

Finding the best cities to live in Canada

MORTALITY RATES, HEALTH CARE ACCESS, BEHAVIOURS AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Hypotheses, Data Gathering and Analytical Approach

Key Questions

Which city has the lowest mortality rate?

What are some of the key factors that drive these improved outcomes?

- lifestyle?
- health care access?
- socioeconomic?

Data Sources and Challenges

Stats Canada

Canadian Medical Association

McGill University – list of Canadian hospitals

Challenges:

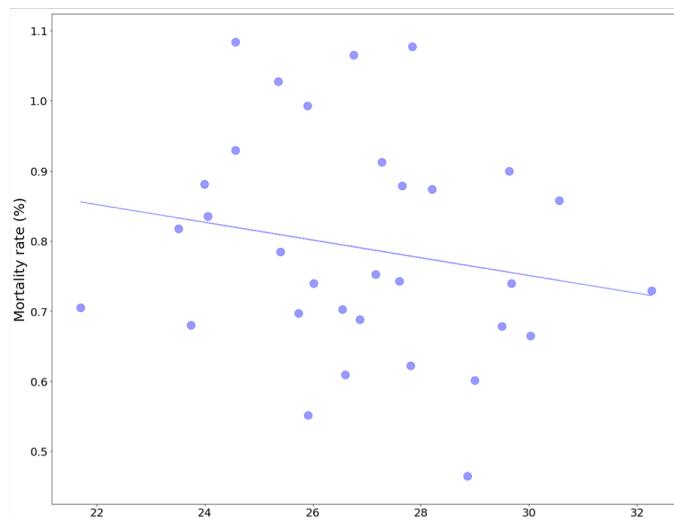
- finding data, limited versus US, or at a cost
- defining the same geographic areas across datasets

Assessment

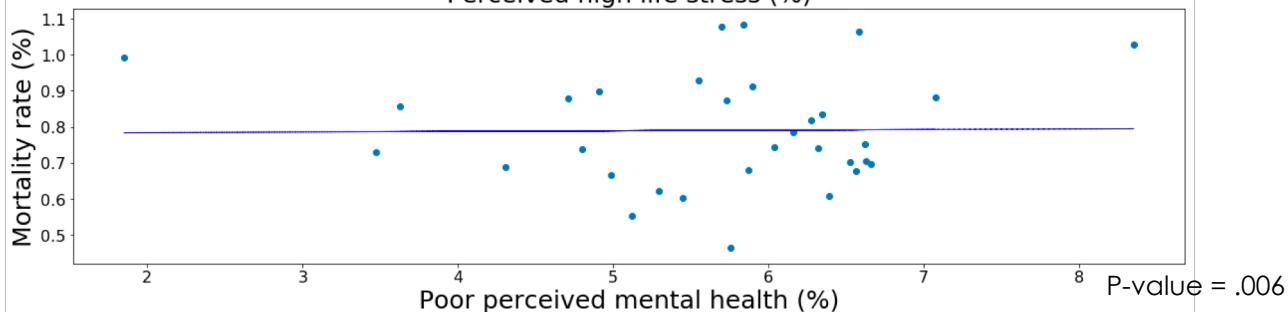
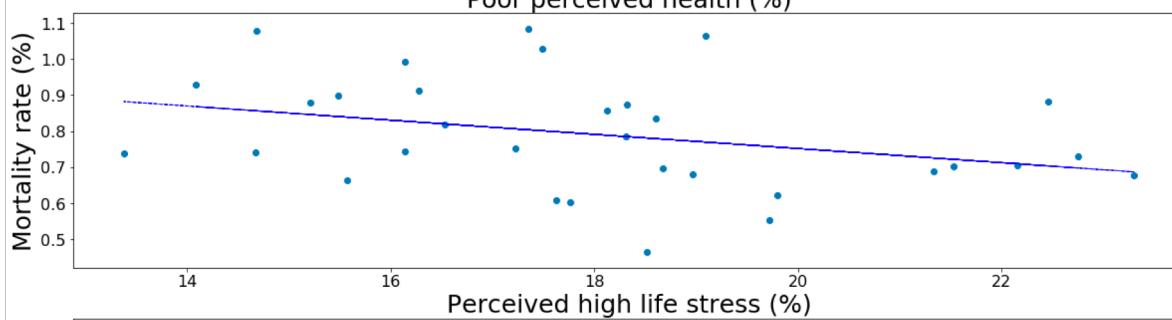
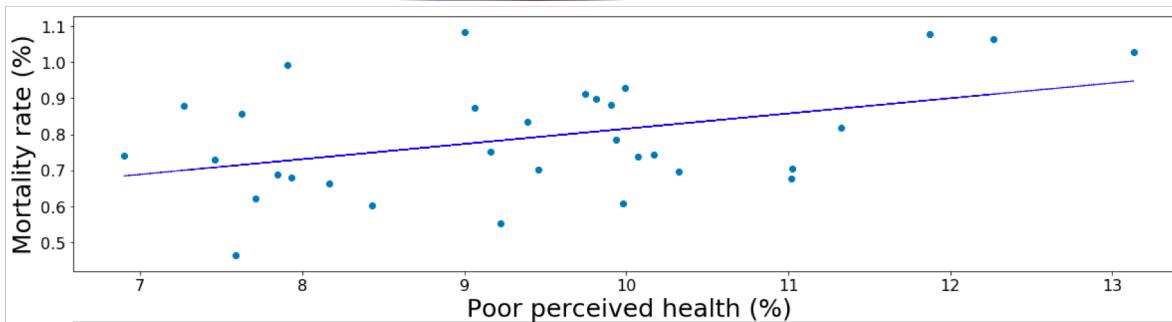
A total of x variables were assessed including:

