

**Comparative Health Indicators for Regional Health Authority 2, New Brunswick and Canada**  
*using selected indicators from Statistics Canada / CIHI Health Indicators Project (as of June, 2005)*

☺ - RHA2 has better indicator      ☹ - RHA2 has an indicator within 0.5%      ☹ - RHA2 has poorer indicator

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
<b>HEALTH STATUS</b>						
<b>Well-being</b>						
Self-rated health	Population aged 12 and over reporting very good or excellent health. (%)	52.9 [58.2]	50.2 ☺ [55.5]	58.4 ☹ [61.4]	55.1 ☹	2003 [2000 – 2001]
<b>Health Conditions</b>						
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Population aged 20 to 64 classified as overweight or obese (%)	55.0 [55.8]	55.5 [55.4] ☹	48.2 [47.4] ☺	51.2 ☹	Overweight – BMI 25-29.9 Obese – BMI 30 or higher 2003; [2000 – 2001]
Low birth weight	Proportion of all live births less than 2,500 grams (%)	5.1 [6.1]	5.2 ☹ [5.3]	5.6 ☹ [5.8]	5.4 ☹	2001 [1997]
<b>Chronic Conditions</b>						
Arthritis/rheumatism	Population aged 12 and over who report that they have been diagnosed by a health professional as having arthritis or rheumatism. (%)	22.8 [21.3]	20.8 ☹ [18.0]	16.8 ☹ [15.2]	19.1 ☹	2003 [2000 – 2001]
Diabetes	Population aged 12 and over who report that they have been diagnosed by a health professional as having diabetes. (%)	5.5 [4.5]	5.4 ☹ [5.1]	4.6 ☹ [4.1]	5.1 ☹	2003 [2000 – 2001]
Asthma	Population aged 12 and over who report that they have been diagnosed by a health professional as having asthma. (%)	8.5 [7.9]	8.8 ☹ [8.6]	8.4 ☹ [8.4]	8.8 ☹	2003 [2000 – 2001]
High blood pressure	Population aged 12 and over who report that they have been diagnosed by a health professional as having high blood pressure. (%)	17.7 [15.5]	16.2 ☹ [14.5]	14.4 ☹ [12.6]	15.5 ☹	2003 [2000 – 2001]
Pain or discomfort that affects activities	Population aged 12 and over who report having pain or discomfort which prevents or limits certain activities on a continuing basis. (%)	not provided [12.1E]	13.6 [12.6] ☹	10.5 [12.0] ☹	not provided [11.6]	2003; has pain or discomfort which affects a few, some or most activities [2000-2001]
Pain or discomfort, by severity	Population aged 12 and over who answered “no” when asked if they were usually free of pain or discomfort. (%)	not provided [16.5]	18.9E [17.1] ☹	14.7 [16.2] ☹	not provided [16.7] ☹	2003; has mild, moderate or severe pain [2000 – 2001]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
Depression	Population aged 12 and over with a probability of 0.9 or greater of having experienced a major depressive episode in the past 12 months. (%)	5.1E	4.8 ☹	not provided	not provided	based on their responses to a set of questions that established risk (2003)
<b>Cancer Incidence</b>						
All cancer	Rate of all cancers per 100,000 population - (all invasive primary cancer sites)	437.9 [not provided]	413.3 ☹ [416.0]	399.2 ☹ [388.0]	-	2000 – 3 year average; age-standardized rate for new primary sites; [1998 rate]
Lung cancer	Rate of new lung cancers per 100,000 population – (bronchus and lung)	78.9 [not provided]	68.7 ☹ [67.9]	58.2☹ [58.5]	-	2000 – 3 year average; age-standardized rate for new primary lung sites; [1998 rate]
Colorectal cancer	Rate of new colorectal cancer per 100,000 population	49.4 [not provided]	50.9 ☺ [54.4]	51.3 ☺ [50.6]	-	2000 – 3 year average; age-standardized rate for new primary colorectal sites; [1998 rate]
Female breast cancer	Rate of new female breast cancer per 100,000 population	104.3 [not provided]	97.9 ☹ [100.9]	101.8 ☹ [102.9]	-	2000 – 3 year average; age-standardized rate for new primary breast sites; [1998 rate]
Prostate cancer	Rate of new prostate cancer per 100,000 population	112.7 [not provided]	132.6 ☺ [143.1]	125.2 ☺ [115.8]	-	2000 – 3 year average; age-standardized rate for new primary prostate sites; [1998 rate]
<b>Injuries</b>						
Injuries	Population aged 12 and over who sustained injuries that caused limitation of normal activities, in the past 12 months. (%)	17.1 [12.5]	13.2 ☹ [12.3]	13.1 ☹ [13.4]	12.9 ☹	2003; does not include repetitive strain - sought or did not seek medical attention for injuries [2000-2001]
Injury hospitalization (‡CIHI)	Rate of acute care hospitalization due to injury, per 100,000 population	593 [557]	719 * ☺ [737 ☺]	570 ☹	-	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data. Age-standardized rate. [2003 published data]
<b>Human Function</b>						
<b>Disabilities/limitations</b>						
Functional health status	Population aged 12 and over reporting measures of overall functional health, based on 8 dimensions of functioning (vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain). (%)	not provided [82]	77.0 [79.9] ☺	80.1 [80.5] ☺	- [82.7] ☹	2003; describes functional health as very good or perfect [2000 – 2001]
Two-week disability days	Population aged 12 and over who stayed in bed or cut down on normal activities because of illness or injury, in the past two weeks. (%)	22.6 [19.4]	18.2 ☹ [17.8]	17.0 ☹ [16.2]	16.5 ☹	2003; One or more 2 week disability days [2000 – 2001]
Activity limitation	Population aged 12 and over who were limited for	24.9	26.5	24.3	25.8☺	2003; Activity limitation [2000 – 2001]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
	at least 6 months due to a physical or mental condition or health problem (%)	[23.8]	[21.3] ☺	[22.9] ☹		
<b>Life-expectancy without disability</b>						
