10. STAFF REPORTS

10.1 Sarah. DeJonge – Climate Change
10.2 Veronica Montgomery, Foundational Standards – Health Equity Report
10.3 John Cannan - Beach Report
Climate Change Toolkit
Update for the Board of Health
October 4, 2017
Ontario Climate Change and Health Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Guidelines

- Directed by the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care
- Not yet mandated, but strongly encouraged
- Developed to meet the public health challenges of a changing climate in Ontario
- Designed to support an adaptive and resilient public health system that anticipates, addresses and mitigates the emerging risks and impacts of climate change
• Vector-borne Disease
  • Lyme Disease
  • WNV

• Safe Water
  • Drought/Flooding
  • Recreational water
  • Drinking water
  • Blue green algae
  • # of adverse BWA

• Built Environment
  • Active transportation
  • Community gardens

Prince Edward County, spring 2017, photo by Quinte Conservation
VECTOR-BORNE DISEASE
HEALTH EFFECTS

• Possible increased incidence of vector-borne infectious disease
  • Lyme Disease
  • West Nile Virus
• Introduction or emergence of new infectious diseases
  • Zika Virus
  • Chikungunya and Dengue Viruses
• Psychological health effects
• Indirect health effects

Blacklegged Tick, photo taken from Centre for Disease Control and Prevention website

SAFE WATER HEALTH EFFECTS

- Injury
- Illness
- Psychological health effects
- Health impacts due to food or water shortage
- Indirect health effects
- Death
Current Progress

- Gathered and reviewed literature, literature scan in progress
- Environmental scan of health units and their approach to the toolkit
- Meetings with Quinte Conservation
- Meeting with Hastings County Emergency Management Coordinator
- Awaiting further guidance from the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care
Next Steps

- GIS mapping of:
  - Water sample submissions
  - Water sample results
- Create graphs or maps of:
  - Historical drought and precipitation patterns
  - HPEPH surveillance data, VBD program and Safe Water
- Create document consolidating HPEPH specific data
- Identify potential interventions to reduce exposure to climate change impacts (if any) and incorporate into existing policies and programs
- Share information gathered with health and emergency management officials, stakeholders, and the public
Social Determinants of Health: A Report

Veronica Montgomery
Foundational Standards Manager
October 4, 2017
Ontario Public Health Standards

• Foundational Standards, Requirement #5:

The board of health shall provide population health information, including determinants of health and health inequities to the public, community partners, and health care providers, in accordance with the Population Health Assessment and Surveillance Protocol, 2016 (or as current)
The Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- SDOH are non-biological factors that influence one’s health
- They are major causes of health inequity within a population, making some groups of people healthier than others
Report Overview

• Presents the state of these determinants in Hastings and Prince Edward Counties

• Includes several maps, charts, and infographics to display key information

• Available online: www.hpepublichealth.ca/community-reports
Health Outcomes of HPE Compared to Ontario

- Arthritis: HPE 25%, Ontario 19%
- Diabetes: HPE 12%, Ontario 7%
- Asthma: HPE 14%, Ontario 8%
- High blood pressure: HPE 23%, Ontario 19%
- Mood disorder: HPE 15%, Ontario 8%
- COPD: HPE 8%, Ontario 4%

Health Behaviours of HPE Compared to Ontario

- Activity limitation, sometimes or often: HPE 43%, Ontario 32%
- Daily or occasional smoking: HPE 28%, Ontario 17%
- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: HPE 37%, Ontario 38%
- Physical activity during leisure time, moderately active or active: HPE 57%, Ontario 53%
- Heavy drinking: HPE 17%, Ontario 16%
INTRODUCTION
TO THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The social determinants of health are a group of non-biological factors that influence one’s health. They are a major cause of health inequality within a population, making some groups of people healthier than others. The Ontario Public Health Standards list a set of determinants which include: income, education, and employment, among others. Addressing these determinants and their effects on health is a key role of public health units in Ontario. This is an important step in improving the health of not only the most vulnerable people, but of the entire local population.

The social determinants of health are:

- Income and social status
- Education and literacy
- Employment and working conditions
- Social support networks
- Personal health practices and coping skills
- Healthy childhood developments
- Social environment
- Culture
- Gender
- Physical environment
- Health services

This report illustrates the state of these determinants in Hastings and Prince Edward Counties (HPE), with brief explanations of how they may affect one’s health. The information contained in this report is intended to inform the community about the state of social determinants in Hastings and Prince Edward Counties, in the hopes that the health inequities that currently exist can be mitigated through partnerships and collaboration.

In this report, maps are used to illustrate how regions within HPE compare to provincial averages for various social determinants of health. This is displayed by dividing the municipal rate by the provincial rate, otherwise known as a rate ratio. For example, a value of 1.4 indicates that the municipal rate is 1.4 times that of Ontario, making it much higher. A value of 0.75 means that the municipal rate is 0.75 times that of Ontario, making it much lower. Values close to 1 mean that the municipal rate and that of Ontario are similar. Maps are coloured based on these rates to give an overview of how the different municipalities fare for each determinant, per the legend.
• Sample municipally designated beaches weekly, bi-weekly or monthly

• 5 samples/site/visit

• If adverse post warning/closure notices

• Weekly media release
• Public health inspector (PHI) will post any beach where the water quality does not meet the Ministry standard of a geometric mean of less than 100 Escherichia coli organisms per 100 mL of water.
ADVERSE RESULTS 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beach</th>
<th>Posted</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frankford Park – Trenton River</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>June 2, July 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsford Conservation Area – Salmon River</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>June 2, June 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Park - Deseronto</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>June 28, July 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tweed Park – Stoco Lake</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>September 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellington Beach – Wellington Bay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>June 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Posting remains in place for one week minimum
• Assisted Environment Canada in conducting research this season
• Samples taken at 4 Bay of Quinte beaches: Frankford Park, Centennial Park-Deseronto, Kingsford Conservation Area, and Centennial Park-Northport
• Bi weekly sampling
• Received same day results from sample analyzers via email