MORRIS DISTRICT

Summary of Morris RM and town

5,159 RESIDENTS

age distribution

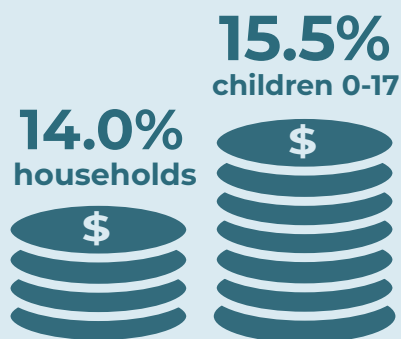| Age	%
0-9	14.3%
10-19	14.3%
20-29	14.1%
30-39	12.6%
40-49	11.7%
50-59	12.3%
60-69	10.7%
70-79	6.1%
80+	3.9%
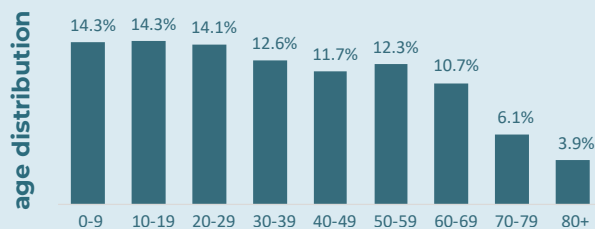
2.0%
change 2013-2018
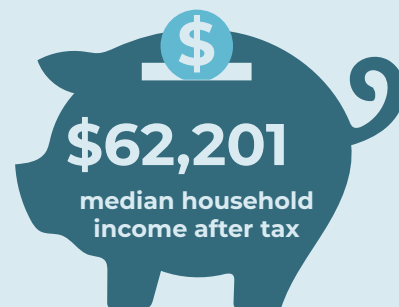
$62,201
median household income after tax

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

15.5%
children 0-17

14.0%
households

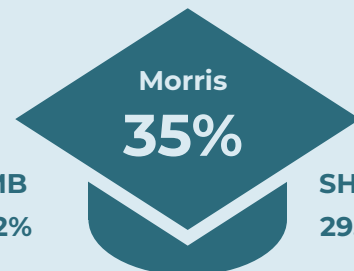**live in low income**
similar to the region & MB

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY
25% of tenants and 11% of owners spending 30% + on shelter costs

Morris
35%

MB
22%

SH-SS
29.4%

EDUCATION
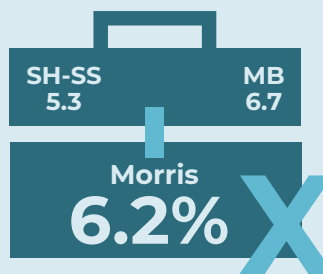age 15+ with no certificate, degree, diploma but more (37.8%) have postsecondary education

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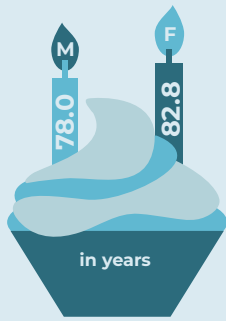reflects socioeconomic conditions and social determinants of health (income, marital status, education, unemployment)

WORSE VS. MB BUT IMPROVING

UNEMPLOYMENT

SH-SS
5.3

MB
6.7

Morris
6.2%

unemployed as a % of the labour force

MORTALITY

M 78.0
F 82.8

in years

LIFE EXPECTANCY

now
3.1
/1,000

then
2.0

PREMATURE DEATHS
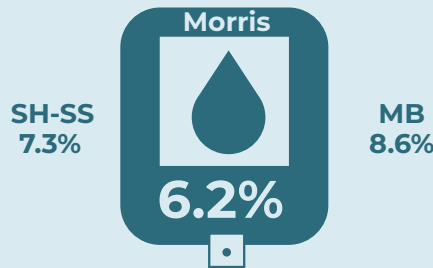increasing over time

Morris
18.8%
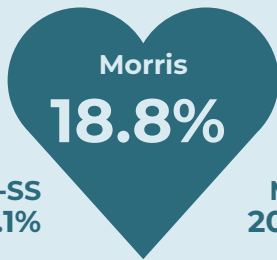
SH-SS
20.1%

MB
20.7%

HYPERTENSION

lower vs. MB

Morris

SH-SS
7.3%

MB
8.6%

6.2%

DIABETES

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

SH-SS
19.0%

Morris
16.3%

MB
20.4%
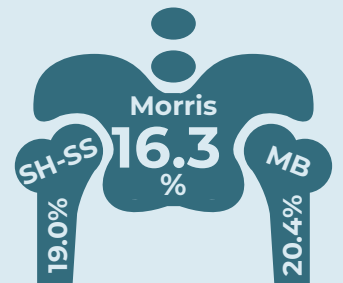
ARTHRITIS

lower vs. MB

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Morris
7.0%

SH-SS
7.3%

MB
10.3%
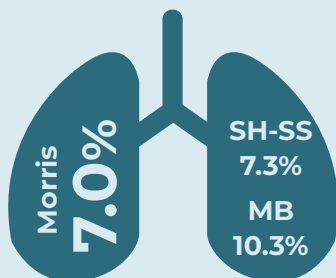
TOTAL RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY
lower vs. MB BUT increasing

