

Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy

Annual Report

2018 – 2019



Pursuant to The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act, this document reports on the status of indicators of poverty reduction and social inclusion in the 2018/19 fiscal year.

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This publication can also be found online at <http://www.gov.mb.ca/povertyreduction>

Message from the Poverty Reduction Committee Co-Chairs

As co-chairs of Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Committee, we are pleased to share the 2018/19 annual report on Manitoba's poverty reduction strategy. Inside, you will see the government's progress on helping Manitobans to achieve a better quality of life. Reducing poverty is a priority for the government through linking people to training and jobs, building stronger communities and fostering a brighter future for our children.

In March 2019, the government released Pathways to a Better Future: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy, which brought together our investments, initiatives and a way forward to reduce and prevent poverty. The strategy is informed by the voices of Manitobans including those with lived experience of poverty. Manitobans want supports for children and youth, a focus on improving health outcomes and living standards, and opportunities for training and employment. This annual report includes data on 13 indicators to measure the strategy's progress.

We are encouraged to see that poverty rates fell in 2017 according to Statistics Canada's Canadian Income Survey. This data (released in 2019) shows that Manitoba's overall poverty rate was 8.7 per cent, a decrease of seven per cent compared to the previous year. As well, the child low income rate fell to 9.5 per cent, a decrease of 20 per cent compared to the previous year. Manitoba's child poverty rate is the fourth lowest among provinces.

While this data shows that Manitoba is on the right track, we must continue to work together through partnerships with community organizations and other levels of government to prevent and reduce poverty. We offer this annual report as an affirmation of the government's commitment to achieve better outcomes for children and families who need our support.

Sincerely,



Honourable Heather Stefanson
Minister of Families
Committee Co-Chair



Honourable Kelvin Goertzen
Minister of Education and Training
Committee Co-Chair

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Progress in 2018/19

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 the establishment of indicators to measure progress, which are reported on annually.

The Manitoba government took action to reduce poverty in the 2018/19 fiscal year, including the release of a new poverty reduction strategy. During this time, poverty data revealed that there were fewer Manitobans living in low income overall. This annual report includes highlights of work undertaken by the Manitoba government to reduce poverty as well as the most recent data on indicators to measure progress of Manitoba's strategy.

Poverty Reduction Committee

Manitoba's poverty reduction strategy requires a whole-of-government approach to achieve results. Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy Act establishes a Poverty Reduction Committee, which is comprised of community members and provincial ministers responsible for poverty-related policies, programs and services. The committee provides advice on the poverty reduction strategy, monitors implementation, and facilitates community involvement in strategy development.

As of March 31, 2019, the Poverty Reduction Committee included the following ministers and community members:

- Honourable Heather Stefanson, Families (co-chair)
- Honourable Kelvin Goertzen, Education and Training (co-chair)
- Honourable Eileen Clarke, Indigenous and Northern Relations
- Honourable Blaine Pedersen, Growth, Enterprise and Trade
- Honourable Rochelle Squires, Sustainable Development, Minister responsible for Francophone Affairs, Minister responsible for Status of Women
- Rev. Dr. Stanley McKay
- Ms. Zully Trujillo
- Dr. Jennie Wastesicoot

Pathways to a Better Future: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy

The Manitoba government released a new poverty reduction strategy, called Pathways to a Better Future, on March 4, 2019. The strategy is informed by consultations with 2,000 Manitobans and serves as a blueprint for preventing and decreasing poverty in the province. The Manitoba government vision is that “all Manitobans have resources, opportunities and access to achieve a better quality of life.”

The strategy focuses on six priority areas:

- investing in Manitoba's future prosperity through supports to children and youth
- working together to improve health outcomes and standard of living
- promoting economic inclusion through employment, education and training
- facilitating partnerships and supporting community-based organizations
- strengthening client-centred service delivery
- making positive change through social innovation

Embedded in these six priorities is a reconciliation-focused approach to building pathways to a better life for Indigenous people. Pathways to a Better Future supports the ongoing process of establishing and maintaining mutually respectful relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in order to build trust, affirm historical agreements, address healing and create a more equitable and inclusive society.

