

St. James-Assiniboia

COMMUNITY
AREA PROFILE
2020

The **St. James-Assiniboia community area (CA)** is comprised of two neighbourhood clusters: St. James-Assiniboia West (01A) and St. James-Assiniboia East (01B).

*Our Health,
Our Community*

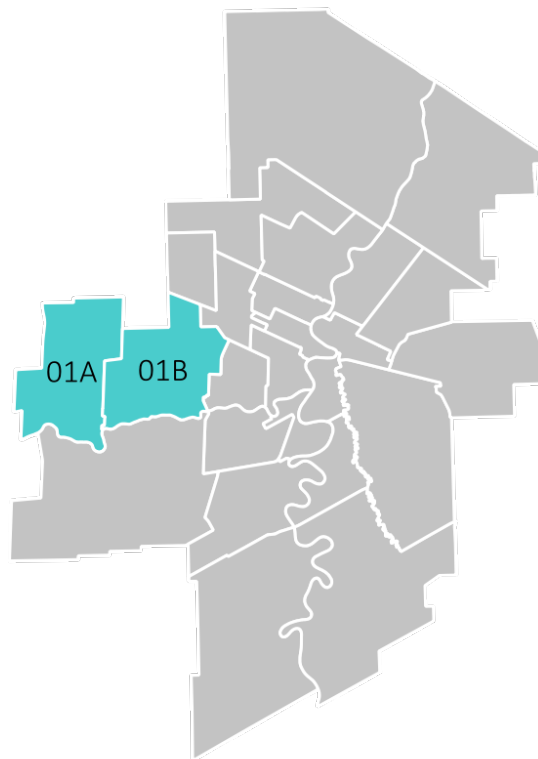


Introduction

The Community Area Profile is a snapshot of the 2019 Community Health Assessment (CHA), which provides information about the health of our population (for example, health status, health disparities, determinants of health and health services utilization). Each CA profile offers the healthcare system, social services, community development, support agencies and others, valuable insight into the health of the communities they serve. The information presented in the CA profiles can help to guide the way services are designed, determine which services are offered in communities and neighbourhoods, identify how community partners can work together to provide better support and services to their community members, and determine how to best meet the identified needs of the community area.

Where does the data come from?

The data included in the CA profiles are obtained from multiple sources including: Administrative Health and Surveillance Data, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2016 Canada Census, and Healthy Child Manitoba. It is important to note that different data sources, such as the ones used in this report, collect data using different time periods. For that reason, not all indicators in this profile are reported using the same time periods.



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Areas of Strength and Areas for Improvement

This page illustrates health indicators that saw the most statistically significant changes over time. 'Areas of Strength' are health indicators that have improved ("now") compared to the last reported time period ("then") within the community area, and 'Areas for Improvement' are health indicators that have worsened compared to the last reported time period.

Areas of Strength



Teen pregnancy rates decreased over time

(per 1,000 females aged 15-19)



Fewer residents, aged 75 years and older, were overprescribed benzodiazepines



Fewer residents were hospitalized or died due to a heart attack (per 1,000)



Fewer residents were living with osteoporosis



Areas for Improvement

More residents were newly diagnosed with diabetes

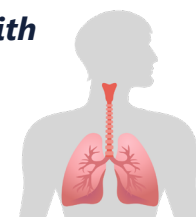
(per 100 person years)



More residents were also living with diabetes



More residents were living with total respiratory morbidity



More children were living with asthma



Who lives in St. James-Assiniboia?

A brief overview of the community area's population by age and sex, demographic information, life expectancy at birth, as well as mortality. The St. James-Assiniboia community area is comprised of two neighbourhood clusters: St. James-Assiniboia West (01A) and St. James-Assiniboia East (01B). The comparator, the Winnipeg Health Region (WHR), comprises Winnipeg, East St. Paul, West St. Paul, and Churchill.