now **12.0%**
then 8.6%
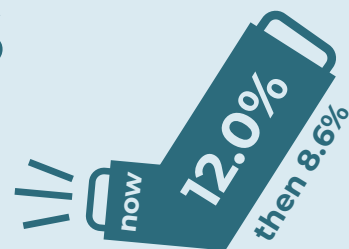
CHILD ASTHMA
increasing over time

MENTAL HEALTH

Morris
18.5%
SH-SS
17.7%
MB
23.2%
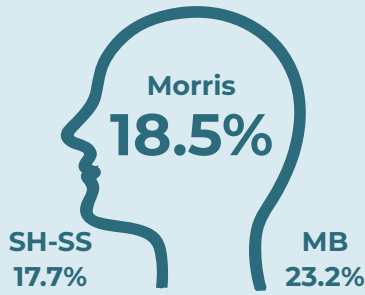
MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

Morris
3.1%
SH-SS
4.4%
MB
5.9%
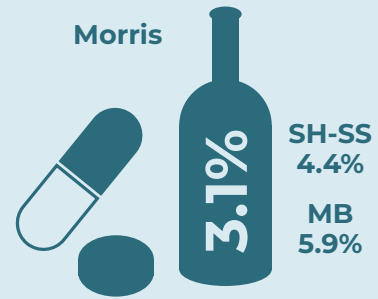
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

SH-SS
21.9
MB
30
Morris
13.5
/1,000
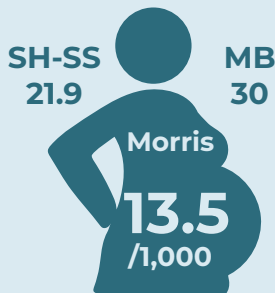
TEEN PREGNANCIES

lower vs. MB

Morris
2.5
/1,000
SH-SS
5.3
MB
5.4
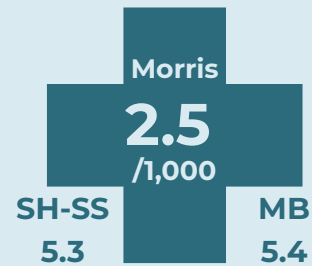
HOSPITALIZATION

for uninentional injury
lower vs. MB and decreasing

Morris
2.6%
SH-SS
2.8%
MB
3.3%

HOME CARE
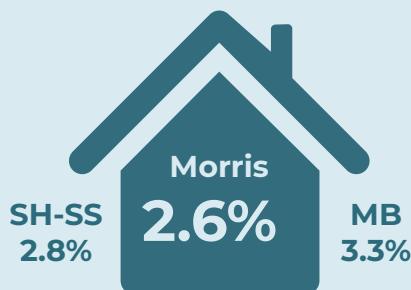
prevalence lower vs. MB

SH-SS
65.5%
MB
71.5%
75.1
Morris
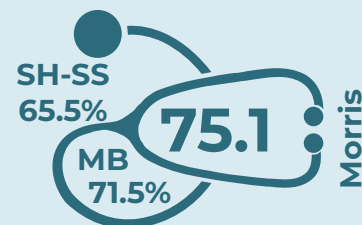
MAJORITY OF CARE

among highest in SH-SS
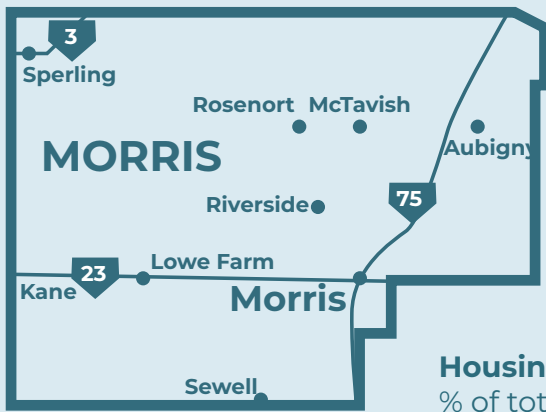
DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

Child asthma: % ages 5-19 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)

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

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).

Home care prevalence: Rate per person year for active clients reveiving 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