

MY COMMUNITY AT A GLANCE 2017

Grand Falls, Saint-Léonard, Drummond Area

Population: **16,465** Land Area (km²): **2,253**

The goal of **My Community at a Glance** is to empower individuals and groups with information about our communities and stimulate interest in building healthier communities. It can help us towards becoming increasingly engaged healthier New Brunswickers.

The information provided in this profile gives a comprehensive view about the people who live, learn, work, take part in activities and in community life in this area. The information included in this profile comes from a variety of provincial and federal sources, from either surveys or administrative databases.

Having the ability to access local information relating to children, youth, adults and seniors for a community is important to support planning and targeted strategies but more importantly it can build on the diversity and uniqueness of each community.

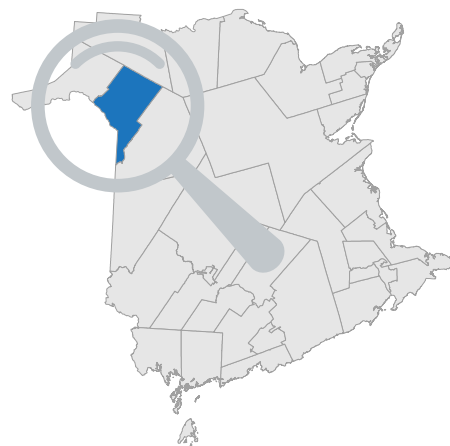
The main industries include:

- Manufacturing
- Retail trade
- Health care and social assistance
- Construction
- Accommodation and food services

This community is 1 of 33 in New Brunswick.

It is part of:

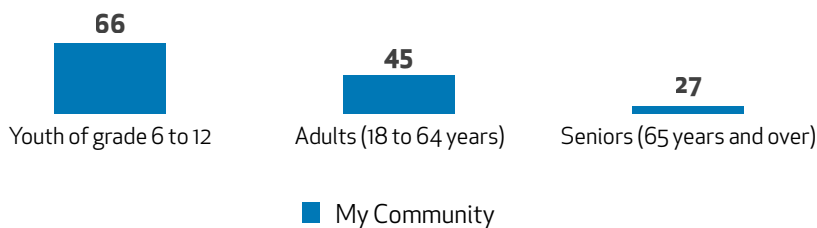
Zone 4: Madawaska and North-West Area



The median household income is

\$47,302

See their health as being very good or excellent (%)



New Brunswick
Health Council | Conseil de la santé
du Nouveau-Brunswick

Engage. Evaluate. Inform. Recommend.
Engager. Évaluer. Informer. Recommander.

About the New Brunswick Health Council:

New Brunswickers have a right to be aware of the decisions being made, to be part of the decision making process, and to be aware of the outcomes and cost of the health system.

The New Brunswick Health Council will foster this transparency, engagement, and accountability by engaging citizens in a meaningful dialogue, measuring, monitoring, and evaluating population health and health service quality, informing citizens on health system's performance and recommending improvements to health system partners.

New Brunswick Health Council

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Please visit www.nbhc.ca/errata to see if there are corrections or updates to this document.

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The communities in this profile include:

Drummond
Grand Falls / Grand Sault
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes
Saint-André
Sainte-Anne
Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska
Saint-Léonard

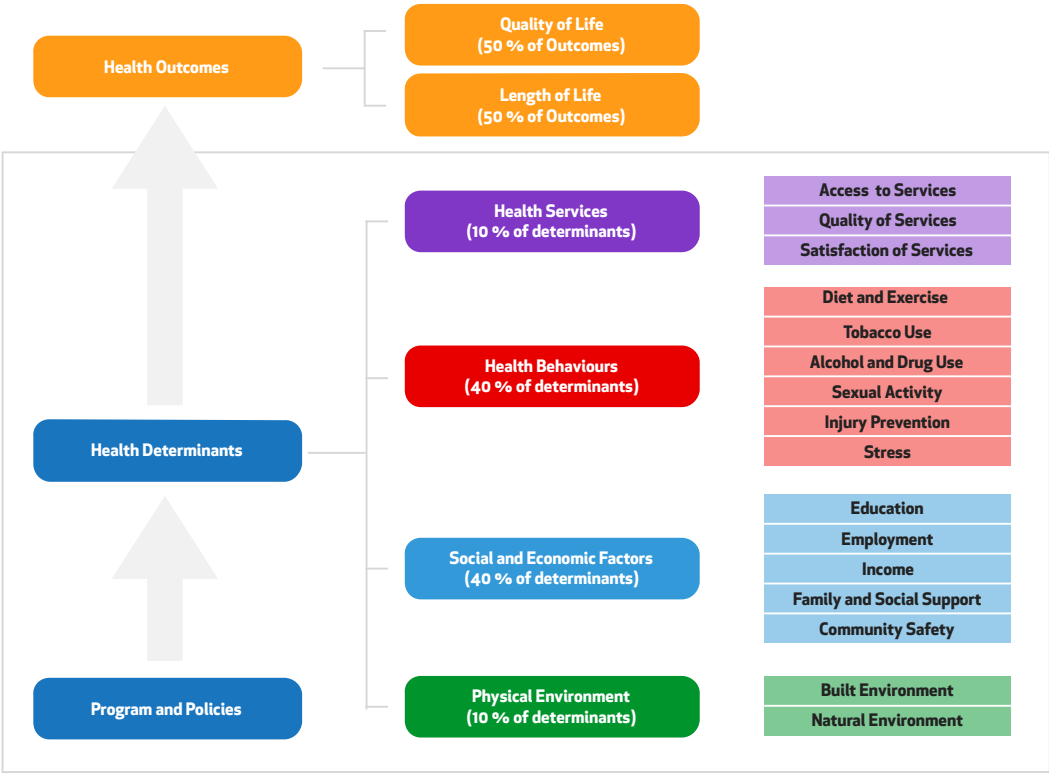
Be inspired to make a difference!

Individuals in a community have a role to play in supporting or enhancing the rights and well-being of a population. Communities in New Brunswick need to determine for themselves what will make their community a vibrant one, in a rural or urban setting. Whether it be promoting healthy aging, healthy child development, self-sufficiency, community involvement or personal enrichment, these could be some possible areas of focus.

Many policies, programs and services are being developed at the municipal, regional and provincial levels. Do they align? Do they meet the needs of the community? Are they working? Do they need to be improved?

This tool is an opportunity for shared measurements, common language, and collaboration across numerous groups to encourage and support a common vision towards engaged healthier New Brunswickers.

The community profiles are based on a population health model that emphasizes the many factors that can make community healthier places to live, learn, work, and play.



About the data:

Each community profile regroups a variety of indicators that are collected and synthesized by the New Brunswick Health Council from a variety of sources.

These data sources are being used to represent the health of the population in each community, each with various levels of reliability and limitations.

We acknowledge that the data may not represent all individual characteristics and circumstances within the communities. The NBHC is continuously working towards improving our existing tools to be more reflective of the diversity of the population.

Together, the administrative, census and volunteer survey information help paint a clearer picture about our individual communities.

All the technical details regarding the methodology behind the profiles and the sources of each indicator is available at www.nbhc.ca

Legend

E – Use data with caution | F – Not reliable for publication | n/a – Not available

Community Facts

Community facts are all about the people living in this community. It includes demographic information, such as marital status and language preferences, as well as general spending habits of the people in this community.

