulated child care space. This includes all regulated child care spaces, excluding those off-reserve.

Why is this indicator important?

This measure shows access to quality, affordable child care, which can lead to better outcomes for children. It also gives parents the opportunity to work, train or go to school while their children receive care.

Indicator baseline:

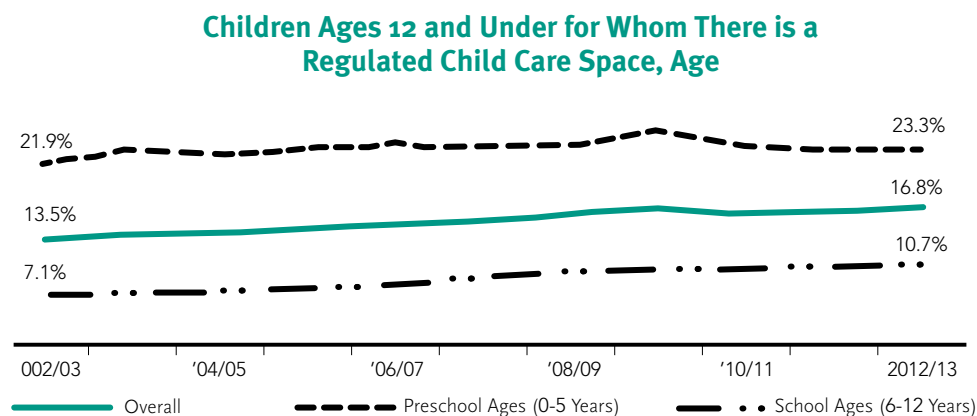
In 2008/2009, 16.4% of children under the age of twelve had access to a regulated child care space.

Most recent data:

In 2012/2013, 16.8% of children under the age of twelve had access to a regulated child care space.

Trend:

Through Manitoba’s regulated child care program, the number of spaces has increased at a steady rate. In 2002/2003, there was a regulated space available for 13.5% of children aged 12 and under; in 2012/2013, availability had increased to 16.8%, a 24.4% improvement. Demand for additional spaces remains.



There is both a greater demand for, and availability of, preschool-age spaces, compared to school-age spaces.

Source:

Manitoba Family Services and Labour (updated annually)

15. Children in Care

Highlight:

- ✓ **At March 31, 2013, there were 9,940 children in the care of Child and Family Services agencies in Manitoba. In addition, 10,117 families received services from these agencies to help keep children safe at home.**

What does this indicate?

“Children in care” measures the percentage of the province’s total child population (17 years and younger) who are in the care of a Child and Family Services agency.

Why is this indicator important?

An increase in the proportion of children in care (as a percentage of the total child population) may indicate that more families are struggling to care and provide safety for their children. It may also reflect changes in standards and practices in the field.

Indicator baseline:

At March 31, 2008, 2.8% of Manitoba’s children were in the care of a Child and Family Services agency.

Most recent data:

At March 31, 2013, 3.5% of Manitoba’s children were in the care of a Child and Family Service agency.

Trend:

The proportion of children in care has grown over time. The largest increase has been Aboriginal children taken into care by Aboriginal Child and Family Services agencies. At March 31, 2013, there were 9,940 children in care. In addition to these protection cases, there were 435 extensions of care, where support was extended to youth 18 and older.

In addition to taking children into care, Child and Family Service agencies offer voluntary family and family enhancement services. At March 31, 2013, there were 10,117 families receiving these services, which help to keep children safe at home with their families.

Source:

Manitoba Family Services and Labour (updated annually)

Budget 2012 included a commitment to parental supports. In 2012/2013, the province:

- ✓ continued training through the Triple P program (Positive Parenting Program), and the Triple P Parent Line received approximately 1,600 calls
- ✓ piloted the PAX Good Behaviour Program in over 100 classrooms, reaching approximately 2,500 students
- ✓ launched www.ManitobaParentZone.ca, a provincial website providing parenting information and resources. In 2012/13, the website received 127,000 visits and 147 “ask an expert” questions

16. Teen Birth Rates

Highlights:

- ✓ The teen birth rate decreased by 18.0% between 1999/2000 and 2011/2012, from 17.8 to 14.6 teen births per 1,000.
- ✓ The rate of teen births decreases as income rises.
- ✓ There were 1,196 live births to teenage mothers in Manitoba in 2011/2012.

What does this indicate?

The “teen birth rate” shows the number of live births to females aged 10 to 19 years as a rate per 1,000 females in the same age.

