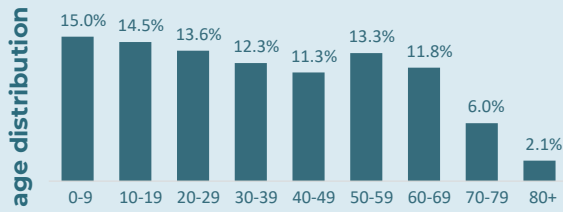


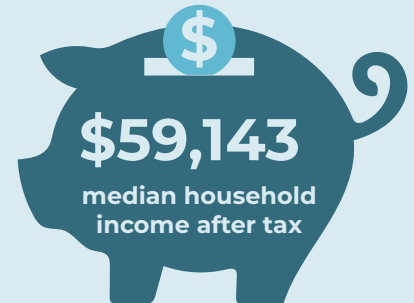
RURAL PORTAGE DISTRICT

Summary of RM of Portage, Dakota Tipi First Nation, Dakota Plains Wahpeton First Nation, and Long Plain First Nation

7,018 RESIDENTS

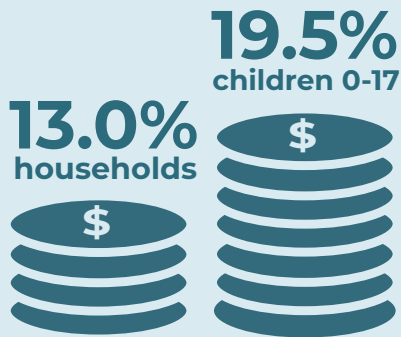


2.0%
growth 2013-2018



\$59,143
median household
income after tax

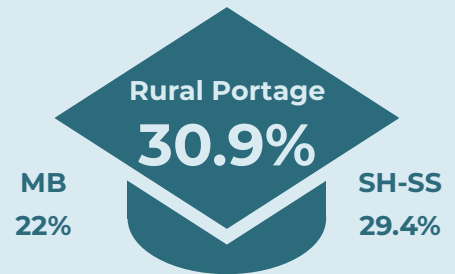
SH-SS \$60,802
MB \$59,093



live in low income
similar to the region & MB



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY
18% of tenants & 8% owners
spend 30% + on shelter costs



EDUCATION

aged 15+ with no certificate, degree,
diploma but more (39.4%) have
postsecondary education

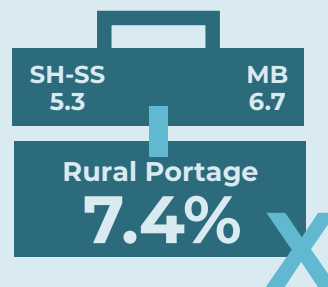


SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR INDEX

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

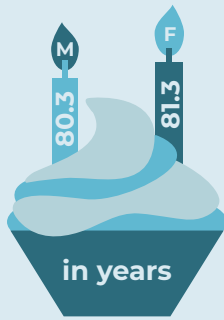
**WORSE VS. MB
& WORSENING**

UNEMPLOYMENT



unemployed as a %
of the labour force

MORTALITY

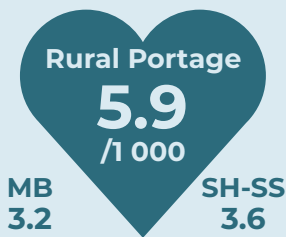


LIFE EXPECTANCY
decreasing for females
increasing for males

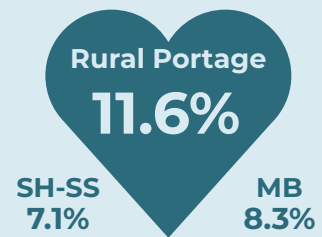


AVOIDABLE DEATHS
decreasing over time

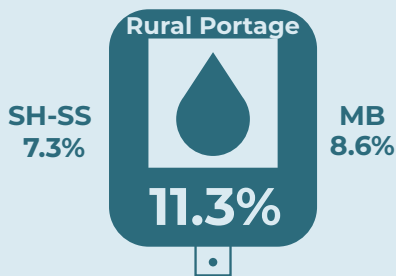
CARDIOVASCULAR



HEART ATTACK RATE
higher vs. MB

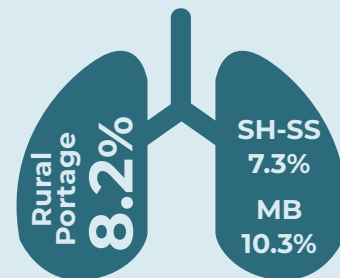


ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE
higher vs. MB



DIABETES

prevalence higher vs. MB & increasing
(incidence also higher & increasing)



