

A. Definitions:

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that reports not having a post secondary certificate, degree or diploma.

B. Significance/Use:

Education, along with income is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between education and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

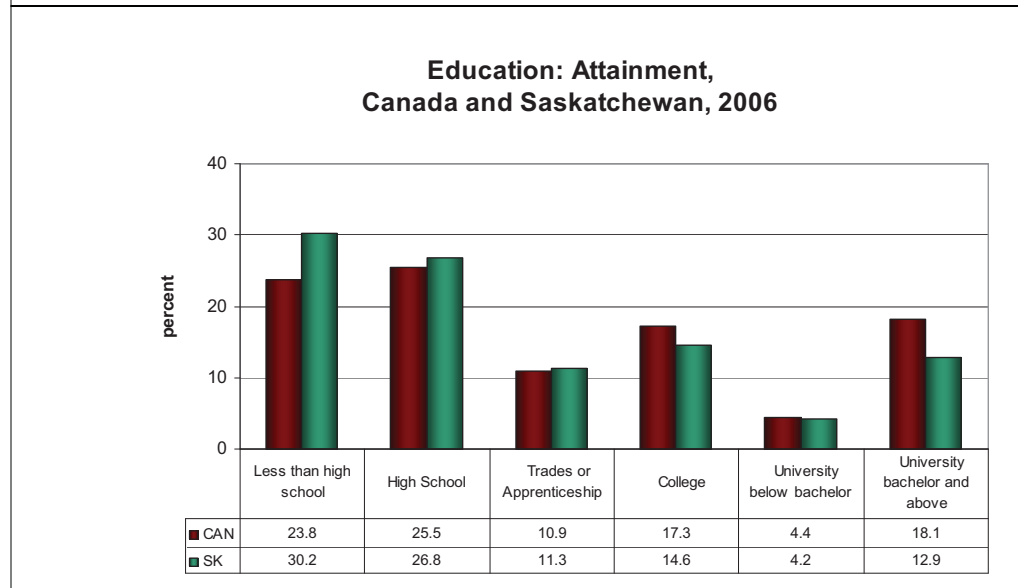
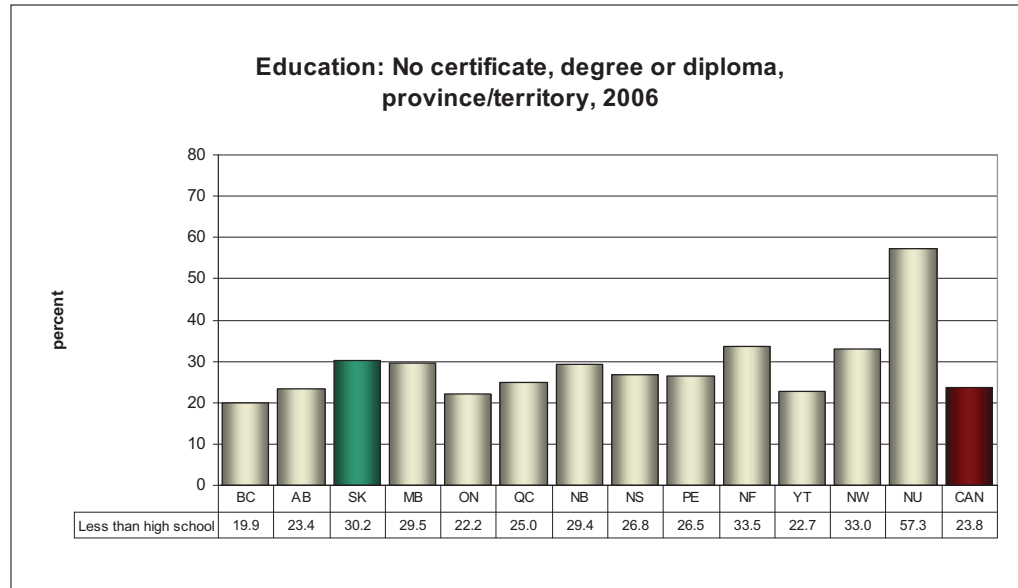
C. Limitations:

Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest percentage of its population indicating that they had not obtained a post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma for the provinces and territories in Canada.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest percentage of the population indicating no post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma. Alberta had the lowest percentage of its population (23.4 percent), followed by Manitoba (29.5 percent).

Saskatchewan residents reported a higher percentage of having less than high school education and high school education and lower percentages post-secondary education than that reported for Canada.

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C. Limitations:

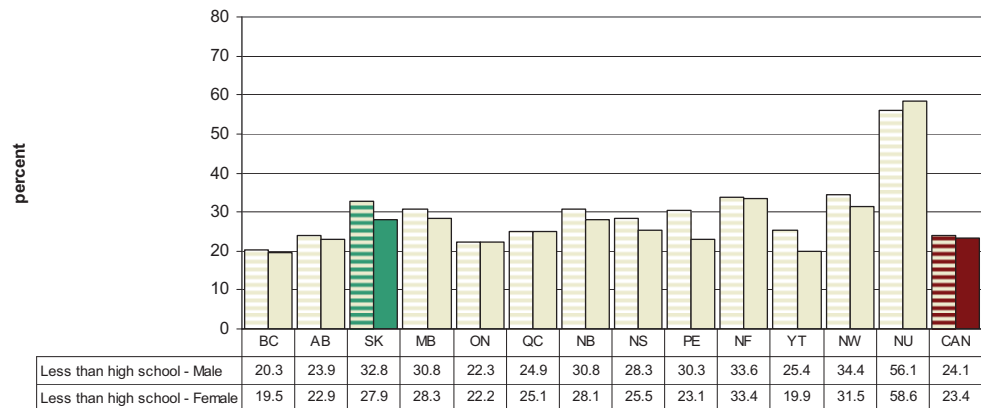
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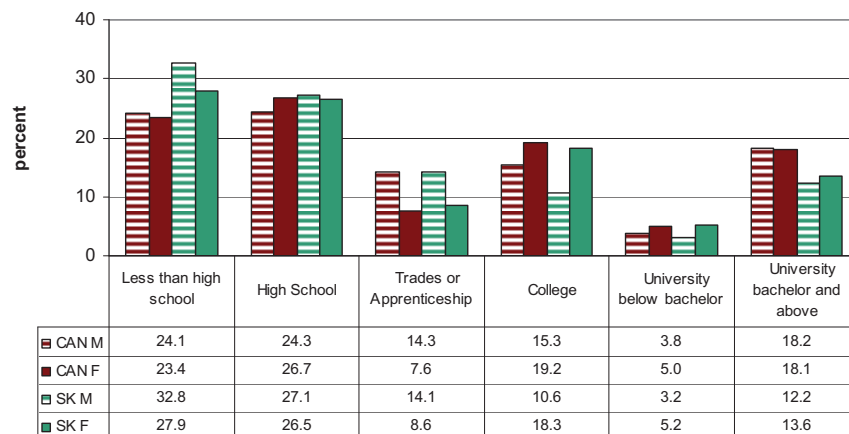
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Education: No certificate, degree or diploma by gender, province/territory, 2006



Education: Attainment, by gender, Canada and Saskatchewan, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest percentage of its male population (32.8 percent) indicating that they had not obtained a post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma for the provinces and territories in Canada and the sixth highest percentage of females (27.9 percent).

Saskatchewan male residents reported a higher percentage of having high school or less education and lower percentages post-secondary education than that reported for Canada.

Saskatchewan females had a higher percentage of having less than high school and an overall lower percentage of those reporting post-secondary education than reported for Canada.

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B. Significance/Use:

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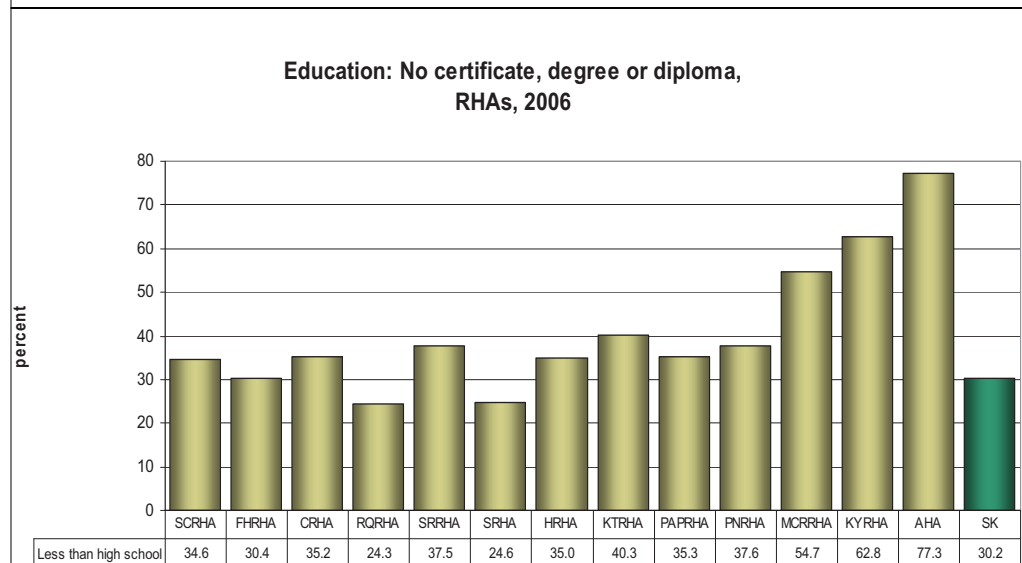
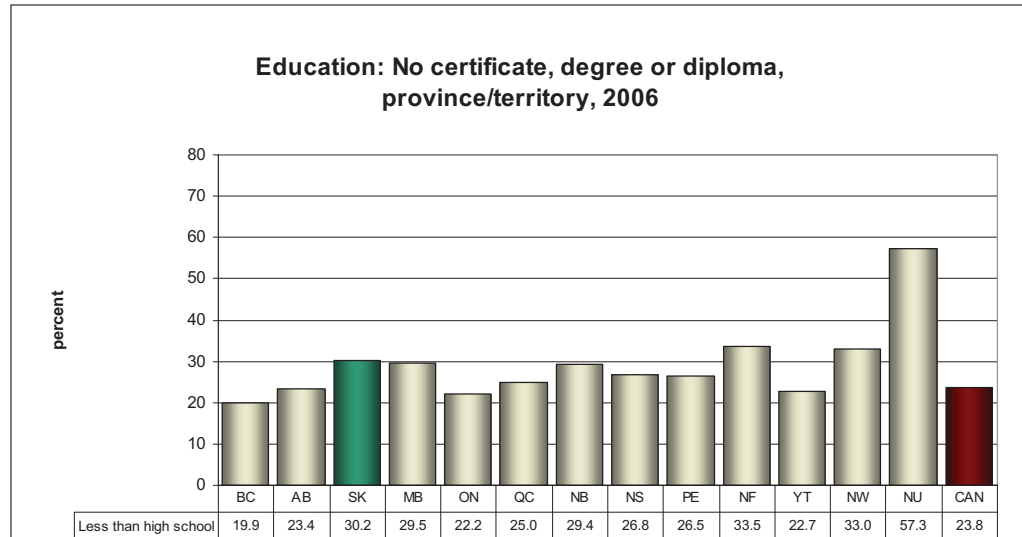
C. Limitations:

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Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest percentage of its population indicating that they had not obtained a post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma of the provinces and territories in Canada and of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest percentage with Alberta having the lowest percentage (23.4 percent), followed by Manitoba (29.5 percent).

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) had the lowest percentages of the Saskatchewan RHAs, 24.3 and 24.6 percent, respectively. The three northern health regions had the highest percentages.

A. Definitions:

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that reports not having a post secondary certificate, degree or diploma.

