

# WESTERN COMMUNITIES

## Local Health Area Profile



Western Communities Local Health Area (LHA) is located in Island Health's South Island Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA). The LHA is at the southwestern tip of the South Island HSDA. It is 1,738 square kilometres, and includes the communities of Langford, Colwood, Sooke, Metchosin, and Highlands. Sooke LHA borders on four other LHAs: Greater Victoria, Saanich Peninsula, Cowichan Valley South and Cowichan Valley West.

Western Communities LHA can be reached by Highway 1, and is serviced by Highway 14. It is approximately a half an hour drive from Victoria, and a 45 minute drive from Duncan. Western Communities LHA is serviced by more than 10 bus routes, and has a handyDART service.



July 2018

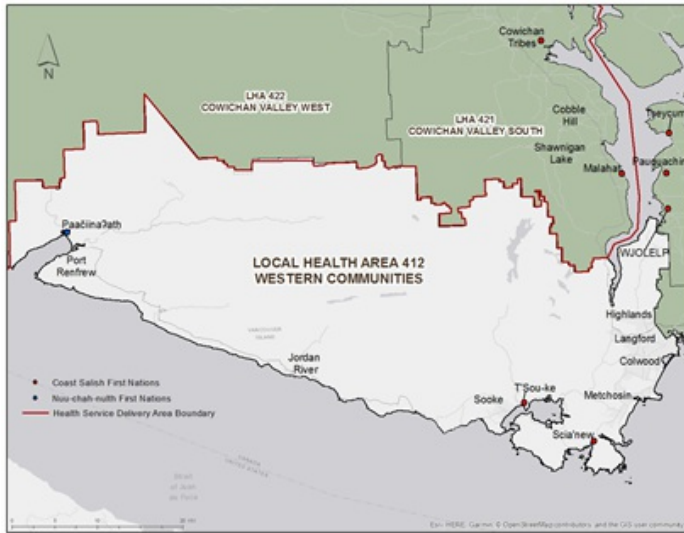
An accompanying Interpretation Guide has been created to assist with the interpretation of indicators.

**The Interpretation Guide should be read with the profiles.**

These profiles are not intended to be used for detailed planning or analysis. As they are updated on an annual basis, there may be more current data available. If you are intending to use these profiles for health planning purposes, or if you have questions or notice a discrepancy, please contact: Maritia Gully (Maritia.Gully@viha.ca).



# Population and Demographics

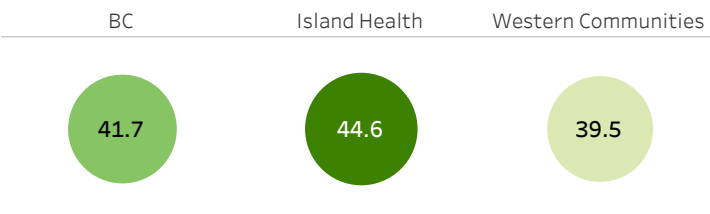


As of 2017, the Western Communities LHA represented 10.5% (83,232 people) of Island Health's total population of 793,180. According to the 2016 Census, 5.9% of people living in the Western Communities identified themselves as Aboriginal compared to 7.6% across Island Health and 5.9% in BC. Additionally, 7.5% of people living in the Western Communities identified themselves as a visible minority, compared to 9.6% across Island Health and 30.3% in BC.

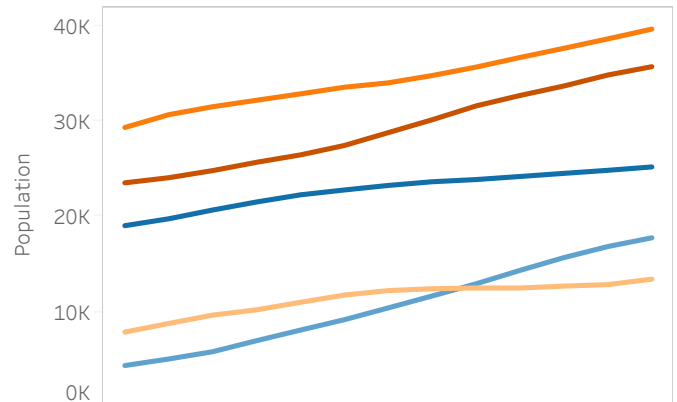
On average, the population of the Western Communities is younger than that of Island Health and BC, with an average age of 39.5 years. The 75+ age group makes up around 5.3% of the population which is lower than Island Health (10%) and BC (8%). The largest population group is between the ages 20 and 44 years.

The Western Communities LHA population is expected to increase by 20.6% to 104,832 over the next 10 years; this is higher than the growth expected for Island Health (8.7%) and BC (10.8%). Over the next 20 years, the 75+ population of the Western Communities is expected to more than triple (from 4,393 to 15,708). All other age groups are expected to grow as well; albeit more slowly. See the Population and Demographics summary on page 10 for more information.

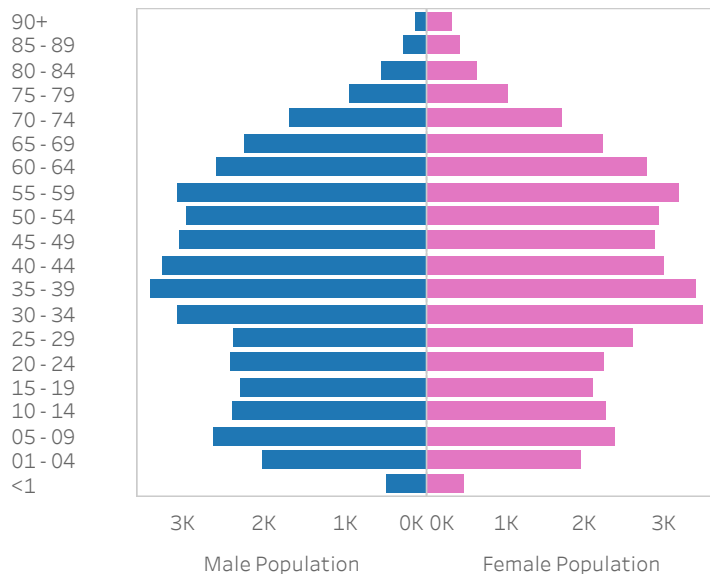
Average Age (2017)



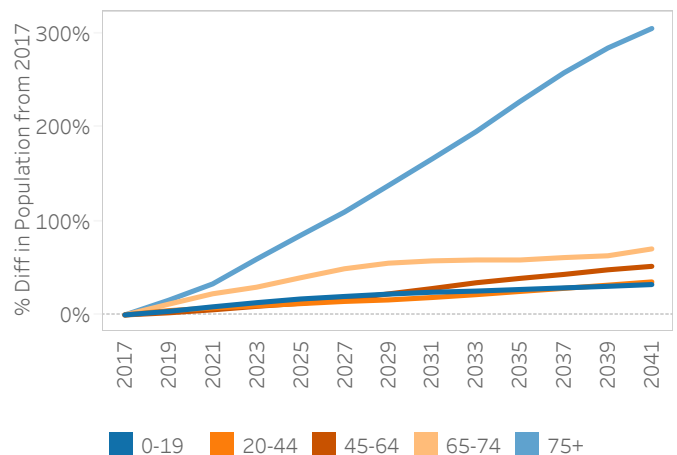
Estimated Total Population - Western Communities



Population Pyramid - 2017 - Western Communities



Estimated Population Change - Western Communities





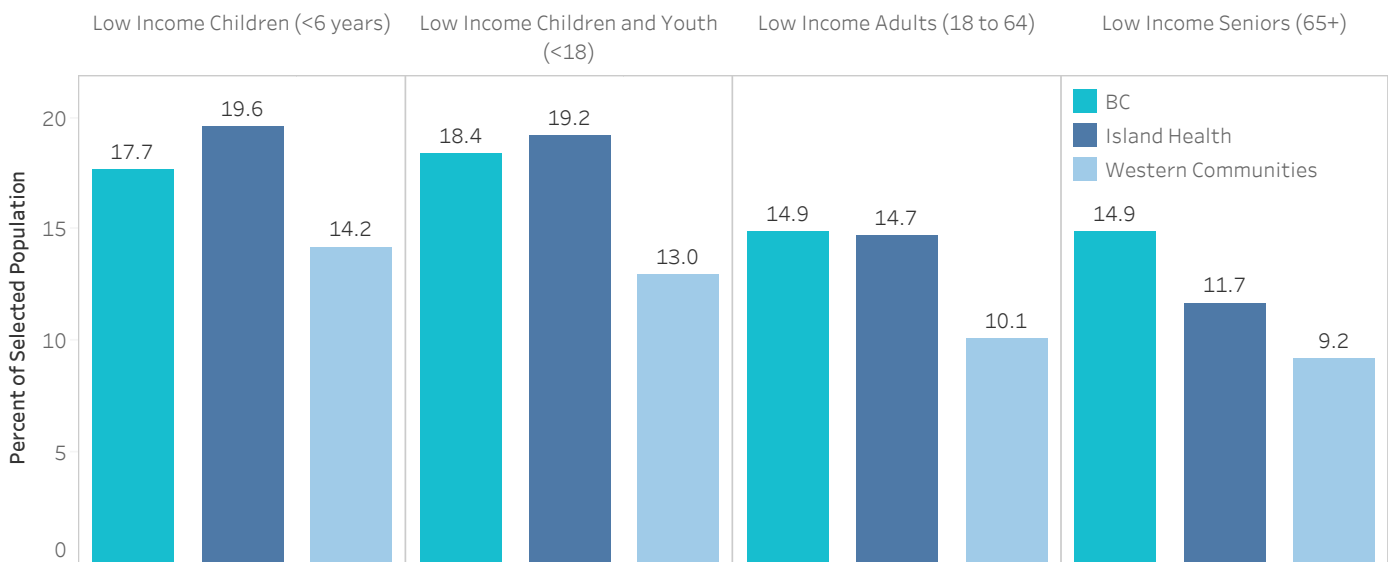
# Determinants of Health

Access to adequate income, affordable housing, healthy food, education, healthy environments and recreational opportunities influence our health and wellbeing. People who are less well-off generally have poorer health and shorter life expectancies than those who are well-off. By working upstream to improve the conditions in which all people live, work and play, we can decrease these gaps and improve the health and wellbeing of our population.