Population (2018): 63,417 residents

Male	AGE	Female
258	90+	540
456	85-89	720
765	80-84	1,078
1,004	75-79	1,327
1,209	70-74	1,591
1,524	65-69	1,800
1,957	60-64	2,087
2,268	55-59	2,406
2,054	50-54	2,161
1,999	45-49	2,051
1,901	40-44	2,012
2,135	35-39	2,197
2,266	30-34	2,380
2,245	25-29	2,261
1,987	20-24	1,878
1,602	15-19	1,472
1,635	10-14	1,556
1,638	5-9	1,629
1,728	0-4	1,640
30,631	ALL	32,786

including 353 births

including 313 births

Demographic info (2016)

	CA	WHR
Indigenous	Overall: 11.3%	12.2%
	West: 11.4% East: 11.2%	
Visible minority	Overall: 12.3%	27.5%
	West: 9.4% East: 15.7%	
Lone-parent families	Overall: 18.8%	18.3%
	West: 18.4% East: 19.2%	
Immigrant status	Overall: 14.0%	25.2%
	West: 12.5% East: 15.7%	

Life expectancy at birth [in years] (2012-16)

Male	St. James-Assiniboia	Female
79.2	Overall	83.5
79.8	West	83.9
78.6	East	83.4
79.4	WHR	83.4

Indicator (2012-16)	CA West	CA East	CA	WHR
Premature mortality rate (before 75 years old)	2.84	3.05	2.92	2.64
Potential years of life lost (life lost when people die before age 75)	43.8	36.1	40.6	45.2
Potentially avoidable deaths (avoidable through primary prevention efforts before age 75)	2.05	2.17	2.09	1.98
Total mortality rate (all ages)	7.0	7.9	7.4	6.3

Summary of Key Health Indicators

This page highlights two measures:

Trend: How key indicators have changed in the community since the last reported time period.

vs MB: How those key indicators compare to the Manitoba average.

Chronic Diseases and Illnesses

Cardiovascular	Trend	vs MB
Hypertension prevalence	SIMILAR	BETTER
Ischemic heart disease prevalence	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
Heart attack rate	BETTER	BETTER
Congestive heart failure prevalence	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
Stroke rate	SIMILAR	SIMILAR

Diabetes	Trend	vs MB
Diabetes incidence	WORSE	BETTER
Diabetes prevalence	WORSE	BETTER
Lower limb amputation prevalence	SIMILAR	SIMILAR

Respiratory	Trend	vs MB
Total respiratory morbidity rate	WORSE	WORSE
Asthma prevalence for children	WORSE	WORSE

Musculoskeletal	Trend	vs MB
Osteoporosis prevalence	BETTER	SIMILAR
Arthritis prevalence	SIMILAR	SIMILAR

Mental Illness	Trend	vs MB
Benzodiazepine overprescribing – community	BETTER	BETTER
Antidepressant prescription follow-up	SIMILAR	BETTER
Suicide rate	SIMILAR	SIMILAR

Injury	Trend	vs MB
Unintentional injury hospitalization rate	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
Intentional injury hospitalization rate	SIMILAR	SIMILAR

Maternal and Child Health

Healthy Child Development	Trend	vs MB
Teen pregnancy rate	BETTER	BETTER
Teen birth rate	SIMILAR	BETTER
Inadequate prenatal care	SIMILAR	BETTER
Breastfeeding initiation	SIMILAR	SIMILAR

Healthcare

Primary Care	Trend	vs MB
Ambulatory consultations	SIMILAR	BETTER
Continuity of care	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
Ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSC) hospitalization rate	SIMILAR	BETTER

Personal Care Homes	Trend	vs MB
Median waiting times for PCH admission – from hospital	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
– from community	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
Residents in PCH	SIMILAR	WORSE

Legend

BETTER	SIMILAR	WORSE
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Trend: Than last time period
vs. MB: Compared to MB average

Social Determinants of Health



This section highlights social determinants of health (SDOH), or “systematic social and economic conditions that influence a person’s health”¹. They include education, income, employment, housing, early childhood development, and health behaviours that can have a significant impact on individual and population health.