Disability-Free Life Expectancy (at birth)	Distinguishes between years of life free of any activity limitation and years experienced with at least one activity limitation. Establishes a threshold based on the nature of such limitations. Years of life lived in conditions above this threshold are counted in full.	66.3 years	66.6 years	68.6 years	68.8 years	Emphasis is not exclusively on the length of life, as is the case for life expectancy, but also on the quality of life. (1996)
Disability-Free Life Expectancy (at age 65)	Distinguishes between years of life free of any activity limitation and years experienced with at least one activity limitation.	10.2 years	10.7 years	11.7 years	11.7 years	1996
<b>Deaths</b>						
<b>Infant/perinatal mortality</b>						
Infant mortality	Rate of infants who die in the first year of life, per 1,000 live births	3.3 [4.9]	3.9 ☺ [5.7]	5.3 ☺ [5.5]	4.9 ☺	2001 [1997]
Perinatal mortality	Rate of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, per 1,000 total births	4.1 [4.5]	5.6 ☺ [6.2]	6.2 ☺ [6.5]	5.6 ☺	2001; Early neonatal death (within first week of life; Stillbirth (gestational age of 28 or more weeks [1997]
<b>Life expectancy</b>						
	# of years expected to live at birth	78.5 [77.8]	79.0 ☺ [78.0]	79.5 ☹ [78.5]	78.7 ☺	2001; on the basis of mortality statistics for a given period [1997]
	# of years expected to live at age 65	17.8 [17.5]	18.3 ☺ [17.8]	18.8 ☹ [18.2]	18.5 ☹	
<b>Mortality by selected causes</b>						
Total mortality	Rate of all deaths per 100,000 population	667.5 [707.1]	639.9 [691.2] ☹	605.2 [659.6] ☹	643.9 ☹	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
All circulatory disease	Rate of death from all circulatory disease per 100,000 population	240.2 [258.7]	213.7 ☹ [253.1]	200.9 ☹ [239.2]	204.9 ☹	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Ischemic heart disease	Rate of death from ischemic heart disease per 100,000 population	132.8 [145.9]	107.2 ☹ [127.6]	111.2 ☹ [131.6]	110.3 ☹	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Cerebrovascular disease	Rate of death from cerebrovascular disease per 100,000 population	62.2 [44.9]	65.6 ☺ [47.1]	48.7 ☹ [47.1]	53.6 ☹	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
All other circulatory disease	Rate of death from all other circulatory disease per 100,000 population	45.2 [68.0]	40.9 ☹ [78.4]	40.8 ☹ [60.5]	40.9 ☹	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
All cancer deaths	Rate of death from all cancer per 100,000 population	192.1 [200.7]	184.4 ⊗ [196.2]	179.1 ⊗ [184.1]	189.8 ⊗	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Lung cancer	Rate of death from lung cancer per 100,000 population	61.6 [61.9]	54.3 ⊗ [56.6]	47.3 ⊗ [49.3]	55.2 ⊗	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Colorectal cancer	Rate of death from colorectal cancer per 100,000 population	12.0 [15.0]	15.4 ⊙ [17.0 ]	18.8 ⊙ [19.1]	18.6 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Female breast cancer	Rate of death from female breast cancer per 100,000 population	25.3 [29.7]	23.4 ⊗ [30.2]	24.8 ⊙ [27.5]	24.2 ⊗	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Prostate cancer	Rate of death from prostate cancer per 100,000 population	27.9 [29.9]	29.2 ⊙ [31.9]	26.3 ⊗ [28.6]	27.0 ⊗	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
All respiratory disease	Rate of death from all respiratory disease per 100,000 population	53.0 [65.3]	53.2 ⊙ [59.9]	47.3 ⊗ [61.0]	52.8 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Pneumonia and influenza	Rate of death from pneumonia and influenza per 100,000 population	13.6 [22.7]	11.4 ⊗ [19.0]	12.5 ⊗ 24.3	11.5 ⊗	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Bronchitis, emphysema & asthma	Rate of death from bronchitis, emphysema & asthma per 100,000 population	3.5 [5.1]	4.1 ⊙ [5.6]	3.5 ⊙ [6.1]	4.0 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
All other respiratory disease	Rate of death from all other respiratory disease per 100,000 population	35.9 [37.5]	37.6 ⊙ [35.3]	31.2 ⊗ [30.6]	37.2 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Suicide	Rate of all deaths from suicide per 100,000 population	7.8 [10.0]	13.2 ⊙ [12.7]	11.3 ⊙ [12.4]	15.5 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
Unintentional injury	Rate of all deaths from unintentional injury per 100,000 population	31.5 [26.3]	29.9 ⊗ [28.0]	25.6 ⊗ [27.0]	33.4 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
AIDS	Rate of all deaths from AIDS per 100,000 population	0.0 [1.1]	0.3 ⊙ [1.1]	1.3 ⊙ [2.6]	0.6 ⊙	2001- 3 year average; age-standardized rate [1997]
<b>Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)</b>						
All causes of death	Potential years of life lost (PYLL) is the number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from any cause - before age 75.	5295.3 [5,550.4] PYLL	5334.4 ⊙ [5,660.6] PYLL	5101.5 ⊗ [5,501.3] PYLL	5892.9 PYLL ⊙	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years [1997] (e.g. A person dying at age 25, for example, has lost 50 years of life.)
All circulatory disease	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from any circulatory disease	1094.5 [1270.0] PYLL	981.6 ⊗ [1119.8] PYLL	853.7 ⊗ [988.0] PYLL	1004.3 PYLL ⊗	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - All circulatory disease deaths, [1997]
All ischemic heart disease	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from ischemic heart disease	657.1 [812.6] PYLL	526.9 ⊗ [639.3]	507.1 ⊗ [580.2]	587.7 PYLL ⊗	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Ischaemic heart disease deaths, [1997]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
			PYLL	PYLL		
