

- Co-operative Connection
- Mixed Use
- Sustainability
- Community Development
- Intergenerational
- Universally Accessible

I ❤️ North End

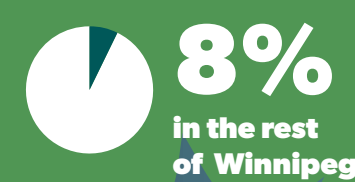
# WINNIPEG'S INNER CITY

## POVERTY IN THE INNER CITY OF WINNIPEG

### Spatially-Concentrated



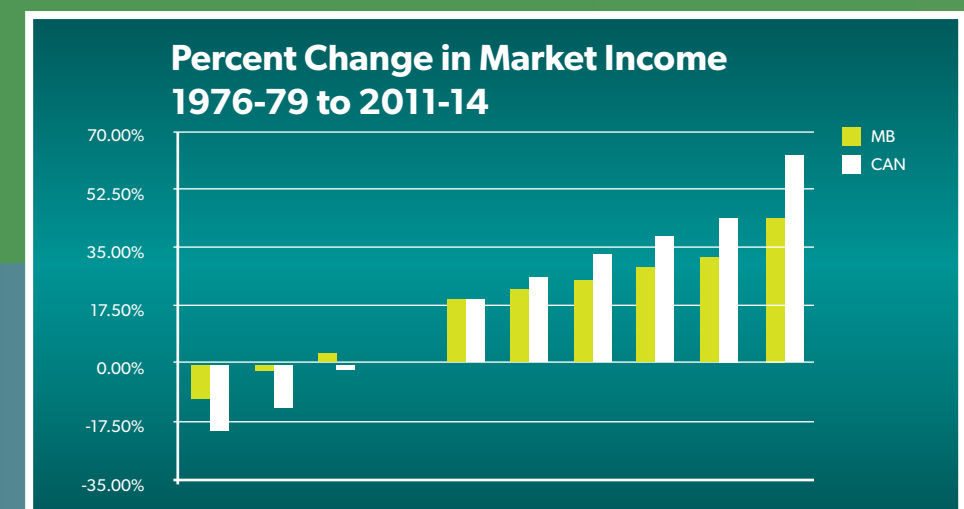
### Racialized



2x as many recent immigrants live in the inner city, as live in the rest of Winnipeg.<sup>4</sup>

### Impacted by Education

Education in the inner city is improving, but still behind the rest of Winnipeg:



## WHY FIGHT POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY?<sup>22</sup>

### Promote Human Rights

The United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights asserts the right to "social security" and "adequate food, clothing and housing".

### Uphold Values of Fairness & Compassion

Manitobans volunteer and donate to charities because we believe in helping others.<sup>23</sup>

### Fulfill Human Potential and Dignity

Shared prosperity is possible when people stop just surviving and thrive.<sup>24</sup>

### It's Affordable

If Manitoba allocated

**1% of GDP** to income inequality

we could bring all those who are poor up to the poverty line.<sup>25</sup>

### It's Economical

Study after study links poverty with poorer health and educational outcomes and increased incarceration and child welfare apprehensions. Prevention saves public resources spent downstream on poverty.<sup>26</sup>

## SOLUTIONS



### A Comprehensive Plan with Targets and Timelines is Needed to End Poverty

The community has a plan with 30 recommendations endorsed by over 100 groups. [www.tinyurl.com/VFH2015](http://www.tinyurl.com/VFH2015)

### Implement the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's 94 Calls to Action and United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

"Words are not enough. Reconciliation requires deliberate, thoughtful and sustained action." - Justice Murray Sinclair

### Decolonization is Critical

Indigenous community-based organizations integrate cultural and historical teachings into their programming. Indigenous people whose culture has been taken from them regain hope and confidence by integrating important traditional teachings to guide the future.

### Support Community-Based Responses

"Neighbourhoods Alive... is consistently cited by NAI stakeholders as a best practice initiative."<sup>27</sup>

Funding for non-profit, community-based organizations that are mandated to address poverty and promote social inclusion is uncertain, precarious and in some instances already cut or being cut.<sup>28</sup> Despite this uncertain environment, non-profits continue to innovate and incubate programs with proven, positive results.

### Be Anti-Oppressive

Recognize that certain groups in our society and communities hold power over others based on social class and identity (race, age, ability, LGBT2Q+, newcomer, body size). Confront discrimination in all its many forms.

### Income Transfers Needed

Poverty worsens with stagnant income transfers, a poverty-level minimum wage and rising costs of living. Make Poverty History Manitoba (MPHM) calls for all incomes to be increased to the poverty line through increased income transfers (Employment and Income Assistance) with a view to establishing a basic income.

### Take Action!

#### Renewal in the inner city is at risk

Tell your elected officials that making investments to combat poverty in Winnipeg's inner city is essential for our collective future. [www.gov.mb.ca/legislature](http://www.gov.mb.ca/legislature)

Total monthly incomes for various families on Employment and Income Assistance (EIA)

Family Scenario	Current total monthly income*	Current monthly income: % poverty line	Monthly increase needed to get to 100% of MBM
Single Adult	\$806	53%	\$716
Single person with disabilities	\$1,027	67%	\$495
Single parent, two children <sup>†</sup>	\$2,363	90%	\$275
Two parents, two children <sup>†</sup>	\$2,554	84%	\$491
Part-time worker, min. wage <sup>‡</sup>	\$1,411	93%	\$111

\*Source: Canada's Market Basket Measure (2015) EIA, Rent Allowance, Federal child benefits, and the GST credit; †Ages 10/13; ‡Single worker, minimum wage, 25 hours per week.