Pathways to a Better Future affirms that reducing poverty is a shared responsibility. The Manitoba government plays an important role. To produce the biggest impact, poverty reduction efforts must be undertaken in partnership with Indigenous communities, businesses, community organizations and other governments.

To learn more about the six priority areas, including what we heard from Manitobans during consultations and key government activities that support reducing poverty, please refer to Pathways to a Better Future.

Thirteen Indicators of Poverty Reduction

Pathways to a Better Future is focused on outcomes. The primary target of the strategy is to reduce the rate of child poverty by 25 percent by 2025. This is measured using Statistics Canada's Market Basket Measure of low income, which is also Canada's Official Poverty Line.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act requires government to establish poverty and social inclusion indicators to measure the progress of the strategy. Pathways to a Better Future identifies 13 indicators to track progress on an annual basis. Data on the 13 indicators is published in this report. The 21 indicators that were part of the previous strategy are included in an appendix. Some of these indicators are still included in the list of 13 new indicators.

The Manitoba government has taken into account the federal poverty reduction framework in developing a measurement framework for Manitoba. Eight out of the 13 indicators of the strategy are also included in the federal strategy, which will allow comparison with national trends and with other provinces and territories. These indicators are:

- Low Income Rate (Canada's Official Poverty Line)
- Households in Core Housing Need
- Income Inequality
- Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training
- Literacy
- Numeracy
- Poverty Entry Rate
- Poverty Exit Rate

A whole-of-government approach and collaboration across government departments was used to develop the indicators. Feedback on the indicators was also received during public consultations on the strategy.

The Manitoba government will continue to report annually on the 13 indicators.

Community Health in Manitoba

The Manitoba government recognizes the correlation between low income and negative health outcomes, including the elevated risk of chronic health problems for people living in poverty. Detailed information on the health status of Manitobans provides further insight into efforts to reduce poverty and improve social and economic outcomes.

Regional Health Authorities (RHA) are releasing Community Health Assessment (CHA) reports in the fall of 2019. These reports are accessible through the websites of each RHA: Winnipeg RHA; Southern Health; Prairie Mountain Health; Interlake-Eastern RHA; and Northern Health Region.

The CHAs describe the health of people in each region. The CHAs use a population health perspective, which takes into account the determinants of health as well as the characteristics and performance of the health system. Determinants of health are the economic and social conditions that shape the health of individuals and communities as a whole. Income is considered to be one of the most important determinants of health. As income and social status increase, overall health status also tends to improve.

By assessing the population's health status, health care use, and the performance of the health system, the community health assessment also provides information about ways to improve the responsiveness of the health system.

Poverty Reduction Indicators

Data on Manitoba's 13 indicators of poverty reduction are presented in this section. Where available, baseline data is from 2015. On an annual basis, the Manitoba government will publish the most recent data to measure progress of the poverty reduction strategy indicators.

Market Basket Measure

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is Canada's Official Poverty Line and is included in Manitoba's 13 new poverty reduction indicators as Manitoba's preferred measure of poverty.

The MBM is a measure of low income with a threshold tied to the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. It includes the costs of food, clothing, footwear, transportation, shelter and other expenses such as personal care items or household supplies.

There are other ways to measure low income, including Statistics Canada's Low Income Measure and Low Income Cut-offs. A key feature of the MBM is that it is more sensitive than other low-income measures to geographical variations in the cost of many typical items of expenditure. On an annual basis, the MBM is updated for price changes in the basket. Periodically, the MBM is rebased by examining the methodology of constructing the basket and disposable income.

Currently, the MBM does not include data for First Nation individuals or households living on reserve.

Manitoba Poverty Reduction Indicators

Table 1 provides information on the 13 indicators of poverty reduction. There is progress or stability on eight of the indicators.

