

ALLAboard

*Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and
Social Inclusion Strategy*

2015/16
Annual Report
September 2016

Pursuant to The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act,
this document reports on the status of
21 indicators of poverty reduction and
social inclusion in the fiscal year 2015/16.



The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act (PRSA) came into effect June 6, 2011. This annual report provides an update of the twenty-one poverty reduction and social inclusion indicators prescribed by regulation that have been used to measure the progress of this Strategy.

Deputy Minister's Letter of Transmittal



September 2016

Honourable Scott Fielding
Minister of Families
Room 357, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8

Minister:

I am presenting the Annual Report of Manitoba's All Aboard: Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy for the year ending March 31, 2016.

This report fulfills the obligation set out in Section 5 of The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by Joy Cramer

Joy Cramer

Lettre de transmission du sous-ministre



Septembre 2016

Monsieur Scott Fielding
Ministre des Familles
Palais législatif, bureau 357
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 0V8

Monsieur le ministre,

Je vous présente le rapport annuel « Tout le monde à bord » pour l'exercice 2015-2016, du 1^{er} avril 2015 au 31 mars 2016.

Ce rapport annuel satisfait l'obligation de la section 5 de la Loi sur la stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté.

Respectueusement,

Signée par Joy Cramer

Joy Cramer

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Introduction

Under The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act, the Manitoba Government is required to have a long-term strategy to reduce poverty and increase social inclusion. The Act also requires indicators to have been set in place to measure progress, which are reported upon annually.

Manitoba has twenty-one indicators of poverty reduction and social inclusion prescribed in the Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Indicators Regulation. This report provides Manitobans a Strategy update and shows that there has been progress on twelve indicators.

The All Aboard Committee advises the Manitoba Government on Strategy content, measurement, policy and programming in addition to monitoring Strategy implementation and facilitating community involvement. The Committee met four times in 2015/16. It comprised four community representatives and the ministers responsible for policies, programs or services that affect poverty reduction and social inclusion.

Indicator Summary

The following table relates Manitoba's 21 regulated indicators of poverty and social exclusion to the All Aboard Strategy's four pillars and their respective objectives. These indicators were selected because they are reliable, valid, inclusive, understandable, meaningful, relevant, consistent and comparable over a five-year period.

Pillar One <i>Safe, Affordable Housing in Supportive Communities</i>	Pillar Two <i>Education, Jobs and Income Support</i>	Pillar Three <i>Strong, Healthy Families</i>	Pillar Four <i>Accessible Co-ordinated Services</i>
Objectives <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 	Objectives <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 	Objective <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 	Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that Manitoba government services are accessible, co-ordinated and integrated across departments To ensure that Manitobans have access to information and supports that are responsive to their needs
Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Units of Social and Affordable Housing supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) New Households served through MHRC's Programs and Services Households in Core Housing Need Sense of Community Belonging 	Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none"> High School Graduation Rates Participation in Adult Learning Programs Employment Rates Average Weekly Earnings Minimum Wage Rates Low-income Rates Income Inequality Post-secondary Education Participation 	Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Early Development Instrument Scores Availability of Licensed Child Care Number of Children in Care Teen Birth Rates Potential Years of Life Lost by Income Quintile Prevalence of Chronic Diseases by Income Quintile 	Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Average Number of People Receiving Co-ordinated Home Care Services Continuity of Physician Care Number of People Using Access Centres

Indicator 1

Total Units of Social and Affordable Housing Supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation¹

What Does This Indicate?

This indicator tallies social and affordable units supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC). Social housing refers to rental accommodation available to low-income households with rates charged on a rent-geared-to-income (RGI) scale and affordable housing refers to units with fixed flat rate rents determined by the Median Market Rent (MMR) (reviewed annually).

Why is This Important?

Social housing is one measure to assist low-income households' transition out of poverty. Successful transition for many depends on capacity, adequate income and housing market supply, including the availability of affordable housing options.

All Aboard Status

Since 2009/10, there are 3.7% more units of social and affordable housing supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC).

Indicator Baseline

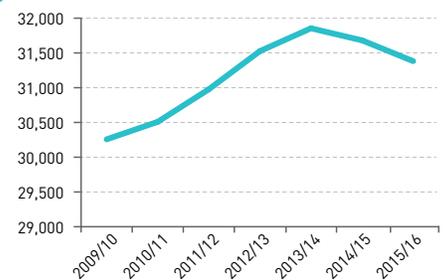
In 2009/10, MHRC supported 30,257 units of social and affordable housing (in addition to supporting 4,700 (special purpose and personal care home beds).

Most Recent Data

In 2015/16, MHRC supported 31,382 units of social and affordable housing (in addition to supporting 4,204 special purpose and personal care home beds).

The number of social and affordable housing units has increased by 3.7% since 2009/10.

Total Units of MHRC Social and Affordable Housing, 2009/10 to 2015/16*



* Excludes special purpose and personal care home beds.

¹ Data on the number of social and affordable housing units supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) is provided by MHRC, annually.

Indicator 2

New Households Served through the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation's Programs and Services²

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, new affordable supply, homeownership programs, shelter allowances, and the number of new households entering social housing.

