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Indicator 1: Market Basket Measure (Canada's Official Poverty Line)

What Does This Indicate?

The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is Canada's Official Poverty Line. 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 cost of nutritious food, clothing, footwear, transportation, shelter (including electricity, heat and clean water) and other expenses such as personal care items, or household supplies. The MBM low-income rate is the percentage of the population who cannot afford the cost of this basket.

Statistics Canada reports on two other common measures of poverty – the Low-Income Measure After-Tax (LIM AT) and the Low-Income Cut-off After-Tax (LICO AT).

The LIM AT poverty threshold is defined as one-half the median family income after-tax, adjusted for family size. According to this measure, a family is considered to be in low income if its income after-tax is below 50 per cent of the median adjusted family income after-tax. There is only one set of LIM AT thresholds for Canada applicable to all provinces, varying depending on size of the household.

The LICO AT threshold is defined as the income level at which families are likely to spend 63 per cent or more of their after-tax income on the basic necessities of food, shelter or clothing. Families with after-tax incomes below this threshold are considered to be living in low income. LICO AT thresholds vary by community size and family size.

Statistics Canada produced sets of low income data sourced from survey data, the tax-filer (T1FF) data, or the census data. The survey data were from the Canadian Income Survey (CIS) for years 2012 and onward, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for years 1998 to 2011, the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) for years 1976 to 1992, and a combination of the SCF and the SLID for years 1993 to 1997. In December 2017, Statistics Canada revised the SLID low-income data for 2006 to 2011 to make the SLID income estimates as comparable as possible with the CIS data for 2012 and onward.

Indicator Baseline

Statistics Canada reported that in 2015:
- 12.0% of Manitobans lived below the MBM threshold
- 10.0% of Manitobans lived below the LICO AT threshold
- 15.6% of Manitobans lived below the LIM AT threshold

(Data source – Statistics Canada, Canadian Income Survey)

Most Recent Data

On February 26, 2019, Statistics Canada reported that in 2017:
- 8.7% of Manitobans lived below the MBM low-income threshold
- 7.7% of Manitobans lived below the LICO AT threshold
- 14.8% of Manitobans lived below the LIM AT threshold

(Data source – Statistics Canada, Canadian Income Survey)

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1. The After-tax Low-Income Measure on census families is based on the tax filer T1FF data (CFLIM AT- tax data). Among the methodologies that are produced by Statistics Canada, this methodology gives the highest low income rates. The CFLIM AT – tax data is not comparable with the methodologies based on the CIS. The T1FF data includes subpopulations that are excluded from the CIS data collection (e.g those living in reserves, in institutional and non-institutional collective dwellings, citizens living in other countries). The T1FF thus tends to produce higher counts of persons in lower income brackets than survey sources. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 compare the low-income rates for "All Persons" and for "Children" for various methodologies.

Table 1.1 – All Persons Low-Income Rate (%) by Methodology*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MBM	11.1	13.1	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.0	12.0	9.4	8.7
LICO AT	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.4	10.4	9.9	9.5	10.0	8.2	7.7
LIM AT	14.6	15.8	15.4	14.9	15.1	14.3	15.0	15.6	13.3	14.8
CFLIM AT – tax data	20.8	20.7	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.1	20.7	20.6

*Source – Statistics Canada, Canadian Income Survey.

Table 1.2 – Children Low-Income Rate (%) by Methodology*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
MBM	14.7	18.4	16.9	18.1	16.0	14.5	16.2	16.4	11.9	9.5
LICO AT	9.5	10.0	12.5	12.2	13.3	11.8	13.6	11.7	9.2	8.2
LIM AT	20.7	23.9	23.7	24.5	20.9	19.2	22.0	22.4	17.1	19.5
CFLIM AT – tax data	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.7	30.2	29.0	27.9

*Source – Statistics Canada, Canadian Income Survey.

2. Summary tables showing low-income rates by methodology are shown in Tables 1.3 to 1.6.

Table 1.3 - Low-Income Rates (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Market Basket Measure (MBM)[1]

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Per Cent Change | | |
											2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	12.4	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.1	11.3	12.1	10.6	9.5	-23.4%	-21.5%	-10.4%
Manitoba (%)	11.1	13.1	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.2	11	12	9.4	8.7	-21.6%	-27.5%	-7.4%
MB-Rank[2]	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	2			
MB-# (000)[3]	124	148	130	137	136	133	132	146	115	108			
Children													
Canada (%)	14.1	15.5	13.3	14.3	15	14.5	12.4	13.3	11.0	9.0	-36.2%	-32.3%	-18.2%
Manitoba (%)	14.7	18.4	16.9	18.1	16	14.5	16.2	16.4	11.9	9.5	-35.4%	-42.1%	-20.2%
MB-Rank[2]	3	6	6	8	6	4	8	10	5	4			
MB-# (000)[3]	37	47	43	47	41	38	42	43	32	26			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.3	4.2	4.5	5.1	4.9	3.9	-37.1%	-23.5%	-20.4%
Manitoba (%)	3.5	5.1	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	4.1	4.8	2.5	3.8	8.6%	-20.8%	52.0%
MB-Rank[2]	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	1	6			
MB-# (000)[3]	F	8	F	F	7	5	7	9	5	7			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	31.5	30.8	31.8	35.3	34.7	32.9	34.7	29.8	29.2	22.7	-27.9%	-23.8%	-22.3%
Manitoba (%)	29	38.7	42.3	43.7	36.8	39	38.2	41.3	36.9	23.3	-19.7%	-43.6%	-36.9%
MB-Rank[2]	2	5	9	8	5	4	5	7	8	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	22	31	35	29	29	28	25	22	22	16			
Females													
Canada (%)	13.1	13.5	12.5	12.8	13	12.4	11.4	12.3	10.8	9.6	-26.7%	-22.0%	-11.1%
Manitoba (%)	12	13.6	11.5	12.7	12.3	12.2	11.3	11.5	8.9	9.1	-24.2%	-20.9%	2.2%
MB-Rank[2]	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	3	3			
MB-# (000)[3]	67	77	66	74	73	73	68	70	55	57			
Males													
Canada (%)	11.7	13.3	12	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.1	11.9	10.3	9.4	-19.7%	-21.0%	-8.7%
Manitoba (%)	10.3	12.6	11.2	11	10.9	10.2	10.8	12.6	9.8	8.3	-19.4%	-34.1%	-15.3%
MB-Rank[2]	2	6	4	4	4	3	5	5	6	2			
MB-# (000)[3]	57	71	64	63	63	60	64	76	61	51			
Indigenous (off-reserve)													
Canada (%)	16.9	22	20.4	21.3	23.0	18.5	19.3	24.3	16.8	19.4	14.8%	-20.2%	15.5%
Manitoba (%)	16.5	20.8	18.1	15.3	24.7	25.1	28.8	21.6	23.2	16.9	2.4%	-21.8%	-27.2%
MB-Rank[2]	4	6	4	1	5	8	8	4	8	4			
MB-# (000)[3]	15	19	16	14	20	26	29	24	23	16			
Persons with Disability[4]													
Canada (%)	17.5	17.7	16.9	17.9	18.0	16.7	16.2	18.3	14.6	14.1	-19.4%	-23.0%	-3.4%
Manitoba (%)	11.4	15.6	14.0	13.5	14.1	14.6	15	16.7	13.2	12.4	8.8%	-25.7%	-6.1%
MB-Rank[2]	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	3	2			
MB-# (000)[3]	31	40	34	33	34	36	38	42	35	34			
Youth-Led Families[5]													
Canada (%)	42	43.2	42.2	40	38.7	45.3	39.0	42.7	33.9	36.9	-12.1%	-13.6%	8.8%
Manitoba (%)	35.7	29.4	30.2	31.6	37.6	35.9	28.4	30.6	35.9	29.1	-18.5%	-4.9%	-18.9%
MB-Rank[2]	3	3	4	4	5	4	2	1	6	2			
MB-# (000)[3]	16	13	13	14	19	17	14	17	18	14			
Single Non-elderly (45-64 years)													
Canada (%)	37.3	37.9	36.5	38.8	32.1	34.6	32.5	34.6	36.3	30.9	-17.2%	-10.7%	-14.9%
Manitoba (%)	27.9	30	26.5	29.3	25.0	34.2	27.3	30.6	31.0	29.3	5.0%	-4.2%	-5.5%
MB-Rank[2]	2	1	2	3	2	6	4	3	3	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	13	14	12	15	12	20	14	16	15	15			
Non-elderly persons not in an economic family[6]													
Canada (%)	33.7	35.5	33.8	36.4	34.1	33.6	33.3	35.9	33.9	31.5	-6.5%	-12.3%	-7.1%
Manitoba (%)	31.3	31.8	31.1	29.9	29.1	29.3	25.9	29.8	30.1	31.2	-0.3%	4.7%	3.7%
MB-Rank[2]	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	4	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	36	36	37	37	35	36	31	38	36	39			

[1] In Feb 2019, Statistics Canada changed its MBM methodology, releasing its MBM 2008 series. Thus, the 2008 and 2009 data shown in table differ from data earlier reported. Data for All Persons, Seniors, Persons in Lone Parent Families, Females and Males are from Statistics Canada's published data; while data for Indigenous (off-reserve), Persons with Disability, Youth-Led Families, and Single Non-Elderly are from custom data from Statistics Canada.

[2] Rank = 1 is best. Ranking is among provinces with published data.

[3] Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4] Statistics Canada has changed how it defines persons with disability. For 2008-2013, data were based on persons with activity limitation; data for 2014 onwards, data were based on persons with disabilities. Therefore caution should be taken in comparing data for 2014/onwards with prior years.

[5] Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

[6] Published data from Statistics Canada. An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or foster relationship. Non-elderly are persons less than 65 years old.

F: too unreliable to be published

Data Package: Poverty Reduction Strategy Indicators – Updated Nov. 27, 2019

Table 1.4 - Low-Income Rates (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 -2017, Low Income Cut-off After-Tax (LICO AT)[1]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change 2008 to 2017	Per Cent Change 2015 to 2017	Per Cent Change 2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	9.7	10.1	9.6	9.6	10	9.8	8.8	9.2	8.1	7.8	-19.6%	-15.2%	-3.7%
Manitoba (%)	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.4	10.4	9.9	9.5	10	8.2	7.7	-15.4%	-23.0%	-6.1%
MB-Rank[2]	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	6			
MB-# (000)[3]	102	105	113	109	122	117	114	121	101	96			
Children													
Canada (%)	9.4	10.2	8.7	9.3	10.7	11.1	8.5	8.6	7.3	6.3	-33.0%	-26.7%	-13.7%
Manitoba (%)	9.5	10	12.5	12.2	13.3	11.8	13.6	11.7	9.2	8.2	-13.7%	-29.9%	-10.9%
MB-Rank[2]	5	5	8	8	8	7	8	9	8	8			
MB-# (000)[3]	24	26	32	31	34	31	36	31	25	22			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	6.1	5.8	6	6.5	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	-29.5%	-2.3%	-8.5%
Manitoba (%)	7	6.5	5.9	4.3	5.1	3.6	4.8	5.4	3.1	4.8	-31.4%	-11.1%	54.8%
MB-Rank[2]	5	3	3	2	5	3	2	4	3	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	11	10	9	7	8	6	8	10	6	9			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	19.6	19.6	20.4	22.2	24.5	23.0	23.7	19.0	20.3	15.0	-23.5%	-21.1%	-26.1%
Manitoba (%)	F	25.5	33.5	34.7	30.8	35.3	32.0	35.1	33.2	22.3	n/a	-36.5%	-32.8%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	5	6	6	8	7	7	8	7	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	F	F	28	23	24	25	21	19	20	15			
Females													
Canada (%)	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.7	10.3	9.9	8.7	9.3	8.5	7.9	-22.5%	-15.1%	-7.1%
Manitoba (%)	10.2	9.1	9.4	10.1	11.1	10.5	9.9	10.0	7.9	8.1	-20.6%	-19.0%	2.5%
MB-Rank[2]	7	7	7	7	9	9	10	8	6	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	57	51	53	59	66	63	60	61	48	51			
Males													
Canada (%)	9.2	10.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	8.8	9.1	7.7	7.7	-16.3%	-15.4%	0.0%
Manitoba (%)	8.0	9.5	10.4	8.7	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.9	8.5	7.3	-8.8%	-26.3%	-14.1%
MB-Rank[2]	7	7	9	6	7	7	8	8	8	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	44	53	60	50	56	54	54	60	52	45			
Indigenous (off-reserve)													
Canada (%)	12.5	15.1	15.8	16.3	16.7	14.2	14.1	16.6	12.1	14.6	16.8%	-12.0%	20.7%
Manitoba (%)	9.8	12.7	17.5	13.7	21.2	21.3	24	19.7	21.4	13.9	41.8%	-29.4%	-35.0%
MB-Rank[2]	2	5	6	4	7	7	9	7	8	4			
MB-# (000)[3]	9	11	15	12	17	22	24	22	21	13			
Persons with Disability[4]													
Canada (%)	15.3	14.1	14.5	15.0	14.9	13.0	13.3	14.8	11.8	12.0	-21.6%	-18.9%	1.7%
Manitoba (%)	10.6	12.9	14.2	12.8	13.2	13.7	12.9	15.5	12.7	12.1	14.2%	-21.9%	-4.7%
MB-Rank[2]	3	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9			
MB-# (000)[3]	28	33	34	32	32	34	32	39	34	34			
Youth-Led Families[5]													
Canada (%)	35.9	35.4	35.3	32.5	34.0	39.2	33.9	36.6	30.4	32.9	-8.4%	-10.1%	8.2%
Manitoba (%)	28	20.9	37	29.3	33.4	40.7	18.3	30.2	31.3	28.5	1.8%	-5.6%	-8.9%
MB-Rank[2]	3	2	8	6	6	6	2	4	9	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	13	10	16	13	17	19	9	16	16	14			
Single Non-elderly (45-64 years)													
Canada (%)	35.4	34.7	34.9	35.5	30.3	32.3	30.2	33.2	33.4	28.5	-19.5%	-14.2%	-14.7%
Manitoba (%)	30.5	29.5	26.4	30.6	26.0	35.1	27.7	28.9	31.6	28.5	-6.6%	-1.4%	-9.8%
MB-Rank[2]	5	5	3	4	4	9	6	6	7	8			
MB-# (000)[3]	14	14	12	16	12	20	14	15	15	15			
Non-elderly persons not in an economic family[6]													
Canada (%)	32.1	32.3	31.9	33.1	31.9	31.3	31.2	33.1	30.7	29.5	-8.1%	-10.9%	-3.9%
Manitoba (%)	32.2	31.8	33.4	29.9	29.1	30.1	26.3	28.1	30.5	30.6	-5.0%	8.9%	0.3%
MB-Rank[2]	5	5	8	5	4	7	6	3	8	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	37	36	39	37	35	37	32	35	37	38			