Table 1: Manitoba Poverty Reduction Indicators				
Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Percentage Change	Trend
<p>Market Basket Measure (Canada's Official Poverty Line)</p> <p>The cost of a basket of goods and services that individuals and families need in order to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living in communities across Canada</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada (Canadian Income Survey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty rate (All persons) - Child poverty rate 	<p>12.0 per cent (2015)</p> <p>16.4 per cent (2015)</p>	<p>8.7 per cent (2017)</p> <p>9.5 per cent (2017)</p>	<p>27.5 per cent decrease</p> <p>42.1 per cent decrease</p>	<p>progress</p> <p>progress</p>
<p>Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)¹</p> <p>Percentage of youth aged 15 to 24 years who are not in employment, education or training</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada (Labour Force Survey)</p>	<p>10.7 per cent (2015)</p>	<p>12 per cent (2019)</p>	<p>12.1 per cent increase</p>	<p>regress</p>
<p>Availability of licensed child care</p> <p>The percentage of children (ages 12 and under) for whom there is a regulated child care space</p> <p>Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)</p>	<p>18.2 per cent (2014/15)</p>	<p>18.8 per cent (2018/19)</p>	<p>3.3 per cent increase</p>	<p>progress</p>

Table 1: Manitoba Poverty Reduction Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Percentage Change	Trend
<p>Children in care</p> <p>The percentage of children who are in the care of a child and family services agency</p> <p>Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)</p>	<p>10,714 children</p> <p>3.5 per cent of Manitoba children</p> <p>(March 31, 2017)</p>	<p>10,258 children</p> <p>3.3 per cent of Manitoba children</p> <p>(March 31, 2019)</p>	<p>4.3 per cent decrease</p> <p>5.6 per cent decrease</p>	<p>progress</p>
<p>Premature mortality rate²</p> <p>Deaths occurring before the age of 75 measured by number of years of life lost per 1,000 population aged 1 to 74 years</p> <p>Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors, and Active Living)</p>	<p>52.3 years of life lost</p> <p>(2014/15)</p>	<p>53.5 years of life lost</p> <p>(2016/2017)</p>	<p>2.3 per cent increase</p>	<p>regress</p>
<p>Poverty entry rate</p> <p>The proportion of Manitobans who entered low income in the second year who were not in low income in the first year</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada</p>	<p>3.9 per cent</p> <p>(2014/15)</p>	<p>4.0 per cent</p> <p>(2015/16)</p>	<p>2.6 per cent increase</p>	<p>regress</p>
<p>Poverty exit rate</p> <p>The proportion of Manitobans who exited low income in the second year who were in low income in the first year</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada</p>	<p>25.2 per cent</p> <p>(2014/15)</p>	<p>25.4 per cent</p> <p>(2015/16)</p>	<p>0.8 per cent increase</p>	<p>stable</p>

Table 1: Manitoba Poverty Reduction Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Percentage Change	Trend
<p>Core housing need³</p> <p>The proportion of households in housing that is below one or more of the adequacy, suitability and affordability standards</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada (Census)</p>	11.3 per cent (2006)	11.4 per cent (2016)	0.9 per cent increase	stable
<p>Employment</p> <p>The percentage of people aged 15 and over who are employed</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada (Labour Force Survey)</p>	64.4 per cent (2015)	63.2 per cent (2018)	1.9 per cent decrease	regress
<p>High school graduation</p> <p>Manitoba’s student-tracked high school graduation rate that follows individual students in public and funded independent schools from Grade 9 and calculates the percentage who graduate on time</p> <p>Source – Government of Manitoba (Education and Training)</p>	77.3 per cent (June 2015)	79.9 per cent (June 2018)	3.4 per cent increase	progress
<p>Income inequality (Palma ratio)⁴</p> <p>The ratio of the richest 10 per cent of the population’s share of after-tax income divided by the share of after-tax income of the poorest 40 per cent</p> <p>Source – Statistics Canada</p>	1.09 (2015)	1.11 (2017)	2.2 per cent increase	regress

Table 1: Manitoba Poverty Reduction Indicators

Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Percentage Change	Trend
Literacy (reading skills)⁵ Average scores of 15-year old Manitobans in Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) in Reading	495 (2012)	498 (2015)	0.6 per cent increase	stable
Numeracy (math skills)⁵ Average scores of 15-year old Manitobans in Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) in Mathematics	492 (2012)	489 (2015)	0.6 per cent decrease	stable

¹ Percentage of youth aged 15 to 24 years who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) during the first quarters of years 2015 or 2019; Source – Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

² Deaths occurring before the age of 75 measured by the number of years lost per 1,000 population aged 1 to 74 years. The number of years lost is the difference between age at time of death and age 75.