Why is This Important?

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

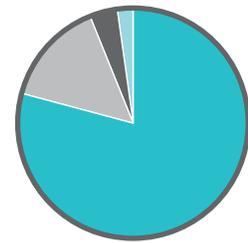
Indicator Baseline

In 2009/10, 1,024 new households were assisted through MHRC programs and services (not including new households that entered social housing).

Most Recent Data

In 2015/16, 537 new households were assisted through MHRC programs and services. In addition, 2,068 new households entered social housing.

Programs and Services Offered to New Households by MHRC, 2015/16



- Households Entering Social Housing
- Number of Units Served: Repair and Renovation
- New Affordable Supply Units
- New Rent Geared to Income Units

All Aboard Status

In 2015/16, 2,605 new households were assisted by the MHRC.

² Data on new households served by the MHRC is provided by MHRC, annually.

Indicator 3

Households in Core Housing Need³

What Does This Indicate?

Core housing need refers to housing that falls below one of Canada's affordability, suitability or adequacy standards, described below:

- Affordable dwellings cost less than 30.0% of total before-tax household income
- Suitable dwellings have sufficient bedrooms for the size and make-up of households (according to National Occupancy Standards)
- Adequate dwellings are those that residents report as neither requiring any major repairs nor lacking systems (plumbing, wiring and structure)

If a household could spend less than 30.0% of its before-tax income to pay the median rent for alternative local market housing that meets all three standards, it is not considered to be in core housing need.

Why is This Important?

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

Indicator Baseline

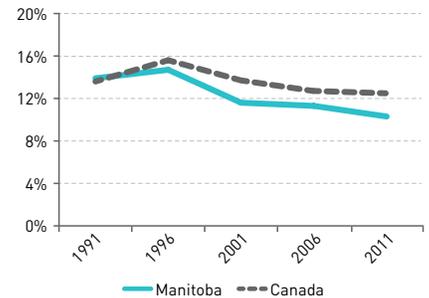
In 2006, 11.3% of households (off-reserve) in Manitoba reported living in core housing need.

Most Recent Data

In 2011 (most recent year available), 10.3% of households (off-reserve) in Manitoba reported living in core housing need.

In 2011, Manitoba had lower levels of core housing need (10.3% of households) compared to Canada overall (12.5% of households).

Core Housing Need, Manitoba and Canada, 1991 to 2011



All Aboard Status

Since 2006, the percentage of Manitoba households living in core housing need has decreased by 8.8%.

³ Data on core housing need is published by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), based on information collected through Statistics Canada's 2011 National Household Survey (excluding farm, band-owned and on-reserve private households), which is conducted every five years.

Indicator 4

Sense of Community Belonging⁴

What Does This Indicate?

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

Why is This Important?

This indicator measures social attachment to the community and is related to social inclusion.

Indicator Baseline

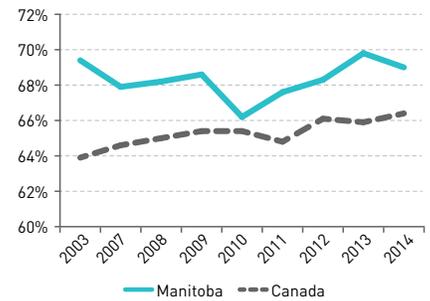
In 2008, 68.2% of Manitobans (12 years and over) reported a somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to their local community.

Most Recent Data

In 2014 (most recent year available), 69.0% of Manitobans (12 years and over) reported a somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to their local community.

Sense of community belonging in Manitoba has been consistently better than the national average.

Sense of Community Belonging, Manitoba and Canada, 2003 to 2014



All Aboard Status

Since 2008, sense of community belonging in Manitoba has been stable (increasing by 1.2%).

⁴ Data on sense of community belonging is collected by Statistics Canada through the Canadian Community Health Survey. Statistics Canada. Table 105-0501 – Health indicator profile, annual estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions (2013 boundaries) and peer groups, occasional, CANSIM (database). (accessed: September 15, 2016).

Indicator 5

High School Graduation Rates⁵

What Does This Indicate?

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

Why is This Important?

High school graduation is generally viewed as the minimum requirement for pursuing additional education and for entry into the world of work.

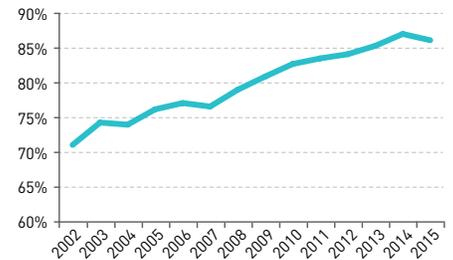
Indicator Baseline

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

Most Recent Data

In 2015, Manitoba's proxy cohort high school graduation rate was 86.1%.

Proxy Cohort Graduation Rate, Manitoba, June 2002 to June 2015



All Aboard Status

Since 2008, Manitoba's proxy cohort high school graduation rate has improved by 7.1 percentage points.

⁵ Data on graduation rates is provided by the Department of Education and Training, annually. In addition to the proxy cohort rate, the Department also produces a student-tracked rate. For more information, please see http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/grad_rates/index.html.

