

ST. PIERRE/DE SALABERRY DISTRICT

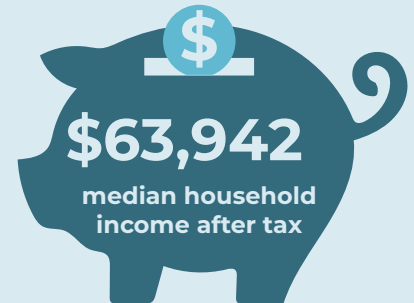
Summary of De Salaberry RM

4,396 RESIDENTS



3.0%

growth 2013-2018



\$63,942

median household
income after tax

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

13.0%
households



16.5%
children 0-17



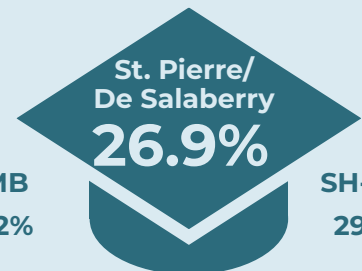
live in low income

SH-SS: 15% and 21.1%
MB: 15% and 21.9%



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

31% of tenants & 9% owners
spend 30% + on shelter costs,
similar to region & province



St. Pierre/
De Salaberry

26.9%

MB
22%

SH-SS
29%

EDUCATION

aged 15+ with no certificate, degree,
diploma but more (44.5%) have
postsecondary education

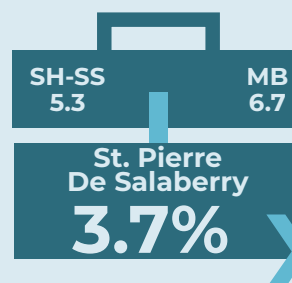


**SOCIOECONOMIC
FACTOR INDEX**

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

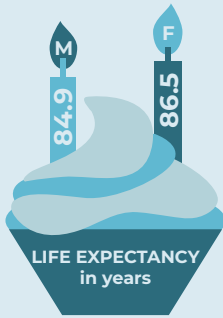
**BETTER VS. MB
& IMPROVING**

UNEMPLOYMENT

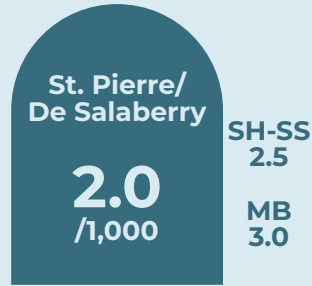


unemployed as a %
of the labour force

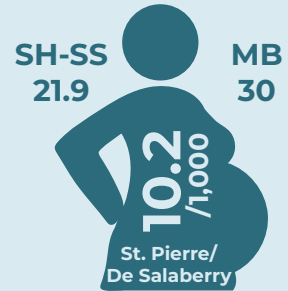
MORTALITY



male & female higher vs. MB and increasing over time

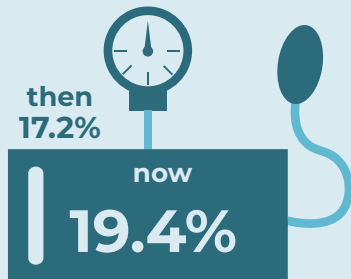


PREMATURE DEATHS lower vs. MB



TEEN PREGNANCIES lower vs. MB

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

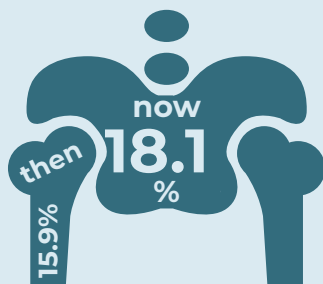


HYPERTENSION increasing over time



STROKE RATE decreasing over time

MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES

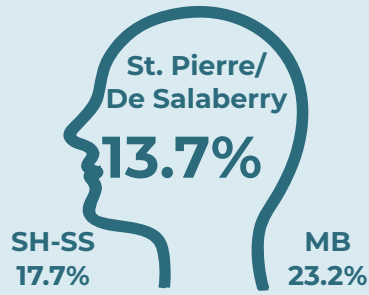


ARTHRITIS increasing over time

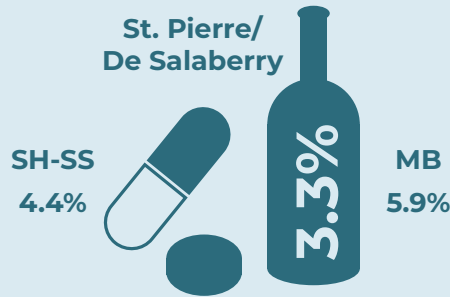


OSTEOPOROSIS decreasing over time

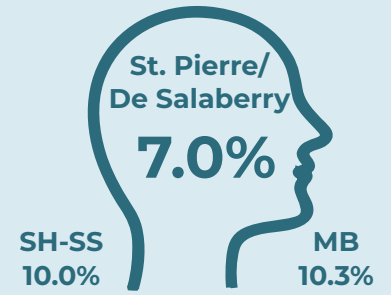
MENTAL HEALTH



MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

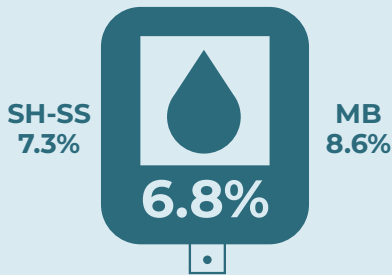


SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

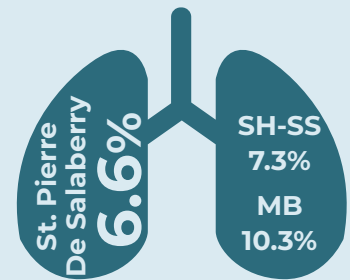


DEMENTIA
lower vs. MB

St. Pierre/De Salaberry

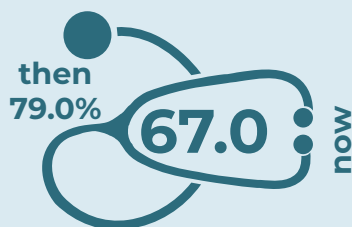


DIABETES
prevalence lower vs. MB
BUT increasing over time
(incidence also lower vs. MB)



RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY
lower vs. MB BUT increasing

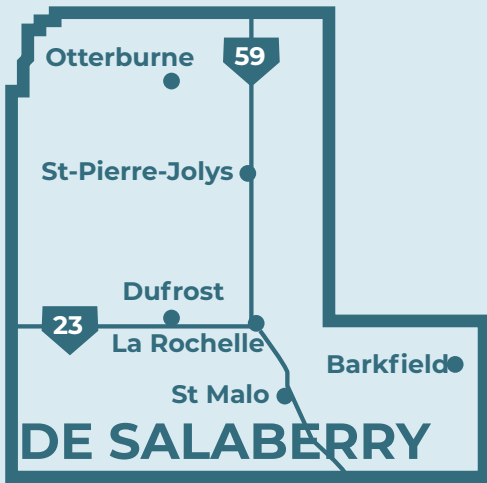
PRIMARY CARE



MAJORITY OF CARE
decreasing over time



BENZODIAZEPINE OVERPRESCRIBING
TO COMMUNITY OLDER ADULTS
higher vs. MB & highest in the region



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

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

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

Stroke rate: Number of hospitalization or deaths due to stroke per 1,000 residents ages 40+ years

Arthritis: % ages 19+ years diagnosed with arthritis (rheumatoid or osteoarthritis)

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

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

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

Dementia: % 55+ years diagnosed with dementia

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)

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)