

The premature mortality rate (death before the age of 75 years) was twice as high in social housing as compared to all other Manitobans. The rate of suicide was four times higher, and in some regions, Schizophrenia was as much as eight to 10 times higher in the Social Housing cohort. The latter finding is likely due to an increased need for social housing in this vulnerable population.

In terms of education, children in social housing had lower rates of being deemed ready for school (in kindergarten testing) and had lower rates of high school completion compared with residents living elsewhere.

The researchers make several recommendations based on the results of the study. These include: improve levels of breast cancer screening in women living in social housing; address high-school completion rates in lower socio-economic neighborhoods, identify factors contributing to higher rates of respiratory illness; and develop a more integrated approach to providing and delivering programs to Manitoba housing clients.

The full report, *Social Housing in Manitoba*, can be downloaded from the MCHP website at: umanitoba.ca/medicine/units/mchp

For more information, contact MCHP at: 204-789-3819 or email: reports@cpe.umanitoba.ca