Why is this indicator important?

Manitoba Centre for Health Policy data show a link between a mother having her first child when she is young and increased risk of poorer outcomes for both her children and herself.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008/2009, there were 16.4 births per 1,000 females aged 10 to 19 years.

Most recent data:

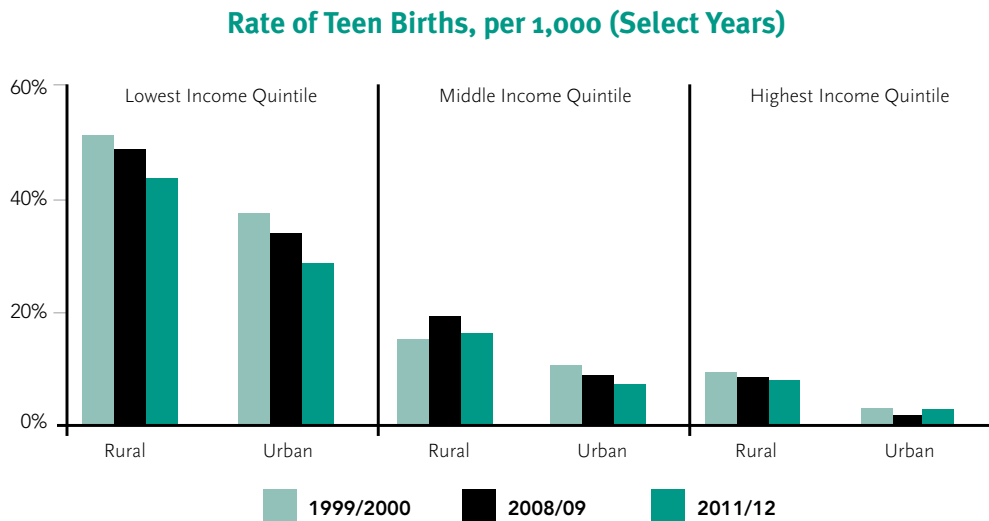
In 2011/2012, there were 14.6 births per 1,000 females aged 10 to 19 years.

Trend:

The teen birth rate decreased by 18.0% between 1999/2000 and 2011/2012.

The incidence of teen births rises with age; there were 44.9 births for every 1,000 women aged 18 to 19 years, compared to 6.3 for those aged 10 to 17 years, in 2011/2012.

There is a strong correlation between teen births and income. Teen births decrease dramatically as income rises, as follows:



Rural teens are more likely to give birth than those living in urban areas. The Winnipeg Regional Health Authority reported 10.1 such births per 1,000, compared to 14.6 for Manitoba overall. As well, teen birth rates are, generally, higher in the north. Aboriginal women across the province are also more likely to give birth at a younger age.

Sources:

- Manitoba Health (updated annually)
- Manitoba Centre for Health Policy: *Health Inequities in Manitoba. Is The Socioeconomic Gap in Health Widening or Narrowing Over Time?*, 2010

17. Potential Years of Life Lost by Income Quintile

Highlight:

- ✓ From 2008/2009 to 2011/2012, the gap in life expectancy between Manitoba's highest and lowest income earners was reduced.

What does this indicate?

"Potential years of life lost by income quintile" (PYLL) measures premature mortality (death before age 75) relative to income. Deaths at a younger age are more heavily 'weighted' than those at later ages. Information is presented as years lost per 1,000 people, by income quintile.

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator shows the link between income and risk of premature death.

Indicator baseline:

On average, there were 53.8 years of life lost per 1,000 Manitobans in 2008/2009, broken down by income quintile as follows:

	2008/2009 Years of Life Lost, Per 1,000	
	Rural	Urban
Lowest	94.3	84.3
Second	48.4	55.8
Third	56.9	44.5
Fourth	47.0	35.5
Highest	42.1	26.1
	Total:	53.8