B. Significance/Use:

Education, along with income is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between education and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

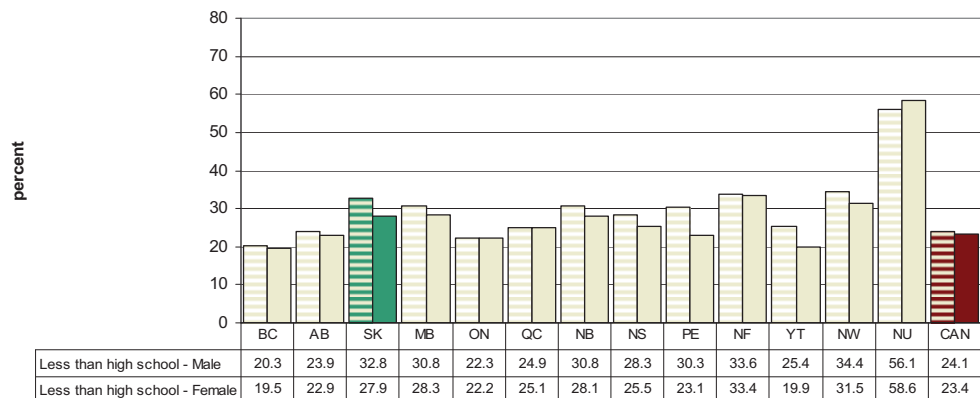
Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

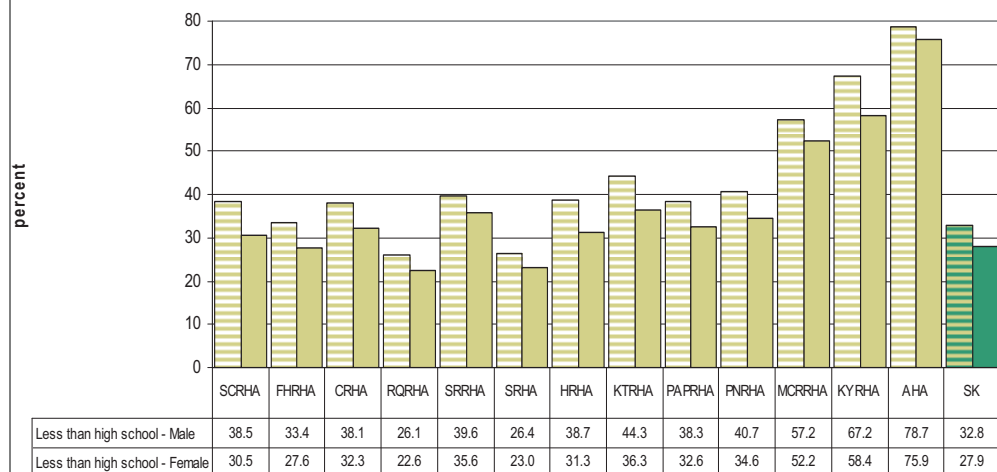
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Education: No certificate, degree or diploma by gender, province/territory, 2006



Education: No certificate, degree or diploma by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest percentage of its male population indicating that they had not obtained a post-secondary certificate, degree or diploma for the provinces and territories in Canada and the sixth highest percentage of females.

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) had the lowest male and female percentages of the Saskatchewan health authorities (26.1 vs 22.6 and 26.4 vs 23.0 percent, respectively). The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA (AHA) had the highest male and female percentages (57.2 vs 52.2, 67.2 vs 58.4 and 78.7 vs 75.9 percent, respectively).

A. Definitions:

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that reports having post secondary education.

B. Significance/Use:

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Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

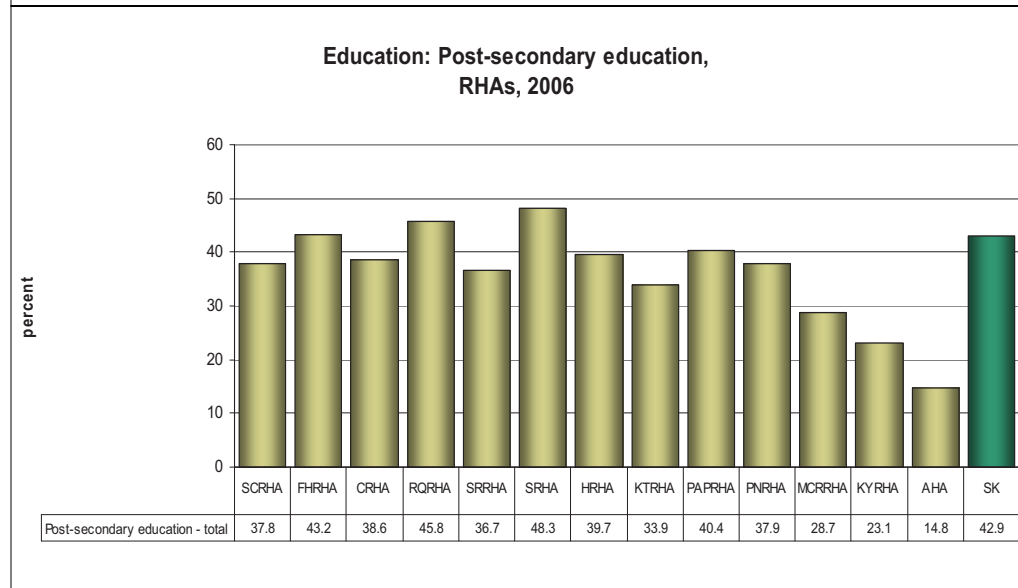
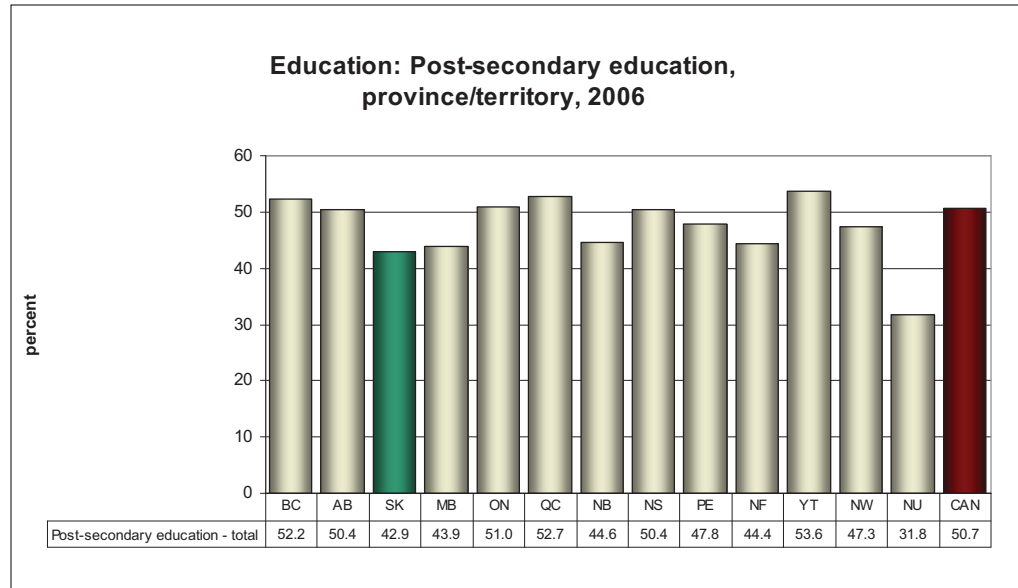
C. Limitations:

Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the second lowest percentage of its population indicating that they have a post-secondary education of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest percentage of the population indicating that they have a post-secondary education and Alberta had the highest percentage of its population, followed by Manitoba.

Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) and Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) had the highest percentage, 48.3 and 45.8 percent, respectively. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA (AHA) had the lowest percentages.

A. Definitions:

The proportion of the population aged 15 years and over that reports having post secondary education.

B. Significance/Use:

Education, along with income is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between education and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

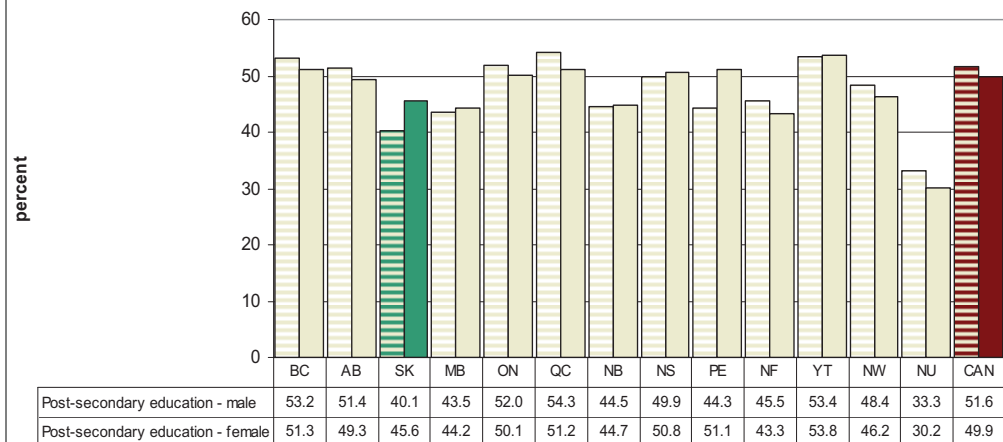
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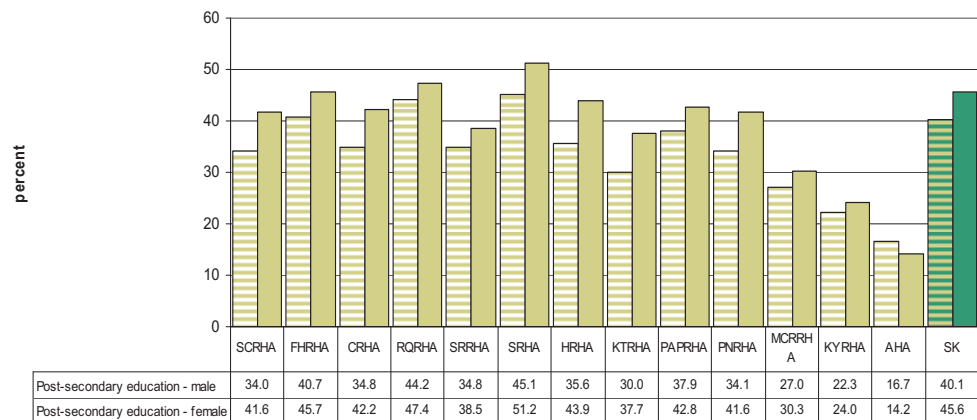
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Education - post-secondary education, by gender, province/territory, 2006



Education - post-secondary education, by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the second lowest male percentage population and the fifth lowest female percentage population indicating that they have a post-secondary education of the provinces and territories.

Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) and Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) had the highest percentage of male and female populations reporting a post-secondary education (45.1 vs 51.2 and 44.2 vs 47.4 percent, respectively). The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the lowest percentages of male and female populations indicating a post-secondary education (27.0 vs 30.3, 22.3 vs 24.0 and 16.7 vs 14.2, respectively).

A. Definitions:

The reported median earnings of persons 15 years and older with earnings who worked a full year.

B. Significance/Use:

Income, along with education is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between income and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

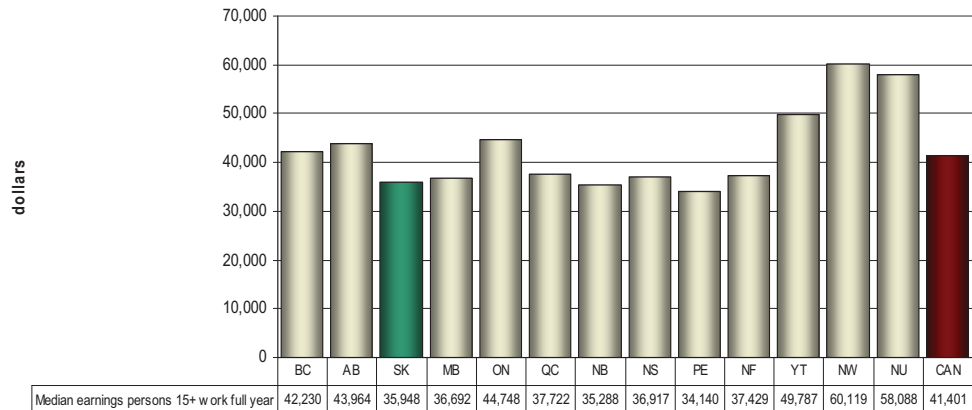
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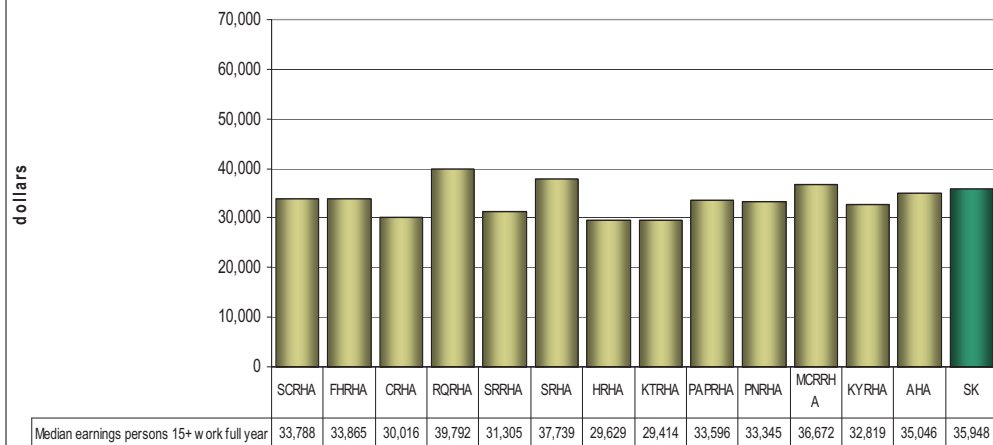
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Income: Median earnings, persons 15+ years, worked full year, province/territory, 2006



Income: Median earnings, persons 15+ years, worked full year, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the third lowest median earnings reported for residents working a full year of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest median earnings. Alberta had the highest earnings, followed by Manitoba.

