

Investigating Relationships Between the Backdrop of Provincial Economic Volatility and Wider Mental Health in Alberta

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Course 601 - Working with Data and Visualization

Background

- More than **6.7 million people in Canada** are living with a mental health problem or illness today; or about **19.8% of Canada's population** in any given year. ⁽¹⁾
- The World Health Organization (WHO) claims the incidence of mental illness **is expected to rise in the coming decade**.
- Over the past decade, the economy has become to take a dramatic turns as drivers have shifted more towards a “gig-economy”.
- Previous research has shown a connection between economic standing and mental health, **we aim to find a similar connection in the province of Alberta**.⁽¹⁾



(1) Source: Smetanin et al. (2011). The life and economic impact of major mental illnesses in Canada: 2011-2041. Prepared for the Mental Health Commission of Canada. Toronto: RiskAnalytica.

Guiding Questions To Be Answered

1

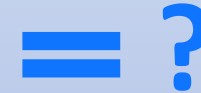
Is there an identifiable relationship between the dynamic economic situation and the wider mental health trend within Alberta?

2

Which subpopulations have been the most adversely affected by the economic volatility in Alberta within the last decade?

3

What have been the trends in more granular hospital-based mental health data, and do those findings relate to the wider economic analysis and subgroup analysis?



Core Data Utilized

- Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)
- Alberta Economic Dashboard Data
- Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)
- All data is open source