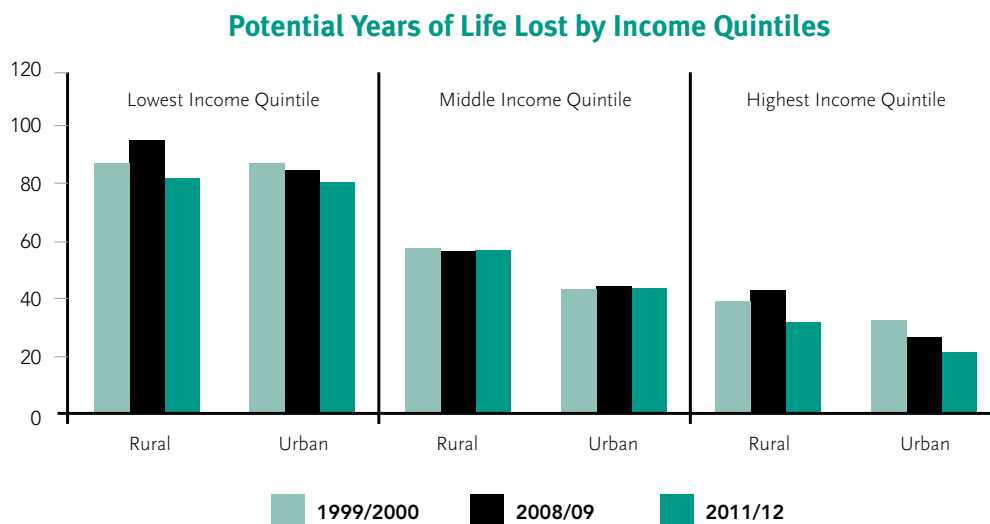
Most recent data:

There were 50.2 years of life lost per 1,000 in 2011/2012, broken down by income quintile as follows:

2011/2012 Years of Life Lost, Per 1,000		
	Rural	Urban
Lowest	80.9	79.6
Second	46.4	49.3
Third	56.6	43.2
Fourth	49.2	33.9
Highest	31.1	22.0
Total:	50.2	

Trend:

From 1999/2000 to 2011/2012, there were 5.8 fewer years of potential life lost per 1,000 Manitobans, with improvements as follows:



In addition to income, there are three significant factors associated with shorter life expectancy in Manitoba: gender, ethnicity and geography. Men, First Nations, and rural and northern Manitobans have, on average, shorter life expectancies than others. Northern Aboriginal males in low income face particular risk.

Sources:

Manitoba Health (updated annually)

18. Prevalence of Chronic Diseases by Income Quintile

Highlights:

- ✓ People in low income are more likely to live with chronic diseases.
- ✓ Men face a greater risk of diabetes and women are at greater risk for arthritis, hypertension and respiratory disease.

What does this indicate?

The “prevalence of chronic diseases by income quintile” shows a relationship between income levels and the incidence of the following chronic diseases:

- hypertension
- respiratory diseases
- diabetes
- arthritis

Rates for hypertension (high blood pressure), diabetes and arthritis include the percentage of the population aged 19 and over. The respiratory diseases rate includes all ages.

Why is this indicator important?

Chronic diseases are a major cause of death and disability and low-income people are more likely to experience the burden of chronic disease than others.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008/2009, the prevalence of select chronic diseases by income quintile were as follows:

Proportion of Population, Select Chronic Diseases, 2008/09					
	Income Quintile				
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
Hypertension					
- Rural	28.0%	29.3%	28.1%	28.9%	22.8%
- Urban	26.8%	25.4%	26.6%	25.6%	24.3%
Respiratory Diseases					
- Rural	9.2%	8.4%	8.7%	8.7%	8.2%
- Urban	13.9%	12.0%	10.9%	9.9%	8.8%
Diabetes					
- Rural	10.3%	7.9%	7.5%	6.8%	5.5%
- Urban	9.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.2%	5.1%
Arthritis					
- Rural	31.2%	31.4%	33.3%	32.0%	29.7%
- Urban	34.8%	31.3%	31.9%	31.0%	31.2%

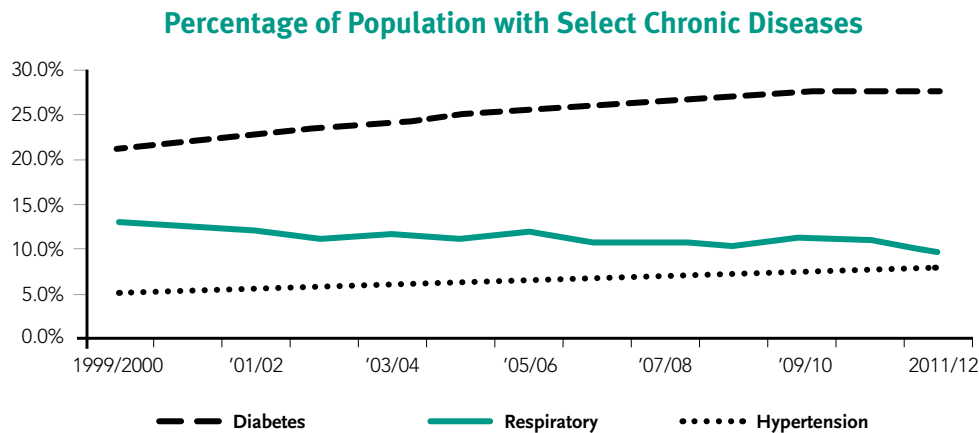
Most recent data:

