



Indicator: Premature Mortality Rate (PMR)

DEFINITION: The rate of deaths in Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (the Region) residents under 75 years per 1,000 residents per year.

NUMERATOR: Number of deaths before age 75 (= premature deaths) in a given year.

DENOMINATOR: Number of the Region's residents under age 75 as of December 31 of the year.

CALCULATION: Average annual rates were calculated using data of a 5-year period and were age- and sex-adjusted to the Manitoba population under 75 years old in the first time period (i.e., 2002-2006 Manitoba population as the standard population for 2002-2006 and 2007-2011 rates; 1996-2000 Manitoba population as the standard population for 1996-2000 and 2001-2005 rates). *Note:* 2001-2005 data is not reported in the trend chart as it overlaps with the 2002-2006 data.

DATA SOURCES: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP), 2009 & 2013

KEY FINDINGS:

- Premature mortality rate (PMR) in the Region has declined over time from 3.4 deaths per 1,000 in 1996-2000 to 2.9 deaths per 1,000 in 2007-2011.
- Residents living in central areas (e.g., Point Douglas and Downtown) of Winnipeg were more likely to die before the age of 75.
- Household income was inversely associated with PMR: (a) PMR in the lowest income neighborhood cluster (NC)—Point Douglas South—was 4-fold higher than that of highest income NC (River East N) in 2002-2006 and 5-fold higher in 2007-2011; (b) PMR in the lowest income communities was nearly 3-fold higher than that in the highest income communities.

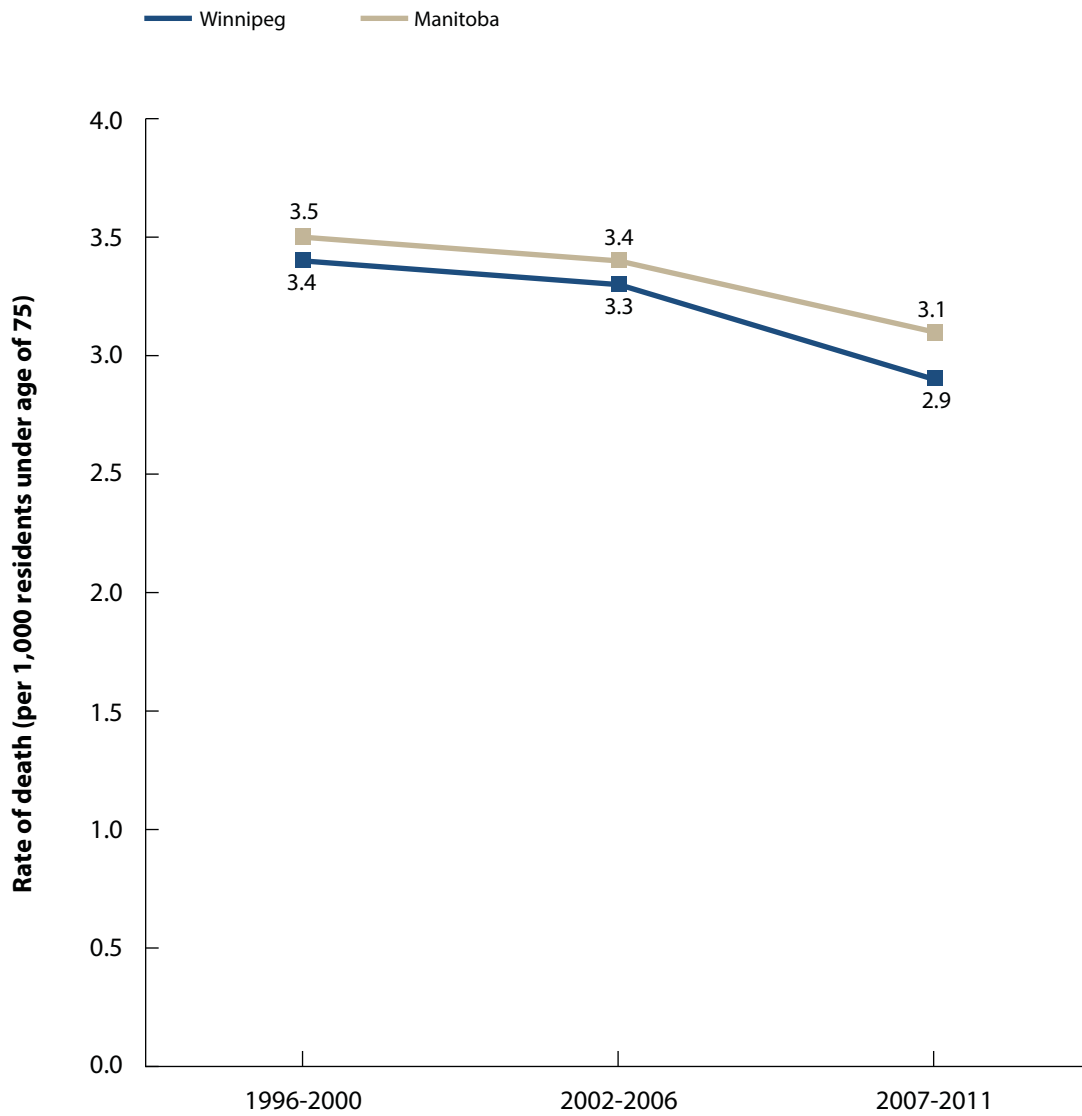
WHAT DO THE FINDINGS MEAN TO COMMUNITIES?