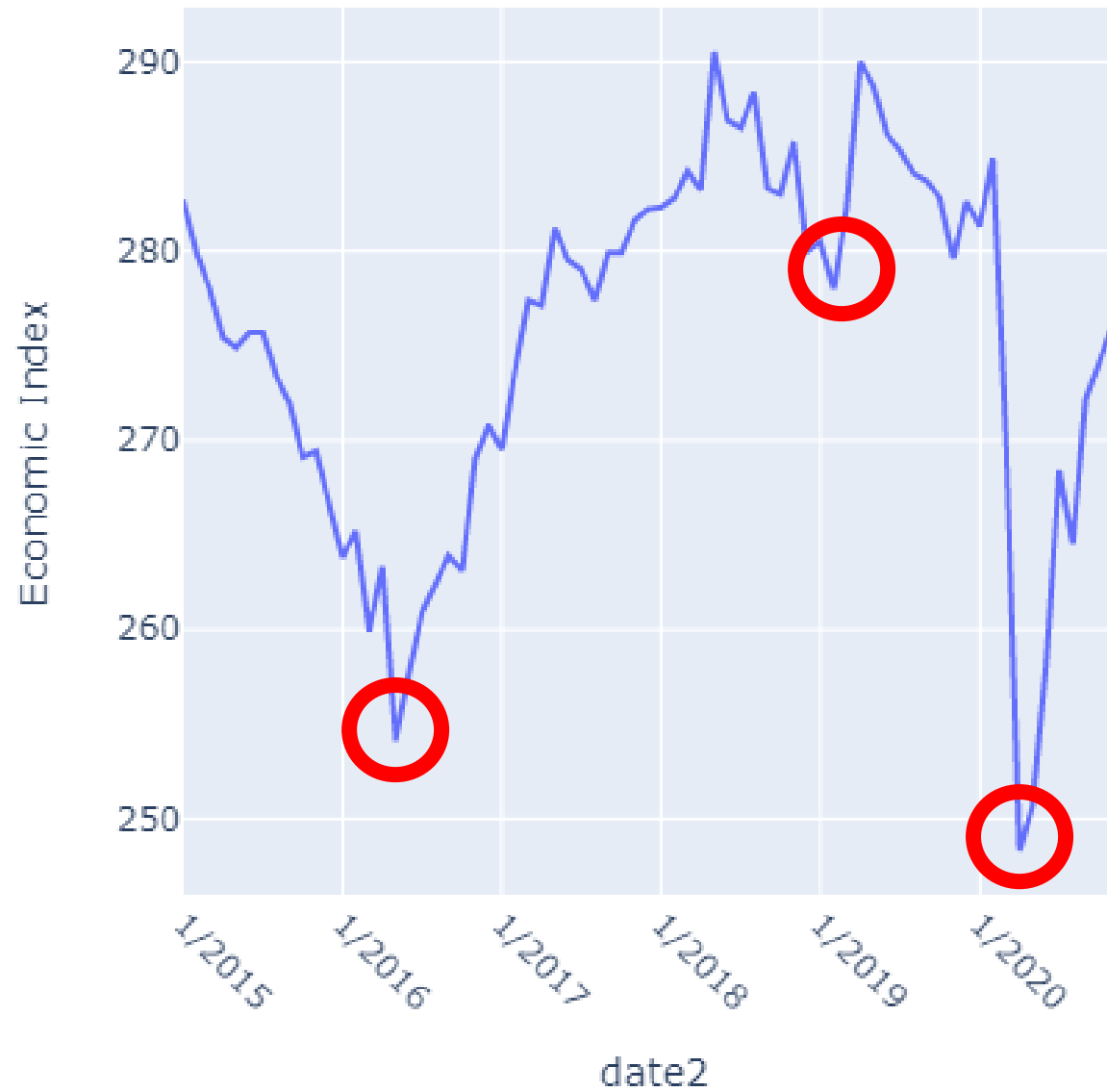




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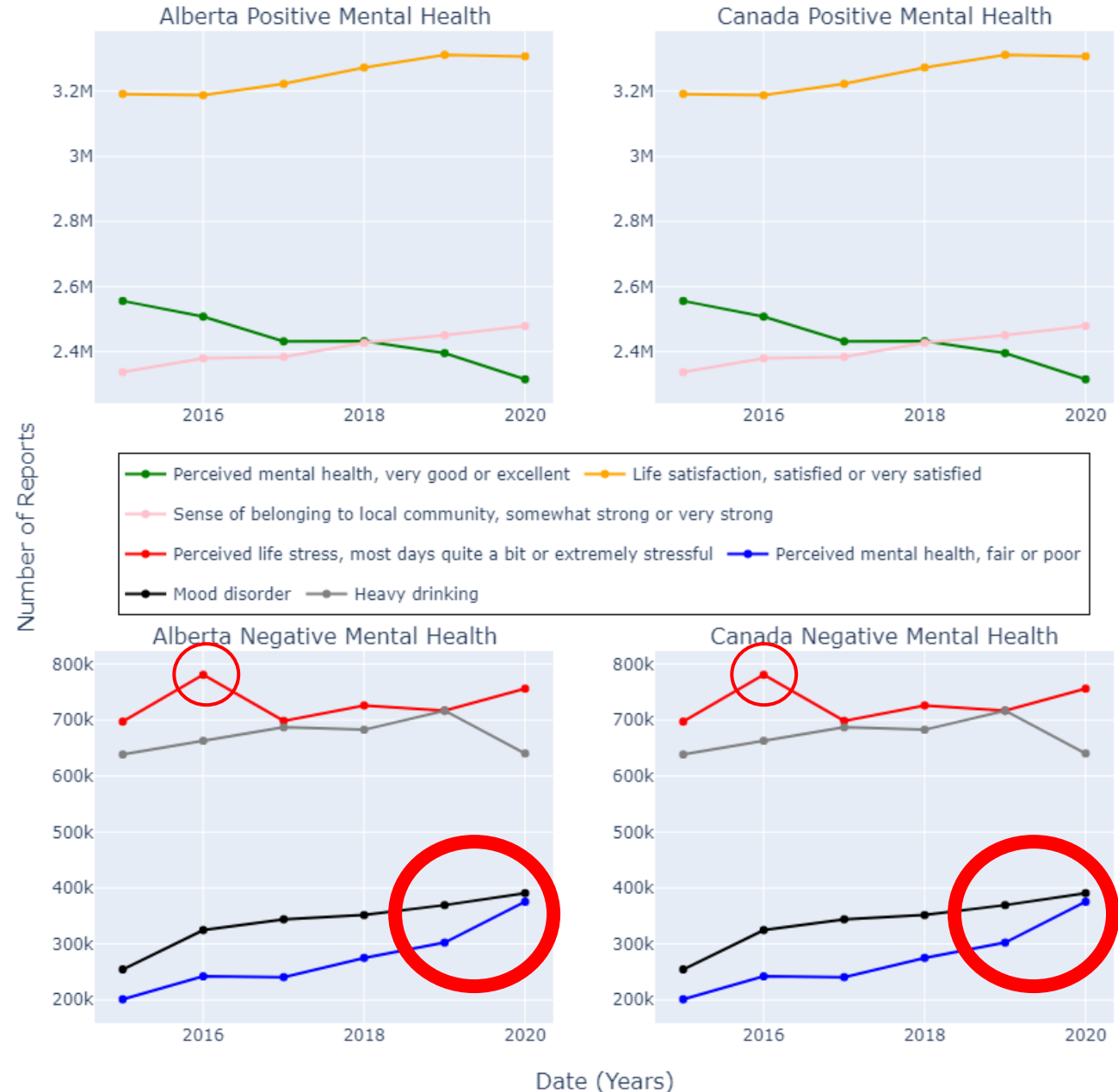
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Alberta Economic Index



