

Multimorbidity in large Canadian urban centres: A multilevel analysis of pooled 2015 – 2018 cross-sectional cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey

Publication: <https://doi.org/10.1177/26335565211058037>



BACKGROUND

- The number of Canadians living with chronic conditions leads to a significant burden on individuals and their families, as well as the health care system
- Multimorbidity is having more than one chronic condition at a time
- The objective of this study was to investigate geographic variation in the prevalence of multimorbidity in Canada's large urban centres (Census Metropolitan Areas [CMAs])



STUDY FINDINGS



- There were 100,803 respondents to the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) living in the 35 CMAs between 2015 and 2018



- 8% of the residents of large urban centres in Canada reported having multimorbidity

- Residing in some neighbourhoods is related to a higher likelihood of multimorbidity



- Neighbourhood characteristics have some impact on between-neighbourhood differences in multimorbidity

NEXT STEPS

- This study provides a better understanding of differences in multimorbidity using policy relevant units of geography
- These results can inform stakeholders about the inequalities in multimorbidity and enable them to develop targeted interventions
- Although the findings are specific to Canada, the methods employed can be replicated in other jurisdictions



For more information, contact Alana Maltby at amaltby3@uwo.ca



@C2HCollab



www.c2hc.ca



@C2HCollab



Climate Change and Health Collaborative