³ Data on core housing need is from the census and available every five years. The 2011 core housing need data is not comparable with 2016. The 2011 data was based on National Household Survey while 2006 and 2016 data were based on the census. Therefore, 2006 data is used as the baseline.

⁴ Ratio is derived from data from Statistics Canada’s “Table 11-10-0193-01 Upper income limit, income share and average of adjusted market, total and after-tax income by income decile.” (accessed: July 16, 2019)

⁵ Data on literacy and numeracy is available every three years. The 2012 data is used as the temporary baseline to compare the most recent data available (2015) and determine the trend of the indicator. When the 2018 data is available, the 2015 data will be used as baseline.

Disaggregated Indicator Data

Certain groups are disproportionately affected by poverty in Manitoba. The tables in this section show disaggregated data for some indicators where data is available.

Low Income Rate

Some population groups are more vulnerable to experiencing poverty. While the percentage of people living in poverty has decreased for all groups since 2015, single individuals (45-64 years), persons in youth-led families, persons in lone-parent families, Indigenous Manitobans (off-reserve), persons with disabilities, women and children had low income rates in 2017 higher than the Manitoba average. Seniors and men had 2017 low income rates below the Manitoba average.

Table 2 shows low income rates for various population groups in 2015, 2016 and 2017, using the Market Basket Measure.

Table 2: Market Basket Measure Low Income Rates (Per Cent), Manitoba, Select Groups, 2015 - 2017¹

Population Group	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change	
				2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Manitobans	12.0	9.4	8.7	-27.5	-7.4
Children	16.4	11.9	9.5	-42.1	-20.2
Seniors	4.8	2.5	3.8	-20.8	52.0
Persons in Lone Parent Families	41.3	36.9	23.3	-43.6	-36.9
Women	11.5	8.9	9.1	-20.9	2.2
Men	12.6	9.8	8.3	-34.1	-15.3
Indigenous (off-reserve)	21.6	23.2	16.9	-21.8	-27.2
Persons with Disabilities	16.7	13.2	12.4	-25.7	-6.1
Persons in Youth-led Families ²	30.6	35.9	29.1	-4.9	-18.9
Single Individuals (45-64 years)	30.6	31.0	29.3	-4.2	-5.5

¹Source – Statistics Canada, Canadian Income Survey
²Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

Availability of Licensed Child Care

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. Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the availability of licensed child care increased by 3.3 per cent from 18.2 per cent in 2014/15 to 21.5 per cent in 2018/19. The increase in child care spaces for school age children (ages 6 to 12 years) was higher (7.1 per cent increase). The child care spaces for preschool children (ages 0 to 5 years) increased slightly (0.8 per cent increase).

Table 3 shows the breakdown of availability of child care spaces by age group:

Table 3: Percentage of children for whom there is a regulated child care space			
Age Group	2014/15	2018/19	Per cent increase
0 to 5 years	26.1	26.3	0.8
6 to 12 years	11.3	12.1	7.1
Total 0 to 12 years	18.2	18.8	3.3

Premature Mortality

The premature mortality rate measures the number of years lost before age 75. The rate is higher, or worse, among the Manitobans in the lower income quintiles. While overall the potential years of life lost increased from 52.3 years in 2014/15 to 53.3 years in 2016/17, the lowest income quintile in both rural and urban areas showed a small improvement in premature mortality.

Table 4 shows the number of years of life lost per 1,000 population, by income quintile in 2014/15 and 2016/17.

Table 4: Premature Mortality Rate, Manitoba, By Income Quintile, Rural and Urban, 2014/15 and 2016/17¹

