



APPENDIX 1

Data Sources and Definitions

How healthy are we? 2010

FEBRUARY 2011

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Appendix 1 – Data Sources and Definitions

Population

DATA SOURCE Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (AHCIP)

Historical population values (that is, for points in time between June 30, 1986 and March 31, 2009) are interpolations of actual population values (that is, annual values from June 30, 1986 to June 30, 1991 and from March 31, 1992 to March 31, 2009) from the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (AHCIP) Registration File. Forecast values (that is, for points in time after March 31, 2009) are estimated using the March 31, 2009 AHCIP Registration File values and year-over-year population growth values based on forecasts provided by the Health Surveillance Branch of Alberta Health and Wellness. The forecasts have been further adjusted using June 30, 2009 AH&W Registration File data.

The following registrants are included in the population estimates: residents of Alberta; 'residents' of Alberta temporarily living elsewhere, such as extended visits or vacations or students attending an educational institute outside of Alberta, or Albertants temporarily (up to four years) working outside Alberta; persons during the first three months after they move from Alberta to another Canadian province; dependants of members of the RCMP and Armed Forces; persons from another country who are working or studying in Alberta on valid visas; and Natives/Aboriginals whose premiums are paid by Health Canada, First Nations and Inuit Health Branch. Not included are: members of the Armed Forces and RCMP; inmates at federal penitentiaries; persons from other provinces during their first three months in Alberta; and persons who have not registered for eligibility, or have opted out.

The annual historical population files provided by Alberta Health and Wellness (AH&W) include individuals registered under the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan for only part of that fiscal year, but not as at March 31. AH&W marks these records (i.e., about 97,000, or 2.8% in 2006/07, representing residents that have died, moved, opted out, and so forth) as "inactive" and we exclude them. Individuals in the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan aged 121 years or older have their date of birth (DOB) checked against additional sources and are "corrected", if possible; otherwise they are removed from the database. Finally, an extremely small volume of individuals with a missing or obviously invalid postal code, date of birth, or gender (e.g., about 600, or 0.02% in 2006/07) have been excluded.

Slight differences between values provided at this level of aggregation and data provided at other levels of aggregation may occur because of round-off error.

Population values are subject to change without notice when new data are received.

Area (km²)	Data Source: MapInfo program and Boundary files for the Geographic Areas used in the report.		
Number of people per km ²	Numerator (N): 2010 Population		
	 Denominator (D): Area of geography (from MapInfo and Boundary files) 		
	• Calculation: N/D = people per km^2		
Number of dwellings per km ² (2006)	 Numerator (N): Number of dwellings (2006 Census) 		
	 Denominator (D): Area of geography (from MapInfo and Boundary files) 		
	• Calculation: $N/D = dwellings per km^2$		

Socioeconomics

DATA SOURCE	Federal Census – Statistics Canada
	Years: 2006
Family Composition	
Percent male/female lone parent	Numerator (N): Number of male or female lone parent families
	• Denominator (D): Number of all census families (a census family is composed of a married
	couple or two persons living common-law, with or without children, or of a lone parent living
	with at least one child in the same dwelling).
	 Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Average income of male/female	• Numerator (N): Sum of income for all male or female lone parents for the year previous to the
lone parent	census year
	 Denominator (D): Number of male or female lone parent families in census year
	 Calculation: N/D = average(\$)
Percent 65 yrs of age and older who	 Numerator (N): Number of ≥65 yr olds that live alone
live alone	• Denominator (D): Number of all ≥65 yr olds
	• Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)