Education (Statistics Canada Census 2016)	Community avg. (range)	WHR avg.
Educational attainment - % of residents (aged 15+) who have high school diploma or higher	91% (90 - 91%)	83%

Healthy Child Development (readiness for school learning) (HCMO 2019)			
Kindergarten children vulnerable in the:	Physical health and well-being domain	16% (14.0 - 17.8%)	15.1%
	Social performance domain	8.9% (7.0 - 10.6%)	12.6%
	Emotional maturity domain	16.5% (15.9 - 17.1%)	14.9%
	Language and cognitive domain	7.8% (5.9 - 9.6%)	14.4%
	Communication & general knowledge domain	17.6% (13.3 - 21.6%)	17.6%

Income (Statistics Canada Census 2016)		
Median household income after tax	\$59,811 (\$56,852 - \$62,658)	\$59,510
Low Income Measure-After Tax (LIM-AT)	11% (11%)	16%
Proportion of children (aged 0-17) living in low income families	17% (14.2 - 19.4%)	22.6%

Employment (Statistics Canada Census 2016)		
Unemployment rate (aged 15+)	5.6% (5.4 - 5.7%)	6.5%
Labour force participation (aged 15+)	66.1% (64.6 - 67.9%)	67.1%

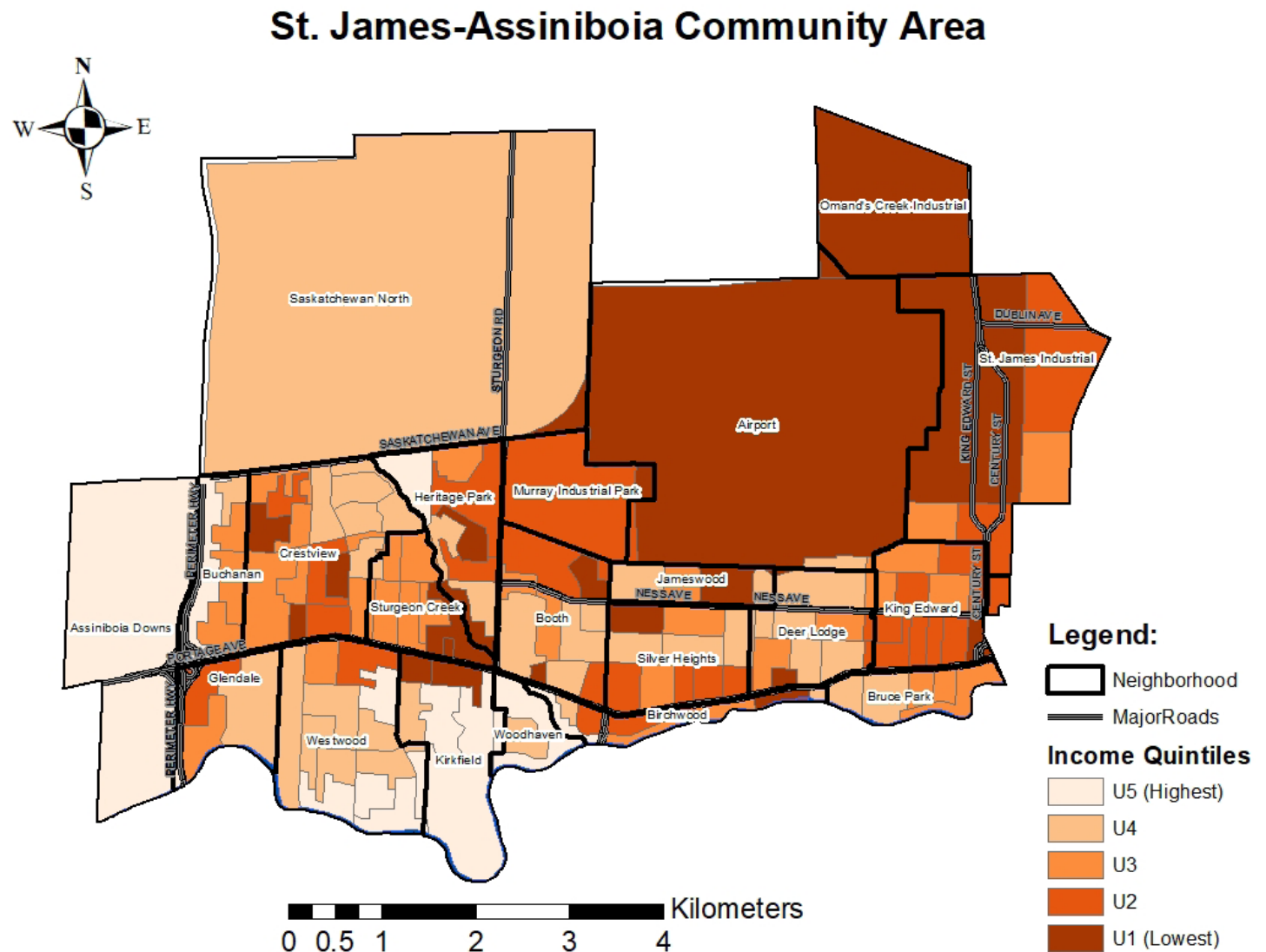
Housing (Statistics Canada Census 2016)		
Housing affordability (spending more than 30% of total before-tax income on housing)	38% tenant (37 - 38%) 10% owner (10%)	40% tenant 12% owner