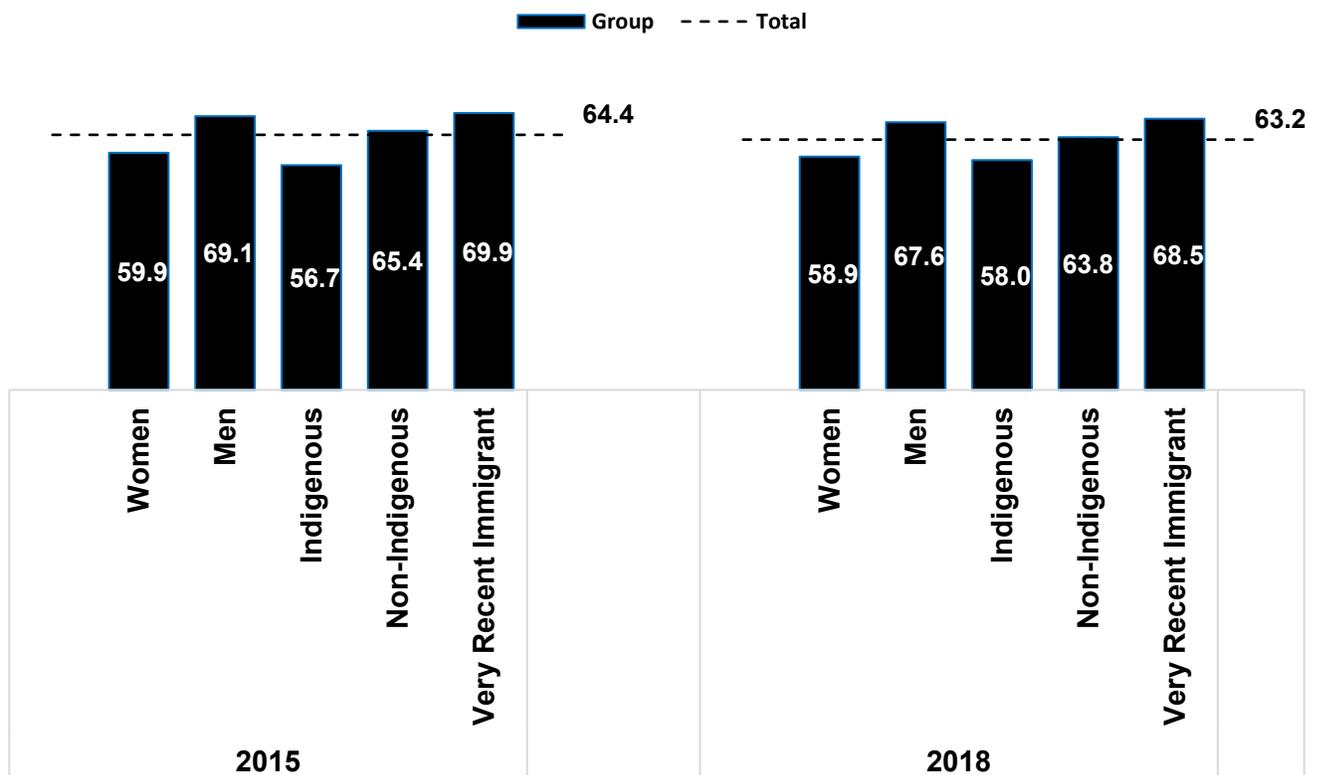
	2014/15	2016/17	Difference
Lowest - Rural	76.4	76.3	-0.1
Second - Rural	57.5	57.3	-0.2
Third - Rural	44.8	44.5	-0.3
Fourth - Rural	48.9	49.0	0.1
Highest - Rural	40.5	40.4	-0.1
Lowest - Urban	82.6	82.4	-0.2
Second - Urban	51.9	52.2	0.3
Third - Urban	41.1	41.3	0.2
Fourth - Urban	29.2	28.9	-0.3
Highest - Urban	26.9	27.0	0.1
Manitoba overall	52.3	53.5	1.2

¹Deaths occurring before age 75 measured by number of years of life lost per 1,000 population aged 1 to 74 years. The number of years lost is the difference between age at time of death and age 75. Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors and Active Living).

Employment

The employment rate varies across population groups in Manitoba. The employment rates of women and Indigenous sub-populations are lower than the overall Manitoba employment rate. Men, very recent immigrants (landed within 5 years prior), and non-Indigenous Manitobans have higher employment rates than the provincial average rate.

Chart 1: Employment Rate (%) by Select Group, Manitoba, 2015 and 2018



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Core Housing Need

Winnipeg had a higher core housing need (12.1 per cent) than the provincial average in 2016. From 2006 to 2016, there was a significant increase in Core Housing Need for Steinbach (from 5.0 per cent to 11.7 per cent). Improvement was seen in Winkler (from 9.6 per cent to 6.7 per cent), Portage la Prairie (from 9.1 per cent to 8.9 per cent), Brandon (from 8.4 per cent to 7.7 per cent) and Thompson (from 9.8 per cent to 9.1 per cent). Winnipeg core housing need increased from 10.4 per cent in 2006 to 12.1 per cent in 2016.

