NIVERVILLE/RITCHOT DISTRICT

Summary of RM of Ritchot and Niverville Town
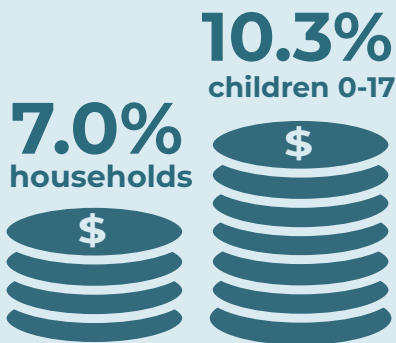
13,797 RESIDENTS
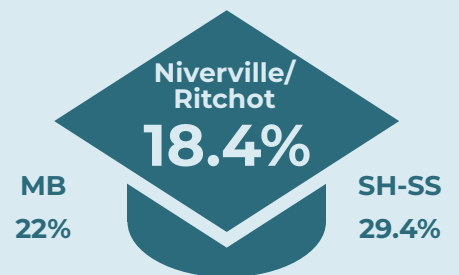
age distribution

0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
16.6%	13.6%	10.9%	16.2%	13.7%	12.0%	9.1%	4.2%	2.1%

24.4%
change 2013-2018

$77,926
median household income after tax

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

7.0%
households

10.3%
children 0-17

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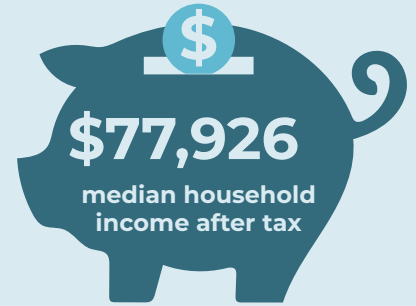
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

34% of tenants and 12% of owners spending 30% + on shelter costs

Niverville/ Ritchot
18.4%

MB 22%

SH-SS 29.4%

EDUCATION

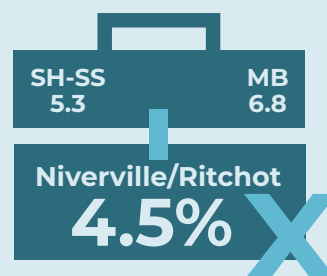age 15+ with no certificate, degree, diploma but majority (51.8%) have postsecondary education

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR INDEX

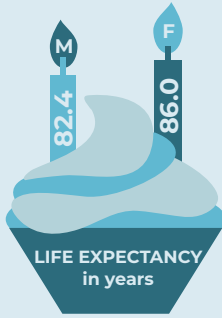reflects socioeconomic conditions and social determinants of health (income, marital status, education, unemployment)
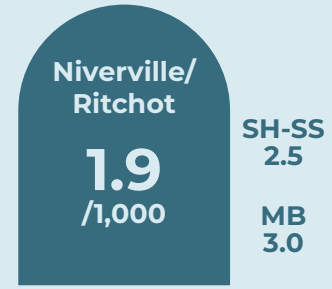
BETTER VS. MB & IMPROVING

UNEMPLOYMENT

SH-SS 5.3

MB 6.8

Niverville/Ritchot
4.5%

unemployed as a % of the labour force, Niverville/Ritchot has highest labour force participation (75.4%) in region

MORTALITY

M 82.4 F 86.0

LIFE EXPECTANCY
in years

**higher vs. MB for males & females
increasing for males**

Niverville/Ritchot
1.9
/1,000

SH-SS
2.5

MB
3.0

PREMATURE DEATHS
lower vs. MB

now
1.4%
then
2.3%

CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

decreasing over time

SH-SS
20.1%

MB
20.7%

Niverville/Ritchot
19.1%
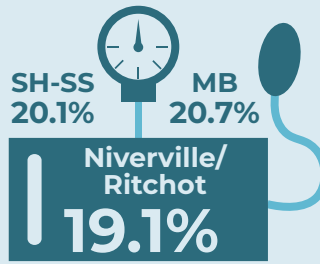
HYPERTENSION

lower vs. MB

Niverville/Ritchot

SH-SS
7.3%

MB
8.6%

6.3%
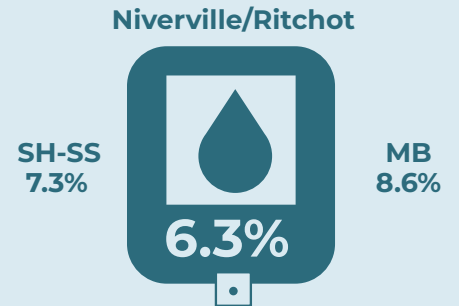
DIABETES

**prevalence lower vs. MB
BUT increasing
(incidence also lower)**

HEALTHY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

SH-SS
6.2%

MB
7.6%

Niverville/Ritchot
4.9%
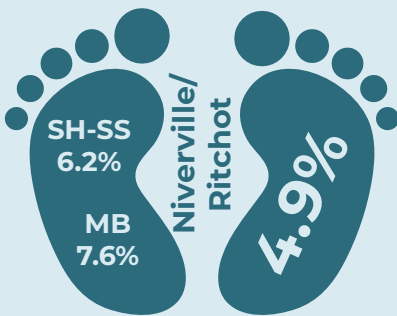
**PRETERM BIRTHS
lower vs. MB**