## Colonization

Indigenous peoples' land was taken from them, their political and economic systems were destroyed, their cultural and spiritual practices were undermined, their children were forcibly seized and sent to residential schools, and their traditional way of life was, in effect, removed. Colonization can, in many cases, lead to internalized oppression and self-destructive behaviors, especially if people aren't fully aware of how their personal experiences relate to Indigenous peoples' collective history.<sup>12</sup>

The legacy of residential schools still affects the lives of Indigenous people today – in a study done 15 years ago it was found that...

**57% of Indigenous high school students in Winnipeg's inner city had at least one grandparent living with them who had attended residential school.<sup>13</sup>**

## ROOT CAUSES

### Racism

Systemic racism denies opportunity. In a study of young Indigenous people and newcomers, most had experienced racism in at least one of these ways:

1. through job application processes;
2. a lack of recognition of credentials; or
3. stereotypes and derogatory remarks.<sup>14</sup>

### It Takes All Day to be Poor

Many of those who live in poverty spend their days navigating through a complex and often unsympathetic web of institutions that they depend upon for survival.<sup>15</sup>

**Poor Health**  
Poverty leads to lower life expectancy – up to 10 years less in Winnipeg.<sup>10</sup>

**Average life expectancy in years:**

Point Douglas	Fort Garry
men: <b>71.6</b>	men: <b>81.7</b>
women: <b>82.2</b>	women: <b>85.6</b>

**Poor Housing**  
Core housing need<sup>9</sup> is an issue across Winnipeg:  
Housing needing major repairs (plumbing/electrical/structural)

Inner city:	Non-inner city:
<b>15.9%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>

**Low Levels Employment & Precarious Work**

**Unemployment:**

Inner city:	Non-inner city:
<b>8.1%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Lezubski, Darren and Jim Silver, 2015. "High and Rising Revisited: Changes in Poverty and Related Inner City Characteristics 1996 to 2011". Drawing on Our Strengths: State of the Inner City Report 2015. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives - Manitoba.  
<sup>2</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.  
<sup>3</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.  
<sup>4</sup>Statistics Canada, 2014. Changes in Real Average Family Income by Decile. Economic Families with Children. Market Income. Compiled by Ian Hudson.  
<sup>5</sup>Poverty is a lack of income and social exclusion from common economic, social, cultural activities.  
<sup>6</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.  
<sup>7</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.  
<sup>8</sup>Tenants of homeowners who pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs and /or living in housing that is unsuitable or in disrepair are considered in "core housing need" according to Canada Mortgage & Housing Corp. Core housing need. Inner city renters: 38.9% / Non-inner city renters: 36.9%  
<sup>9</sup>Bronwell, Mami, Randy Fransoo and Patricia Martens, 2015. "Social Determinants of Health and the Distribution of Health Outcomes in Manitoba". Social Determinants of Health in Manitoba. Lynne Fernandez, Shauna Mackinnon and Jim Silver Eds. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Manitoba. Data: [http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/health\\_sciences/medicine/units/chs/departments\\_units/mchp/projects/RA2013DataExtras.html#Chapter3](http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/health_sciences/medicine/units/chs/departments_units/mchp/projects/RA2013DataExtras.html#Chapter3)  
<sup>10</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.  
<sup>11</sup>Freire, Paulo, 1972. Pedagogy of the Oppressed. New York: Herder and Herder.  
<sup>12</sup>Silver, Jim and Kathy Mallett, 2002. Aboriginal Education in Winnipeg Inner City High Schools. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Manitoba, p. 11.  
<sup>13</sup>Ten Fingers, K. (2015). Indigenous and Newcomer Experiences of Employment and Unemployment. In Drawing on Our Strengths: State of the Inner City Report 2015. (pp. 37-54). Winnipeg, MB: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Manitoba.  
<sup>14</sup>Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives Manitoba, 2009. It Takes All Day to be Poor: State of the Inner City Report 2009.  
<sup>15</sup>Dennis Raphael, 2007. Poverty and policy in Canada: Implications for quality of life. Toronto: Canadian Scholars Press.  
<sup>16</sup><http://science.sciencemag.org/content/344/6186/862>  
<sup>17</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.

<sup>18</sup>Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2016 Census, Winnipeg, City, Manitoba and Canada. <https://goo.gl/HtQvK>  
<sup>19</sup>Indicators disaggregated for inner city Winnipeg NRCs from the Coalition of Manitoba Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations 2016. The Collective Impact of Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations of Manitoba. <https://goo.gl/rFisBa>  
<sup>20</sup>Indicators disaggregated for inner city Winnipeg NRCs from the Coalition of Manitoba Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations 2016. The Collective Impact of Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations of Manitoba. <https://goo.gl/gj6jVE>  
<sup>21</sup>Categories inspired by View from Here 2015.  
<sup>22</sup>Lezubski & Silver, 2015.  
<sup>23</sup>Pellet, Kate and Richard Wilkinson, 2009. The Spirit Level: Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better. New York: Bloomsbury Press.  
<sup>24</sup>\$670 million in 2016 dollars (Make Poverty History Manitoba).  
<sup>25</sup><http://www.thinkupsteam.net>  
<sup>26</sup>EKO's, 2016. Neighbourhoods Alive Community Outcomes Evaluation 2010: Final report.  
<sup>27</sup><http://www.exceptpolitics.com/articles/eval/neighbourhoods-alive.pdf>  
<sup>28</sup>Silver, Jim (2016). "Don't Cut Neighbourhoods Alive!" Fast Facts Winnipeg: CCPA MB <https://goo.gl/oTGZtH>