Indicator 6

Participation in Adult Learning Programs⁶

What Does This Indicate?

Participation in adult learning programs includes people participating in both adult literacy programs (ALP) and adult learning centres (ALC). Participants in ALP programs focus on basic literacy and numeracy skills, while ALCs deliver provincial high school curriculum leading to high school course credits and/or graduation.

Why is This Important?

Both ALPs and ALCs improve employability and earnings, as there is a very strong connection between academic attainment and income levels.

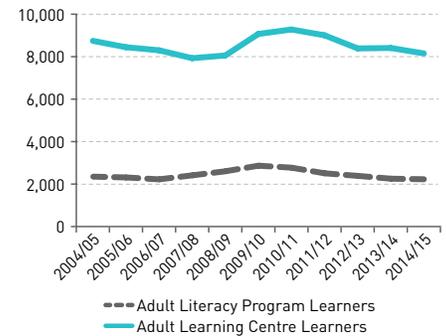
Indicator Baseline

In 2008/09, there were 10,658 participants in adult learning programs: 8,056 ALC learners and 2,602 ALP learners.

Most Recent Data

In 2014/15, there were 10,381 participants in adult learning programs: 8,153 ALC learners and 2,228 ALP learners.

Participation in Adult Learning Programs, Manitoba, 2004/05 to 2014/15



All Aboard Status

Between 2008/09 and 2014/15, participation in adult learning programs in Manitoba has decreased by 2.6%.

⁶ Data on participation in adult learning programs is provided by the Department of Education and Training, annually.

Indicator 7

Employment Rates⁷

What Does This Indicate?

The employment rate shows the percentage of people (aged 15 and over) who are employed.

Why Is This Important?

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

Indicator Baseline

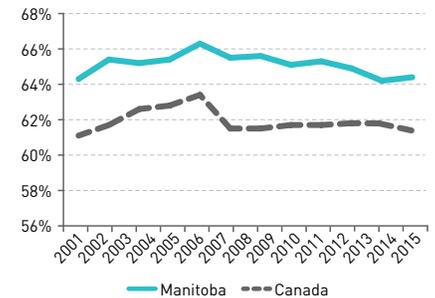
In 2008, 66.3% of all Manitobans (aged 15 and over) were employed.

Most Recent Data

In 2015, 64.4% of all Manitobans (aged 15 and over) were employed.

Manitoba's employment rate rose in 2015, while the national average fell.

Employment Rate, Manitoba and Canada, 2001 to 2015



All Aboard Status

Since 2008, Manitoba's employment rate has decreased by 2.9%.

⁷ Data on employment rates is collected by Statistics Canada through the Labor Force Survey. Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002-Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database). (accessed: September 15, 2016).

Indicator 8

Average Weekly Earnings⁸

What Does This Indicate?

Statistics Canada's calculation of average weekly earnings is based on a survey that asks people their usual wage or salary at their main job, before taxes and other deductions, including commissions and tips, and excluding farm income and income from self-employment.

Why Is This Important?

Change in this indicator shows changes in average earnings, after inflation.

All Aboard Status

Since 2008, Manitoba's average weekly earnings have increased by 6.9% (after inflation).

Indicator Baseline

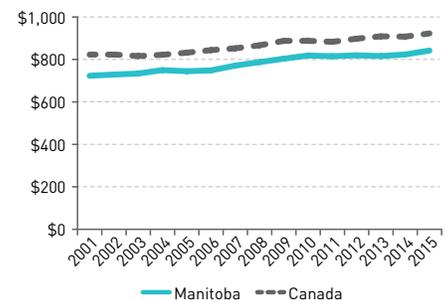
In 2008, the average weekly earnings in Manitoba were \$787.50 (constant dollars 2015); figures have been adjusted to the most recent year to permit analysis of average earnings after accounting for inflation.⁹

Most Recent Data

In 2015, average weekly earnings in Manitoba were \$841.87.

Average weekly earnings in Manitoba have been consistently lower than the national average.

Average Weekly Earnings, 2015 Constant Dollars, Manitoba and Canada, 2001 to 2015



⁸ Data on average weekly earnings are collected by Statistics Canada through the Labour Force Survey. Statistics Canada. *Table 282-0074- Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by job permanence, union coverage, sex and age group, annual (current dollars unless otherwise noted)*. CANSIM (database). (accessed September 15, 2016).

⁹ Figures have been adjusted to 2015 constant dollars using Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items for Manitoba. Statistics Canada. *Table 326-0021-Consumer Price Index, annual (2002=100 unless otherwise noted)*. (accessed: September 15, 2016).

Indicator 9

Minimum Wage Rates¹⁰

What Does This Indicate?

The minimum wage is the lowest amount per hour that employees may be paid for work in Manitoba. This rate is set by the Manitoba Government.

Why Is This Important?

The minimum wage can be an important factor in reducing poverty, by increasing the wages of the lowest paid workers.