[1] Data for All Persons, Seniors, Persons in Lone Parent Families, Females and Males are from Statistics Canada's published data; w hile data for Indigenous (off-reserve), Persons w ith Disability, Youth-Led Families, and Single Non-Elderly are from custom data from Statistics Canada.

[2] Rank = 1 is best. Ranking is among provinces w ith published data.

[3] Number of persons living in low -income show n in thousands.

[4] Statistics Canada has changed how it defines persons w ith disability. For 2008-2013, data w ere based on persons w ith activity limitation; data for 2014 onw ards, data w ere based on persons w ith disabilities. Therefore caution should be taken in comparing data for 2014/onw ards w ith prior years.

[5] Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

[6] Published data from Statistics Canada. An economic family refers to a group of tw o or more persons w ho live in the same dw elling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law , adoption or foster relationship. Non-elderly are persons less than 65 years old.

F: too unreliable to be published

Table 1.5 - Low-Income Rates (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Low Income Measure After-Tax (LIM AT)[1]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change 2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.7	13.4	13.0	14.2	13.0	12.7	-5.2%	-10.6%	-2.3%
Manitoba (%)	14.6	15.8	15.4	14.9	15.1	14.3	15.00	15.6	13.3	14.8	1.4%	-5.1%	11.3%
MB-Rank[2]	5	9	9	9	7	7	8	5	4	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	163	179	176	173	176	170	180	189	164	185			
Children													
Canada (%)	15.5	15.8	15.1	15.1	16.1	16.2	14.7	15.2	14.0	12.1	-21.9%	-20.4%	-13.6%
Manitoba (%)	20.7	23.9	23.7	24.5	20.9	19.2	22	22.4	17.1	19.5	-5.8%	-12.9%	14.0%
MB-Rank[2]	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	7	10			
MB-# (000)[3]	52	61	61	63	54	50	58	59	46	53			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.4	12.2	11.6	12.5	14.3	14.2	15.4	19.4%	7.7%	8.5%
Manitoba (%)	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	14.4	10.8	13.0	13.4	14.1	15.3	23.4%	14.2%	8.5%
MB-Rank[2]	4	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	3			
MB-# (000)[3]	19	19	18	18	24	19	23	24	26	30			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	33.7	32.5	34.4	36.4	34.6	33.4	37.8	30.2	34.8	27.8	-17.5%	-7.9%	-20.1%
Manitoba (%)	45.5	55.5	51.4	50.3	37.7	41.5	51.4	44.4	46.2	38.4	-15.6%	-13.5%	-16.9%
MB-Rank[2]	7	10	9	8	6	7	8	8	9	6			
MB-# (000)[3]	35	44	42	34	29	30	33	24	27	26			
Females													
Canada (%)	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	14.7	13.8	13.5	-6.3%	-8.2%	-2.2%
Manitoba (%)	16	17.1	15.5	16.7	16.2	15.2	15.8	15.2	13.6	16.2	1.3%	6.6%	19.1%
MB-Rank[2]	5	8	6	10	7	6	7	4	4	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	90	97	89	98	96	91	96	93	83	101			
Males													
Canada (%)	12.4	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.5	13.7	12.2	12.0	-3.2%	-12.4%	-1.6%
Manitoba (%)	13.1	14.6	15.3	13.2	13.9	13.4	14.1	16.0	13.0	13.5	3.1%	-15.6%	3.8%
MB-Rank[2]	5	8	10	8	7	7	9	8	6	6			
MB-# (000)[3]	73	82	88	75	81	79	84	96	80	84			
Indigenous (off-reserve)													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	23.3	19.9	21.9	24.5	19.9	21.9	n/a	-10.6%	10.1%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	31.8	27.0	34.9	25.4	28.1	24.6	n/a	-3.1%	-12.5%
MB-Rank[2]	F	F	F	F	9	8	9	7	8	7			
MB-# (000)[3]	F	F	F	F	26	28	35	28	28	23			
Persons with Disability[4]													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	21.3	19.6	19.8	23.0	20.4	21.2	n/a	-7.8%	3.9%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	21.7	20.1	20.9	20.8	20.3	20.5	n/a	-1.4%	1.0%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	4	5	3	5	3			
MB-# (000)[3]	F	F	F	F	52	50	52	52	55	57			
Youth-Led Families[5]													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	27.2	37.9	33.7	32.6	29.2	34.7	n/a	6.4%	18.8%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	31.8	42.7	26.4	28.3	31.5	27.8	n/a	-1.8%	-11.7%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	7	2	4	6	3			
MB-# (000)[3]	F	F	F	F	16	20	13	15	16	14			
Single Non-elderly (45-64 years)													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	30.0	33.9	32.4	34.2	36.1	31.1	n/a	-9.1%	-13.9%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	26.2	34.6	29.5	28.7	30.9	31.3	n/a	9.1%	1.3%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	7	4	3	4	4			
MB-# (000)[3]	F	F	F	F	12	20	15	15	15	16			
Non-elderly persons not in an economic family[6]													
Canada (%)	25.9	26.6	26.1	28.1	26.3	27.4	26.9	29.0	27.6	27.6	6.6%	-4.8%	0.0%
Manitoba (%)	28.9	27.6	29.4	24.5	23.3	27.1	24.5	23.0	25.4	29	0.3%	26.1%	14.2%
MB-Rank[2]	6	6	8	4	3	5	6	3	5	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	33	32	35	30	28	34	29	29	31	36			

[1] Data for All Persons, Seniors, Persons in Lone Parent Families, Females and Males are from Statistics Canada's published data; while data for Indigenous (off-reserve), Persons with Disability, Youth-Led Families, and Single Non-Elderly are from custom data from Statistics Canada.

[2] Rank = 1 is best. Ranking is among provinces with published data.

[3] Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4] Statistics Canada has changed how it defines persons with disability. For 2008-2013, data were based on persons with activity limitation; data for 2014 onwards, data were based on persons with disabilities. Therefore caution should be taken in comparing data for 2014/onwards with prior years.

[5] Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

[6] Published data from Statistics Canada. An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or foster relationship. Non-elderly are persons less than 65 years old.

F: too unreliable to be published

Table 1.6 - Low-Income Rates (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Census Family Low Income Measure After-Tax (CFLIM AT)[1]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change 2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.6	-6.2%	-4.0%	-1.2%
Manitoba (%)	20.8	20.7	21	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.1	20.7	20.6	-1.0%	-2.4%	-0.5%
MB-Rank[2]	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
MB-# (000)[3]	241.8	243.0	249.7	254.8	256.7	261.1	268.2	265.5	262.9	265.0			
Children													
Canada (%)	22.8	22.8	22.2	22.4	22.2	22.2	21.8	20.9	19.6	18.6	-18.4%	-11.0%	-5.1%
Manitoba (%)	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.7	30.2	29.0	27.9	-10.0%	-7.6%	-3.8%
MB-Rank[2]	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
MB-# (000)[3]	88.7	89.0	90.0	91.4	91.7	92.0	93.5	90.8	88.0	85.5			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	12.3	11.5	12.6	12.2	11.8	12.3	13.4	13.2	13	13.7	11.4%	3.8%	5.4%
Manitoba (%)	11.5	10.8	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.9	12.9	12.6	12.5	13.4	16.5%	6.3%	7.2%
MB-Rank[2]	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	18.6	17.7	19.7	19.5	19.8	21.6	23.9	24.0	24.5	26.9			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	39.9	40	38.8	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.2	37.9	36	36.8	-7.8%	-2.9%	2.2%
Manitoba (%)	50.9	50.8	50.8	51.4	51.9	52.3	52.4	50.9	49.7	50.6	-0.6%	-0.6%	1.8%
MB-Rank[2]	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
MB-# (000)[3]	76.7	76.8	78.4	79.6	81.0	81.6	81.3	80.2	78.3	82.9			
Persons Not in Census Families[4]													
Canada (%)	32.8	32.8	33.6	33.3	32.7	33.3	34.3	34.3	34.1	34.6	5.5%	0.9%	1.5%
Manitoba (%)	31.9	31.7	33	33.1	33	33.6	34.6	34.9	35	36.1	13.2%	3.4%	3.1%
MB-Rank[2]	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	5			
MB-# (000)[3]	58.9	59.0	62.2	63.4	64.1	66.2	68.8	70.6	72.0	75.9			

[1] The information in this table is based on the updated methodology for Census Family Low Income After Tax Measure (CFLIMAT) statistics derived from the T1 family file. The updated methodology was introduced in April 2018.

[2] Rank = 1 is best.

[3] Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4] A person not in census families is an individual who is not part of a census family (couple family or lone-parent family). Persons not in census families may live with their married children who have children of their own. They may be living with a family to whom they are related or unrelated. They may also be living alone or with other non-family persons.

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3. The depth of low income also known as the average gap ratio is the average difference between the low income threshold and the family (or household) income, expressed as a percentage of the low income threshold. For those with negative income, the gap ratio is set to 100. As a measure of depth of low income, the average gap ratio is calculated over the population of individuals below the threshold. The depth of low income for various low income methodologies is shown in Tables 1.7 to 1.10.

Table 1.7 - Depth of Low-Income (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Market Basket Measure (MBM)[1]

