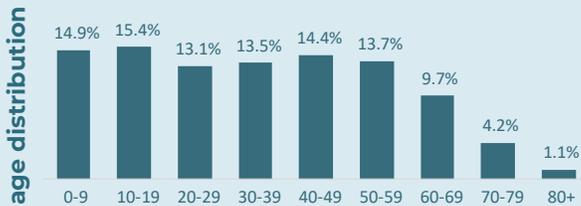


TACHÉ DISTRICT

Summary of RM of Taché

10,212 RESIDENTS



11.1%

change 2013-2018



\$78,918

median household income after tax

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

10.0% households



15.4% children 0-17



live in low income a bit lower vs. the region & MB



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

33% of tenants and 10% of owners spending 30% + on shelter costs

MB 22%



SH-SS 29.4%

EDUCATION

age 15+ with no certificate, degree, diploma but more (47.4%) have postsecondary education

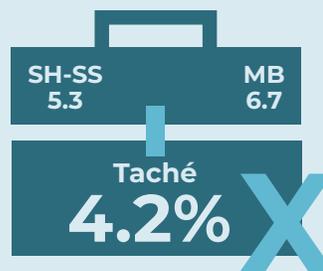


SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR INDEX

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

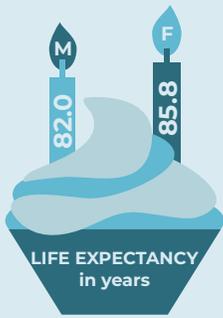
BETTER VS. MB & IMPROVING

UNEMPLOYMENT



unemployed as a % of the labour force

MORTALITY

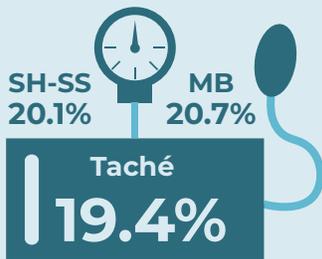


higher vs. MB for males
decreasing for females



PREMATURE DEATHS
lower vs. MB

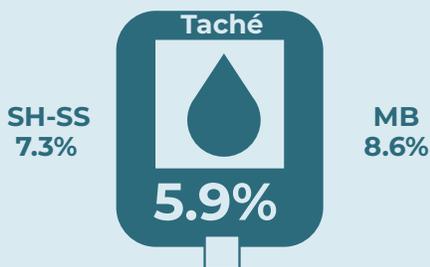
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES



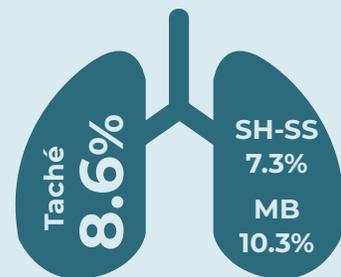
HYPERTENSION
lower vs. MB



CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE
increasing over time

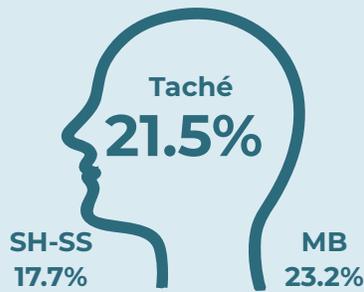


DIABETES
prevalence lower vs. MB
(incidence also lower)

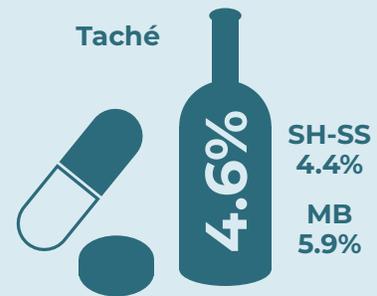


RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY
lower vs. MB BUT increasing

MENTAL HEALTH



MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS
1 of 3 regional districts not lower vs. MB



SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT



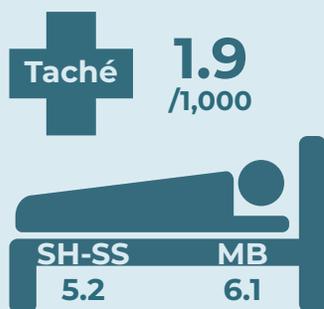
BIRTH RATE
lowest in the region



INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE
lower vs. MB



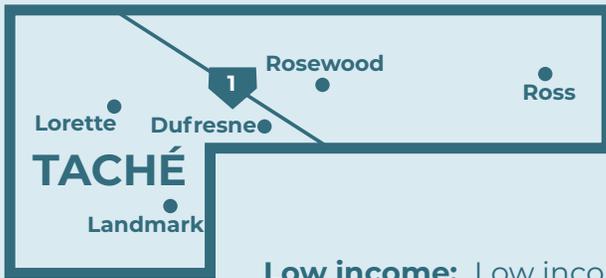
TEEN PREGNANCIES (& births)
lower vs. MB



HOSPITALIZATION
for ambulatory case sensitive conditions
lower vs. MB, lowest in region & decreasing



MAJORITY OF CARE
decreasing over time



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

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

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

Congestive heart failure: % ages 40+ years diagnosed with congestive heart failure

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

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

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)

Birth rate: Rate of live births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 45

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

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

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions Hospitalization: rate per 1,000 ages 0-74 years for 25 diseases and diagnoses (e.g., asthma, angina, gastroenteritis, congestive heart failure) for which primary health care may be more appropriate than hospital care - lower rates reflect better access to good quality primary health care

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