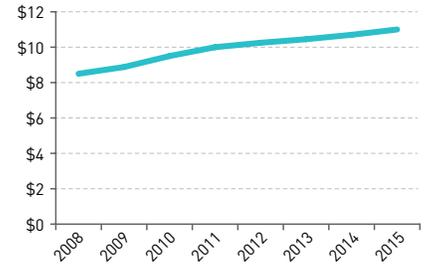
Indicator Baseline

In 2008, the minimum wage was \$8.50.

Most Recent Data

In 2015, the minimum wage was \$11.00.

Minimum Wage, Manitoba, 2008 to 2015



All Aboard Status

Since 2008, Manitoba's minimum wage increased by 29.4%.

¹⁰ Minimum wage is regulated by the Manitoba Government.

Indicator 10

Low-Income Rates¹¹

What Does This Indicate?

The low-income rate shows the percentage of population living with disposable income below specified upper limits (thresholds). Statistics Canada uses various methods to set low-income thresholds, with the most common being the Market Basket Measure (MBM), After-Tax Low-Income Cut-offs (After-Tax LICOs), and the Low Income Measure (LIM).

Why Is This Important?

Low-income is a key measure of poverty and social inclusion.

Indicator Baseline¹²

Statistics Canada reported that in 2008:

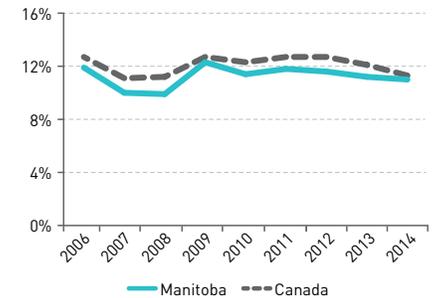
- 9.9% of Manitobans lived below the MBM low-income thresholds
- 9.1% of Manitobans lived below the After-Tax LICO thresholds
- 14.6% of Manitobans lived below the After-Tax LIM thresholds

Most Recent Data

Statistics Canada reported that in 2014:

- 11.0% of Manitobans lived below the MBM low-income thresholds
- 9.5% of Manitobans lived below the After-Tax LICO thresholds
- 15.0% of Manitobans lived below the After-Tax LIM thresholds

Percentage of Persons Living in Low-Income, Market Basket Measure, Manitoba and Canada, 2006 to 2014



All Aboard Status

Between 2008 and 2014, Manitoba's rate of low income increased by 11.1% (based on Market Basket Measure).

¹¹ Since 2012, data on low income rate and depth is collected by Statistics Canada through the Canadian Income Survey (CIS). Provincial-level data is reported annually by Statistics Canada. No date. Table 206-0041 – Canadian Income Survey (CIS), low income statistics by age, sex and economic family type, Canada, provinces and selected census metropolitan areas (CMAs), annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed: July 11, 2016).

¹² Note that this information is not comparable to earlier annual reports. On December 17, 2015, Statistics Canada revised its data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for years 2006 to 2011 to make its income estimates from SLID as comparable as possible with the data from the Canadian Income Survey (CIS) for 2012 and onward. Statistics Canada made another revision on July 8, 2016, because of population rebasing.

Indicator 11

Income Inequality¹³

What Does This Indicate?

Income inequality is measured using the Gini coefficient, which shows the difference between absolute equality (where everyone shares equally in wealth), and actual income distribution; inequality is expressed as a value ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (maximum inequality). The Gini coefficient is not necessarily sensitive to changes in income distribution, which can be examined by looking at how after-tax income is distributed across income groups, using income quintiles, or as percentage share of average after-tax income.¹⁴

Why Is This Important?

This indicator reflects inequality in the distribution of income.

All Aboard Status
Between 2008 and 2014, Manitoba's Gini coefficient (based on adjusted after-tax income) improved from 0.305 to 0.297.

Indicator Baseline

In 2008, Manitoba's Gini coefficient was 0.305 based on adjusted after-tax income of economic families.¹⁵

The average after-tax incomes of economic families (including persons not in economic families) in each income quintile (constant dollars, 2014) were as follows:

	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
2008*	\$15,950	\$35,000	\$52,350	\$74,450	\$132,800

* Includes both economic families and persons not in an economic family.

Most Recent Data

In 2014, Manitoba's Gini coefficient was 0.297 based on adjusted after-tax income of economic families.

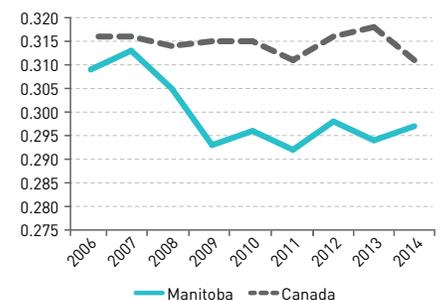
The average after-tax incomes of economic families (including persons not in economic families) in each income quintile (constant dollars, 2014) were as follows:

	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest
2014*	\$17,400	\$36,050	\$54,600	\$78,700	\$135,700

* Includes both economic families and persons not in an economic family.

Manitoba's income distribution is consistently more equitable than the national average.