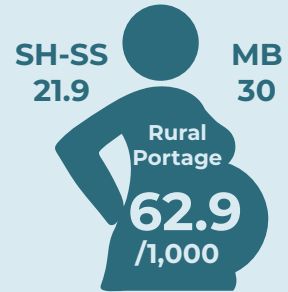
RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY

lower vs. MB

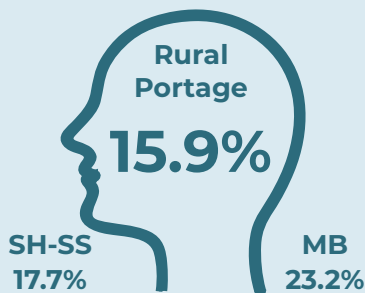
HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT



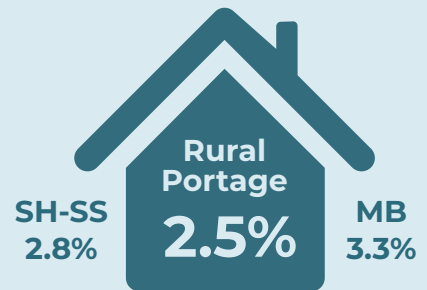
PEDIATRIC DENTAL EXTRACTIONS
decreasing over time



TEEN PREGNANCIES
higher vs. MB
(births also higher)



MOOD & ANXIETY
disorders lower vs. MB

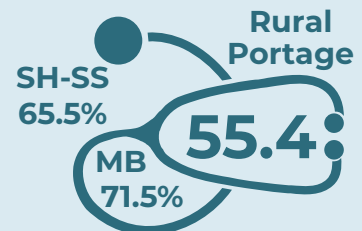


HOME CARE
prevalence lower vs. MB

PRIMARY CARE

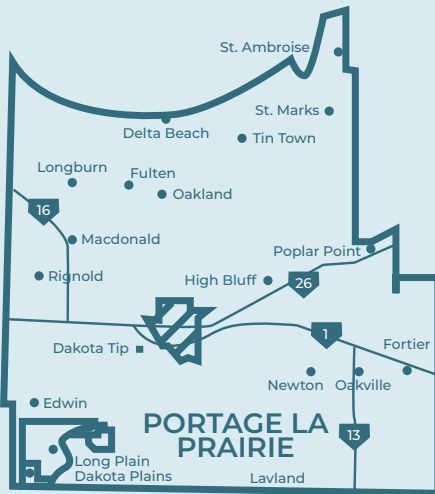


BENZODIAZEPINE OVERPRESCRIBING
TO COMMUNITY OLDER ADULTS
lower vs. MB



MAJORITY OF CARE
lower vs. MB BUT increasing

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

Avoidable deaths: Rate of avoidable deaths before age 75 per 1,000 residents. Avoidable deaths include those that could be avoided through primary prevention efforts

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

Ischemic heart disease (IHD): % ages 19+ years diagnosed with IHD (coronary artery disease)

Diabetes prevalence: Total % of residents with diagnosed (Type 1 and 2) diabetes (incidence: new diagnoses)

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

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

Teen pregnancies: Rate of pregnancies (live births, stillbirths, abortions, and ectopic pregnancies) per 1,000 female residents ages 15-19

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

Home care prevalence: Rate per person year for active clients receiving 1 or more home care services. It is unclear whether lower/higher than MB is better/worse; it could reflect the health of a population or availability and access of services

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)

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