All cerebrovascular disease	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from cerebrovascular disease	276.5 [122.9] PYLL	323.0 ☺ [134.2] PYLL	216.3 ☺ [151.1] PYLL	261.5 PYLL ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Cerebrovascular disease death, [1997]
All other circulatory disease	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from all other types of circulatory disease	160.8 [334.5] PYLL	131.6 ☺ [346.3] PYLL	130.2 ☺ [256.7] PYLL	153.9 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - All other circulatory disease deaths, [1997]
All cancer	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from any cancer	1623.1 [1710.3] PYLL	1621.7 ☺ [1669.8] PYLL	1574.0 ☺ [1602.8] PYLL	1827.7 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - All cancer deaths, [1997]
Lung Cancer	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from lung cancer	450.1 [514.4 ] PYLL	447.9 ☺ [467.3 ] PYLL	403.5 ☺ [409.8] PYLL	522.5 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Lung cancer deaths, [1997]
Colorectal cancer	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from colorectal cancer	79.2 [99.9] PYLL	111.2 ☺ [137.5 ] PYLL	138.2 ☺ [136.1] PYLL	151.7 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Colorectal cancer deaths, [1997]
Female breast Cancer	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from breast cancer	253.5 [364.8] PYLL	293.5 ☺ [379.5] PYLL	334.5 ☺ [361.5] PYLL	354.7 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Female breast cancer deaths, [1997]
Prostate Cancer	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from prostate cancer	64.2 [61.1] PYLL	66.8 ☺ [60.3] PYLL	56.6 ☺ [60.4 ] PYLL	66.7 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Prostate cancer deaths, [1997]
All respiratory disease	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from any respiratory disease	263.8 [202.8] PYLL	209.5 ☺ [178.9] PYLL	162.0 ☺ [193.5] PYLL	207.2 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - All respiratory disease deaths, [1997]
Pneumonia and influenza	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from pneumonia or influenza	54.8 [51.4] PYLL	40.3 ☺ [41.3] PYLL	38.5 ☺ [66.5] PYLL	40.0 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Pneumonia and influenza deaths, [1997]
Bronchitis, emphysema & asthma	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from bronchitis, emphysema or asthma	37.0 [36.5] PYLL	20.0 ☺ [30.5] PYLL	20.1 ☺ [30.8] PYLL	26.1 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Bronchitis, emphysema & asthma deaths, [1997]
All other respiratory disease	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from all other types of respiratory disease	172.0 [114.9] PYLL	149.1 ☺ [107.1] PYLL	103.3 ☺ [96.2] PYLL	140.4 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - All other respiratory disease deaths, [1997]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
Suicides	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from suicide	255.2 [362.6] PYLL	465.6 ☺ [465.4] PYLL	393.5 ☺ [431.4] PYLL	540.0 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Deaths from suicide [1997]
Unintentional Injuries	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from unintentional injuries	868.6 [661.6] PYLL	803.7 ☺ [778.8] PYLL	639.9 ☺ [692.6] PYLL	885.1 ☺	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - Unintentional injury deaths, [1997]
AIDS	Number of years of life "lost" when a person dies "prematurely" from AIDS	F [40.0] PYLL	10.8 [42.1 ] PYLL	46.4 [95.5] PYLL	19.6	2001; 3 year average per 100,000 population aged 0 to 74 years - AIDS deaths, [1997]
<b>NON-MEDICAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH</b>						
<b>Health Behaviours</b>						
Smoking initiation	Proportion of population aged 12 and over who started smoking before age 12 (%).	11.6 [8.5]	8.8 ☺ [8.6]	7.2 ☺ [8.0]	8.5 ☺	2003; [2000-2001]
Smoking status	Proportion of population aged 12 and over who reported being a smoker (daily or occasional) (%).	22.8 <b>E</b> [23.4 <b>E]</b>	25.3 ☺ [26.4]	22.9 ☺ [25.9]	24.5 ☺	2003; describes smoking status as daily or occasional [2000-2001]
Frequency of heavy drinking	Proportion of population aged 12 and over who are current drinkers and who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 12 months (%).	28.0 [21.7]	27.7 ☺ [22.5]	20.7 ☺ [20.1]	22.6 ☺	2003; 5 or more drinks on one occasion, twelve or more times a year [2000-2001]
Leisure time physical activity	Proportion of population aged 12 and over reporting to be at least moderately physically active.	42.9 [30.8]	44.3 ☺ [34.5]	50.3 ☺ [42.6]	48.9 ☺	2003; % describes self as physically active or moderately active [2000-2001]
Dietary practices	Proportion of population aged 12 and over who eat fruit and vegetables 5 to 10 times a day (%).	26.4 [31.1]	28.5 ☺ [28.1]	35.3 ☺ [33.4]	33.6 ☺	2003 [2000-2001]
Breastfeeding practices	Proportion of women aged 15 – 55 years who had a baby in the previous 5 years and who initiated breastfeeding.	Not available	63.9	84.5	77.4	2003; % of women who initiated breastfeeding
<b>Living and Working Conditions</b>						
High school graduates	Proportion of the population aged 25-29 years who have a high school graduation certificate. (%)	85.2	83.7 ☺	85.3 ☺	81.4☺	2001
Post-secondary graduates	Proportion of the population aged 25 to 54 years who have obtained a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree. (%)	50.6	48.6 ☺	55.7 ☺	51.1 ☺	2001
Unemployment rate	Labour force aged 15 and over (and for youths, aged 15 to 24 years) who did not have a job during the reference period. (%)	9.6 [8.8]	10.6 ☺ [10.4]	7.6 ☺ [7.7]	9.4 ☺ [9.6]	2003 [2002]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