Gini Coefficient, Manitoba and Canada, 2006 to 2014



¹³ Data on Gini coefficient and income distribution by decile (adjusted into income quintiles) is collected by Statistics Canada through the Canadian Income Survey (CIS). Provincial-level data is reported annually by Statistics Canada. No Date. Table 206-0031 – Canadian Income Survey (CIS), upper income limit, income share and average of market, total and after-tax income by economic family type and income decile, Canada and provinces, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed: September 15, 2016). Statistics Canada. No date. Table 206-0033 – Canadian Income Survey (CIS), Gini coefficients of adjusted market, total and after-tax income, Canada and provinces, annual, CANSIM (database). (accessed: September 15, 2016).

¹⁴ Statistics Canada defines income quintiles, as follows: all the units of the population, whether economic families or persons not in an economic family, are ranked from lowest to highest by the value of their household income of a specified income concept. Then, the ranked population is divided into five groups of equal numbers (quintiles).

¹⁵ After-tax income is adjusted by Statistics Canada for household size to consider economies of scale with increasing household size. The figure is not comparable with previous annual reports because of Statistics Canada's revisions of estimates from 2006 to make the data from Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) comparable with data from the Canadian Income Survey (CIS), and also to reflect the 2011 census population.

Indicator 12

Post-secondary Education Participation¹⁶

What Does This Indicate?

Post-secondary education participation includes the proportion of the population, 18 to 34 years, who are attending a post-secondary institution in Manitoba.

Why Is This Important?

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

All Aboard Status
Between 2008/09 and 2015/16, the participation rate of 18 to 34 year olds in post-secondary education has been stable.

Indicator Baseline

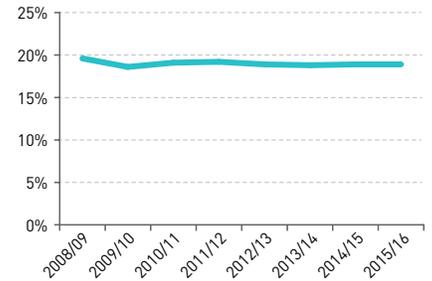
In 2008/09, 19.6% of 18 to 34 year olds in Manitoba attended a post-secondary institution in Manitoba.

Most Recent Data

In 2015/16, 18.9% of 18 to 34 year olds in Manitoba attended a post-secondary institution in Manitoba.

The percentage of the population (18 to 34 years) who are attending a post-secondary institution in Manitoba is generally stable.

Percentage of the Population (18 to 34 years) Who Are Attending a Post-secondary Institution, Manitoba, 2008/09 to 2015/16



¹⁶ Data on post-secondary education participation is collected by Statistics Canada through the Labour Force Survey, and customized for Manitoba, by age groups, annually.

Indicator 13

Early Development Instrument Scores¹⁷

What Does This Indicate?

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) measures the percentage of kindergarten children who are “Very Ready” (top 30th percentile of the Canadian baseline sample) and “Not Ready” (lowest 10th percentile of the Canadian baseline sample) across the following five areas; which provide a comprehensive picture of children’s developmental status:

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

The 2012/13 Provincial EDI report includes all kindergarten children registered in a public school division.

All Aboard Status

Since 2008/09, the percentage of children “Not Ready” for school in one or more EDI domains has been stable.

Why Is This Important?

Research tells us that children with optimal developmental health status at school entry, who begin school ready to learn are more likely to continue having successful learning experiences. EDI results help communities assess their strengths and needs, and to better understand where to invest in early childhood development.

Indicator Baseline

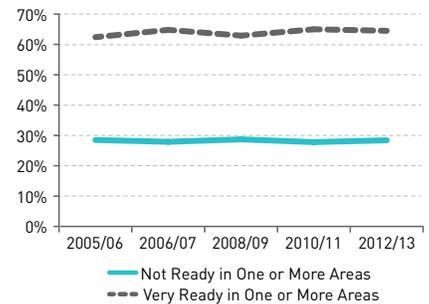
In the 2008/09 school-year, EDI scores showed that 28.7% were not ready (lowest 10th percentile) in one or more areas; while 62.9% were very ready (top 30th percentile) to learn in one or more areas.

Most Recent Data

In the 2012/13 school-year, EDI scores show that 28.4% were not ready in one or more areas; while 64.5% were very ready to learn in one or more areas.

Between 2005/06 and 2012/13, the percentage of kindergarten children in Manitoba who were not ready for school in one or more EDI areas remained stable, while the percentage of children who were very ready for school in one or more EDI areas increased.

EDI Scores, Manitoba, 2005/06 to 2012/13



¹⁷ Data on Manitoba’s Early Development Instrument is collected by the Healthy Child Manitoba Office, Department of Education and Training, biennially.

Indicator 14

Availability of Licensed Child Care¹⁸

What Does This Indicate?

Availability of licensed child care measures the percentage of children (ages 12 and under) in Manitoba for whom there is a regulated child care space.¹⁹

Why Is This Important?

This measure shows access to licensed and regulated, quality, affordable child care, which can lead to better outcomes for children. It also gives parents the opportunity to work, pursue training, or go to school, while their children receive care and early learning experiences.