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Per Cent Change | | |
											2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	32.3	32.7	31.9	32.1	34.9	35.2	34.3	34.3	34.1	35.1	8.7%	2.3%	2.9%
Manitoba (%)	32.4	24.9	30.1	31.1	37.7	32.5	33.9	34.2	37.7	37.9	17.0%	10.8%	0.5%
MB-Rank[2]	8	2	4	5	9	4	6	6	9	10			
Children													
Canada (%)	26.9	27.0	24.6	25.5	27.5	27.5	28.5	26.4	26.4	25.4	-5.6%	-3.8%	-3.8%
Manitoba (%)	22.4	17.8	20.8	22.8	32.6	24.8	26.6	26.1	30.8	24.6	9.8%	-5.7%	-20.1%
MB-Rank[2]	3	1	3	1	10	1	4	6	9	3			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	18.3	20.6	20.7	23.2	19.2	18.4	19.4	18.3	21	23.9	30.6%	30.6%	13.8%
Manitoba (%)	F	16.9	F	F	19.3	12.6	22	19.9	24.4	31.1	n/a	56.3%	27.5%
MB-Rank[2]	F	4	F	F	6	3	8	7	9	7			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	27.7	27.5	27.4	29.4	29.4	30.3	27.5	28.4	27.9	25.7	-7.2%	-9.5%	-7.9%
Manitoba (%)	19	19.9	23.4	25.9	30.8	28.5	26.2	26	28.1	24.2	27.4%	-6.9%	-13.9%
MB-Rank[2]	2	1	3	3	6	6	2	4	7	3			
Females													
Canada (%)	31.3	31.8	30.6	30.7	34.6	33.9	32.7	34	33.1	33.8	8.0%	-0.6%	2.1%
Manitoba (%)	32.8	23.9	32.2	32.8	35.4	31.5	35.1	34.1	36	33.8	3.0%	-0.9%	-6.1%
MB-Rank[2]	9	2	7	10	8	3	8	7	8	3			
Males													
Canada (%)	33.4	33.7	33.3	33.5	35.4	36.5	36.1	34.6	35.1	36.5	9.3%	5.5%	4.0%
Manitoba (%)	31.9	26.1	27.8	29	40.4	33.7	32.7	34.3	39.2	42.4	32.9%	23.6%	8.2%
MB-Rank[2]	5	2	2	3	9	4	6	5	9	10			
Indigenous (off-reserve)													
Canada (%)	30.8	30.6	33.9	34.3	38.8	37.5	35.3	32.8	37.0	34.1	10.8%	4.0%	-7.8%
Manitoba (%)	31.6	28.3	35.0	45.2	40.9	41.2	37.2	38.8	42.2	32.3	2.4%	-16.5%	-23.4%
MB-Rank[2]	6	3	5	7	5	3	3	7	4	3			
Persons with Disability[4]													
Canada (%)	33.2	32.2	32.4	33.3	33.9	33.0	36.0	33.8	32.7	32.9	-1.0%	-2.9%	0.4%
Manitoba (%)	39.3	27.9	38.0	37.4	37.2	33.5	33.9	36.6	39.1	40.7	3.4%	11.1%	3.9%
MB-Rank[2]	10	3	10	10	9	4	3	10	10	10			
Youth-Led Families[5]													
Canada (%)	41.7	41.6	41.3	39.4	46.8	51.7	48.6	49.0	48.4	48.3	15.8%	-1.4%	-0.1%
Manitoba (%)	39.2	22.2	48.7	53.5	44.5	39.1	35.7	46.5	46.4	56.8	44.9%	22.3%	22.5%
MB-Rank[2]	6	1	9	8	4	1	1	4	6	10			
Single Non-elderly (45-64 years)													
Canada (%)	38.9	40.1	41.5	41.5	43.7	42.7	43.7	43.2	41.7	40.0	2.9%	-7.5%	-4.2%
Manitoba (%)	53.0	36.1	50.4	47.6	48.3	40.2	43.6	46.6	46.9	47.2	-11.0%	1.3%	0.7%
MB-Rank[2]	9	2	8	9	8	3	4	6	8	8			
Non-elderly persons not in an economic family[6]													
Canada (%)	42	42.9	43.2	43.1	46.6	48.4	46.6	47	44.6	46	9.5%	-2.1%	3.1%
Manitoba (%)	50.9	37.6	50	46	47.1	44.3	46.3	48.4	49.4	53.2	4.5%	9.9%	7.7%
MB-Rank[2]	10	2	10	9	6	4	5	7	10	10			

[1] In Feb 2019, Statistics Canada changed its MBM methodology, releasing its MBM 2008 series. Thus, the 2008 and 2009 data shown in table differ from data earlier reported. Data for All Persons, Seniors, Persons in Lone Parent Families, Females and Males are from Statistics Canada's published data; while data for Indigenous (off-reserve), Persons with Disability, Youth-Led Families, and Single Non-Elderly are from custom data from Statistics Canada.

[2] Rank = 1 is best. Ranking is among provinces with published data.

[3] Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4] Statistics Canada has changed how it defines persons with disability. For 2008-2013, data were based on persons with activity limitation; data for 2014 onwards, data were based on persons with disabilities. Therefore caution should be taken in comparing data for 2014/onwards with prior years.

[5] Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

[6] Published data from Statistics Canada. An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or foster relationship. Non-elderly are persons less than 65 years old.

F: too unreliable to be published

Table 1.8 - Depth of Low-Income (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Low Income Cut-off After-Tax (LICO AT)[1]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change		
											2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	33.0	33.4	32.9	33.1	36.5	36.2	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	10.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Manitoba (%)	35.1	28.8	31	32.7	38.1	34.9	33.9	36.2	38.1	39.7	13.1%	9.7%	4.2%
MB-Rank[2]	7	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	6	7			
Children													
Canada (%)	28.3	26.5	24.6	24.5	27.9	26.2	29.3	27.0	27.2	26.9	-4.9%	-0.4%	-1.1%
Manitoba (%)	25.3	23.6	22.7	22.6	33.6	27.7	24.9	27.9	31.8	25.8	2.0%	-7.5%	-18.9%
MB-Rank[2]	4	4	5	2	8	4	2	6	7	3			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	16.8	20.3	19.2	19.2	18.1	17.0	19.3	17.4	19.1	18.7	11.3%	7.5%	-2.1%
Manitoba (%)	15.9	15.4	11.3	F	12.4	9.7	20.9	17.7	16.1	19.3	21.4%	9.0%	19.9%
MB-Rank[2]	2	1	1	F	1	1	3	3	2	3			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	29.9	27.3	27.7	27.7	28.4	28.3	25.1	27.6	26.8	25.1	-16.1%	-9.1%	-6.3%
Manitoba (%)	23.4	27.4	26.5	19.6	32	27.7	25.1	24.3	25	22.1	-5.6%	-9.1%	-11.6%
MB-Rank[2]	2	5	5	1	9	5	4	4	3	5			
Females													
Canada (%)	31.9	32.5	31.0	31.4	35.7	34.5	34.5	35.7	33.8	34.2	7.2%	-4.2%	1.2%
Manitoba (%)	33.0	27.6	35.2	35.0	36.0	34.6	34.4	35.0	35.2	35.4	7.3%	1.1%	0.6%
MB-Rank[2]	6	2	8	10	6	5	5	4	6	6			
Males													
Canada (%)	34.2	34.3	34.9	34.8	37.3	37.9	37.3	36.8	38.5	38.5	12.6%	4.6%	0.0%
Manitoba (%)	37.7	30.0	27.2	29.9	40.6	35.2	33.3	37.4	40.8	44.6	18.3%	19.3%	9.3%
MB-Rank[2]	7	3	1	1	4	4	3	4	6	10			
Indigenous (off-reserve)													
Canada (%)	29.2	33.8	34.8	34.4	41.5	35.7	35.0	36.1	40.6	35.4	21.4%	-1.9%	-12.8%
Manitoba (%)	36.9	30.0	34.1	48.4	42.4	45.0	39.1	38.2	41.2	33.3	-9.6%	-12.7%	-19.2%
MB-Rank[2]	5	2	3	6	3	3	5	4	2	2			
Persons with Disability[4]													
Canada (%)	31.5	31.9	31.7	32.9	34.1	33.8	36.4	33.5	33.5	32.2	2.2%	-3.9%	-3.9%
Manitoba (%)	41.5	29.5	36.5	34.6	35.0	33.4	34.1	36.7	39.0	40.2	-3.2%	9.4%	2.9%
MB-Rank[2]	9	2	8	7	5	4	3	8	6	10			
Youth-Led Families[5]													
Canada (%)	41.7	43.1	43.2	41.3	47.9	54.7	50.0	51.2	47.5	50.0	19.9%	-2.3%	5.3%
Manitoba (%)	41.7	27.0	40.7	55.6	49.6	31.1	47.1	44.6	47.6	59.2	42.0%	32.9%	24.3%
MB-Rank[2]	6	1	3	7	6	1	4	3	3	7			
Single Non-elderly (45-64 years)													
Canada (%)	38.5	40.5	41.4	41.7	43.1	42.1	44.0	42.5	43.4	40.8	6.0%	-3.8%	-5.9%
Manitoba (%)	51.7	39.2	52.7	45.7	45.6	41.3	42.4	50.6	46.6	49.3	-4.7%	-2.6%	5.9%
MB-Rank[2]	9	4	9	9	5	3	4	9	5	9			
Non-elderly persons not in an economic family[6]													
Canada (%)	41.1	43.1	43.5	44.0	46.8	49.3	46.8	47.7	46.1	47.1	14.6%	-1.3%	2.2%
Manitoba (%)	51.5	38.4	47.4	47.3	47.7	44.2	46.4	51.6	48.1	55.3	7.4%	7.2%	15.0%
MB-Rank[2]	10	3	9	9	7	2	4	9	7	10			

[1] Data for All Persons, Seniors, Persons in Lone Parent Families, Females and Males are from Statistics Canada's published data; while data for Indigenous (off-reserve), Persons with Disability, Youth-Led Families, and Single Non-Elderly are from custom data from Statistics Canada.

[2] Rank = 1 is best. Ranking is among provinces with published data.

[3] Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4] Statistics Canada has changed how it defines persons with disability. For 2008-2013, data were based on persons with activity limitation; data for 2014 onwards, data were based on persons with disabilities. Therefore caution should be taken in comparing data for 2014/onwards with prior years.

[5] Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

[6] Published data from Statistics Canada. An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or foster relationship. Non-elderly are persons less than 65 years old.

F: too unreliable to be published

Table 1.9 - Depth of Low-Income (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Low Income Measure After-Tax (LIM AT)[1]

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Per Cent Change | | |
											2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	30.3	30.8	29.2	30.3	31.8	32.6	30.9	30.5	30.7	30.6	1.0%	0.3%	-0.3%
Manitoba (%)	28.3	26.1	26.9	28.5	32.8	30.9	30.7	30.8	31.0	29.1	2.8%	-5.5%	-6.1%
MB-Rank[2]	7	2	3	4	9	4	7	5	7	4			
Children													
Canada (%)	27.8	27.6	24.9	26.4	28.6	27.9	27.2	26.5	26.5	26.4	-5.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Manitoba (%)	23.5	21.2	22.9	23.7	32.0	26.7	28.8	27.3	29.4	22.6	-3.8%	-17.2%	-23.1%
MB-Rank[2]	2	2	5	2	9	2	6	7	8	1			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	15.2	17.0	16.2	16.6	15.1	14.2	15.5	15.4	15.8	15.4	1.3%	0.0%	-2.5%
Manitoba (%)	14.3	14.9	13.9	13.3	12.6	12.3	16.4	17.8	12.1	16.1	12.6%	-9.6%	33.1%
MB-Rank[2]	5	5	5	7	2	3	8	10	2	7			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	30.2	29.9	30	32	31.6	31.7	30.1	30.5	29.8	30.3	0.3%	-0.7%	1.7%
Manitoba (%)	21.3	22.4	26.4	29.1	36.2	32.8	31	32.8	33.4	24.9	16.9%	-24.1%	-25.4%
MB-Rank[2]	1	1	3	4	10	7	6	8	7	1			
Females													
Canada (%)	29.6	29.7	27.9	29.3	30.6	31.1	30.0	29.0	29.4	29.2	-1.4%	0.7%	-0.7%
Manitoba (%)	28.1	24.9	28.9	28.9	31.2	30.3	29.6	30.3	29.2	26.9	-4.3%	-11.2%	-7.9%
MB-Rank[2]	7	2	7	6	8	4	7	8	6	3			
Males													
Canada (%)	31.1	31.9	30.6	31.3	33.3	34.2	31.8	32.1	32.0	32.2	3.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Manitoba (%)	28.4	27.6	25.0	28.0	34.7	31.6	32.1	31.3	32.9	31.8	12.0%	1.6%	-3.3%
MB-Rank[2]	3	2	2	3	9	4	7	4	8	5			
Indigenous (off-reserve)													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	31.4	37.3	33.2	34.1	36.0	32.8	n/a	-3.8%	-9.0%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	35.4	42.3	33.7	35.4	39.0	31.6	n/a	-10.5%	-18.8%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	3	4	5	5	3			
Persons with Disability[4]													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	30.4	32.0	32.3	30.2	29.4	29.9	n/a	-0.9%	1.8%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	29.1	30.9	31.2	32.6	30.4	32.4	n/a	-0.7%	6.6%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	6	4	9	8	9			
Youth-Led Families[5]													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	40.3	50.5	40.1	43.4	43.0	41.7	n/a	-3.8%	-3.1%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	41.3	34.7	38.1	36.5	46.9	49.2	n/a	34.7%	5.0%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	1	4	4	6	10			
Single Non-elderly (45-64 years)													
Canada (%)	F	F	F	F	43.0	42.9	45.9	45.3	46.9	44.1	n/a	-2.6%	-6.0%
Manitoba (%)	F	F	F	F	45.6	45.3	44.9	51.9	48.6	51.4	n/a	-1.0%	5.9%
MB-Rank[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	6	6	10	6	10			
Non-elderly persons not in an economic family[6]													
Canada (%)	42.4	42.3	42.6	44.2	43.2	47.0	45.2	45.7	46.4	44.5	5.0%	-2.6%	-4.1%
Manitoba (%)	45.1	43.5	46	48.7	43.9	44.8	46.1	48.9	48.6	51.2	13.5%	4.7%	5.3%
MB-Rank[2]	10	9	8	9	8	3	7	10	9	10			

[1]Data for All Persons, Seniors, Persons in Lone Parent Families, Females and Males are from Statistics Canada's published data; while data for Indigenous (off-reserve), Persons with Disability, Youth-Led Families, and Single Non-Elderly are from custom data from Statistics Canada.

[2]Rank = 1 is best. Ranking is among provinces with published data.

[3]Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4]Statistics Canada has changed how it defines persons with disability. For 2008-2013, data were based on persons with activity limitation; data for 2014 onwards, data were based on persons with disabilities. Therefore caution should be taken in comparing data for 2014/onwards with prior years.