Knowing who is part of the community is the first part to understanding the community dynamics.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Male	Population (2011)	Female
8,090	All	8,375
420	0 - 4	400
380	5 - 9	435
475	10 - 14	430
520	15 - 19	460
470	20 - 24	450
415	25 - 29	435
475	30 - 34	475
485	35 - 39	490
535	40 - 44	575
675	45 - 49	700
815	50 - 54	840
690	55 - 59	685
610	60 - 64	605
435	65 - 69	430
265	70 - 74	320
215	75 - 79	265
145	80 - 84	195
90	85 and older	175

Demographics

	My Community	NB
Population (2011)	16,465	751,171
Population (2006)	16,835	729,997
Population change (2006–2011) %	-2	3
Population density (2011), person per km ²	7.3	10.5
Immigrant (2011) %	3.7	3.9
Recent immigrant (2006–2011) %	1.2	1.0
Aboriginal (2011) %	1.8	3.1
Lived outside Canada 1 year ago (2011) %	0.3	0.3
Lived in a different Canadian municipality 1 year ago (2011) %	4.7	4.3

Birth rate (2010–2014)

live births per 1,000 population



Death rate (2010–2014)

deaths per 1,000 population



Household (2011)

	My Community	NB
Families (with or without children) in households	5,075	224,590
Total couple families with children %	45	46
Single parent families %	14	16
Persons living alone %	17	13

Marital status (2011)

	My Community	NB
Married or living with a common-law partner %	63	30
Single (never legally married) %	22	14
Divorced %	4	2
Separated %	3	1
Widowed %	7	1

Youth sexual orientation (2015–2016)

	My Community	NB
Heterosexual (straight) %	84.9	85.3
Gay or lesbian %	1.3	1.6
Bisexual %	4.0	4.9
Other %	4.1	2.6
Not sure %	5.7	5.6

Persons with disability

	My Community	NB
Children diagnosed with a learning exceptionality or special education need (2013–2014) %	9	12
Youth diagnosed with a learning exceptionality or special education need (2015–2016) %	16	19
Person with a disability (2014) %	25	22

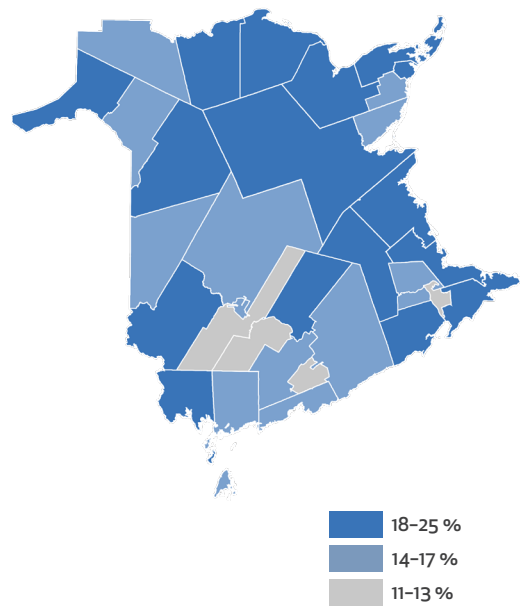
Dependents (2015)

	My Zone	NB
Dependency ratio (number of dependents for every 100 people in the working age population)	67	64
Youth, under 20 years, as a proportion of total population %	19	20
Seniors, 65 years and over, as a proportion of total population %	22	19

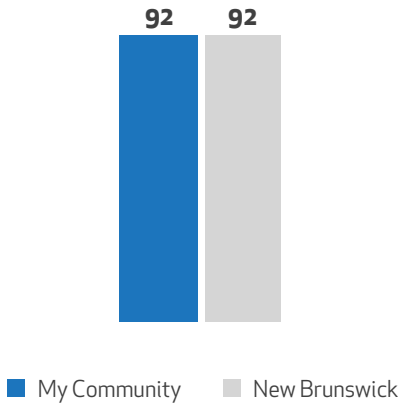
AGING POPULATION



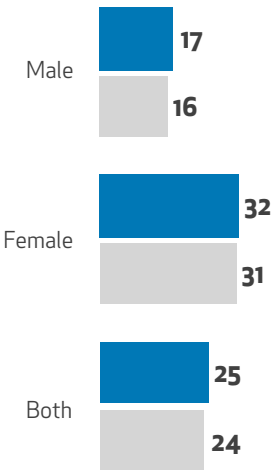
Seniors 65 years and over
(2011) %



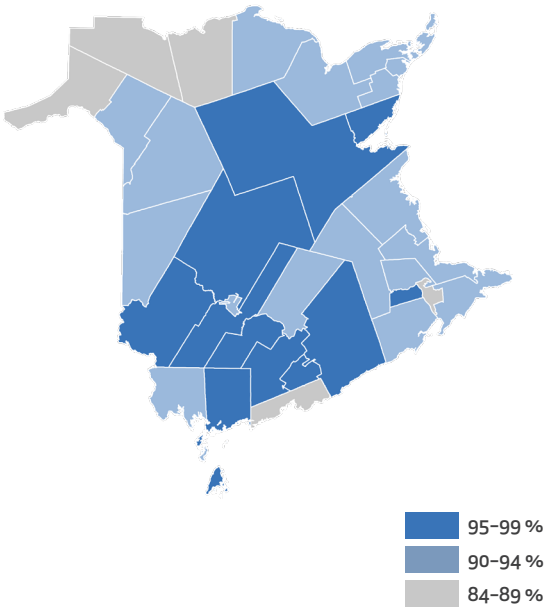
Seniors living in private households
(2011) %



Seniors living alone
(2011) %



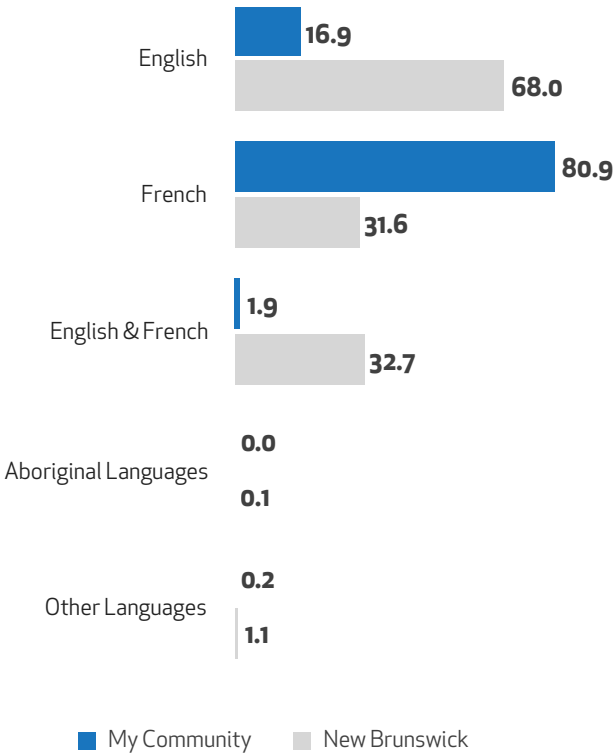
Seniors living in private households
(2011) %



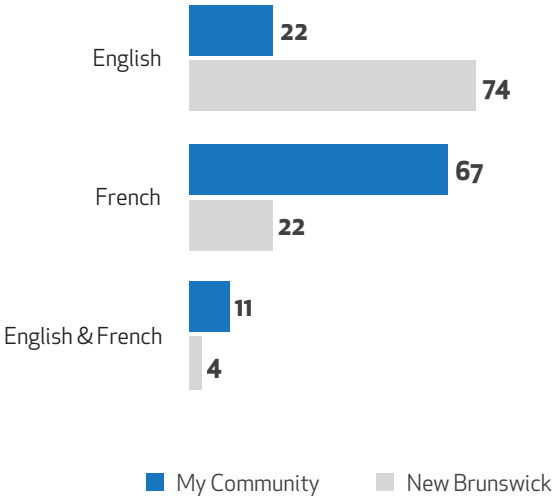
LANGUAGE



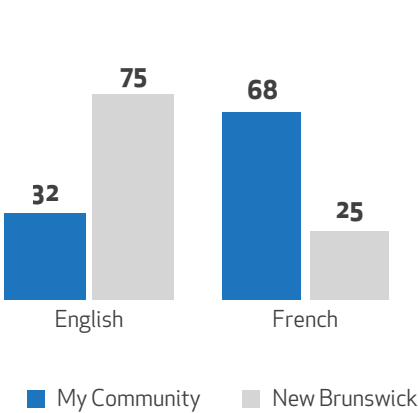
Language most spoken at home
(2011) % of all population



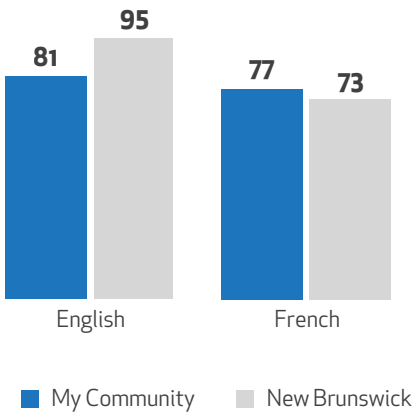
Language most spoken at work
(2011) %



Choice of official language of services
(2014) %



Always receive health care services in the official
language of their choice (2014) %



SPENDING HABITS



Purchasing practices (2013)

Purchased locally grown or produced foods (always or often) %
Purchased environmentally friendly or "green" cleaning products (often) %
Used own bags or containers to carry groceries (always or often) %

My Zone
34 E
F
59



Annual lottery sales (2014–2015)
per person (19 years and over)

NB	Atlantic Canada
\$488	\$562



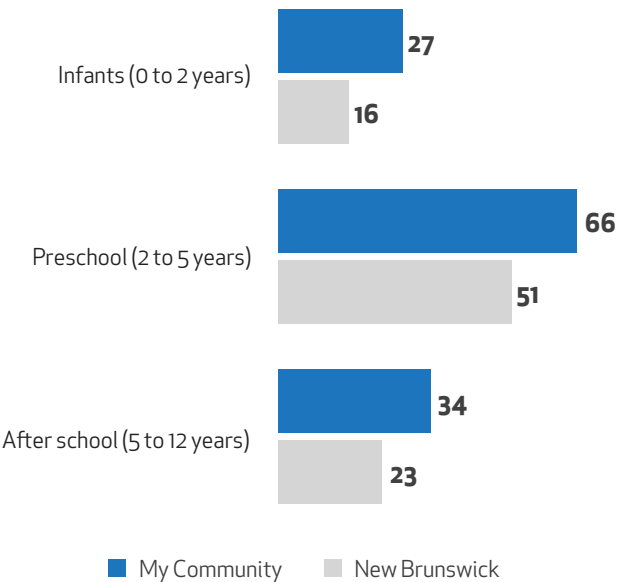
Annual alcohol sales (2015)
per person (19 years and over)

My Community	NB
\$272	\$436

CHILD CARE



Approved child care spaces
(2016) per 100 children



All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community.
For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.