## Income and Employment

The median household income for the Western Communities was \$80,320 in 2016 and was higher than the BC median household income of \$69,979 and Island Health's \$65,735. The proportion of persons who are members of a low income household is lower across all age groups compared to Island Health and BC. Additionally, unemployment rates in the Western Communities are lower (see page 11).

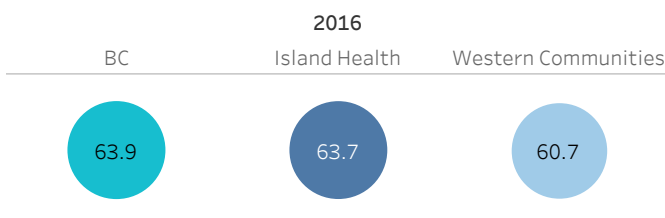
Percent of Population with Low Income in 2015 based on after-tax low-income measure (2016 Census)



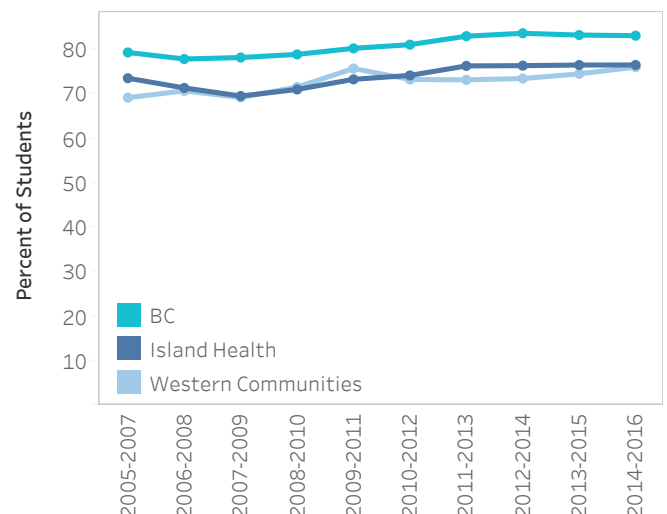
## Education

High school completion rates in the Western Communities are similar to the rates for Island Health but lower than BC. Also, according to the 2016 Census, a lower proportion of the Western Communities LHA adult population have completed post-secondary education.

Population Aged 25 to 64 with Post-Secondary Certificate, Diploma or Degree (%)



High School Completion Rate within 6 years of Grade 8 Enrollment



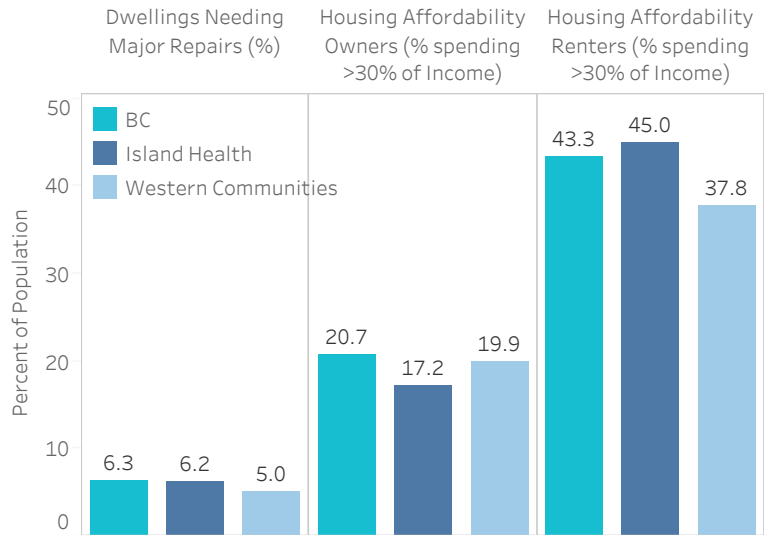


# Determinants of Health

## Housing

One way to measure affordability of housing is to look at how much of a household's income is spent on shelter. The rate is higher than Island Health overall but comparable between the Western Communities and BC for home owners, while a lower percentage of renters in the Western Communities spend more than 30% of their income on shelter than in the rest of BC. There is a similar percentage of crowded households in the Western Communities compared to Island Health and BC (page 11). The percentage of households in need of major repairs (e.g., defective electrical wiring) is lower than Island Health and BC rates.

### Selected Household Indicators

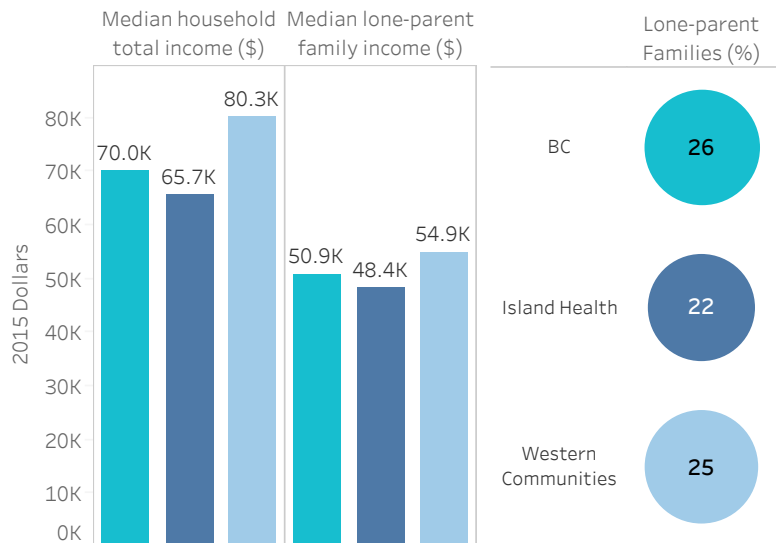


## Early Childhood Development and Determinants of Child and Youth Health

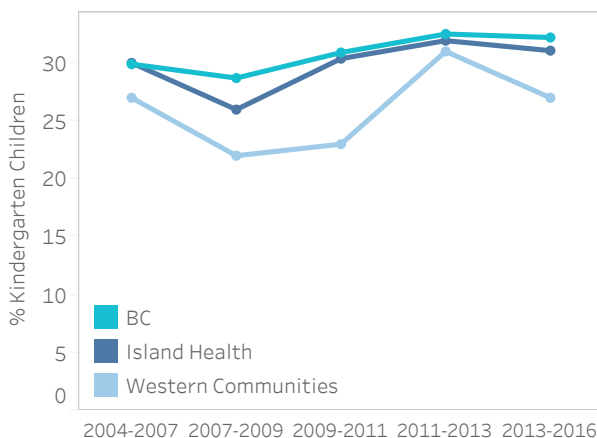
Creating supportive and healthy environments in an equitable way so that all children and youth can grow and thrive is critical to the health of the population. This includes supporting mothers during the pre- and post-natal period, supporting families during early development years, and supporting children and youth to grow, learn, and transition into adulthood.

The Western Communities has a similar percentage of lone-parent families in comparison to BC and Island Health; however, lone-parent families also have a higher median income than those in Island Health and BC.

### Median Household and Lone-Parent Income, and Percentage of Lone-Parent Families (2016 Census)



### Early Childhood Development Instrument (EDI) Percent of Preschool Children Vulnerable on EDI: Vulnerable on >1 Domains



The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is used to measure vulnerability in kindergarten children across five domains (social, physical, emotional, language, and communication). Increases in the EDI rate are a negative indicator of child health and decreases are a positive indicator. For Island Health overall, vulnerability has increased between 2007/2009 and 2014/2016; however, Western Communities has lower levels of vulnerability for preschool children than Island Health and BC.