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Home Ownership		
Percent living in owned dwellings	•	Numerator (N): Number of occupied private dwellings that are owned
	•	Denominator (D): Total number of occupied private dwellings (including owned, rented and
		band housing)
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent where greater than 30% of	•	Numerator (N): Number of dwellings where the owners spend >30% on costs related to shelter
income is spent on housing for		(homeowners only)
homeowners	•	Denominator (D): Total number of owned dwellings (homeowners only)
	٠	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Average value of dwelling	٠	Numerator (N): Sum of value of all owned dwellings
	٠	Denominator (D): Number of all owned dwellings
	٠	Calculation: N/D = average(\$)
Percent of homeowners who have	•	Numerator (N): Number of owned dwellings in need of major repairs
homes in need of major repairs	٠	Denominator (D): Total number of owned dwellings (homeowners only)
	٠	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent living in rented dwellings	•	Numerator (N): Number of occupied private dwellings that are rented
	•	Denominator (D): Total number of occupied private dwellings
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent where greater than 30% of	•	Numerator (N): Number of rented dwellings where the renter spends >30% on rent
income is spent on housing for	•	Denominator (D): Total number of rented dwellings
renters	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent living in band housing	•	Numerator (N): Number living in band housing
	•	Denominator (D): Total number of dwellings (including owned, rented and band housing)
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Mobility		
Percent who are at the same	•	Numerator (N): Number living at same address as 1/5 years ago
address as of ONE/FIVE year (s) ago	•	Denominator (D): Total number participating in the Census
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Language		
Percent who do not speak either	•	Numerator (N): Number who do not understand French or English (cannot conduct a
French or English		conversation in either official languages)
	•	Denominator (D): Total number participating in the Census
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent of households where a non-	•	Numerator (N): Number households that use a non-official language at home
official language is spoken at home	•	Denominator (D): Total number participating in Census
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Immigration		
Percent whose parents were born in	٠	Numerator (N): Number whose parents were born outside of Canada (represents 1 st generation
a country other than Canada		immigrants)
	٠	Denominator (D): Total number participating in Census
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent of recent immigrants	٠	Numerator (N): Number of immigrants arriving in the 5 years prior to the census year
(Arriving in the last 5 yrs)	•	Denominator (D): Total number immigrants
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Aboriginal Population		
Percent who are Aboriginal	٠	Numerator (N): Number who reported at least one Aboriginal ancestry (North American Indians,
		Métis, Or Inuit)
	٠	Denominator (D): Total number participating in Census
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Highest Educational Achievement		
(25 to 64 yr olds)		
Percent at various levels of	•	Numerator (N): Number for each level of academic achievement
academic achievement	•	Denominator (D): Total number participating in Census, 25 to 64 years old
	•	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)

Income	
Census Family Income	• Census Family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living in common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex.
Percent of families with income < \$50,000/yr	 Numerator (N): Number of census families with income <\$50,000 in 2005 (year before census year) Denominator (D): Total number of census families Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent of families with income ≥ \$100,000/yr	 Numerator (N): Number of census families with income ≥ \$100,000 in 2005 (year before census year) Denominator (D): Total number of census families Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Median income	• Ordered statistic: When all incomes are put in order from lowest to highest, it is the income at which half of the incomes are higher and half are lower (\$)
Average income	 Numerator (N): Sum of annual income for census families Denominator (D): Number of census families Calculation: N/D = average(\$)
DATA ANNOTATIONS	
NA	Not available Data are suppressed when the numbers are small enough to jeopardize confidentiality

Birth Indicators

Percent Low Birth Weight (of	Data Source: Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births)
live births, <2500 gm)	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
	 Numerator (N): Number of live births with a low birth weight (<2500 grams)
	Denominator (D): Number of live births
	• Calculation: N/D X 100= Percent (%)
Percent High Birth Weight (of	Data Source: Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births)
live births,	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
≥ 4000 gm)	 Numerator (N): Number of live births with a high birth weight (≥ 4000 grams)
	Denominator (D): Number of live births
	• Calculation: N/D X 100= Percent (%)
Percent Small-for-Gestational-	Data Source: Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births)
Age (of singleton live births)	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
	 Numerator (N): Number of singleton, live births with a birth weight below the 10th percentile of
	appropriate weight for gestational age (Reference: Robertson C, Svenson L. Birth weight by
	gestational age for Albertan live born infants, 1985-1998. JOGC (2002), February, pp 138-147)
	 Denominator (D): Number of singleton, live births
	Calculation: N/D X 100= Percent (%)
Percent Preterm Births (of live	Data Source: Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births)
births, <37 wks gestation)	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
	 Numerator (N): Number of live births with a gestational age of <37 weeks
	Denominator (D): Number of live births
	Calculation: N/D X 100= Percent (%)
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000	Data Sources: (1) Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births); (2) Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan
population)	(Population)
	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
	Numerator (N): Number of live births
	Denominator (D): Total Population
	Calculation: N/D X 1000= Rate per 1,000

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General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-49 yr)	 Data Sources: (1) Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births); (2) Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (Population)
	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
	Numerator (N): Number of live births
	 Denominator (D): Number of females aged 15-49 yrs
	• Calculation: N/D X 1000= Rate per 1,000
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000	• Data Sources: (1) Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births); (2) Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan
females aged 15-19 yr)	(Population)
	• Years: 2009, and 2007 to 2009 combined
	 Numerator (N): Number of live births born to females aged 15-19 years
	 Denominator (D): Number of females aged 15-19 yrs
	Calculation: N/D X 1000= Rate per 1,000
Percent Maternal Prenatal	Data Sources: Alberta Perinatal Health Program
Smoking (of women who	Years: 2006 to 2008 combined
delivered)	 Numerator (N): Number of women who reported smoking cigarettes at some point during their pregnancy
	Denominator (D): Number of women who delivered
	• Calculation: N/D X 100= Percent (%)
Life Expectancy at birth (yrs)	• Data Sources: (1) Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Deaths); (2) Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (Population)
	• Years: 2009 or 2007 to 2009 combined
	 Life Expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years a hypothetical birth cohort would live if they were subjected to the current mortality conditions throughout the rest of their lives.
	• Calculation: The calculation is complex and is available in the Life Expectancy Indicator Template.
	<u>http://insite.albertahealthservices.ca/1764.asp</u>