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) had highest reported median earnings (\$39,792 and \$37,739, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. Kelsey Trail RHA (KTRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the lowest reported median earnings (\$29,414 and \$30,016, respectively).

A. Definitions:

The reported median earnings of persons 15 years and older with earnings who worked a full year.

B. Significance/Use:

Income, along with education is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between income and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

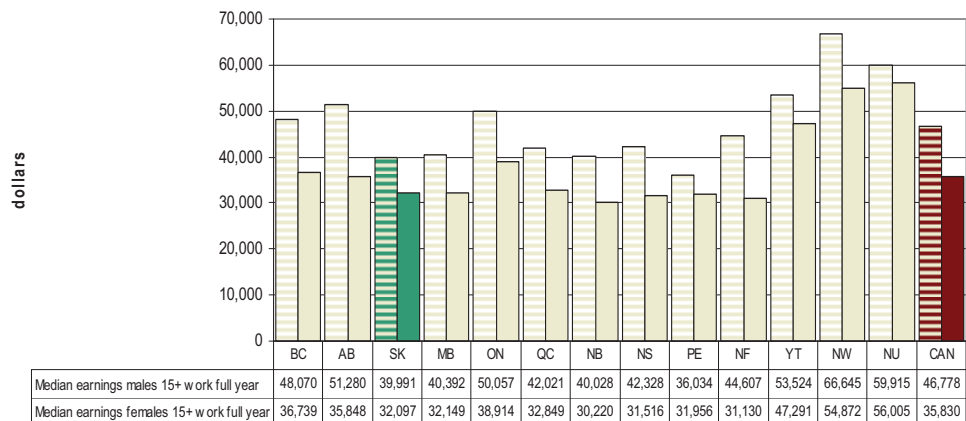
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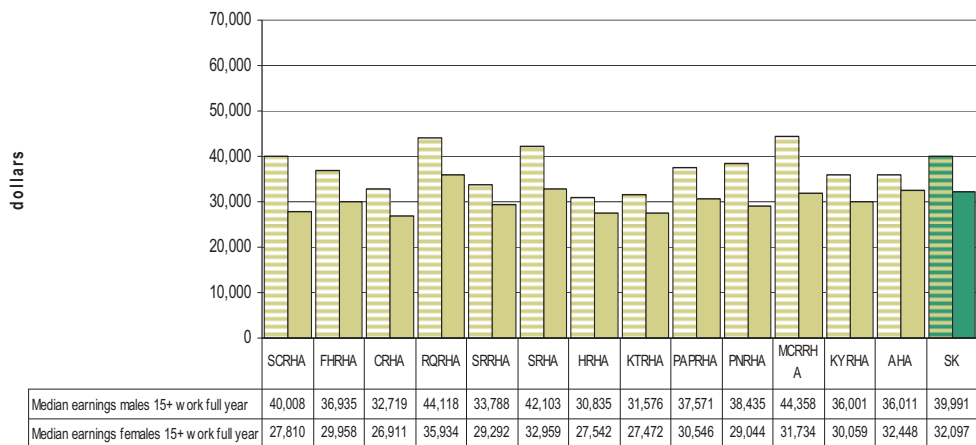
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Income: Median earnings, persons 15+ years, by gender, worked full year, province/territory, 2006



Income: Median earnings, persons 15+ years, by gender, worked full year, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the second lowest male and fifth lowest female median earnings reported for residents working a full year of the provinces and territories. Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest male and female median earnings. Alberta had the highest earnings, followed by Manitoba.

Mamawetan Churchill River (MCRRHA) and Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) had highest reported male median earnings (\$44,358 and \$44,118, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. RQRHA and Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) had the highest reported female median earnings (\$35,934 and \$32,959, respectively).

A. Definitions:

The reported median earnings of all private households.

B. Significance/Use:

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Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

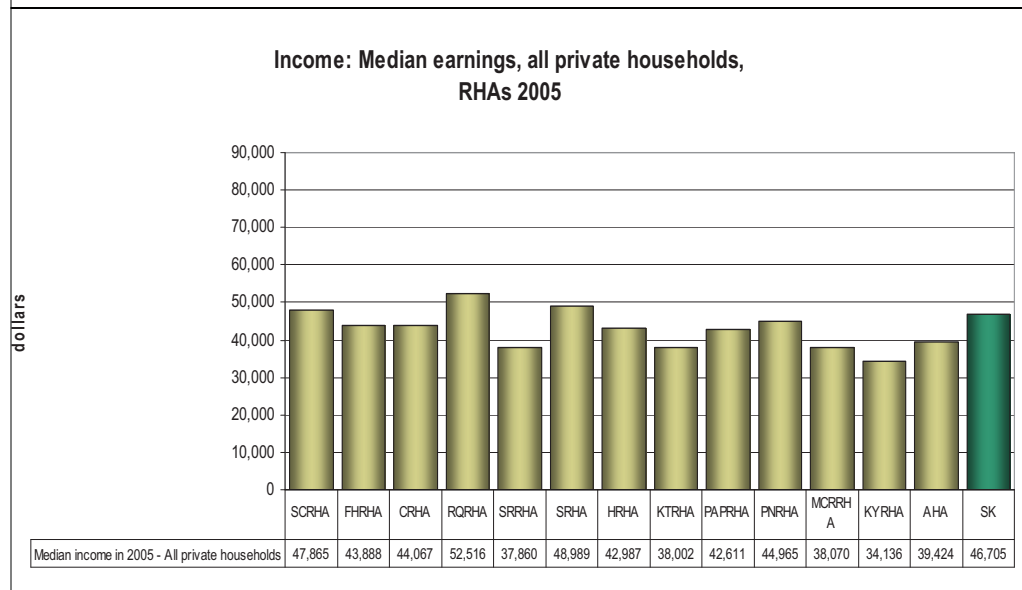
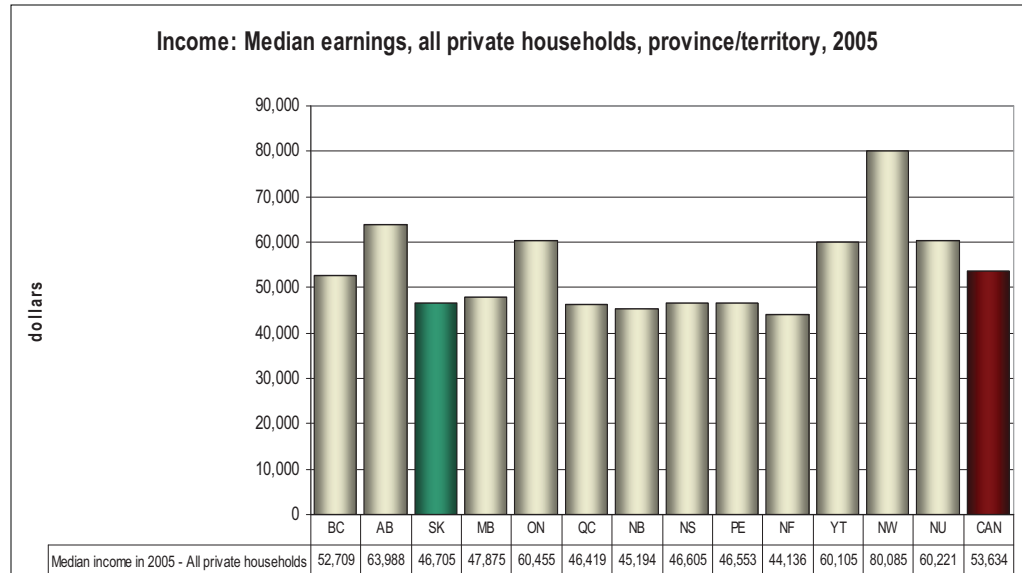
C. Limitations:

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Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the sixth lowest median earnings reported for all private households of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest median earnings reported for private households. Alberta had the highest earnings, followed by Manitoba.

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) had highest reported median earnings (\$52,516 and \$48,989 per private household, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. Keewatin Yatthé RHA (KYRHA) and Sunrise RHA (SRRHA) had the lowest reported median earnings (\$34,136 and \$37,860, respectively).

A. Definitions:

The reported median income for lone-parent families.

B. Significance/Use:

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Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

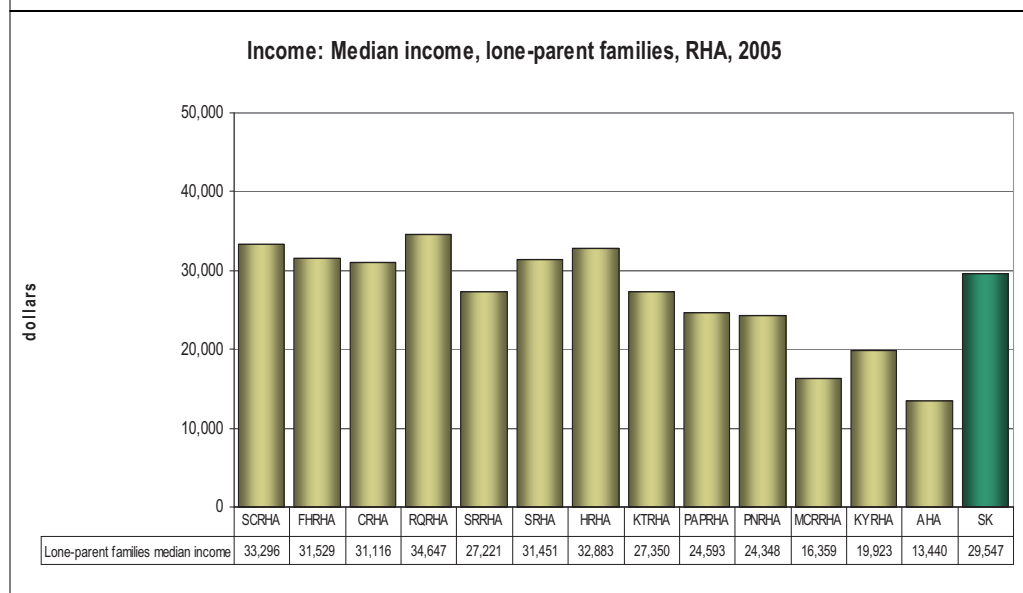
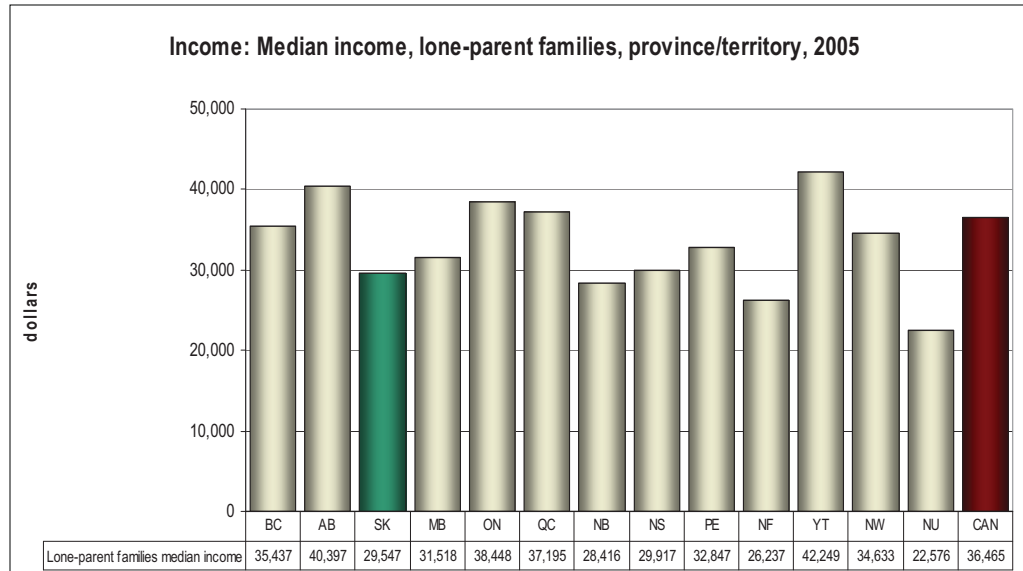
C. Limitations:

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Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth lowest median income reported for lone-parent families of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest median income reported for lone-parent families. Alberta had the highest income, followed by Manitoba.

