Southern Health-Santé Sud (SH-SS) 2019 Community Health Assessment

MORDEN DISTRICT

Summary of city of Morden





live in low income similar to the region & MB



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Among the highest % tenants (39%) in the region spending 30% + on shelter costs. and 9% of owners



EDUCATION

with no certificate, degree, diploma but more (44.5%) have postsecondary education



SOCIOECONOMIC **FACTOR INDEX**

reflects socioeconomic conditions and social determinants of health (income, marital status, education, unemployment)

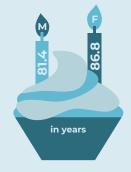
BETTER VS. MB & IMPROVING

UNEMPLOYMENT



unemployed as a % of the labour force

MORTALITY



LIFE EXPECTANCY male & female higher vs. MB



PREMATURE DEATHS lower vs. MB



BENZODIAZEPINE

overprescribing to community older adults decreasing over time

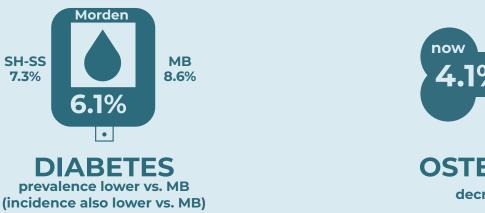
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES



HYPERTENSION decreasing over time



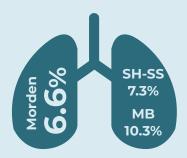
HEART ATTACK decreasing over time







RESPIRATORY DISEASES

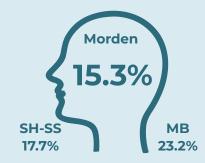


TOTAL RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY lower vs. MB BUT increasing



CHILD ASTHMA increasing over time

MENTAL HEALTH



MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS lower vs. MB SH-SS 4.4%

Morden

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS lower vs. MB

HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT



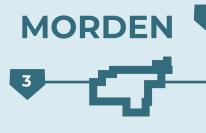
lower vs. MB



INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE increasing over time



PEDIATRIC DENTAL EXTRACTIONS lower vs. MB & decreasing over time



DEFINITIONS

Median household income: Median combined total income after tax of all household members aged 15+ years

Low income: 50% of the median income in Canada adjusted for family size and composition, as a % of households and % of children (17 years and younger)

Housing affordability: Housing is un-affordable when spending 30+ % of total household income on shelter expenses (e.g., electricity, water, municipal services, rent, mortgage, etc.)

Education: % ages 15+ years with no certificate, diploma, or degree

Socioeconomic Factor Index: Reflects socioeconomic status and social determinants of health as a composite score of average household income, % of single parent households, unemployment rate ages 15+ years, and % ages 15+ years with no high school graduation

Unemployment: % ages 15+ years unemployed as a % of the labour force population

Life expectancy: Expected length of life in years based on patterns of mortality

Premature mortality: Number of deaths before the age of 75 years per 1,000 population

Benzodiazepine overprescribing (community): % ages 75+ years living in community (excludes personal care homes) who had at least 2 prescriptions for benzodiazepines or at least 1 dispensed with more than a 30-day supply - Benzodiazepines are used to treat seizures, anxiety, and insomnia but are not recommended for older adults because of safety concerns (e.g., confusion, memory loss, coordination)

Hypertension: % ages 19+ years diagnosed with high blood pressure

Heart attack: Rate of death or hospitalization due to heart attack per 1,000 residents ages 40+ years

Diabetes prevalence: Total % of residents with diagnosed (Type 1 and 2) diabetes (incidence: new diagnoses per 100 person-years)

Osteoporosis: % 50+ years diagnosed with osteoporosis, which reduces bone density

Total respiratory morbidity: % diagnosed with respiratory disease (asthma, chronic or acute bronchitis, emphysema, or chronic airway obstruction)

Child asthma: % ages 5-19 years diagnosed with asthma

Mood and anxiety disorders: % adults diagnosed with mood or anxiety disorders

Substance use disorders: % adults diagnosed with substance use disorders (alcohol and/or drug)

Preterm births: % live births with gestational age less than 37 weeks

Inadequate prenatal care: % women with single, live, in-hospital births receiving no or inadequate prenatal care (e.g., regular prenatal visits)

Pediatric dental extractions: Rate of hospital-based dental surgeries involving extractions for children under 6 years, per 1,000