Indicator Baseline

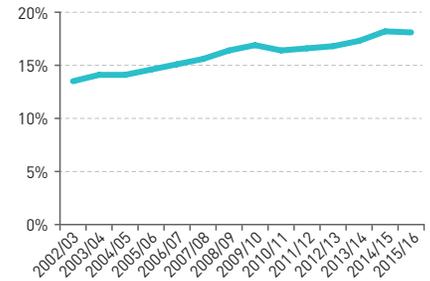
In 2008/09, 16.4% of children under the age of 12 had access to a regulated child care space.

Most Recent Data

In 2015/16, 18.1% of children under the age of 12 had access to a regulated child care space.

The availability of licensed child care (measured as a percentage of children ages 12 and under) has been steadily increasing since 2002/03.

Availability of Licensed Child Care, Manitoba, 2002/03 to 2015/16



All Aboard Status

Since 2008/09, the percentage of children in Manitoba who have access to a regulated child care space has increased by 10.4%.

¹⁸ Data on the availability of licensed child care spaces is collected by the Department of Families, annually.

¹⁹ Population of children 0 to 12 is derived from Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, which does not include persons living on-reserve and other Aboriginal settlements, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, the institutionalized population, and households in extremely remote areas with very low population density.

Indicator 15

Number of Children in Care²⁰

What Does This Indicate?

Children in care measures the percentage of Manitoba children (17 years and younger) who are in the care of a Child and Family Services agency.

Why Is This 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 provide care and safety for their children. It may also reflect changes in standards and practices in the field.

All Aboard Status

Since March 31, 2008, the rate of children in care has increased by 0.7 percentage points.

Indicator Baseline

At March 31, 2008, 2.8% of Manitoba children were in the care of a child and family services agency.

The number of children in care in Manitoba at March 31, 2008 was 7,837.

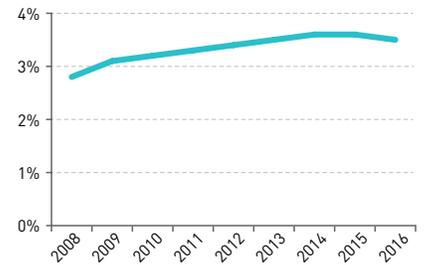
Most Recent Data

At March 31, 2016, 3.5% of Manitoba children were in the care of a child and family services agency.

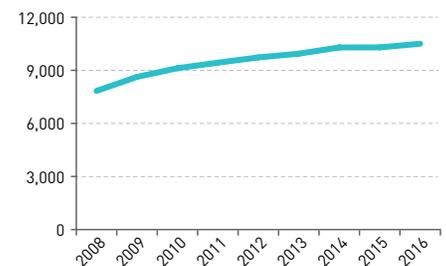
The proportion of children in care remained stable over the period 2013/14 to 2015/16.

The number of children in care in Manitoba at March 31, 2016 was 10,501.

Percentage of Children under Age 18 in Care, at March 31, Manitoba, 2008 to 2016



Number of Children under Age 18 in Care, at March 31, Manitoba, 2008 to 2016



²⁰ Data on children in care is collected by the Department of Families, annually. Child population data was provided by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living.

Indicator 16

Teen Birth Rates²¹

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 group.

Why Is This Important?

Manitoba Centre for Health Policy data shows 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.²²

Indicator Baseline

In 2008/09, there were 16.4 births per 1,000 females aged 10 to 19 years in Manitoba.

Most Recent Data

In 2014/15, there were 11.8 births per 1,000 females (aged 10 to 19 years) in Manitoba.

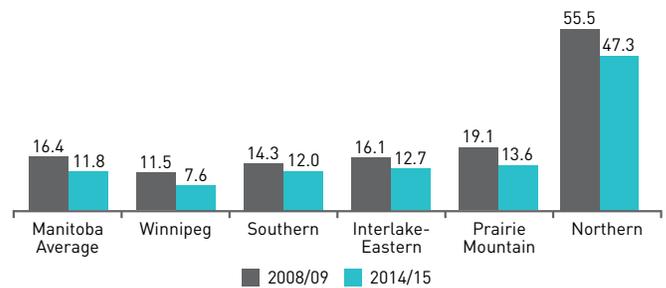
All regions of Manitoba experienced decreased rates of teen births between 2008/09 and 2014/15.

In 2014/15, rates of teen birth were highest for the lowest income quintiles in both rural and urban Manitoba.

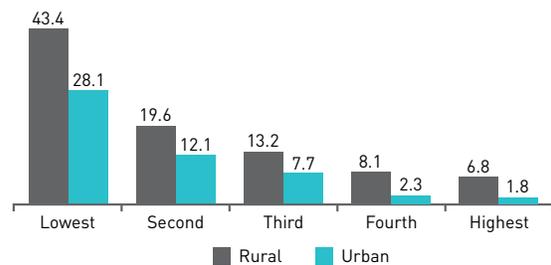
All Aboard Status

In 2014/15, there were 28.0% fewer births to teen mothers (aged 10 to 19 years) than in 2008/09.

Teen Birth Rates (age-adjusted per 1,000), by Regional Health Authority, Manitoba, 2008/09 and 2014/15



Teen Birth Rates (age-adjusted per 1,000), Urban and Rural, Income Quintiles, Manitoba, 2014/15



²¹ Manitoba's data on teen birth rates is collected by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living, annually. The teen birth rate is calculated using the Discharge Abstracts Database, which captures all hospital separations in Manitoba. For each age group the total number of live births was divided by the population of Manitoba females in that age group. This is then multiplied by 1,000. Out of hospital births are excluded.