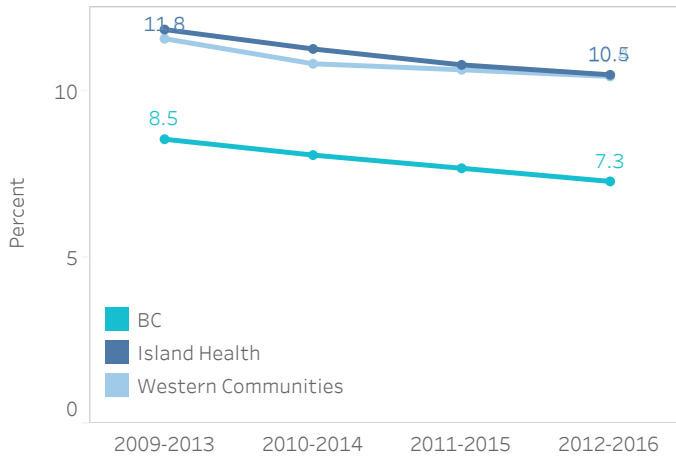


# Determinants of Health

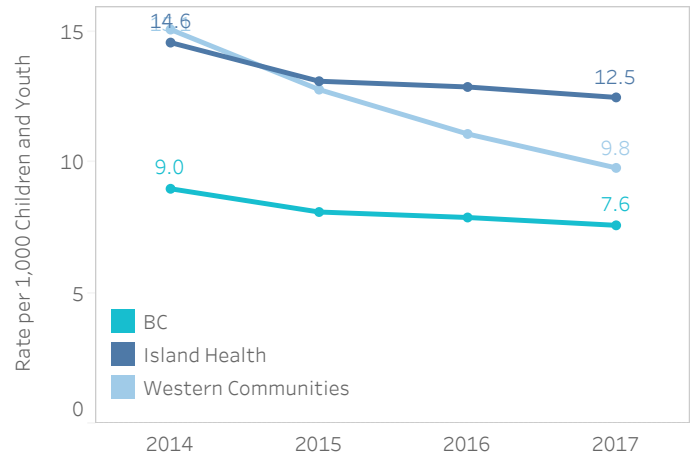
Mothers' smoking during pregnancy has been shown to have negative effects for both mother and the baby. Rates of smoking during pregnancy have been decreasing over the past 8 years; however, across Island Health overall, rates have been much higher than for BC. In the Western Communities a similar percentage of mothers smoked during pregnancy to the Island Health rate; although, both rates were higher than the BC rate.

Rates of children and youth in care have decreased over the past 4 years; however, across Island Health overall, rates have been much higher than for BC. Western Communities has a higher rate of children and youth in care than BC, but lower than Island Health. See the Determinants of Health summary on page 12 for more information.

**Percent of Pregnant Women who Reported Smoking at Any Time During Current Pregnancy (5 year aggregate)**

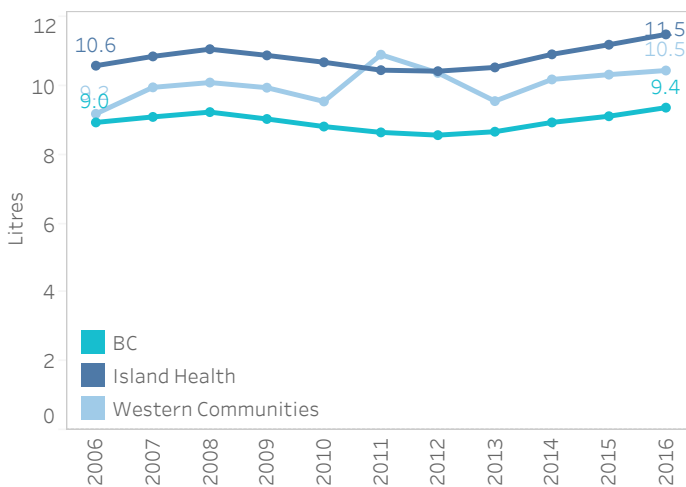


**Children and Youth in Care per 1,000 Children and Youth**



## Healthy Behaviours and Built Environment

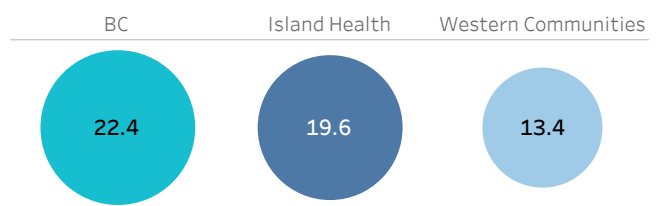
**Alcohol Consumption (litres of absolute alcohol sold per person, 1L=58 standard drinks)**



Preference for healthy behaviours such as healthy eating, exercise, reduction of smoking and alcohol consumption, and social connections contribute to a healthier life. Many of the healthy behaviour indicators are available through the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) but the data is not available at the LHA level. Among LHA-level available data, substance use in the Western Communities, particularly alcohol consumption per capita, is higher than the BC average, but lower than the Island Health average, as are the rates of alcohol-related hospitalizations. The rates for tobacco-related hospitalizations and illicit drug-related hospitalizations are lower in the Western Communities than in BC and Island Health.

Among those who are employed, a lower percentage of the population on the Western Communities reports using active modes of transportation (walking, cycling, public transit) to get to work. See Determinants of Health summary on pages 11 and 12 for more information.

**Employed Population Aged 15 and Over Walking, Biking or Busing to Work (%)**





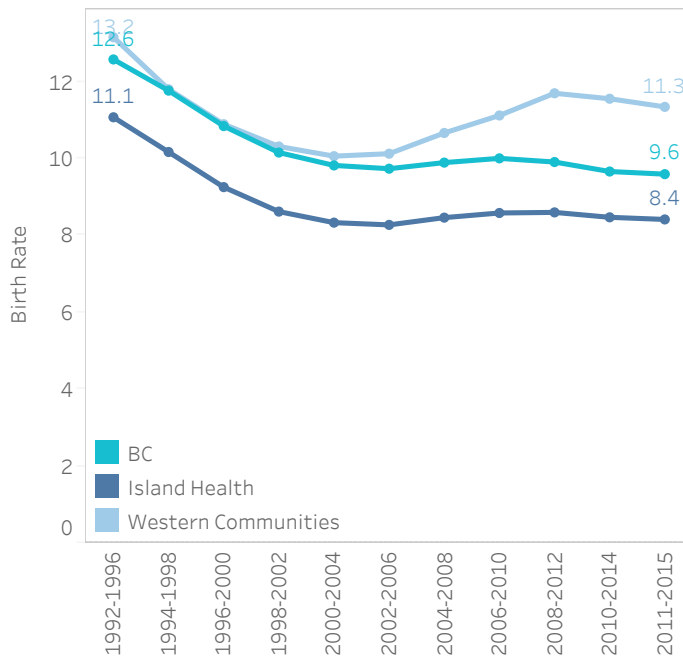
# Health Status

The health status of the population includes measures such as life expectancy, infant mortality, prevalence of chronic disease, mortality and pre-mature mortality.

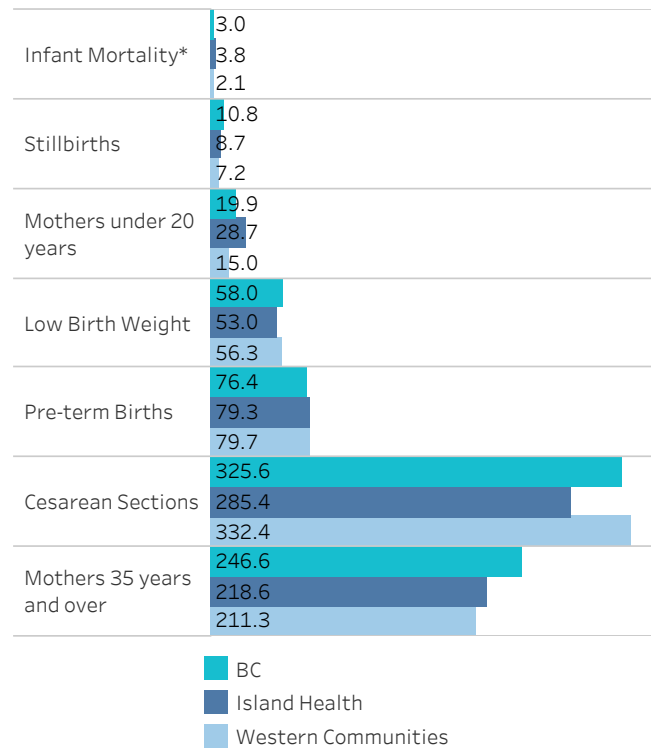
## Birth Statistics

The overall birth rate for the Western Communities is higher than Island Health and BC. There are proportionately fewer births to older (35 years and over) and younger (under 20 years) mothers. The rate of cesarean sections in the Western Communities is higher than in BC and in Island Health.

**Birth Statistics**  
Live Births per 1,000 Population  
(1992-1996 to 2011-2015)



**Birth Statistics**  
Per 1,000 Live Births

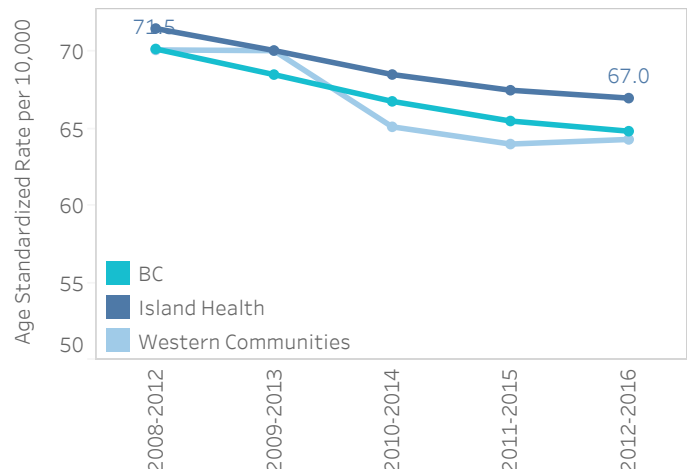


\*It is important to note that caution should be exercised when dealing with a small number of cases as an increase or decrease may indicate random variation rather than a significant change in rates.