In 2011/2012, the prevalence of select chronic diseases by income quintile were as follows:

Proportion of Population, Select Chronic Diseases, 2011/12					
	Income Quintile				
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
Hypertension					
- Rural	29.4%	30.5%	29.9%	29.0%	24.3%
- Urban	27.0%	26.1%	27.2%	26.6%	25.2%
Respiratory Diseases					
- Rural	9.1%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	7.8%
- Urban	12.7%	11.2%	10.6%	9.5%	8.5%
Diabetes					
- Rural	11.2%	8.5%	8.3%	7.1%	5.9%
- Urban	9.4%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	5.8%
Arthritis					
- Rural	Note: Update is unavailable at this time.				
- Urban					

Trend:

The prevalence of chronic diseases is growing, with only respiratory diseases on the wane.



Generally, chronic disease risk increases with age and people in low income are more likely to live with chronic disease than others (above table). The prevalence of diabetes has the strongest correlation with income and First Nations people are at the highest risk for diabetes.

Source:

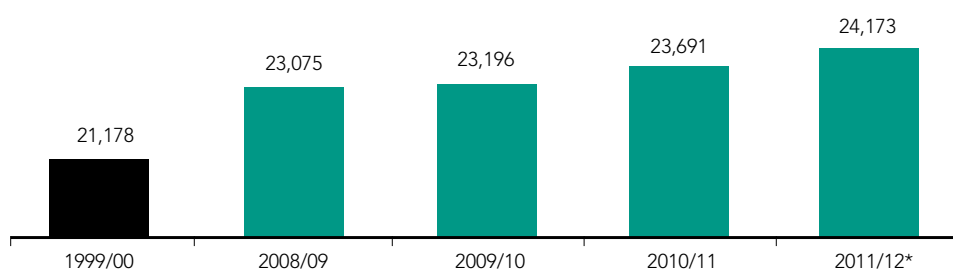
Manitoba Health (updated annually, save for arthritis, which is updated every five years)

Accessible, Coordinated Services

19. Average Monthly Number of People Receiving Coordinated Home Care Services

Highlight:

- ✓ 2,995 more Manitobans received coordinated home care services monthly in 2011/2012 (on average) than in 1999/2000.



* A methodological change in 2011/12 means that the above figures may not be directly comparable

What does this indicate?

“Average monthly number of people receiving coordinated home care services” shows the average number of Manitobans receiving Manitoba Home Care Program services per month. This provides both support for activities of daily living and/or health services.

Why is this indicator important?

The Home Care Program provides services to vulnerable Manitobans.

Indicator baseline:

In 2008/2009, 23,075 Manitobans received coordinated home care services, monthly (on average).

Most recent data:

In 2011/2012, 24,173 Manitobans received coordinated home care services, monthly (on average).

Trend:

The average number of people receiving coordinated home care services monthly is gradually rising. It has increased by 4.8% since the ALL Aboard Strategy was set in motion (2008/2009) and by 14.1% since 1999/2000.

Home care services are provided by the following health care professionals and paraprofessionals:

Average Number of Persons Receiving Selected Services, Category			
	1999/00	2008/09	2011/12
Home Support Services	4,437	5,745	4,956
Home Care Attendant	9,130	12,965	14,858
Registered Nursing	4,896	9,265	6,683
Licensed Practical Nursing	789	3,450	3,766
Therapy	799	1,084	1,220
Total:	20,051	32,509	31,483

Note that some clients may be receiving services in multiple categories.

Source:

Manitoba Health (updated annually)

20. Continuity of Physician Care

Highlight:

- ✓ **Manitobans had more continuity of physician care in 2010/2011 – 2011/2012 compared to 1999/2000 – 2000/2001.**

What does this indicate?

“Continuity of physician care” shows the percentage of Manitobans who had most of their ambulatory physician visits from the same physician over a two-year period.