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) had highest reported median income for lone-parent families (\$34,647 and \$33,296, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the lowest incomes.

A. Definitions:

The reported median income for lone-parent families.

B. Significance/Use:

Income, along with education is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between income and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

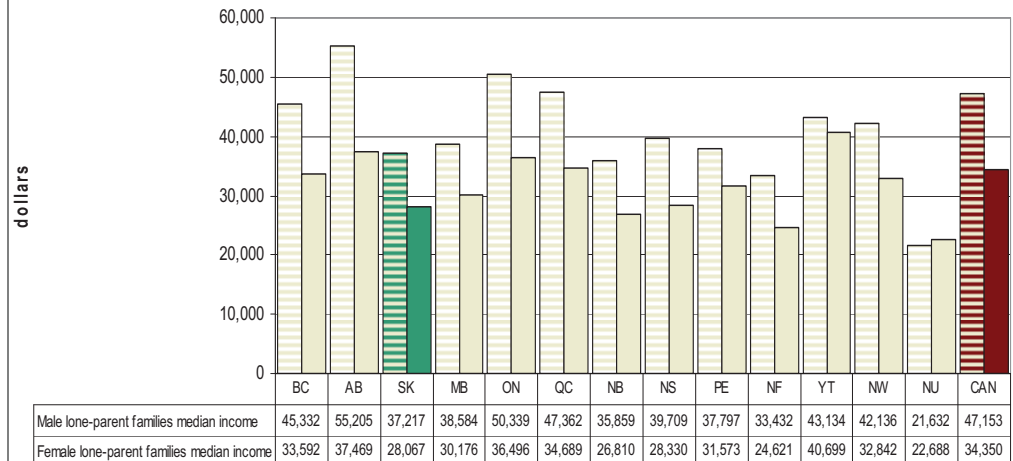
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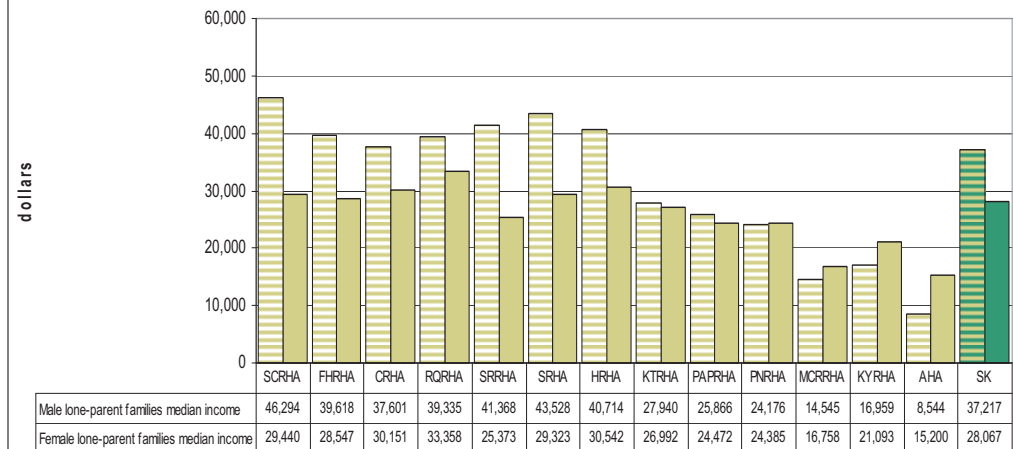
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Income: Median income, lone-parent families, by gender, province/territory, 2005



Income: Median income, lone-parent families, by gender, RHA, 2005



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth lowest reported male and female lone-parent family median incomes of the provinces and territories.

Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) and Sunrise RHA (SRRHA) had highest reported male lone-parent families median income (\$46,294 and \$43,528, respectively). The northern health regions had the lowest.

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Heartland RHA (HRHA) had highest reported female lone-parent families median income (\$33,358 and \$30,542, respectively). The northern health regions had the lowest female lone-parent families median income.

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population in a given classification below the low income cut-offs (LICOs).

B. Significance/Use:

Income, along with education is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between income and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

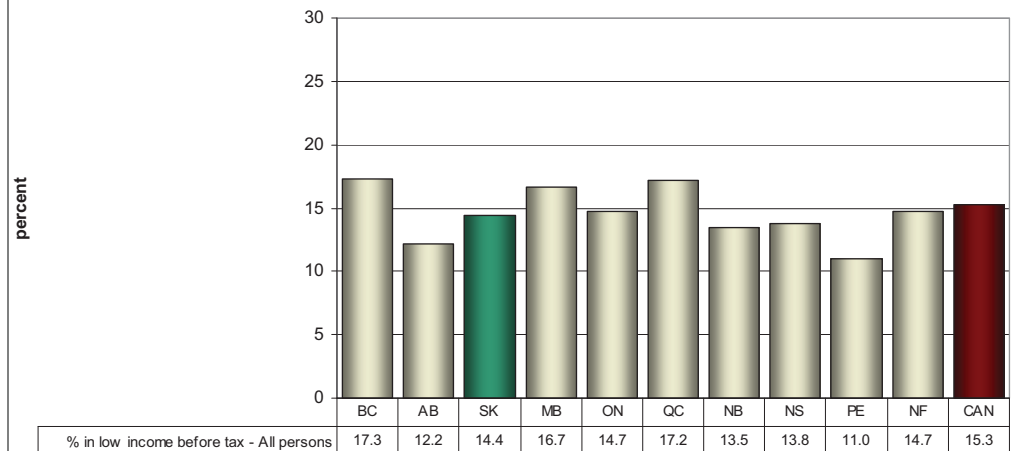
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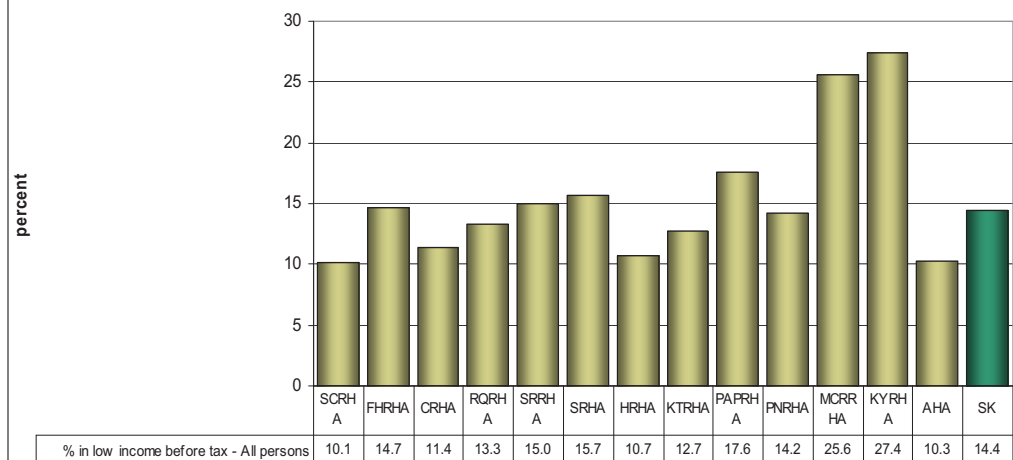
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Income: Low income rate, province/territory, 2006



Income: Low income rate, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fifth lowest percentage of population reported to have low income before taxes of the provinces (no data available for the territories).

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the middle percentage reported for low income before taxes. Manitoba had the highest percentage. Alberta had the lowest (12.2 percent).

Two of the northern health regions, Keewatin Yatthé RHA (KYRHA) and Mamawetan Churchill River RHA (MCRCHA) had the highest percentages (27.4 and 25.6 percent) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) had the lowest (10.1 percent).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population in a given classification below the low income cut-offs (LICOs).

B. Significance/Use:

Income, along with education is one of the main indicators of socio-economic status and an important determinant of health. A direct relationship has been found between income and health status.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

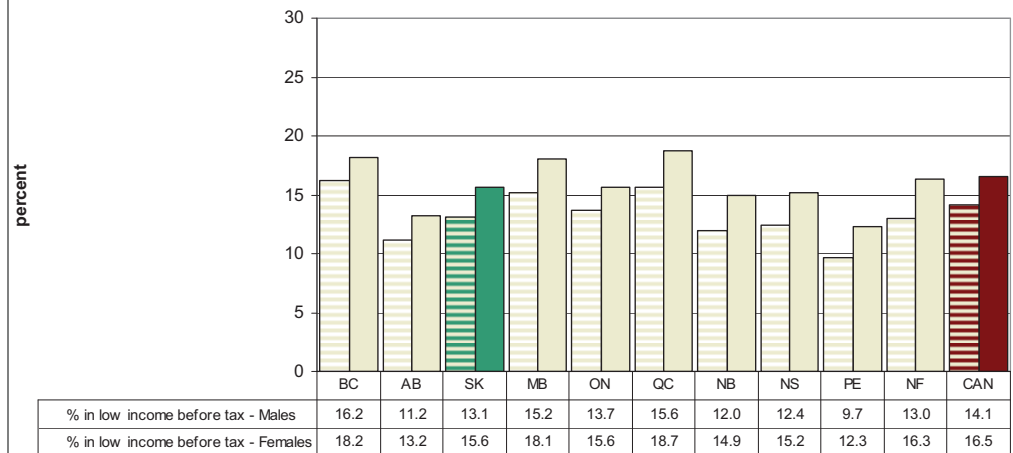
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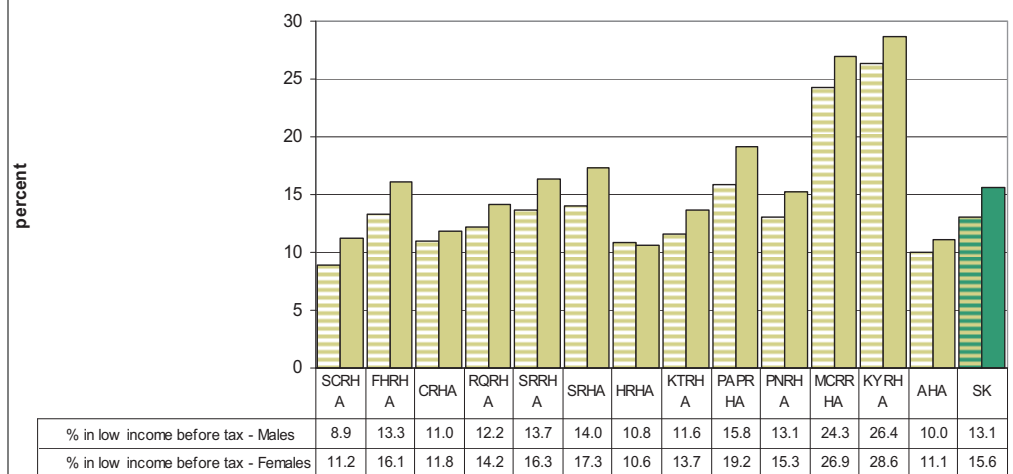
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Population: Low income rate by gender, province/territory, 2006



Population: Low income rate by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the sixth lowest male percentage and fifth lowest female percentage of population reported to have low income before taxes of the provinces (territories data not available).