- PMR is related to many factors (e.g., socioeconomic status, healthcare, environmental conditions, housing, education, and lifestyles) and includes deaths at younger ages.
- While overall PMR has declined over time, the income-related inequality seen between higher and lower income communities has increased.

Figure A3.2.4.a1

Trends in Premature Mortality Rates (PMR) in Winnipeg & Manitoba

Age- & sex-adjusted annual rate of deaths before age 75 (per 1,000 residents) years, 1996–2011



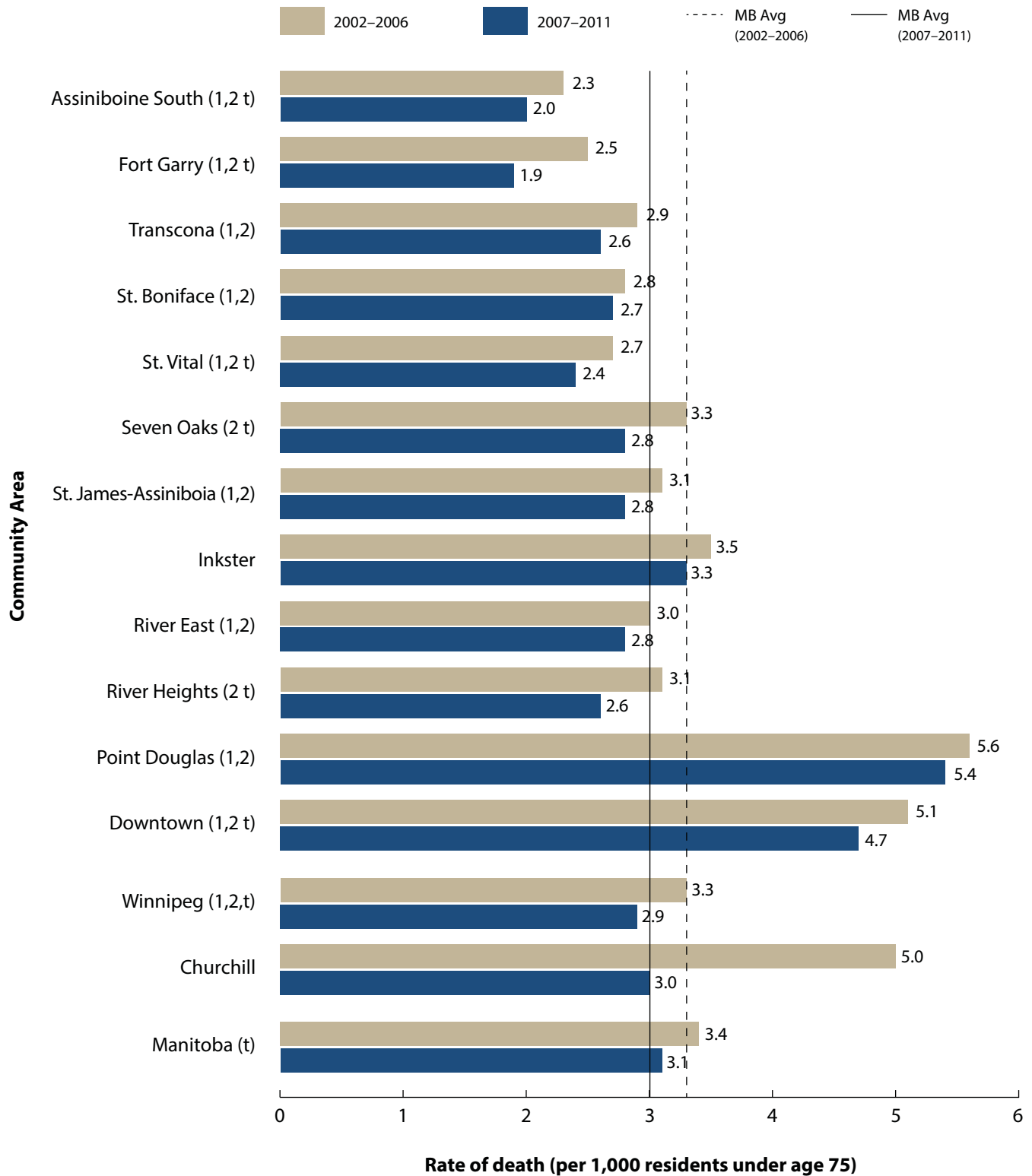
Sources: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2009 & 2013

