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

ROLAND/THOMPSON DISTRICT

Summary of Roland RM and Thompson RM



live in low income SH-SS 15 % and 21.1% MB 15% and 21.9%



29% of tenants and 6% of owners spending 30% + on shelter costs

EDUCATION age 15+ with no high school diploma

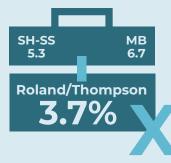
similar % to other education levels

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR INDEX

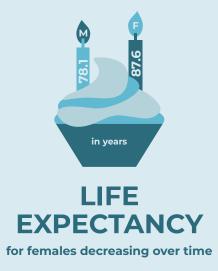
reflects socioeconomic conditions and social determinants of health (income, marital status, education, unemployment)

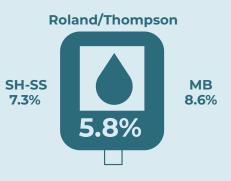
WORSE VS. MB **& WORSENING**

UNEMPLOYMENT



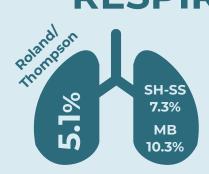
unemployed as a % of the labour force





DIABETES prevalence lower vs. MB (incidence also lower vs. MB)

RESPIRATORY DISEASES



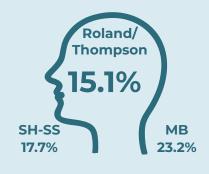
TOTAL RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY

lower vs. MB

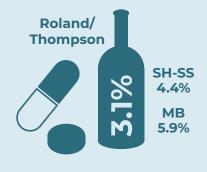


CHILD ASTHMA lower vs. MB

MENTAL HEALTH



MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS lower vs. MB



SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS lower vs. MB

HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT



MB 84.2% SH-SS 89.4%

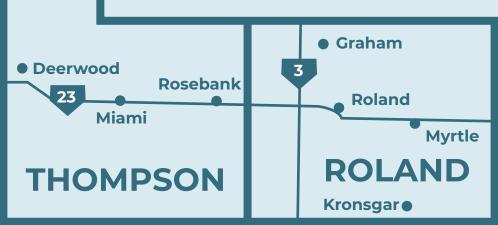
BREASTFEEDING INITIATION in-hospital highest in the region



MAJORITY OF CARE

lower vs. MB





DEFINITIONS

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

Low income: Low income is 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

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

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

Child asthma: % ages 5-19 diagnosed with asthma

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

Substance use disorders: %18+ years diagnosed with substance use disorders (alcohol and/or drug dependence)

Caesarean section: % of c-sections for in-hospital births among female residents

Breastfeeding initiation: % women who deliver in hospital and initiate breastfeeding while in hospital

Majority of care: % who received at least 50% of their ambulatory visits from the same physician or nurse practitioner - continuity is associated with improved satisfaction and better health outcomes

Unintentional injury hospitalization: Rate per 1,000 residents of those who stayed in hospital at least one day with a primary diagnosis of unintentional injury (e.g., falls, motor vehicle accident).