Deaths

DATA SOURCES	Service Alberta, Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths)
	Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (Population)
	Canadian 1991 Population (Standard Population)
Infant Mortality Rate (per	Years: 2005 to 2009 combined
1,000 live births)	 Numerator (N): Number of babies who died before 12 months of age
	Denominator (D):Number of live births
	Calculation: N/D X 1000= Rate per 1,000 live births
Top 7 Causes of Death	• Years: 2009 and 2007-2009 combined
	 Top seven causes were based on percentage of all deaths due to a specific cause; and the causes with
	the seven highest percentages were selected.
	See the ICD10 coding table for categories
Deaths	• Years: 2009 and 2007-2009 combined
Crude Rates (per 100,000)	 Numerator (N): Number of deaths due to a specific cause (see ICD10 coding table) or all causes
All cause and specific causes	Denominator (D): Population
	Calculation: N/D X 100,000=Rate per 100,000
Deaths	Years: 2007-2009 combined
Age Standardized Rates (per	The standardized death rates were calculated using the direct approach with the standard population
100,000)	being the 1991 Canadian population. Both cause-specific death rates (see ICD10 coding table) and all-
All cause and specific causes	cause rates were computed.
Standardized to the 1991	 An age standardized rate should be used when comparing rates across geographies.
Canadian population	
DATA ANNOTATIONS	
*	Release with caution due to sampling variability
V	Suppressed due to extreme sampling variability

Hospitalizations

DATA COUDCE	Hankle Const Halloration Date
DATA SOURCE	Health Care Utilization Data
	(Inpatient data from AHS – Data Integration Measurement and Reporting)
	Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (Population)
	Canadian 1991 Population (Standard Population)
Percent of Hospitalizations	• Years: 2009, 2007-2009 combined
that are Birth or Pregnancy	 Numerator (N): Number of hospitalizations with an ICD10 code related to Birth/Pregnancy
Related	 Denominator (D): Number of hospitalizations
	Calculation: N/D X 100=Percent (%)
Top 7 overall reasons for	• Years: 2009, 2007-2009 combined
Hospitalization	• Top seven reasons for hospitalization were based on percentage of all hospitalizations due to cause;
	and the causes with the seven highest percentages were selected.
	See the ICD10 coding table for categories.
Hospitalization Rate	• Years: 2009, 2007-2009 combined
(Including Births and	Numerator (N): Number of hospitalizations
Pregnancy)	Denominator (D): Population
Crude and Age Standardized	Calculation for Crude Rate: N/D X 1000=Rate per 1,000
(per 1,000)	• This calculation can also be done for males and females separately using only females or only males in
	the numerator and denominator.
	The standardized hospitalization rate was calculated using the direct approach; with the standard
	population being the 1991 Canadian population.
	 An age standardized rate should be used when comparing rates across geographies.

Emergency Department Visits

DATA SOURCE	Health Care Utilization Data (Emergency and Urgent Care Visits from AHS – Data Integration		
	Measurement and Reporting)		
	Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan (Population)		
	Canadian 1991 Population (Standard Population)		
Top 7 overall reasons for	• Years: 2009		
Emergency Department visits	 Top seven reasons for visiting the Emergency Department or Urgent Care Center were based on 		
	percentage of all Emergency and Urgent Care visits due to cause; and the reasons with the seven		
	highest percentages were selected.		
	See the ICD10 coding table for categories.		
Emergency Department Visit	• Years: 2009		
Rate Crude and Age	 Numerator (N): Number of emergency and urgent care visits 		
Standardized (per 1,000)	Denominator (D): Population		
	Calculation for Crude Rate: N/D X 1000=Rate per 1,000		
	• This calculation can also be done for males and females separately using only females or only males in		
	the numerator and denominator.		
	• The standardized ED/Urgent care visit rate was calculated using the direct approach; with the standard		
	population being the 1991 Canadian population.		
	 An age standardized rate should be used when comparing rates across geographies. 		