**E** – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

**F** - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
Youth unemployment rate	Labour force aged 15 to 24 years who did not have a job during the reference period. (%)	17.4 [15.9]	17.0 ⊖ [15.6]	13.8 ⊖ [13.6]	16.6 ⊖ [16.2]	2003 [2002]
Long term unemployment rate	Labour force aged 15 and over who did not have a job during the current or previous year. (%)	5.5	7.0 ⊖	3.7 ⊖	5.6 ⊖	2001
<b>Income</b>						
Low income rate	Proportion of the population in private households with income below the low-income cut-off (LICO).	16.7	15.7 ⊖	16.2 ⊖	15.7 ⊖	LICO represents level where people spend disproportionate amounts of money for food, shelter and clothing. (2000 income data; from 2001 Census)
Children living in low-income	Children aged 17 and under living in low-income families.	19.7 [23.3]	17.9 ⊖ [22.5]	18.2 ⊖ [22.8]	17.0 ⊖	2000 income; from 2001 Census [1995 income]
Average personal income	Average personal income for persons aged 15 and over who reported income.	\$ 25,698	\$ 24,091 ⊖	\$ 29,769 ⊖	\$ 24,985 ⊖	2000 income; from 2001 Census
Government transfer income	Proportion of income that came from government transfers, for population aged 15 years and over (%)	15.7	17.3	11.6	16.5	income: Canada Pension Plan, Unemployment insurance, etc. (2000 income; from 2001 Census)
<b>Housing</b>						
Housing affordability	Tenants spending 30% or more of household income on shelter costs. (%)	37.5	39.1 ⊖	39.4 ⊖	39.6 ⊖	2001
	Home owners spending 30% or more of household income on shelter costs. (%)	12.4	12.9 ⊖	16.0 ⊖	13.4 ⊖	2001
Owner-occupied dwellings	Proportion of private dwellings in which the owner lives. (%)	71.5	74.8	66.1	70.1	2001
Average dwelling value	Average expected value of owner-occupied dwellings if the dwellings were to be sold at the time of the Census.	\$95,259	\$86,538	\$162,709	\$97,811	including the value of the land; excluding dwellings located on farms and reserves. (2001)
Renter-occupied dwellings	Proportion of private dwellings in which renters live. (%)	28.5	25.2	33.9	29.9	2001
<b>Crime</b>						
Crime rate	Total, excluding traffic (rate per 100,000 population)	Not provided	7117 [6608]	8132 [7590]	Not provided	2003; rate/100,000 population [2002]
Adults charged	Number of adults charged with Criminal Code offences	Not provided	1290	1647	Not provided	2003; rate/100,000 population
Adults or youths charged	Number of youths or adults charged with Criminal Code offences.	Not provided	3712	3337	Not provided	2003; rate/100,000 population