²² Martens, P.J. et al. September 2010. *Health Inequities in Manitoba: Is the Socioeconomic Gap Widening or Narrowing Over Time?* Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, p. 47-54.

Indicator 17

Potential Years of Life Lost by Income Quintile²³

What Does This Indicate?

Potential years of life lost (PYLL) by income quintile measures premature mortality (before age 75) disaggregated by income. Information, adjusted for age and sex, is presented as total years lost per 1,000 people aged 1 to 74 by income quintile.

Why Is This Important?

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

Indicator Baseline

In 2008/09, there were on average 51.7 years of life lost per 1,000 Manitobans, aged 1 to 74 years.

	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Total
Rural	88.4	49.7	51.0	45.7	39.8	51.7
Urban	84.1	53.5	43.1	35.9	25.1	

Most Recent Data

In 2013/14, there were on average 48.1 years of life lost per 1,000 Manitobans, aged 1 to 74 years.

	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Total
Rural	74.5	56.7	44.2	48.4	39.7	48.1
Urban	81.9	50.0	40.0	28.5	25.8	

Overall, there were fewer years of life lost by Manitobans due to premature death in 2013/14 than in 2008/09.

The rate of PYLL is still highest for Manitobans in the lowest income quintiles, whether in the rural or urban areas.

All Aboard Status

Between 2008/09 and 2013/14, the potential years of life lost for all Manitobans has decreased by 3.6 years (per 1,000 Manitobans).

²³ Data on potential years of life lost (PYLL) by income quintile (age and sex adjusted) is collected by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living, annually. PYLL was calculated for all deaths, in individuals aged 1 to 74 years, recorded in the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living's Registry file. Age and sex adjustment allows for fair comparisons among areas with different population characteristics.

Indicator 18

Prevalence of Chronic Diseases by Income Quintile²⁴

What Does This Indicate?

The prevalence of chronic diseases by income quintile, adjusted for age and sex, shows the relationship between income and the prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, respiratory diseases, and arthritis.

Why Is This Important?

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

All Aboard Status

Among the lowest income Manitobans, since 2008/09 there has been an increase in the prevalence of diabetes, hypertension (rural), respiratory diseases, and arthritis.

Indicator Baseline

The prevalence of select chronic diseases (age and sex-adjusted) by income quintile in 2008/09 are shown below:

	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Diabetes	10.0%	8.8%	8.3%	7.2%	6.9%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.3%	5.1%
Hypertension	27.6%	27.3%	28.8%	25.7%	28.9%	27.1%	28.3%	24.9%	22.0%	24.1%
Respiratory Diseases	8.9%	13.1%	8.3%	11.8%	8.5%	10.9%	8.8%	9.7%	8.0%	8.7%
Arthritis	31.4%	34.5%	30.9%	31.5%	33.3%	32.0%	32.2%	31.1%	30.3%	32.2%

Most Recent Data

The prevalence of diabetes and hypertension in Manitoba (age and sex-adjusted) by income quintile in 2013/14 are shown below:

	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Diabetes	10.5%	10.2%	9.9%	8.9%	9.1%	8.2%	8.1%	7.3%	6.2%	6.2%
Hypertension	28.9%	27.3%	32.0%	28.0%	32.5%	27.0%	26.9%	26.9%	26.4%	25.8%

The prevalence of respiratory diseases and arthritis in Manitoba (age and sex-adjusted), by income quintile in 2014/15:

	Lowest		Second		Third		Fourth		Highest	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Respiratory Diseases	9.7%	14.1%	9.6%	12.5%	9.4%	12.3%	8.6%	11.6%	9.4%	10.0%
Arthritis	31.7%	35.3%	31.3%	31.6%	34.5%	32.6%	32.9%	31.5%	30.2%	32.5%

Diabetes among the four chronic illness, is most strongly correlated with income.

Diabetes and Hypertension showed statistically significant changes over time across all income quintiles (between the baseline data and the most recent data).

²⁴ Prevalence of chronic disease by income quintile is collected by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living, annually. Age and sex adjustment allows for fair comparisons among areas with different population characteristics.

Indicator 19

Average Number of People Receiving Co-ordinated Home Care Services²⁵

What Does This Indicate?

The average number of people receiving co-ordinated home care services shows the average number of Manitobans receiving Manitoba Home Care services (per month). This provides both support for activities of daily living and/or health services.

Why Is This Important?

Home Care provides services to vulnerable Manitobans, helping them remain in the community.

All Aboard Status

Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, the average number of people receiving co-ordinated home care services increased by 6.2%.

Indicator Baseline

In 2008/09, 23,075 Manitobans received co-ordinated home care services, monthly (on average).