Physical Environment

The **physical environment** in which we live, work and relax, is about the quality of both the built environment and the natural environment. The decisions we make regarding our transportation, housing, industry, water use, energy use and waste management all have a direct influence on our quality of life and length of life.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT:

The **built environment** includes land use, the design of our streets, sidewalks and pathways, the transportation system, and the shape of our communities. Factors such as the distance between home and work, the look and feel of the neighbourhood and streets, the presence or absence of stores, recreation facilities, and parks all affect choices to walk, cycle, take transit, or drive.

It can have a significant impact on our health because it can influence our levels of physical activity, access to jobs and services, and opportunities for social interaction and recreation. The transportation choices we make can also have long-term impacts on our health.



Household (2011)

	My Community	NB
Population who owns a dwelling %	75	76
Population who rents a dwelling %	25	24
Population who lives in band housing %	0.0	0.6
Occupied dwellings requiring major repairs %	9	10
Private residence built before 1960 %	24	27



Transportation to and from work and school

	My Community	NB
Child walking, biking or skateboarding (2013–2014) %	13	13
Youth walking, biking or skateboarding (2015–2016) %	25	23
Adults as passengers or drivers in a car, truck or van (2011) %	93	91
Adults using public transportation (2011) %	0.4	2.2
Adults walking or bicycling (2011) %	4.6	5.8
Average commuting duration (2011) minutes	11	15



Time leaving for work (2011)

Between 5:00 and 6:59 a.m. %	27	22
Between 7:00 and 8:59 a.m. %	55	60
After 9:00 a.m. %	18	18



Facilities

	My Community	NB
Food outlets/grocery stores (2013) rate per 10,000 population	5	4
Tobacco retailers (2016) rate per 10,000 population (19 years and older)	14	14
Recreational facilities (arenas, artificial turfs, curling clubs, golf courses, pools, provincially approved tracks, ski hills) (2015) rate per 10,000 population	4	3



Availability of parks/public green spaces close to home
(2013) %

NB	Canada	Rank	8 out of 10
72	85		

NB ranked with all provinces. Rank of 1 means you have access to more.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:

Safe water, clean air, and healthy environment all contribute to good health and are part of our **natural environment**. The interaction between our health and the environment is constantly being studied. Environmental risks have been proven to significantly influence health. This has been shown either directly by exposing people to harmful agents, or indirectly, by disrupting our forest, oceans and the air we breathe. Although everyone is at risk of the negative health effects associated with air pollution, certain populations (unborn and very young children, the elderly, those with cardiovascular or respiratory disease, and those who are exposed to other toxic materials that add to or interact with air pollutants) are more susceptible.

AIR

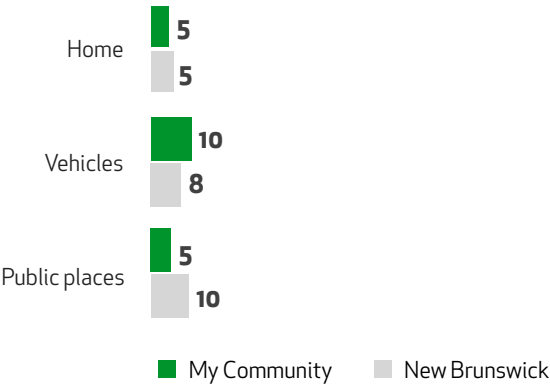


Greenhouse gas emission
(2012) tonnes of carbon dioxide per person

NB	Canada
22	20



Second-hand smoke exposure
(2012–2014) %



LAND

Radon

Raw percentage of homes tested with radon concentrations above 200 Bq/m³ (2009–2011) %

Household that had heard of radon (2013) %

Household that had not tested for radon (2013) % of those who heard of radon

My Zone	NB
29	25
50	58
98	92

All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community. For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.



Households that had applied chemical pesticide (2013) %

NB	Canada	Rank	7 out of 10
11	19		

NB ranked with all provinces. Rank of 1 means you use the most.

Households that had applied chemical fertilizer (2013) %

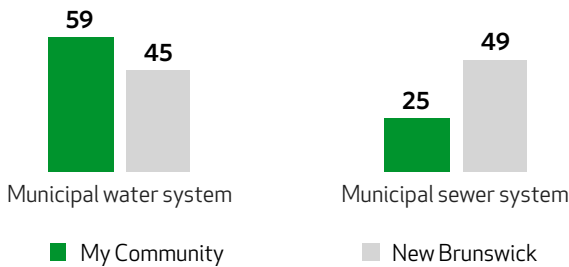
NB	Canada	Rank	7 out of 10
17	25		

NB ranked with all provinces. Rank of 1 means you use the most.

WATER



Population that is served by : (2009) %



Number of boil orders (2013-2015)

My Community	NB
3	74

ENERGY



Households with at least one type of energy-saving device (2013) %



Low-volume toilet

Low-flow shower head

Energy-saving light bulbs

My Zone	NB
33 E	39
53	55
88	87

All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community. For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.

Source of energy for household heating equipment
(2011) %



Wood/wood pellets

NB	Canada
49	6

Rank	1 out of 10
------	-------------

NB ranked with all provinces. Rank of 1 means you use the most.



Electricity

NB	Canada
20	14

Rank	3 out of 10
------	-------------

NB ranked with all provinces. Rank of 1 means you use the most.



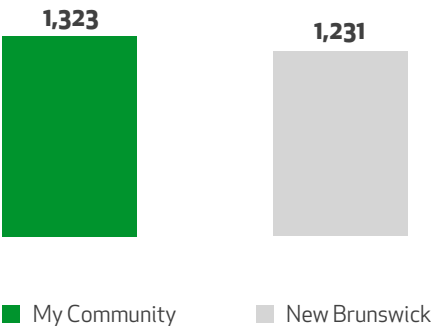
Heating oil

NB	Canada
38	10

Rank	4 out of 10
------	-------------

NB ranked with all provinces. Rank of 1 means you use the most.

Energy consumption - average monthly energy usage per account
per month (includes rural, urban and seasonal) (2015) KWH

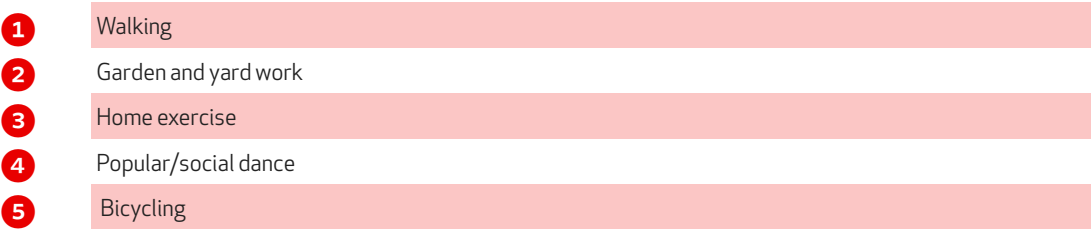


Health Behaviours

Health behaviours consist of eating, physical activity, smoking and drinking habits, and coping with life’s stressors which can influence health and well-being.

Healthy behaviours are shaped by individual choices but we can’t ignore the external factors (social, economic, health care services and the environment) which may also influence the behaviours. Positive behaviours help promote health and prevent disease. By monitoring health behaviours over time it is possible to develop a proactive approach to population health. This can be done by identifying gaps in the community and developing programs and policies to meet those needs and evaluating the impact over time.