**The following charts of Community Area & Neighborhood Cluster are ordered by decreasing median household income.

Figure A3.2.4.a2

Premature Mortality Rates (PMR) by Winnipeg Community Area

Age- & sex-adjusted annual rate of deaths before age 75 (per 1,000 residents), 2002–2006 & 2007–2011



Source: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2013

'1' indicates that in the first time period, the area's rate was statistically different from the MB average at that time

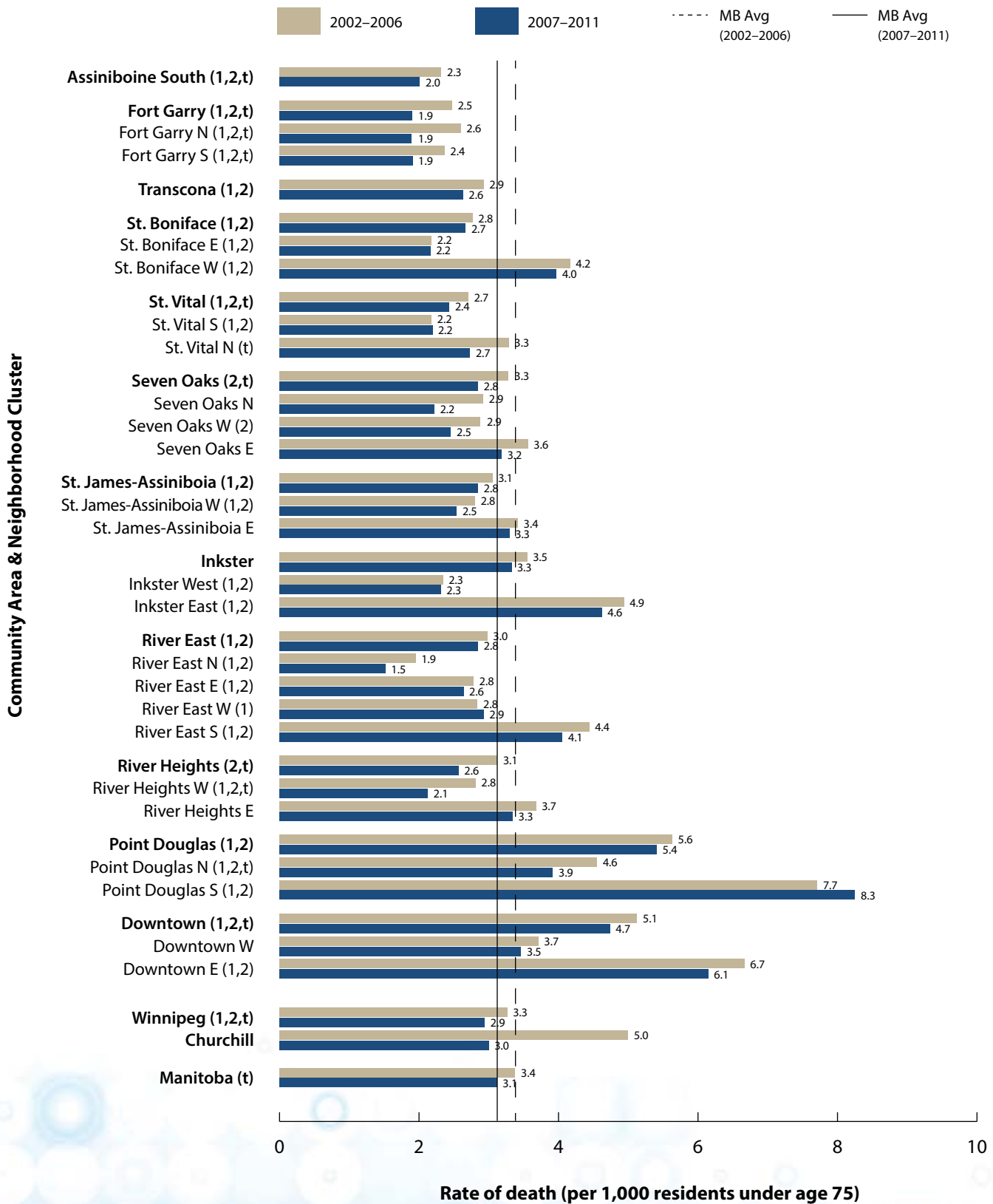
'2' indicates that in the second time period, the area's rate was statistically different from the MB average at that time