## Mortality Statistics

Mortality rates have decreased steadily over the last 5 year. The age-standardized all-cause mortality rate for the Western Communities is lower than the Island Health and BC rates. See the Health Status summary on page 14 for cause-specific mortality rates.

**Mortality (Age Standardized Rate per 10,000)**





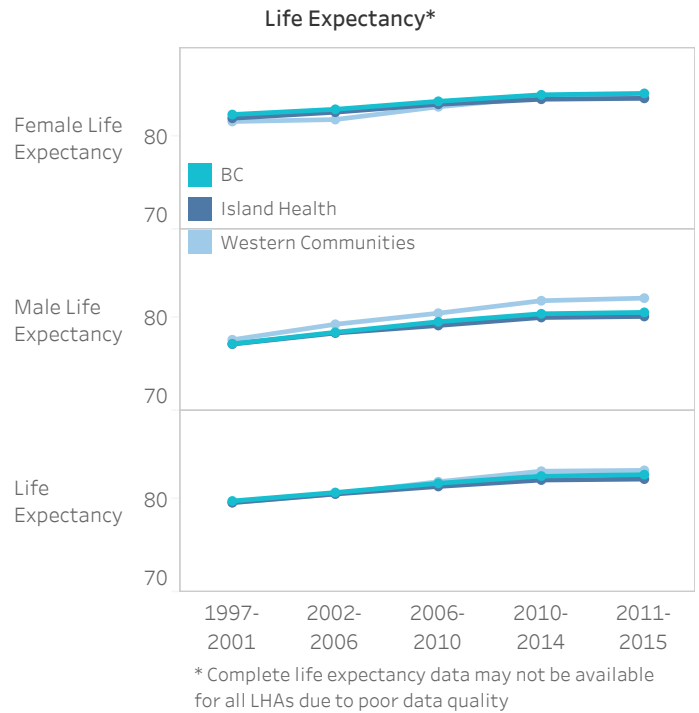
# Health Status

Potential years of life lost (PYLL), is a measure of premature mortality (an estimate of the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died prematurely). The PYLL in the Western Communities due to accidental falls and lung/tracheal cancers is higher than the BC and Island Health PYLL; although, the PYLL due to all other causes are lower or similar. A complete list of PYLL by cause can be found on page 15.

Life expectancy has been increasing over the last few decades. The Western Communities' population tends to have a slightly longer life expectancy. Males in the Western Communities, have a longer life expectancy than in BC or Island Health.

## Chronic Disease

Chronic disease prevalence rates tend to be lower, or similar, for Western Communities in comparison to Island Health and BC rates, with the exceptions of asthma, hypertension, depression, and mood and anxiety disorders, which are higher than Island Health and BC. See the Health Status summary on page 13 for more information.



Chronic Disease Age Standardized Prevalence in 2017 Per 1,000 Individuals

	BC	Island Health	Western Communities
Heart Failure	19.9	18.1	18.3
Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementia	20.7	21.9	18.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	22.5	21.7	22.2
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	62.0	62.4	60.4
Ischemic Heart Disease	71.5	62.2	61.4
Diabetes	80.9	70.1	77.8
Osteoarthritis	86.7	92.7	86.9
Asthma	122.3	129.2	133.5
Hypertension	226.4	214.0	227.1
Depression	245.5	275.4	285.7
Mood & Anxiety Disorders	300.1	338.4	342.6

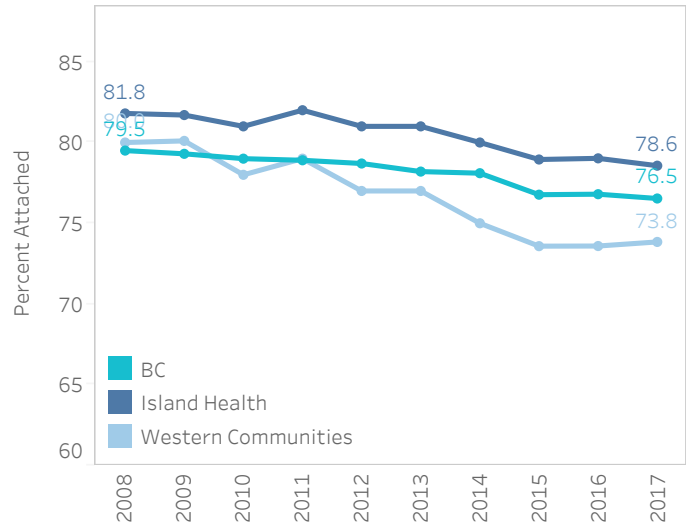


# Health Service Use

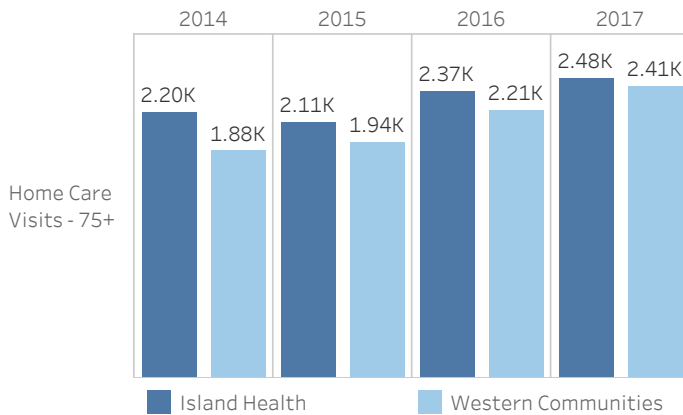
Access to health services also determines the use of health services. Access to primary care services plays an important role in the use of emergency department and inpatient services. The population attached to physicians at the practice level is calculated by the Ministry of Health and indicates the percentage of population who have a regular physician or regular physician practice. A smaller percentage of the Western Communities population has a physician at the practice level.

There is a higher rate of home care and home support clients over 75 years of age for the Western Communities LHA compared to Island Health. The rate of home care visits for this age group is lower than the Island Health rate; while the rate of home support hours is higher. See the Health Service Utilization summary on page 16 for more information on these topics.

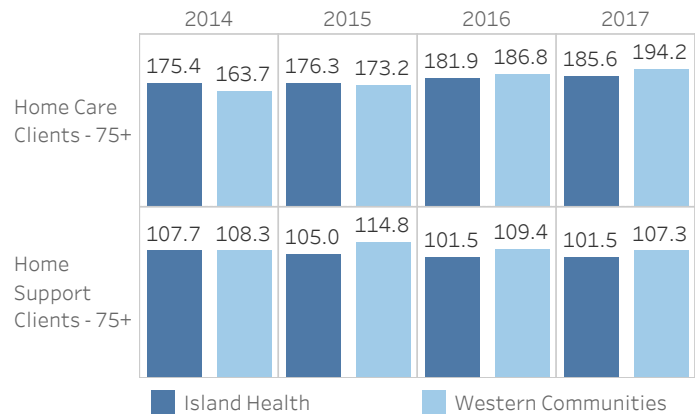
Population Attached to Physician at the Practice Level (%)



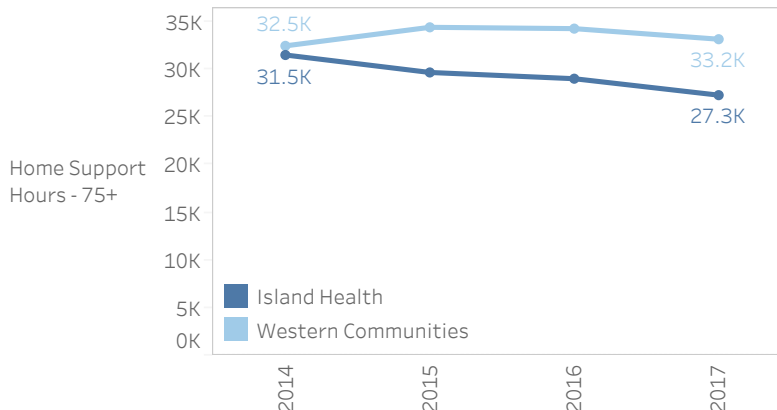
Home Care Visits  
Rate per 1,000 Population



Home Care and Home Support Clients  
Rate per 1,000 Population



Home Support Hours  
Rate per 1,000 Population







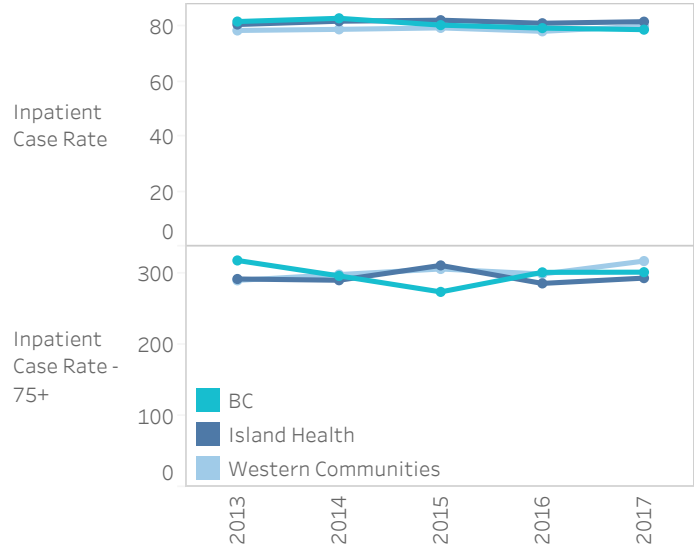
# Health Service Use

The age standardized hospitalization rate (inpatient admissions) for the Western Communities LHA population is similar to Island Health and BC, although the rate for those 75 years and over is higher.