Niverville/Ritchot
2.8%

SH-SS
9.4

MB
10.3
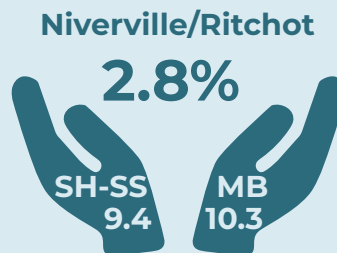
**INADEQUATE PRENATAL
CARE lower vs. MB**

SH-SS
21.9

MB
30

Niverville/Ritchot
11.8
/1,000
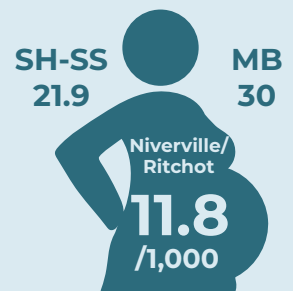
**TEEN PREGNANCIES
(& births) lower vs. MB**

MENTAL HEALTH

Niverville/Ritchot
21.0%

SH-SS
17.7%

MB
23.2%
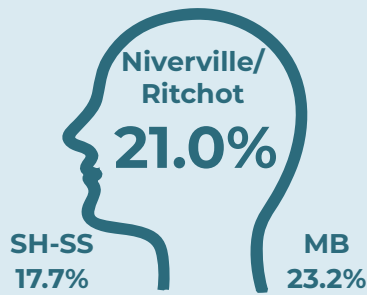
MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

Niverville/Ritchot

3.6%

SH-SS
4.4%

MB
5.9%
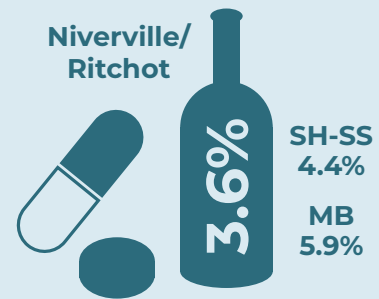
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS
lower vs. MB

Niverville/Ritchot

7.8%

SH-SS
7.3%

MB
10.3%
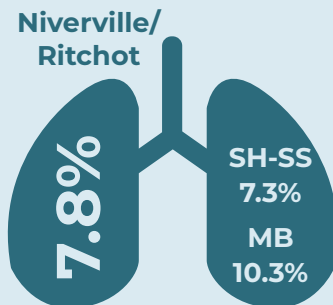
RESPIRATORY MORBIDITY
lower vs. MB

Niverville Ritchot
3.1
/1,000

SH-SS
5.3

MB
5.4
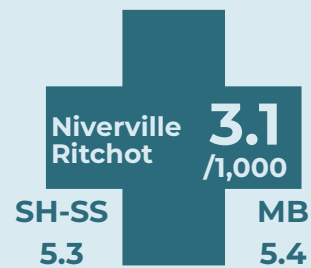
HOSPITALIZATION

for unintentional injury
lower vs. MB

SH-SS
2.8%

Niverville/Ritchot
2.0%

MB
3.3%
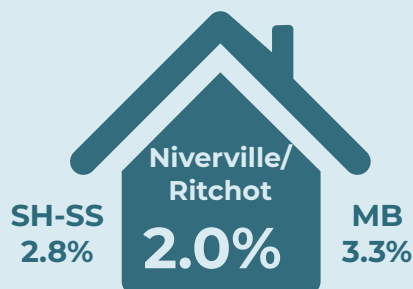
HOME CARE
prevalence lower vs. MB

now
75.3

then
79.5%
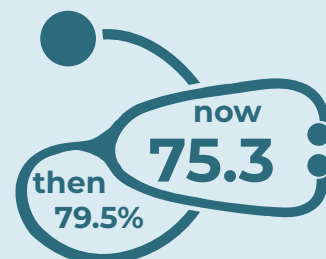
MAJORITY OF CARE
decreasing over time
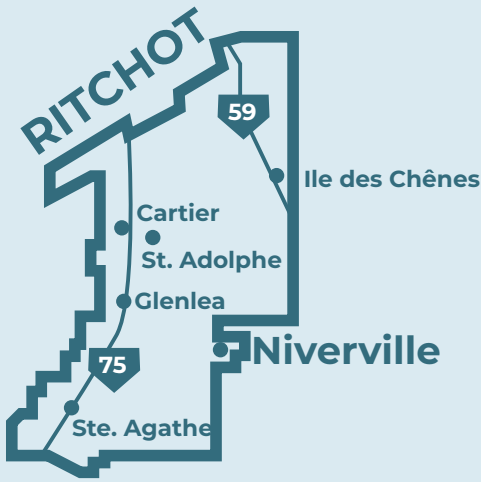
DEFINITIONS

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

Low income: 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

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

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)

Preterm births: % live births with gestational age less than 37 weeks

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 years

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

Substance use disorders: % ages 18+ years diagnosed with substance use disorders (alcohol and/or drugs)

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

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