[5]Age of primary income earner is 24 years or less.

[6]Published data from Statistics Canada. An economic family refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or foster relationship. Non-elderly are persons less than 65 years old.

F: too unreliable to be published

Table 1.10 - Depth of Low-Income (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008 - 2017, Census Family Low Income Measure After-Tax (CFLIM AT)[1]

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change		
											2008 to 2017	2015 to 2017	2016 to 2017
All Persons													
Canada (%)	40.5	40.5	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.0	38.8	38.5	37.9	-6.4%	-2.3%	-1.6%
Manitoba (%)	41.2	41.6	41.8	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	41.8	1.5%	-2.8%	-1.4%
MB-Rank[2]	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
Children													
Canada (%)	40.8	40.3	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.5	38.9	38.6	37.8	37.0	-9.3%	-4.1%	-2.1%
Manitoba (%)	39.8	39.7	40.2	43.2	43.5	43.9	43.6	41.9	40.7	40.0	0.5%	-4.5%	-1.7%
MB-Rank[2]	6	6	7	9	8	9	9	7	7	7			
Seniors													
Canada (%)	21.4	21.8	21.4	21	21.6	21.7	21.5	20.7	20.7	20.7	-3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Manitoba (%)	17.6	18	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.4	18.6	18.8	18.7	18.7	6.2%	-0.5%	0.0%
MB-Rank[2]	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7			
Persons in Lone-Parent Families													
Canada (%)	41.1	40.9	39.8	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.2	39.7	38.3	40.7	-1.0%	2.5%	6.3%
Manitoba (%)	42.2	42.5	43.3	46.6	47.4	48.2	48	46.6	45	45.6	8.1%	-2.1%	1.3%
MB-Rank[2]	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
Persons Not in Census Families[4]													
Canada (%)	40.6	41.2	39.8	39.5	39.6	40.1	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	-3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Manitoba (%)	42.8	43.5	43	43.8	43.8	44.4	44.3	44.7	44.6	44.5	4.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%
MB-Rank[2]	9	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9			

[1] The information in this table is based on the updated methodology for Census Family Low Income After Tax Measure (CFLIM AT) statistics derived from the T1 family file. The updated methodology was introduced in April 2018.

[2] Rank = 1 is best.

[3] Number of persons living in low-income shown in thousands.

[4] A person not in census families is an individual who is not part of a census family (couple family or lone-parent family). Persons not in census families may live with their married children who have children of their own. They may be living with a family to whom they are related or unrelated. They may also be living alone or with other non-family persons.

F: too unreliable to be published

4. Market Basket Measure (MBM) low income rates for "All Persons" and "Children" by province are shown in Tables 1.11 to 1.12.

Table 1.11 - Low-Income Rate (%), Canada and Provinces, All Persons, Market Basket Measure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per cent Change	
											2017-2016	2017-2015
Canada	12.4	13.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.1	11.3	12.1	10.6	9.5	-10.4%	-21.5%
Alberta	8.8	11.5	9.9	10.7	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.6	6.8	-20.9%	-17.1%
British Columbia	14.9	17.0	16.2	17.2	14.3	13.0	13.2	14.8	12.0	10.3	-14.2%	-30.4%
Manitoba	11.1	13.1	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.2	11.0	12.0	9.4	8.7	-7.4%	-27.5%
New Brunswick	14.8	14.2	13.7	12.6	14.2	12.9	12.3	14.0	11.8	9.7	-17.8%	-30.7%
Newfoundland and Labrador	14.8	14.1	13.4	11.9	11.1	12.0	11.6	12.1	10.8	9.7	-10.2%	-19.8%
Nova Scotia	16.0	17.5	14.7	14.1	15.7	13.4	14.6	13.8	12.9	12.8	-0.8%	-7.2%
Ontario	13.0	13.8	12.9	13.1	14.0	13.9	12.4	12.9	11.8	10.2	-13.6%	-20.9%
Prince Edward Island	13.5	13.2	13.1	11.8	12.9	15.7	10.7	14.0	11.3	10.1	-10.6%	-27.9%
Quebec	11.1	11.3	9.9	10.7	11.8	10.8	9.4	10.9	8.6	9.0	4.7%	-17.4%
Saskatchewan	12.2	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.7	9.2	9.5	3.3%	-11.2%

Table 1.12 - Low-Income Rate (%), Canada and Provinces, Children, Market Basket Measure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per cent Change	
											2017 -2016	2017-2015
Canada	14.1	15.5	13.3	14.3	15.0	14.5	12.4	13.3	11.0	9.0	-18.2%	-32.3%
Alberta	12.1	15.0	10.5	11.8	7.4	9.0	9.4	10.0	7.3	5.0	-31.5%	-50.0%
British Columbia	16.8	20.9	18.5	21.6	16.1	14.8	15.1	14.5	12.0	9.8	-18.3%	-32.4%
Manitoba	14.7	18.4	16.9	18.1	16.0	14.5	16.2	16.4	11.9	9.5	-20.2%	-42.1%
New Brunswick	20.0	18.7	15.6	14.1	17.5	17.8	17.8	15.1	14.3	13.1	-8.4%	-13.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.1	20.4	16.9	14.3	13.4	16.2	12.1	14.1	11.7	10.6	-9.4%	-24.8%
Nova Scotia	18.5	22.0	16.9	19.7	23.8	17.5	19.3	15.7	14.0	17.1	22.1%	8.9%
Ontario	14.9	15.4	14.5	14.4	18.4	17.7	13.6	14.4	13.2	9.6	-27.3%	-33.3%
Prince Edward Island	17.7	17.8	21.5	15.3	13.8	20.4	8.3	14.6	15.4	9.1	-40.9%	-37.7%
Quebec	10.4	11.0	8.1	10.2	11.5	11.1	8.7	11.2	8.2	8.4	2.4%	-25.0%
Saskatchewan	16.8	16.0	12.9	13.6	12.8	13.0	13.5	14.7	10.7	10.3	-3.7%	-29.9%

5. Market Basket Measure (MBM) depth of low-income for "All Persons" and "Children" by province are shown in Tables 1.13 to 1.14.

Table 1.13 - Depth of Low-Income (%), Canada and Provinces, All Persons, Market Basket Measure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per cent Change	
											2017-2016	2017-2015
Canada	32.3	32.7	31.9	32.1	34.9	35.2	34.3	34.3	34.1	35.1	2.9%	2.3%
Alberta	34.6	37.6	31.8	31.2	39	40.6	42.3	35.1	34.4	35	1.7%	-0.3%
British Columbia	35.8	35	33.6	31.9	36.3	39.6	36.6	37.8	39.5	35.1	-11.1%	-7.1%
Manitoba	32.4	24.9	30.1	31.1	37.7	32.5	33.9	34.2	37.7	37.9	0.5%	10.8%
New Brunswick	31.1	31.1	29.3	31.6	31.9	32.2	32.4	32.4	28.1	33.5	19.2%	3.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	28.1	30.3	28.3	29	31	28.9	28.3	31.1	33.7	35.9	6.5%	15.4%
Nova Scotia	30	29.2	30.6	30.3	33	34.4	30.4	33.3	36	35.7	-0.8%	7.2%
Ontario	31.6	32.5	31.5	32.8	34.6	33.1	34.5	33.4	32.1	34.1	6.2%	2.1%
Prince Edward Island	27.9	22.6	20.1	24.7	23.8	27.2	28.3	36.1	29.1	32.7	12.4%	-9.4%
Quebec	31.5	30.8	31.9	32.2	34.2	35.3	30	33.4	34.5	36.5	5.8%	9.3%
Saskatchewan	30.1	36.8	37.5	30.2	35	41.7	35.8	34.7	31.6	37.1	17.4%	6.9%

Table 1.14 - Depth of Low-Income (%), Canada and Provinces, Children, Market Basket Measure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Per Cent Change 2017-2016	Per Cent Change 2017-2015
Canada	26.9	27	24.6	25.5	27.5	27.5	28.5	26.4	26.4	25.4	-3.8%	-3.8%
Alberta	25.4	38.2	22.8	25.6	32.2	28.1	34.4	26.6	27	28.1	4.1%	5.6%
British Columbia	32.6	29.3	30.2	29.5	27.8	30.9	33.9	35.5	33.4	26.8	-19.8%	-24.5%
Manitoba	22.4	17.8	20.8	22.8	32.6	24.8	26.6	26.1	30.8	24.6	-20.1%	-5.7%
New Brunswick	21.9	23.7	19.3	27.7	23.9	26.9	26.3	23.5	21.2	24.1	13.7%	2.6%
Newfoundland and Labrador	22.9	27.7	26.2	25	29.9	28.1	33.2	23.9	28.6	30.4	6.3%	27.2%
Nova Scotia	24.4	20.8	26.1	24.9	25.1	28.8	19.9	22.9	28	31.5	12.5%	37.6%
Ontario	27.9	26	23.6	24.9	27.9	26.4	28.9	25.9	24.5	23.2	-5.3%	-10.4%
Prince Edward Island	22.3	18.3	12.9		15.1	27.7		27.7	28.2	31.9	13.1%	15.2%
Quebec	23.7	21.4	21.4	22.8	23.9	26.5	20	21.9	25.2	25.9	2.8%	18.3%
Saskatchewan	24.6	35.9	35.2	27.5	30.7	35.9	35.8	28.8	25.9	28.5	10.0%	-1.0%

Additional Notes on Low Income Statistics:

To determine whether a person is living in low income or in poverty, the low income threshold is compared to the person's family (or household) income. If their income is below the low income threshold, the individual is considered to be in low income or living in poverty. In the case of MBM, disposable income is compared with the MBM threshold. Disposable income for the MBM deducts the following non-discretionary expenses from after-tax income:

- personal portion of payroll taxes, such as employment insurance premiums and CPP or Quebec Pension Plan contributions,
- other mandatory payroll deductions, such as contributions to employer-spnsored pension plans, supplementary health plans, and union dues,
- child support and alimony payments made to another family,
- out-of-pocket spending on child care, and
- non-insured but medically prescribed health – related expenses such as dental and vision care, prescription drugs, and aids for persons with disabilities.

For units in households that own a dwelling without a mortgage, a mortage-free owners' difference in expenditures for the MBM is added to the disposable income. This amount represents typical savings compared to rent or ownership with a mortgage.

The low income thresholds for various methodologies is shown below.

MBM Thresholds – Family of four (2 adults and 2 children)

	2017 Current Dollars
Winnipeg	$36,558
Brandon	$34,246
Population under 30,000	$36,544
Rural Manitoba	$35,127

Table 1.15 - 2017 MBM Threshold by Component, Family of Four ($)

	Food	Shelter	Clothing	Transportation	Other Expenses	Total Threshold
Winnipeg	11,223	10,425	1,863	3,184	9,862	36,558
Brandon	10,938	9,203	1,863	2,595	9,648	34,246
Pop under 30,000	10,938	8,688	1,863	5,407	9,648	36,544
Rural Manitoba	10,938	7,271	1,863	5,407	9,648	35,127

LICO AT Thresholds – Family of four persons

	2017 Current Dollars
Winnipeg	$39,701
Brandon	$33,157
Population under 30,000	$29,722
Rural Manitoba	$25,970

LIM AT Threshold – Family of four persons (Canadian Income Survey)

	2017 Current Dollars
All communities	$47,026

CFLIM AT Threshold – Family of four persons (T1FF tax data)

	2017 Current Dollars
All communities	$42,272

Indicator 2: Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

What Does This Indicate?

Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) measures the percentage of youth aged 15 to 24 years who are not in employment, education or training.

Data is provided annually by Statistics Canada using the NEET rate during the first quarter of each year based on the Labour Force Survey. The NEET methodology used is the same methodology used by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the federal government.

Indicator Baseline

During the first quarter of 2015, Manitoba's NEET rate was 10.7 per cent.

Most Recent Data

During the first quarter of 2019, Manitoba's NEET rate was 12 per cent.

1. The national NEET rate for youth (aged 15 to 24 years) and the Manitoba NEET rate were approximately the same in 2015 (10.9 per cent for Canada, and 10.7 per cent for Manitoba). However, the Manitoba NEET rate has gone up since 2015 to 12 per cent in first quarter of 2019, while the national NEET rate has declined to 9.5 per cent.