Table 5: Core Housing Need (Per Cent), Manitoba and Select Areas 2006 and 2016¹			
	2006	2016	Per Cent change
Manitoba	11.3	11.4	0.9
Winnipeg	10.4	12.1	16.3
Winkler	9.6	6.7	-30.2
Steinbach	5.0	11.7	134.0
Portage La Prairie	9.1	8.9	-2.2
Brandon	8.4	7.7	-8.3
Thompson	9.8	9.1	-7.1
¹ Source – Statistics Canada, Census			

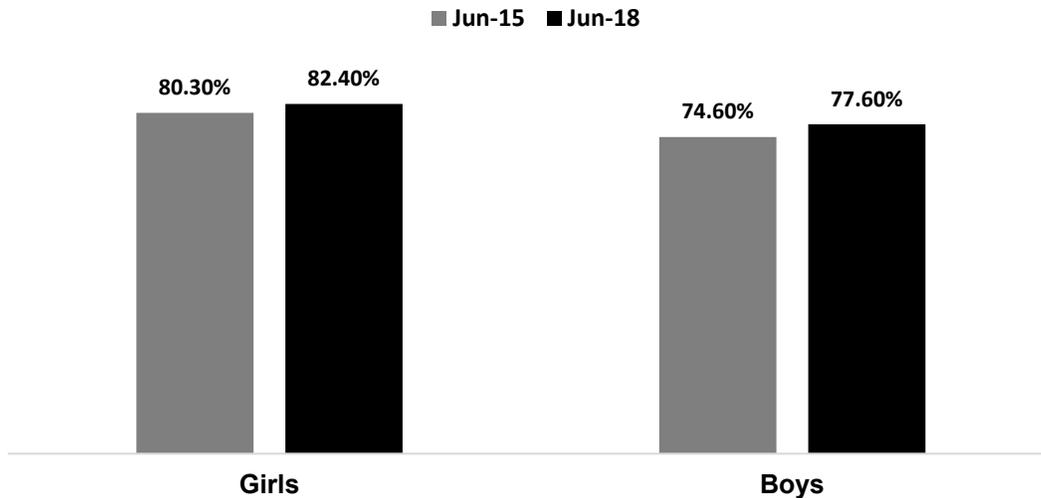
In 2016, a higher proportion of women (10.9 per cent) were in core housing need than men (9.5 per cent). Twenty-one per cent of the Indigenous (off-reserve) population were in core housing need while only 8.5 per cent of the non-Indigenous population were in core housing need.

Table 6: Number of persons and per cent of population in core housing need, by select group, Manitoba, 2016¹		
	Number	Per Cent
Women	62,015	10.9
Men	52,410	9.5
Indigenous Identity (off-reserve)	32,210	21.0
Non-Indigenous Identity	82,215	8.5
¹ Source- Statistics Canada, 2016 Census		

High School Graduation Rate

High school graduation rate is higher among girls than boys. Both groups experienced an increase in graduation rate from June 2015 to June 2018.

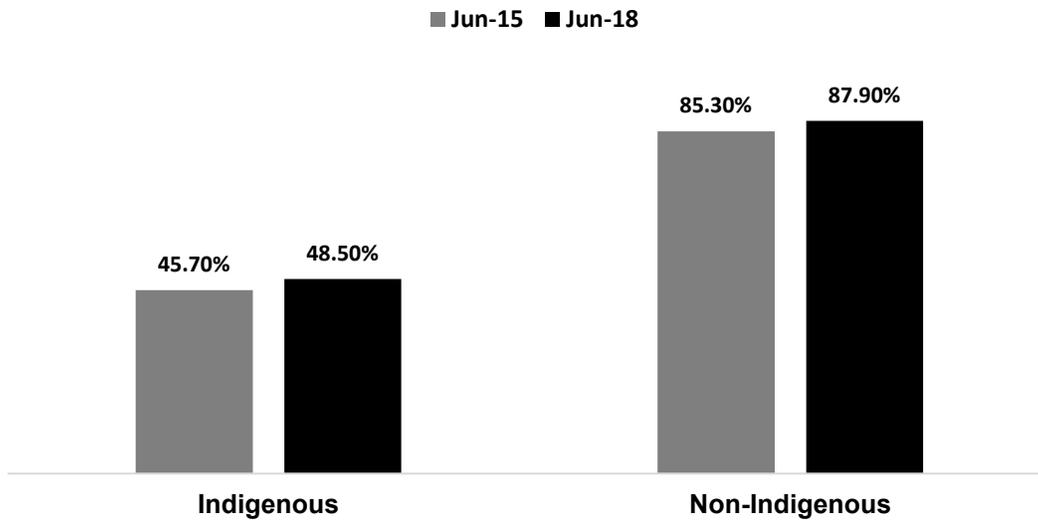
Chart 2: High School Graduation Rate, Girls and Boys, June 2015 and June 2018¹