Two of the northern health regions, Keewatin Yatthé RHA (KYRHA) and Mamawetan Churchill River RHA (MCRRHA) had the highest male and female percentages (26.4 and 24.3, and 28.6 and 26.9 percent, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) had the lowest male percentage (8.9 percent) and Heartland RHA (HRHA) had the lowest female percentage (10.6 percent).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who reported that they were in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

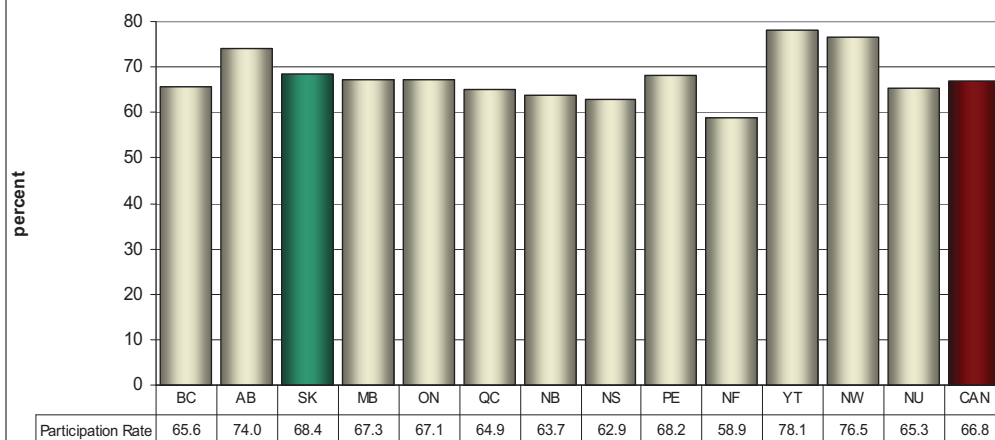
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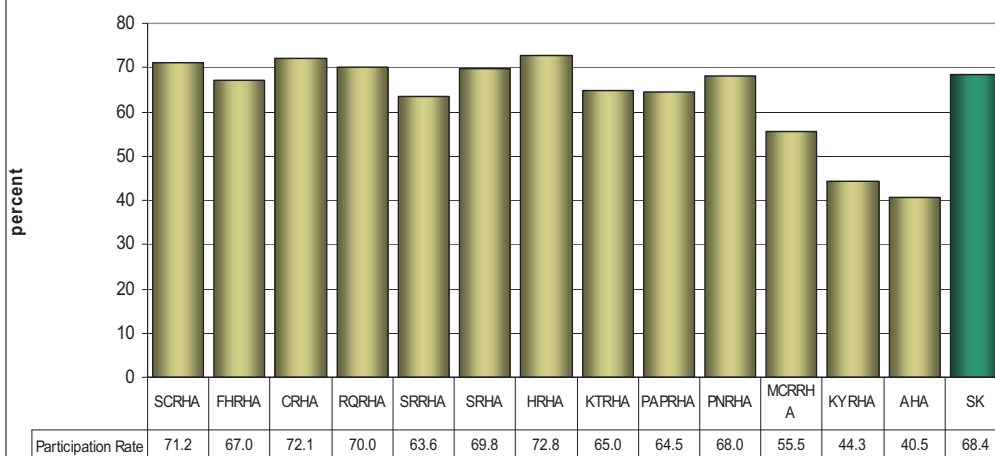
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Employment: Labour force participation rate, province/territory, 2006



Employment: Labour force participation rate, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest labour force participation rate of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the middle labour force participation rate. Alberta had the highest rate, and Manitoba has the lowest (67.3 percent).

Heartland RHA (HRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the highest labour force participation rates (72.8 and 72.1 percent, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the lowest rates (55.5, 44.3 and 40.5 percent).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, who reported that they were in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

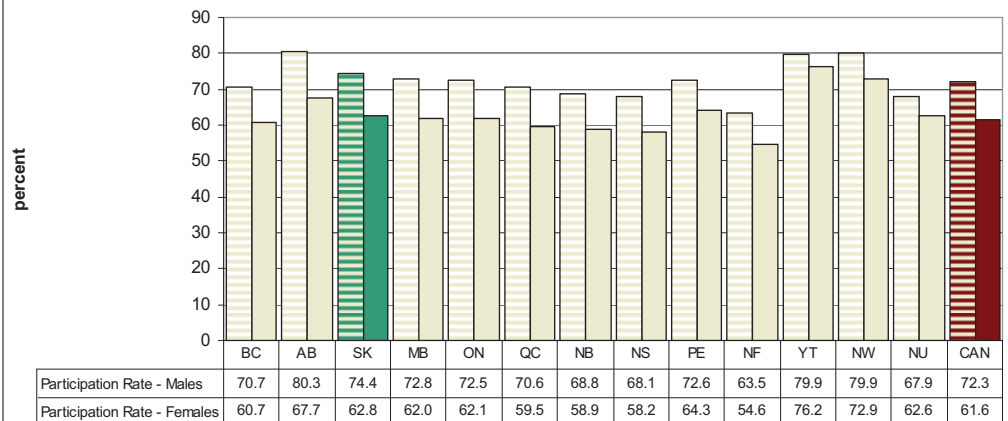
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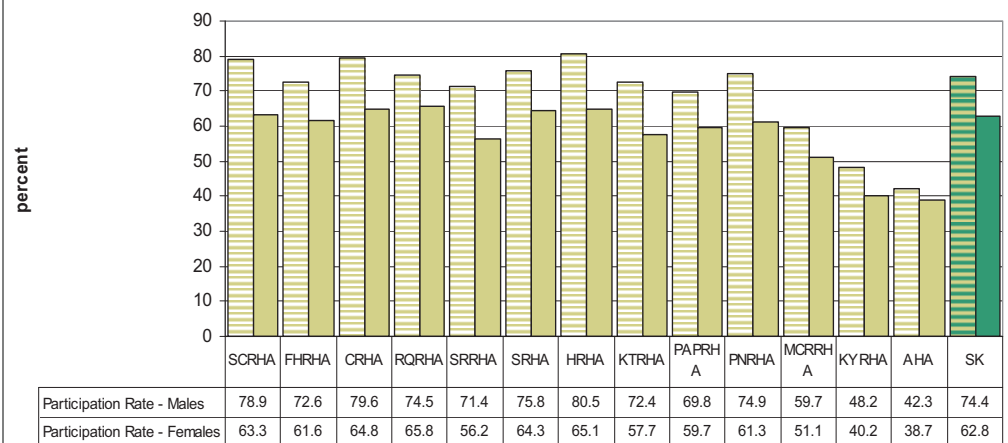
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Employment: Labour force participation rate, by gender, province/territory, 2006



Employment: Labour force participation rate, by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest male and fifth highest female labour force participation rate of the provinces and territories.

Heartland RHA (HRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the highest male (80.5 and 79.6 percent, respectively) and Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Heartland RHA (HRHA) had the highest female (65.8 and 65.1 percent, respectively) labour force participation rates of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the lowest male and female rates (59.7, 48.2 and 42.3, and 51.1, 40.2 and 38.7 percent).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population 15 years and over employed relative to the total non-institutional population 15 years and over in the labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

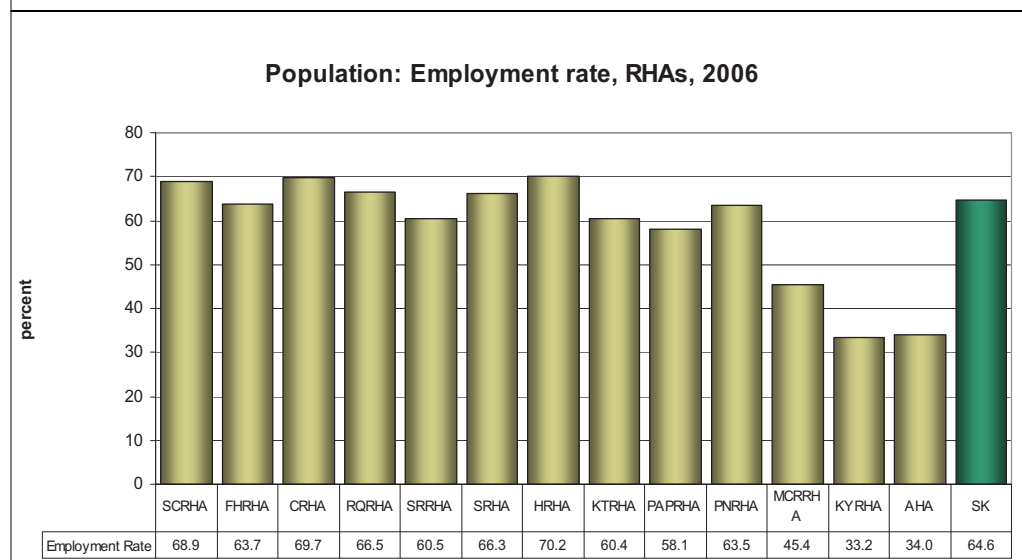
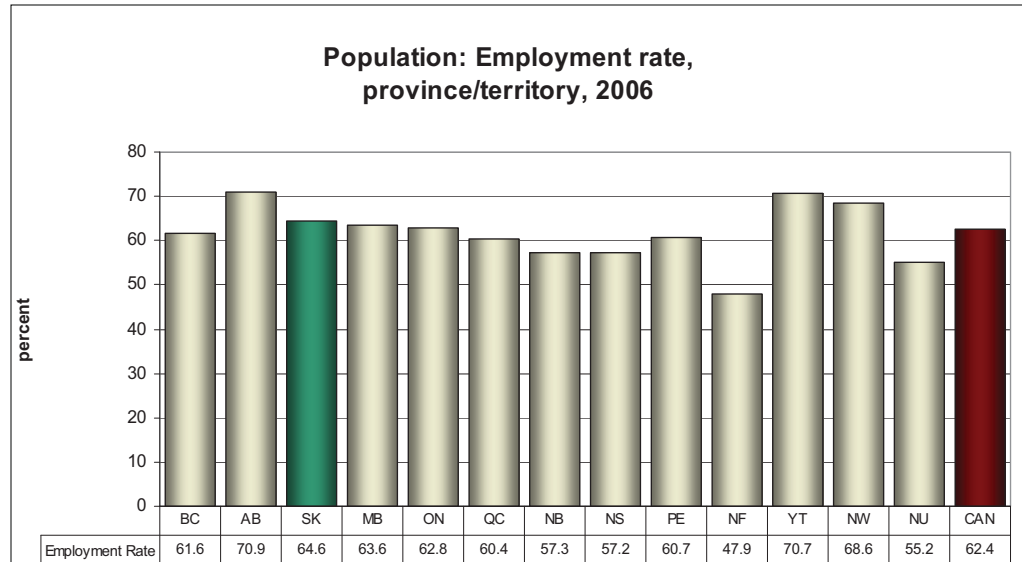
C. Limitations:

Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest employment rate of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the middle employment rate. Alberta had the highest rate and Manitoba has the lowest.

Heartland RHA (HRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the highest employment rates (70.2 and 69.7 percent, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the lowest rates (45.4, 33.2 and 34.0 percent, respectively).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population 15 years and over employed relative to the total non-institutional population 15 years and over in the labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

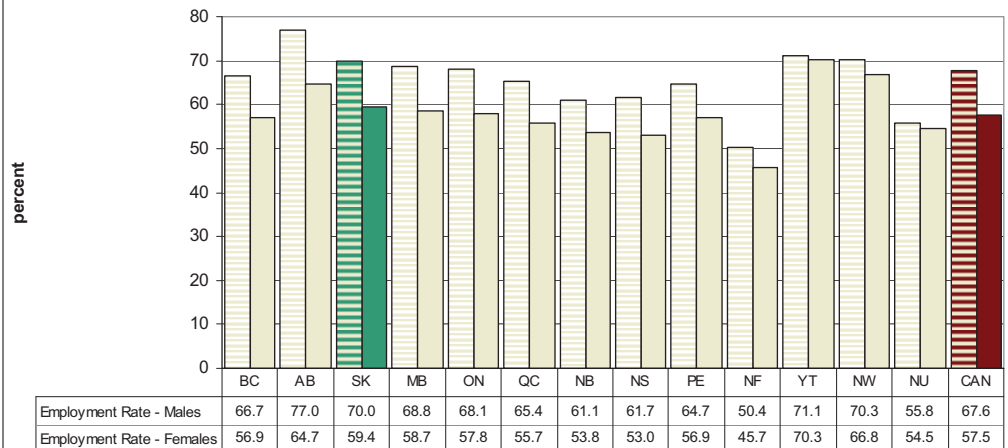
Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

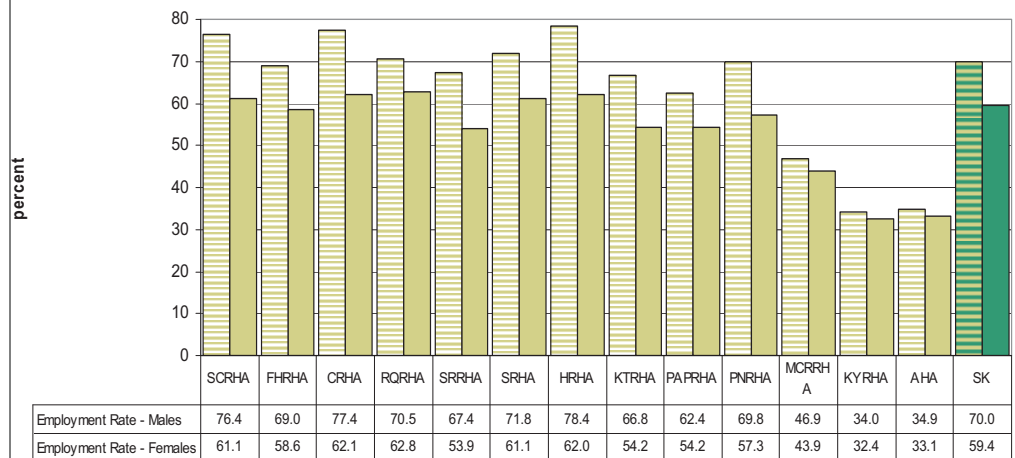
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Population: Employment rate by gender, province/territory, 2006