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
<b>Personal Resources</b>						
Social support	Level of perceived social support reported by population aged 12 and over, defined as having emotional or informational support when an individual needs someone to listen or needs to confide in someone.	90.1	86.8 ☺	Not available	Not available	Describes social support as high (2000-2001)
Life stress	Population aged 18 and over who reported high life stress.	25.4 [25.7]	24.4 ☺ [23]	24.4 ☺ 26.1	23.7 ☺	2003; Describes life stress as quite a lot [2000 – 2001]
<b>Environmental Factors</b>						
Exposure to second-hand smoke at home	Non-smoking population aged 12 and over who reported that at least one person smokes <u>inside their home</u> every day or almost every day.	15.1	12.8 ☺	10.5 ☺	13.5 ☺	2003
Exposure to second-hand smoke in vehicles	Non-smoking population aged 12 and over who reported being exposed to second-hand smoke <u>in private vehicles</u> on most days in the month preceding the survey.	12.2	12.4 ☺	10.1☺	11.9 ☺	2003
Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places	Non-smoking population aged 12 and over who reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in <u>public places</u> on most days in the month preceding the survey.	23.8	19.0 ☺	19.6 ☺	22.3 ☺	2003
<b>HEALTH SYSTEM PERFORMANCE</b>						
<b>Acceptability</b>						
<b>Patient Satisfaction</b>						
Satisfaction with overall health care services	Population aged 15 and over receiving health services in the past 12 months (%)	Not available	87.5	85.3	Not available	rate their level of satisfaction as either "very satisfied or somewhat satisfied" (2003)
Satisfaction with most recent hospital care	Population aged 15 and over receiving hospital care in the past 12 months (%)	Not available	87.1	82.3	Not available	rate their level of satisfaction as either "very satisfied or somewhat satisfied" (2003)
Satisfaction with most recent physician care	Population aged 15 and over receiving physician care in the past 12 months (%)	Not available	93.2	91.8	Not available	rate their level of satisfaction as either "very satisfied or somewhat satisfied" (2003)
Satisfaction with most recent community-based care	Population aged 15 and over receiving community-based care in the past 12 months (%)	Not available	90.6	82.9	Not available	rate their level of satisfaction as either "very satisfied or somewhat satisfied" (2003)

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
Satisfaction with telephone health line or tele-health services.	Population aged 15 and over using telephone health line or tele-health services .in the past 12 months (%)	Not available	87.6	83.9	Not available	rate their level of satisfaction as either "very satisfied or somewhat satisfied" (2003)
<b>Accessibility</b>						
<b>Disease prevention and detection</b>						
Influenza immunization	Population aged 12 and over who reported having their last flu shot less than 1 year ago.	22.5 [17.5]	21.6 ☺ [18.6]	26.6 ☹ [25.8]	25.4 ☹	2003 [2000-2001]
Screening mammography	Women aged 50 to 69 who reported having their last mammogram within 2 years.	69.1 E [67.8 E]	75.0 ☹ [71.2]	70.7 ☹ [69.5]	73.4 ☹	2003; Mammogram for routine screening or other reasons. (E – for data on other reasons) [2000-2001]
Pap smear	Women aged 18 to 69 who reported having their last Pap smear test, within 3 years.	79.6 [74.5]	78.3 ☺ [77.1]	74.1 ☺ [72.7]	72.4 ☺	2003; [2000-2001]
<b>Appropriateness (‡CIHI)</b>						
Caesarean sections	Proportion of women delivering babies in acute care hospital by caesarean section.	25.6 [25.1]	27.8 [26.6]	23.7 [22.5]	Not available	2005 published; based on 2002-2003 data. Due to characteristics of the database, stillbirths are excluded from the denominator. [2004 published data]
Vaginal birth after caesarean	Proportion of women who have previously received a caesarean section who give birth via a vaginal delivery in an acute care hospital.	25.3 [34.0]	14.3 [21.2]	26.7 [29.9]	Not available	2004; % of previous c-sections [2003]
<b>Effectiveness</b>						
Pneumonia and influenza hospitalizations (‡CIHI)	Age-standardized rate of acute care inpatient hospitalization for pneumonia and influenza per 100,000 population age 65 and older.	1076 * [1338 *]	1063 * ☹ [1550 *]	768 ☹ [1092]	Not available	2004; High rates of pneumonia and influenza may suggest a problem with access to immunization. [2003]
Ambulatory care sensitive conditions(‡CIHI)	Age-standardized acute care hospitalization rate for conditions where appropriate ambulatory care prevents or reduces the need for admission to hospital, per 100,000 population.	531 *	708 * ☺	416 ☹	Not available	2005 published; based on 2002-2003 data. A disproportionately high rate is presumed to reflect problems in obtaining access to primary care.

