

# Healthy Northern Communities 2011

*Village of  
Queen Charlotte*

Revised  
August 6, 2011



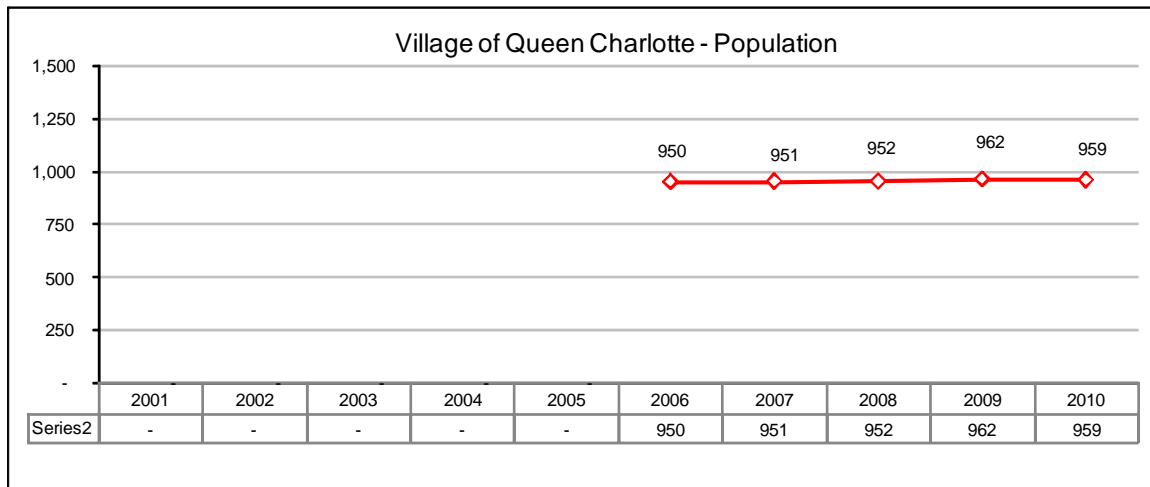
**northern health**  
*the northern way of caring*

## Village of Queen Charlotte

The Village of Queen Charlotte was incorporated in 2005. The Village of Queen Charlotte is located at the southern end of Graham Island.<sup>1</sup>

The Village is located within the Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District, within the Queen Charlotte Local Health Area (LHA 050) and within the Northwest Health Service Delivery Area of Northern Health. Queen Charlotte is served by School District No. 50.

The Queen Charlotte Islands are the traditional territories of the Haida peoples and have been formally renamed to Haida Gwaii to honor this heritage. Today, the Haida people make up at least 40 percent of the local island population. In fact, the Haida communities of Old Massett and Skidegate are by themselves, home to over 1600 people.<sup>2, 3, 4</sup>



The Village of Queen Charlotte with its population of 969 persons is located very close to the nearby Haida village of Skidegate. The nearby village of Skidegate has a population of approximately 781 persons. Collectively these two villages account for 38 % of the Queen Charlotte Local Health Area population (1,750/ 4,665 persons).<sup>5, 6, 7</sup>

### Community Information

Village of Queen Charlotte <http://www.queencharlotte.ca/>

Village of Queen Charlotte bylaw for Official Community Plan  
<http://www.queencharlotte.ca/pdf/bylaws/Bylaw50-2011OCP.pdf>

Council of the Haida Nation <http://www.haidanation.ca>

Queen Charlotte Visitor Information Centre <http://www.qcinfo.ca/>

Haida Gwaii Community Futures <http://www.haidagwaiifutures.ca/>

Skeena Queen Charlotte Regional District: <http://www.sqcrd.bc.ca/>

BC Stats Fact Sheets: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/facsheet/facsheet.asp>