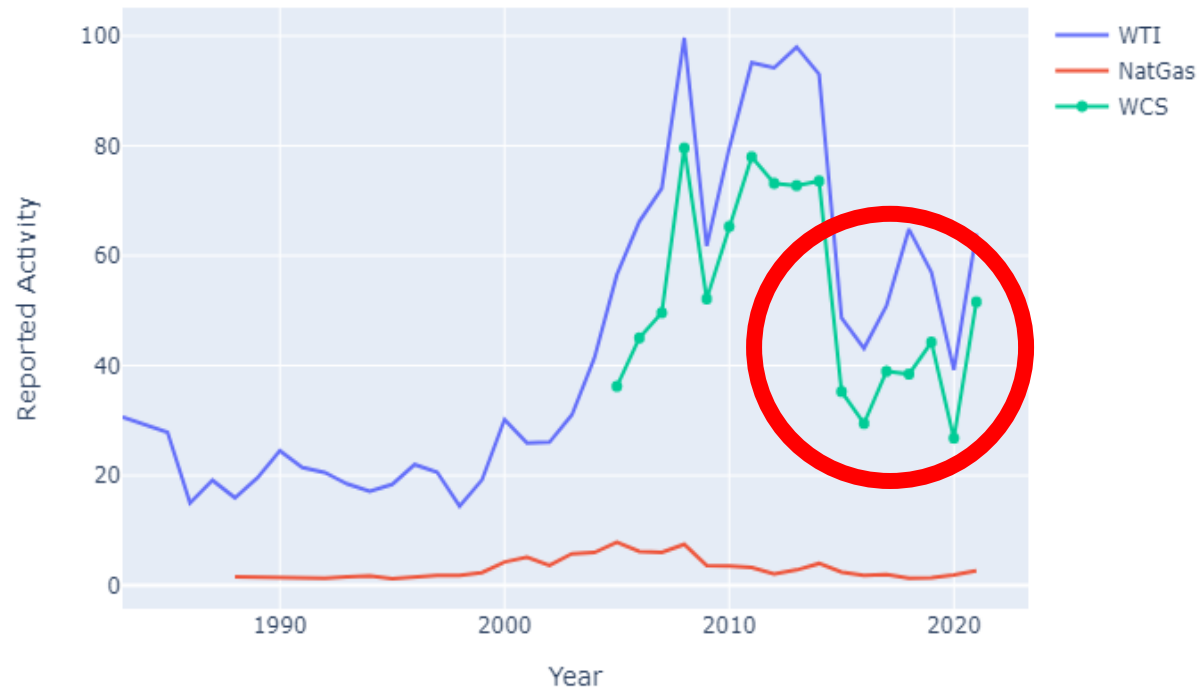
- A constant decrease in perceived 'good' or 'excellent' Mental Health status
- 'Stress most days' peaks around 2016, where we previously saw economic decline
- A steeper than nor increase in 'fair' or 'poor' mental health status in 2016 and 2020.

