

Technical Notes

Keeping Albertans Healthy

Self-Rated Health


Source: Statistics Canada – Table 105-0222

Note: Percent reporting very good or excellent. Includes household population aged 12 and over. Values in tables were collected during the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003.

Life Expectancy at Birth in Alberta:

1. Life Expectancy: Statistics Canada – Table 102-0511

Note: Life expectancy is the number of years a person would be expected to live if the age- and sex-specific mortality rates for a give observation period were held constant over the estimated life span. Values in tables were collected using the Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Death Databases, and Demography Division (population estimates).

2.  Health Adjusted Life Expectancy, by gender: Statistics Canada – Table 102-0121

Note: Health adjusted life expectancy is a more comprehensive indicator than that of life expectancy because it combines measures of both age- and sex-specific health status and age- and sex-specific mortality into a single statistic. Health adjusted life expectancy represents the number of expected years of life equivalent to years of life lived in full health, based on the average experienced within a population. In this sense health adjusted life expectancy is not only a measure of quantity of life but also a measure of quality of life. Health adjusted life expectancy is a relatively new indicator, and embodies a number of assumptions; therefore caution should be taken when interpreting the values. Values in tables were collected during the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2000/01, in addition to data from the Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database; National Population Health Survey, 1996/97, cross sectional sample, Institutions component; and 2001 Census.

Health Adjusted Life Expectancy at Birth in Alberta, by gender and income

Source: Statistics Canada – Table 102-0121

The data in the graph is as follows:

	Males at Birth	Females at Birth
Lowest Income Group	64.6%	68.6%
Middle Income Group	68.2%	69.7%
Highest Income Group	70.3%	70.8%

Note: Health adjusted life expectancy is a more comprehensive indicator than that of life expectancy because it combines measures of both age- and sex-specific health status and age- and sex-specific mortality into a single statistic. Health adjusted life expectancy represents the number of expected years of life equivalent to years of life lived in full health, based on the average experienced within a population. In this sense health adjusted life expectancy is not only a measure of quantity of life but also a measure of quality of life. Health adjusted life expectancy is a relatively new indicator, and embodies a number of assumptions; therefore caution should be taken when interpreting the values. Values in tables were collected during the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2000/01, in addition to data from the Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database; National Population Health Survey, 1996/97, cross sectional sample, Institutions component; and 2001 Census.

Leisure-time Physical Activity

Source: Statistics Canada – Table 105-4033

Note: Adjusted for non-response, the percent of Albertans and Canadians physically inactive (when adjusted for non-response) is 44.4 per cent and 48.3 per cent respectively. Includes household population aged 12 and over. Values in tables were collected during the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003.

Population in Body Mass Index (BMI) Category in Alberta

Source: Statistics Canada – Table 105-4009

The data in the graph is as follows:

	Males	Females
Underweight - BMI under 18.5	0.8 ^E %	3.6%
Normal weight - BMI 18.5-24.9	40%	50.9%
Overweight - BMI 25.0-29.9	42%	26%
Obese - BMI 30.0 or higher	16.6%	14.3%

Note: BMI is calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in meters) squared. The value for underweight males (^E) should be used with caution because it has a high variability. Population includes people aged 18 and over, excluding pregnant women. Values in tables were collected during the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003.

Diabetes: Age-Sex Adjusted Prevalence


Source: National Diabetes Surveillance System

Note: Caution should be taken when interpreting the data. Population includes people aged 20 and over. Data is provisional. Canada excludes Nunavut, Northwest Territories, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Teenagers Who Smoked Daily and at Least One Cigarette During the past 30 days

Source: Statistics Canada – Table 105-0227, 105-0027

Note: Teenagers include people aged 12-19. Includes current daily or occasional smokers. Daily smokers refer to those who reported smoking cigarettes every day. Occasional smokers refer to those who reported smoking cigarettes occasionally. Values in tables were collected during the Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003, 2000/01.

 When you see a key it means that the information is a featured indicator based on a plan for reporting comparable health indicators developed by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Health. The Report of the Auditor General of Alberta on the featured indicators is provided on this website.

The source data for featured indicators was extracted from sources noted above as at September 2004.