REFERENCE TABLE:

ICD10 Codes for Mortality, Hospitalization and Emergency Department Visits

DISEASE GROUPINGS USED IN REPORT	ICD10 Codes		
Malignant Neoplasms	• C00 -C43, C45-C97		
(Cancer)	Breast C50		
	Colorectal C18 - C21		
	Lung C34		
	Prostate C61		

Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic	• E00 – E90
Diseases	Examples: Diabetes, metabolic disorders, obesity, malnutrition, thyroid disorders
Mental & Behavioural	• F00 – F99
Disorders	Examples: Organic disorders, disorders due to psychoactive substance use, mood affective disorders,
	neurotic, stress-related
Diseases of Nervous System	• G00 – G99
	Examples: Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, migraine
Circulatory Disease	• 100 - 199
	All Heart Disease 101–102, 105–109, 111, 113, 120-125, 126-127, 130-152
	Stroke 160 – 169
	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) 120-125
	Examples: Heart disease, stroke, hypertension, aneurysm, varicose veins
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	• A00-B99
	Examples: Bacterial diseases, intestinal infections, viral diseases
Blood & Blood Forming Organs	• D50-D89
	Examples: Anaemias, diseases of spleen, coagulation defects
Respiratory Disease	• 100-199
	COPD J40 - J47
	Examples: Asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pneumonia, influenza, chronic sinusitis
Digestive Disease	• K00 - K93
-	Examples: Liver disease, irritable bowel syndrome, diseases of stomach, gall bladder, appendicitis
Diseases of Musculoskeletal	• M00 – M99
System & Connective Tissue	Examples: Connective/soft tissue disorders, dorsopathies, osteopathy's, arthritis
Diseases of Genitourinary System	• N00 -N99
	Examples: Renal failure, endometriosis, infertility
Pregnancy, Childbirth &	• 000 - 099
Puerperium (Obstetric Related)	Examples: Complications of labour and delivery, disorders related to pregnancy
Birth Event	• Z37 - Z389
	Examples: Birth
Certain Conditions Originating in	• P00 – P96
Perinatal Period	Examples: Disorders due to length of gestation, haemorrhagic/respiratory/cardiovascular conditions
(Perinatal Conditions)	with newborn
Congenital Malform, Deformities &	• Q00-Q99
Chromosomal Abn (Congenital	Examples: Congenital malformations of digestive, circulatory, musculoskeletal systems
Anomaly)	
Health Status	• Z00 – Z369, Z39 – Z999
	Examples: Specific procedures, medical exams, education
Symptoms, Signs & Abnorm Clin.	• R00 – R99
Findings (Signs & Symptoms)	Examples: Nausea & vomiting, murmurs, fever, headache
Diseases of Skin & Subcutaneous	• L00 – L99
Tissue	Examples: Infections of the skin, dermatitis, eczema
Ear and Mastoid Process	• H60 – H95
	Examples: Otitis media, diseases of inner ear
Eye and Adnexa	• H00 – H59
	Examples: Disorders of conjunctiva, eyelid, sclera, glaucoma
Suicide	• X60-X84.9, Y87.0
All Injury	• V01-Y98
	Unintentional Injury V01 – V99, W00 – W99, X00 – X59, Y85 – Y86
	Intentional Injury X60 – X99, Y00 – Y09, Y35 – Y36, Y87 – Y87.1, Y89 – Y89.1
	Undetermined Intent Injury Y10 – Y34, Y89.9, Y87.2
	Examples: Transport accidents, falls, exposure, intentional self harm, assault, poisoning