¹ Student-tracked high school graduation rate that follows individual students in public and funded independent schools from Grade 9 and calculates the percentage who graduate on time, adjusted for attrition. Source - Government of Manitoba (Education and Training).

The high school graduation rate among Indigenous children is lower than the rate for non-Indigenous children. The graduation rate for Indigenous children improved from 45.7 per cent in June 2015 to 48.5 per cent in June 2018.

Chart 3: High School Graduation Rate, Indigenous and Non-Indigenous, June 2015 to June 2018¹



¹ Student-tracked high school graduation rate that follows individual students in public and funded independent schools from Grade 9 and calculates the percentage who graduate on time, adjusted for attrition. Source - Government of Manitoba (Education and Training).

Appendix: Indicators in Regulation during the 2018/19 Fiscal Year

During the 2018/19 fiscal year, 21 indicators were identified in regulation. Eight of these indicators continue to be included the group of new poverty reduction indicators linked to Manitoba's current strategy. Through the process of developing a new poverty reduction strategy, some of these indicators were repealed in order to maintain a focused and aligned measurement framework.

Table 7: Previous Set of 21 Indicators				
	Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Change
1	Total units of social and affordable housing supported by the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)	30,257 (2009/10)	30,800 (2018/19)	1.8 per cent increase
2	New households served through the Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation (MHRC) Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)	1,024 (2009/10)	1,731 (2018/19)	69.0 per cent increase
3	Households in core housing need (The proportion of households in housing that is below one or more of the adequacy, suitability and affordability standards) Source- Statistics Canada/Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	11.3 per cent (2006)	11.4 per cent (2016)	0.9 per cent increase
4	Sense of community belonging (Percentage of population 12 years and over who report a sense of belonging to their local community as somewhat or very strong) Source – Statistics Canada (Canadian Community Health Survey)	68.2 per cent (2008)	73.7 per cent (2018)	8.1 per cent increase

	Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Change
5	High school graduation rate (Manitoba's student-tracked high school graduation rate that follows individual students in public and funded independent schools from Grade 9 and calculates the percentage who graduate on time) Source – Government of Manitoba (Education and Training)	76.2 per cent (June 2013)	79.9 per cent (June 2018)	4.9 per cent increase
6	Participation in adult learning programs (Number of participants in both adult literacy programs and adult learning centres) Source – Government of Manitoba (Education and Training)	10,658 participants (2008/09)	9,940 participants (2017/18)	6.7 per cent decrease
7	Employment rates (The percentage of people aged 15 and over who are employed) Source – Statistics Canada (Labour Force Survey)	66.3 per cent (2008)	63.2 per cent (2018)	4.7 per cent decrease
8	Average weekly earnings Source – Statistics Canada (Labour Force Survey)	\$830.98 in constant 2018 dollars (2008)	\$890.03 (2018)	7.1 per cent increase
9	Minimum wage rates Source – Government of Manitoba (Growth, Enterprise and Trade)	\$8.50 (2008)	\$11.35 (2018)	33.5 per cent increase
10	Low income rates Source – Statistics Canada (Canadian Income Survey)	11.1 per cent (Canada Official Poverty Line) (2008) ¹	8.7 per cent (Canada Official Poverty Line) (2017)	21.6 per cent decrease

¹ Because of change in MBM methodology reported by Statistics Canada in February 2019, the 2008 MBM low income data shown is different from the data in earlier annual reports.

