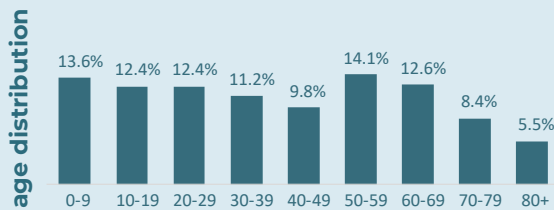


Southern Health-Santé Sud 2019 Community Health Assessment LORNE/LOUISE/PEMBINA DISTRICT

Summary of Lorne Municipality, Louise Municipality,
Pembina Municipality, and Swan Lake First Nation

8,091 RESIDENTS

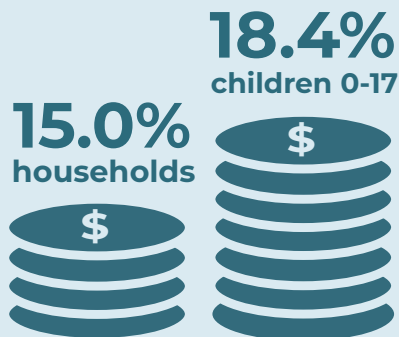


2.1%
growth 2013-2018



\$50,896
median household
income after tax

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

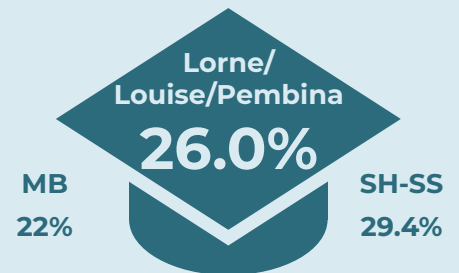


live in low income
similar to the region & MB



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

20% of tenants & 7% owners
spend 30% + on shelter costs



EDUCATION

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

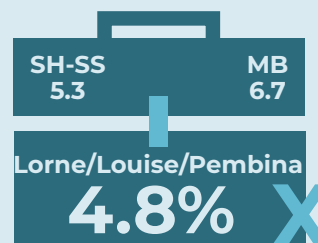


**SOCIOECONOMIC
FACTOR INDEX**

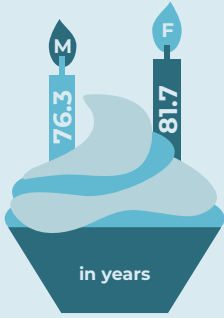
reflects socioeconomic conditions
and social determinants of health
(income, marital status, education,
unemployment)

BETTER VS. MB

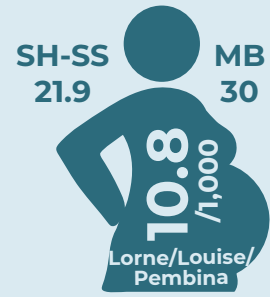
UNEMPLOYMENT



unemployed as a %
of the labour force

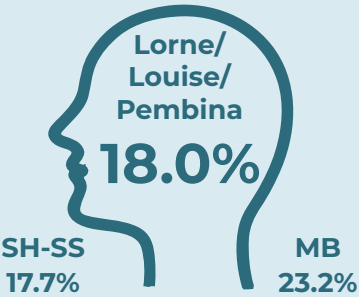


LIFE EXPECTANCY



TEEN PREGNANCIES

lower vs. MB
(teen births lower & decreasing)



MOOD & ANXIETY

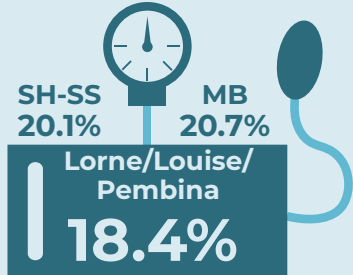
disorders lower vs. MB



OSTEOPOROSIS

decreasing over time

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

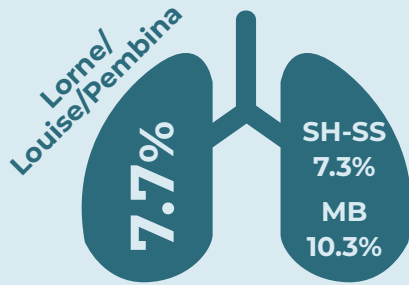


HYPERTENSION
lower vs. MB & decreasing

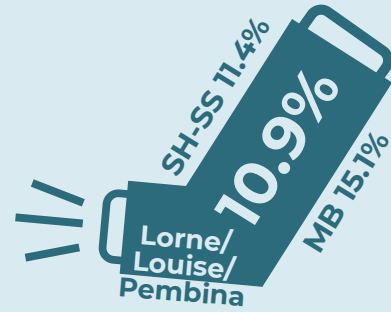


HEART ATTACK
decreasing over time

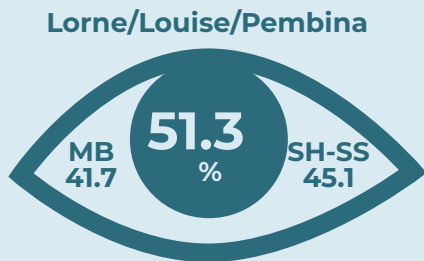
RESPIRATORY DISEASES



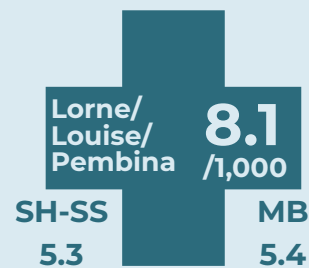
TOTAL RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY
lower vs. MB



CHILD ASTHMA
lower vs. MB

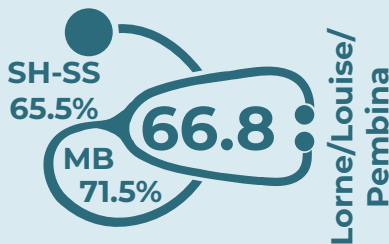


EYE EXAMS
for diabetes higher vs. MB



HOSPITALIZATION
for unintentional injury
higher vs. MB

PRIMARY CARE

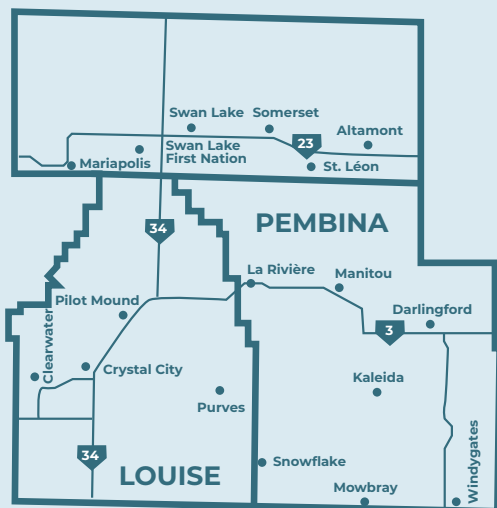


MAJORITY OF CARE
lower vs. MB



BENZODIAZEPINE OVERPRESCRIBING
TO COMMUNITY OLDER ADULTS
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

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

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

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

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

Diabetes eye exams: % ages 19+ years with diabetes who had an eye exam in a year with an ophthalmologist or optometrist, as recommended. Note: this may be underestimated

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)

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

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)