**Chart 2.1-NEET Rate (%), Youth (15 to 24 years),
Both Sexes, Manitoba and Canada, 2015 to 2019[1]**
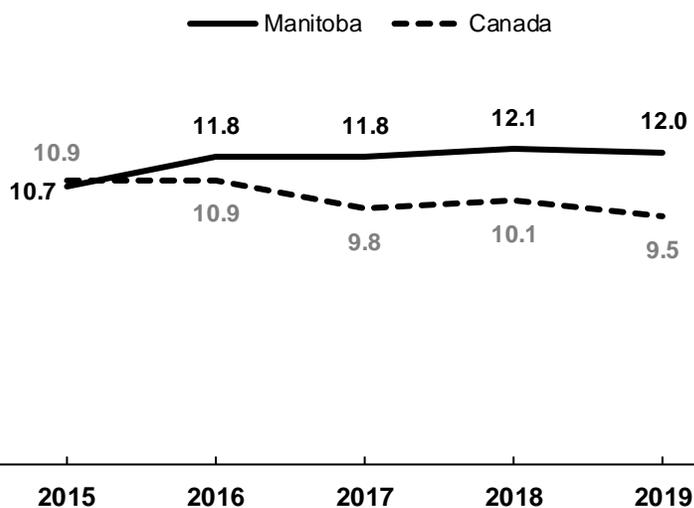
[1] First quarters of years 2015 to 2019. Source - Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 2.1 - Manitoba NEET Rate (Per Cent) By Sex And Age Group, First Quarters Of Years 2015 To 2019*						
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Per cent change 2015 to 2019**
Both sexes	**10.7**	**11.8**	**11.8**	**12.1**	**12.0**	**12.1**
15 to 19 years	6.2	6.7	6.2	7.4	7.9	27.4
20 to 24 years	14.9	16.5	16.9	16.2	15.7	5.4
Boys/men	**9.7**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**12.0**	**13.1**	**35.1**
15 to 19 years	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.7	9.1	40.0
20 to 24 years	12.8	15.4	15.8	15.0	16.6	29.7
Girls/women	**11.9**	**12.2**	**11.8**	**12.1**	**10.9**	**-8.4**
15 to 19 years	6.3	6.3	4.8	6.1	6.6	4.8
20 to 24 years	17.0	17.5	18.1	17.5	14.7	-13.5
*Source – custom data from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey						

2. Comparison of NEET rates across provinces and provincial ranks are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 - NEET Rate (15 to 24 years), Provinces, and Provincial Rank, First Quarters of 2015-2019*

	Per Cent					Rank (1 = best)				
	1Q2015	1Q2016	1Q2017	1Q2018	1Q2019	1Q2015	1Q2016	1Q2017	1Q2018	1Q2019
NFL	13.5	15.1	16.7	11.8	13.6	8	9	10	7	10
PEI	13.6	13.9	16.4	10.1	11.0	9	8	9	4	7
NS	11.3	12.3	11.3	12.1	10.5	4	7	5	8	6
NB	14.4	16.1	14.5	15.0	12.1	10	10	8	10	9
QC	11.4	11.2	8.4	8.7	8.1	6	3	1	1	1
ON	10.4	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.7	2	2	3	3	4
MB	10.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.0	3	5	6	8	8
SK	11.3	12.0	11.8	11.6	9.2	4	6	6	5	3
AB	9.6	11.3	10.9	11.6	10.1	1	4	4	5	5
BC	11.7	10.0	9.1	9.5	8.8	7	1	2	2	2

*Source - custom data from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Additional Notes On NEET:

The NEET indicator has been regularly published by OECD since the late 1990s, as youth are considered to be potentially at higher risk for economic and social difficulties.

There are three age groups that are usually considered for studying the transition from school to work (15 to 19-year-olds; 20 to 24-year-olds; and 25- to 29-year-olds). The relationships of these age groups with the labour market and education are very different: most 15-19 year-olds are still in school; 20-to 24-year-olds have begun their transition from school to the labour force; and those aged 25 to 29 are mainly employed. As a result, the reasons for young people to be in the NEET population will partly depend on their age group.

There are two sub-categories within the NEET population. The unemployed sub-category includes those who are actively seeking work. Unemployment may be the result of difficult economic conditions or related to inadequate training to meet labour market needs. The second sub-category comprises young adults not in the labour force (also known as inactive adults) and who are not seeking employment for various reasons. This can include young people who are discouraged because they have not been able to find work and have dropped out of the labour force. It can also include individuals permanently unable to work, looking after family, travelling, volunteering or having arrangements to start a job sometime in the future.

Indicator 3: Availability of Licensed Child Care

What Does This Indicate?
This measures the percentage of children 12 years of age or younger in Manitoba for whom there is a regulated child care space. Data is collected by the Department of Families annually.

Indicator Baseline
In 2014/15, 18.2% of children under the age of 12 had access to a regulated child care space.

Most Recent Data
In 2018/19, 18.8% of children under the age of 12 had access to a regulated child care space.

1. The percentage of children ages 12 and under for whom there is a regulated child care space increased in 2018/19 compared to 2017/18. There was an increase in the percentage of preschool children with regulated child care space from 25.9 per cent in 2017/18 to 26.3 per cent in 2018/19; there was however a slight decrease in the percentage of regulated child care space for school age children.

Table 3.1 - Percentage of children for whom there is a regulated child care space, Manitoba, Preschool and School age children, 2008/2009 to 2018/2019			
Fiscal Year	**Total**	**Preschool (0 to 5 years)**	**School age (6 to 12 years)**
2008/2009	16.4	24.0	9.9
2009/2010	16.9	25.6	10.0
2010/2011	16.4	23.9	10.1
2011/2012	16.6	23.6	10.5
2012/2013	16.8	23.3	10.7
2013/2014	17.3	24.4	10.9
2014/2015	18.2	26.1	11.3
2015/2016	18.1	26.3	11.2
2016/2017	18.5	26.5	11.8
2017/2018	18.7	25.9	12.2
2018/2019	18.8	26.3	12.1

Indicator 4: Children in Care

What Does This Indicate?

Children in care measures the percentage of Manitoba children who are in the care of a child and family services (CFS) agency.

Data is collected annually by the Department of Families. Child population data is sourced from the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living's Manitoba Health Population Report on June 1 of each year.

A child is considered in care in Manitoba when placed by a CFS agency in substitute care; whose legal status is defined as a permanent ward, temporary ward, under a voluntary surrender of guardianship, under a voluntary placement agreement, or under apprehension; who is under the age of 18; and whose care needs are financially supported by government.

The number of children in care is based on information obtained from the Child and Family Services Information System as at March 31, 2019.

Indicator Baseline

At March 31, 2017, 10,714 or 3.5 per cent of Manitoba children were in the care of a Child and Family Services agency.

Most Recent Data

At March 31, 2019, the number of children in care was 10,258 or 3.3 per cent of Manitoba children.

1. Table 4.1 shows the total number of children in care as reported in the Department of Families 2007/08 to 2018/19 annual reports.

Table 4.1 - Data from Department of Families Annual Reports, as at March 31 of Fiscal Year			
	Total Number of Children in Care	**Non Paid Care**	**Percentage of Manitoba Child Population In Care**
2007/2008	7,837	701*	2.8%
2008/2009	8,629	607*	3.0%
2009/2010	9,120	700*	3.2%
2010/2011	9,432	668*	3.4%
2011/2012	9,730	540*	3.4%
2012/2013	9,940	541*	3.5%
2013/2014	10,293	580*	3.6%
2014/2015	10,295	546*	3.6%
2015/2016	10,501	499*	3.5%
2016/2017	10,714	638	3.5%
2017/2018	10,328	448	3.4%
2018/2019	10,258	420	3.3%
*Before 2016/17, children in non-paid care were included in the total number of children in care.			

Indicator 5: Premature Mortality Rate

What Does This Indicate?

Premature mortality rate indicates deaths occurring before the age of 75, and is 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. This measure is also known as the Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL).

A population with more deaths among younger people would have a higher rate than a population with more deaths among older people.

The data is derived annually from the Department of Health, Seniors and Active Living. Data has been adjusted for age and sex, to allow for fair comparisons among areas with different population characteristics.

Indicator Baseline

In 2014/15, there were on average 52.3 years of life lost per 1,000 Manitobans, aged 1 to 74 years.

Table 5.1 - Potential Years of Life Lost by Income Quintile, Manitoba, 2014/15						
	Lowest	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**Highest**	**Total**
Rural	76.4	57.5	44.8	48.9	40.5	52.3
Urban	82.6	51.9	41.1	29.2	26.9	

Most Recent Data

In 2016/17, there were on average 53.5 years of life lost per 1,000 Manitobans, aged 1 to 74 years.

Table 5.2 - Potential Years of Life Lost by Income Quintile, Manitoba, 2016/17						
	Lowest	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**Highest**	**Total**
Rural	76.3	57.3	44.5	49.0	40.4	53.5
Urban	82.4	52.2	41.3	28.9	27.0	

Table 5.3 - Potential Years of Lost Life, Manitoba, 2008/09 to 2016/17, Age/Sex Adjusted (Total)	
2008/09	51.7
2009/10	53.4
2010/11	48.8
2011/12	50.2
2012/13	48.7
2013/14	48.1
2014/15	52.3
2015/16	51.9
2016/17	53.5

Data Package: Poverty Reduction Strategy Indicators – Updated Nov. 27, 2019

1. PYLL is highest among lower income quintiles, for both rural and urban Manitoba.

Table 5.4 - Potential Years of Lost Life by Income Quintile, Rural Manitoba, 2008/09 to 2016/17, Age/Sex Adjusted

	R1 (lowest)	R2	R3	R4	R5 (highest)
2008/09	88.4	49.7	51.0	45.7	39.8
2009/10	82.8	63.6	58.4	40.7	37.0
2010/11	76.6	55.9	51.1	43.2	32.4
2011/12	80.9	46.4	56.6	49.2	31.1
2012/13	73.5	56.5	43.5	48.5	39.6
2013/14	74.5	56.7	44.2	48.4	39.7
2014/15	76.4	57.5	44.8	48.9	40.5
2015/16	76.2	57.1	44.7	48.8	40.3
2016/17	76.3	57.3	44.5	49.0	40.4

Table 5.5 - Potential Years of Lost Life by Income Quintile, Urban Manitoba, 2008/09 to 2016/17, Age/Sex Adjusted

	U1 (lowest)	U2	U3	U4	U5 (highest)
2008/09	84.1	53.5	43.1	35.9	25.1
2009/10	96.2	47.8	40.0	38.2	24.3
2010/11	77.8	46.1	41.7	34.0	25.0
2011/12	79.6	49.3	43.2	33.9	22.0
2012/13	82.5	49.9	40.0	28.2	25.9
2013/14	81.9	50.0	40.0	28.5	25.8
2014/15	82.6	51.9	41.1	29.2	26.9
2015/16	82.5	52.0	41.0	29.0	26.9
2016/17	82.4	52.2	41.3	28.9	27.0

2. PYLL among people with First Nation status is higher than among people without First Nation status.

Table 5.6 – Potential Years of Life Lost by First Nation Status, Manitoba, 2008/2009, 2014/2015 to 2016/2017, Age/Sex Adjusted

First Nation Status	2008/2009		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Number Obser-ved	PYLL	Number Obser-ved	PYLL	Number Obser-ved	PYLL	Number Obser-ved	PYLL
On-reserve	5,379	118.2	5,358	105.6	5,359	104.9	5,796	105.7
Off-reserve	3,717	116.5	5,853	147.6	5,854	146.5	6,332	148.5
Non-First Nation	47,776	50.9	52,445	48.2	52,462	47.9	56,748	48.1
Total	**56,872**	**51.7**	**63,656**	**52.3**	**63,677**	**51.9**	**68,876**	**53.5**

3. PYLL is higher among males than among females.

Table 5.7 – Potential Years of Life Lost by Sex, Manitoba, 2008/2009, 2014/2015 to 2016/2017, Age Adjusted								
	2008/2009		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Sex	Number Ob-served	PYLL	Number Ob-served	PYLL	Number Ob-served	PYLL	Number Ob-served	PYLL
Female	21,971	41.0	25,533	41.6	26,494	44.2	26,846	43.5
Male	34,901	62.1	38,123	61.7	37,183	60.1	43,902	61.0
Total	**56,872**	**51.7**	**63,656**	**52.3**	**63,677**	**51.9**	**68,876**	**53.5**

Indicator 6: Poverty Entry Rate

What Does This Indicate?
The poverty entry rate measures the proportion of Manitobans who entered low income in the second year after not being in low income in the first year.

Provincial data for this indicator is publicly and annually available from Statistics Canada and is based on the Low Income Measure (LIM). Statistics Canada is exploring the feasibility of tracking this indicator using the MBM. This indicator is also an indicator of the federal poverty reduction strategy.

Indicator Baseline
Over the two year period 2014/15, Manitoba's poverty entry rate was 3.9 per cent. This means that 3.9 per cent of Manitobans who were not in low income in 2014 entered low income in 2015.

Most Recent Data
Over the two year period 2015/16, Manitoba's poverty entry rate was 4.0 per cent. This means that four per cent of Manitobans who were not in low income in 2015 entered low income in 2016.

1. Using the Low Income Measure After-tax (LIM AT), there were 29,300 Manitobans who entered poverty in 2016 after not being in poverty in 2015. This is equivalent to a poverty entry rate of four per cent of the 735,625 Manitobans who were not in poverty in 2015.

2. Most recent data shows that there were 31,325 Manitobans who entered poverty in 2017 after not living in poverty in 2016. This is equivalent to a poverty entry rate of 4.2 per cent of the 744,440 Manitobans who were not living in poverty in 2016.