Mental Health Versus Alberta Economy

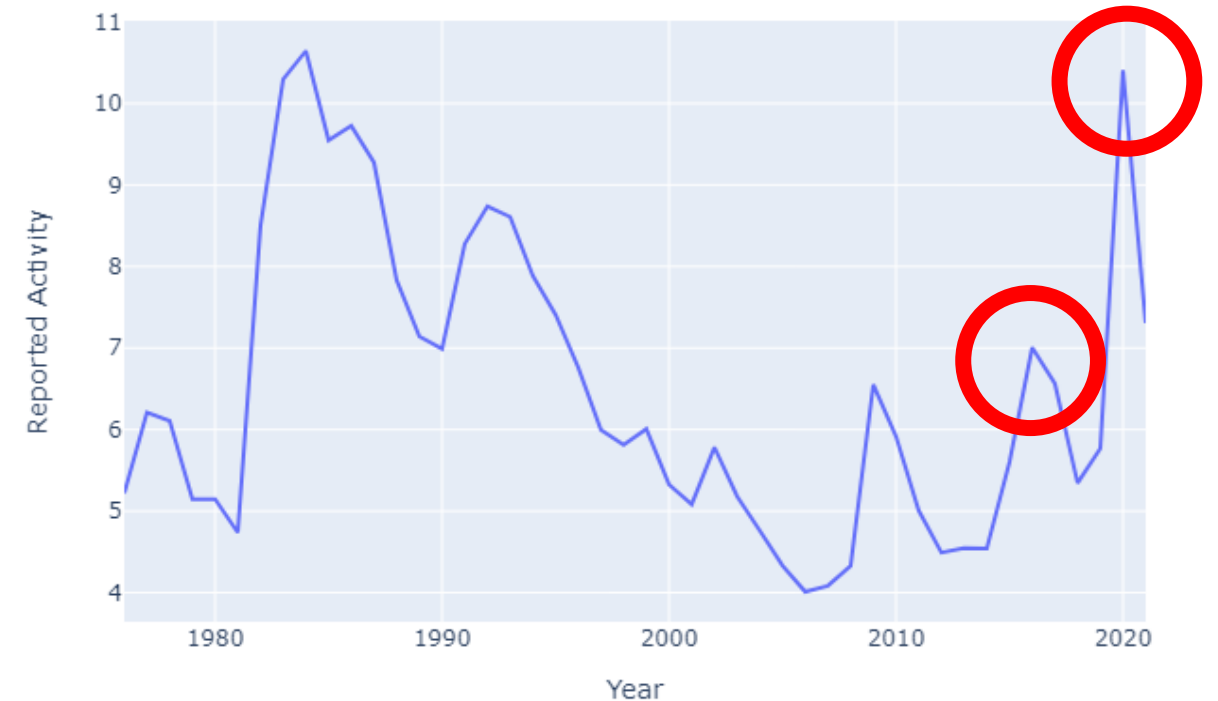


What subsectors of Alberta's economy change the most with economic decline / rise in poor mental health reports?

Year-to-year Results for WCSOilPrices



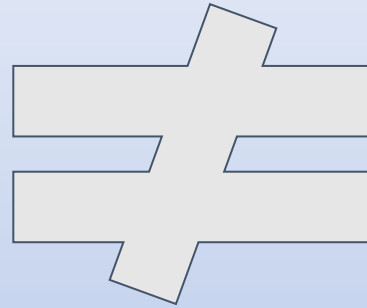
Year-to-year Results for Unemployment



- Alberta Key Economic Indicator (Oil) saw rapid fluctuation after 2008.
- Largest decrease was in 2015, with another dip shortly after in 2020

- Unemployment likewise saw spike in 2008, 2016, and 2020

Correlation does not infer Causation



But, trends in poor mental health do follow those trends in poor economic performance.

Thus, there exists an identifiable relationship between these two factors.