- lifestyle – smokers, drinking, obesity, BMI
- health care access – number of physicians in the community, number of hospitals
- Socioeconomic – average income, poverty rates

What impact does lifestyle and perceived health have on mortality?

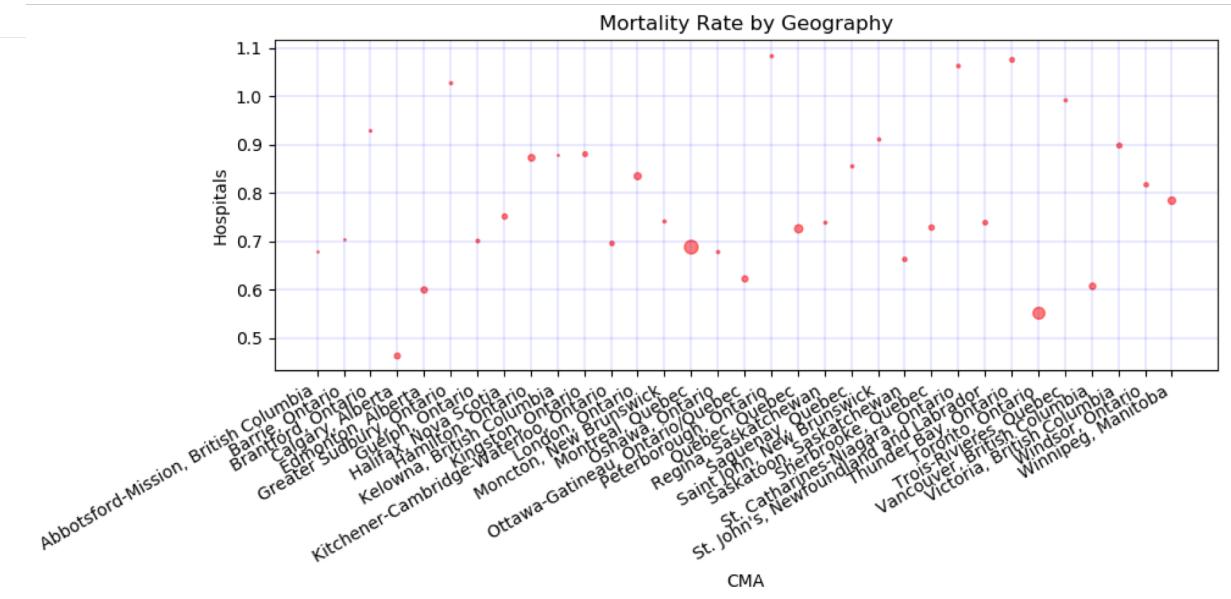
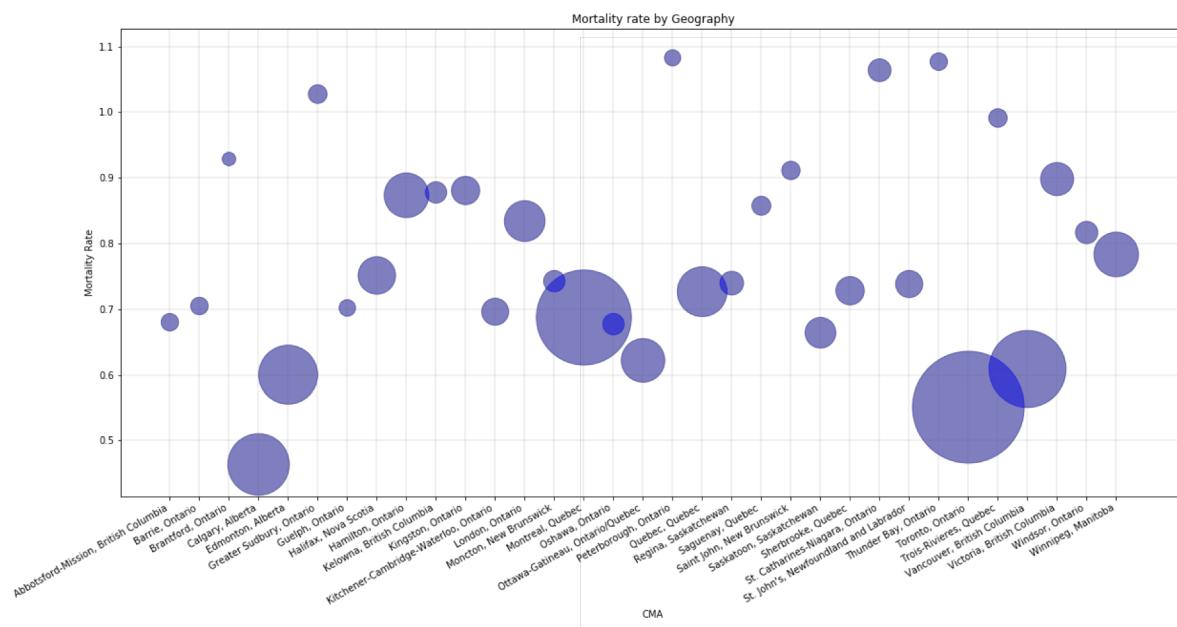


