

# Tracking Progress

measuring what matters

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How can we know if we are making progress?



# How can we know if we are making progress?







TRACKING PROGRESS. INSPIRING ACTION.



## Health




 Diabetes Rates



 Perceived Health



 Stroke Rate




 Heart Attacks



 Substance Abuse



 Mood and Anxiety Disorders



 Premature Mortality Rate



 Immunization Rates



 Smoking Rate




 Overweight and Obesity Rate (Youth)



 Obesity Rates



 Life Expectancy (Female)



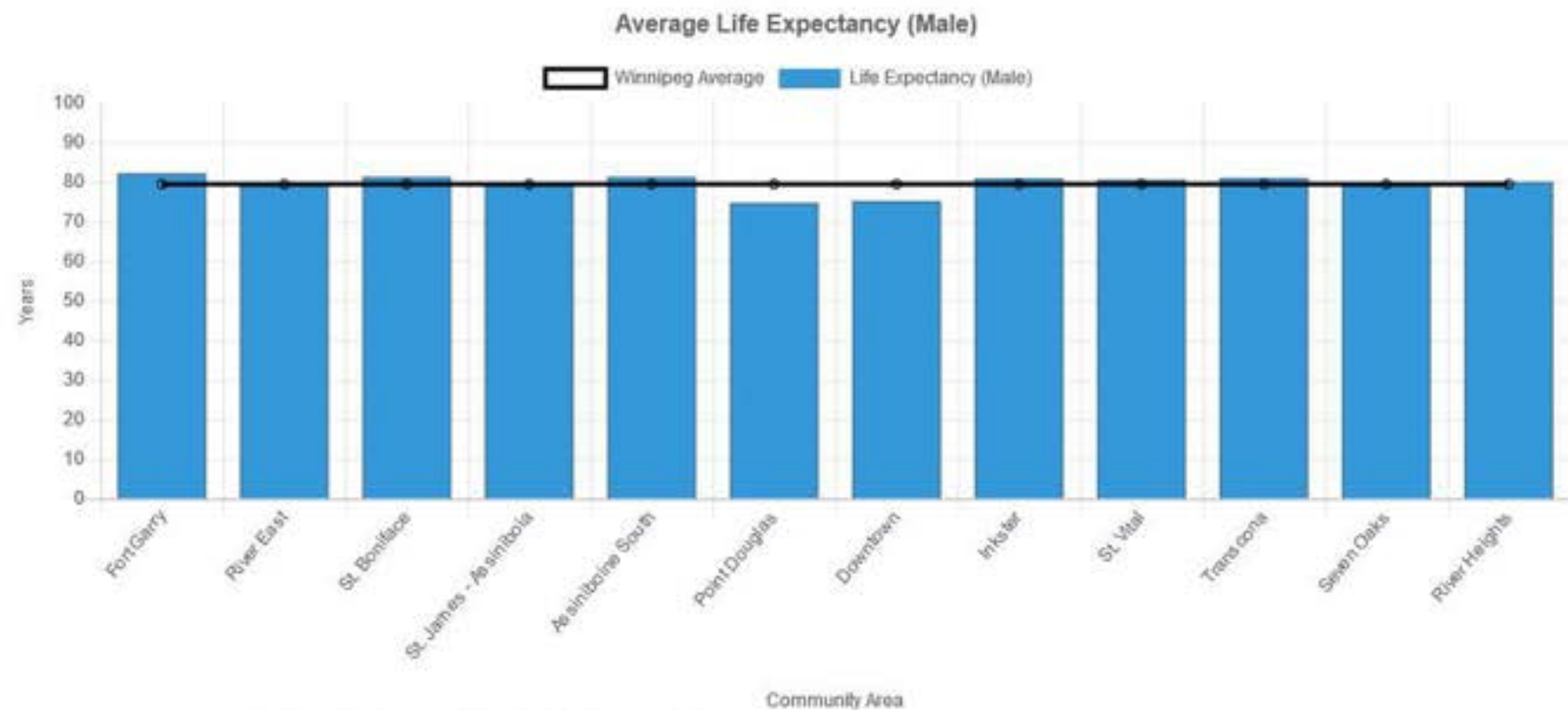
TRACKING PROGRESS. INSPIRING ACTION.