Population: Employment rate by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth highest male and female employment rate of the provinces and territories

Heartland RHA (HRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the highest male (78.4 and 77.4 percent, respectively) employment rates and Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the highest female rates (62.8 and 62.1 percent, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the lowest male and female employment rates (46.9, 34.0 and 34.9, and 43.9, 33.1 and 33.1 percent, respectively).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population 15 years and over unemployed relative to the total non-institutional population 15 years and over in the labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

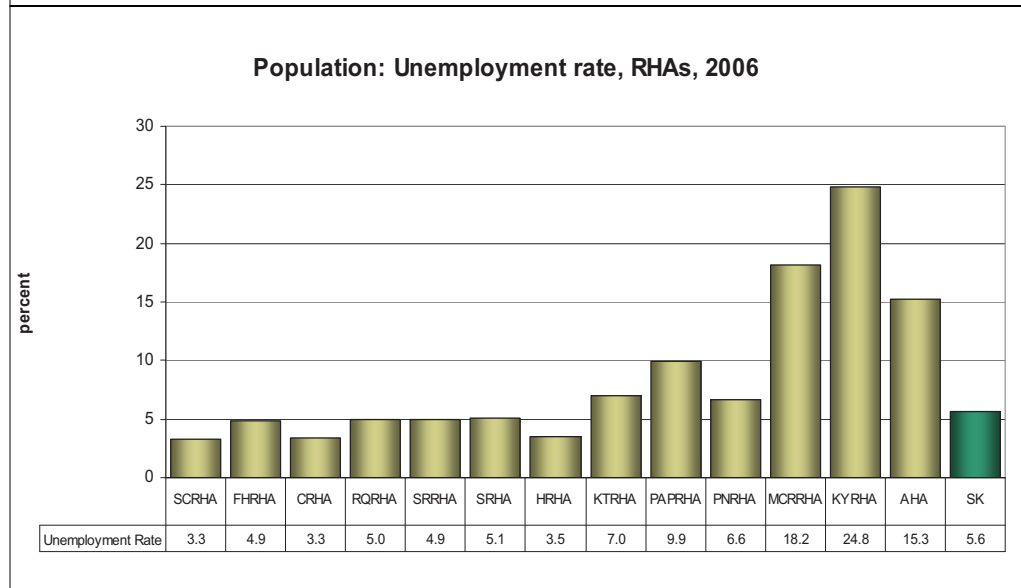
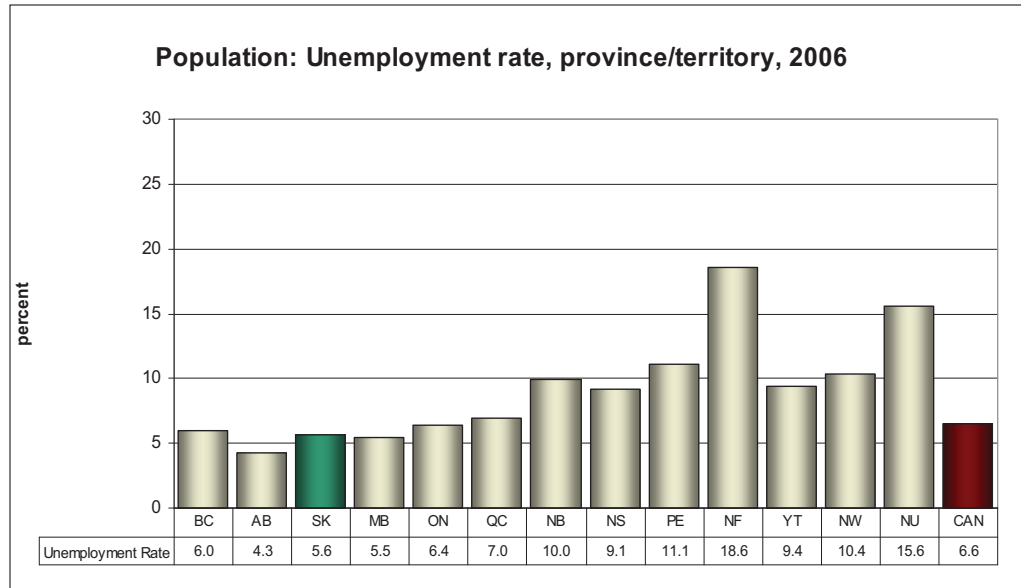
C. Limitations:

Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the third lowest unemployment rate of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest unemployment rate. Alberta had the lowest rate and Manitoba has the next lowest.

Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the lowest unemployment rates (3.3 and 3.3 percent, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the highest rates (18.2, 24.8 and 15.3 percent, respectively).

A. Definitions:

Unemployment rate: Proportion of the population 15 years and over unemployed relative to the total non-institutional population 15 years and over in the labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

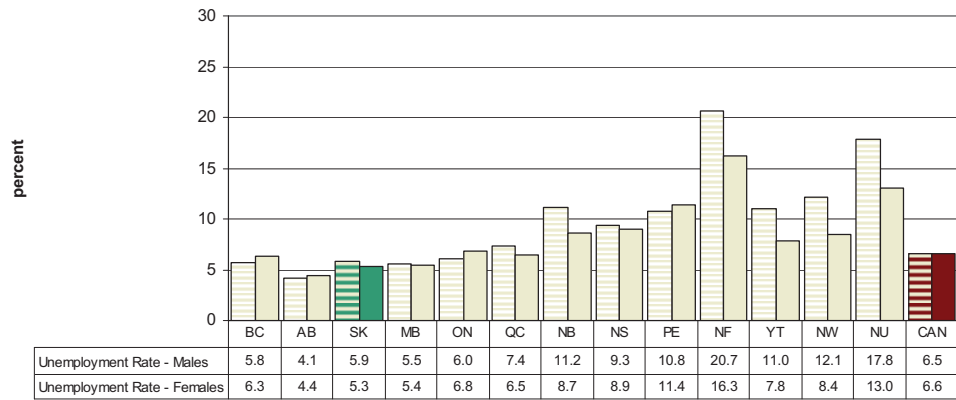
Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

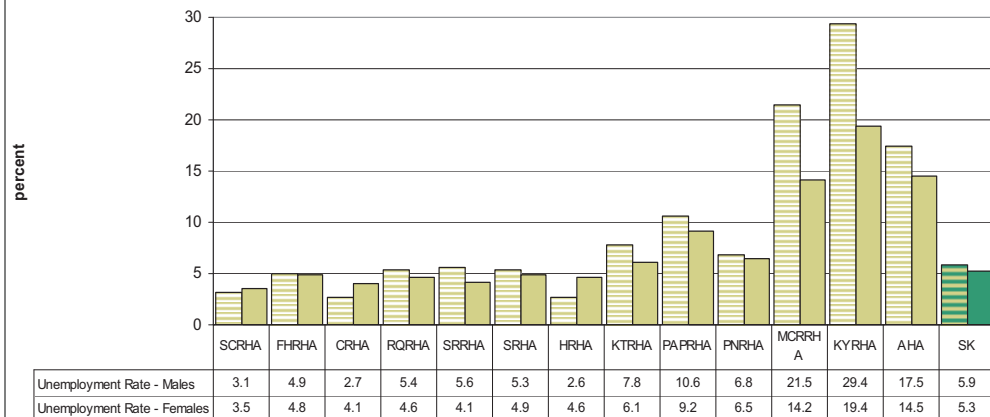
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Population: Unemployment rate, by gender, province/territory, 2006



Population: Unemployment rate, by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the fourth lowest male and second lowest female unemployment rate of the provinces and territories.

Heartland RHA (HRHA) and Cypress RHA (CRHA) had the lowest male unemployment rates (2.6 and 2.7 percent, respectively) and Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) had the lowest female rate (3.5 percent) of the Saskatchewan health authorities. The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA had the highest male and female rates (21.5, 29.4 and 17.5 percent, and 14.2, 19.4 and 14.5 percent, respectively).

A. Definitions:

Proportion of the population 15 years and over employed relative to the total non-institutional population 15 years and over in the labour force in the week prior to Census Day.

B. Significance/Use:

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

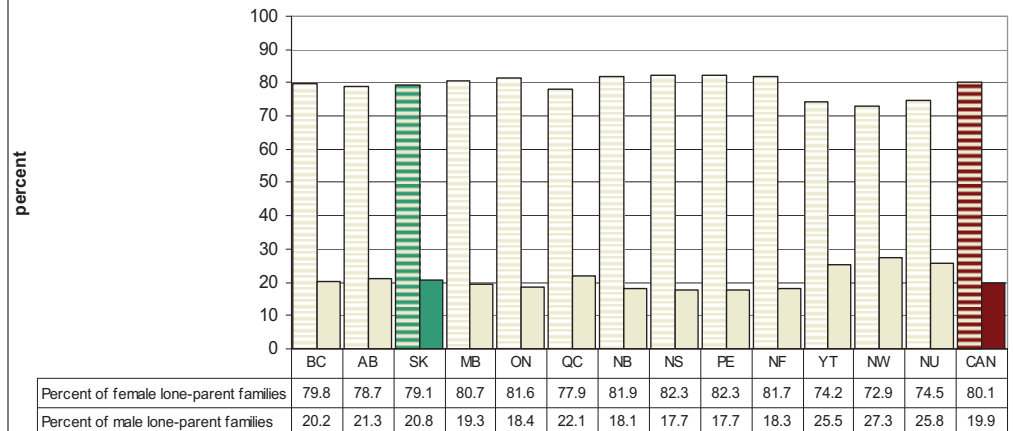
Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

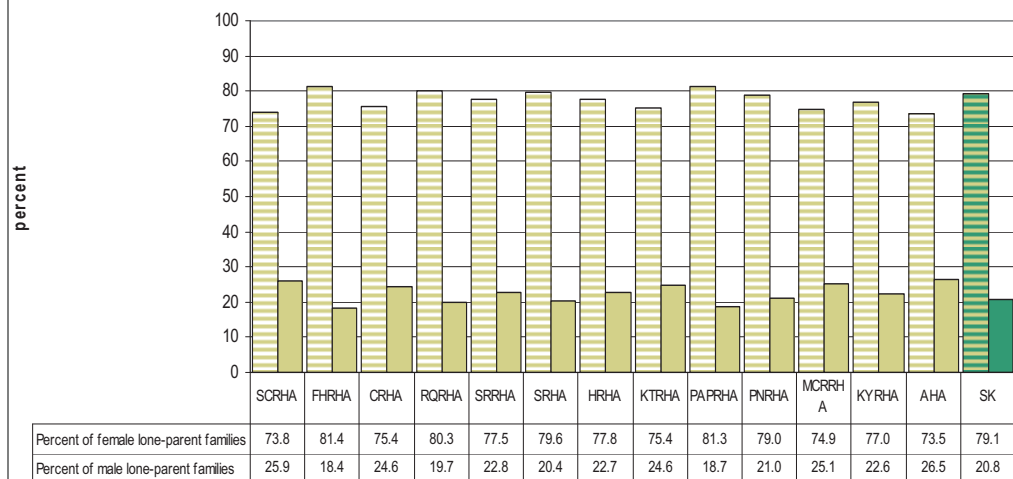
D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.

Social support: Lone-parent families by gender, province/territory, 2006



Social support: Lone-parent families by gender, RHAs, 2006



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the eighth highest proportion of male-led and sixth highest female-led lone-parent families of the provinces and territories.

Of the three western prairie provinces, Saskatchewan had the middle proportion of lone-parent led families.

Athabasca HA (AHA) and Sun Country RHA (SCRHA) had the highest male led (26.5 and 25.9 percent, respectively) and Five Hills RHA (FHRHA) and Prince Albert Parkland RHA (PAPRHA) had the highest female led (81.4 and 81.3 percent, respectively) lone-parent families rates.

