Manitoba Data Sources

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INTRODUCTION

This document describes health and education data sources for SGIGs in Manitoba. The data sources were identified based on their applicability to early childhood development (ECD) as part of the Early Childhood Development Case Study; however, they contain data on a broad range of health and education areas.

The main sources of data examined in the Early Childhood Development Case Study that are common across Canadian jurisdictions include:

- ***First Nations surveys:*** Children are a focus in a number of Indigenous-led surveys, resulting in a broad range of indicators and available data across health and social domains. Initially, a combined First Nations and Inuit-controlled health survey was carried out across the provinces in 1997. Subsequently, the First Nations Regional Health Survey (RHS) was designed by the First Nations information Governance Centre (FNIGC), and to date has been implemented three times (Phases 1 through 3) at five-year intervals. The main themes are: language; culture; injury; health and health care access; immunization; dental care; breastfeeding; food and nutrition; physical activity; education; personal wellness; household and living environment; child care arrangements; and, residential schools.

  FNIGC has also designed and administered First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment (FNREEES) and First Nations Labour and Economic Development (FNLED) surveys across the provinces, and have a selection of indicators and data which may be relevant to ECD. There is overlap with some of the survey questions between these surveys and RHS (for example, the FNREES includes indicators on cultural programs, Aboriginal Head Start, health conditions, and alcohol consumption during pregnancy). To date, these surveys have each had one cycle of data collection.

- ***Hospitalization data:*** In Canada, hospitalization data is sent by provincial and territorial governments to the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), and is returned to each in a standard format in a database referred to as the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD). Therefore, similar hospital indicators are achievable across all jurisdictions, whether or not they are consistently reported.

- ***Physician fee-for-service (FFS) data:*** FFS is the dominant method of reimbursing physicians in Canada. Physician fee codes are largely similar in the provinces and territories, meaning that the same indicators are possible across jurisdictions. Note: these physician databases do not include physician services that are provided through non-FFS mechanisms (salaries, contracts), unless the jurisdiction has a process of accepting physician 'shadow billing'. Shadow billing is when a physician sends in fee codes for their services even though they are being reimbursed through other non-FFS mechanisms.

- ***Specialty provincial and territorial databases:*** There are some health sectors, such as perinatal care, where data is pulled into a common dataset from diverse areas including hospital and physician services. Other customized aggregations are the Health System Matrix (HSM) in BC, a population-based compilation of health service utilization data, and a relatively new database, the Population Grouper (PG), which is a database tool available from CIHI and provided to all provinces and territories. It summarizes all health conditions identified from inpatient, day surgery, emergency department, continuing care, home care and physician claim administrative data into individual patient clinical profiles, and is useful in providing a macro level view of population health trends.

- ***Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB):*** This federally funded and administered program covers pharmacy, dental, vision, mental health and transportation benefits which are provided to eligible First Nations and Inuit. Indigenous Services Canada administers this program in Manitoba.
- ***Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System:*** Incidence rates, prevalence rates and all-cause mortality are monitored nationally for approximately 30 chronic health conditions, clinical events and interventions.
- ***Education:*** The attendance of First Nation children in kindergarten and/or Aboriginal Head Start may be reported in the First Nations surveys mentioned above. Other education data sources found in the ministries of education or affiliated organizations in Manitoba include:
    - Foundational skill assessment: students in Grades 3 or 4: reading, writing, numeracy (evaluated as not meeting, meeting, exceeding).

OVERVIEW OF MANITOBA DATA SOURCES

Through a relationship between the First Nations Health and Social Secretariat of Manitoba (FNHSSM), Manitoba Health, Healthy Living and Seniors, and University of Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, data linkages to identify First Nations in Manitoba health and population databases occur in the province. The data steward is the Health Information Research Governance Committee (HIRGC) of FNHSSM. In this province, the entire database is not linked; rather, discrete indicators are selected.

In the case of education indicators, data is available directly from the SGIG school system

SUMMARY OF MANITOBA DATA SOURCES

Table 1 provides a summary of the holdings discussed above, their strengths and limitations, as well as data stewardship and data access considerations.

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF MANITOBA DATABASES WITH FIRST NATIONS ECD HEALTH & EDUCATION DATA.