## Life Expectancy (Male)

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of how long, on average, people can expect to live (from birth). This average is based on patterns from the five previous years.

 Select Year Range:  
 2012-2016


[Download Graph Data For Selected Year Range](#)  
[Download Graph Data For All Years](#)

## Life Expectancy (Male)

### Definition

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of how long, on average, people can expect to live (from birth). This average is based on patterns from the five previous years.

### Why This Matters

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most commonly used indicators of overall health status. It reflects the mortality patterns of a population, and is often used for international comparisons. Life expectancy is related to such things as medical interventions (e.g., immunizations), good nutrition, hygiene and safe drinking water.

### Measurement and Limitations

Life expectancy measures the number of years a newborn would be expected to live, assuming mortality patterns remain the same throughout its life. Life expectancy is an average—a specific person may die significantly before or after their life expectancy.

The Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP) reports that "even small differences in life expectancy imply important differences in health status," and that "if all cancers could be eradicated, life expectancy for males would increase by approximately 3.8 years" (MCHP, 2013).

Data are reported for two five-year periods: 2002-2006, and 2007-2011 (MCHP, 2013). It should be noted that rates are not sex- and age-adjusted. Some variation can be attributed to differences in age or sex composition of the populations.

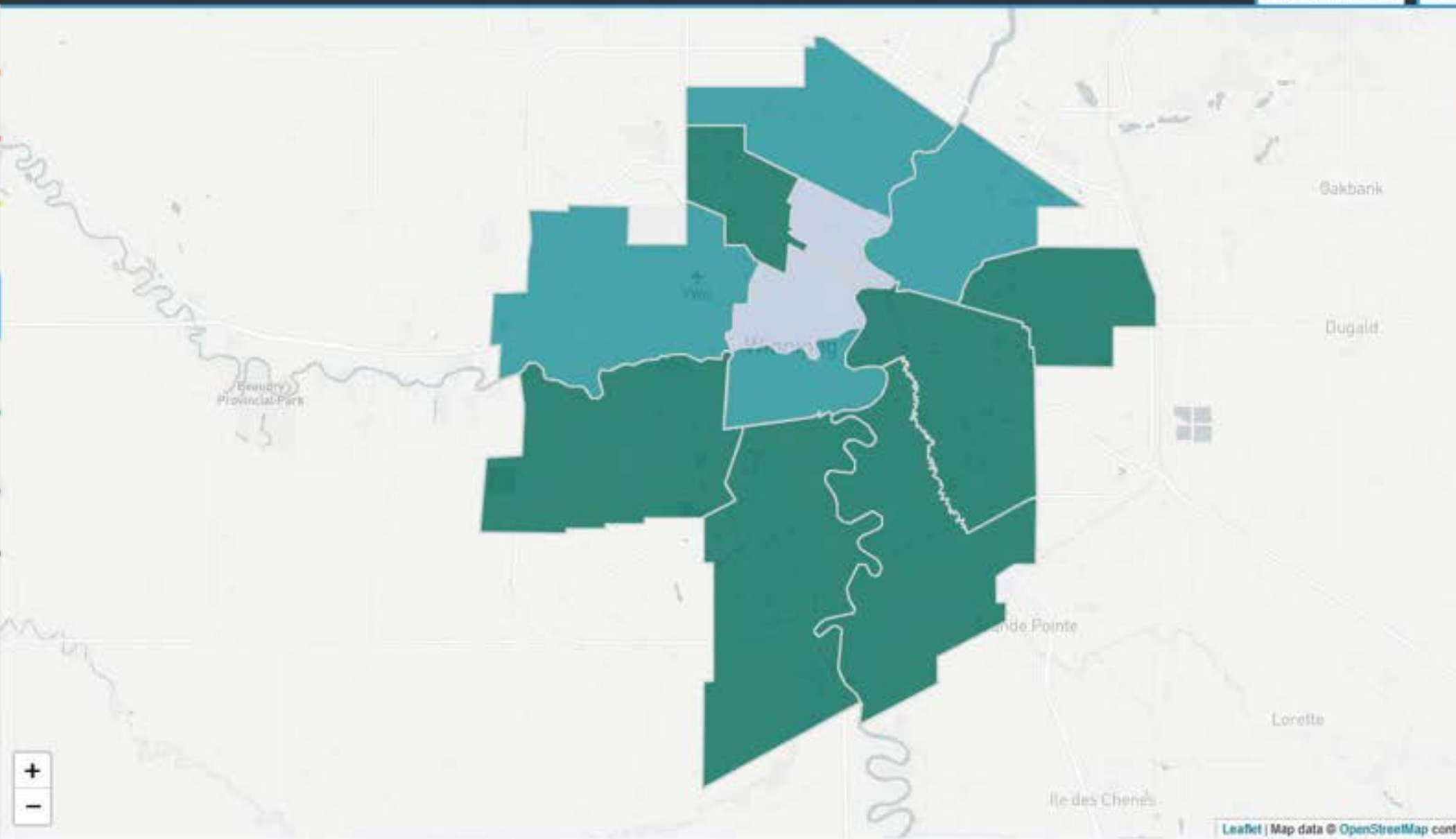
### Data Source

Manitoba Centre for Health Policy. (2013). *Manitoba RHA indicator atlas 2013*. Retrieved from [http://mchp-appserv.cpe.umanitoba.ca/reference//RHA\\_2013\\_web\\_version.pdf](http://mchp-appserv.cpe.umanitoba.ca/reference//RHA_2013_web_version.pdf)