	Indicator	Baseline	Most recent data	Change
11	Income inequality (Gini coefficient) Source – Statistics Canada (Canadian Income Survey)	0.305 (2008)	0.303 (2017)	.002 Gini value decrease
12	Post-secondary education participation (Proportion of the population, 18 to 34 years, who are attending a post-secondary institution in Manitoba). Source – Statistics Canada (Labour Force Survey)	19.6 per cent (2008/09)	19.3 per cent (2018/19)	1.5 per cent decrease
13	Early Development Instrument Scores (The percentage of kindergarten children who are “Not Ready” for school across five domains of early childhood development) Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)	28.7 per cent “Not Ready” for school in one or more domains (2008/09)	29.4 per cent “Not Ready” for school in one or more domains; (2016/17)	2.4 per cent increase
14	Availability of licensed child care (The percentage of children ages 12 and under in Manitoba for whom there is a regulated child care space) Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)	16.4 per cent (2008/09)	18.8 per cent (2018/19)	14.6 per cent increase
15	Number of children in care Source – Government of Manitoba (Families)	2.8 per cent (2008)	3.3 per cent (2019)	19.3 per cent increase
16	Teen birth rates (Number of live births to females aged 10 to 19 years as a rate per 1,000 females in the same age group) Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors and Active Living)	16.4 (2008/09)	10.0 (2017/18)	39 per cent decrease

Indicator		Baseline	Most recent data	Change
17	Potential years of life lost (Deaths occurring before the age of 75 measured by number of years of life lost per 1,000 population aged 1 to 74) Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors and Active Living)	51.7 (2008/09)	53.5 (2016/17)	3.5 per cent increase
18	Prevalence of chronic diseases by income quintile (Prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, respiratory diseases and arthritis adjusted for age and sex) Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors and Active Living)	Prevalence in lowest income quintile: Diabetes – 10.0 per cent (rural), 8.8 per cent (urban) Hypertension – 27.6 per cent (rural), 27.3 per cent (urban) Respiratory – 8.9 per cent (rural), 13.1 per cent (urban) Arthritis- 31.4 per cent (rural), 34.5 per cent (urban) (2008/09)	Prevalence in lowest income quintile ² : Diabetes – 10.9 per cent (rural), 10.3 per cent (urban); Hypertension – 29.4 per cent (rural), 28.2 per cent (urban); Respiratory – 10.0 per cent (rural), 14.2 per cent (urban); Arthritis – 32.3 per cent (rural), 36.0 per cent (urban)	Increase in prevalence

² The most recent data available are 2015/16 to 2016/17 for diabetes and hypertension; 2017/18 for respiratory diseases; and 2013/14 to 2017/18 for arthritis.

Indicator		Baseline	Most recent data	Change
19	<p>Average number of persons receiving coordinated home care services³ (Average number of Manitobans receiving Manitoba Home Care services per month) Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors and Active Living)</p>	23,075 (2008/09)	24,514 (2012/13)	6.2 per cent increase
20	<p>Continuity of physician care (Percentage of Manitobans receiving at least 50 per cent of their ambulatory care visits from the same physician over a two year-period) Source – Government of Manitoba (Health, Seniors and Active Living)</p>	70.6 per cent (2007/08 to 2008/09)	70.9 per cent (2016/17 to 2017/18)	0.4 per cent increase
21	<p>Number of people using access centres⁴ (Number of Manitobans who receive services from an access centre in Winnipeg) Source – Government of Manitoba (Education and Training, Families and Health, Seniors and Active Living)</p>	42,175 (2010/11)	127,654 (2018/19)	203 per cent increase

³ Collection of data based on monthly average has been discontinued and has been replaced by yearly data tracking. The yearly number of people receiving coordinated home care services has increased from 38,386 clients in 2014/15 to 43,375 in 2018/19.

⁴ Services comprise an array of health and social service support, including Children’s disABILITY Services, Community Living disABILITY Services, child development and inclusion support, Employment and Income Assistance, prenatal/post-partum referrals, home care, mental health and primary care programming. The most recent data on public health cases excludes influenza vaccines and Family First cases. This is an aggregate of all program counts, not a count of unique individuals.

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Available in alternate formats upon request