't' indicates for that area, the change in rates from Time 1 to Time 2 was significant

Figure A3.2.4.a3

Premature Mortality Rates (PMR) by Winnipeg Community Area & Neighborhood Cluster

Age- & sex-adjusted annual rate of deaths before age 75 (per 1,000 residents), 2002–2006 & 2007–2011



Source: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2013

'1' indicates that in the first time period, the area's rate was statistically different from the MB average at that time

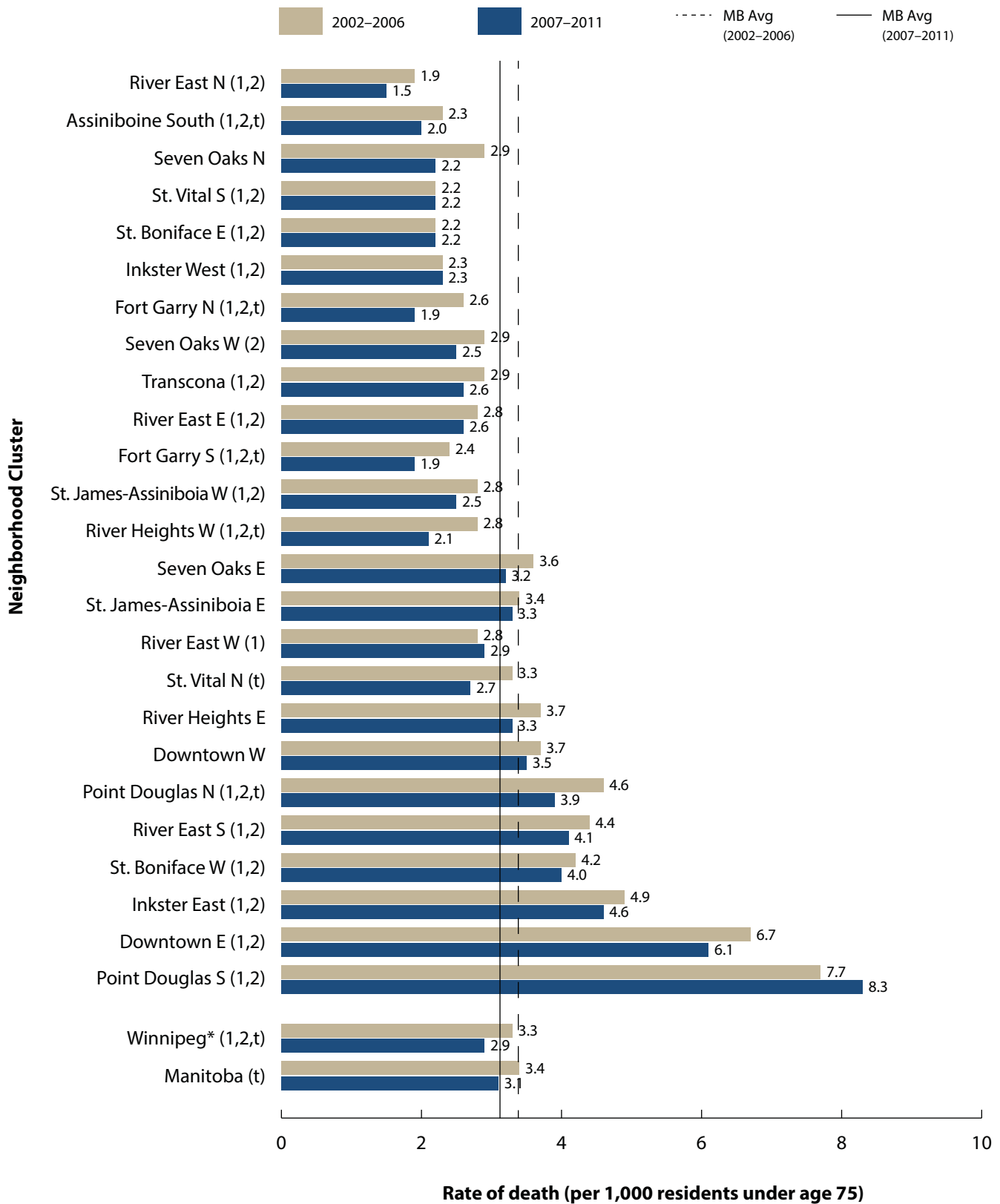
'2' indicates that in the second time period, the area's rate was statistically different from the MB average at that time

't' indicates for that area, the change in rates from Time 1 to Time 2 was significant

Figure A3.2.4.a4

Premature Mortality Rates (PMR) by Winnipeg Neighborhood Cluster

Age- & sex-adjusted annual rate of deaths before age 75 (per 1,000 residents), 2002–2006 & 2007–2011