### References



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




Select Year Range:  
2012-2016

Compare Boundaries  
Select Boundary

Select Boundary

Reset

Indicator Values

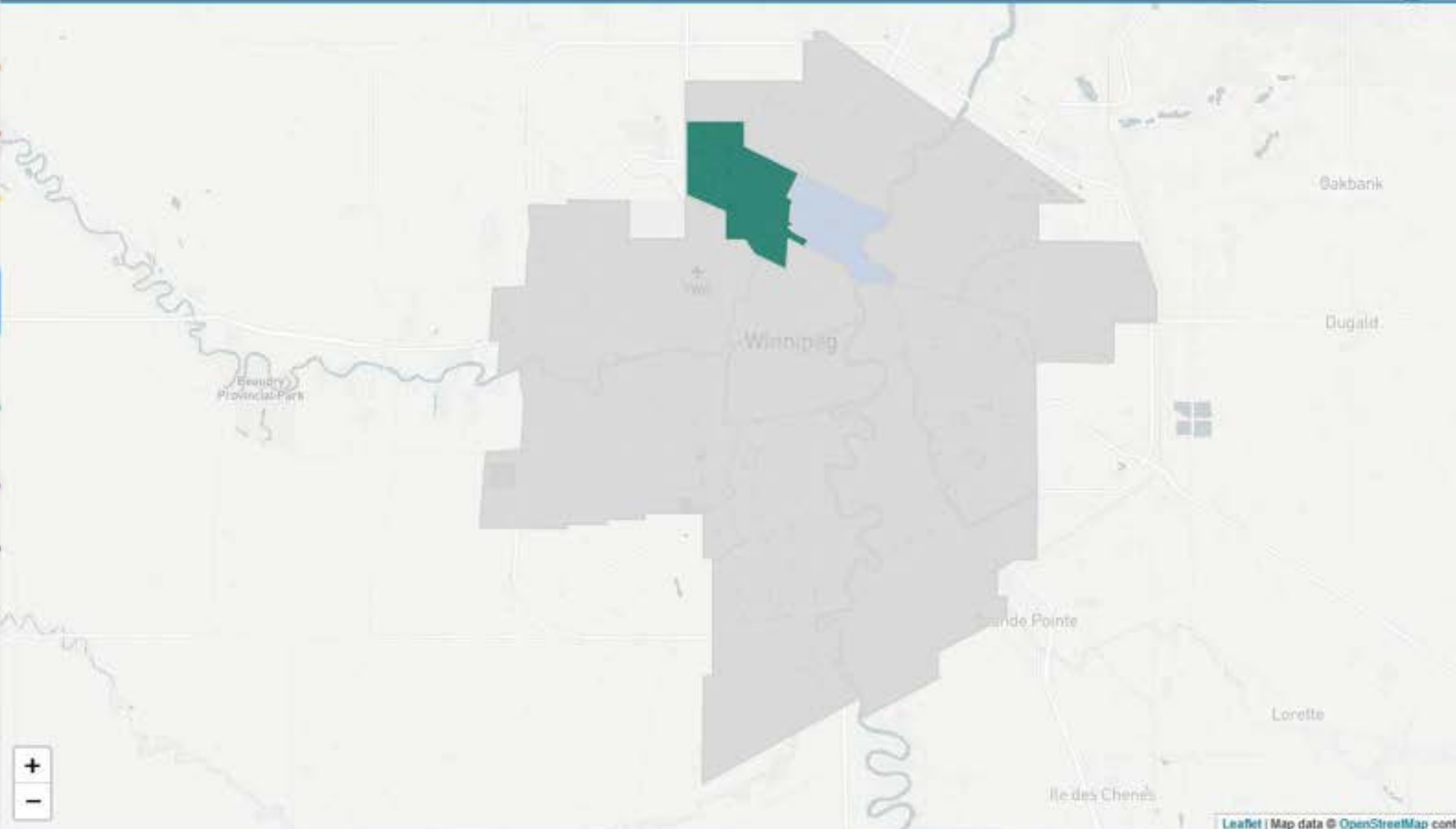
71.70 - 73.78	
73.78 - 75.86	
75.86 - 77.94	
77.94 - 80.02	
80.02 - 82.10	

Download Geography

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Toggle Legend →

Select Year Range:  
2012-2016

Compare Boundaries

Point Douglas  
2012-2016 Value: 74.60 #

Inkster  
2012-2016 Value: 80.80 #

Reset

Indicator Values

71.70 - 73.78 :	
73.78 - 75.86 :	
75.86 - 77.94 :	
77.94 - 80.02 :	
80.02 - 82.10 :	

Download Geography

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## Life Expectancy (Male) Sustainable Development Goals



### 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages ✕

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. Major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water and sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

[Learn more from the UN here >>](#)

### Related Life Expectancy (Male) Targets

**3.4**

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





### Built Environment

- Building Permit Values
- Collision Fatalities
- Commuting Patterns
- Core Housing Need
- Dwelling Condition
- Dwelling Density
- Housing Starts
- Public Transit Trips Per Capita
- Residential Waste Going to Landfill
- Residential Waste Going to Recycling
- Water Use

### Demographics

- Immigrant Population
- New Immigrant Population
- Population
- Population Identifying as Indigenous

### Basic Needs

- Children in Care
- Consumer Price Index
- Core Housing Need
- Dwelling Condition
- Food Bank Use
- Homelessness
- Low Income Cut-Off After Taxes (LICO-AT)
- Market Basket Measure
- Median Household Income
- Personal Safety

### Education & Learning

- Child Care Spaces
- Educational Attainment
- High School Graduation Rates
- Readiness to Learn

### Health

- Diabetes Rates
- Heart Attacks
- Immunization Rates
- Life Expectancy
- Mood and Anxiety Disorders
- Obesity Rates
- Overweight and Obesity Rates (Youth)
- Perceived Health
- Premature Mortality Rate
- Smoking Rate
- Stroke Rate
- Substance Use Disorders