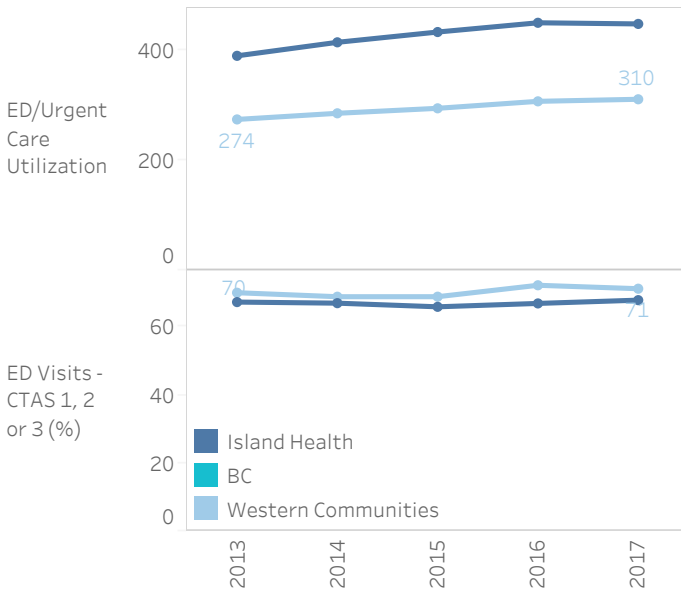
Hospital admission rates for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ASCS) - conditions that can be treated in the community if services are available and would not necessarily require hospitalization - have been lower in the Western Communities LHA but has been increasing since 2015.

While hospitalization rates are similar, emergency/urgent care visit rates are lower in the Western Communities as compared to Island Health. However, the rate of higher urgency visits is higher in the Western Communities. Health service usage is based on where the user resides rather than where the service is provided. See the Health Service Utilization summary on page 16 for more information on these topics.

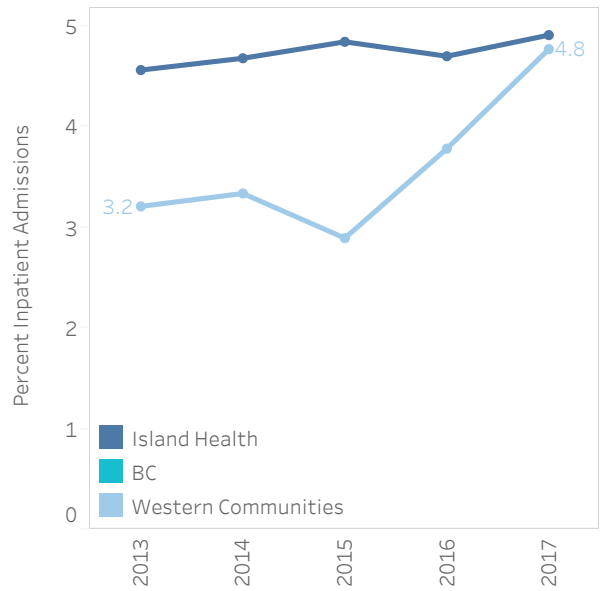
**Acute Care Inpatient Cases**  
(Age Standardized Rate per 10,000)



**Unscheduled Emergency and Urgent Care Centre Visits**  
Rate per 1,000 Population and Percent of Higher Urgency  
(Canadian Triage and Acuity Scale (CTAS) 1, 2 or 3)



**Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions**  
(Percent of Admissions)



The chart below shows how various indicators for this LHA compare with the rest of Island Health. This LHA's result for each indicator is shown with a large circle. Green identifies results better than Island Health; red identifies results worse than Island Health. These results do not necessarily reflect statistical significance. Island Health's value is shown by the black dotted line, which is always at the centre of the chart. Light gray shading encompasses small grey circles indicates the range of the other LHA values and the dark gray shading shows ±10% from the Island Health value.

## Population and Demographics Summary

Sub-group Description	Indicator Description	Time Period	BC	Island Health	Western Communities
Population and Population Projection	10 Year Population Growth (%)	2017-2027	10.8	8.7	20.6
	Population aged 0-19 (%)	2017	19.9	18.0	22.6
	Population aged 20-44 (%)	2017	33.6	29.8	34.8
	Population aged 45-64 (%)	2017	28.1	28.7	28.0
	Population aged 65-74 (%)	2017	10.5	13.6	9.4
	Population aged 75 and over (%)	2017	7.8	9.9	5.2
	Percent growth of the 0-19 age group population in next 10 years	2017	9.1	7.5	14.4
	Percent growth of the 20-44 age group population in next 10 years	2017	9.1	7.5	14.4
	Percent growth of the 45-64 age group population in next 10 years	2017	0.5	-6.4	16.6
	Percent growth of the 65-74 age group population in next 10 years	2017	30.9	17.8	49.1
	Percent growth of the 75+ age group population in next 10 years	2017	54.5	60.3	109.4
	Average Age	2017	41.7	44.6	39.5
Age and Demographics	Median Age of Population	2016	43.0	47.7	41.4
	Population where language spoken most often at home is not English or French (%)	2016	15.6	3.7	2.3
	Visible minority population (%)	2016	30.3	9.6	7.5
	Population in private households with Aboriginal Identity (%)	2016	5.9	7.6	5.9
Marital Status	Population aged 15 and over who are married (%)	2016	48.7	46.8	49.6
	Population aged 15 and over who are common-law (%)	2016	9.4	11.5	12.7
	Population aged 15 and over who are single, never married (%)	2016	27.2	24.5	23.4
	Population aged 15 and over who are widowed (%)	2016	5.4	6.2	4.2
	Population aged 15 and over who are separated or divorced (%)	2016	9.3	11.1	10.1
Migration and Immigrants	Immigrant population (%)	2016	28.3	15.8	12.3
	Population migrating to area in the last 5 years (%)	2016	20.9	20.6	18.6

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0  
 This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator.

● LHA 
 ● LHA Better than Island Health 
 ● LHA Worse than Island Health 
 ◆ BC Rate, when available 
  Range 
 ● Other LHAs 
  Island Health Value with ±10%

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## \$ Determinants of Health Summary

