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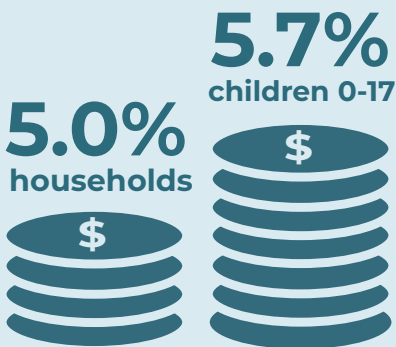
MACDONALD DISTRICT

Summary of the RM of Macdonald

8,027 RESIDENTS

age distribution

0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
13.6%	14.1%	11.8%	12.6%	14.9%	15.5%	10.5%	5.5%	1.4%

14.8%
change 2013-2018

$94,187
median household income after tax
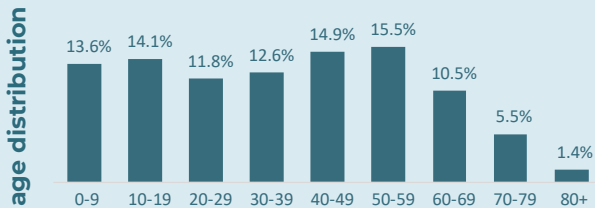
highest in the region
SH-SS $60,802 - MB $59,093

5.0%
households

5.7%
children 0-17

live in low income
lowest % in the region

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

35% of tenants and 9% of owners spending 30% + on shelter costs

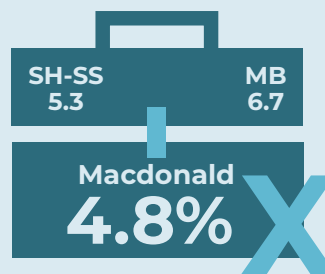**Macdonald 15.2%**

MB 22%

SH-SS 29.4%

EDUCATION

age 15+ with no certificate, degree, diploma but majority (56.5%) have postsecondary education

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR INDEX

reflects socioeconomic conditions and social determinants of health (income, marital status, education, unemployment)
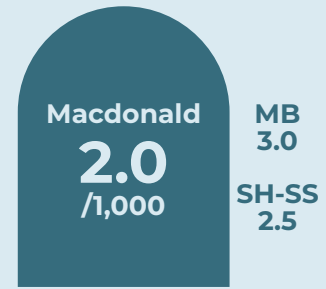
BETTER VS. MB & IMPROVING

UNEMPLOYMENT

SH-SS 5.3

MB 6.7

Macdonald 4.8%

unemployed as a % of the labour force

MORTALITY

82.3 M

91.2 F

in years

LIFE EXPECTANCY
male & female higher vs. MB

Macdonald
2.0
/1,000

MB
3.0

SH-SS
2.5

PREMATURE DEATHS
lower vs. MB

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

now
9.4%

then
8.2%
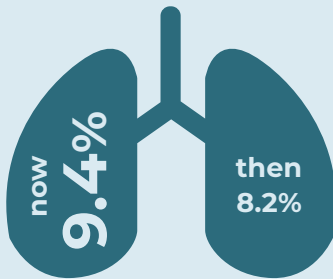
TOTAL RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY
increasing over time &
highest in the region

MB 15.1%
Macdonald
16.8%
SH-SS 11.4%
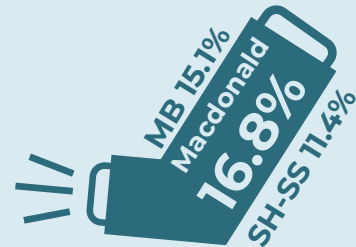
CHILD ASTHMA
highest in the region