Health Behaviours (MCHP Mental Illness Among Adult Manitobans 2018)		
Substance use disorders	No CA level-data (5.2 - 6%)	5.6%

Some important SDOH factors are not listed here due to incomplete community-level data (e.g., food insecurity, health behaviours, personal health determinants).

Boundaries & Income Quintiles Map

This map of the **St. James-Assiniboia Community Area** highlights income quintiles for each neighbourhood. The map also highlights main roads to show the boundaries for the community area.



Source: Statistics Canada Census 2016

Map: Created by Population and Public Health Unit, WRHA, September 2020

At-a-Glance of Selected Indicators

Compares the health of people in the community area or in each neighbourhood cluster to the health of Winnipeg Health Region residents and Manitobans overall.

	Indicator	Time period	CA Count	Rate				
				CA	CA West	CA East	WHR	MB
Maternal and child health	Teen pregnancy (per 1,000 females)	2012/13-2016/17	153	17.6	18.9	18.2	23.3	30.0
	Teen birth (per 1,000 females)	2012/13-2016/17	80	9.0	10.1	9.2	13.9	21.5
	Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	504	88.3%	87.6%	89.2%	86.8%	84.2%
	Families first 3+ risk factors	2017	348	22.2%	24.3%	19.9%	24.6%	26.7%
	Inadequate prenatal care	2012/13-2016/17	94	4.1%	3.8%	4.2%	6.6%	10.3%
Chronic diseases and illnesses	Hypertension prevalence	2016/17	11,759	20.5%	21.1%	20.5%	20.7%	20.7%
	Ischemic heart disease prevalence	2012/13-2016/17	4,794	8.2%	9.7%	9.5%	8.6%	8.3%
	Heart attack rate (per 1,000, aged 40+)	2012-2016	484	2.64	2.76	2.71	3.00	3.24
	Congestive heart failure prevalence	2016/17	618	1.55%	1.59%	1.77%	1.57%	1.59%
	Stroke rate (per 1,000)	2012-2016	486	2.51	2.19	2.93	2.43	2.48
	Diabetes incidence	2014/15-2016/17	1,148	0.66	0.63	0.67	0.74	0.80
	Diabetes prevalence	2014/15-2016/17	5,640	7.6%	7.6%	7.2%	7.9%	8.7%
	Lower limb amputation due to diabetes	2012/13-2016/17	43	0.80%	0.78%	0.83%	0.91%	1.09%
	Total respiratory morbidity rate	2016/17	7,969	12.0%	11.7%	12.2%	11.1%	10.3%
	Asthma prevalence for children	2015/16-2016/17	1,618	17.8%	18.8%	16.6%	16.7%	15.1%
	Osteoporosis prevalence	2016/17	1,165	4.45%	4.18%	4.67%	4.05%	3.83%
	Arthritis prevalence	2015/16-2016/17	11,164	21.3%	21.3%	21.5%	20.4%	20.4%
	Mood & anxiety disorders	2010/11-2014/15	N/A	N/A	30.9%	28.7%	24.7%	23.2%
	Antidepressant prescription follow-up	2012/13-2016/17	848	59.1%	58.6%	59.6%	55.3%	51.7%
	Dementia prevalence	2010/11-2014/15	N/A	N/A	10.1%	13.3%	10.7%	10.3%
	Suicide rate (per 1,000, aged 10+)	2012-2016	41	0.15	N/A	N/A	0.15	0.17