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)(‡CIHI)	The risk adjusted rate of all cause in-hospital death occurring within 30 days of first admission to an acute care hospital with a diagnosis of AMI.	12.0 [11.9]	12.9 * ☺ [12.7]	11.4 ☹ [11.8]	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2000-2003 data. 30 day Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) in-hospital mortality rate [2004 published]
Stroke (‡CIHI)	The risk adjusted rate of all cause in-hospital death occurring within 30 days of first admission to an acute care hospital with a diagnosis of stroke.	18.7 [17.8]	19.0 ☹ [19.2]	18.6 ☹ [18.7]	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2000-2003 data. 30 day Stroke in-hospital mortality rate [2004 published]
<b>Readmission Rates (%) (‡CIHI)</b> <i>These rates should be interpreted with caution due to potential differences in the coding of comorbid conditions across provinces and territories.</i>						<i>An episode of care refers to all contiguous in-patient hospitalizations and same-day surgery visits.</i>
Asthma	The risk adjusted rate of unplanned readmission following discharge for Asthma.	3.7 [6.0]	3.3 ☹ [4.2]	4.7 ☹ [5.1]	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2001-2004 data; (for a relevant diagnosis and occurs within 28 days after the index episode of care.) [2004 published]
Pneumonia	The risk adjusted rate of unplanned readmission following discharge for Pneumonia.	2.4	2.8 ☹	3.2 ☹	Not available	2004 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2000-2003 data; (for a relevant diagnosis and occurs within 28 days after the index episode of care.)
Acute Myocardial Infarction	The risk adjusted rate of unplanned readmission following discharge for Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI).	5.2 [2.3 *]	9.0 * ☺ [5.1]	6.9 ☹ [4.5]	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2001-2004 data; (for a relevant diagnosis and occurs within 28 days after the index AMI episode of care.) [2004 published]
Hysterectomy	The risk adjusted rate of unplanned readmission following discharge for Hysterectomy.	1.2 [1.6]	0.7 ☹ [0.8]	1.0 ☹ [1.0]	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2001-2004 data; (for a relevant diagnosis and occurs within 7 or 28 days after the index episode of care.) [2004 published]
Prostatectomy	The risk adjusted rate of unplanned readmission following discharge for Prostatectomy.	2.4 [2.1]	2.5 ☹ [2.4]	2.2 ☹ [2.0]	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2001-2004 data; (for a relevant diagnosis or procedure and occurs within 28 days after the index episode of care.) 2004 published]
<b>Efficiency</b>						
May not require hospitalization (MNRH)	Percentage of patients hospitalized in acute care facilities for conditions or procedures that experts	7.6	9.1 ☹	Not available	Not available	2002; MNRH analyses may prompt review of inpatient cases to identify

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
	say often allow outpatient treatment not requiring admission.					opportunities for providing such care in ambulatory settings.
Expected compared to actual stay	The average number of actual days in acute care hospitals compared to expected length of stay.	0.66	0.46 ⊖	Not available	Not available	2002; A positive value indicates actual days stay was longer than expected while a negative value suggests the average actual stay was shorter than expected.
<b>Safety</b>						
Hip fracture hospitalization	Age-standardized acute care hospitalization rate for fracture of the hip, per 100,000 population age 65 and older.	628 [481]	566 ⊕ [549]	544 ⊕ [554]	Not available	2005 published of 2002-2003 data [2004 published]
In-hospital hip fracture	Risk-adjusted rate of in-hospital hip fracture among acute care inpatients age 65 years and older, per 1,000 medical and surgical discharges.	1.4 *	0.9 ⊖	0.8 ⊕	Not available	2005 published, based on 3 yr. avg. of 2001-2004 data; Rate variation may be attributed to many factors, including hospital processes, environmental safety, and availability of nursing care.
<b>COMMUNITY AND HEALTH SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
<b>Community</b>						
<b>Population attributes</b>						
Population	The number of people living in a geographic area.	175,957 [171,106]	750,327 [729,498]	31,372,587 [30,007,094]	3,532,844	2002; [From 2001 census]
Population - Youth	The proportion of total population under 15 years of age (%).	18.8	17.5	18.9	18.8	2001; from census and administrative data
Population - Seniors	The proportion of total population 65 years of age and older. (%)	13.5	13.3	12.6	12.7	2001; from census and administrative data
Dependency ratio	The ratio of the combined child population (aged 0 to 14) and elderly population (aged 65 and over) to the working age population (aged 15 to 64).	47.8 [49.1]	44.6 [45.4]	46.0 [46.7]	46.1	2001; Presented as the number of dependents for every 100 people in the working age population. A higher dependency ratio may indicate additional demands on health services. [1999]
Aboriginal population	Proportion of the population who are aboriginal people living in a geographic area. (%)	0.9	2.4	3.4	4.1	2001; Identified with at least one Aboriginal group
Immigrant population	Proportion of the total population who are immigrants living in a geographic area. (%)	4.0	3.1	18.4	4.4	2001; Includes those immigrants who came to Canada during the 15 years prior to Census Day
Lone-parent families	Percentage of lone-parent families among all census	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.4	2001; Refers to married or common-law