### Social Vitality & Governance

- Charitable Donations
- Participation in the Arts
- Perception of Safety
- Personal Safety
- Quality of Life
- Residential Stability
- Sense of Belonging
- Volunteerism
- Voter Turnout (Municipal Election)

### Natural Environment

- Air Quality Health Index (AQHI)
- Commuting Patterns
- Residential Waste Going to Landfill
- Residential Waste Going to Recycling
- Water Use

### Economy

- Average House Price
- Building Permit Values
- Consumer Price Index
- Gross Domestic Product
- Housing Starts
- Median Household Income
- Participation Rate
- Retail Sales
- Unemployment Rate
- Unemployment Rate (Youth)











*OurWinnipeg 2045*  
Development Plan



Indicator	Description	Reference Year	Baseline Data							Desired Trend
Population	Population data refers to the total number of people who live within a defined area.	2018	753,700 people in city of Winnipeg	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Population Identifying as Indigenous	Aboriginal identity refers to persons who self-identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band.	2016	10% of total population	●	○	●	○	●	●	
Immigrant Population	Immigrant Population refers to the total number of immigrants who live within a defined area.	2016	25% of total population	●	○	●	○	●	●	
Quality of Life	Quality of life measures the percentage of Winnipeggers who believe that the quality of life in Winnipeg is good or very good.	2019	93% Good or Very Good	●	●	●	●	●	●	↑
Sense of Belonging	Sense of belonging measures the percentage of people who say that they have a very strong or somewhat strong sense of belonging to their community.	2016	70% positive	●	○	●	●	●	●	↑
Voter Turnout (Municipal Election)	Voter turnout measures the percentage of registered voters who turn out to vote in elections.	2018	42% of voters registered	●	○	○	○	●	○	↑
Low Income Cut Off-After Taxes (Lico-At)	The Low Income Cut-Offs After Tax (LICO-AT) measures the percentage of families that spend a higher than average percentage of their income on basic needs.	2016	8% spend more than average % of income on basic needs.	○	○	●	○	●	○	↓
Market Based Measure	The Market Based Measure tracks low income based on a specific basket of goods and services developed by Employment and Social Development Canada.	2017	10% are low income based on a specific 'basket' of goods & services	○	○	●	○	●	○	↓
Median Household Income	Median household income measures the total income (before tax) of all members of a household.	2015	\$60,000 city-wide average	○	○	●	○	●	○	→
Personal Disposable Income	Personal disposable income measures how much money is available for personal spending after taxes and other amounts are deducted.	2016	\$35,000	○	○	●	○	●	●	
Participation Rate	The participation rate measures the percentage of people of working age that are part of the labour force (either working or looking for work).	2018	70% for people of working age	○	○	●	○	●	○	↑
Core Housing Need	Core housing need measures the number of households whose housing: i) costs them more than 30% of their income, ii) requires major repairs, or iii) is not big enough for their family size.	2017	13% of households are in need	●	○	●	●	●	●	↓
Homelessness	Homelessness is measured as the number of people who identified as experiencing homelessness as part of the Winnipeg Street Census Survey.	2018	1,400 experiencing homelessness	○	○	●	●	●	○	↓

**LEGEND:**

-  Leadership and Good Governance (LG)
-  Environmental Resilience (ER)
-  Economic Prosperity (EP)
-  Good Health and Well-Being (HW)
-  Social Equity (SE)
-  City Building (CB)

- Directly Relevant
- ◐ Indirectly Relevant
- Not Relevant

Source: City of Winnipeg

The Chamber



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



15 LIFE



TRACKING PROGRESS. INSPIRING ACTION.





CANADA (VNR)



A wide, snow-covered path leads through a frozen body of water towards a city skyline at sunset. The path is flanked by snow-covered banks and bare trees. Several people are walking along the path. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow and lens flare. The sky is a mix of blue and orange. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

Questions?