Northern BC, Community Health Information Portal <http://chip.northernhealth.ca>

## What Determines Health?

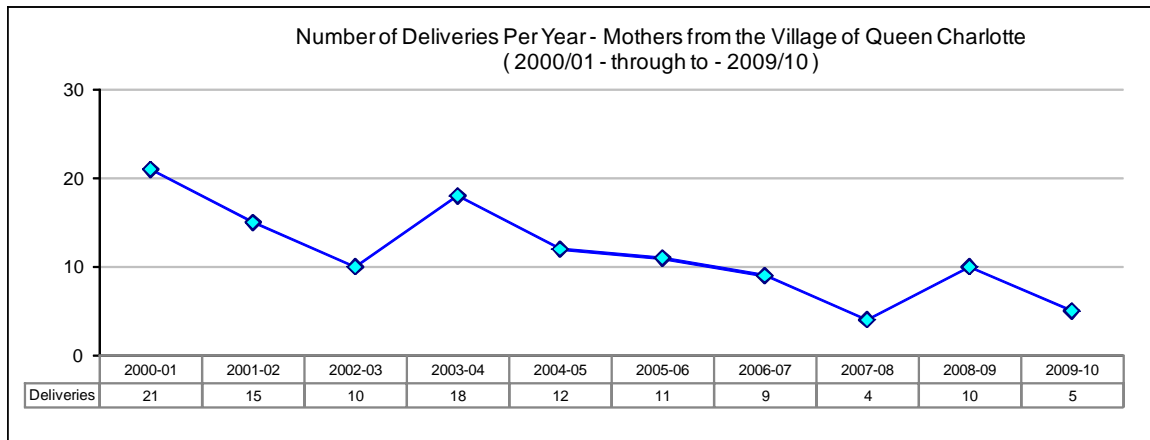
A good strong start in life, early and enriching experiences, educational opportunities and achievement, a sufficient and equitable distribution of employment and income, housing, food, interactions with the natural and human built environments, our choices towards certain risk factors and lifestyles, as well as access to high quality health services, are just a few of the many determinants of health and wellbeing.<sup>8, 9</sup>

Selected Determinants of Health			
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>QC Village<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>LHA<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>BC<sup>12</sup></b>
Percent of population who are 0 – 19 yrs old	23.4	24.8	23.2
Percent of population who are ages 65+	9.2	11.5	15.0
Percent of population who are Visible Minorities	4.0	1.9	24.8
Percent of population who are Aboriginal Identity	14.0	39.2	4.8
<b>Income</b>			
Percent of families earning < \$20,000 per year	10.0	10.8	8.0
Percent of families earning from \$20,000 - \$80,000 per year	56.0	65.6	53.8
Percent of families earning > \$80,000 per year	34.0	22.4	38.1
* Percent of population receiving Income Assistance > 1 yr.	nca	1.1	1.0
<b>Early Development and Educational Achievement</b>			
Percent of kindergarten children vulnerable: 1 or more EDI scales <sup>13</sup>	nca	27.3	28.6
† Percent of Grade 4 & 7 students below standard on FSA - Reading	nca	30.7	20.7
† Percent of Grade 4 & 7 students below standard on FSA - Writing	nca	31.6	17.9
† Percent of Grade 4 & 7 students below standard on FSA - Math	nca	39.1	23.4
† Grade 10 Provincial-exam non-completion rate - English	nca	32.0	15.9
† Percent of 18 yr olds who did not graduate	nca	52.7	29.0
Percent of persons ages 25 to 54: without high school completion	nca	27.3	11.1
Percent of persons ages 25 to 64: with university degree or above	27.4	15.0	24.1
<b>Housing</b>			
Percent of households that are renting	29.6	33.6	30.4
Percent of tenants paying 30 % or more of income towards housing	24	24.0	43.4
Percent of owners paying 30 % or more of income towards housing	18	12.1	22.7
<b>Children and Youth at Risk</b>			
* Children (ages <15) receiving Income Assistance > 1 year	nca	1.2	1.7
* Youth (ages 15 - 24) receiving Income Assistance > 1 yr	nca	n/a	0.9
Children in care rate per 1,000 population, ages 0 – 18	nca	4.6	9.2
Teen pregnancies per 1,000 women ages 15 – 19 (2007-2009)	nca	37.6	26.3
<b>Other Indicators</b>			
Alcohol sales per capita in 2010 (Dollars Spent)	nca	1,335	790
Alcohol sales per capita in 2010 (Litres Consumed)	nca	196	107
nca = means this level of data detail or data aggregation is “not currently available.”			
EDI = the Early Development Index is an early child development assessment tool. <a href="http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca">http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca</a>			
LHA = Local Health Area. In this table we are referring to the Queen Charlotte Local Health Area (LHA - 050).			
* Income Assistance figures may be understated as they do not include Aboriginal people who are living on reserve.			
† education measures shown are an average for the period 2007/08 - 2009 /10. The LHA and BC figures were obtained from <a href="http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca">BC Stats Socio-economic profiles</a> . Please also see BC Ministry of Education <a href="http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/">http://www.bced.gov.bc.ca/reporting/</a>			

## Promoting Health and Delivering High Quality Services

**A good strong start in life** is more likely if infants, children and family members are healthy. Towards this, we consider community characteristics (Determinants of Health), the number of mothers delivering infants and where these infants are being delivered.