A. Definitions:

The total population size of a province or other defined area divided by its surface area.

B. Significance/Use:

The population density measures concentration of the human population in reference to space. It can be used as a partial indicator of human requirements and activities in an area.

This indicator has close linkages with other demographic indicators such as the population growth rate.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

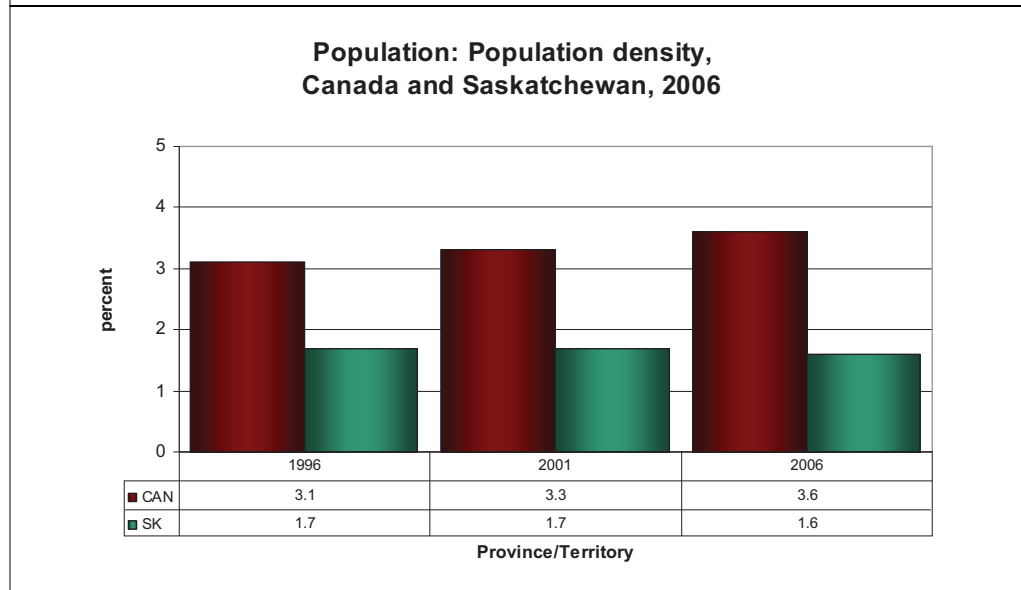
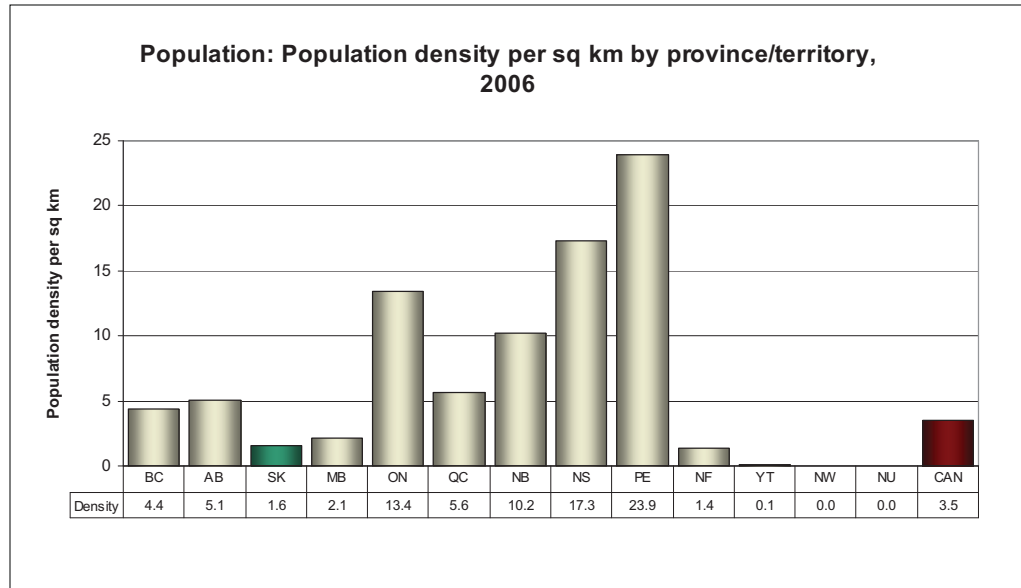
C. Limitations:

Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the ninth highest population density of the Canadian provinces and of the three western provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest population density. Alberta has the highest population density, followed by Manitoba.

From 1996 to 2006, Saskatchewan’s population density remained approximately the same; whereas the population density for Canada had steadily increased.

A. Definitions:

The total population size of a province or other defined area divided by its surface area.

B. Significance/Use:

The population density measures concentration of the human population in reference to space. It can be used as a partial indicator of human requirements and activities in an area.

This indicator has close linkages with other demographic indicators such as the population growth rate.

Useful to target sub-populations and to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

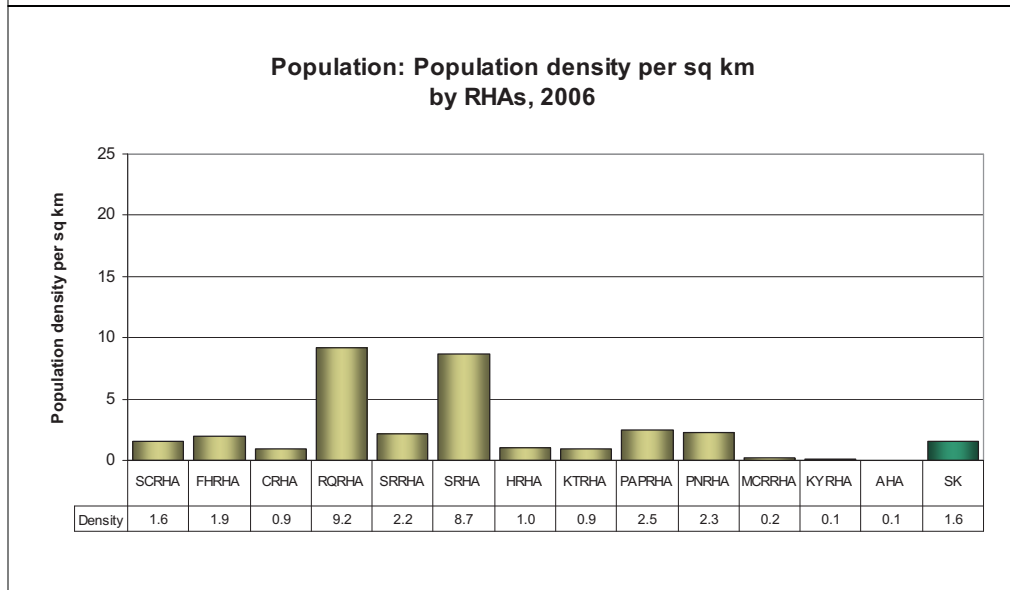
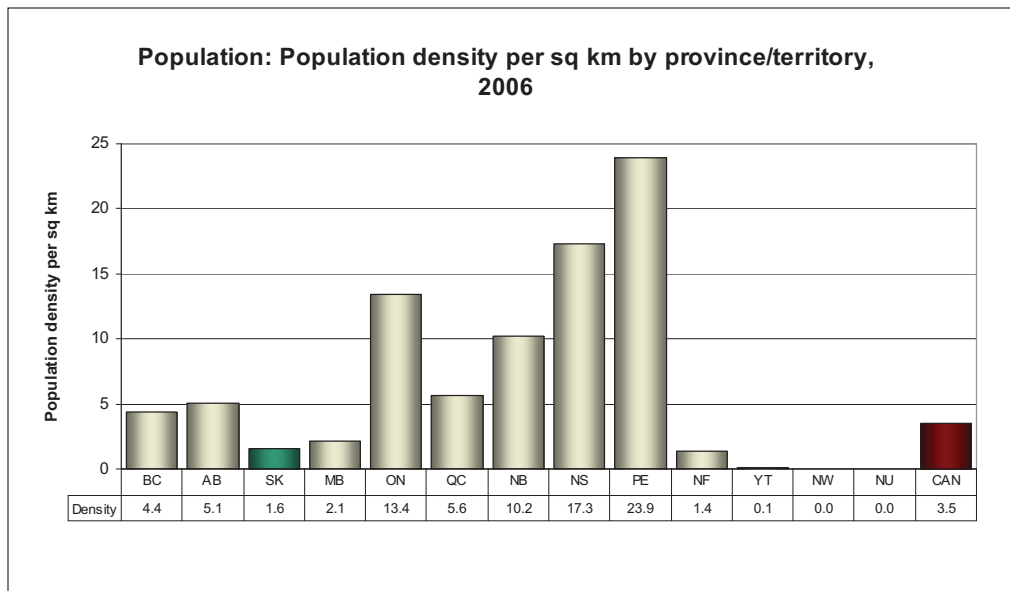
C. Limitations:

Certain subgroups are less well counted than others, e.g., young adults (18 to under 35 years).

Does not include homeless people, or people living on Reserves that have chosen not to participate in the Census.

D. Source:

2006 Canadian Census, Statistics Canada.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan had the ninth highest population density of the Canadian provinces and of the three western provinces, Saskatchewan had the lowest population density.

Regina Qu'Appelle RHA (RQRHA) and Saskatoon RHA (SRHA) had highest population density (9.2 and 8.7 per sq km, respectively) of the Saskatchewan health authorities.

The three northern health regions, Mamawetan Churchill River RHA, Keewatin Yatthé RHA and Athabasca HA (AHA) had the lowest population densities (0.2, 0.1 and 0.1 per sq km, respectively).

A. Definitions:

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a calculated value providing a distillation of air quality information by comparing the effects of air pollution on the environment to a common scale. Parameters included are: carbon monoxide, ground level ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and fine particulate matter. Air quality is measured on the following scale: 0-25 good, 26-50 fair, 51-100 poor and 100+ very poor.

B. Significance/Use:

Air pollution can cause health problems for all people but particularly the elderly, children, and those with chronic respiratory or heart problems. Air pollution causes premature mortality, respiratory hospital admissions and cardiac hospital admissions.

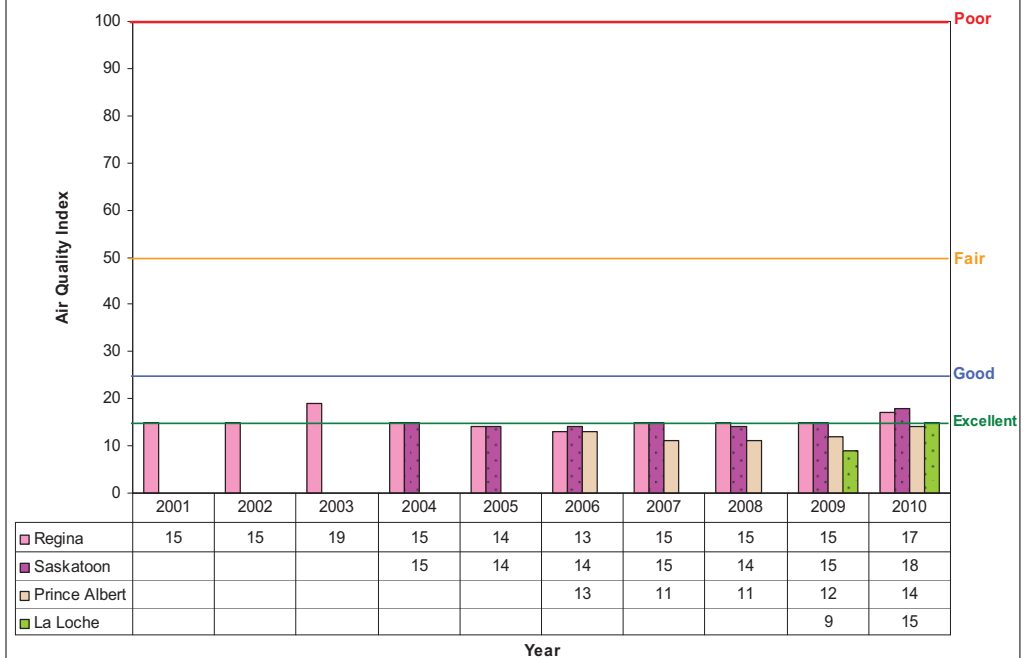
Useful to determine required services in planning preventive and promotional interventions.

C. Limitations:

Air quality data is available only in areas where monitoring stations exist. In 2010, four MOE monitoring stations were in place representing the south, central and northern parts of SK.

D. Source: SK MOE, Air Science and Monitoring Unit, Technical Resources Branch. 2011

Saskatchewan Annual Air Quality Index Summary 2001 - 2010



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Saskatchewan’s annual air quality has remained good to excellent.