P-value = .125



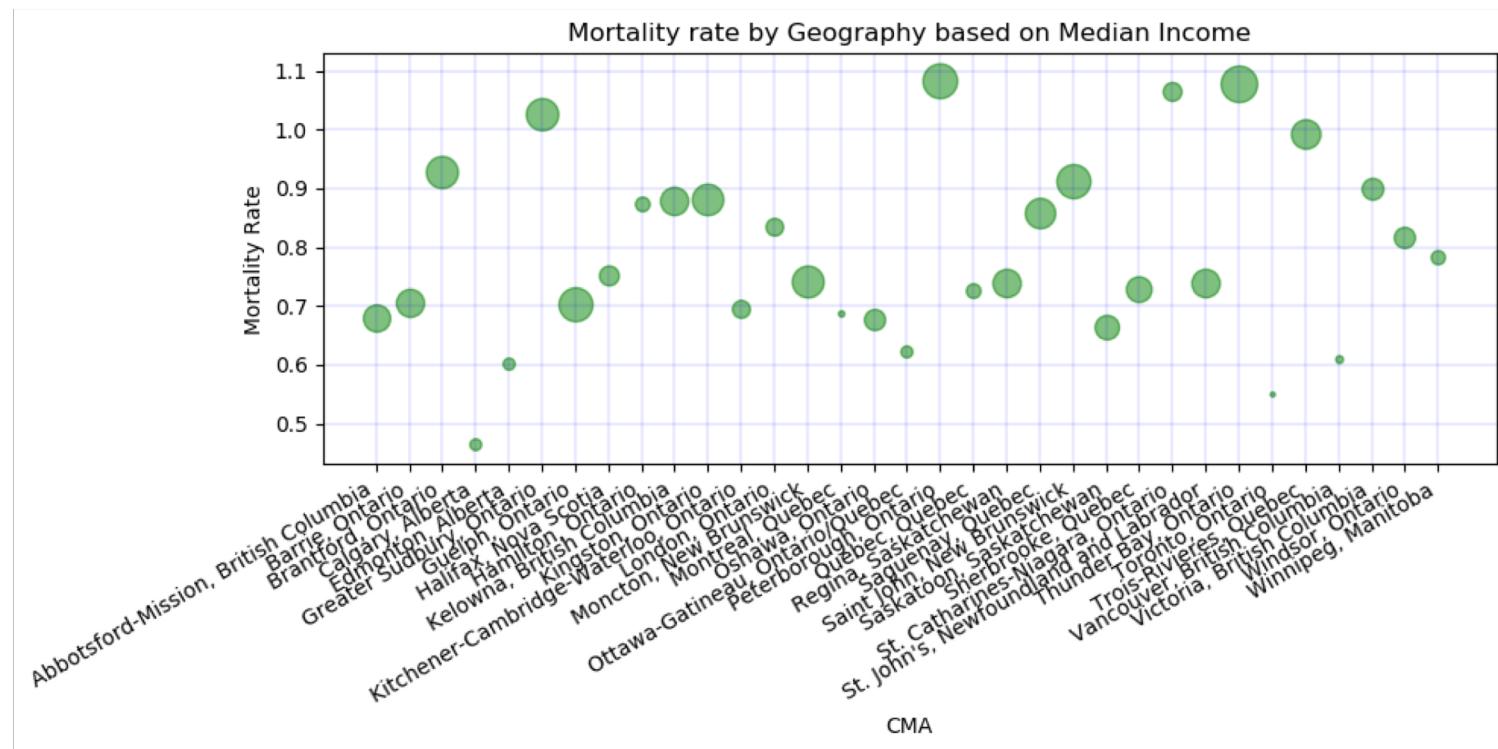
► P-value testing shows no relationship between weight, mortality rates. However, health perceptions, stress and mental health are correlated to mortality rates

Mortality Rates by CMA with health services access



- Canada's 6 largest census metropolitan areas enjoy the lowest mortality rates, these centres also have the highest concentration of doctors(as indicated by the size of the circle), specialists who are required to treat major health issues and health care centres

Impact of income on mortality rates



- ▶ Communities with higher income do not enjoy higher mortality rates.
 - ▶ Suman, what happens when you map mortality rate on the y axis and income on the x axis? Does it provide a different relationship?

Conclusions