This type of information informs services such as prenatal education, parenting skills programs, post delivery follow-ups for moms, immunizations, as well as the screening services intended to detect and address vision, hearing and dental health concerns.



### Delivery locations for Queen Charlotte Village mothers (five year summary).<sup>14</sup>

Mother's community or Regional District area	Mother's Delivery Location: 2005/06 – 2009/10					
	Prince Rupert	Haida Gwaii	Terrace	Other BC Location	Home Births	Total Deliveries
Masset / Massett	54	5	7	25	2	95
Port Clements	5	3	3	1	1	13
Skeena QC RD (D)	1	1	0	3	0	5
Skeena QC RD (E)	1	2	0	10	0	13
Skeena QC RD (F) *	11	12	2	13	1	39
Skidegate	23	16	2	11	0	50
<b>Total Deliveries</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>215</b>

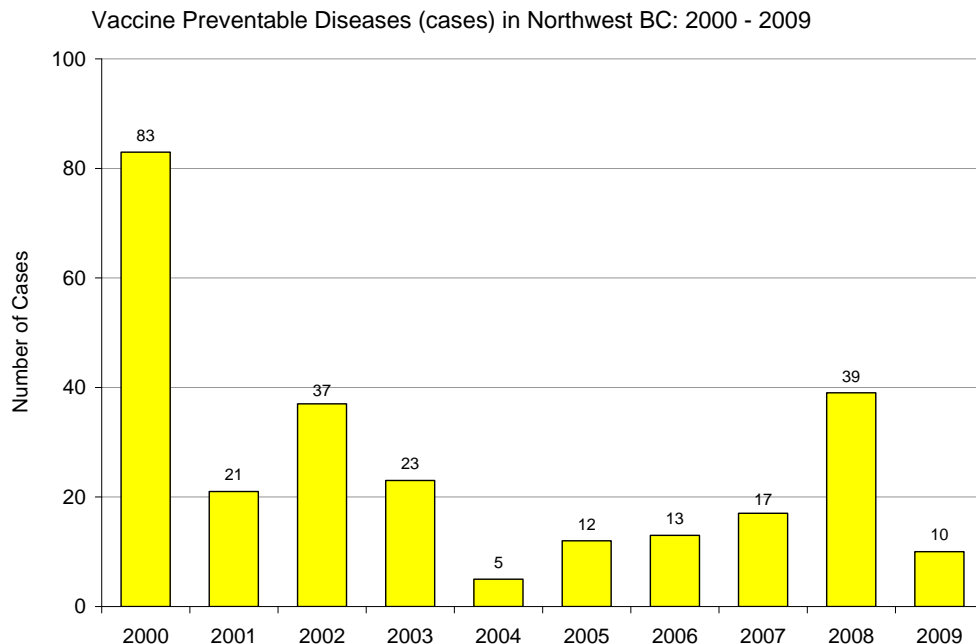
\* Skeena Queen Charlotte (F) is known as the Village of Queen Charlotte since the Village incorporated in 2005.

## Promoting Health and Delivering High Quality Services

**Immunizations** are some of the best health investments that we can make. Along with better sanitation and clean drinking water, immunizations have been responsible for the huge increases in life expectancy that we have seen around the world.<sup>15, 16</sup>

Because they are such a good investment and the protection they provide to individuals and communities as a whole is so important, we actively monitor whether certain target populations are fully immunized. For example, we know that the percent of 2 year old children in Queen Charlotte Village, who are fully immunized, is 43.8%.<sup>17</sup>

**Vaccine Preventable Diseases** are illnesses that may have been avoided if individuals and communities were sufficiently immunized. These cases are summarized below.



Vaccine Preventable Diseases (cases) in Northwest BC: 2000 - 2009 <sup>18</sup>											
Community	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Dease Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Hazelton	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	3	2	1	17
Houston	3	4	14	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	26
Kitimat	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	12
Masset	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12
Prince Rupert	17	9	8	4	0	7	5	4	2	2	58
Q. C. City	12	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	18
Smithers	4	0	9	1	1	2	4	4	25	2	52
Stewart	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
Terrace	19	2	3	5	0	3	3	2	4	3	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>260</b>

## Promoting Health and Delivering High Quality Services

**Healthy and independent** northerners is what we want to see when we look around northern BC communities. Indeed, that is a large part of what we do see. However, we know that our population is aging very quickly and that with increasing age there often comes an accumulation of chronic health conditions that inhibit independence.

