

# Population Health Indicators

## 2018 at a glance

MEASURE	SK	CAN	SK/ CAN	DATA YEAR/ SOURCE
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>				
Saskatchewan residents (#)	1.16 M	35.15 M	N/A	2017 A/2017 B
Residents less than 15 years (%)	19.6%	16.6%	↑	2016 B
Residents 15 to 64 years (%)	64.8%	66.5%	↓	2016 B
Residents 65 years and over (%)	15.5%	16.9%	↓	2016 B
Average age of residents (years)	39.1	41.0	↓	2016 B
Residents living in urban centres (%)	73.3%	83%	↓	2017 A/2011 B
Residents living in rural areas (%)	26.7%	19%	↑	2017 A/2011 B
Aboriginal people (%)	16.3%	4.9%	↑	2016 B
First Nations people (%)	10.7%	2.8%	↑	2016 B
First Nations population living on-reserve (%)	49%	44.2%	–	2012 H/2016 B
<b>HEALTHY LIVING &amp; HEALTHY COMMUNITIES</b>				
Residents (age 12+) reporting their health is very good or excellent (%)	59.8%	61.1%	–	2015/16 C
Residents (age 12+) consuming fruit and vegetables at least 5 times per day (%)	28.2%	30.8%	↓	2015/16 C
Residents (age 12+) living in moderate and severe food insecure households (%)	8.3%	8.4 %	–	2011/12 C
Residents (age 12+) physically active 150 minutes per week (%)	55.0%	57.7%	↓	2015/16 C
Residents (age 18+) who are obese (%)	31.3%	26.3%	↑	2015/16 C
Residents (age 12+) smoking on a daily or occasional basis (%)	19.8%	17.4%	↑	2013/14 C
Age-standardized avoidable mortality due to preventable causes (per 100,000)	158.2	131.6	↑	2013/15 B
<b>COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PREVENTION</b>				
Vaccine coverage for pertussis, measles & meningococcal serogroupC by 2 years (%)	76.2%	N/A	N/A	2017 D
Incidence of hepatitis C (per 100,000)	61.4	30.4	↑	2016 D/2015 E
Incidence of chlamydia (per 100,000)	532.0	324.5	↑	2016 D/2015 E
Incidence of gonorrhoea (per 100,000)	118.0	55.4	↑	2016 D/2015 E
Incidence of infectious syphilis (per 100,000)	7.2	9.3	↓	2016 D/2015 E
Incidence of newly diagnosed HIV cases (per 100,000)	14.5	5.8	↑	2016 D/2015 E
<b>CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND INJURY PREVENTION</b>				
Age-standardized incidence of asthma (age 1+) (per 1,000)	4.5	4.7	↓	2013/14 F
Age-standardized incidence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (age 35+) (per 1,000)	9.1	8.5	↑	2013/14 F
Age-standardized incidence of diabetes (age 1+) (per 1,000)	6.5	6.3	↑	2013/14 F
Age-standardized incidence of ischemic heart disease (age 20+) (per 1,000)	6.8	6.6	–	2013/14 F
Age-standardized incidence of cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) (age 20+) (per 1,000)	3.1	3.0	–	2012/13 F
Residents (age 12+) reporting normal activities limiting injuries (past year) (%)	18.7	15.8	↑	2013/14 C
Age-standardized hospitalization rate for unintentional injuries (per 100,000)	847	602	↑	2015/16 G
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</b>				
Precautionary drinking water advisories and emergency boil water orders in effect for Public Water Supplies at year end (#)	219	N/A	N/A	2016/17 D
Licensed public eating establishments inspected once in a year (%)	99.3%	N/A	N/A	2016/17 D
Swimming advisories issued for public beaches (#)	3	N/A	N/A	2016/17 D
Tobacco test shopper visits (#)	1,421	N/A	N/A	2016/17 D

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Non-compliant retailers (#)	160	N/A	N/A	2016/17 D
Reported enteric outbreaks (#)	98	N/A	N/A	2016 D
<b>POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH AND PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE HARMS</b>				
Residents (age 12+) who report their mental health is very good or excellent (%)	70.3%	71.6%	–	2015/16 C
Repeated hospital stays for mental illness (%)	12.2%	11.5	–	2014-2015 G
Hospitalizations entirely caused by alcohol (per 100,000)	345	239	↑	2015-2016 G
Opioid-related deaths (per 100,000)	6.2	7.9	↓	2016 A
<b>MATERNAL, CHILD &amp; FAMILY HEALTH</b>				
Births in Saskatchewan (#)	16,114	389,912	N/A	2016 A/2017 B
Low weight births (per 1,000)	58	N/A	N/A	2014 E
Average age of mothers (years)	28.3	30.2	–	2014 E/2011 B
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	4.5	↑	2015 B
<b>INDIGENEOUS HEALTH – All indicators sourced from Statistics Canada</b>				
Aboriginal population (age 6+) living off-reserve reporting their health is very good or excellent (%)	55%	N/A	N/A	2012 B
Aboriginal population (age 18+) living off-reserve reporting their mental health is very good or excellent (%)	61%	N/A	N/A	2012 B
Aboriginal population (age 12+) living off-reserve reporting having long term health problems (%)	50.1%	N/A	N/A	2012 B
Aboriginal population (age 15+) living off-reserve smoking on a daily or occasional basis (%)	44%	N/A	N/A	2012 B

**Data Sources/Definitions:**

- A - Government of Saskatchewan
- B - Statistics Canada
- C - Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey
- D - Saskatchewan Ministry of Health
- E - Public Health Agency of Canada
- F - Canadian Chronic Disease Surveillance System
- G - Canadian Institute of Health Information
- H - FNIHB – First Nations and Inuit Health Branch

**SK/CAN column:**

- ↑ - Saskatchewan increased compared to Canada
- ↓ - Saskatchewan decreased compared to Canada
- - no difference between Saskatchewan and Canada

**Colour denotes meaning of difference**

- ↓↑ - Saskatchewan's result is better than the Canadian rate.
- ↑↓ - Saskatchewan's result is worse than the Canadian rate.
- ↓↑ - Saskatchewan's result is neither better nor worse than the Canadian rate.