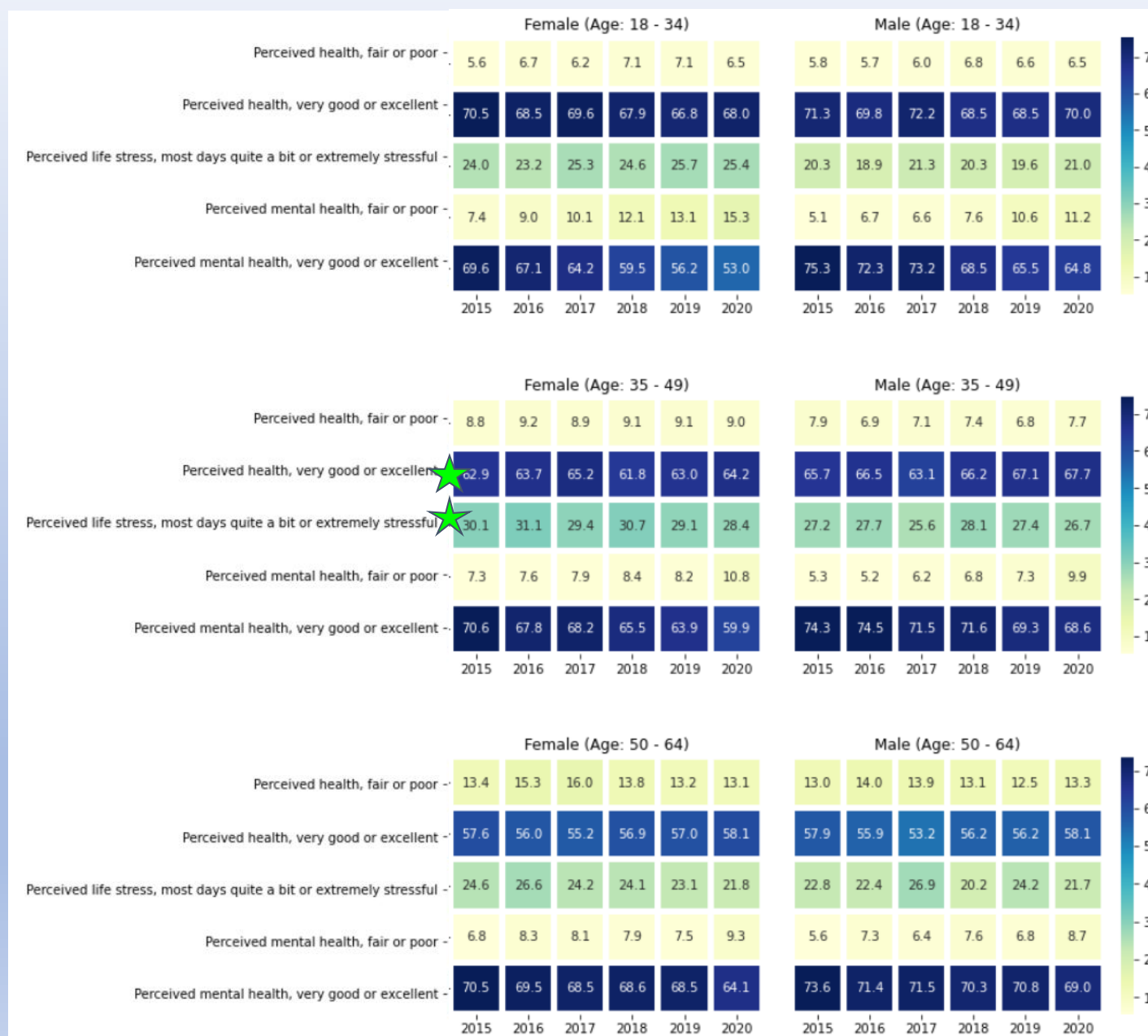


2

Which subpopulations have been the most adversely affected by the economic volatility in Alberta within the last decade?

Analysis:

Canada



Alberta



Conclusions:

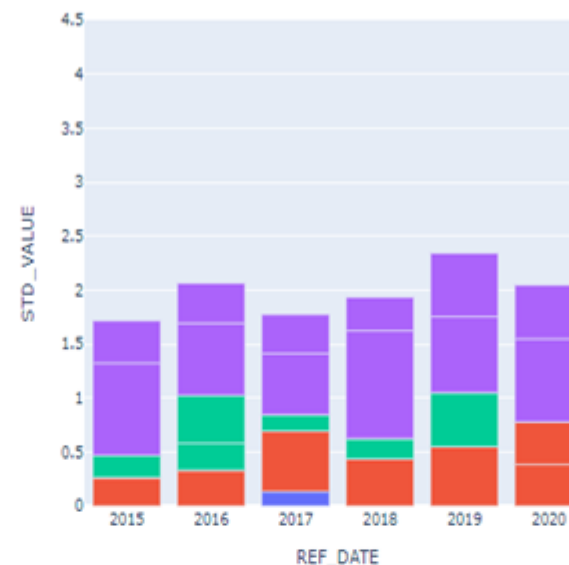
1. 35 to 49 years old group was the mostly affected
2. Females have been affected more than males
3. The Mental health of people in Alberta was affected by the changing in Economy situation in much more than in Canada as a whole.

$$x = \frac{x - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

Indicators

- Heavy drinking
- Mood disorder
- Perceived health, fair or poor
- Perceived life stress, most days quite a bit or extremely stressful