3. Over the years 2008/2009 to 2016/2017, the poverty entry rate has been flat. Table 6.1 indicates that Manitoba poverty rate was slightly higher than Canada in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.

Table 6.1 - Poverty Entry Rate (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008/2009 to 2016/2017*									
	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
Canada	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1
Manitoba	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2
*Source – Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Administrative Databank, based on Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM AT). Aboriginals on reserve, temporary residents, military personnel in barracks and persons living in collectives who file taxes are included in administrative data.									

Table 6.2 - Poverty Entry Rate, Provinces, and Provincial Ranking, 2014/2015 to 2016/2017*					
	Poverty entry rates (per cent)			Provincial rank (1 = best)		
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
AB	3.7	4.1	3.6	2	7	1
BC	5.3	4.5	4.8	10	10	10
MB	3.9	4.0	4.2	4	6	6
NB	3.9	3.5	4.0	4	3	2
NFL	3.6	3.3	4.0	1	1	2
NS	4.1	4.1	4.8	8	7	9
ON	3.9	3.7	4.2	4	4	5
PEI	4.2	3.7	4.4	9	4	6
QC	3.8	3.4	3.9	3	2	2
SK	4.0	4.3	4.4	7	9	8
*Source – Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Administrative Databank, based on Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM AT). Aboriginals on reserve, temporary residents, military personnel in barracks and persons living in collectives who file taxes are included in administrative data.						

Indicator 7: Poverty Exit Rate

What Does This Indicate?

The poverty exit rate measures the proportion of Manitobans who exited low income in the second year after being in low income in the first year.

Provincial data for this indicator is publicly and annually available from Statistics Canada and is based on the Low Income Measure (LIM). Statistics Canada is exploring the feasibility of tracking this indicator using the MBM. This indicator is also an indicator of the federal poverty reduction strategy.

Indicator Baseline

Over the two year period 2014/15, Manitoba's poverty exit rate was 25.2 per cent. This means that 25.2 per cent of Manitobans who were in low income in 2014 exited low income in 2015.

Most Recent Data

Over the two year period 2015/16, Manitoba's poverty exit rate was 25.4 per cent. This means that 25.4 per cent of Manitobans who were in low income in 2015 exited low income in 2016.

1. Using the Low Income Measure After-tax (LIM AT), there were 39,050 Manitobans who exited poverty in 2016 after being in poverty in 2015. This is equivalent to a poverty exit rate of 25.4 per cent out of the 153,735 Manitobans living in poverty in 2015.

2. Most recent data shows that there were 38,495 Manitobans who exited poverty in 2017 after living in poverty in 2016. This is equivalent to a poverty exit rate of 25.1 per cent out of 153,125 Manitobans living in poverty in 2016.

3. Over the years 2008/2009 to 2016/2017, Manitoba's poverty exit rate has been lower than the Canada rate.

Table 7.1 - Poverty Exit Rate (%), Canada and Manitoba, 2008/2009 to 2016/2017*									
	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017
Canada	27.6	27.1	27.2	27.6	26.2	26.2	27.5	27.6	27.9
Manitoba	26.3	24.4	24.8	24.7	23.8	23.4	25.2	25.4	25.1
*Source – Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Administrative Databank, based on Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM AT). Aboriginals on reserve, temporary residents, military personnel in barracks and persons living in collectives who file taxes are included in administrative data.									

Table 7.2 - Poverty Exit Rate, Provinces, and Provincial Ranking, 2014/2015 to 2016/2017*					
	Poverty exit rates (per cent)			Provincial rank (1 = best)		
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
AB	40.2	34.2	37.8	1	1	1
BC	28.2	27.6	28.0	3	6	5
MB	25.2	25.4	25.1	6	8	7
NB	24.7	25.9	24.9	8	7	8
NFL	25.2	28.2	25.5	6	5	6
NS	23.9	24.1	23.8	9	10	10
ON	27.4	28.3	28.1	5	4	4
PEI	28.2	28.9	28.8	3	2	2
QC	23.4	24.8	24.7	10	9	9
SK	31.8	28.7	28.5	2	3	3
*Source – Statistics Canada, Longitudinal Administrative Databank, based on Low Income Measure After Tax (LIM AT). Aboriginals on reserve, temporary residents, military personnel in barracks and persons living in collectives who file taxes are included in administrative data.						

Indicator 8: Households in Core Housing Need

What Does This Indicate?
Core housing need refers to housing that falls below one of Canada's affordability, suitability or adequacy standards, as described below:

- Affordable dwellings cost less than 30 per cent 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 not needing major repairs (major repairs include defective plumbing and electrical wiring, or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings)

If a household could spend less than 30 per cent 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.

Census data on core housing need (off reserve) is published by Statistics Canada and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation every five years.

Indicator Baseline
In 2006, 11.3 per cent of households in Manitoba reported living in core housing need.

Most Recent Data
In 2016 (most recent year available), 11.4 per cent of households (off-reserve) in Manitoba reported living in core housing need.

Cautionary Note: The 2011 core housing need data is not comparable with 2016. The 2011 data was based on National Household Survey while the 2006 and 2016 data were based on the census. Therefore, 2006 data is used as the baseline for this indicator.

1. Table 8.1 shows the households in core housing need for Manitoba and Canada from 1991 to 2016.

Table 8.1 - Households in Core Housing Need*						
	1991	**1996**	**2001**	**2006**	**2011**	**2016**
Manitoba: Number	50,525	55,015	45,390	46,915	43,410	51,130
Manitoba: Incidence (%)	13.9	14.7	11.6	11.3	10.3	11.4
Manitoba: Rank (1 is best)	5	5	4	4	3	5
Canada: Number	1,269,980	1,567,180	1,485,340	1,494,395	1,552,145	1,693,775
Canada: Incidence (%)	13.6	15.6	13.7	12.7	12.5	12.7
* The 2011 was based on National Household Survey; source – census data and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.						

2. The number of households in core housing need, the incidence of core housing need (per cent), and the provincial ranking are shown in Tables 8.2 to 8.4.

Table 8.2 – Number of Households in Core Housing Need, Canada and Provinces, 1991 to 2016 Census Years*

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Canada	1,269,980	1,567,180	1,485,340	1,494,395	1,552,145	1,693,775
NFL	24,630	26,310	26,605	27,305	22,945	22,495
PEI	5,585	6,060	6,200	6,435	4,945	4,870
NS	42,070	48,105	51,590	43,760	46,285	49,450
NB	39,405	34,735	29,990	29,360	29,565	27,715
QC	359,985	426,655	352,350	324,590	348,485	305,585
ON	408,035	594,250	599,660	627,530	616,935	748,315
MB	50,525	55,015	45,390	46,915	43,410	51,130
SK	45,410	39,685	37,160	40,835	47,350	51,755
AB	105,780	100,775	106,285	119,055	137,485	164,280
BC	182,505	228,970	223,675	221,475	247,280	260,225

*The 2011 was based on National Household Survey; source – census data and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Table 8.3 – Core Housing Need (Per Cent of Households), Canada and Provinces, 1991 to 2016 Census Years*

|	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Canada	13.6	15.6	13.7	12.7	12.5	12.7
NFL	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.2	11.4	10.5
PEI	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.6	9.2	8.5
NS	13.6	14.9	15.2	12.1	12.5	12.8
NB	16.2	13.6	11.2	10.3	9.9	9.0
QC	14.5	16.3	12.5	10.6	10.8	9.0
ON	11.9	16.1	15.1	14.5	13.4	15.3
MB	13.9	14.7	11.6	11.3	10.3	11.4
SK	14.9	12.6	11.5	11.8	13.2	13.4
AB	12.8	11.3	10.5	10.1	10.7	11.4
BC	15.6	17.4	15.8	14.6	15.4	14.9

*The 2011 was based on National Household Survey; source – census data and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Table 8.4 – Provincial Rank in Core Housing Need (Rank = 1 is best), 1991 to 2016 Census Years*

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
NFL	6	6	7	8	6	4
PEI	3	3	6	7	1	1
NS	4	7	9	6	7	7
NB	10	4	2	2	2	2
QC	7	9	5	3	5	2
ON	1	8	8	9	9	10
MB	5	5	4	4	3	5
SK	8	2	3	5	8	8
AB	2	1	1	1	4	5
BC	9	10	10	10	10	9

*The 2011 was based on National Household Survey; source – census data and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Chart 8.1 - Core Housing Need (Per Cent of Households), Manitoba & CMA/CAs, 2006-2016 Census Years*
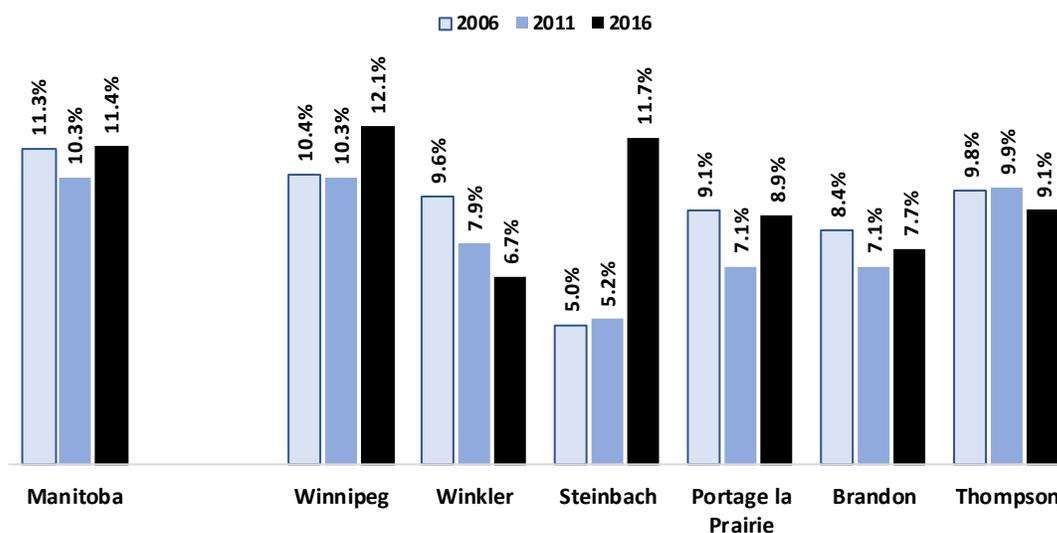
* The 2011 data was based on National Household Survey; source - Statistics Canada census data

3. In terms of number of persons and percentage of population, the core housing need, disaggregated by demographic characteristics (2016 census), is shown in Tables 8.5 and 8.6.

Table 8.5 – Number of Persons and Per Cent of Population in Core Housing Need by Gender, Manitoba, 2016 Census*

	Number	Per Cent
Women	62,015	10.9
Men	52,410	9.5
Total	114,430	10.2

* Individual values may not add up to total because of random rounding; source – Statistics Canada, 2016 census

Table 8.6 – Number of Persons and Per Cent of Population in Core Housing Need by Aboriginal Identity*

	Number	Per Cent
First Nations	19,310	30.2
Metis	12,225	14.2
Inuk (Inuit)	120	20.9
Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere	110	15.2
Multiple Aboriginal responses	445	23.5
Total Aboriginal identity	32,210	21.0
Non-Aboriginal Identity	82,215	8.5
Total, all characteristics	114,430	10.2

*Excludes on reserve population. Individual values may not add up to total because of rounding. Source – Statistics Canada, 2016 census