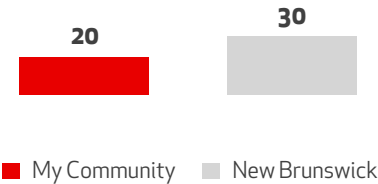
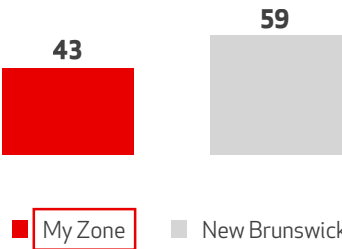
TOP 5 Physical activity participated in the last 3 months (2012–2014)



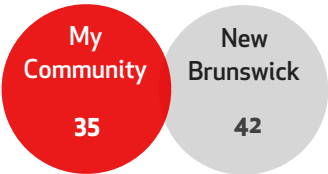
Always wear a helmet when riding a bicycle

Adults (2012–2014) %

Youth (grade 6 to 12)
(2015–2016) %



Use of sunscreen on their body in summer months, always or often
(2012) %



All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community.
For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.

CHILDREN

KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE 5 (2013-2014) PARENT RESPONDED FOR CHILD

My Community

NB

**Healthy eating**

★ Eat fruits and vegetables, 5 or more daily %

45

49

**Body mass index (BMI)**

Unhealthy weight - overweight or obese %

42

36

Unhealthy weight - underweight %

8

7

GRADE 4 TO 5 (2013-2014) CHILD RESPONDED

My Community

NB

**Healthy eating**

Eat breakfast daily %

65

70

Eat fruits and vegetables, 5 or more daily %

50

51

Consumed sweetened non-nutritious beverages the day before the survey %

69

52

**Physical activity**

★ Physically active at least 60 minutes daily (moderate or vigorous physical activity) %

25

35

**Sedentary activity**

Sedentary activity - more than 2 hours of screen time %

51

55

**Tobacco use**

Family member that smokes %

41

35

YOUTH

GRADE 6 TO 12 (2015-2016)

My Community

NB

**Healthy eating**

Eat breakfast daily %

48

46

Eat fruits and vegetables, 5 or more daily %

48

46

Consumed sweetened non-nutritious beverages the day before the survey %

56

58

Consumed high energy drinks the day before the survey %

9

8

**Body mass index (BMI)**

Unhealthy weight - overweight or obese %

28

27

Unhealthy weight - underweight %

11

9

**Physical activity**

★ Physically active at least 60 minutes daily (moderate or vigorous physical activity) %

19

22

★ Not comparable with 2014 My Community at a Glance

GRADE 6 TO 12 (2015-2016)

My Community

NB

**Sedentary activity**

* Sedentary activity - more than 2 hours of screen time %

51

63

Sleep 8 hours or more every night %

47

39

**Tobacco use**

At risk of becoming a future smoker %

19

22

* Current smoker, daily or occasional %

11

11

Family member that smokes %

48

43

GRADE 9 TO 12 (2015-2016)

My Community

NB

**Alcohol and drug use**

Driving an off-road vehicle (e.g., snowmobile, ATV, dirt bike) after drinking alcohol, using marijuana, or other illegal drugs %

18

11

Riding in an on-road vehicle (e.g., car, van, truck) driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, using marijuana, or other illegal drugs %

25

20

* 5 or more drinks at one time, at least once a month in the past 12 months %

27

24

Marijuana use within the last 12 months %

22

26

* Not comparable with 2014 My Community at a Glance

**Teen birth, 15 to 19 years
(2015) rate per 1,000**

15

15

My Zone

New Brunswick

**Breastfeeding initiation
(2012-2014) %**

78

77

My Zone

New Brunswick

**Sexually transmitted infections - chlamydia
(2015) rate per 1,000**

7.5

10.7

Youth (15 to 19 years old)

My Zone






1.3

2.5

All population

New Brunswick







ADULTS

18 TO 64 YEARS		My Community	NB
	Healthy eating (2014) Eat fruits and vegetables, 5 or more daily %	54	51
	Body mass index (BMI) (2014) Overweight %	34	35
	Obese %	32	31
	Physical activity (2014) Physically active during free-time, moderately active or active daily %	42	50
	Tobacco use (2014) Current smoker, daily or occasional %	28	21
	Alcohol and drug use (2012–2014) 5 or more drinks at one time, at least once a month in the past 12 months %	19	30
	Stress (2014) Seeing your stress as quite a bit or extreme %	26	23

TOP 3 Things that have contributed to stress in day-to-day life (2014)

	Adults (18 to 64 years old)	Seniors (65 years old and over)
1	Time pressures / not enough time	Health of family members
2	Your own work situation (i.e. hours of work, or working conditions)	Your financial situation (i.e. not enough money, or debt)
3	Your financial situation (i.e. not enough money, or debt)	Your own physical health problem or condition

SENIORS

65 YEARS AND OVER		My Community	NB
	Healthy eating (2014)		
	Eat fruits and vegetables, 5 or more daily %	40	46
	Body mass index (BMI) (2014)		
	Overweight %	39	41
	Obese %	31	28
	Physical activity (2014)		
	Physically active during free-time, moderately active or active daily %	54	46
	Tobacco use (2014)		
	Current smoker, daily or occasional %	10	10
	Alcohol and drug use (2012–2014)		
	5 or more drinks at one time, at least once a month in the past 12 months %	9	7
	Stress (2012–2014)		
	Seeing your stress as quite a bit or extreme %	24	11

Social Factors

Support from families, friends and communities has been associated with better health. Social support networks can be very important in helping people solve problems, in dealing with hard times and in supporting individuals in their ability to take control over life circumstances.

In addition, **social factors** such as social connectedness, recognition of diversity, safety, good working relationships, culture - customs and traditions, and the beliefs of the family and community have often been noted as protective factors for the health and well-being of a population.

CHILDREN



KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE 5 (2013-2014) PARENT RESPONDED FOR CHILD

My Community

NB

Family and friends

Parents who are physically active with their children %

38

40

GRADE 4 TO 5 (2013-2014) CHILD RESPONDED

My Community

NB

Personal

Pro-social behaviours (being helpful, respectful, thoughtful, etc.) %

85

78

Oppositional behaviours (being defiant, disrespectful, rude, etc.) %

28

24

Family and friends

Ate dinner with family, friend or guardian daily %

59

74

High level of satisfaction of family-related mental fitness needs %

80

75

High level of satisfaction of friends-related mental fitness needs %

90

90

School

Feel connected to my school %

89

87

Feel safe at school %

62

69

Feel teachers treat me fairly %

68

62

High level of satisfaction of school-related mental fitness needs %

66

63

Community

Has been bullied %

53

41

YOUTH



GRADE 6 TO 12 (2015-2016)

My Community

NB

Personal

Pro-social behaviours (being helpful, respectful, thoughtful, etc.) %

88

86

Oppositional behaviours (being defiant, disrespectful, rude, etc.) %

14

15

Able to solve problems without harming myself or others (i.e. by using drugs and/or being violent) %

45

55

Family and friends

Have people I look up to %

46

48

My parent or caregiver knows a lot about me %

59

56

Enjoy my cultural and family traditions %

48

50



GRADE 6 TO 12 (2015-2016)

	My Community	NB
High level of satisfaction of family-related mental fitness needs %	84	80
High level of satisfaction of friends-related mental fitness needs %	82	82
School and work		
Feel connected to my school %	94	92
Feel safe at school %	87	86
Feel teachers treat me fairly %	81	83
School staff (teachers, custodians) show a positive attitude towards healthy living and health related issues %	33	34
* School provided access to healthy foods and snacks %	37	43
Have opportunities to develop skills that will be useful later in life (like job skills and skills to care for others) %	45	45
High level of satisfaction of school-related mental fitness needs %	60	59
Participate in activities or groups organised by school %	55	49
Participate in activities or groups not organised by school %	58	51
Community		
Know where to go in my community to get help %	28	28
Youth who volunteered outside school without being paid, in the past 12 months %	78	74
Have been bullied %	60	52
Treated fairly in my community %	33	39

ADULTS AND SENIORS



ADULTS AND SENIORS

	My Community	NB
Personal (2014)		
Citizens with a chronic health condition who are confident in controlling and managing their health condition %	36	42
Family and friends (2015)		
Among those who receive home care, how many have caregivers also providing care %	56	62
School and work (2015)		
Absence rates of full-time employees - total days lost per worker in a year due to illness and disability (days)	n/a	9
Absence rates of full-time employees - total days lost per worker in a year due to personal or family responsibility (days)	n/a	2
Community (2014)		
Has internet access at home (All) %	80	0
Adults (18 to 64 years) %	85	92
Seniors (65 years and over) %	61	70