Long-term home support and other services provided by northern health intend to keep people healthy and independent. During 2011, there were 530 residents of northwest BC receiving home-support services. Here is a clinical profile of these residents.<sup>19</sup>

<b>Male</b>	36 %	<b>Married</b>	25 %	<b>Aged 75+</b>	67 %
<b>Female</b>	64 %	<b>Widowed</b>	44 %	<b>Aboriginal</b>	22 %
<b>Frequently Noted Health Conditions</b>					
Hypertension	60 %	Depression	46 %	Chronic Arterial	25 %
Arthritis	60 %	Diabetes	28 %	Osteoporosis	24 %
<b>Clients with Multiple Health Conditions</b>					
≤ 3 Conditions	28 %	3 - 5 Conditions	37 %	≥5 Conditions	34 %
<b>Clients with Cognitive Impairment (Cognitive Performance Score)</b>					
No impairment	43 %	Borderline /mild	48 %	Mod- Very Severe	12 %
<b>Clients with independence difficulty in 1- 3 daily activities (IADL Difficulty Scale)</b>					
No difficulty	38 %	Some difficulty	24 %	Great difficulty	38 %

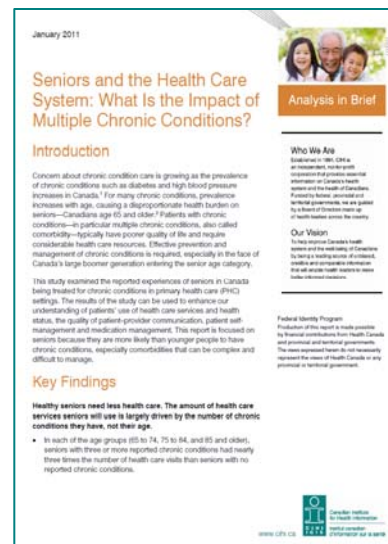
## How do we compare to the rest of Canada?

The most frequently reported chronic conditions affecting Canadian seniors overall are:

- Hypertension (47%)
- Arthritis (27%)
- Hypertension and arthritis (14%)
- Hypertension and heart disease (12%)
- Hypertension and diabetes (11%)

The amount of health care that Canadian seniors need as they age is largely driven by the number of chronic conditions that they have, not their age.<sup>20</sup>

These are just a few of the many findings contained in the report: *Seniors and the Health Care System: What is the Impact of Multiple Chronic Conditions?*



## Promoting Health and Delivering High Quality Services

We employ the best available information related to community characteristics and the determinants of health, population trends, disease occurrences, health needs and health services utilization when assessing services and when planning for the future.

These tables provide a glimpse into some of the inpatient and facility activity.

### Location: where inpatient hospital services were received.<sup>21</sup>

For all residents of Haida Gwaii during the five year period: 2005/06 - 2009/10.							
Number of Cases and Days	Location of Care						
	QCI Hospital	Masset Hospital	Prince Rupert	Other NH	Other BC	OOP	Total
Cases	1,188	987	445	220	734	13	3,587
Days	6,702	3,868	1,364	1,404	6,030	582	19,950

- Cases These are inpatient cases - client was admitted to the facility.
- Days These are inpatient days - does not include days attributable to ALC.
- Other NH Care was received at a Northern Health facility other than those shown.
- Other BC Care was received at a non Northern Health facility in BC.
- OOP Care was received Out of Province – in most cases this means Alberta.
- ALC Alternate Level of Care. Clients who no longer need acute services and who are waiting to be discharged to a setting more appropriate to their needs.<sup>22</sup>

### Facility and Patient Activity (selected measures).<sup>23</sup>

No. 907 - Queen Charlotte Islands Hospital (Village of Queen Charlotte)					
Selected Measures	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Acute discharges/deaths total	230	283	282	249	263
Acute in-patient admissions total	228	281	286	249	259
Acute in-patient days (excl. ALC)	1,266	1,296	1,499	1,327	1,029
ALC days total	634	296	371	379	553
Ambulatory visits (excl. E/R).	240	420	1,147	1,257	1,025
Emergency visits (excl. Ambul)	2,383	2,650	3,184	3,039	2,958
In-patient surgical cases total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Surgical day care cases total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Psychiatry/addiction admissions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Psychiatry/addiction I/P days	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Medical Imaging Tests	1,184	1,526	1,804	1,476	1,698
Lab Tests (excludes respiratory)	48,249	37,718	34,045	58,608	56,254





# Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District

## Legend

- Designated Placename
- Locality
- Highway
- Reserve
- Municipality
- Regional District Electoral Area



Prepared by BC Stats  
 Source: 2006 Census  
 Statistics Canada

0 5 10 20  
 Kilometers

## References

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- <sup>1</sup> BC Stats, Community Fact Sheets: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/facsheet/facsheet.asp>
- <sup>2</sup> BC Treaty Commission Statement of Intent Maps: GEO BC. <http://ilmbwww.gov.bc.ca/cis/initiatives/treaty/>
- <sup>3</sup> BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations & Reconciliation: First Nations by Region. <http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/treaty/regional.html>
- <sup>4</sup> First Nations Profiles: Registered members on own reserve. INAC, 2009. <http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/>
- <sup>5</sup> BC Stats: Population Estimates and Projections for Local Health Areas: PEOPLE 35. <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/popstart.asp>
- <sup>6</sup> Population Estimates for Municipalities: BC Stats; 1996-2006, 2006-2010. <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/estspop.asp#totpop>
- <sup>7</sup> Census 2006 Profiles: BC Stats. [http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/profiles/detailed/ch\\_alpha.asp](http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/profiles/detailed/ch_alpha.asp)
- <sup>8</sup> What Determines Health: Public Health Agency of Canada <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ph-sp/determinants/index-eng.php>
- <sup>9</sup> Healthy and Productive Canada: Determinants of Health Approach. Senate Committee on Health. <http://www.parl.gc.ca/40/2/parlbus/commbus/senate/Com-e/popu-e/rep-e/rephealthjun09-e.pdf>
- <sup>10</sup> Census 2006 Profiles: BC Stats. [http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/profiles/detailed/ch\\_alpha.asp](http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/cen06/profiles/detailed/ch_alpha.asp)
- <sup>11</sup> BC Socio-economic profiles; BC Stats: June 2011. <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/index.asp>
- <sup>12</sup> BC figures from BC Stats: [BC Socio-economic profiles](#), [Census 2006 Profiles](#) and / or [PEOPLE 35](#).
- <sup>13</sup> Human Early Learning Partnership; the Early Development Index: a Population Health Perspective. Wave 3. <http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/research/initiatives/early-development-instrument/>
- <sup>14</sup> Northern Health Resident Mothers that Delivered a Baby in British Columbia, by Resident Municipality. Prepared for Northern Health by Perinatal Services BC. Request 211011: June 16, 2011.
- <sup>15</sup> Immunization: A Report on the Health and Wellbeing of British Columbian. BC Provincial Health Officer, 1998. <http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/pho/pdf/phoannual1998.pdf>
- <sup>16</sup> Technical Assumptions for Population Forecasting in BC: Page 7. BC Stats, July 2009. <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popproj.asp>
- <sup>17</sup> 2008 Cohort (2 year olds) Date of Birth Jan 01, 2008 to Dec 30, 2008. Up-to-date for all vaccines: (new definitions). Data extracted Jan 17, 2011: MMP for JMH: Northern Health-Public and Preventive Health: June 2011.
- <sup>18</sup> Vaccine Preventable Disease: Northern Health-Public Health / Preventive Public Health: May 2010.
- <sup>19</sup> InterRAI Client Assessment Summary: Northern Health. Summary as of March 31, 2011. Data extracted May 28, 2011. Northern Health Home and Community Care Services.
- <sup>20</sup> Seniors and the Health Care System: What is the Impact of Multiple Chronic Conditions? CIHI, January 2011. [http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/air-chronic\\_disease\\_aib\\_en.pdf](http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/products/air-chronic_disease_aib_en.pdf)
- <sup>21</sup> Hospitalizations by patient's home community 2003/ 04 to 2009/ 10: Special Analysis by the BC Ministry of Health for Northern Health. Project No. 2010\_0289. Revised and Updated: July, 2011.
- <sup>22</sup> Alternate Level of Care in Canada:CIHI. <https://secure.cihi.ca/estore/productSeries.htm?pc=PCC456>
- <sup>23</sup> Northern Facility Activity Summaries from Northern Health Finance: Executive Summary Reports (ESR). Figures are P13 for previous year. Lab and Medical Imaging prepared separately: July 2011.