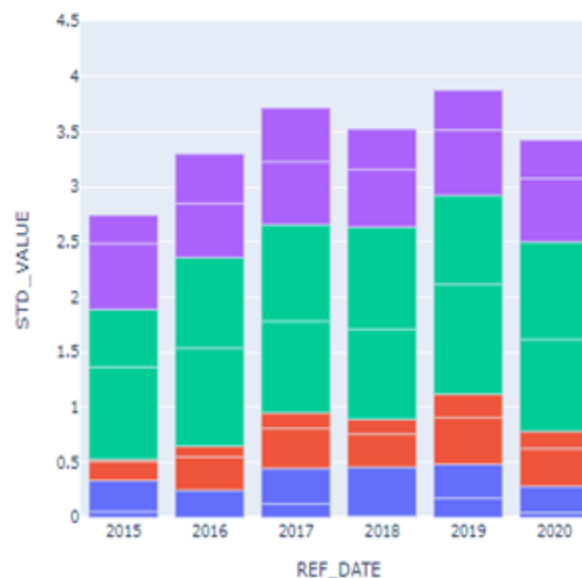
All_disorders together. 12 to 17 years



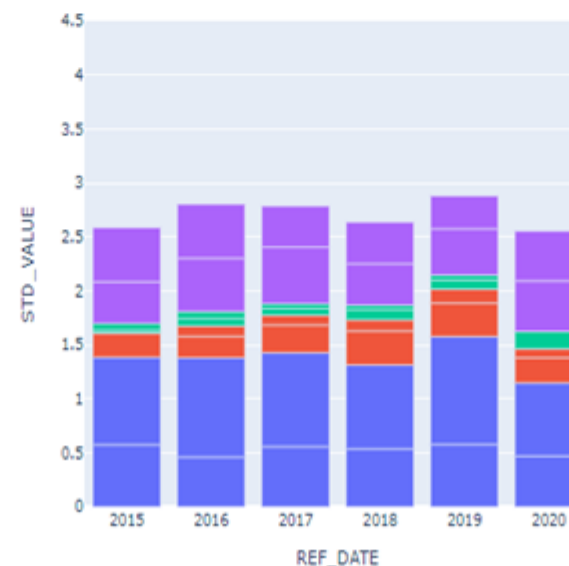
All_disorders together. 35 to 49 years



All_disorders together. 65 years and over



All_disorders together. 18 to 34 years



All_disorders together. 50 to 64 years



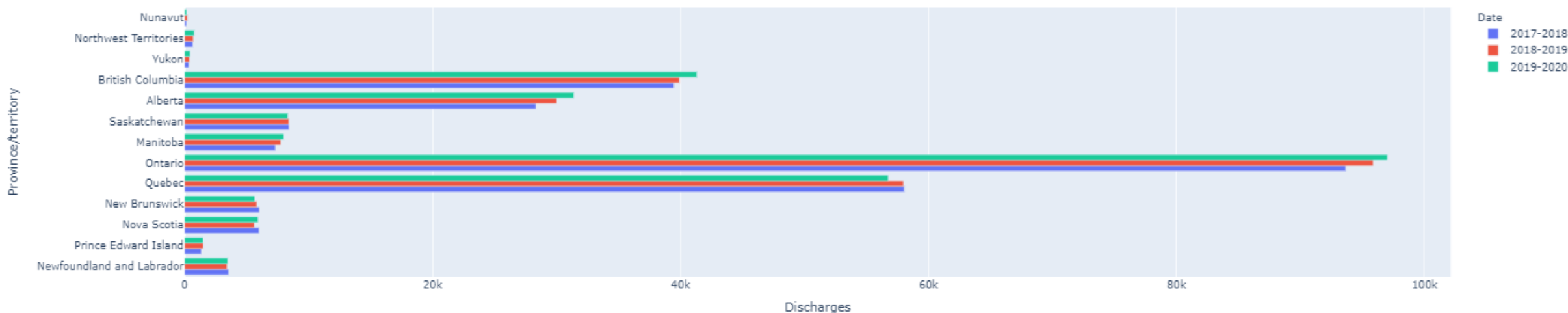
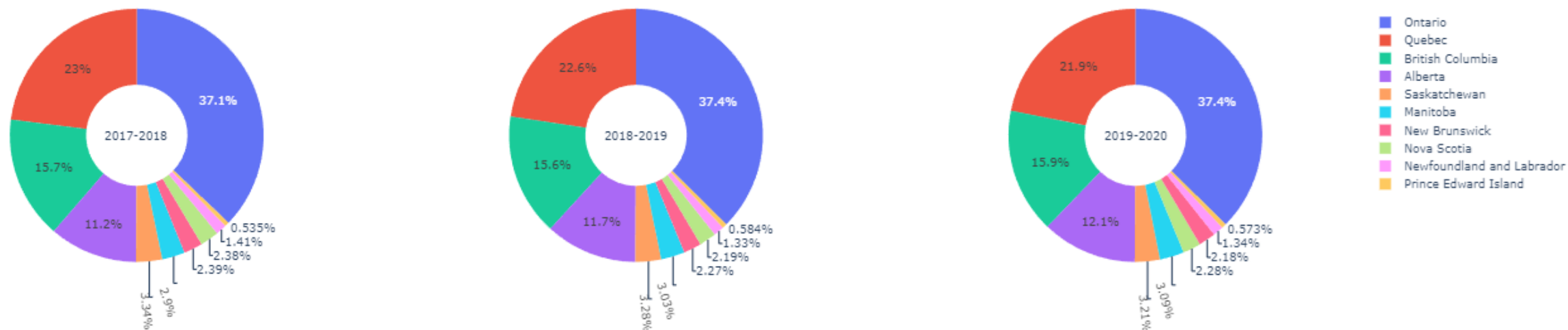


3

What have been the trends in more granular hospital-based mental health data, and do those findings relate to the wider economic analysis and subgroup analysis?

No relative changes in aggregate discharges across provinces

Relative Number of Psychiatric Discharges from All Hospitals Across Canada (2017 - 2020)



Alberta Crude Discharge per 100,000 population shows more clearly that anxiety is rising amongst Albertans

Diagnosis category based on primary diagnosis

- Organic disorders
- Substance-related disorders
- Schizophrenic and psychotic disorders
- Mood disorders
- Anxiety disorders
- Personality disorders
- Other disorders



Conclusion



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Next Steps

1. Utilization of trends within mental health data to improve allocation of provincial healthcare budgets
2. Feasibility assessment of potential of social outreach centers to help address stress and anxiety within patients aged 35-49
3. Social programs to proactively address declining mental health indicators when an economic downturn is occurring

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Comprehensive Data Source Attributions:

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- Alberta Activity Index Data Tables. (2021) Government of Alberta, 17 September [Online]. Available at: <https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/alberta-activity-index-data-tables>
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- Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). (2021) Statistics Canada (Alberta Dataset), 2 October [Online] Available at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv!recreate.action?pid=1310009601&selectedNodeIds=4D1,4D2,4D3,4D4,4D5,4D14,4D15,4D17,4D23,4D24,4D26,5D1&checkedLevels=0D1,1D2,2D2,3D2&refPeriods=20150101,20200101&dimensionLayouts=layout2,layout2,layout2,layout3,layout2,layout2&vectorDisplay=false>
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Thank you!