COMMUNITY SAFETY



Police reporting (2015)

Crimes against persons, rate per 1,000
Crimes against property, rate per 1,000

My Community	NB
27	30
13	12

COMMUNITY BELONGING



Sense of community belonging to a community (somewhat strong or very strong) (2012–2014) %

Adults (18 to 64 years)

My Community	NB
64	68

Seniors (65 years and over)

My Community	NB
69	77



Voter turnout (18 years and over) %

Provincial election



Federal election



■ 2010 Provincial election ■ 2014 Provincial election

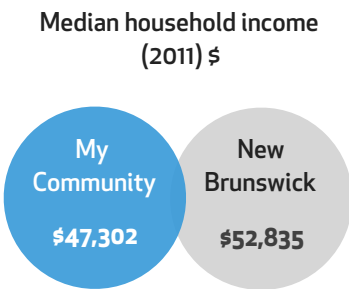
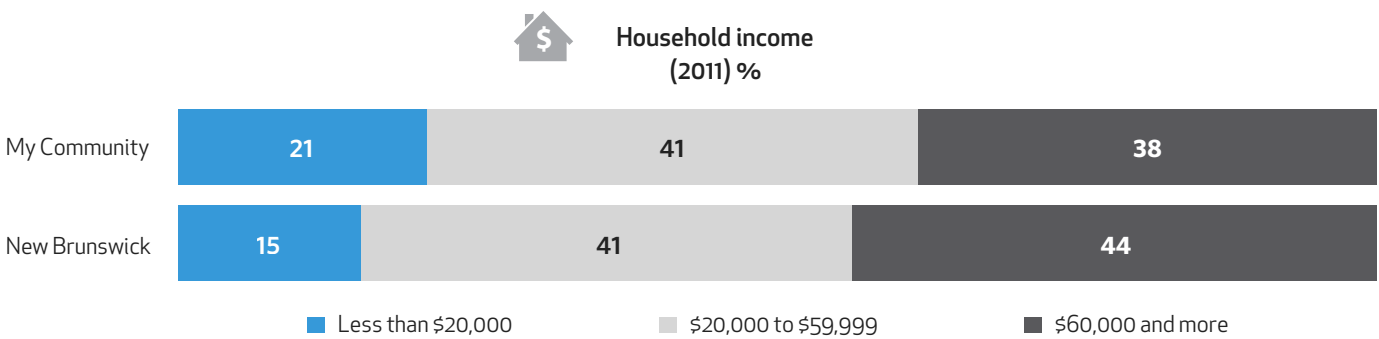
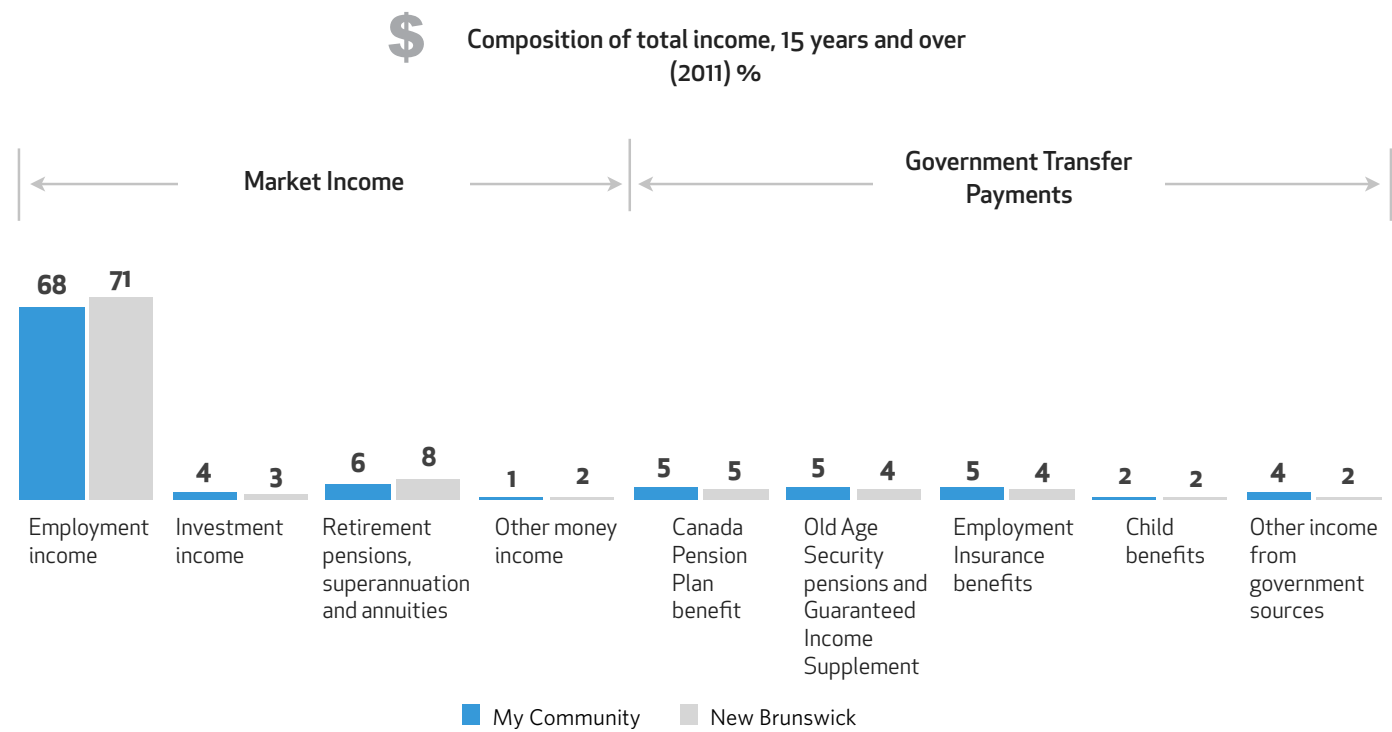
■ New Brunswick ■ Canada

Economic Factors

Economic factors such as income, education and employment have been linked to health.

INCOME

It can determine living conditions such as safe housing and ability to buy healthy food.





Families receiving Social Assistance or Welfare benefits

Families receiving Social Assistance or Welfare benefits (2016) % out of all families with children at home

Population receiving Employment Insurance (E.I.) (2016) %

My Community	NB
5	5
8	7



Living in low income household (2011)

Living in low income household (All) %

Child under 6 years old %

Youth under 18 years old %

Adults 18 to 64 years old %

Seniors 65 years and over %

My Community	NB
23	17
36	23
30	21
20	15
26	20



Food insecurity in homes (2012-2014)

Youth - reporting going to school or to bed hungry because there is not enough food at home (often or always) (2015-2016) %

Food insecurity in homes with or without children present (moderate and severe) %

My Community	NB
4	5
10	9

With children 0 to 5 present (moderate and severe) %

With children less than 18 present (moderate and severe) %

My Zone	NB
8	12
7	11



Food insecurity in homes with or without children present (moderate and severe) (2012-2014) %

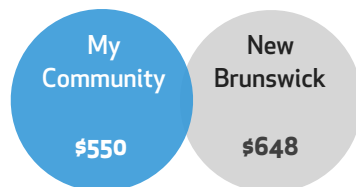
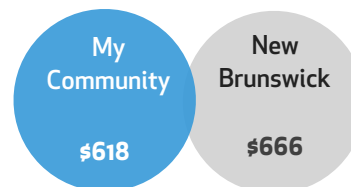


**Household spending (2011)**

Spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs %

Tenants in subsidized housing %

My Community	NB
20	19
20	16

**Median monthly shelter costs
(2011) \$****Rented
residence****Owned
residence****EMPLOYMENT**

People who have more control over their work circumstances and fewer stress related demands of the job are healthier and often live longer than those in more stressful or riskier work.

**Labour force (2011)**

Participation rate %

Employment rate %

Unemployment rate %

Self-employed %

Students with part-time jobs outside of school (2015–2016) %

Population who worked full-time in 2010 %

Population who worked part-time in 2010 %

My Community	NB
62	64
55	57
12	11
10	7
40	31
84	83
16	17

Employment status (2014)

Employed %

Unemployed/seasonal workers %

Retired %

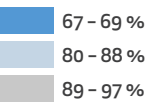
My Community	NB
55	55
6	7
23	25

EDUCATION

Education for children and lifelong learning for adults are contributors to health and prosperity for individuals, and for a community.