The rise in 2003, which was still categorized as ‘good’, may have been related to the wildfires in the province of British Columbia (BC) during the summer.

Similarly, the rise in 2010 from ‘excellent’ toward ‘good’ in Regina and Saskatoon was a result of wildfires occurring in BC’s interior and drifting west.

A. Definitions:

Facilities are required by law to report on pollutant releases if they were manufactured, processed or otherwise used at the facility in a quantity of 10 tonnes or more and employees (including contractors) worked 20,000 hours or more.

B. Significance/Use:

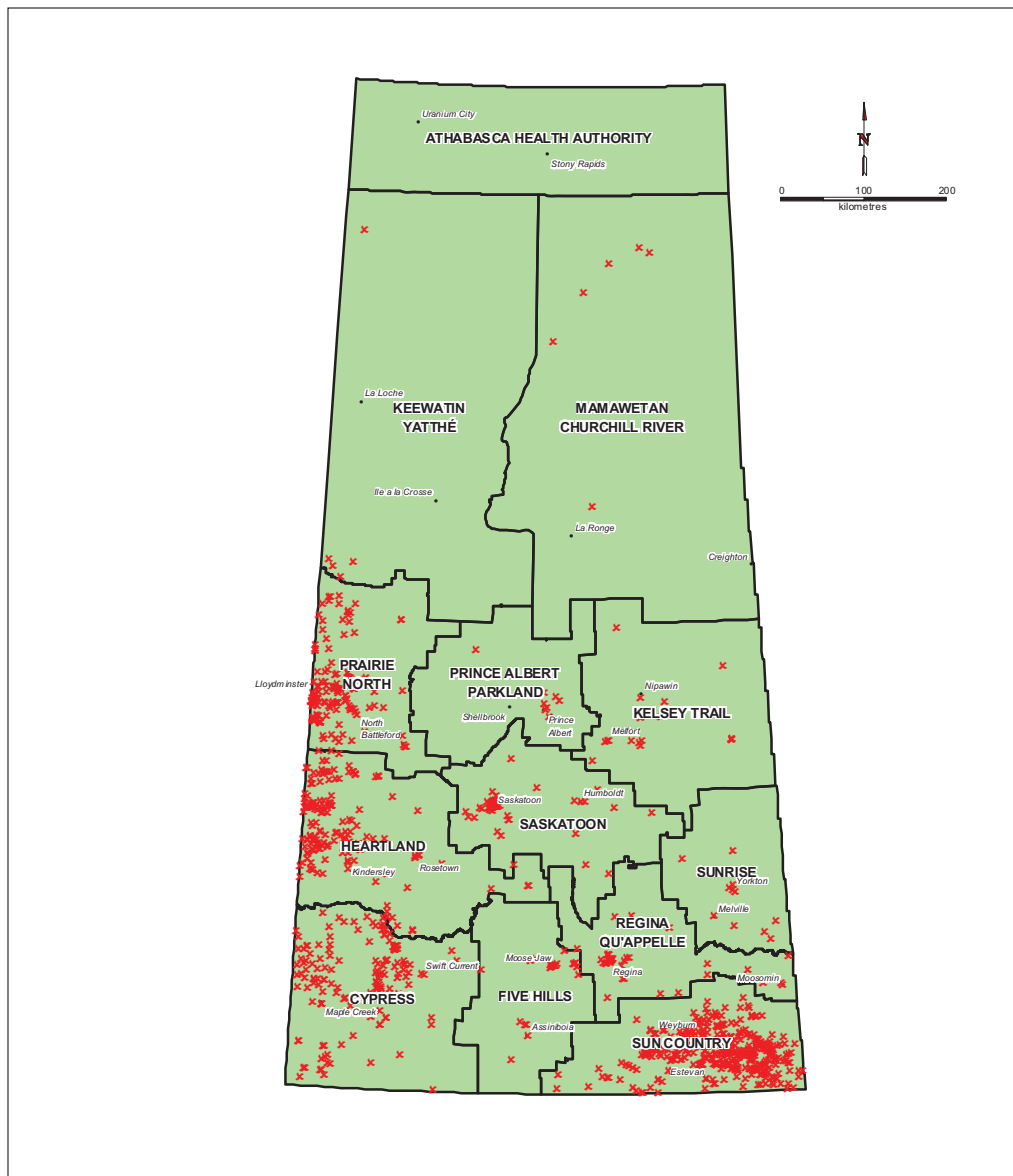
Since 2002, polluters are required, by law, to report emissions to the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI). The NPRI serves as a source of legislated, publicly accessible inventory on pollutants released into air, water and on land in Canada.

C. Limitations:

Identification of risks to human health and the environment from pollution is complex and cannot be determined from NPRI data alone. It is important to keep in mind that a pollutant's potential to cause harm to human health and the environment depends on a variety of factors. Not all pollutants are equally hazardous. The NPRI data report emissions of pollutants, not exceedances of guidelines aimed to protect human health.

D. Source:

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), 2009



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Facilities reporting to the NPRI in Saskatchewan are primarily located in the south east corner of the province and along the Alberta border to the west. This corresponds well with areas of the province where industrial development has occurred.

A. Definitions:

The number of precautionary drinking water advisories and emergency boil water orders issued in Saskatchewan divided by the total number of advisories/orders by jurisdiction.

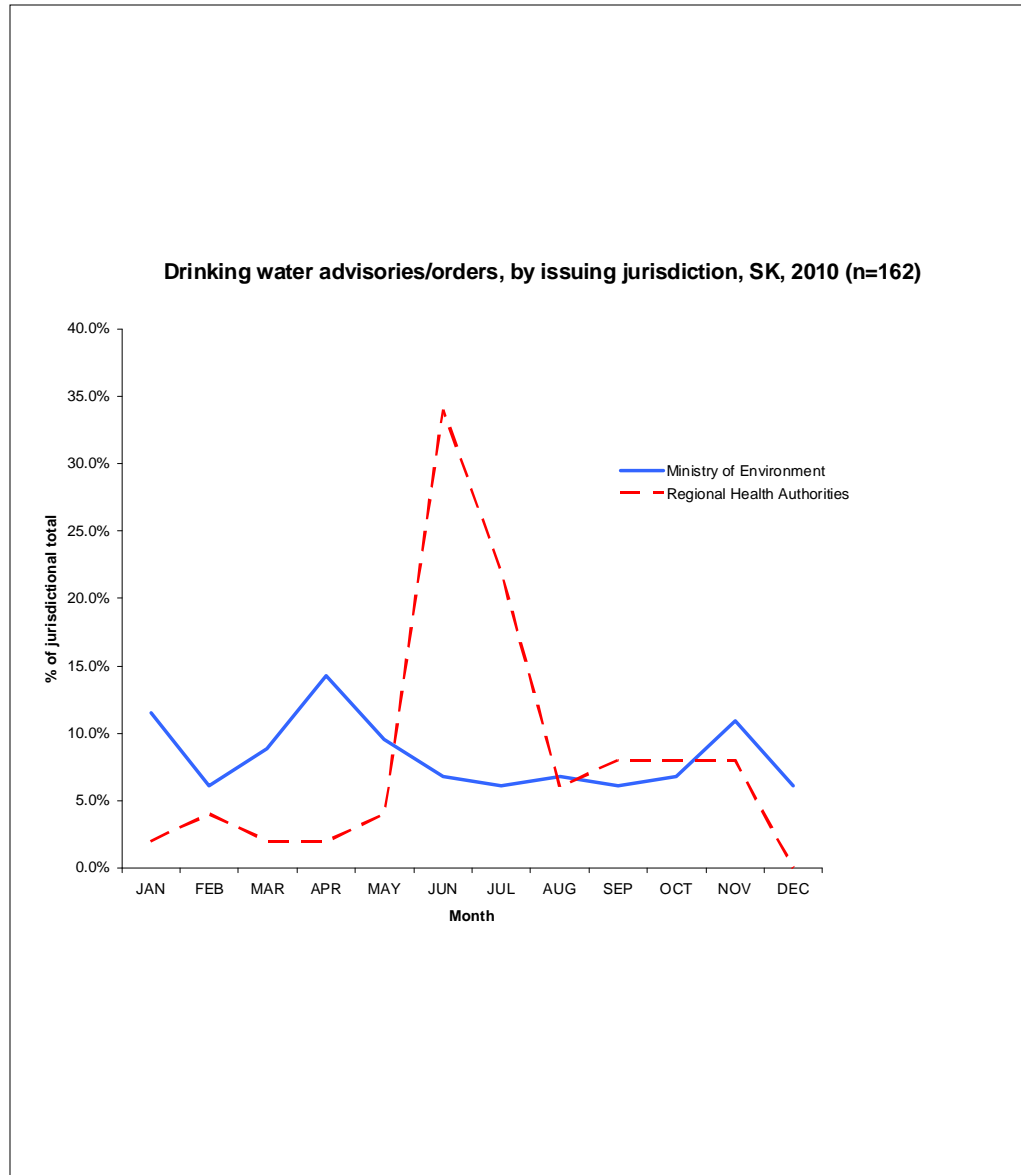
B. Significance/Use:

Advisories/orders are issued against a regulated water works if it is deemed that a health hazard exists. In Saskatchewan, advisories and orders can be issued against regulated waterworks. In general, advisories are precautionary in nature; issued by a regional health authority or the Water Security Agency (WSA) when there is a concern with water quality. Emergency boil water orders are issued by the local RHA when there is a confirmed public health threat due to microbial contamination.

C. Limitations:

Issuance of the advisory/order may rely upon the regulated parties' compliance with the requirements of sampling submission and testing. In addition, currently, there are several datasets used to capture drinking water advisories and orders in Saskatchewan; analysis requires compilation of data from each of these sources.

D. Source: SK Ministry of Environment (MOE) and RHAs, 2010



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Emergency boil water orders (EBWOs) occur infrequently compared to precautionary drinking water advisories (PDWAs); the majority of issuances in Saskatchewan were advisory in nature (95%).

The issuances by RHAs showed a clear seasonal peak; there were fewer in the winter months with a peak occurring in June and July. Summer issuances were more frequently EBWOs, possibly due to set up of seasonal water supplies.

The advisories issued by the WSA/MOE were fairly stable in number throughout the year, with some evidence of a peak in early spring (highest peak in April) possibly due to seasonal works.

A. Definitions:

Public eating establishments are subject to routine unannounced inspections by the Regional Health Authorities. Following a re-inspection priority rating of high or moderate, the facility will receive a follow-up inspection. High re-inspection priority = re-inspection within one month, Moderate re-inspection priority = re-inspection within 6 months, Low re-inspection priority = next routinely scheduled inspection date.

B. Significance/Use:

Inspections of restaurants at least once annually decreases the risk of associated foodborne illness. A moderate or high re-inspection priority, it does not mean that the food prepared within that establishment is not safe to eat.

C. Limitations:

Determining the presence/absence of critical deficiencies requires professional judgment on behalf of the public health inspector which may be subjective and may vary from inspector to inspector.

D. Source:

SK Environmental Health System, Ministry of Health. Data extracted July 2010.

RHA	Minimum one inspection (%)	Moderate/High re-inspection priority (%)	Top critical deficiency
Sun Country	88.7	18.7	Refrigeration/Cooling/Thawing (must be 4 degrees or lower)
Five Hills	98.6	51.8	Cleaning/Sanitizing of Equipment/Utensils
Cypress	98.9	44.0	Refrigeration/Cooling/Thawing (must be 4 degrees or lower)
Regina Qu'Appelle	94.7	13.2	Food Protection
Sunrise	87.5	15.1	Cleaning/Sanitizing of Equipment/Utensils
Saskatoon	98.2	21.6	Cleaning/Sanitizing of Equipment/Utensils
Heartland	94.9	38.1	Food Protection
Kelsey Trail	100.0	6.7	Hand Washing Facilities/Practices and Food Protection*
PA Parkland	95.0	28.6	Hand Washing Facilities/Practices
Prairie North	92.3	27.2	Cleaning/Sanitizing of Equipment/Utensils
Northern RHAs	77.9	21.2	Storage/Preparation of Foods

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

In all Regional Health Authorities, the majority of public eating establishments are inspected at least once annually.

Five Hills Health Region had the largest proportion of public eating establishments rated moderate or high, followed by Cypress and Heartland.

The deficiency most cited in Saskatchewan public eating establishments in 2009 was 'inadequate cleaning or sanitizing of equipment or utensils'.