Data set	Method & Population	Strengths	Limitations	Data steward & data access considerations
First Nations Community Health Profiles	• Data match with Manitoba First Nations registry • 44 indicators including mortality, demographics, PYLL, pregnancy, birth, chronic conditions, injury, physician services, hospital utilization, drug utilization, screening tests, immunization	• High reliability • Nations-specific reports with a comparison to Tribal Councils, RHAs, and Manitoba Overall • On and off reserve data • Tables and graphs included • Numbers and rates included	• Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five	• Health Information Research Governance Committee (HIRGC) is the data steward based on an ISA (ISA) between Ministry of Health, Seniors and Active Living (MHSAL)/First Nations Health and Social Secretariat of Manitoba (FNHSSM)

First Nations Children's Atlas	• Data match with the Manitoba First Nations registry; perinatal health, mortality, health service utilization, nutrition, physical activity, etc.	• High reliability • Provincial and region-specific analysis	• Not Nation-specific • Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five	• HIRGC is the data steward (see above) • Access would require a request to FNHSSM
First Nations Diabetes Report	• Data match with the Manitoba First Nations registry	• High reliability • Provincial and region-specific analysis	• Not Nation-specific • Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five • Child rate would be low and likely suppressed for individual SGIGs	• HIRGC is the data steward (see above) • Access would require a request to FNHSSM
First Nations TB report	• Data match with the Manitoba First Nations registry	• High reliability • Provincial and region-specific analysis	• Not Nation-specific • Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five • Child rate would be low and likely suppressed for individual SGIGs	• HIRGC is the data steward (see above) • Access would require a request to FNHSSM
Discharge abstract database and physician database	• Data match with the Manitoba First Nations registry. Includes additional data not covered in the First Nations Community Health Profiles	• High reliability • Nations-specific reports with a comparison to Tribal Councils, RHAs, and Manitoba Overall • On and off reserve data • Tables and graphs included • Numbers and rates included	• Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five	• HIRGC is the data steward; data held by MHSAL
Population Grouper	• Summarizes 227 health conditions identified from inpatient, day surgery, emergency department, continuing care, home	• High reliability • Ability to compare against non-First Nation population	• Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five • Adoption of the population grouper	• MHSAL is data steward; would require ISA via HIRGC (FNHSSM & MHSAL)

	care and physician claims administrative data	• Potential for First Nations specific analyses	tool by MHSAL is unknown	
Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System	• Data match with Manitoba First Nations registry • incidence rates, prevalence rates of individual chronic conditions	• High reliability • Nations-specific reports with a comparison to Tribal Councils, RHAs, and Manitoba Overall • On and off reserve data • Ability to add health conditions not included in the First Nations Community Health Profiles (above)	• Aggregate data and rates: Cell size suppression at less than five • Could require additional targeted data linkage for specific chronic conditions.	• MHSAL is data steward; additional linkages would require approval from HIRGC (FNHSSM & MHSAL) and the SGIG
Health Benefits Program: dental care, pharmacy use, vision care and mental health	• Administrative data covering clients, claims and expenditures	• High reliability • Longitudinal data • Comprehensive, reliable • Timely analysis available • Can provide First Nations community specific analyses	• Excludes First Nations individuals who have third party extended health coverage	• First Nations and Inuit Health Branch is the data steward.
RHS (Regional Health Survey) **FNREEES (First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education, and Employment Survey)** **FNLED (First Nations Labour and Employment**	• Survey with randomly selected participants • Sub-set of First Nations with status living in community • On reserve • Wide range of health, social determinants, traditional/cultural, economic, education and employment indicators	• Strengths-based focus • Community-specific information available for participating Nations • Some (quasi) longitudinal information available • Higher regional reliability from most recent round of RHS	• Survey based, therefore not complete coverage of population • Not all communities selected / opted to participate in surveys • Excludes First Nations living outside of communities • Low data reliability at more local levels, particularly for FNREEES and FNLED • Issues with access due to small cell size for certain data points	• FNHSSM is the data steward

Development Survey)			and/or geographies of interest • Limited opportunities to compare to non-First Nations population • Cell size suppression issues at local / community level • RHS only survey with longitudinal data: comparability issues (in different sampling approaches)	
Foundational Skills	Grade 3 assessments (algebraic and number sense); Grade 7 assessments (number sense and number skills) and Grade 8 assessments (comprehension and expository writing)	• High reliability • No cell size suppression	• This data is sent by the school (it is submitted online) to the Ministry of Education (MOE) which holds it. MOE is not able to provide it under any circumstances except upon a written request from the school principal or school director of education	The schools are the data stewards
High School Completion	Graduation Rates	• High reliability • No cell size suppression	• MOE data includes public and funded independent schools. They do not include students from non-funded independent schools, or those in schools that do not fall under the Public Schools Act, such as First Nations schools. • Data request must be sent directly to the band school	• The High School is the data steward

Post Secondary Education	• Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) First Nations profiles with special tabulations from the 2006 and 2016 census: Trades/ apprenticeship or other non-university certificate; University certificate below bachelor level; University certificate bachelor or higher	• First Nations specific • Readily available	• Values rounded to the nearest five • Only two years available • Completions only, not participation in post secondary programs • Subject to general census limitations on participation by First Nations • Not specific to Manitoba post-secondary schools	• Publicly available on ISC website