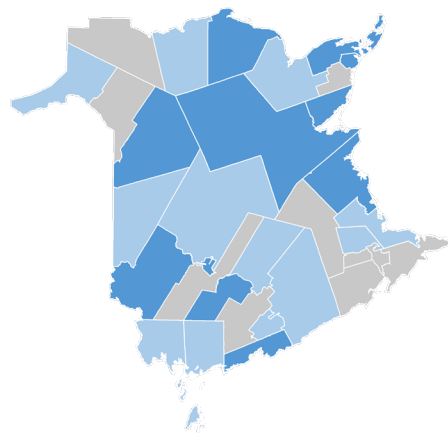
Kindergarten school readiness (Anglophone and Francophone children combined) (2014-2015) %



Education

Kindergarten school readiness (Anglophone and Francophone children combined) (2014-2015) %
Youth - school marks above average or excellent (80% or more) (2015-2016) %
Youth - getting an education is important to me (2015-2016) %
Youth - who agree or completely agree that they are confident about their future (2015) %

My Community	NB
75	84
53	64
62	65
79	79



School dropout rate (2014-2015) %



Highest level of education achieved (2011)

Less than high school %
Graduated high school or equivalent %
Trades, College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma %
University degree or certificate or above %

My Community	NB
27	17
27	27
31	35
15	22

**Literacy**

	My Community	NB
Reading comprehension - Francophone in Grade 2 (2015-2016) %	81	77
Reading comprehension - Anglophone in Grade 2 (2015-2016) %	90	74
English reading comprehension Grade 7 - Anglophone (2013-2014) %	51	75
French provincial exam - Grade 8 - student with acceptable levels and higher Francophones (2016) %	75	71

**Average debt of those who borrowed from the government student loan program**

		NB	Canada
College graduate \$	2005	\$13,200	\$12,700
	2010	\$16,000	\$14,000
Bachelors graduate \$	2005	\$28,500	\$19,600
	2010	\$35,200	\$22,300

**Borrowed from government student loan program**

		NB	Canada
College graduate %	2005	57	34
	2010	49	30
Bachelors graduate %	2005	61	43
	2010	60	39

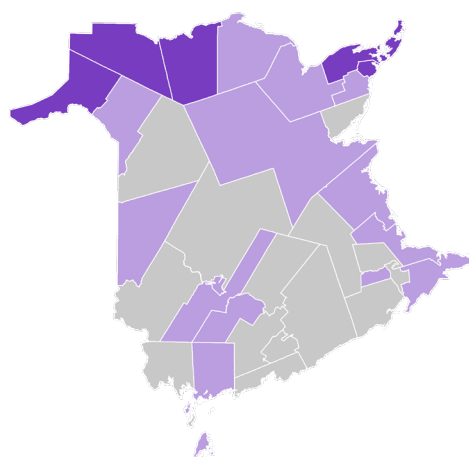
Health Services

Health Services are designed to prevent and treat diseases which impact population health. Access to care or services at the right place and the right time and based on the respective needs is a key aspect of service quality that can influence the health of individuals.

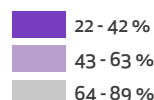
ACCESSIBILITY

TOP 3 Where do you go to receive health care when you are sick or need care from a doctor, nurse or other health professional (2014) %

- 1 Your personal family doctor at his/her office
- 2 A hospital emergency department
- 3 Your community pharmacist



How quickly appointment can be made with personal family doctor (in 5 days or less) (2014) %



USE OF SERVICES



Use of primary health services in the last 12 months (2014)

	My Community	NB
Access to a Primary Health Team %	15	28
Visited a personal family doctor %	82	87
Visited the hospital emergency department %	60	41
Has seen a specialist %	53	56
Visited an 'after-hours' clinic or 'walk-in' clinic %	6	24
Visited a community health centre %	4	7
Has seen a nurse practitioner %	5	8
Has seen an alternative practitioner %	35	25
Used Tele-Care or other advice/info line %	8	7
Used ambulance services %	9	6
Has used the emergency room as a regular place of care %	34	12
Has been a hospital or extra-mural patient in the last 12 months %	24	14
Adults (18 to 64 years) %	18	13
Seniors (65 years and over) %	48	17

TOP 5 Reasons of admissions to hospital from people in this community (2013/14–2015/16)

- 1

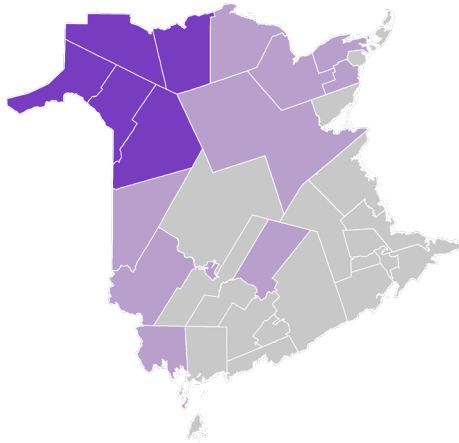
Newborn
- 2

Chronic breathing diseases
- 3

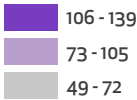
Other medical care
- 4

Recovering from illness or disease
- 5

Heart attack



Hospitalization following an injury, for all ages (2013/14–2015/16) rate per 10,000 population



Hospitalization following an injury (2013/14–2015/16)

All years, rate per 10,000 population

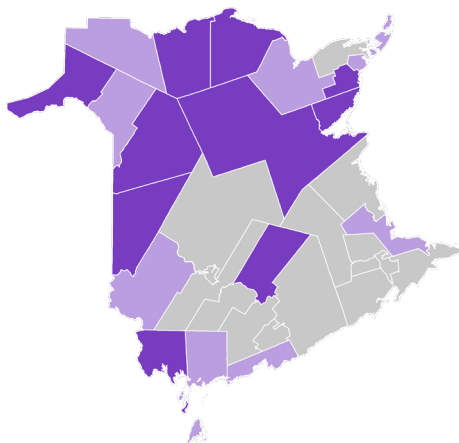
0 – 17 years, rate per 10,000 population

18 to 59 years, rate per 10,000 population

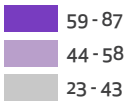
60 to 79 years, rate per 10,000 population

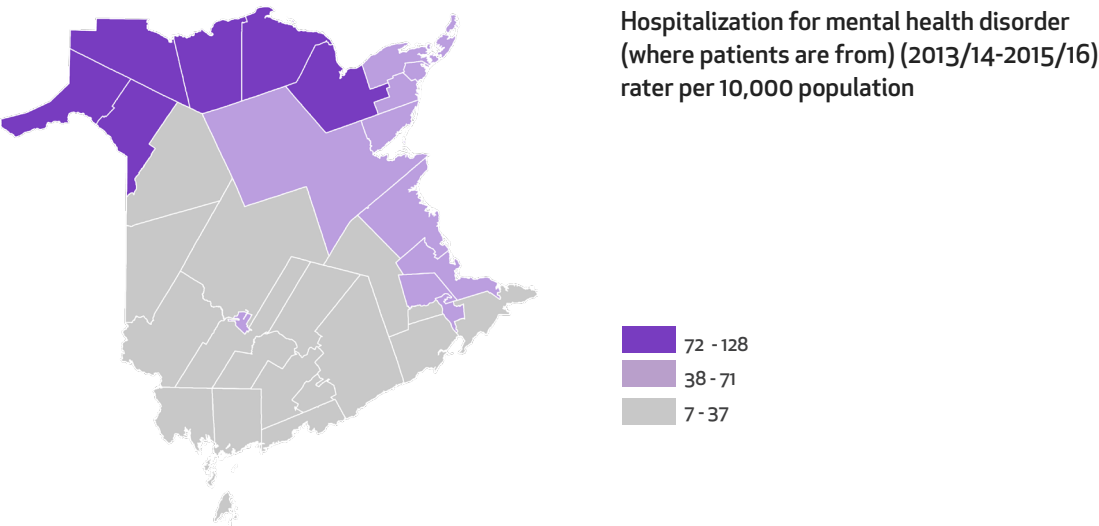
80 years and over, rate per 10,000 population

My Community	NB
127	75
59	33
95	42
164	107
650	497



Avoidable hospitalization (2013/14–2015/16) rate per 10,000 population



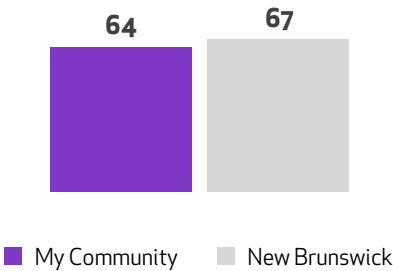


TRANSITION OF CARE

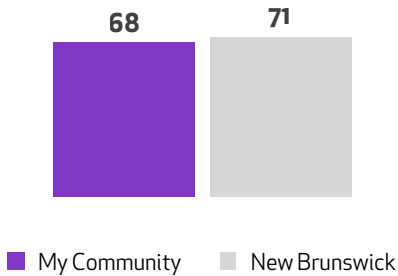
Transition of care is the movement of patients among health care practitioners, settings and home as their condition and care needs changed.