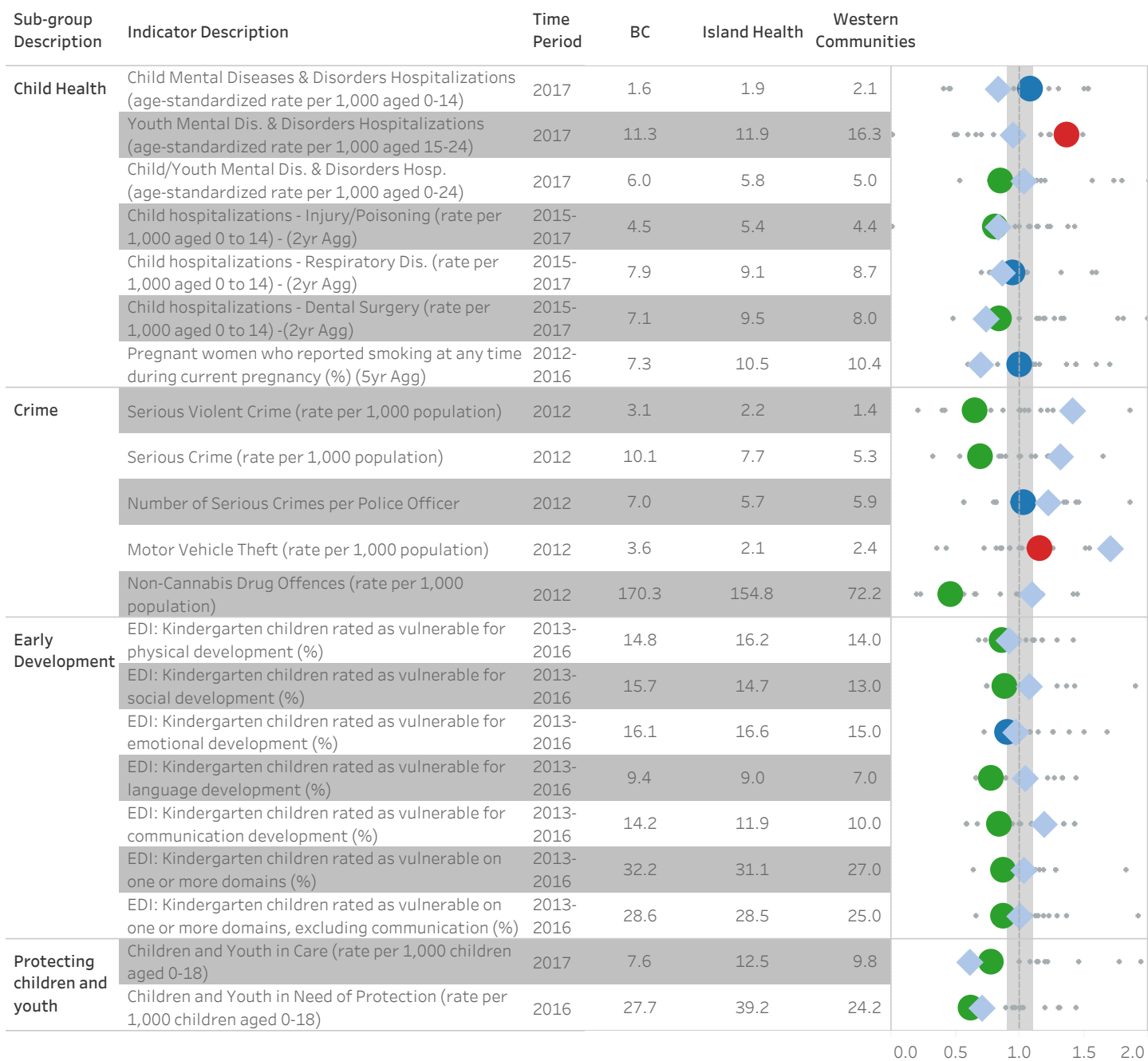
Sub-group Description	Indicator Description	Time Period	BC	Island Health	Western Communities	
Education	Students completing high school within six years of enrollment in Grade 8 (%) (2yr Agg)	2014-2016	83.2	76.6	76.1	
	Grade 12 completion among students entering Grade 12 for the first time (%) (2yr Agg)	2014-2016	80.0	73.8	68.0	
	Population aged 25 to 64 with post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree (%)	2016	63.9	63.7	60.7	
Employment	Population aged 15 and over who are unemployed (%)	2016	6.7	6.8	5.3	
Health Behaviours	Alcohol consumption (litres of absolute alcohol sold per person, 1L=58 standard drinks)	2016	9.4	11.5	10.5	
Household	Private households that are owner-occupied (%)	2016	68.0	69.1	73.9	
	Lone-parent family households (% of census families with children)	2016	25.5	22.0	24.7	
	Private households with 5 or more persons (%)	2016	8.3	5.3	7.2	
	Dwellings rated as needing major repairs by renter or owner (%)	2016	6.3	6.2	5.0	
	Private households with multiple families (%)	2016	3.0	1.5	2.0	
Income	Median household total income (\$)	2016	69,979.0	65,735.0	80,320.0	
	Median lone-parent family income (\$)	2016	50,894.0	48,366.0	54,931.0	
Income Inequality	Difference in median income comparing males and females aged 15 and over	2016	12,817.0	12,100.0	15,896.0	
	Households (rented) spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)	2016	43.3	45.0	37.8	
	Households (owned) spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)	2016	20.7	17.2	19.9	
	Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages less than 6 years (%)	2016	17.7	19.6	14.2	
	Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages less than 18 years (%)	2016	18.4	19.2	13.0	
	Low income based on after-tax low income measure (%)	2016	15.5	14.8	10.6	
	Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages 18 to 64 years (%)	2016	14.9	14.7	10.1	
Income Supports	Population aged 15 and over on Employment Insurance (%)	2012	1.5	1.4	0.9	
	Population on Income Assistance (%)	2012	1.9	1.8	0.7	
Morbidity	Alcohol-related hospitalizations (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	2014	512.5	647.6	527.0	
	Tobacco-related hospitalizations (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	2014	529.5	542.5	379.6	
	Illicit drug-related hospitalizations (age-standardized rate per 100,000)	2014	132.4	125.8	97.1	
Transportation	Employed Population Aged 15 and Over Walking, Biking or Busing to Work (%)	2016	22.4	19.6	13.4	

This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator. 11 of 22

● LHA 
 ● LHA Better than Island Health 
 ● LHA Worse than Island Health 
 ◆ BC Rate, when available 
  Range 
 ● Other LHAs 
  Island Health Value with ±10%

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## \$ Determinants of Health Summary (Continued)

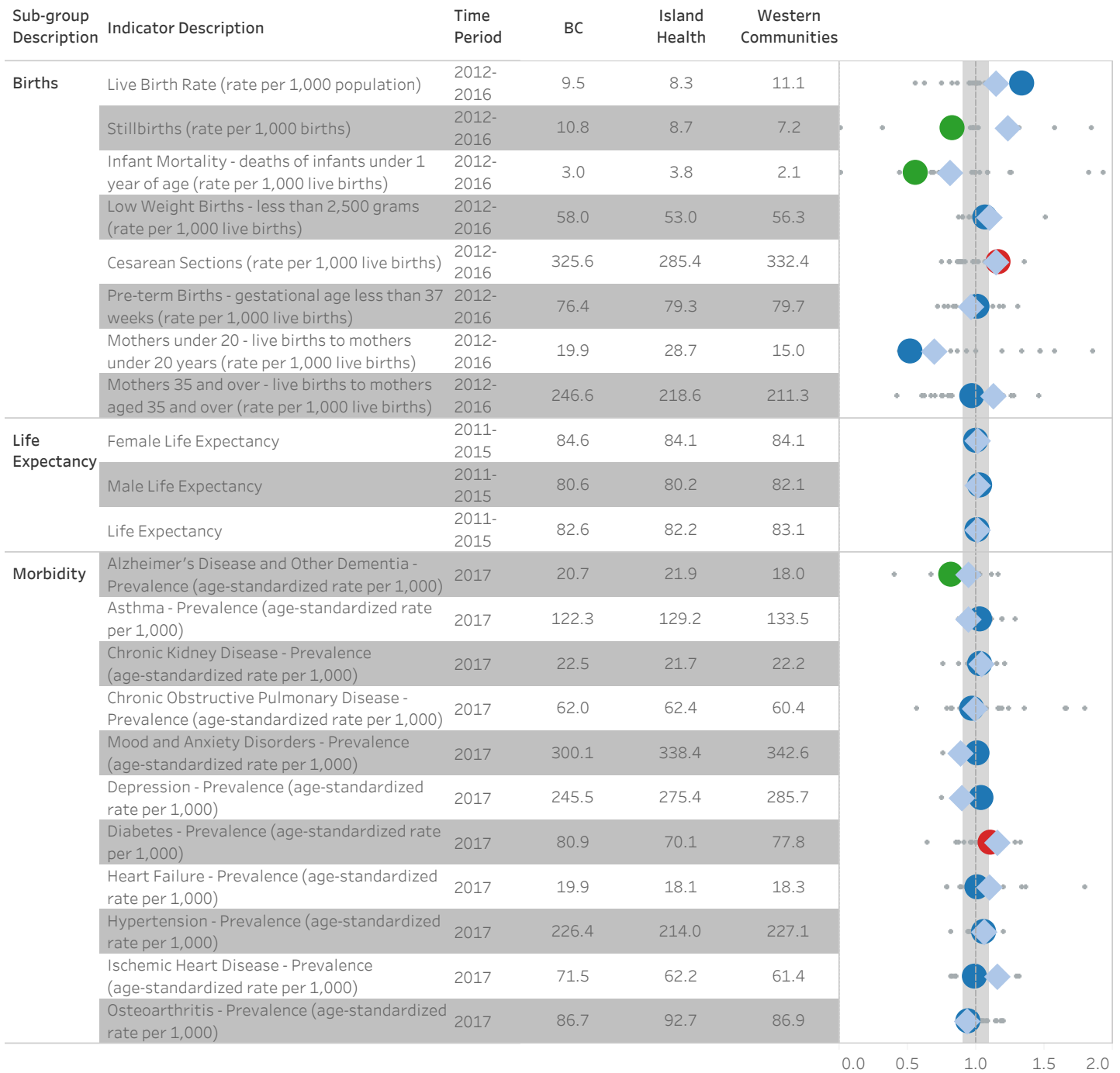


This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator.

● LHA 
 ● LHA Better than Island Health 
 ● LHA Worse than Island Health 
 ◆ BC Rate, when available 
  Range 
 ● Other LHAs 
  Island Health Value with ±10%