Source: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2013

*Excluding Churchill

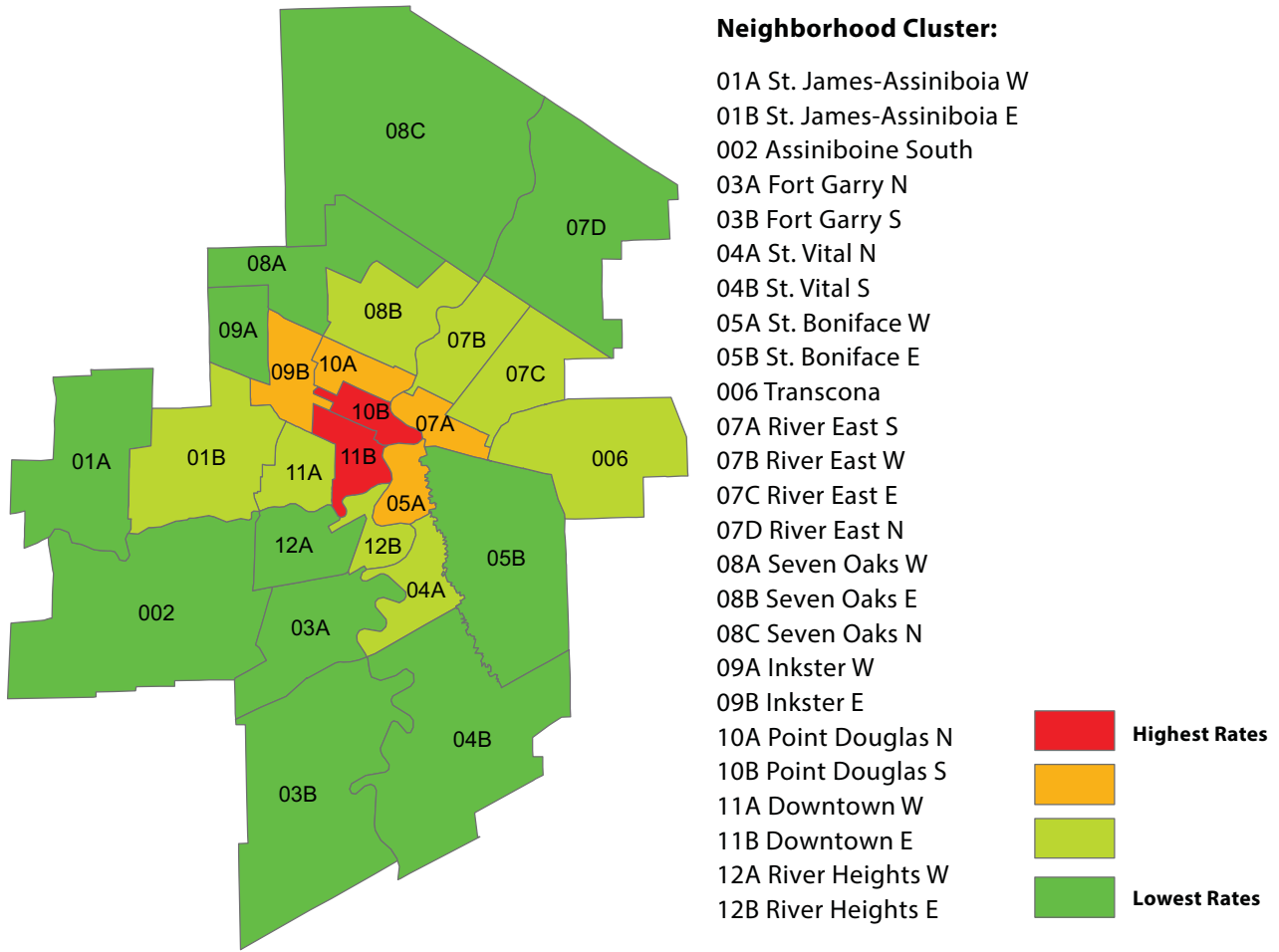
'1' indicates that in the first time period, the area's rate was statistically different from the MB average at that time

'2' indicates that in the second time period, the area's rate was statistically different from the MB average at that time

't' indicates for that area, the change in rates from Time 1 to Time 2 was significant

Premature Mortality Rates (PMR) by Winnipeg Neighborhood Cluster

Age- & sex-adjusted annual rate of deaths before age 75 (per 1,000 residents), 2007–2011



Source: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2013

Table A3.2.4.a1

**Health Inequality in Premature Mortality Rates (PMR) (deaths per 1,000 residents aged 1-74 years),
by Median Household Income & Urban Income Quintile**

Health Inequality Measures	Time Period	
	2002-2006 Premature deaths per 1000 residents aged 1-74 years	2007-2011 Premature deaths per 1000 residents aged 1-74 years
PMR by Neighborhood Cluster (NC) <i>Median Household Income</i>		
Highest income NC PMR (River East N)	1.9 deaths	1.5 deaths
Lowest income NC PMR (Point Douglas S)	7.7 deaths	8.3 deaths
Absolute difference (Lowest income NC – Highest income NC)	5.8 deaths	6.8 deaths
Ratio (Lowest income NC / Highest income NC)	4.05	5.53
PMR by Urban Income Quintile		
	2002-2006 Premature deaths per 1000 residents aged 1-74 years	2007-2011 Premature deaths per 1000 residents aged 1-74 years
Highest Urban Income Quintile (U5)	2.0 deaths	1.6 deaths
U4	2.3 deaths	2.1 deaths
U3	2.9 deaths	2.7 deaths
U2	3.5 deaths	3.2 deaths
Lowest Urban Income Quintile (U1)	5.3 deaths	5.0 deaths
Absolute difference (U1-U5)	3.3 deaths	3.4 deaths
Ratio (U1/U5)	2.65	3.12

Source: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2013