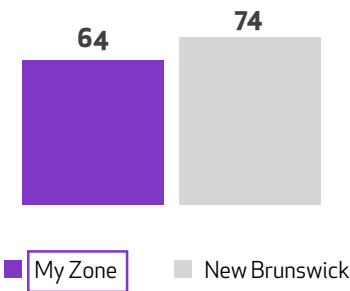
Continuity of care across services
(2015) %



Your personal family doctor helps you coordinate
the care from other healthcare providers and places
when you needed it (2014) %



Average number of days to long term
care home placement (2015-2016) days



SCREENING AND PREVENTION

**Children**

	My Zone	NB
Universal newborn and infant hearing screening (2014–2015) %	82	92
Children who receive the healthy toddler assessment (children born in 2013) %	70	49
Kindergarten children meeting immunization requirements (2014–2015) %	88	69

**Adults (18 to 64 years) %**

	My Community	NB
Visited a personal family doctor in the last 12 months (among those with a family doctor) %	74	78
Has seen a health professional about mental or emotional health in the last 12 months %	13	20
Talked to a health professional about things you could do to improve your health or prevent illness like stop smoking, drink less alcohol, etc. (always, usually) %	25	24

**Seniors (65 years and over) %**

	My Community	NB
Visited a personal family doctor in the last 12 months (among those with a family doctor) %	87	91
Has seen a health professional about mental or emotional health in the last 12 months %	15	10
Talked to a health professional about things you could do to improve your health or prevent illness like stop smoking, drink less alcohol, etc. (always, usually) %	35	30
Has received influenza immunization in the last 12 months (2014) %	59	71



Breast cancer screening participation rate for women aged 50 to 69 in the last 2 years (2013–2014) %

	My Zone	NB
	50	56



Dental professional visit in the last 12 months (2012–2014) %

Eye specialist visit in the last 12 months (2012–2014) %

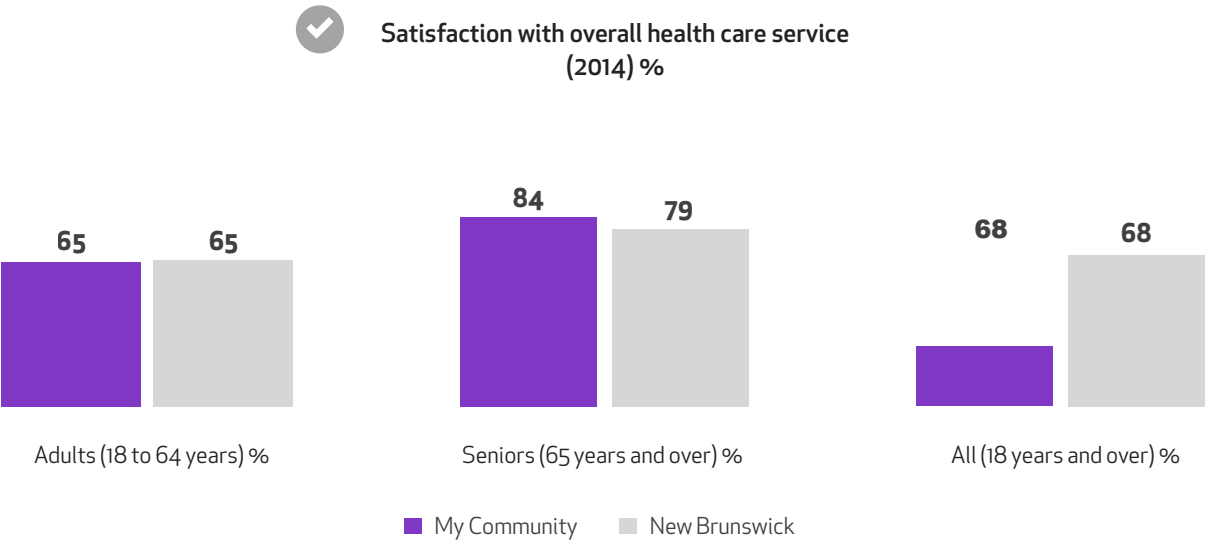
Pharmacist is the person who helps me understand my meds the most often (2014) %

Colorectal screening (fecal occult blood test in the last 2 years or, colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in last 5 years) (50 years and over) (2012–2014) %

Females (18 to 69 years old) who had a Pap test within the last 3 years (2012–2014) %

	My Community	NB
	52	60
	46	40
	63	70
	55	45
	71	73

SATISFACTION OF SERVICES



BARRIERS TO HEALTH SERVICES

* When learning about a medical condition or a prescription, how often was it verbally explained to you in a way that you could understand (rarely or never) (2014)

Adults (18 to 64 years) %

Seniors (65 years and over) %

My Community	NB
5	3
6	4

* Difficulty understanding written information about a medical condition or prescription (always or usually) (2014)

Adults (18 to 64 years) %

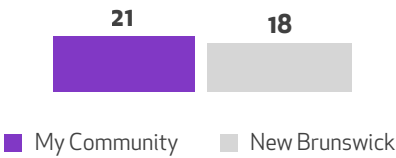
Seniors (65 years and over) %

My Community	NB
11	9
11	13

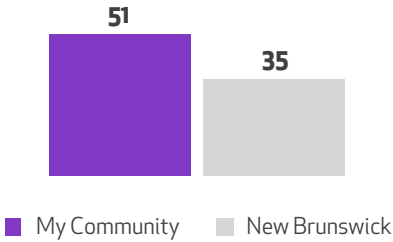
* Not comparable with 2014 My Community at a Glance



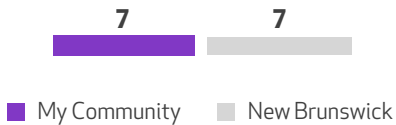
Has no insurance coverage
(2014) %



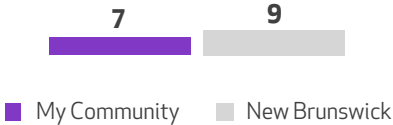
Found the cost for medication too high
(2014) %



Had transportation problems in getting
health care when needed (2014) %



Had trouble finding your way around the
health care system (2014) %



Quality of Life

How healthy people feel or their **quality of Life** is actually a blend of a person's physical, mental, emotional and social functioning. It goes beyond measuring the life expectancy and causes of death.



Infants (newborn)

Infant with less than average birth weight (< 2,500 grams) (2012–2014) %

My Zone	NB
6.6	5.8



Children (grade 4 to 5)

Moderate to high level of mental fitness (having a positive sense of how they feel, think and act) (2013–2014) %

My Community	NB
81	84



Youth (grade 6 to 12)

Moderate to high level of mental fitness (having a positive sense of how they feel, think and act) (2015–2016) %

See their health as being very good or excellent (2015–2016) %

Resilience (high or moderate level) (2015–2016) %

Life satisfaction (2015–2016) %

Symptoms of depression (2015–2016) %

Symptoms of anxiety (2015–2016) %

82	79
66	66
74	73
87	85
27	31
26	33

Youth (12 to 17 years)

See their mental health as being very good or excellent (2012–2014) %

F	75
---	----



Adults (18 to 64 years)

See their mental health as being very good or excellent (2014) %

See their health as being very good or excellent (2014) %

Pain or soreness that prevents activities (physical or emotional) (2012–2014) %

Life satisfaction, very satisfied or satisfied (2012–2014) %

61	67
45	54
12	10
86	93



Seniors (65 years and over)

See their mental health as being very good or excellent (2014) %

See their health as being very good or excellent (2014) %

Pain or soreness that prevents activities (physical or emotional) (2012–2014) %

Life satisfaction, very satisfied or satisfied (2012–2014) %

63	60
27	36
15	12
72	89

All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community.
For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.