Macdonald
2.3
/1,000

MB
3.2

SH-SS
3.6
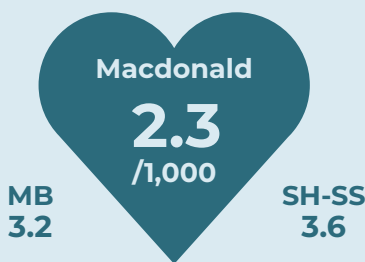
HEART ATTACK

lowest in the region

Macdonald

SH-SS
7.3%

MB
8.6%

5.3%
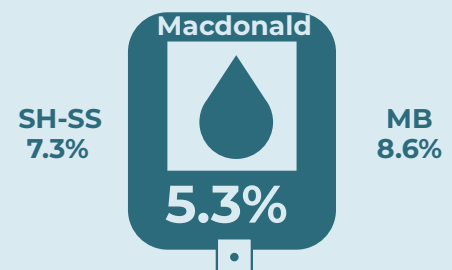
DIABETES

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

MENTAL HEALTH

Macdonald
18.8%

SH-SS
17.7%

MB
23.2%
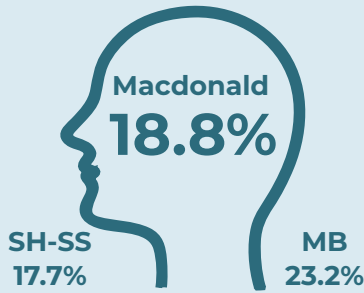
MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

Macdonald

3.2%

SH-SS
4.4%

MB
5.9%

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Macdonald
4.0
/1,000

SH-SS
4.9

MB
11.5

PEDIATRIC DENTAL
EXTRACTIONS lower vs. MB

Macdonald
3.2%

SH-SS
9.4

MB
10.3
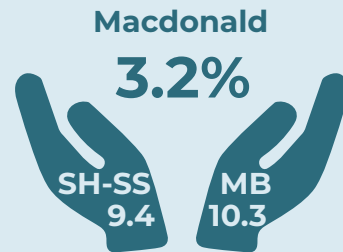
INADEQUATE PRENATAL
CARE lower vs. MB

Macdonald
1.7%

SH-SS
2.8%

MB
3.3%
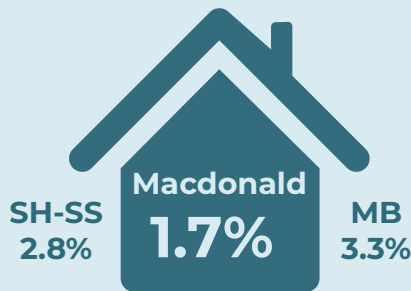
HOME CARE

prevalence lower vs. MB

then
76.4%

71.1

now
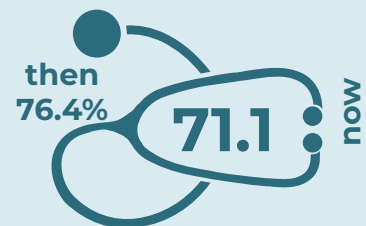
MAJORITY OF CARE

decreasing over time

Starbuck 2 **Oak Bluff** 100

MACDONALD

La Salle

Sanford

3

Brunkild

Domain

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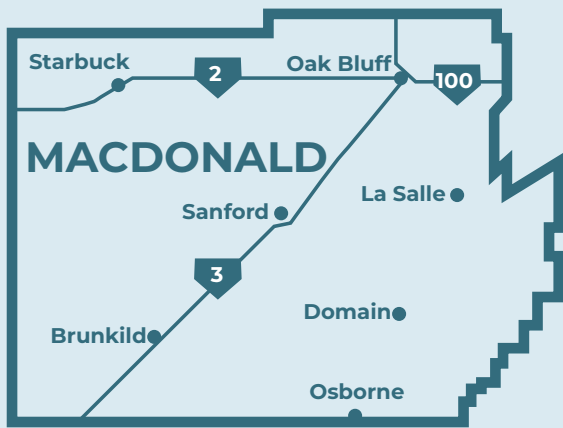
Median household income: Median combined total income after tax of all household members aged 15+ years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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