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator measures ongoing access to physician care and indicates support that is responsive to the medical needs of Manitobans.

Indicator baseline:

For the two-year period from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009, 68.7% of Manitobans received most of their care from the same physician.

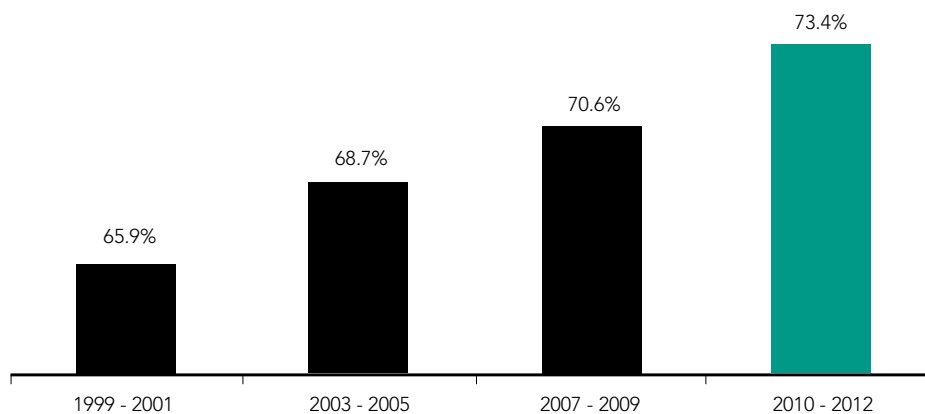
Most recent data:

For the two-year period from 2010/2011 to 2011/2012, 73.4% of Manitobans received most of their care from the same physician.

Trend:

Manitoba’s continuity of physician care has been improving at a consistent pace since 1999/2000, as follows:

Continuity of Physician Care, Selected Years



There is disparity in continuity of physician care by income level, with the highest quintile having more continuity than the lowest, but geography is as much a factor as income. Those in the south and large urban centres generally benefit from more continuity than rural and northern Manitobans. There are also relationships between continuity of care and age and ethnicity. Older Manitobans tend to have greater continuity and First Nations Manitobans tend to have less continuity.

There is no discernible gender difference in continuity of physician care.

The province has committed to every Manitoban having access to a family doctor by 2015. The province is:

- ✓ **funding 14 additional family medicine residencies;**
- ✓ **increasing the number of clinics offering same- and next-day appointments by 20 (from 40); and**
- ✓ **launching primary care networks – partnerships between independent family doctors and regions to offer team-based care to ensure better access to care on evenings and weekends.**

Source:

Manitoba Health (annual update of prior biennial period)

21. Number of People Using ACCESS Centres

Highlights:

- ✓ The number of patients in health programs at ACCESS Centres increased by 10,722 (32.2%) from 2010 to 2012.
- ✓ The number of social service cases at ACCESS Centres increased by 136 (1.5%) from 2010 to 2012.

What does this indicate?

The “number of people using ACCESS Centres” measures the number of Manitobans who received services from an ACCESS Centre.

Why is this indicator important?

This indicator measures people’s ongoing access to coordinated services available from a single location.

Indicator baseline*:

In 2010 (and 2010/2011):

- Health Programs: 33,341 patients
- Family Services Programs: 8,834 cases

* Includes all ACCESS Centres established to date – Downtown, Transcona and River East – all in Winnipeg.

Most recent data:

In 2012 (and 2012/2013):

- Health Programs: 44,063 patients
- Family Services Programs: 8,970 cases

Trend:

ACCESS Centres coordinate services tailored to the communities they serve.

Integrated supports are available for those whose needs span the continuum of health and social services, including primary care, public health, home care, and mental health services, in addition to Employment and Income Assistance, disability services (MarketAbilities, and children's and Community Living DisABILITY Services) and children's developmental services (child development and Child Care Inclusion Support).

The following table shows ACCESS Centres program volumes in 2010 and 2012:

	2010	2012
Primary Care Clinic Patients	15,950	18,304
Public Health	10,755	15,339
Home Care	5,217	9,008
Mental Health	1,419	1,412
	Health Sub-total: 33,341	44,063
Employment and Income Assistance Cases	}	6,839
Disability Services Cases		8,834
Child Development Cases		339
	Family Services Sub-total: 8,834	8,970
	Total: 42,175	53,033

Source:

- Manitoba Health (updated annually)
- Manitoba Family Services and Labour (updated annually)

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Available in alternate formats upon request.