Chart 8.2 - Number of Persons and Per Cent of Population in Core Housing Need by Age, Manitoba, 2016 census
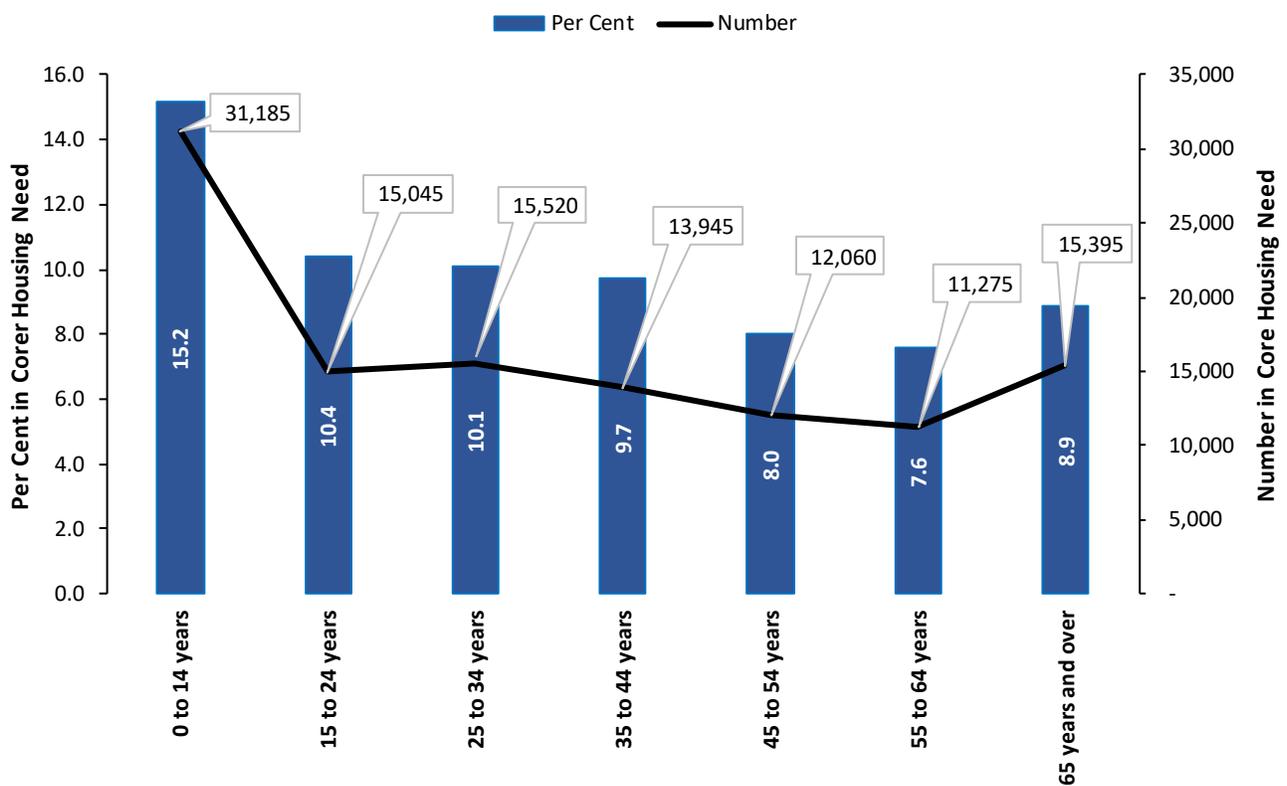
Source - Statistics Canada, 2016 census

Table 8.7 - Manitoba Households in Core Housing Need , by Tenure, by Aboriginal Identity of Household, and by Household Type, 2016 Census*

		Total Household			Household in Core Housing Need					
					Total		Owned		Rented	
		Total Tenure Count	Owned	Rented	Number of HH	% CHN	Number of HH	% CHN	Number of HH	% CHN
Total - Aboriginal identity of household	**Total - Household type**	449,935	319,280	130,655	51,125	11.4%	17,405	5.5%	33,725	25.8%
	Family household	307,970	245,745	62,225	25,900	8.4%	10,165	4.1%	15,740	25.3%
	Couple family household	254,660	213,810	40,850	13,635	5.4%	6,630	3.1%	7,005	17.1%
	Lone-parent family household	45,115	25,285	19,830	11,525	25.5%	3,175	12.6%	8,350	42.1%
	Multiple-family household	8,195	6,650	1,545	740	9.0%	355	5.3%	385	24.9%
	Non-family household	141,960	73,530	68,430	25,225	17.8%	7,245	9.9%	17,985	26.3%
Aboriginal household	**Total - Household type**	69,080	38,640	30,440	13,250	19.2%	2,870	7.4%	10,385	34.1%
	Family household	53,180	33,125	20,060	8,945	16.8%	2,090	6.3%	6,860	34.2%
	Couple family household	37,230	27,560	9,675	3,280	8.8%	1,285	4.7%	1,990	20.6%
	Lone-parent family household	13,920	4,365	9,560	5,325	38.3%	715	16.4%	4,610	48.2%
	Multiple-family household	2,030	1,205	830	340	16.7%	85	7.1%	260	31.3%
	Non-family household	15,900	5,520	10,380	4,305	27.1%	780	14.1%	3,525	34.0%
Non-Aboriginal household	**Total - Household type**	380,850	280,635	100,215	37,875	9.9%	14,535	5.2%	23,340	23.3%
	Family household	254,790	212,625	42,170	16,955	6.7%	8,075	3.8%	8,880	21.1%
	Couple family household	217,430	186,255	31,180	10,355	4.8%	5,340	2.9%	5,015	16.1%
	Lone-parent family household	31,200	20,925	10,275	6,200	19.9%	2,465	11.8%	3,735	36.4%
	Multiple-family household	6,165	5,450	715	400	6.5%	270	5.0%	130	18.2%
	Non-family household	126,055	68,010	58,050	20,920	16.6%	6,465	9.5%	14,460	24.9%

*Source - Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Indicator 9: Employment Rates

What Does This Indicate?
The employment rate shows the percentage of people (aged 15 and over) who are employed. Data is collected annually by Statistics Canada through the Labour Force Survey.

Indicator Baseline
In 2015, 64.4 per cent of all Manitobans (aged 15 and over) were employed.

Most Recent Data
In 2018, 63.2 per cent of all Manitobans (aged 15 and over) were employed.

Table 9.1 - Employment Rate and Number of Persons Employed*				
Year	**MB (%)**	**Canada (%)**	**MB (000s)**	**Canada (000s)**
2008	66.3	63.4	601.6	17,010.2
2009	65.5	61.5	600.5	16,727.6
2010	65.6	61.5	609.0	16,964.3
2011	65.1	61.7	611.7	17,221.0
2012	65.3	61.7	621.6	17,438.0
2013	64.9	61.8	625.8	17,691.1
2014	64.2	61.4	626.5	17,802.2
2015	64.4	61.3	636.2	17,946.6
2016	63.4	61.1	633.6	18,079.9
2017	63.6	61.6	644.1	18.416.4
2018	63.2	61.6	647.7	18,657.5
*Source – Statistics Canada				

| Table 9.2 - Manitoba and Canada Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates*				
	Participation Rate		**Unemployment Rate**	
Year	**MB (%)**	**Canada (%)**	**MB (%)**	**Canada (%)**
2008	69.2	67.6	4.2	6.1
2009	69.1	67.1	5.2	8.3
2010	69.4	66.9	5.4	8.1
2011	68.9	66.7	5.5	7.5
2012	68.9	66.5	5.3	7.3
2013	68.6	66.5	5.4	7.1
2014	67.8	66.0	5.4	6.9
2015	68.3	65.8	5.6	6.9
2016	67.6	65.7	6.1	7.0
2017	67.2	65.8	5.4	6.3
2018	67.2	65.4	6.0	5.8
*Source – Statistics Canada				

Table 9.3 - Manitoba Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Statistics, 2019 Jan-Oct (Seasonally–Adjusted), and 2018 (annual)						
	Employment rate (%)	Number Employed (000)	Unemployment rate (%)	Number Unemployed (000)	Participation rate (%)	Number Labour Force (000)
2019 Monthly						
Jan	63.8	657.7	5.5	38.6	67.5	696.3
Feb	63.4	654.4	5.3	36.4	66.9	690.8
Mar	63.4	654.6	5.0	34.6	66.7	689.3
Apr	63.2	654.2	5.2	35.6	66.7	689.8
May	63.3	654.8	5.0	34.7	66.6	689.5
Jun	62.7	649.6	5.7	39.0	66.5	688.7
Jul	62.6	649.5	5.8	40.2	66.4	689.7
Aug	63.0	654.7	5.6	38.6	66.7	693.2
Sep	62.9	654.3	5.0	34.2	66.1	688.5
Oct	62.7	653.3	5.3	36.5	66.2	689.8
2019 Average Jan-Oct	63.1	653.7	5.3	36.8	66.6	690.6
2018 Annual	63.2	647.7	6.0	41.1	67.2	688.8

Source – Statistics Canada

1. Women and Indigenous people have lower employment rates than the provincial average rate. Men and very recent immigrants have disproportionately higher employment rates than average.

Chart 9.1 - Employment Rate (%) by Select Group, Manitoba, 2015 and 2018
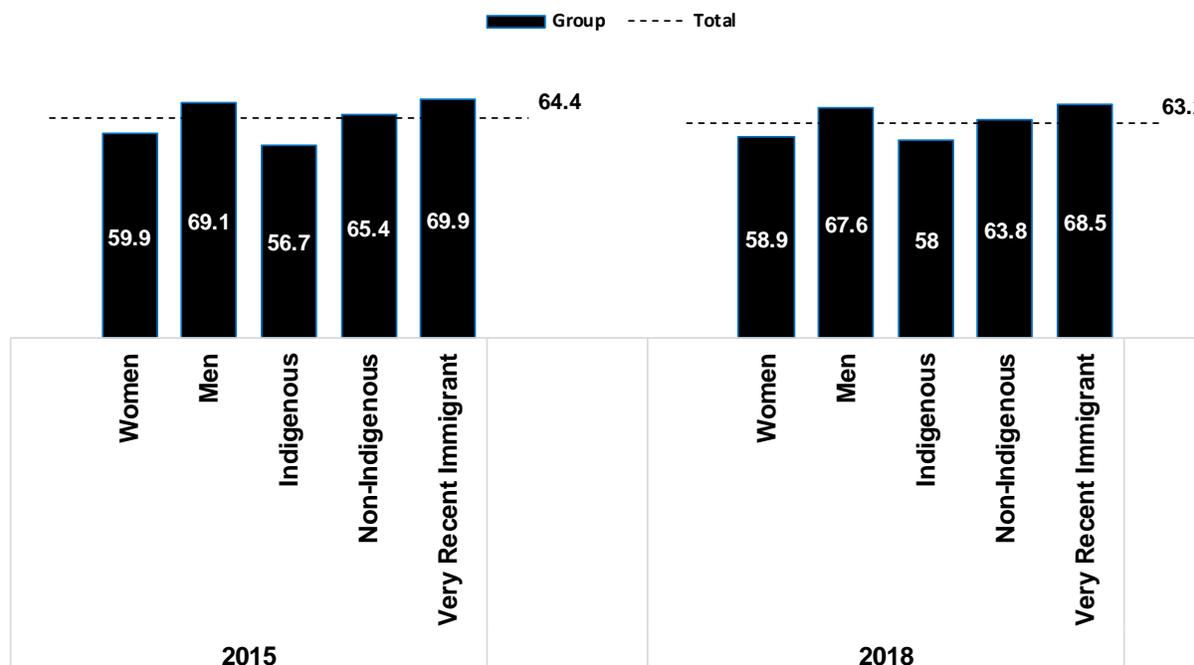
Source: Statistics Canada

2. While very recent immigrants have a higher than average employment rate, they also have a higher than average unemployment rate. Indigenous Manitobans also have a higher than average unemployment rate. In 2018, the unemployment rate for women improved, while it regressed for men.

Chart 9.2 - Unemployment Rate (%) by Select Sub-population, Manitoba, 2015 and 2018
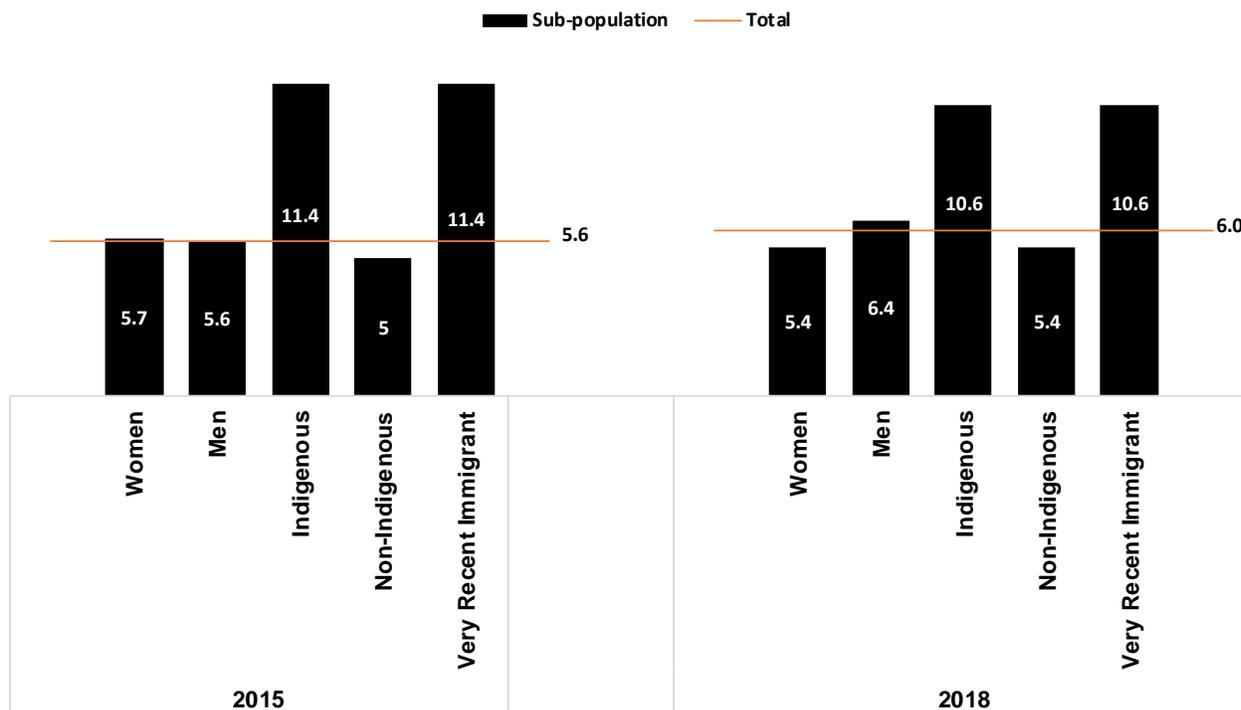
Source: Statistics Canada

Indicator 10: Graduation Rates

What Does This Indicate?