Risk Factors

DATA SOURCE	Statistics Canada – Canadian Community Health Survey, 2009 (www.statcan.gc.ca)
	Self-reported survey data, analyzed for Zones by Alberta Health & Wellness
	(www.ahw.gov.ab.ca/IHDA_Retrieval)
Percent who are normal	• Numerator (N): Number of adults (20-64 yrs, not pregnant) whose self reported Body Mass Index (BMI)
weight	is in the normal BMI range (18.5 – 24.9), where BMI = Weight (kg) / Height ² (m ²)
	Denominator (D): All respondents 20-64 yrs, not pregnant
	• Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who are overweight	• Numerator (N): Number of adults (20-64 yrs, not pregnant) whose self reported Body Mass Index (BMI)
	is in considered overweight (25.0 – 29.9), where BMI = Weight (kg) / Height ² (m ²)
	 Denominator (D): All respondents 20-64 yrs, not pregnant
	 Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who are obese	• Numerator (N): Number of adults (20-64 yrs, not pregnant) whose self reported Body Mass Index (BMI)
	is considered obese (\geq 30.0), where BMI = Weight (kg) / Height ² (m ²)
	Denominator (D): All respondents 20-64 yrs, not pregnant
	Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who are never or	 Numerator (N): Number of respondents (≥ 12 yrs) who have never smoked or are former smokers,
former smokers	currently
	Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 12 yrs and up Calculation: N(D): 100 – Dercent (%)
Porcent who are daily	Calculation: N/D X 100 = Percent (%)
smokers	 Numerator (N): Number of respondents (2 12 yrs) who reported shoking every day, currently Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 12 yrs and up
SHICKETS	 Calculation: N/D x 100 - Percent (%)
Percent who are daily or	 Numerator (N): Number of respondents (> 12 yrs) who reported smoking every day or almost every
occasional smokers	day currently
	 Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 12 vrs and up
	 Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who eat 5 or more	 Numerator (N): Number of respondents (≥ 12 vrs) who report eating 5 or more servings of fruits and
servings of fruit and	vegetables/day
vegetables per day	Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 12 yrs and up
	• Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who are active or	• Numerator (N): Number of respondents (≥ 12 yrs) who are active or moderately active based on
moderately active	responses to physical activity questions
	 Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 12 yrs and up
	 Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who are inactive	 Numerator (N): Number of respondents (≥ 12 yrs) who are inactive based on responses to physical
	activity questions
	Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 12 yrs and up
	• Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Porcent who say their life is	Numerator (N): Number of recoordents (> 19 urs) who report that their life stress is extreme or quite a
extremely or quite a bit	hit stressful
stressful	 Denominator (D): Total number of respondents 18 vrs and up
	 Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
Percent who are heavy	• Numerator (N): Number of respondents (\geq 12 yrs) who report having \geq 5 drinks at least once per month
drinkers (>=5 drinks on one	in the past year
occasion, at least once	Denominator (D): Total number of Total number of respondents 12 yrs and up
/month)	• Calculation: N/D x 100 = Percent (%)
HATi (Average number of risk	• The Healthy Alberta Trends Index – HATi – measures the average number of risk factors per person.
factors per person)	• The calculation of the HATi involves each of the 6 indicators listed below being dichotomized as 0 or 1
	(0 for healthy or 1 for unhealthy) and totaling; meaning a 6 would be most unhealthy and 0 would be
	most healthy.
	Life Stress
	BMI Category
	Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

- Physical Activity Category derived from reported physical activities
- Smoking Status
- Heavy Drinking frequency
- HATi = sum of risk factors
- Average = Sum of HATi's/number of respondents (Ages 20-64)

Cancer Incidence	
DATA SOURCE	Alberta Cancer Registry – Report on Cancer Statistics in Alberta 2008
Age Standardized Incidence Rate (ASIR) for all cancers or specific types of cancer (per 100,000)	 Incidence measures the frequency of new cases of a disease or condition in a specified time period. For example, invasive breast cancer incidence of a year often refers to the number of new invasive breast cancer cases diagnosed in a year.
	• Age Standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) is a weighted average of age-specific incidence rates, where the weights are the proportion of persons in the corresponding age groups of the 1991 Canadian Population.
	$ASIR = \sum_{i} \frac{c_i}{P_i} * w_i$
	Where c _i is the total new cancer cases diagnosed in a year in age group <i>i</i>
	P_i is the population of age group <i>i</i> in the study of interest w_i is the weight of age group <i>i</i> in the standard population
	• Age Standardized Incidence Rates are calculated as a three year moving average by averaging during calculation of crude rates before applying standard population weights as of the end of 2008.
	$\sum_{i} [(c_{i_1} + c_{i_2} + c_{i_3})/(P_{i_1} + P_{i_2} + P_{i_3})] w_i$
	• Coding for specific cancer types can be found in the Report on Cancer Statistics in Alberta 2008

- that is accessible at the following location <u>http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/1774.asp</u>
- Only invasive cancer cases are included in the calculation.

Cancer i revalence	
DATA SOURCE	Alberta Cancer Registry – Report on Cancer Statistics in Alberta 2008
Complete and limited duration prevalence for all cancers or specific types of	• Prevalence is defined as the total number of people in the population at a given time (December 31, 2008) that are living with the disease of interest.
cancer (Number)	• <u>Complete Prevalence</u> is the total number of people who were alive as of December 31, 2008, that had <i>ever</i> been diagnosed with any cancer or a specific cancer.
	• <u>2 Yr Limited Duration Prevalence</u> is the total number of people who were alive on December 31, 2008, that had been diagnosed with any cancer or a specific cancer in the previous two years.
	• Coding for specific cancer types can be found in the Cancer Surveillance Report, 2010.
	Only invasive cancer cases are included in the calculation.

Cancer Prevalence

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