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
	families living in private households.					couple or lone parent with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same household.
Visible minorities	Proportion of the total population belonging to a visible minority group. (%)	2.0	1.3	13.4	1.5	2001; Persons (other than Aboriginal people) who are non-caucasian or non-white.
Teen pregnancy	Rate of pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 - 19	Not provided	30.2 [33.4]	36.1 [38.2]	Not provided	2001 rate [2000 rate]
<b>Geographic attributes</b>						
Population density	Number of people per square kilometre.	16.3	10.2	3.3	3.9	2001; Calculated by dividing the total population by land area.
% Population Urban	People living in urban areas.	60.6	50.2	79.6	59.6	2001; An urban area is defined as having a minimum population of 1,000 and a population density of 400 people per square kilometre.
Internal migrant mobility	Percentage of people that lived in a different Canadian municipality at the time of the previous Census (5-year internal migrants).	13.5	14.1	16.0	15.1	2001; External migrants who were living outside Canada are excluded.
	Percentage of people that lived in a different Canadian municipality one year before the current Census (1-year internal migrants).	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	2001; External migrants who were living outside Canada are excluded.
Strong Census Metropolitan areas	Proportion of the population living in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA), that have at least 30% of the labour force commuting to CMA/CA	72.6	59.2	84.6	64.4	The larger the proportion, the stronger the relationship between the specific community and a nearby CMA/CA.
<b>Health System</b>						
Contact with alternative health care providers	Population aged 12 and over who have consulted with alternative health care providers in the past 12 months.	5.4 E [5.1]	8.2 [5.6]	12.4 [11.0]	10.5	2003; Includes: massage therapists, acupuncturists, homeopaths or naturopaths, Feldenkrais/Alexander teachers, relaxation therapists, biofeedback teachers, rolfers, herbalists, reflexologists, spiritual healers, religious healers,etc. [2000– 2001]
<b>Contact with health professionals</b>						
Contact with medical doctors	Population aged 12 and over who have consulted with a medical doctor in the past 12 months. (%)	83.6 [87.1]	82.0 [84.2]	80.0 [81.3]	78.2	2003; [2000 – 2001]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
Contact with health professionals about mental health	Population aged 12 and over who have consulted with a health professional about their mental health in the past 12 months. (%)	5.8 E [5.7]	7.3 [6.8]	Not provided [8.2]	Not provided	2003; [2000 – 2001]
Contact with dental professionals	Population aged 12 and over who have consulted a dental professional in the past 12 months.(%)	57.0 [58.7]	53.2 [52.7]	63.6 [60.0]	55.9	2003; [2000 – 2001]
<b>Inflow/outflow ratio (‡CIHI)</b>						
<b>Outflow:</b> Ratio <1.0 indicates that hospital stays utilized by residents of a region exceeded hospital care provided within that region; <b>Inflow:</b> Ratio >1.0 indicates hospital stays provided by a region exceeded the quantity of stays utilized by its residents; <b>Balance:</b> Ratio =1.0 indicates that the volume of hospital discharges in the region is equivalent to that generated by its residents.						
Overall inflow/outflow ratio	A ratio of the number of separations from acute care hospitals within a given region divided by the number of acute care hospital discharges generated by residents of that region.	1.14 (Inflow) [1.16]	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data; calculated for discharges associated with any diagnosis or procedure [2004]
CABG inflow/outflow	Coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG)	4.20 (Inflow) [4.01]	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data; calculated for discharges associated with CABG [2004]
Hip inflow/outflow	Total hip replacement	0.96 (Outflow) [0.99]	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data; calculated for discharges associated with total hip replacement [2004]
Knee inflow/outflow	Total knee replacement	0.94 (Outflow) [0.99]	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data; calculated for discharges associated with total knee replacement [2004]
Hysterectomy inflow/outflow	Hysterectomy	0.96 (Outflow) [0.97]	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data; calculated for discharges associated with hysterectomy [2004]
<b>Utilization rates(‡CIHI)</b>						
Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)	Age-standardized rate of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery performed on inpatients in acute care hospitals per 100,000 population age 20 and over.	90.8 [99.6]	80.3 * [84.6 *]	92.8 [95.1]	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data. Variations in rates may be due to differences in population demography; physician practice patterns; or availability of service. [2004 published]
Hip replacement	Age-standardized rate of total unilateral or bilateral hip replacement surgery performed on inpatients in acute care hospitals per 100,000 population.	71.6 [69.0 *]	63.1 [59.4]	61.5 [56.9]	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data. Interregional variation may be due to availability of service, provider practice patterns; or patient preferences.

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Indicator	Definition	Regional Health Authority 2	New Brunswick	Canada	Peer Group	Comments
						[2004 published]
Knee replacement	Age-standardized rate of total unilateral or bilateral knee replacement surgery performed on inpatients in acute care hospitals per 100,000 population.	111.2 * [85.1 *]	90.5 * [80.5 *]	75.4 [70.5]	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data. Interregional variation may be due to availability of service, provider practice patterns; or patient preferences. [2004 published]
Hysterectomy	Age-standardized rate for hysterectomy provided to inpatients in acute care hospitals, per 100,000 women age 20 and older.	532 * [515 *]	654 * [655 *]	385 [389]	Not provided	2005 published, based on 2002-2003 data. Utilization rates may reflect the level of uncertainty about the appropriate use of this procedure. [2004 published]
<b>Resources</b>						
General/Family Physicians	Number of general practitioners (including uncertified specialists) and family practitioners (family medicine and emergency family medicine specialists) on December 31 <sup>st</sup> of the reference year., per 100,000 population.	93 [80]	93 [92]	96 [95]	Not provided	2005 published based on 2002 data. Specialty is based on most recent certified specialty (College of Family Physicians of Canada) [2004 published]
Certified Specialists	Number of specialist physicians on December 31 <sup>st</sup> of the reference year, per 100,000 population.	86 [81]	65 [63]	93 [93]	Not provided	2005 published based on 2002 data. Specialty is based on most recent certified specialty (Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, the College of Family Physicians of Canada) [2004 published]