Manitoba's student-tracked high school graduation rate follows individual students in public and funded independent schools from Grade 9 and calculates the percentage who graduate within a certain amount of time. Graduating within four years of beginning Grade 9 is considered "on-time" graduation.

Data is provided annually by the Department of Education.

Indicator Baseline

In June 2015, Manitoba's on-time student-tracked high school graduation rate was 77.3 per cent.

Most Recent Data

In June 2018, Manitoba's on-time student-tracked high school graduation rate was 79.9 per cent.

1. The student-tracked on-time high school graduation rate in Manitoba increased by 3.7 percentage points between June 2013 and June 2018. This increase is seen across all key sub-populations (female, male, Indigenous, and non-Indigenous students).

Table 10.1 – Four-Year "On-Time" High School Graduation Rates (Per Cent), Manitoba						
Grade 9 Starting Cohort Year	**Sep-09**	**Sep-10**	**Sep-11**	**Sep-12**	**Sep-13**	**Sep-14**
Four-Year Graduation Year	**Jun-13**	**Jun-14**	**Jun-15**	**Jun-16**	**Jun-17**	**Jun-18**
Total Manitoba	76.2	77.2	77.3	78.1	79.0	79.9
Girls	79.0	79.7	80.3	81.2	81.8	82.4
Boys	73.4	74.9	74.6	75.2	76.4	77.6
Non-Indigenous	83.5	84.7	85.3	86.0	86.8	87.9
Non-Indigenous girls	86.9	88.2	88.6	89.2	89.6	90.6
Non-Indigenous boys	80.3	81.4	82.2	82.8	84.1	85.4
Indigenous	46.9	47.2	45.7	47.4	49.4	48.5
Indigenous girls	48.8	47.9	48.8	49.9	52.7	51.2
Indigenous boys	45.0	46.6	42.5	45.1	46.1	45.9

Indicator 11: Income Inequality – Palma Ratio

What Does This Indicate?

Income inequality is measured using the Palma ratio: the richest 10 per cent of the population's share of after-tax income divided by the share of the after-tax income of the poorest 40 per cent.

The ratio is derived 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. Statistics Canada's adjustment of after-tax income considers the economies of scale present in larger households. The different types of incomes are adjusted by dividing the household income by the square root of the household size.

Indicator Baseline

In 2015, the share of the adjusted after-tax income of the wealthiest 10 percent in Manitoba was 22.5 per cent, while the share of the adjusted after-tax income of the poorest 40 per cent was 20.7 per cent. The corresponding Palma ratio was 1.09.

Most Recent Data

In 2017, the share of the adjusted after-tax income of the wealthiest 10 per cent in Manitoba was 23.1 per cent, while the share of the adjusted after-tax income of the poorest 40 per was 20.8 per cent. The corresponding Palma ratio was 1.11.

1. Table 11.1 compares Manitoba's Palma ratio with the Canada ratio.

Table 11.1 - Percent share in the after-tax income of the bottom 40% and top 10% and Palma ratio, Manitoba and Canada, 2015-2017*			
	2015	**2016**	**2017**
Manitoba			
Bottom 40%	20.7	21.5	20.8
Top 10%	22.5	22.1	23.1
Palma ratio	1.09	1.03	1.11
Canada			
Bottom 40%	20.2	20.6	20.4
Top 10%	23.5	23.1	23.3
Palma ratio	1.16	1.12	1.14
*Source-Statistics Canada			

2. The average adjusted after-tax income of the top 10 per cent is more than four times the average adjusted after-tax income of the bottom 40 per cent. Table 11.2 provides the details.

Table 11.2 – Average Adjusted After-Tax Income ($) at 2017 Constant Dollars by Income Decile, Manitoba, 2008 to 2017*

Income Decile	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lowest	13,200	13,500	13,200	12,700	11,900	12,900	12,700	12,900	13,700	13,600
Second	21,400	21,200	21,300	21,900	22,200	22,700	22,700	22,600	23,900	23,700
Third	27,100	27,300	26,800	27,500	27,800	28,700	28,900	28,700	29,600	29,800
Fourth	32,800	33,400	33,200	33,200	33,300	34,100	34,800	34,100	35,000	35,000
Fifth	38,200	38,800	38,700	38,300	38,700	39,400	40,100	40,300	40,700	40,800
Sixth	43,100	44,100	43,800	43,300	43,400	44,500	44,900	46,500	46,000	46,500
Seventh	49,400	49,800	49,600	49,500	49,200	51,100	51,400	52,600	51,500	53,500
Eighth	56,700	57,000	57,200	56,900	56,700	58,400	59,300	59,600	59,100	61,800
Ninth	67,400	66,900	66,500	67,100	67,500	70,600	69,600	70,700	70,800	72,800
Highest	105,700	99,600	100,200	98,400	101,600	102,000	105,600	106,700	104,800	113,100
Total Deciles	45,500	45,200	45,100	44,900	45,200	46,400	47,000	47,400	47,500	49,100
Bottom 40%	23,625	23,850	23,625	23,825	23,800	24,600	24,775	24,575	25,550	25,525

*Data was derived from Statistics Canada Table 11-10-0193-01 (access October 7, 2019). All persons in the population are ranked from lowest to highest by the value of their adjusted household income. Then, the ranked population is divided into ten groups of equal numbers of units called deciles.

Indicator 12: Literacy (Reading Skills)

What Does This Indicate?
The literacy indicator refers to reading skills, and measures the average score of 15 year old Manitobans in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) in Reading. A low literacy score indicates the lack of skills to comprehend, use, reflect, and engage with written text necessary to participate fully in society.

PISA data are reported every three years. PISA is a collaborative effort among OECD member countries. In Canada, PISA is carried out through a partnership between Employment and Social Development Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education.

Indicator Baseline
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 the baseline. In 2012, the average score of 15 year old Manitobans in PISA in reading was 495.

Most Recent Data
In 2015, the average score of 15 year old Manitobans in PISA in reading was 498.

1. In PISA, the baseline proficiency level is denoted by Level 2 at which students begin to demonstrate the required competencies to use reading for learning. However, students at this level have not yet acquired the level of literacy that is required to participate effectively and productively in life. In contrast, students proficient at Level 4 or above have acquired the level of literacy that is required to participate effectively in life and are also capable of the moderately difficult reading tasks.

Table 12.1 shows the correspondence between the reading scores and the proficiency level.

Table 12.1 - Reading Scores and Proficiency Level*	
Reading Scores	**Proficiency level**
Less than 262.04 score points	Below level 1b
262.04 to less than 334.75 score points	Level 1b
334.75 to less than 407.47 score points	Level 1a
407.47 to less than 480.18 score points	Level 2
480.18 to less than 552.89 score points	Level 3
552.89 to less than 625.61 score points	Level 4
625.61 to 698.32 score points	Level 5
Above 698.32 score points	Level 6
*Source: PISA 2009, Measuring up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study.	

Manitoba's average score in reading in PISA 2015 (498) corresponds to Level 3.

2. Table 12.2 compares Manitoba's average scores in reading with Canada and provinces.

Table 12.2 - PISA Average Scores in Reading, Canada and Provinces, 2000 - 2017						
	2000	**2003**	**2006**	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**
Canada	534	528	527	524	523	527
NFL	517	521	514	506	503	505
PEI	517	495	497	486	490	515
NS	521	513	505	516	508	517
NB	501	503	497	499	497	505
QC	536	525	522	522	520	532
ON	533	530	534	531	528	527
MB	529	520	516	495	495	498
SK	529	512	507	504	505	496
AB	550	543	535	533	525	533
BC	538	535	528	525	535	536

3. Provincial ranking is shown is Table 12.3.

Table 12.3 - Provincial Ranking (1 = best)						
PISA Average Scores in Reading, Canada and Provinces, 2000 - 2017						
	2000	**2003**	**2006**	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**
NFL	8	5	6	6	7	7
PEI	8	10	9	10	10	6
NS	7	7	8	5	5	5
NB	10	9	9	8	8	7
QC	3	4	4	4	4	3
ON	4	3	2	2	2	4
MB	5	6	5	9	9	9
SK	5	8	7	7	6	10
AB	1	1	1	1	3	2
BC	2	2	3	3	1	1

4. Tables 12.4 and 12.5 are disaggregated scores for Females and Males, and for Anglophone and Francophone schools respectively.

Table 12.4 - Estimated Average Scores by Gender, Canada and Provinces, 2015, Reading			
	Females	Males	Difference (Female – Male)
Canada	540	514	26*
NFL	514	496	18*
PEI	534	497	36*
NS	531	503	28*
NB	518	494	24*
QC	541	522	19*
ON	542	512	30*
MB	512	486	26*
SK	508	485	23*
AB	545	521	24*
BC	549	522	27*
*Statistically significant differences			

Table 12.5 - Estimated Average Scores by Language of the School System, Canada and Provinces, 2015, Reading			
	Anglophone	Francophone	Difference (Anglophone – Francophone)
Canada	527	526	1
NS	519	462	57*
NB	509	493	16
QC	523	533	-10*
ON	529	476	54*
MB	501	461	40*
AB	534	487	46*
BC	536	516	20
*Statistically significant differences			

Indicator 13: Numeracy (Math Skills)

What Does This Indicate?

The numeracy indicator refers to mathematics skills, and measures the average score of 15 year old Manitobans in the Program for International Assessment (PISA) in Mathematics. A low numeracy score indicates the lack of capacity to identify, understand, and engage in mathematics essential in daily living.

PISA data are reported every three years. PISA is a collaborative effort among OECD member countries. In Canada, PISA is carried out through a partnership between Employment and Social Development Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education.

Indicator Baseline

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. In 2012, the average score of 15 year old Manitobans in PISA in mathematics was 492.

Most Recent Data

In 2015, the average score of 15 year old Manitobans in PISA in mathematics was 489.

1. In PISA, Level 2 is considered the baseline level of mathematical proficiency that is required to participate fully in modern society. Performing below Level 2 corresponds to low achievement, whereas performing at Level 5 or above corresponds to high achievement.

    Table 13.1 shows the relationship between mathematics scores and the equivalent proficiency levels.

Table 13.1 - Mathematics Scores and Proficiency Level*	
Mathematics Scores	Proficiency level
Less than 359	Below Level 1
359 to 420	Level 1
421 to 482	Level 2
483 to 544	Level 3
545 to 606	Level 4
607 to 668	Level 5
Above 668	Level 6
*Source: PISA 2003, *Measuring up: Canadian Results of the OECD PISA Study*.	

Manitoba's average score in mathematics in PISA 2015 (489) corresponds to Level 3.

2. Table 13.2 compares Manitoba's scores in mathematics with Canada and provinces.

Table 13.2 - PISA Average Scores in Math, Canada and Provinces, 2000 - 2017					
	2003	**2006**	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**
Canada	532	527	527	518	516
NFL	517	507	503	490	486
PEI	500	501	487	479	499
NS	515	506	512	497	497
NB	511	506	504	502	493
QC	536	540	543	536	544
ON	530	526	526	514	509
MB	528	521	501	492	489
SK	516	507	506	506	484
AB	549	530	529	517	511
BC	538	523	523	522	522

3. The provincial ranking based on mathematics score is shown in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3 - Provincial Ranking (1 = best)					
PISA Average Scores in Math, Canada and Provinces, 2000 - 2017					
	2003	**2006**	**2009**	**2012**	**2015**
NFL	6	6	8	9	9
PEI	10	10	10	10	5
NS	8	8	5	7	6
NB	9	8	7	6	7
QC	3	1	1	1	1
ON	4	3	3	4	4
MB	5	5	9	8	8
SK	7	6	6	5	10
AB	1	2	2	3	3
BC	2	4	4	2	2

4. Tables 13.4 and 13.5 show the disaggregated scores by gender and by language of the school system respectively.

Table 13.4 - Estimated Average Scores by Gender, Canada and Provinces, 2015, Mathematics

	Females	Males	Difference (Female – Male)
Canada	511	520	-9*
NFL	477	494	-17*
PEI	499	499	0
NS	494	500	-6
NB	490	495	-5
QC	538	550	-13*
ON	505	514	-8*
MB	485	493	-8
SK	479	489	-10
AB	506	517	-11*
BC	517	527	-10*
*Statistically significant differences			

Table 13.5 - Estimated Average Scores by Language of the School System, Canada and Provinces, 2015, Mathematics

	Anglophone	Francophone	Difference (Anglophone – Francophone)
Canada	509	542	-34*
NS	497	491	7
NB	488	505	-17*
QC	505	549	-44*
ON	510	496	14
MB	489	482	8
AB	512	503	8
BC	522	531	-9
*Statistically significant differences			