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## Health Status Summary

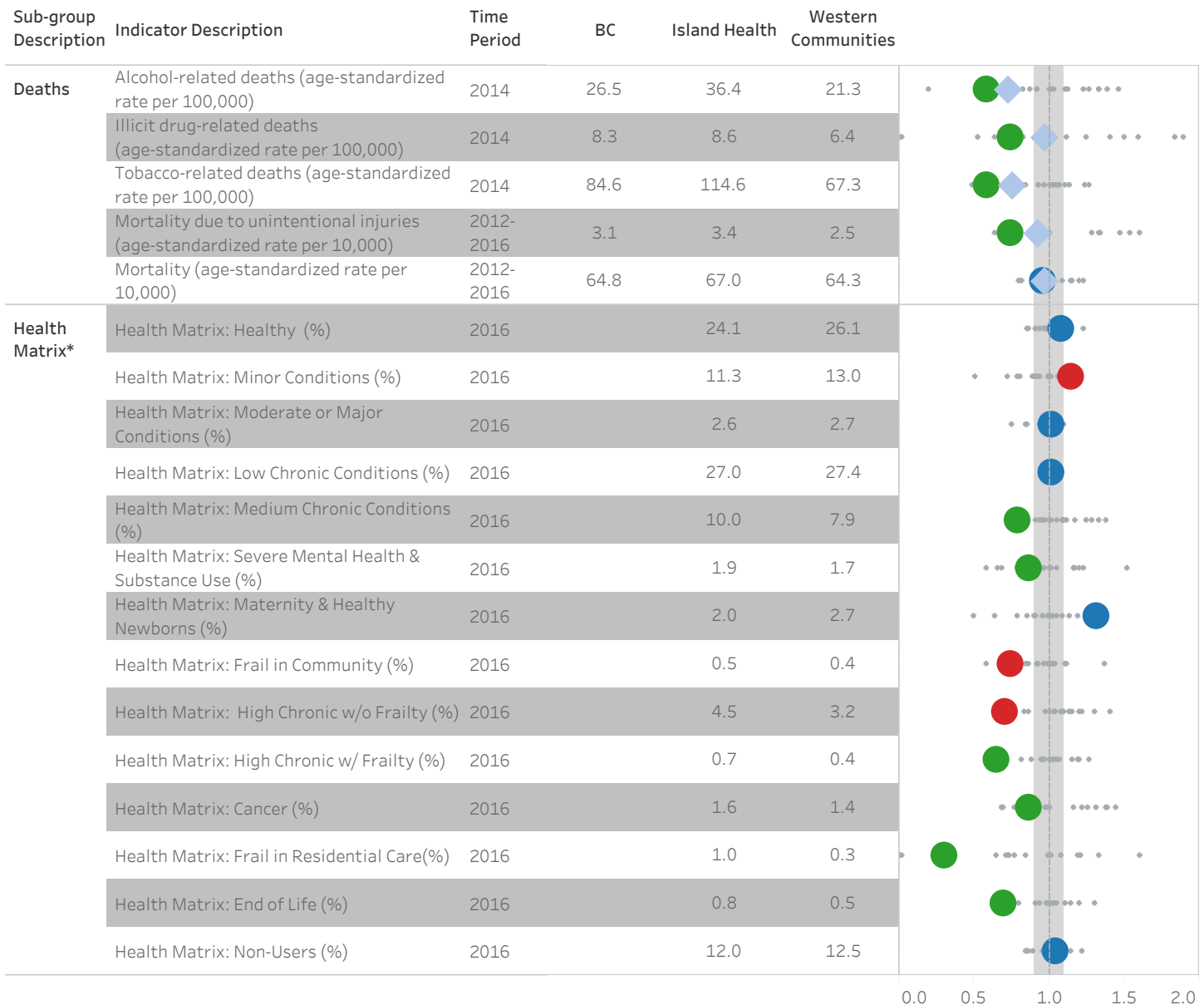


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● LHA 
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## Health Status Summary (Continued)



0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0

This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator.

\*The Health Matrix is a way of categorizing the population into different groups based on their health service utilization patterns. These categories are mutually exclusive and add up to 100% - in other words, everyone is placed into one of the categories, going from low or no utilization to high utilization at end of life; people who may meet the criteria for more than one category would be placed into the higher utilization category - for example, someone with medium complex chronic conditions who was also living in residential care would be counted in the Frail, Living in Residential Care category .

For more information on the Health Matrix, see [https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/health/conducting-health-research/data-access/health\\_system\\_matrix\\_61\\_definitions.pdf](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/health/conducting-health-research/data-access/health_system_matrix_61_definitions.pdf)

● LHA 
 ● LHA Better than Island Health 
 ● LHA Worse than Island Health 
 ◆ BC Rate, when available 
  Range 
 ● Other LHAs 
  Island Health Value with ±10%

The chart below shows how various indicators for this LHA compare with the rest of Island Health. This LHA's result for each indicator is shown with a large circle. Green identifies results better than Island Health; red identifies results worse than Island Health. These results do not necessarily reflect statistical significance. Island Health's value is shown by the black dotted line, which is always at the centre of the chart. Light gray shading encompassing small grey circles indicates the range of the other LHA values and the dark gray shading shows ±10% from the Island Health value.

## Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

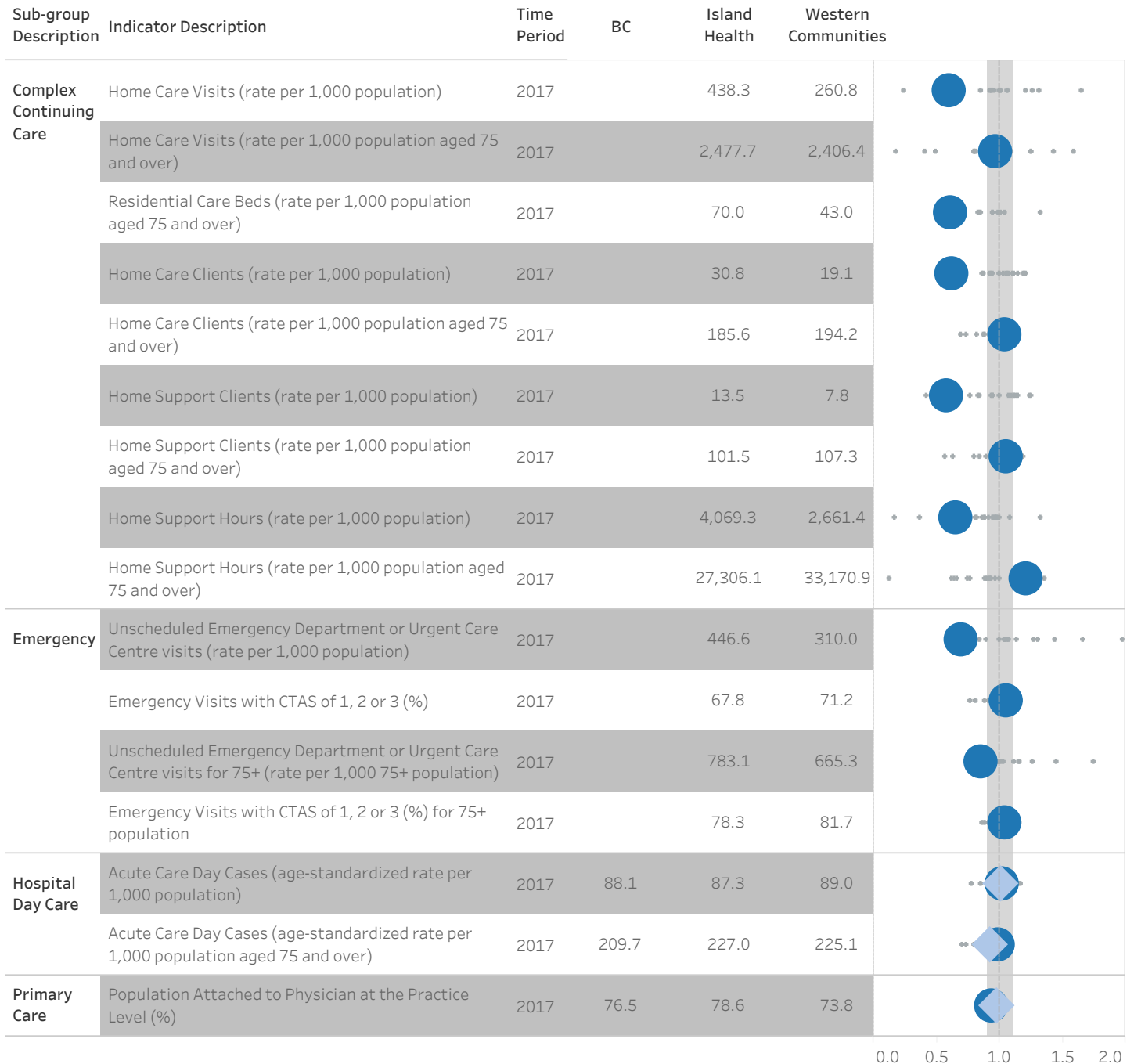


This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator.

● LHA 
 ● LHA Better than Island Health 
 ● LHA Worse than Island Health 
 ◆ BC Rate, when available 
  Range 
 ● Other LHAs 
  Island Health Value with ±10%

The chart below shows how various indicators for this LHA compare with the rest of Island Health. This LHA's result for each indicator is shown with a large circle. Green identifies results better than Island Health; red identifies results worse than Island Health. These results do not necessarily reflect statistical significance. Island Health's value is shown by the black dotted line, which is always at the centre of the chart. Light gray shading encompassing small grey circles indicates the range of the other LHA values and the dark gray shading shows ±10% from the Island Health value.

## Health Service Use Summary



This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator.



● LHA 
 ● LHA Better than Island Health 
 ● LHA Worse than Island Health 
 ◆ BC Rate, when available 
  Range 
 ● Other LHAs 
  Island Health Value with ±10%

The chart below shows how various indicators for this LHA compare with the rest of Island Health. This LHA's result for each indicator is shown with a large circle. Green identifies results better than Island Health; red identifies results worse than Island Health. These results do not necessarily reflect statistical significance. Island Health's value is shown by the black dotted line, which is always at the centre of the chart. Light gray shading encompassing small grey circles indicates the range of the other LHA values and the dark gray shading shows ±10% from the Island Health value.

## Health Service Use Summary (Continued)



This shows the relative magnitude of the LHA value compared to the Island Health value for that indicator.