Diagnosed with a learning exceptionality or special education need

Parent answered for child in
kindergarten to grade 5
(2013-2014)

Youth of grade 6 to 12
(2015-2016)

My Community	NB		My Community	NB
1.0	2.4	Autism/Asperger syndrome %	1.4	1.6
0.8	1.0	Behaviour %	1.3	1.6
0.5	0.3	Blind and low vision %	1.8	1.0
0.5	0.4	Deaf and hard-of-hearing %	0.8	0.9
2.3	4.7	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD) %	3.4	7.2
0.5	0.2	Intellectual disability %	0.5	0.4
2.3	2.4	Language/speech impairment %	1.0	1.3
5.3	2.9	Learning disability %	6.3	4.6
0.5	0.2	Physical disability %	0.5	0.6
0.0	0.2	Mental health disability %	1.2	2.3
0.0	0.6	Gifted %	0.7	1.7
1.0	2.3	Other %	2.1	2.1

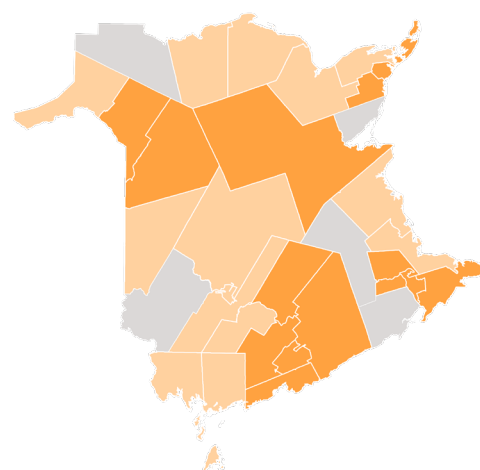
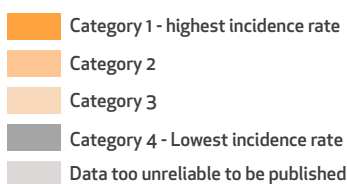
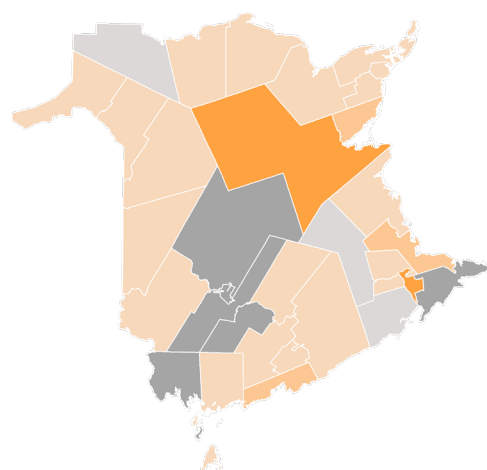
Age-standardized incidence rates for all cancers combined (2009-2013)



Male



Female

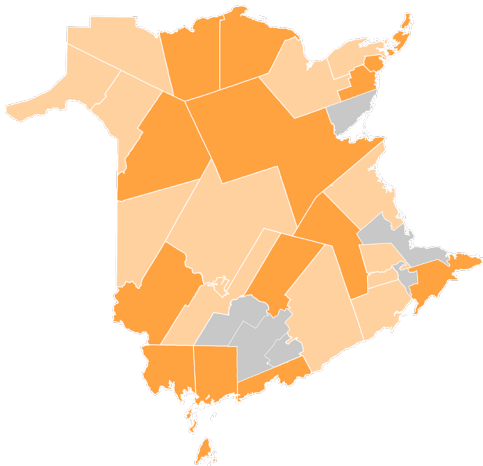
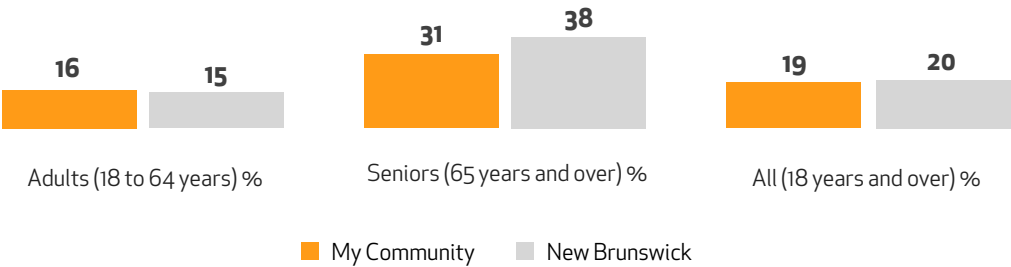




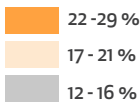
Chronic health conditions (2014)

	My Community	NB
Emphysema or COPD %	3	3
High blood pressure or hypertension %	25	27
Arthritis %	15	17
Cancer %	9	8
Chronic pain %	17	14
Depression %	10	15
Gastric reflux (GERD) %	14	16
Heart disease %	10	8
Mood disorder other than depression %	4	3
Stroke %	3	3
Someone in the household has a memory problem %	11	10

Three or more chronic health conditions
(2014) %



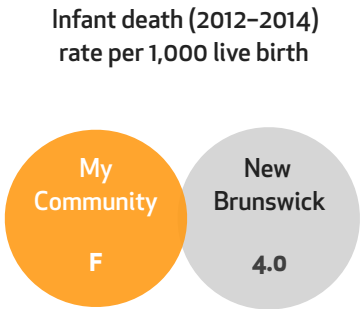
Three or more chronic health conditions
(2014) %



Length of life

Length of life and mortality can be shown in different ways such as life expectancy, median age at death, premature death, potentially avoidable death from preventable causes, potentially avoidable death from treatable causes.

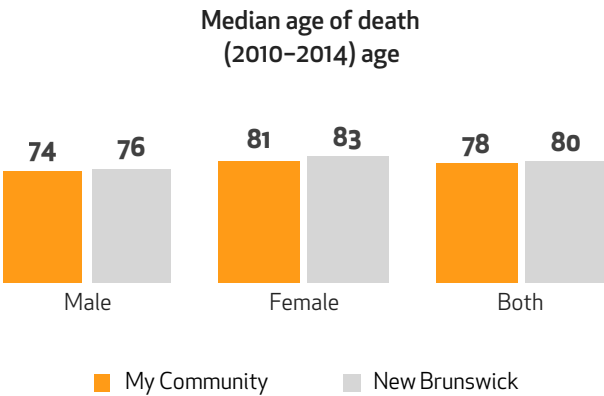
The **infant death rate** is a good indicator of the overall health status of a population. It is a major determinant of life expectancy at birth. It is also sensitive to levels and changes in socio-economic conditions of a population.



Life expectancy is a projection of the average number of years a person has before death, calculated from the time of birth.

Life expectancy at birth (2007–2009) age	My Zone	NB
Male	76.8 E	77.5
Female	81.6	82.8
Both	79.3	80.2

Median age at death is the age at which exactly half the deaths registered in a given time period were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age. Having this information available at the community level permits the comparison with the life expectancy at the zone level. It can help to demonstrate the impact of the determinants of health on premature mortality at the community level.



All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community. For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.

Premature death: Death is inevitable, but a large proportion of individuals die before their time because of illness or injury. Premature deaths are deaths that occur before a person reaches an expected age, for instance, age 75. Many of these deaths are considered to be preventable.

Premature deaths (0 to 19 years) (2010–2014)

Cancer, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

Injuries, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

Suicides / self-inflicted injuries, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

My Zone	NB
0	12
77	51
12	15

Premature deaths (before age 75) (2010–2014)

Cancer, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

Injuries, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

Suicides / self-inflicted injuries, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

Heart and stroke, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

Breathing diseases, years of life lost, rate per 10,000 population

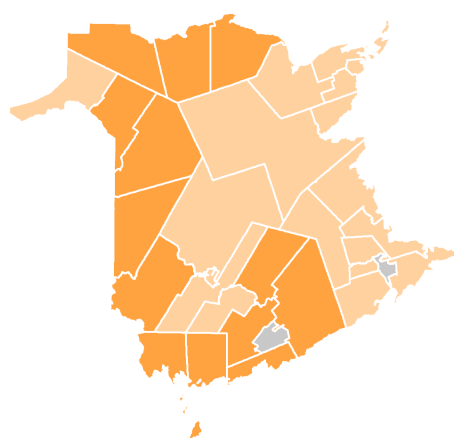
My Zone	NB
174	166
72	65
48	41
78	88
22	23

Potentially avoidable death is premature deaths that could've been prevented or avoided if timely and effective healthcare and disease prevention had occurred.

Potentially avoidable deaths from preventable causes are premature deaths that for most part are avoidable through preventing disease or harm from occurring.

Potentially avoidable deaths from treatable causes are premature deaths that could potentially have been avoided through finding and treating the diseases earlier and better.

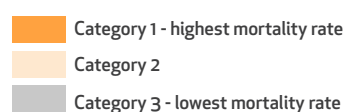
Potentially Avoidable Mortality
2008-2012



Mortality from Preventable Causes
2008-2012



Mortality from Treatable Causes
2008-2012



All efforts have been made to provide quality detailed information for each community.
For a variety of reasons, some data is currently only available at the health zone or provincial level.