Legend

BETTER

SIMILAR

WORSE

than the **MB** average

##

Statistical testing not available

N/A denotes data not available

	Indicator	Time period	CA Count	Rate				
				CA	CA West	CA East	WHR	MB
Injury	Intentional injury hospitalization (per 1,000)	2016/17	28	0.56	N/A	N/A	0.65	0.80
	Unintentional injury hospitalization (per 1,000)	2016/17	360	4.58	4.85	4.48	4.54	5.42
Preventative healthcare	Influenza immunization (aged 65+)	2017/18	7,619	62.9%	N/A	N/A	58.2%	55.2%
	Pneumococcal immunization (aged 65+)	2017/18	8,256	67.6%	N/A	N/A	62.6%	61.2%
Healthcare access	Ambulatory consultations	2016/17	23,038	36.0%	35.7%	35.3%	31.8%	29.0%
	Hospitalization for ACSC (per 1,000)	2016/17	239	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.5	6.1
	Inpatient hospitalization rate (per 1,000)	2016/17	4,424	62.5	60.8	61.8	63.1	78.4
	Continuity of care	2015/16-2016/17	33,923	72.1%	70.6%	73.0%	73.1%	71.5%
	Benzodiazepine overprescribing-community	2012/13-2016/17	1,958	17.2%	17.7%	16.6%	17.6%	18.5%
	Median wait times for PCH-from hospital (weeks)	2015/16-2016/17	192	1.4	N/A	N/A	1.3	2.5
	Median wait times for PCH-from community (weeks)	2015/16-2016/17	181	3.2	N/A	N/A	4.3	8.1

BETTER

SIMILAR

WORSE

than the **MB** average

##

Statistical testing not available

N/A denotes data not available

Select Definitions

Inadequate prenatal care: determined by the number of physician visits received by a prospective mother, considering when the first prenatal visit took place. A prenatal visit is defined as a visit to a health professional (e.g., physician, mid-wife, or nurse practitioner) where medical or healthcare was performed to take care of the pregnancy.

Families First Risk factors: three or more of the following risk factors identified as leading to poor childhood outcomes: 1) maternal alcohol use; 2) maternal smoking; 3) mother with less than high school education; 4) financial difficulties; 5) maternal depression and/or anxiety; 6) number of screens.

Potentially avoidable deaths: The average annual rate of avoidable deaths before age 75, per 1,000 population, over a five-year time period. Avoidable deaths include those that could be avoided through primary prevention efforts, such as lifestyle modifications, immunizations and health promotion initiatives.

Acknowledgements & Additional Information

For more information or to provide feedback to improve the community health assessment process in the future

If you'd like additional information, have any questions, or if you would like to provide feedback on how we can improve the community health assessment process, including the CA profiles (e.g., design, language, content, additional information) please contact us: **CHA@wrha.mb.ca**

Additional links

To view the full 2019 Community Health Assessment:

wrha.mb.ca/research/community-health-assessment/2019-report

For a suite of web-based interactive data tools, dashboards and maps, visit the Manitoba Collaborative Data Portal:

mbcdp.ca/community-health-assessment-2019.html

Acknowledgements

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¹ Canadian Medical Association. 2019. Social determinants of Health. Canadian Medical Association. Accessed from: <https://www.cma.ca/social-determinants-health>