# Data Sources

## Population and Demographics

### Population and Population Projection

Population and Population Projection: Average Age (People): BC Statistics - Calendar year ending 2017 | Percent growth of the 0-19 age group population in next 10 years: BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Percent growth of the 20-44 age group population in next 10 years: BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Percent growth of the 45-64 age group population in next 10 years: BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Percent growth of the 65-74 age group population in next 10 years: BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Percent growth of the 75+ age group population in next 10 years: BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Population aged 0-19 (%): BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Population aged 20-44 (%): BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Population aged 45-64 (%): BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Population aged 65-74(%): BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Population aged 75 and over (%): BC Statistics - People Version 2017 | Total population growth between 2016 and 2026: BC Statistics - People Version 2017

### Age and Demographics

Median Age of Population: Census, Calendar year 2016 | Population in private households with Aboriginal Identity (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016 | Population where language spoken most often at home is not English or French (%): Census, Calendar year 2016 | Visible minority population (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016

### Marital Status

Population aged 15 and over who are common-law (%): Census, Calendar year 2016 | Population aged 15 and over who are married (%): Census, Calendar year 2016 | Population aged 15 and over who are separated or divorced (%): Census, Calendar year 2016 | Population aged 15 and over who are single, never married (%): Census, Calendar year 2016 | Population aged 15 and over who are widowed (%): Census, Calendar year 2016

### Migration and Immigrants

Immigrant population (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016 | Population migrating to area in the last 5 years (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016

## Determinants of Health

### Education

Grade 12 completion among students entering Grade 12 for the first time (%) (2yr Agg): Ministry of Education, 2014-2016 | Population aged 25 to 64 with post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Students completing high school within six years of enrollment in Grade 8 (%) (2yr Agg): Ministry of Education, 2014-2016

### Employment

Population aged 15 and over who are unemployed (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016

### Health Behaviours

Alcohol consumption (litres of absolute alcohol sold per person, 1L=58 standard drinks): AOD, Calendar Year 2016

### Household

Dwellings rated as needing major repairs by renter or owner (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Lone-parent family households (% of census families with children): Census, Calendar year ending 2016 | Private households that are owner-occupied (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Private households with 5 or more persons (%): Census, Calendar year ending 2016 | Private households with multiple families (%): Census, Calendar year ending 2016

### Income

Median household total income (\$): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016 | Median lone-parent family income (\$): National Household Survey, Calendar year 2016



# Data Sources

## Determinants of Health

### Income Inequality

Difference in median income comparing males and females aged 15 and over: National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Households (owned) spending more than 30% of income on housing (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Households (rented) spending more than 30% of income on housing (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Low income based on after-tax low income measure (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages 18 to 64 years (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages 65 years and over (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages less than 6 years (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016 | Low income based on after-tax low-income measure, ages less than 18 years (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016

### Income Supports

Population aged 15 and over on Employment Insurance (%): BC Statistics, 4 quarter average as of Sept 2012 2012 | Population on Income Assistance (%): BC Statistics, September 2012

### Morbidity

Alcohol-related hospitalizations (age-standardized rate per 100,000): CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2014 | Illicit drug-related hospitalizations (age-standardized rate per 100,000): CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2014 | Tobacco-related hospitalizations (age-standardized rate per 100,000): CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2014

### Transportation

Employed population aged 15 and over walking, biking or using to work (%): National Household Survey, Calendar year ending 2016

### Child Health

Child hospitalizations - Dental Surgery (rate per 1,000 aged 0 to 14) -(2yr Agg): Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Period ending 2015-2017 | Child Hospitalizations - Injury/Poisoning (rate per 1,000 aged 0 to 14) - (2yr Agg): Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Period ending 2015-2017 | Child hospitalizations - Respiratory Dis. (rate per 1,000 aged 0 to 14) - (2yr Agg): Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Period ending 2015-2017 | Child Mental Diseases & Disorders Hospitalizations (Indirect Age Standardized rate per 1,000 aged 0-14): Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Child/Youth Mental Diseases & Disorders Hospitalizations (Indirect Age Standardized rate per 1,000 aged 15-24): Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017

### Crime

Motor Vehicle Theft (rate per 1,000 population): BC Statistics, Avg 2009-2011 2012 | Non-Cannabis Drug Offences (rate per 1,000 population): BC Statistics, Avg 2009-2011 2012 | Number of Serious Crimes per Police Officer: BC Statistics, Avg 2009-2011 2012 | Serious Crime (rate per 1,000 population): BC Statistics, Avg 2009-2011 2012 | Serious Violent Crime (rate per 1,000 population): BC Statistics, Avg 2009-2011 2012

### Early Development

EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable for social development (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016 | EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable for communication development (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016 | EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable for emotional development (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016 | EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable for language development (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016 | EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable for physical development (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016 | EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable on one or more domains (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016 | EDI: Kindergarten children rated as vulnerable on one or more domains, excluding communication (%): Early Development Instrument, Wave ending 2016

### Protecting Children and Youth

Children and Youth in Care (rate per 1,000 children aged 0 to 18): Ministry of Children and Family Development, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Children and Youth in Need of Protection (rate per 1,000 children aged 0 to 18): Ministry of Children and Family Development, End of August 2014



# Data Sources

## Health Status

### Births

Cesarean Sections (rate per 1,000 live births):Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Infant Mortality - deaths of infants under 1 year of age (rate per 1,000 live births):Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Live Birth Rate (rate per 1,000 population):Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Low Weight Births - less than 2,500 grams (rate per 1,000 live births):Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Mothers 35 and over - live births to mothers aged 35 and over (rate per 1,000 live births):Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Mothers under 20 - live births to mothers under 20 years of age (rate per 1,000 live births):Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Pre-term Births - gestational age less than 37 weeks (rate per 1,000 live births): Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016 | Stillbirths (rate per 1,000 births): Vital Statistics, 5 year aggregate 2012-2016

### Life Expectancy

Female Life Expectancy: BC Statistics, Calendar Year Range 2011-2015 | Life Expectancy: BC Statistics, Calendar Year Range 2011-2015 | Male Life Expectancy: BC Statistics, Calendar Year Range 2011-2015

### Morbidity

Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementia - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Asthma - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Chronic Kidney Disease - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Depression - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Diabetes - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Heart Failure - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Ischemic Heart Disease - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Mood and Anxiety Disorders - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Osteoarthritis - Prevalence (age-standardized rate per 1,000):MoH - Chronic Disease Registries, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Health Service Utilization

### Deaths

Alcohol-related deaths (age-standardized rate per 100,000):CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2014 | Illicit drug-related deaths (age-standardized rate per 100,000):CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2014 | Mortality (age-standardized rate per 10,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Mortality due to unintentional injuries (age-standardized rate per 10,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Tobacco-related deaths (age-standardized rate per 100,000):CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2013 | Tobacco-related deaths (age-standardized rate per 100,000):CISUR, Fiscal year ending 2014

### Health Matrix

Health Matrix: Cancer (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: End of Life (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Frail in Community (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Frail in Residential Care(%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Healthy (%) :Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: High Chronic w/ Frailty (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: High Chronic w/o Frailty (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Low Chronic Conditions (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Maternity & Healthy Newborns (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Medium Chronic Conditions (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Minor Conditions (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Moderate or Major Conditions (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Non-Users (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Health Matrix: Severe Mental Health & Substance Use (%):Blue Matrix and People, Fiscal year ending 2016



# Data Sources

## Health Status

### Potential Life Years Lost

Accidental Falls - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | All Cause Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Arteries, arterioles and capillaries - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Cerebrovascular diseases - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Circulatory system - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Diabetes - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Diseases of the digestive system - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Diseases of the respiratory system - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Influenza and pneumonia - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Ischemic heart diseases - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Lung/tracheal Cancer - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Malignant neoplasms - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Motor vehicle accidents - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016 | Suicide - Potential Life Years Lost rate (age standardized per 1,000):Vital Statistics, Calendar year ending 2012-2016

### Complex Continuing Care

Home Care Clients (rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Care Clients (rate per 1,000 population):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Care Visits (rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Care Visits (rate per 1,000 population):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Support Clients (rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Support Clients (rate per 1,000 population):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Support Hours (rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Home Support Hours (rate per 1,000 population):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Residential Care Beds (rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017

### Emergency

Emergency Visits with CTAS of 1, 2 or 3 (%) for 75+ population:Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Emergency Visits with CTAS of 1, 2 or 3 (%):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Unscheduled Emergency Department or Urgent Care Centre visits (rate per 1,000 population):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Unscheduled Emergency Department or Urgent Care Centre visits for 75+ (rate per 1,000 75+ population):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017

### Hospital Day Care

Acute Care Day Cases (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Acute Care Day Cases (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017

### Primary Care

Population attached to physician at the practice level (%):Ministry of Health, Fiscal year ending 2017



## Data Sources

### Health Status

#### Hospital Inpatient Care

Acute Care Inpatient Cases (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Acute Care Inpatient Cases (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Alternative Level of Care Cases (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Alternative Level of Care Cases (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Alternative Level of Care Days (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population aged 75 and over):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Alternative Level of Care Days (age-standardized rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions (%):Island Health - Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Maternity Acute Care Utilization (case rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Medical Acute Care Utilization (case rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | MRI Utilization - Island Health facilities only (rate per 1,000 population):Island Health, Fiscal year ending 2016 | Psychiatry (Dementia excluded) Acute Care Utilization (case rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017 | Surgical Acute Care Utilization (case rate per 1,000 population):Ministry of Health Health Ideas, Fiscal year ending 2017