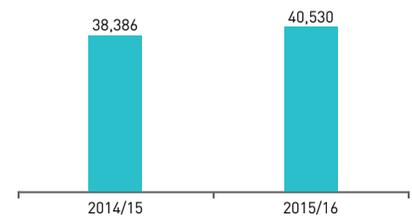
Most Recent Data

In 2012/13, 24,514 Manitobans received co-ordinated home care services, monthly (on average). This is the most recent data on average monthly counts available.

In 2015/16, 40,530 Manitobans received co-ordinated home care services (yearly).²⁶

The total number of people who received co-ordinated home care services in 2015/16 was 5.6% higher than in 2014/15.²⁶

Total (Yearly) Number of People Who Received Co-ordinated Home Care Services



²⁵ Data on co-ordinated home care services is collected by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living, annually.

²⁶ Due to a change in the way that home care service data is being collected, the data from 2015/16 cannot be compared with the baseline (2008/09) data, which is based on the monthly average.

Indicator 20

Continuity of Physician Care²⁷

What Does This Indicate?

Continuity of physician care (or majority of care) shows the percentage of Manitobans receiving the majority of their ambulatory care (at least 50% of their ambulatory care visits) from the same physician over a two-year period.

Why Is This Important?

This indicator reflects the importance of having a relationship with the same primary care provider or clinic to ensure that people have a home base for ongoing care, co-ordination and support from someone who knows them and their health needs.

All Aboard Status

Between the two year periods 2007/08 to 2008/09 and 2013/14 to 2014/15, continuity of physician care has decreased by 1.6%.

Indicator Baseline

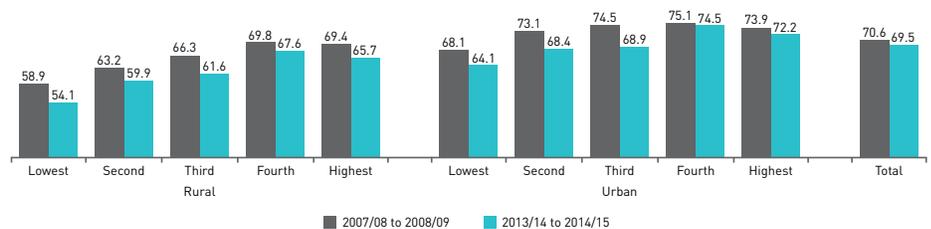
For the two-year period from 2007/08 to 2008/09, 70.6% of Manitobans received the majority of their care from the same physician.

Most Recent Data

For the two-year period from 2013/14 to 2014/15, 69.5% of Manitobans received the majority of their care from the same physician.

Generally, continuity of care increases as income increases, for both rural and urban Manitobans.

Percentage of Manitobans Receiving Majority of Care from the Same Physician, by Income Quintile, 2007/08 to 2008/09 and 2013/14 to 2014/15



The percentage of Manitobans who received majority of care from the same physician decreased in all income quintiles between the two two-year periods 2007/08 to 2008/09 and 2013/14 to 2014/15.

²⁷ Data on continuity of physician care (or majority of care) is collected by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living, annually.

Indicator 21

Number of People Using Access Centres²⁸

What Does This Indicate?

The number of people using Access Centres measures the number of Manitobans who receive services from an Access Centre (only available in Winnipeg). Note that individuals may receive multiple services or units of service. Units of service comprise an array of health and social service support, including Children's disability services, Community Living disABILITY Services, MarketAbilities, child development and inclusion support, Employment and Income Assistance services, prenatal/post-partum referrals, home care, mental health and primary care programming.

Why Is This Important?

This indicator reflects the ongoing access to co-ordinated and comprehensive health and social services from a single site.

All Aboard Status

Since 2010/11, there has been a 44.7% increase in the units of service provided at Access Centres.

Indicator Baseline

In 2010/11, there were 42,175 units of service provided at Access Centres in Manitoba (only available in Winnipeg).

Most Recent Data

In 2015/16, there were 61,033 units of service administered at Access Centres in Winnipeg, with multiple units potentially delivered to one individual.²⁹

The units of service administered in 2015/16 are broken down by Access Centre as follows:

	2015/16					
	River East	Transcona	Downtown	NorWest	Winnipeg West	Total
Primary Care Clinic Visits	9,275	4,523	6,042	5,996	3,031	28,867
Public Health Cases	1,574	586	2,386	699	1,225	6,470
Home Care	2,573	6,259	765	0	3,743	13,340
Mental Health	460	439	722	315	627	2,563
Employment & Income Assistance Cases*	2,555		1,760	1,040	1,859	7,214
Disability Cases*	1,081		181	346	873	2,481
Child Development Cases*	54		-	-	44	98
Total Visits/Cases						61,033

* Programming administered by the Department of Families at River East and Transcona are collected in aggregate.

In addition to Access Centres, many services are also co-ordinated at various Health and Social Service Centres in Winnipeg.

²⁸ Data on people using Access Centres is collected by the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living, and the Department of Families, annually.

²⁹ The information for 2015/16, excludes the data on immunization, which is not available because of a recent change to a new system of data collation/reporting for immunization. Data on primary care clinic visits includes only unique patient visits to Physicians, Nurse Practitioners, nurses and Laboratory. Data on public health cases reflects only the number of family caseloads for the Family First Home Visitors.

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Available in alternate formats upon request.