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

## WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT OUR REGION FROM THESE INDICATORS?

### Review of indicators for Region 2 from November 2003 to June 2005

Reflects a positive change for Region 2	Reflects a negative change for Region 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Body Mass Index</li> <li>✓ Low birth weight</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓ Infant mortality</li> <li>✓ Peri-natal mortality</li> <li>✓ Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>✓ Life expectancy at 65 years</li> <li>✓ Smoking status</li> <li>✓ Leisure time physical activity</li> <li>✓ Children living in low-income</li> <li>✓ Life stress</li> <li>✓ Influenza immunization</li> <li>✓ Screening mammography</li> <li>✓ Pap smear</li> <li>✓ Pneumonia and influenza hospitalization</li> <li>✓ Readmission (unplanned) following asthma</li> <li>✓ Readmission (unplanned) following hysterectomy</li> <li>✓ In-hospital hip fracture</li>   <li>✓ Mortality (total for all causes; and due to all circulatory disease; ischemic heart disease; all other circulatory disease; all cancer deaths {and specifically due to lung, colorectal, female breast and prostate cancers}; all respiratory disease {and specifically due to pneumonia &amp; influenza, bronchitis, emphysema &amp; asthma, and all other respiratory disease}; suicide and AIDS)</li> <li>✓ Premature death - PYLL (for all causes; and due to all circulatory disease; ischemic heart disease; all other circulatory disease; all cancer deaths {and specifically due to lung, colorectal, and female breast cancers}; and suicide)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Self-rated health</li> <li>✓ Arthritis/rheumatism</li> <li>✓ Injury hospitalization</li> <li>✓ Diabetes</li> <li>✓ Asthma</li> <li>✓ High blood pressure</li> <li>✓ Injuries</li> <li>✓ Two-week disability days</li> <li>✓ Activity limitation</li> <li>✓ Smoking initiation</li> <li>✓ Frequency of heavy drinking</li> <li>✓ Dietary practices</li> <li>✓ Unemployment rate</li> <li>✓ Youth unemployment rate</li> <li>✓ Vaginal birth after cesarean</li> <li>✓ 30 day acute myocardial infarction in-hospital mortality rate</li> <li>✓ 30 day stroke in-hospital mortality rate</li> <li>✓ Hospitalization for hip fracture (65 years and older)</li> <li>✓ Readmission (unplanned) following acute myocardial infarction</li> <li>✓ Readmission (unplanned) following prostatectomy</li> <li>✓ Mortality due to cerebrovascular disease</li>   <li>✓ Mortality due to unintentional injury</li>   <li>✓ Premature death - PYLL (due to cerebrovascular disease; prostate cancers; all respiratory disease {and specifically due to pneumonia &amp; influenza, bronchitis, emphysema &amp; asthma, and all other respiratory disease}; and unintentional injury)</li> </ul>

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

In data provided by the Canadian Institute of Health Information, there were **statistically significant** differences between the indicators for Region 2 and the overall average value. These indicators were:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| ➤ Pneumonia and influenza hospitalization                  | ⊗ Rate is higher |
| ➤ Hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions | ⊗ Rate is higher |
| ➤ In-hospital hip fracture                                 | ⊗ Rate is higher |
| ➤ Knee replacement   | ⊗ Rate is higher |
| ➤ Hysterectomy   | ⊗ Rate is higher |

Generally, the trends of increasing or decreasing values for indicators in Region 2 were reflective of similar changes in New Brunswick and Canada as well. Comparisons have been given for all of New Brunswick, Canada and a group of “peer” health regions (as assigned by Statistics Canada). The Region 2 peer group is made up of 23 health regions representing 11.4% of the total Canadian population with the following principal characteristics: sparsely populated urban-rural mix from coast to coast; an average percentage of Aboriginal population; and negative population growth.

**Source:** Statistics Canada - Health Indicators June 2005 (vol. 2005, no. 2) 82-221-XIE (**The Canadian Community Health Survey was used as a primary source for this information.**) <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/82-221-XIE/82-221-XIE2005001.htm>

### Canadian Community Health Survey

Starting with data year 2000/01, the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) replaces the cross-sectional aspect of the NPHS. The primary objective of the CCHS is to provide timely cross-sectional estimates of health determinants, health status and health system utilization at a sub-provincial level (health region or combination of health regions).

The CCHS collects information from individuals aged 12 or older who are living in private dwellings. People living on Indian reserves or Crown lands, residents of institutions, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and residents of certain remote regions are excluded. The CCHS covers approximately 98% of the Canadian population aged 12 or older.

Each two-year collection cycle is comprised of two distinct surveys: a health region-level survey in the first year with a total sample of 130,000 and a provincial-level survey in the second year with a total sample of 30,000. Sample sizes in any particular month or year may increase due to provincial or health region-level sample buys. The response rate for the first cycle of the CCHS at the national level was 84.7% (131,535 respondents).

For more information about the CCHS, see: [http://www.statcan.ca/health\\_surveys](http://www.statcan.ca/health_surveys).

\* - denotes information is statistically significant from overall average ( $p < 0.05$ )

(‡CIHI) – data provided by the Canadian Institute for Health Information, and significance is indicated

E – Data with a coefficient of variation from 16.6% to 33.3% should be interpreted with caution

F - Data with a coefficient of variation greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability