






How healthy are we?

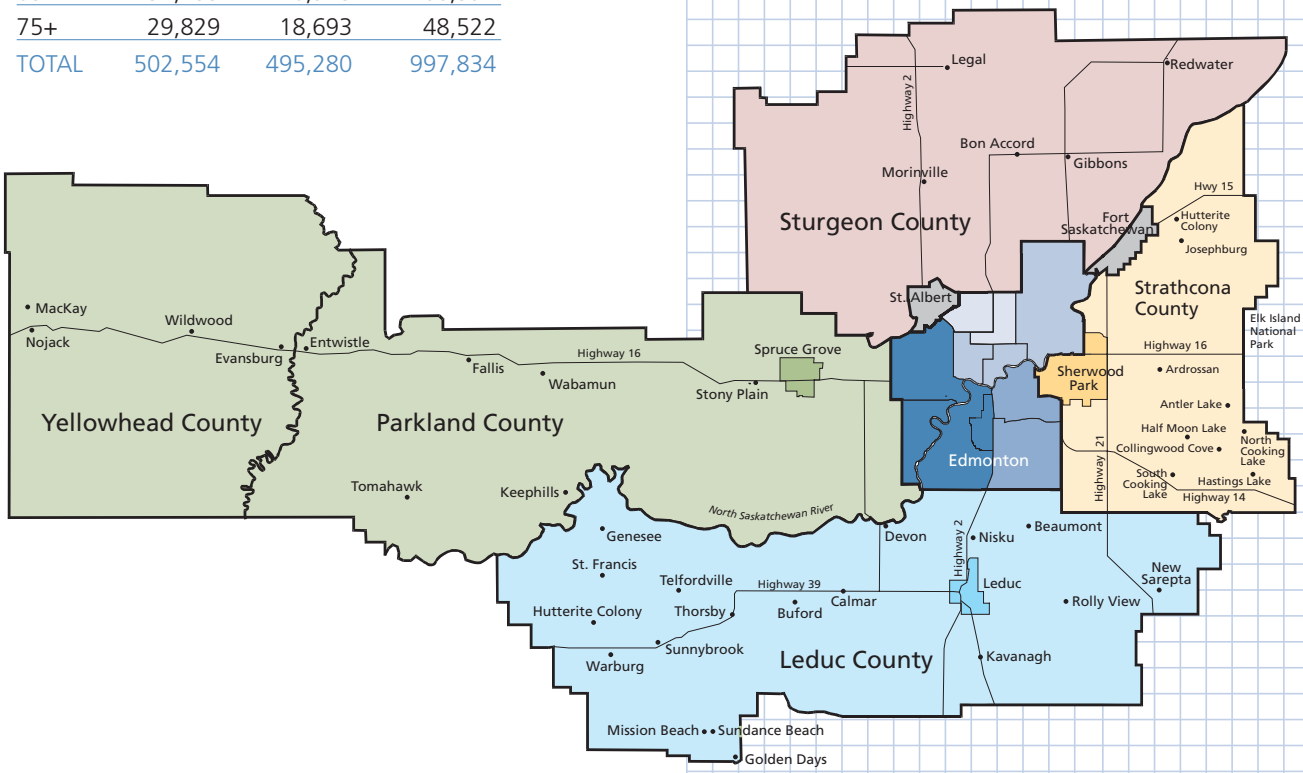
A TECHNICAL REPORT

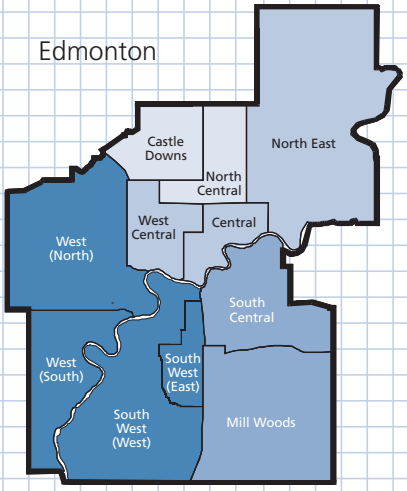
2004

Capital Health

Population for the Capital Health region, June 30, 2004 by age, group and sex

Age Group	*Females*	*Males*	*Total*
< 1	5,709	5,903	11,612
1 - 4	22,772	23,725	46,497
5 - 9	29,553	31,591	61,144
10 - 14	33,806	35,017	68,822
15 - 19	35,420	37,165	72,584
20 - 44	190,209	189,803	380,011
45 - 64	123,805	124,439	248,243
65 - 74	31,453	28,945	60,397
75+	29,829	18,693	48,522
TOTAL	502,554	495,280	997,834





The Capital Health region in Alberta is one of Canada's largest integrated academic health regions, providing complete health services to residents in the cities of Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc, Spruce Grove and St. Albert, and the counties of Leduc, Parkland, Strathcona and Sturgeon (and communities within their geographical areas), as well as the Town of Devon and communities in the eastern part of Yellowhead County.

Capital Health

How healthy are we?

Technical Report 2004

Capital Health

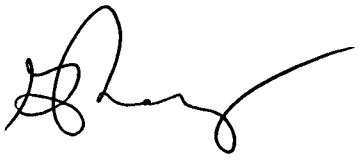
A word from the Medical Officer of Health

Every year we do an annual check-up on the health of people living in the Capital Health region (*How healthy are we? 2004)*. We check some important vital signs, we check for health problems, look at how people use the health system and check the choices people make that affect their health and the health of others in our community. We hope this will help us to detect early signs of health problems and help us to identify areas where action can be taken to prevent illness and injury and improve the health of people in the Capital Health region.

The Capital Health region includes urban and rural areas and has about one-third of the Alberta population within its boundaries. While the health of people living in the region is good for the most part, it is important to look at health and social variations *within* the region. A more detailed analysis of health in the region provides us with a better understanding of the health issues and needs of particular population groups. In this way, we are better able to target resources to where they will have the biggest effect.

To this end, every five years, we prepare a Technical Report on the health status of people living in the Capital Health region. In this report, we look at the health issues of people living in the region by geography, age groups, as well as in relation to specific health issues. The report is designed to be helpful to researchers, planners, clinicians, service providers, policy makers, and the general public.

As you read through this Technical Report with its many tables and charts, it is important to remember that these numbers represent people who have families and friends and live in communities within our region.



Dr. Gerry Predy
Medical Officer of Health

Data Notes

Data for Capital Health residents

The data used in this report are for people living in the Capital Health region.

Population data

Population data are based on registrants who live in the Capital Health region and are active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan as of the end of June for each year. Population data are estimated for various time periods and therefore in tables and graphs the numbers have been rounded. Totals may not always add to the exact population by age group, sex, and public health service areas due to rounding.

Federal Census Data

Education data (i.e. the % of those with less than grade nine education and the % with a Bachelor's degree or higher) were based on different age groups for the past two Census dates. Therefore, direct comparisons between 1996 and 2001 are discouraged. In 1996 the age group used was for 15 year olds and older. In 2001, the age group used was 20 year olds and older.

Comparisons to the previous Technical Report

The boundaries for the Capital Health region have changed since the previous Technical Report for the Capital Health region 2000 was issued. Therefore, numbers, rates, and percentages for the whole region from the previous document should not be compared with the values in this report.

Public Health Service Areas

The Public Health Service Areas for the Capital Health region are shown on the map on the inside front cover. Information is provided for each of these areas as well as the region as a whole whenever possible. Due to space restrictions, it was not possible to have complete names for the areas in some of the tables and charts.

An example of this is the area in the western portion of the region. The area includes Parkland County, the eastern part of Yellowhead County, and the Town of Devon (see map*). Parkland County* is the name used in tables and charts.

Hospitalizations

The term hospitalization is used to mean hospital discharges rather than hospital admissions. This is important when hospitalizations are compared across calendar years. A person admitted to a hospital in 2000 who is discharged in 2001 will be counted among hospitalizations for 2001.

Changes in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

The coding used to classify diseases was changed from the ICD-9-CM to the ICD-10 coding system. For hospitalizations and emergency department visits, this change was made April 1, 2002 and the change for deaths occurred for the calendar year 2000. For some disease categories there are not direct comparisons from ICD-9-CM codes to ICD-10 codes. Therefore, comparisons across time when different coding systems were used must be done with caution.

At the back of the report, there is a detailed listing of coding categorization for both ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 disease groupings.

In the tables

Dashes (----) in a data cell indicate that data were unavailable. Data sources are indicated under each chart/table.

Graphs with error bars

Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance; a random fluctuation. The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred. See the Glossary for a description of how the error bars were computed.

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Health Status Quick Facts

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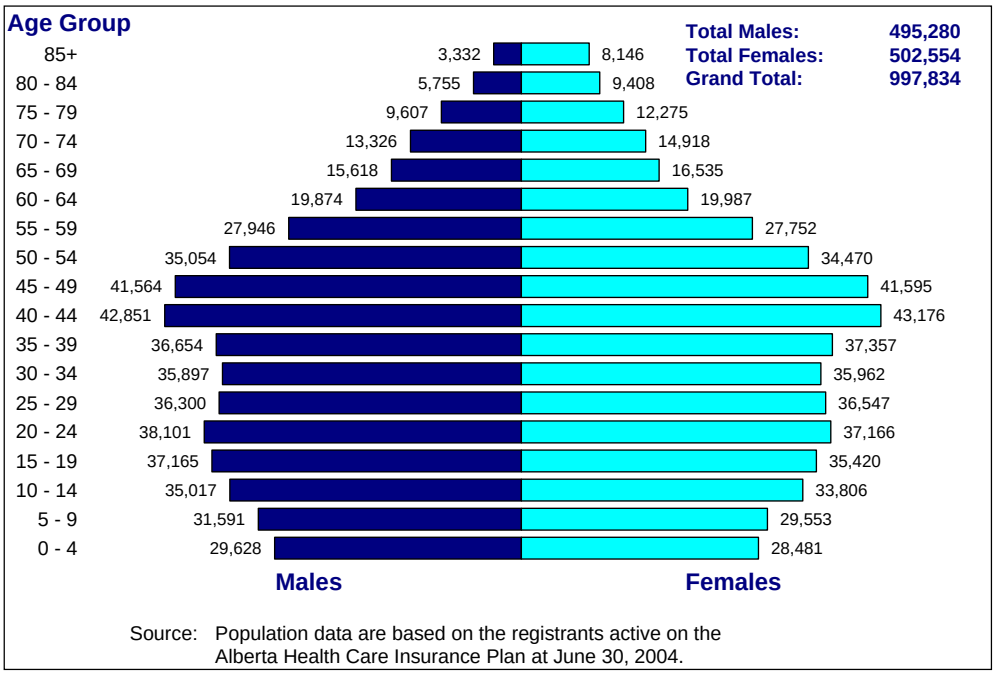
Capital Health Region 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	35.2	36.7
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.2%	5.8%
% 5 to 17 years of age	18.7%	17.3%
% 65 years of age and older	10.4%	10.9%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	79 persons	83 persons

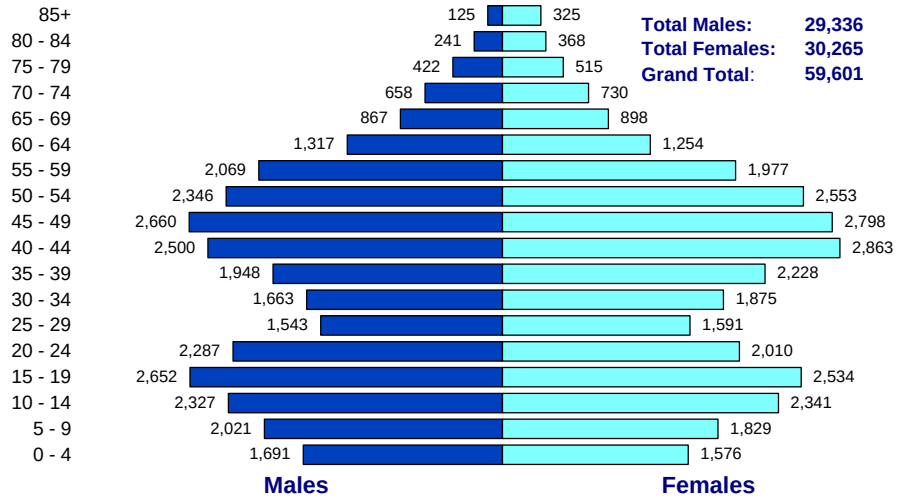
Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	28.2%	28.0%
% Lone Parent Families	14.9%	16.0%
% Aboriginal	3.8%	4.4%
Median Income of Census Families	$50,000	$61,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$28,000	$35,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$40,000	$47,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	12.3%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	7.0%	5.8%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	14.4%	17.8%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.6%	1.2%
Home Languages		
% English (10.0% of whom also speak a non-official language)	89.6%	93.4%
% Chinese	3.3%	1.5%
% Vietnamese	0.7%	1.6%

Quick Health Status Facts for the Capital Health Region

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Life Expectancy and Perception of Health			
Life Expectancy for Females (in years)	----	----	81.0
Life Expectancy for Males (in years)	----	----	77.7
% Who reported their health as excellent or very good	----	----	59.1%[1]
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	6.4	6.3	6.4
% Premature Births (of live births)	8.2	9.4	9.1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	12.4	11.6	11.7
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	52.3	49.5	50.7
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	22.9	19.6	16.4
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.8[2]	5.8[3]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [4]	525.4	492.6	513.6
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [4]	607.3	554.0	533.1
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [4]	97.2	93.7	94.5
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [4]	132.2	128.4	111.7
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [4]	138.9	117.9	123.9
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [4]	175.4	153.9	131.9
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [4]	146.1	140.4	145.5
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [4]	155.1	154.8	155.2
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [4]	15.5	13.6	13.4
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [4]	24.1	26.2	23.3
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	103.9	103.2	96.8
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	74.0	75.7	70.7
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	74.6	74.6	68.0
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	388.5	441.9	397.3
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	419.1	459.0	401.2
% Who rated the quality of health care they received as good or excellent	----	----	85.9%[1]

[1] 2004 Results (Self reported Alberta Health and Wellness Survey, based on boundaries effective December 2003.)
[2] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[3] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[4] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

St. Albert 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	34.6	36.2
% 0 to 4 years of age	5.9%	5.5%
% 5 to 17 years of age	21.2%	19.5%
% 65 years of age and older	7.4%	8.6%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	1,593 persons	1,696 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	20.2%	23.7%
% Lone Parent Families	11.4%	11.8%
% Aboriginal	2.0%	2.3%
Median Income of Census Families	$62,000	$80,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$36,000	$42,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$54,000	$64,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	5.4%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	2.2%	2.2%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	17.0%	22.5%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.3%	0.1%
Home Languages		
% English (2.9% of whom also speak a non-official language)	97.7%	96.7%
% Chinese	0.5%	0.1%

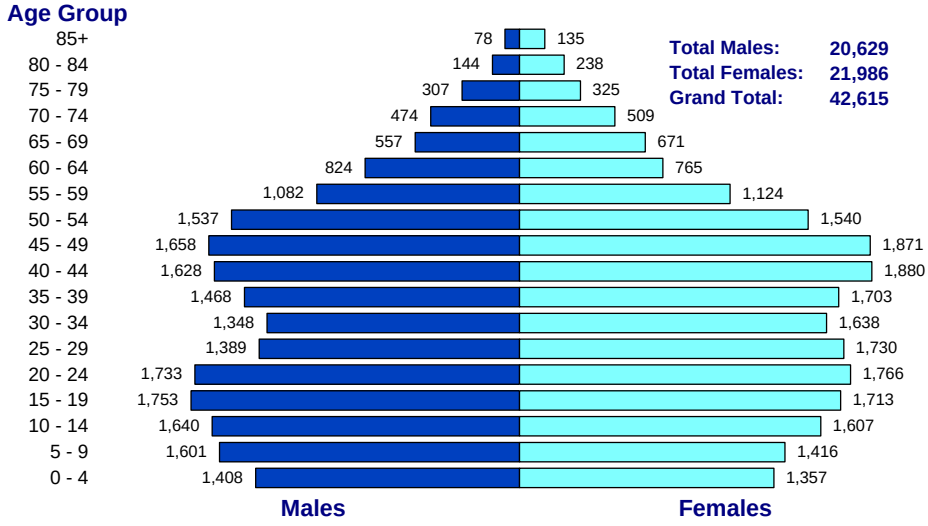
Quick Health Status Facts for St. Albert

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.4[1]	5.8[2]	5.6[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.4[1]	8.7[2]	8.6[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	10.6	9.6	9.9
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	44.9	41.5	44.1
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	8.4[1]	5.9[2]	6.5[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3[4]	6.1[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	483.0	478.2	597.9
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	564.6	564.5	452.9
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	122.5	90.2	107.0
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	106.0	134.0	104.3
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	173.5	117.6	155.0
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	141.1	154.5	121.7
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	125.2	134.9	161.4
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	182.8	178.2	127.6
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	11.3	7.5	6.9
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	17.8	12.7	23.1
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	85.7	85.3	85.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	61.5	62.1	62.4
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	66.5	63.8	61.5
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	478.0	471.9	403.8
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	534.5	507.6	418.9

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Castle Downs 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	32.7	34.5
% 0 to 4 years of age	7.1%	6.5%
% 5 to 17 years of age	21.8%	19.5%
% 65 years of age and older	6.7%	8.1%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	1,164 persons	1,272 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	10.0%	14.9%
% Lone Parent Families	16.7%	16.8%
% Aboriginal	2.1%	3.4%
Median Income of Census Families	$48,000	$59,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$25,500	$33,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$39,000	$45,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	13.7%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	7.3%	6.9%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	8.5%	11.8%
% Who do not speak English or French	2.5%	1.9%
Home Languages		
% English (17.6% of whom also speak a non-official language)	83.7%	90.0%
% Chinese	7.0%	3.8%
% Arabic	1.4%	1.0%

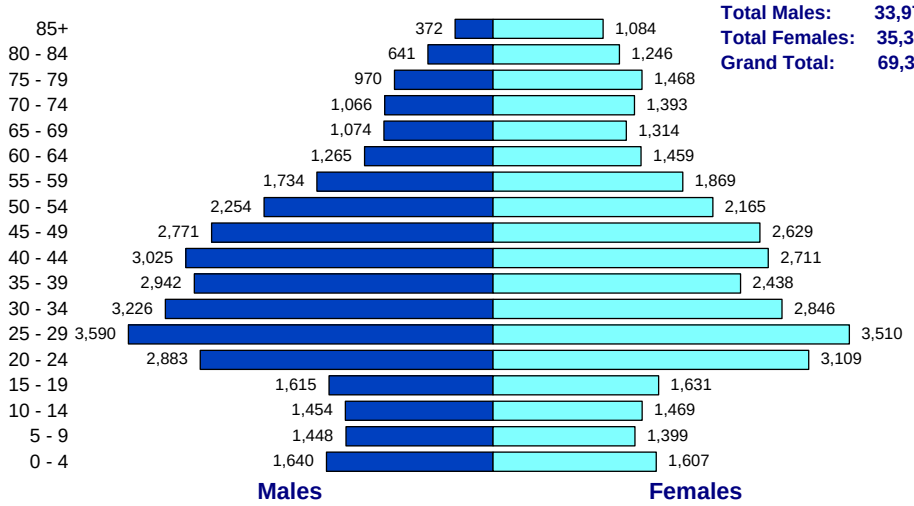
Quick Health Status Facts for Castle Downs

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.3[1]	5.7[2]	6.6[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.1[1]	8.8[2]	9.6[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	13.7	12.1	12.7
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	52.8	47.6	50.8
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	18.9[1]	18.4[2]	12.6[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.7[4]	6.3[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	352.9	427.7	373.3
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	325.8	376.0	497.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	50.3	128.3	66.2
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	47.0	73.5	135.7
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	65.4	135.5	84.4
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	60.4	79.1	155.1
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	93.2	134.2	125.5
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	71.6	140.2	160.5
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	8.0	2.7	15.2
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	31.3	10.8	19.8
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	91.1	87.5	82.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	57.9	58.7	55.3
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	68.6	65.4	64.3
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	299.0	343.1	342.1
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	315.1	363.8	352.1

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

West Central 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	39.8	40.2
% 0 to 4 years of age	5.2%	4.7%
% 5 to 17 years of age	11.8%	10.9%
% 65 years of age and older	16.7%	15.3%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	2,145 persons	2,184 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	42.8%	45.3%
% Lone Parent Families	20.0%	21.5%
% Aboriginal	5.7%	6.7%
Median Income of Census Families	$39,500	$50,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$27,000	$37,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$38,500	$40,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	17%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	8.1%	5.9%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	15.7%	19.0%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.7%	1.1%
Home Languages		
% English (9.5% of whom also speak a non-official language)	90.0%	93.6%
% Chinese	1.9%	1.1%
% Vietnamese	1.6%	1.0%
% Polish	.8%	0.3%

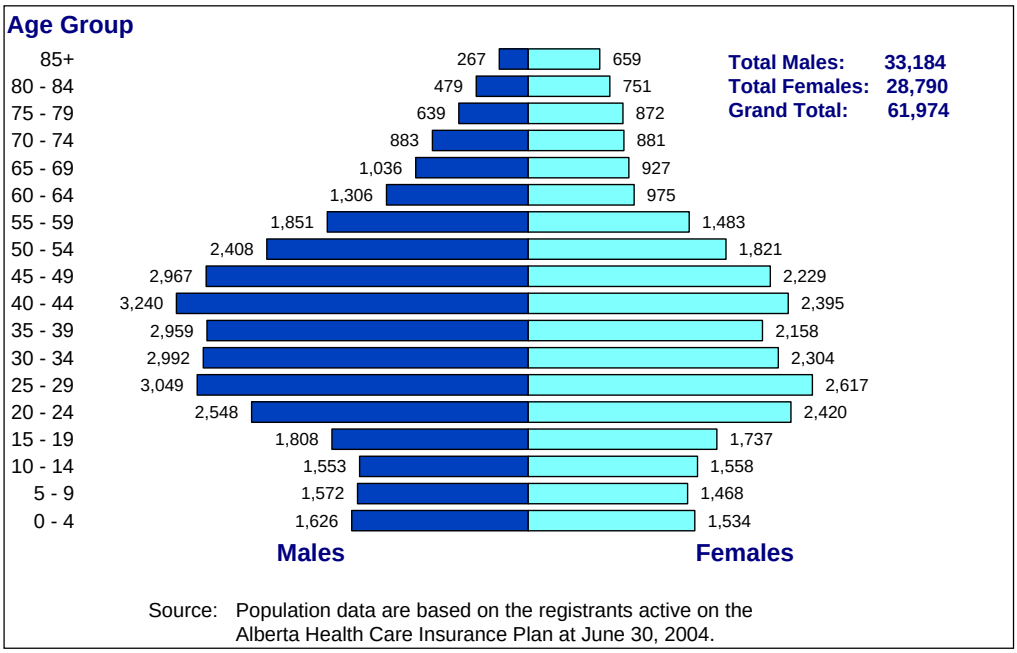
Quick Health Status Facts for West Central

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.6[1]	5.9[2]	7.0[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	9.0[1]	9.8[2]	9.5[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	12.0	10.9	10.7
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	50.9	45.7	45.2
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	40.0[1]	34.1[2]	35.1[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4[4]	3.9[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	634.8	501.3	553.5
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	674.3	645.2	617.7
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	115.6	94.5	106.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	145.8	155.1	122.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	165.8	127.7	132.7
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	177.8	177.8	148.3
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	199.2	154.0	142.7
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	201.2	192.8	200.2
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	17.6	12.5	19.2
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	38.6	33.7	19.7
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	126.8	132.4	112.5
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	97.5	105.0	87.4
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	93.9	91.2	79.6
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	420.8	455.1	385.6
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	458.9	446.9	381.2

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Central 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	37.8	38.2
% 0 to 4 years of age	5.5%	5.1%
% 5 to 17 years of age	13.9%	13.1%
% 65 years of age and older	12.4%	11.9%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	2,805 persons	2,887 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	40.3%	42.1%
% Lone Parent Families	24.2%	25.4%
% Aboriginal	9.8%	9.9%
Median Income of Census Families	$30,000	$40,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$20,500	$27,500
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$27,000	$41,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	26.7%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	16.1%	13.7%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	9.3%	12.8%
% Who do not speak English or French	5.3%	1.1%

Home Languages		
% English (14.6% of whom also speak a non-official language)	79%	87.2%
% Chinese	7.8%	5.1%
% Vietnamese	3.4%	1.0%
% Portugese	1.5%	0.5%
% Spanish	1.1%	0.5%

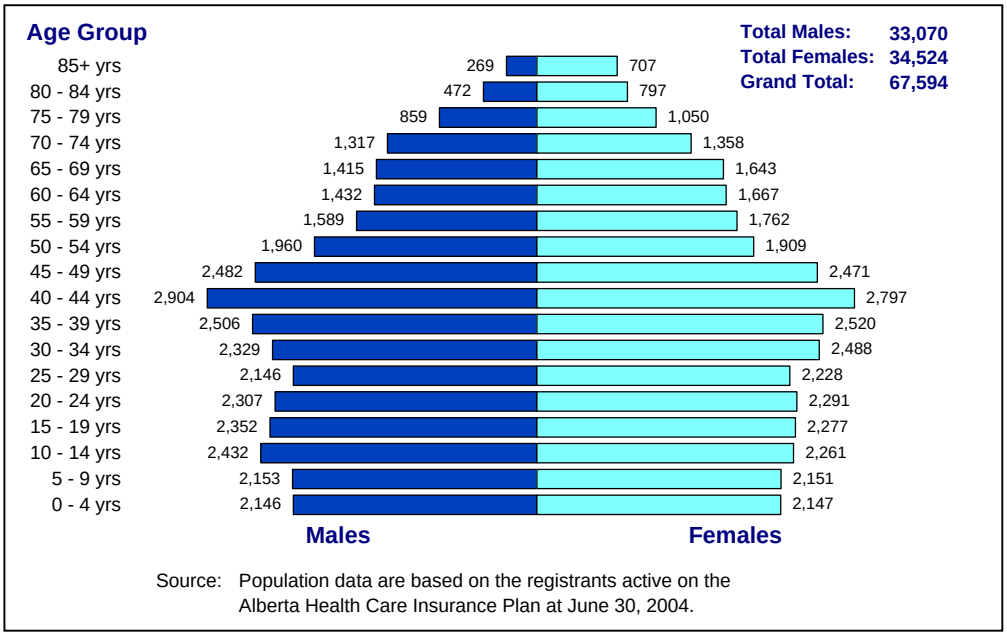
Quick Health Status Facts for Central

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	8.9[1]	8.8[2]	9.9[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	11.0[1]	10.9[2]	12.3[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	11.8	10.7	10.7
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	53.8	48.9	48.9
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	57.9[1]	52.3[2]	45.7[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.0[4]	12.0[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000)[6]	474.4	462.7	547.2
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000)[6]	720.2	671.8	601.0
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000)[6]	76.6	79.6	100.0
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000)[6]	166.3	165.6	158.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000)[6]	108.8	94.4	117.8
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000)[6]	222.8	198.7	165.2
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000)[6]	150.6	118.1	159.3
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000)[6]	145.7	128.0	140.6
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000)[6]	19.7	24.7	16.2
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000)[6]	45.4	56.5	39.3
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	129.0	131.1	120.6
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	93.2	99.7	93.0
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	94.7	96.3	90.5
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	480.0	540.7	506.3
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	557.6	596.2	517.5

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

North Central 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	36.6	37.8
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.6%	6.4%
% 5 to 17 years of age	18.6%	17.5%
% 65 years of age and older	13.1%	14.6%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	2,151 persons	2,236 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	23.0%	24.0%
% Lone Parent Families	17.2%	18.7%
% Aboriginal	5.1%	5.5%
Median Income of Census Families	$41,000	$52,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$26,000	$32,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$33,000	$45,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	16.8%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	12.6%	11.7%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	6.6%	8.2%
% Who do not speak English or French	3.0%	2.7%
Home Languages		
% English (18.1% of whom also speak a non-official language)	84.3%	88.6%
% Chinese	4.8%	3.3%
% Arabic	1.7%	1.0%
% Vietnamese	1.4%	1.0%
% Polish	1.2%	0.7%

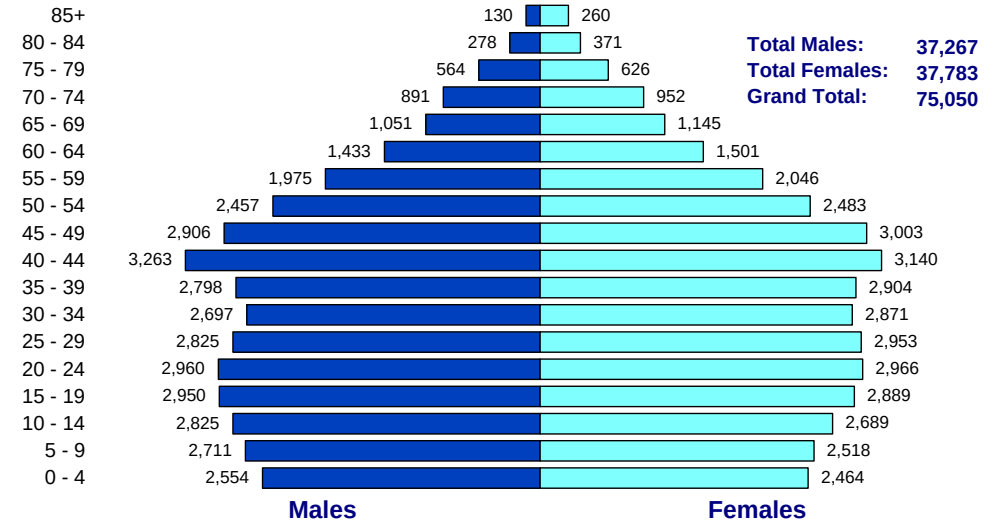
Quick Health Status Facts for North Central

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	6.4[1]	6.6[2]	6.1[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	8.8[1]	9.4[2]	8.7[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	12.9	11.9	12.1
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	58.0	54.4	54.9
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	29.7[1]	27.2[2]	21.7[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0[4]	5.3[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	631.9	604.9	611.3
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	573.0	559.4	586.2
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	115.7	145.7	125.2
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	119.3	107.1	111.7
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	180.1	177.3	155.7
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	156.9	140.9	128.4
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	137.0	147.9	160.8
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	136.0	151.2	163.3
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	17.2	14.5	15.3
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	23.1	25.6	24.2
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	112.1	109.7	104.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	80.4	81.0	76.3
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	80.9	84.1	73.9
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	325.5	454.7	441.1
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	353.4	465.9	425.7

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

North East 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	33.3	34.6
% 0 to 4 years of age	7.4%	6.7%
% 5 to 17 years of age	20.3%	18.8%
% 65 years of age and older	7.6%	8.4%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	448 persons	489 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	24.3%	21.9%
% Lone Parent Families	20.1%	22.8%
% Aboriginal	6.3%	7.1%
Median Income of Census Families	$43,000	$51,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$24,000	$29,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$35,500	$43,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	18.7%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	8.8%	6.6%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	6.4%	7.8%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.9%	1.5%

Home Languages		
% English (11.9% of whom also speak a non-official language)	89.2%	92.9%
% Chinese	3.0%	1.6%
% Spanish	----	0.7%
% Punjabi	0.9%	0.7%

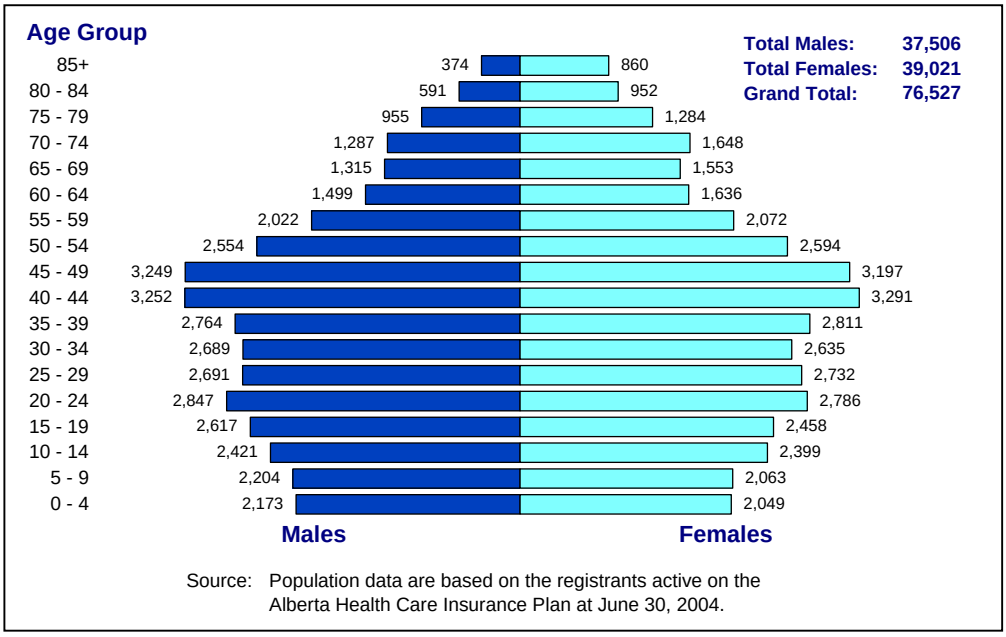
Quick Health Status Facts for North East

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	7.3[1]	7.1[2]	7.2[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	8.7[1]	9.8[2]	10.3[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	14.8	13.6	12.9
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	59.2	55.4	53.4
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	30.4[1]	29.4[2]	25.2[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.1[4]	6.0[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	428.6	397.7	506.9
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	567.9	630.8	566.5
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	80.3	89.1	69.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	137.2	174.4	93.2
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	108.3	114.9	122.4
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	188.8	193.2	119.5
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	133.3	123.9	162.1
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	144.3	176.8	208.5
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	14.3	11.7	17.7
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	14.7	25.2	27.0
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	104.6	103.3	98.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	69.6	70.8	67.8
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	71.7	71.1	65.0
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	291.7	526.0	482.4
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	307.9	515.2	472.6

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

West (North) 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	37.4	38.6
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.0%	5.5%
% 5 to 17 years of age	17.1%	15.8%
% 65 years of age and older	13.6%	14.1%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	758 persons	789 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	26.0%	26.4%
% Lone Parent Families	18.3%	19.2%
% Aboriginal	4.7%	5.5%
Median Income of Census Families	$47,500	$55,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$41,000	$34,500
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$27,500	$47,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	14.8%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	7.7%	6.1%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0%	15.7%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.6%	1.4%
Home Languages		
% English (9.3% of whom also speak a non-official language)	91.5%	93.9%
% Chinese	3.2%	1.8%
% Tagalog	0.8%	1.5%
% Vietnamese	0.5%	0.5%

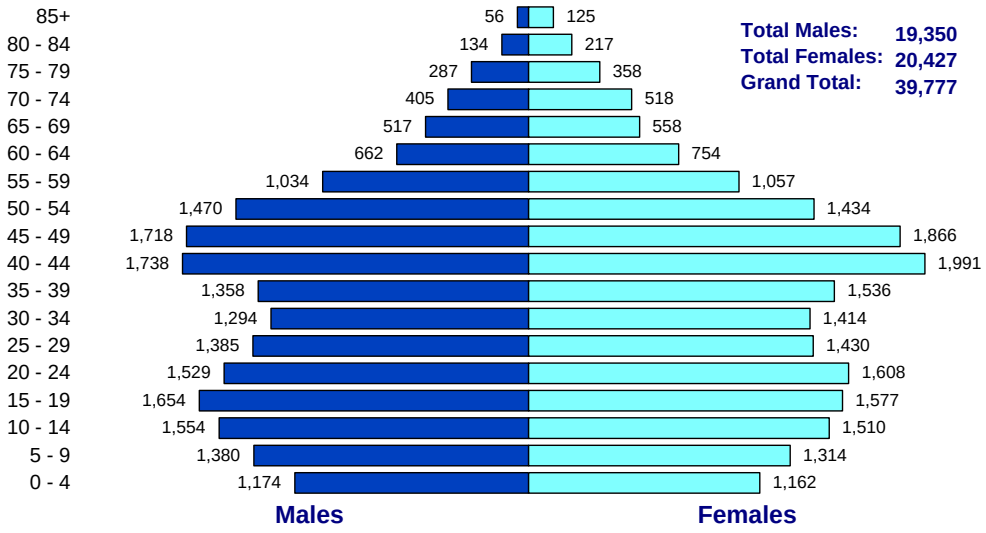
Quick Health Status Facts for West (North)

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	7.0[1]	5.7[2]	6.1[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	9.4[1]	8.8[2]	8.9[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	12.7	11.5	11.0
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	54.3	50.3	49.2
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	28.8[1]	26.1[2]	20.5[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6[4]	6.6[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	564.5	511.0	568.7
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	607.0	627.1	582.0
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	87.5	73.7	117.8
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	124.5	123.4	123.9
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	124.9	97.1	145.0
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	170.6	154.0	146.9
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	173.6	139.7	154.7
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	134.6	188.8	168.6
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	25.0	15.2	9.3
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	20.9	39.6	13.5
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	111.3	106.7	102.3
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	81.3	78.7	77.1
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	75.2	77.5	71.2
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	424.0	433.0	376.9
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	422.2	444.3	370.4

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

West (South) 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	2000	2004
Average age	33.6	34.9
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.6%	5.9%
% 5 to 17 years of age	20.6%	19.4%
% 65 years of age and older	7.3%	8.0%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	715 persons	773 persons

Federal Census Data	1996	2001
% of those 65 and older who live alone	19.1%	19.1%
% Lone Parent Families	14.8%	15.7%
% Aboriginal	1.8%	2.7%
Median Income of Census Families	$58,000	$65,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$33,500	$37,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$48,000	$50,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	12.9%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	3.2%	3.0%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	21.0%	25.4%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.1%	1.5%
Home Languages		
% English (10.9% of whom also speak a non-official language)	90.9%	92.4%
% Chinese	4.0%	2.6%

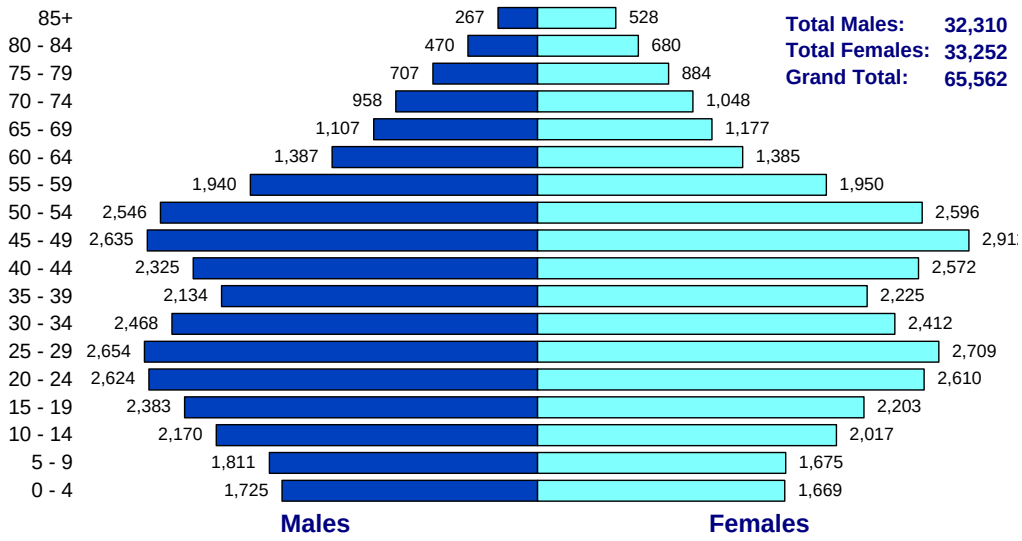
Quick Health Status Facts for West (South)

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.0[1]	5.2[2]	5.6[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	6.8[1]	7.9[2]	7.9[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	13.2	12.3	11.7
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	51.3	49.3	48.2
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	17.8[1]	11.9[2]	11.4[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2[4]	4.8[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	240.9	371.8	322.1
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	525.6	416.1	404.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	32.5	22.4	69.5
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	104.2	156.4	69.9
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	48.7	28.6	86.3
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	150.6	177.7	92.4
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	70.2	118.7	79.3
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	160.0	119.0	143.9
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	16.8	15.5	11.9
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	11.2	18.7	16.6
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	83.6	87.1	82.0
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	55.3	60.5	56.9
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	56.9	56.6	54.2
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	310.5	353.1	302.5
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	344.5	358.6	313.7

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

South West (West) 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	2000	2004
Average age	37.0	37.8
% 0 to 4 years of age	5.2%	5.2%
% 5 to 17 years of age	17.1%	15.9%
% 65 years of age and older	11.2%	11.9%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	586 persons	657 persons

Federal Census Data	1996	2001
% of those 65 and older who live alone	23.9%	23.9%
% Lone Parent Families	9.8%	9.6%
% Aboriginal	1.1%	1.5%
Median Income of Census Families	$67,500	$86,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$40,500	$39,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$45,000	$53,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	8.4%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	2.7%	1.8%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	40.2%	45.7%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.4%	1.1%
Home Languages		
% English (12.8% of whom also speak a non-official language)	82.2%	92.5%
% Chinese	6.5%	2.8%
% Korean	----	1.0%
% Polish	0.6%	0.2%

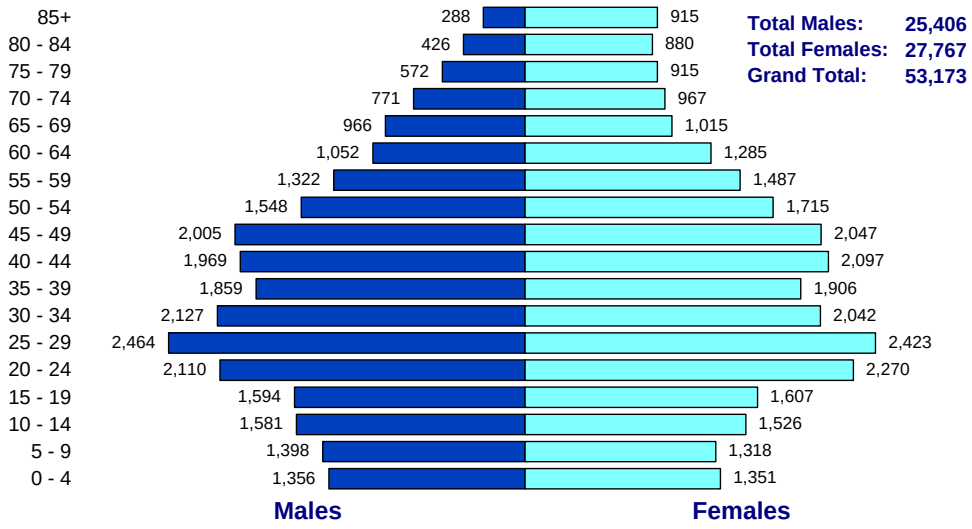
Quick Health Status Facts for South West (West)

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.1[1]	4.7[2]	5.3[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.1[1]	8.2[2]	8.2[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	10.2	9.6	10.2
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	42.8	41.3	44.6
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	5.9[1]	4.5[2]	3.8[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.1[4]	5.5[4]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	525.4	478.4	424.9
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	638.5	461.8	434.5
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	90.8	110.0	72.7
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	129.1	87.5	105.4
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	139.0	134.2	96.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	152.0	122.2	119.0
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	136.9	133.4	134.6
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	164.0	110.4	91.7
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	14.2	4.8	4.5
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	10.3	9.4	17.1
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	82.6	82.5	78.4
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	59.9	61.5	56.8
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	59.2	62.1	53.9
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	261.5	266.5	235.4
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	278.5	270.0	234.1

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

South West (East) 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	37.6	38.8
% 0 to 4 years of age	5.5%	5.1%
% 5 to 17 years of age	15.2%	14.5%
% 65 years of age and older	13.1%	14.5%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	2,780 persons	2,830 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	30.8%	34.4%
% Lone Parent Families	17.2%	17.6%
% Aboriginal	2.3%	2.7%
Median Income of Census Families	$47,500	$57,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$28,000	$34,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$36,500	$49,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	13.8%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	4.7%	4.2%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	25.5%	29.1%
% Who do not speak English or French	1.7%	1.5%
Home Languages		
% English (13.1% of whom also speak a non-official language)	88.7%	92.5%
% Chinese	4.3%	2.2%
% Korean	0.5%	1.0%
% Arabic	0.5%	----

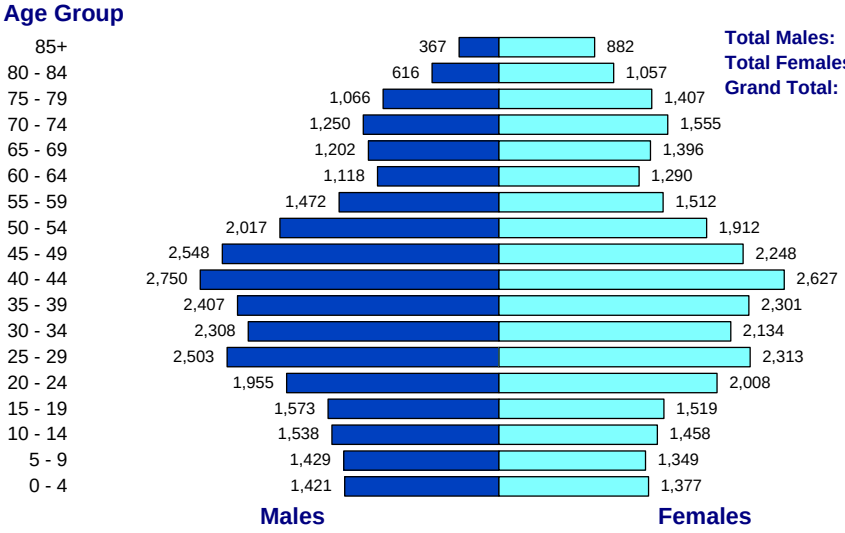
Quick Health Status Facts for South West (East)

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.3[1]	5.2[2]	5.7[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	6.9[1]	7.4[2]	8.8[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	11.1	12.2	11.1
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	45.4	50.4	46.3
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	20.4[1]	16.3[2]	14.6[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4 [4]	3.8[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	534.5	586.8	477.1
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	668.3	568.1	454.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	104.5	91.5	100.1
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	167.5	130.5	108.1
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	139.7	115.3	133.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	220.3	148.7	121.2
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	150.5	178.7	133.6
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	172.1	149.1	126.0
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	14.7	18.2	17.7
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	19.7	20.2	13.0
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	100.1	103.6	94.4
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	74.7	76.4	70.5
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	68.8	71.4	64.7
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	306.1	314.3	287.0
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	308.4	317.0	269.0

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2002 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

South Central 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	40.4	41.1
% 0 to 4 years of age	5.2%	4.7%
% 5 to 17 years of age	13.5%	12.7%
% 65 years of age and older	18.0%	18.0%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	1,001 persons	1,011 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	32.1%	30.9%
% Lone Parent Families	14.7%	17.5%
% Aboriginal	2.6%	2.8%
Median Income of Census Families	$47,000	$58,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$28,500	$40,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$40,000	$50,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	10.8%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	7.6%	6.0%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	16.5%	21.6%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.6%	0.5%

Home Languages		
% English (7.0% of whom also speak a non-official language)	93.1%	92.9%
% German	1.0%	0.2%
% Chinese	0.8%	0.4%
% Polish	0.8%	0.4%

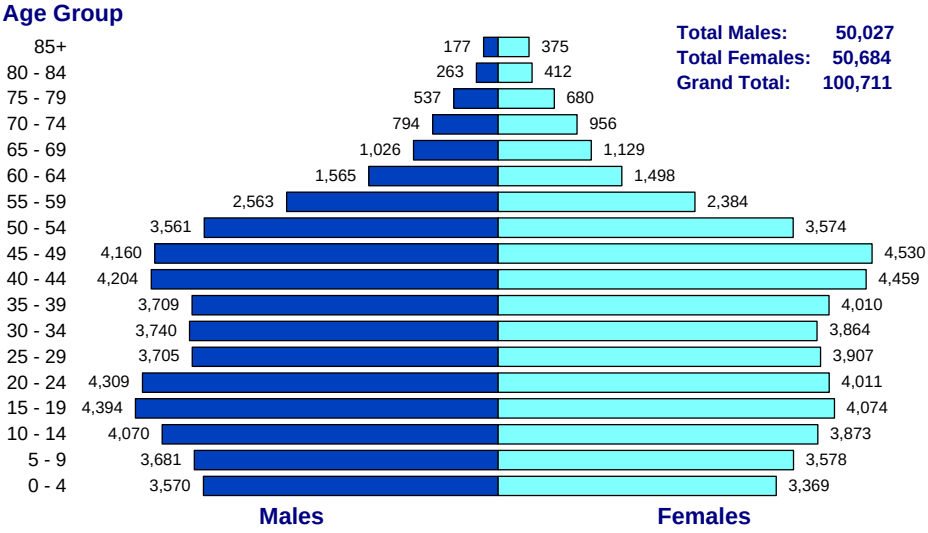
Quick Health Status Facts for South Central

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.3[1]	6.4[2]	5.9[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.8[1]	9.0[2]	8.5[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	11.2	10.6	10.7
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	50.4	48.0	48.5
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	27.0[1]	21.5[2]	18.5[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1[4]	5.4[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	544.6	547.6	518.4
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	605.8	547.6	599.4
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	103.7	104.2	83.1
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	128.2	134.3	108.0
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	139.6	126.6	124.1
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	179.4	158.3	135.0
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	137.5	153.4	147.8
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	146.7	155.9	170.8
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	24.1	22.3	2.3
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	20.4	24.3	35.6
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	106.7	113.9	105.9
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	80.4	89.6	83.0
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	82.7	84.7	77.2
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	359.5	357.3	324.6
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	381.4	371.7	316.6

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Mill Woods 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	31.7	33.3
% 0 to 4 years of age	7.5%	6.9%
% 5 to 17 years of age	22.4%	20.1%
% 65 years of age and older	5.5%	6.3%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	928 persons	997 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	13.1%	16.4%
% Lone Parent Families	15.6%	17.1%
% Aboriginal	2.7%	2.8%
Median Income of Census Families	$47,500	$58,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$25,500	$31,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$40,500	$48,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	15.8%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	6.0%	5.4%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	12.2%	15.2%
% Who do not speak English or French	2.9%	2.0%
Home Languages		
% English (17.5% of whom also speak a non-official language)	83.6%	90.4%
% Punjabi	4.8%	2.8%
% Chinese	3.4%	1.4%
% Spanish	1.1%	0.3%
% Tagalog	1.0%	0.4%

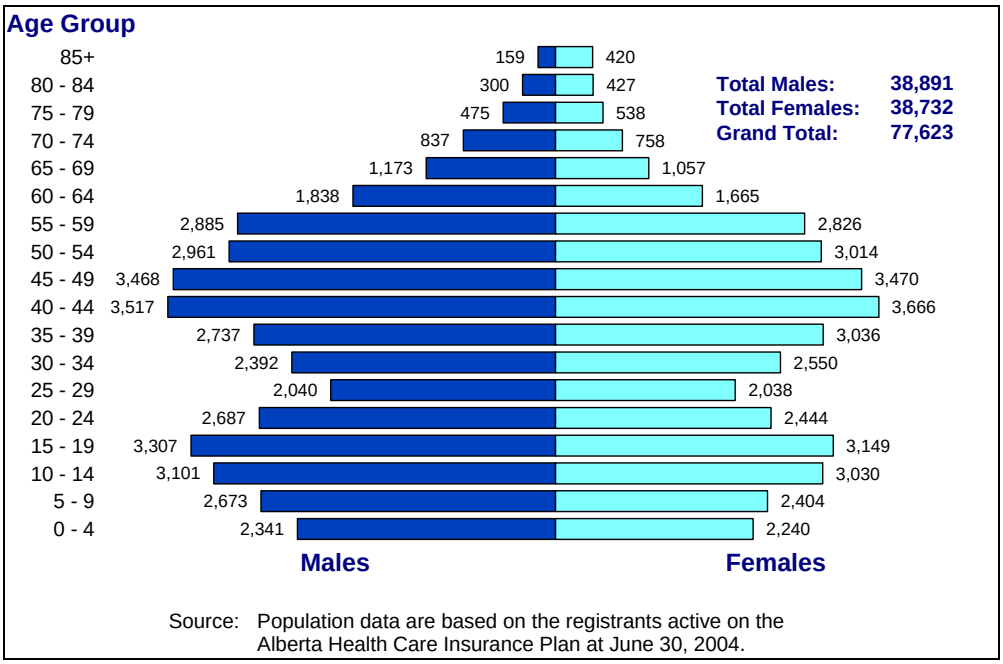
Quick Health Status Facts for Mill Woods

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	6.8[1]	6.6[2]	6.3[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	8.5[1]	9.5[2]	9.3[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	14.9	13.7	13.8
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	57.1	53.7	55.8
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	19.7[1]	16.7[2]	13.5[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6[4]	4.0[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	479.5	494.6	452.3
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	483.8	438.8	469.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	65.6	121.3	84.1
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	87.9	83.1	81.8
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	107.4	138.3	108.3
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	123.0	109.0	94.8
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	135.1	140.7	99.5
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	126.8	147.1	117.6
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	17.0	7.7	12.4
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	17.2	21.8	19.9
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	97.2	92.4	87.3
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	61.0	60.7	57.3
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	60.1	57.1	55.8
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	404.8	378.3	315.6
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	425.5	393.5	325.8

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Strathcona County (Including Sherwood Park) 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	2000	2004
Average age	34.5	36.0
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.1%	5.9%
% 5 to 17 years of age	21.2%	19.5%
% 65 years of age and older	6.7%	7.9%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	55 persons	61 persons

Federal Census Data	1996	2001
% of those 65 and older who live alone	20.0%	18.3%
% Lone Parent Families	8.0%	9.5%
% Aboriginal	1.2%	2.1%
Median Income of Census Families	$64,500	$79,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$35,500	$38,500
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$50,000	$46,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	4.46%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	2.0%	2.8%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	14.0%	18.0%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.1%	0.1%
Home Languages		
% English (2.9% of whom also speak a non-official language)	98.5%	95.2%

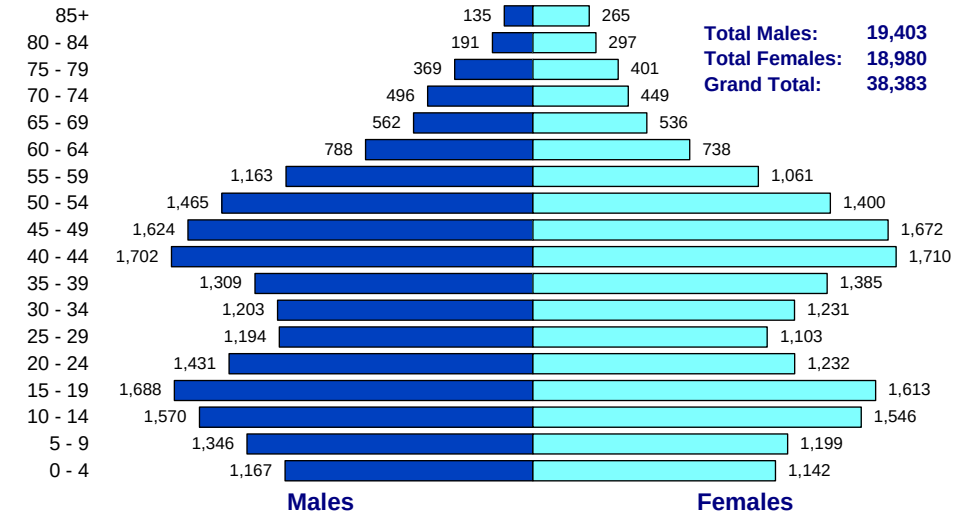
Quick Health Status Facts for Strathcona County (Including Sherwood Park) 2004 Population

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	4.9[1]	4.6[2]	5.4[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.5[1]	7.7[2]	8.4[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	11.0	10.3	11.4
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	47.4	45.7	51.1
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	6.3[1]	5.6[1]	5.5[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5[4]	4.1[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	557.9	455.1	456.5
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	486.9	420.8	453.2
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	98.6	86.3	84.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	95.3	97.7	82.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	115.3	104.3	109.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	123.7	112.6	102.1
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	151.4	117.5	154.5
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	137.7	148.0	176.6
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	9.9	9.8	9.0
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	14.2	19.3	12.1
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	81.8	83.7	83.5
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	55.5	59.5	58.4
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	59.4	60.2	55.8
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	220.8	248.2	214.3
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	262.6	274.7	230.4

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Leduc County 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	34.6	35.9
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.1%	6.0%
% 5 to 17 years of age	22.2%	20.0%
% 65 years of age and older	9.2%	9.6%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	13 persons	14 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	25%	31%
% Lone Parent Families	10%	10.9%
% Aboriginal	2.3%	2.8%
Median Income of Census Families	$51,000	$65,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$39,000	$37,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$50,000	$51,000
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	5.5%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	8.0%	5.7%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	8.0%	8.9%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.1%	0%
Home Languages		
% English (2.3% of whom also speak a non-official language)	97.0%	97.4%
% German	0.5%	----

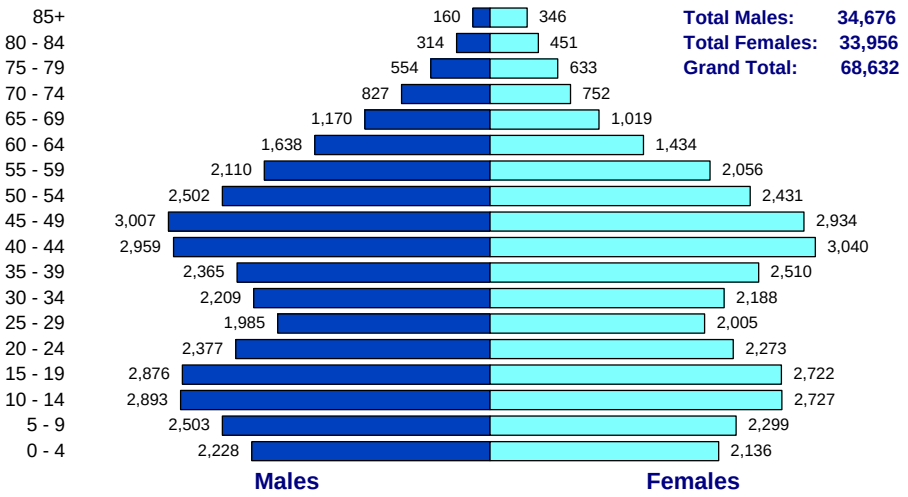
Quick Health Status Facts for Leduc County

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.2[1]	6.0[2]	5.7[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.1[1]	8.1[2]	8.8[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	11.7	9.9	11.6
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	51.3	44.6	53.0
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	19.7[1]	14.5[2]	10.8[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5[4]	6.7[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	513.2	542.7	530.4
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	635.0	587.5	579.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	75.0	111.4	119.0
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	142.0	143.4	128.8
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	124.1	141.9	145.0
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	192.8	166.9	155.8
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	125.8	162.6	130.7
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	190.0	157.9	167.6
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	8.8	17.3	26.8
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	29.0	37.1	35.4
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	123.2	119.0	112.1
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	95.4	95.2	87.3
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	96.2	94.8	79.6
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	634.5	686.2	640.6
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	672.7	705.5	641.3

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Parkland & East Side Yellowhead Counties 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	2000	2004
Average age	33.9	35.5
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.6%	6.4%
% 5 to 17 years of age	21.9%	20.0%
% 65 years of age and older	8.4%	9.1%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	13 persons	14 persons

Federal Census Data	1996	2001
% of those 65 and older who live alone	24.6%	25.1%
% Lone Parent Families	9.6%	11.9%
% Aboriginal	5.5%	6.9%
Median Income of Census Families	$52,500	$63,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$27,000	$32,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$49,000	$41,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	5.8%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	6.7%	6.0%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	7.5%	9.3%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.1%	0.1%
Home Languages		
% English (2.4% of whom also speak a non-official language)	99.2%	98.7%

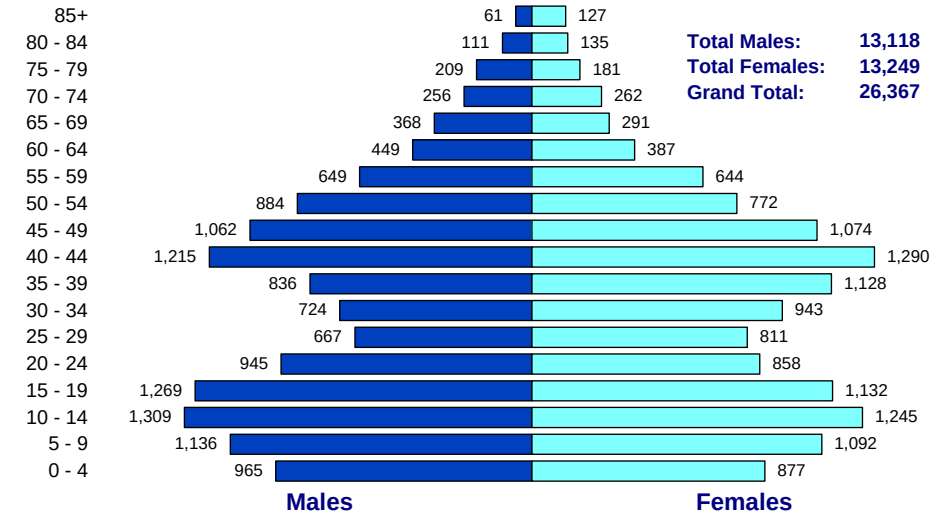
Quick Health Status Facts for Parkland & East Side Yellowhead Counties

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	6.2[1]	5.4[2]	5.7[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.8[1]	7.6[2]	8.3[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	12.3	12.3	12.3
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	54.0	54.9	55.9
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	22.5[1]	21.1[2]	19.4[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4[4]	5.5[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	534.4	487.6	495.4
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	742.3	618.0	567.6
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	104.1	73.0	65.8
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	176.1	137.5	116.2
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	175.4	101.9	103.9
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	228.6	171.7	141.2
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	139.7	134.3	158.4
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	192.1	163.9	156.1
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	15.8	13.8	20.7
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	36.2	29.7	29.7
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	105.8	103.3	96.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	75.1	73.0	68.5
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	77.1	74.8	66.3
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	545.2	660.8	615.9
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	566.5	660.2	635.8

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Sturgeon County 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	31.5	33.2
% 0 to 4 years of age	7.6%	7.0%
% 5 to 17 years of age	25.3%	23.7%
% 65 years of age and older	7.1%	7.6%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	11 persons	12 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	20.3%	17.7%
% Lone Parent Families	8.3%	10.4%
% Aboriginal	4.8%	7.0%
Median Income of Census Families	$52,500	$62,500
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$26,000	$34,000
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$49,000	$49,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	5.4%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	6.2%	4.7%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	6.6%	8.7%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.1%	0.1%
Home Languages		
% English (2.8% of whom also speak a non-official language)	97.0%	95.7%

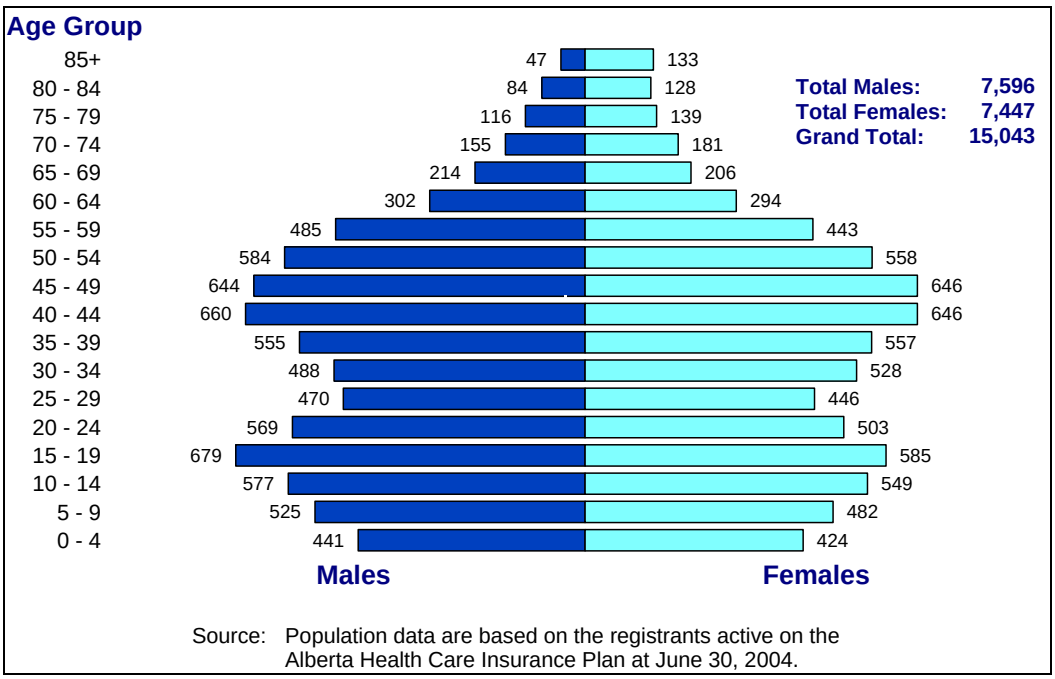
Quick Health Status Facts for Sturgeon County

Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	5.5[1]	5.7[2]	5.0[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	7.5[1]	9.3[2]	9.3[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	14.3	12.3	13.4
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	57.7	50.8	56.7
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	17.2[1]	16.7[2]	17.9[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.8[4]	2.3[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	412.9	306.0	474.2
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	577.4	526.9	495.8
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	90.4	32.7	84.4
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	194.5	127.3	131.5
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	129.1	51.3	95.1
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	278.7	156.0	140.6
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	120.1	83.4	159.2
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	120.7	166.9	144.8
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	0.0	14.1	7.5
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	35.8	20.8	27.0
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	112.7	106.5	102.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	81.2	78.9	75.5
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	83.3	86.9	82.4
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	541.1	647.3	589.9
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	603.0	713.4	596.9

[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

Fort Saskatchewan 2004 Population



Source: Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30, 2004.

Demographic Information	**2000**	**2004**
Average age	34.5	36.1
% 0 to 4 years of age	6.1%	5.7%
% 5 to 17 years of age	20.6%	19.5%
% 65 years of age and older	9.0%	9.3%
Population Density: Persons per square kilometer	308 persons	325 persons

Federal Census Data	**1996**	**2001**
% of those 65 and older who live alone	31.6%	31.0%
% Lone Parent Families	11.3%	10.9%
% Aboriginal	2.6%	1.9%
Median Income of Census Families	$56,500	$69,000
Female Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$34,500	$38,500
Male Lone-Parent Families Average Income	$18,000	$46,500
Percentage of Low Income Families	----	7.6%
% Less than Grade 9 Education	3.6%	3.6%
% Bachelor's degree or higher	9.4%	10.0%
% Who do not speak English or French	0.1%	0.00%
Home Languages		
% English (1.9% of whom also speak a non-official language)	98.0%	98.9%

Quick Health Status Facts for Fort Saskatchewan

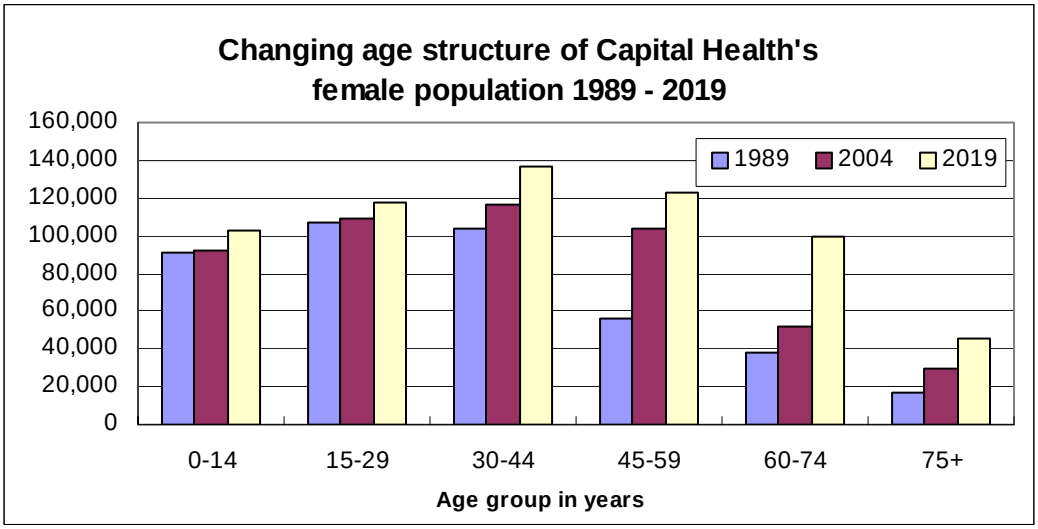
Measure	1998	2000	2002
Births			
% Low Birth Weight (of live births)	6.3[1]	5.3[2]	6.3[3]
% Premature Births (of live births)	9.5[1]	8.6[2]	7.8[3]
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	12.1	12.4	13.1
General Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women 15-44 yr)	52.0	55.1	59.7
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15-19 yr)	15.8[1]	10.1[2]	10.9[3]
Deaths			
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9[4]	3.5[5]	----
Mortality Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	723.1	543.0	717.9
Mortality Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	652.3	459.4	466.9
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	160.8	67.5	146.8
Ischaemic Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	108.3	149.2	102.6
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	219.9	104.1	187.4
All Heart Disease Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	125.0	160.3	126.5
Cancer Death Rate for Females (per 100,000) [6]	231.8	143.9	174.9
Cancer Death Rate for Males (per 100,000) [6]	142.4	149.5	130.5
Suicide Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	6.7	19.9	10.8
Unintentional Injury Death Rate (per 100,000) [6]	40.2	37.6	21.1
Health Services Utilization			
Hospitalization Rate for Females (per 1,000)	136.0	124.3	122.2
Hospitalization Rate for Females (excluding OB)(per 1,000)	107.6	98.8	93.5
Hospitalization Rate for Males (per 1,000)	100.3	94.3	79.3
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Females (per 1,000)	589.3	933.8	802.0
Emergency Department Visit Rate for Males (per 1,000)	562.3	891.5	710.6

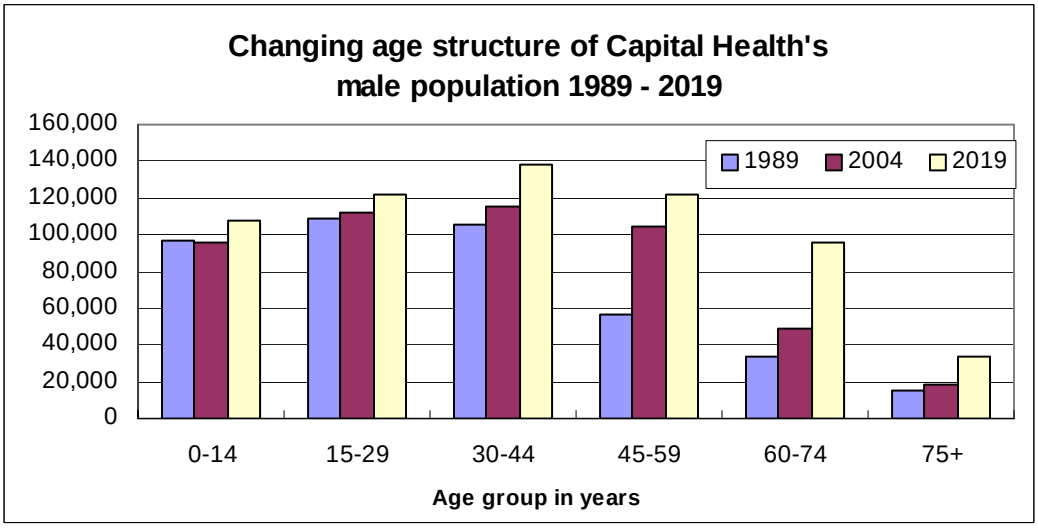
[1] 1997-1999 data
[2] 1999-2001 data
[3] 2001-2003 data
[4] 1996 – 2000 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[5] 1998 – 2002 five-year Infant Mortality Rate
[6] Age - standardized to the 1996 Capital Health region population

Note: Due to small populations and fluctuating numbers of events, rates may vary from year to year.

The Changing Population

Capital Health's population increased by 20% from 1989 to 2004 and is projected to increase another 24.5% between 2004 and 2019.





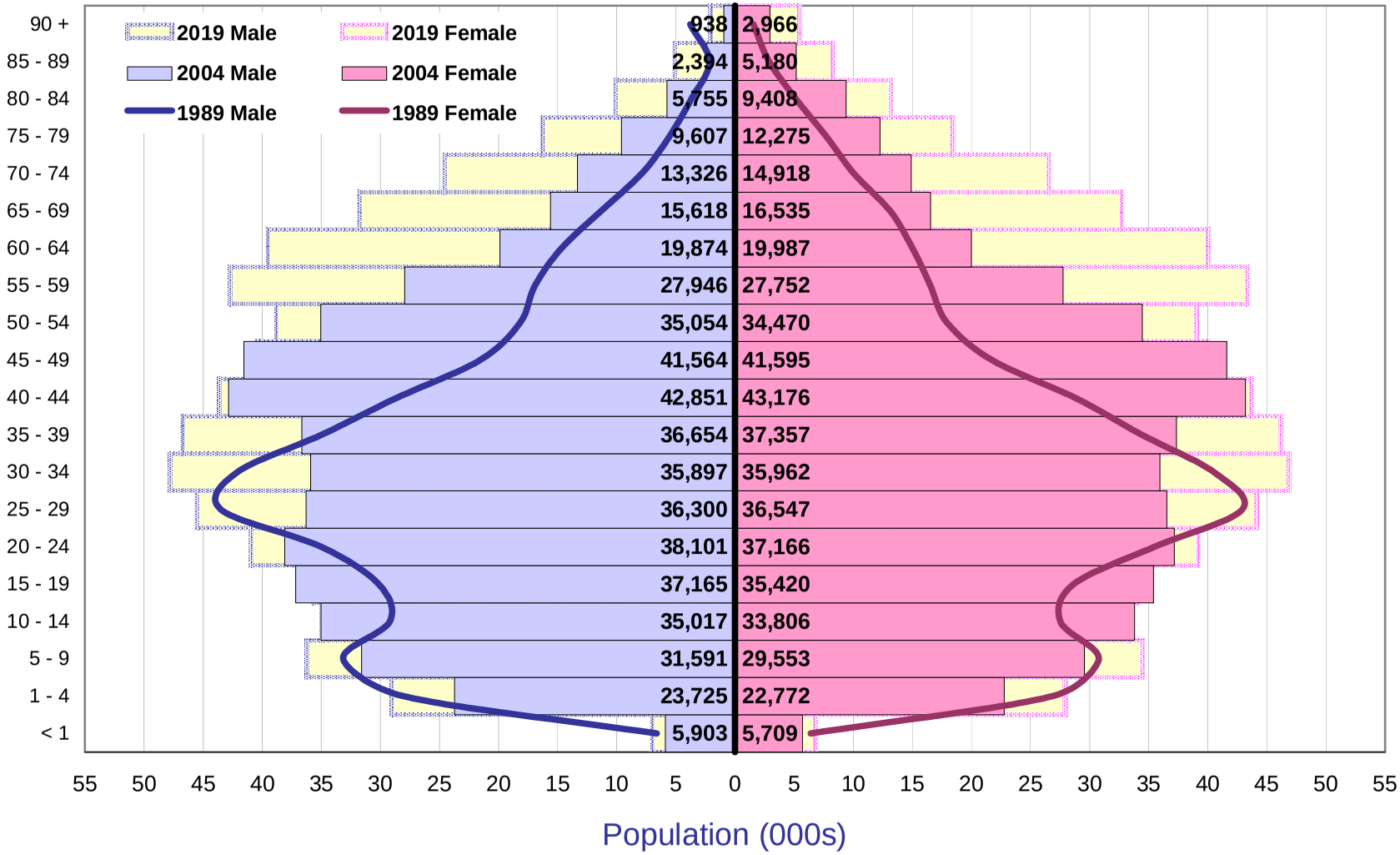
Source: Population data for 1989 and 2004 are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30th of the respective years. Population data for 2019 are based on population projections.

The charts show the historical and projected changes for six age groups at three points in time – 1989, 2004, and 2019 for males and females.

- Relatively small increases are evident for the two youngest age groups.
- From 1989 to 2004 there were large percentage gains for the 45 to 59 year age group.
- The projected increases over the next 15 years are highest for the 60 to 74 year age groups for both males and females

The following chart shows the 1989 and 2004 population by sex and five-year age groups as well as the projected population for 2019. Detailed population data for the Capital Health region and the public health service areas for the year 2004 are found in the tables that follow.

Capital Health Population Change



Source: Population data for 1989 and 2004 are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at June 30th of the respective years. Population data for 2019 are based on population projections.

Capital Health Region

2004 Population by Public Health Service Areas – Females and Males

Age (Years)	St. Albert	Castle Downs	West Central	Central	North Central	North East	West (North)	West (South)	South West (W)	South West (E)	South Central	Mill Woods	Strathcona County	Leduc County	Parkland County	Sturgeon County	Fort Sask.	Capital Health
< 1	610	552	697	688	834	958	843	454	685	557	631	1,393	893	447	866	334	172	11,612
1 - 4	2,657	2,213	2,550	2,473	3,459	4,060	3,379	1,882	2,709	2,150	2,167	5,546	3,688	1,863	3,498	1,509	693	46,497
5 - 9	3,849	3,016	2,847	3,040	4,304	5,228	4,267	2,694	3,485	2,716	2,777	7,259	5,077	2,545	4,802	2,228	1,006	61,144
10 - 14	4,668	3,247	2,923	3,112	4,693	5,515	4,820	3,064	4,187	3,108	2,995	7,943	6,131	3,117	5,620	2,554	1,126	68,822
15- 19	5,186	3,466	3,246	3,545	4,629	5,839	5,075	3,230	4,586	3,201	3,092	8,468	6,456	3,300	5,598	2,400	1,264	72,584
20 - 24	4,297	3,499	5,991	4,968	4,598	5,926	5,633	3,137	5,234	4,380	3,962	8,320	5,132	2,663	4,650	1,804	1,072	75,267
25 - 29	3,134	3,119	7,101	5,666	4,374	5,777	5,424	2,815	5,362	4,887	4,816	7,612	4,078	2,296	3,990	1,478	917	72,847
30 - 34	3,538	2,985	6,071	5,297	4,817	5,569	5,324	2,708	4,881	4,169	4,442	7,604	4,942	2,434	4,396	1,667	1,016	71,859
35 - 39	4,176	3,171	5,380	5,117	5,026	5,702	5,575	2,894	4,359	3,765	4,708	7,719	5,773	2,693	4,875	1,964	1,112	74,011
40 - 44	5,363	3,508	5,736	5,635	5,702	6,403	6,543	3,729	4,897	4,066	5,377	8,663	7,183	3,412	5,999	2,505	1,306	86,028
45 - 49	5,458	3,528	5,400	5,196	4,953	5,908	6,446	3,584	5,547	4,051	4,796	8,689	6,939	3,296	5,941	2,136	1,290	83,159
50 - 54	4,899	3,077	4,418	4,229	3,869	4,940	5,148	2,904	5,142	3,263	3,928	7,135	5,975	2,865	4,933	1,657	1,142	69,524
55 - 59	4,047	2,206	3,603	3,334	3,352	4,021	4,094	2,091	3,890	2,809	2,984	4,947	5,711	2,224	4,165	1,293	927	55,699
60 - 64	2,571	1,589	2,724	2,281	3,098	2,934	3,135	1,416	2,772	2,337	2,408	3,062	3,503	1,526	3,072	837	596	39,861
65 - 69	1,764	1,228	2,388	1,963	3,057	2,196	2,868	1,074	2,285	1,981	2,598	2,155	2,230	1,099	2,189	658	420	32,153
70 - 74	1,388	984	2,459	1,764	2,675	1,843	2,936	923	2,006	1,738	2,805	1,751	1,595	945	1,578	519	336	28,244
75 - 79	936	632	2,438	1,510	1,909	1,190	2,240	645	1,591	1,487	2,473	1,217	1,013	770	1,187	390	255	21,882
80 - 84	610	381	1,887	1,231	1,269	649	1,543	351	1,150	1,306	1,673	675	727	488	765	246	212	15,163
85+	450	213	1,456	925	975	391	1,235	181	796	1,203	1,248	552	578	401	506	188	180	11,477
All Ages	59,601	42,615	69,316	61,974	67,594	75,050	76,527	39,777	65,562	53,173	59,885	100,711	77,623	38,383	68,632	26,367	15,043	997,834
Under 1 year	610	552	697	687	834	958	843	454	684	557	632	1,394	892	447	865	333	172	11,612
1 year	580	558	656	663	859	1,007	827	465	676	531	536	1,306	913	440	830	359	154	11,360
2 years	635	536	629	591	855	977	829	433	677	539	565	1,383	846	448	866	335	161	11,309
3 years	707	526	635	605	858	1,016	868	490	664	532	537	1,368	959	469	919	392	186	11,732
4 years	735	593	632	615	887	1,062	854	493	693	546	527	1,490	970	505	883	422	191	12,097
5 years	701	551	541	554	747	980	782	518	685	522	503	1,384	930	440	895	397	175	11,307
Birth - 5 years	3,968	3,316	3,790	3,715	5,040	6,000	5,003	2,853	4,079	3,227	3,300	8,325	5,510	2,749	5,258	2,238	1,039	69,417
<18 years	14,877	11,082	10,823	11,290	16,092	19,163	16,324	10,054	13,838	10,397	10,376	27,153	19,723	9,979	18,096	8,083	3,795	231,146
6-12 years	5,912	4,433	4,072	4,360	6,412	7,588	6,328	3,985	5,212	4,070	4,059	10,571	7,728	3,935	7,260	3,342	1,501	90,768
13-19 years	7,091	4,744	4,402	4,783	6,468	8,015	7,052	4,486	6,361	4,433	4,303	11,716	9,006	4,588	7,865	3,443	1,720	100,475
25-44 years	16,211	12,783	24,288	21,715	19,918	23,452	22,866	12,146	19,499	16,887	19,344	31,598	21,976	10,835	19,260	7,614	4,351	304,744
45-64 years	16,975	10,400	16,145	15,040	15,272	17,803	18,823	9,995	17,351	12,460	14,117	23,834	22,128	9,911	18,111	5,923	3,955	248,243
20-64 years	37,483	26,682	46,425	41,723	39,788	47,180	47,322	25,279	42,084	33,727	37,423	63,752	49,235	23,410	42,022	15,341	9,378	628,255
>=65 years	5,148	3,438	10,628	7,393	9,885	6,269	10,821	3,174	7,826	7,714	10,798	6,349	6,143	3,702	6,226	2,001	1,404	108,920
>=75	1,996	1,226	5,781	3,666	4,153	2,229	5,017	1,176	3,536	3,996	5,394	2,444	2,318	1,658	2,458	825	647	48,522

Source: The population is based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan on June 30, 2004.

Capital Health Region

2004 Population by Public Health Service Areas - Females

Age (Years)	St. Albert	Castle Downs	West Central	Central	North Central	North East	West (North)	West (South)	South West (W)	South West (E)	South Central	Mill Woods	Strathcona County	Leduc County	Parkland County	Sturgeon County	Fort Sask.	Capital Health
< 1	298	280	357	325	423	474	411	214	327	268	298	692	468	212	405	168	87	5,709
1 - 4	1,278	1,077	1,250	1,208	1,724	1,990	1,638	947	1,341	1,082	1,079	2,677	1,772	930	1,730	709	337	22,772
5 - 9	1,829	1,416	1,399	1,468	2,151	2,518	2,063	1,314	1,675	1,318	1,349	3,578	2,404	1,199	2,299	1,092	482	29,553
10 - 14	2,341	1,607	1,469	1,558	2,261	2,689	2,399	1,510	2,017	1,526	1,458	3,873	3,030	1,546	2,727	1,245	549	33,806
15- 19	2,534	1,713	1,631	1,737	2,277	2,889	2,458	1,577	2,203	1,607	1,519	4,074	3,149	1,613	2,722	1,132	585	35,420
20 - 24	2,010	1,766	3,109	2,420	2,291	2,966	2,786	1,608	2,610	2,270	2,008	4,011	2,444	1,232	2,273	858	503	37,166
25 - 29	1,591	1,730	3,510	2,617	2,228	2,953	2,732	1,430	2,709	2,423	2,313	3,907	2,038	1,103	2,005	811	446	36,547
30 - 34	1,875	1,638	2,846	2,304	2,488	2,871	2,635	1,414	2,412	2,042	2,134	3,864	2,550	1,231	2,188	943	528	35,962
35 - 39	2,228	1,703	2,438	2,158	2,520	2,904	2,811	1,536	2,225	1,906	2,301	4,010	3,036	1,385	2,510	1,128	557	37,357
40 - 44	2,863	1,880	2,711	2,395	2,797	3,140	3,291	1,991	2,572	2,097	2,627	4,459	3,666	1,710	3,040	1,290	646	43,176
45 - 49	2,798	1,871	2,629	2,229	2,471	3,003	3,197	1,866	2,912	2,047	2,248	4,530	3,470	1,672	2,934	1,074	646	41,595
50 - 54	2,553	1,540	2,165	1,821	1,909	2,483	2,594	1,434	2,596	1,715	1,912	3,574	3,014	1,400	2,431	772	558	34,470
55 - 59	1,977	1,124	1,869	1,483	1,762	2,046	2,072	1,057	1,950	1,487	1,512	2,384	2,826	1,061	2,056	644	443	27,752
60 - 64	1,254	765	1,459	975	1,667	1,501	1,636	754	1,385	1,285	1,290	1,498	1,665	738	1,434	387	294	19,987
65 - 69	898	671	1,314	927	1,643	1,145	1,553	558	1,177	1,015	1,396	1,129	1,057	536	1,019	291	206	16,535
70 - 74	730	509	1,393	881	1,358	952	1,648	518	1,048	967	1,555	956	758	449	752	262	181	14,918
75 - 79	515	325	1,468	872	1,050	626	1,284	358	884	915	1,407	680	538	401	633	181	139	12,275
80 - 84	368	238	1,246	751	797	371	952	217	680	880	1,057	412	427	297	451	135	128	9,408
85+	325	135	1,084	659	707	260	860	125	528	915	882	375	420	265	346	127	133	8,146
All Ages	30,265	21,986	35,346	28,790	34,524	37,783	39,021	20,427	33,252	27,767	30,344	50,684	38,732	18,980	33,956	13,249	7,447	502,554
Under 1 year	298	280	357	325	423	474	411	214	327	268	298	692	468	212	405	168	87	5,709
1 year	278	255	336	322	433	493	400	215	324	258	258	640	449	227	398	150	74	5,509
2 years	297	254	322	284	418	470	403	229	328	282	277	682	383	218	439	163	84	5,536
3 years	340	261	316	295	436	514	412	254	339	268	277	650	480	251	472	192	86	5,843
4 years	362	308	276	307	438	513	422	249	350	274	267	706	460	234	422	204	93	5,884
5 years	337	249	243	241	368	487	370	264	323	244	254	711	461	218	425	209	76	5,481
Birth - 5 years	1,912	1,607	1,850	1,774	2,516	2,951	2,418	1,425	1,991	1,594	1,631	4,081	2,701	1,360	2,561	1,086	500	33,962
<18 years	7,263	5,416	5,351	5,516	7,942	9,359	7,946	4,940	6,698	5,119	5,083	13,225	9,633	4,895	8,743	3,909	1,834	112,871
6-12 years	2,922	2,136	2,044	2,162	3,132	3,641	3,148	1,944	2,503	1,996	1,990	5,165	3,715	1,880	3,509	1,611	741	44,237
13-19 years	3,445	2,350	2,212	2,360	3,189	3,969	3,402	2,193	3,068	2,212	2,082	5,651	4,408	2,260	3,814	1,648	798	49,060
25-44 years	8,557	6,950	11,505	9,475	10,033	11,869	11,469	6,372	9,919	8,468	9,375	16,240	11,290	5,428	9,743	4,172	2,177	153,043
45-64 years	8,583	5,299	8,122	6,508	7,809	9,033	9,499	5,110	8,842	6,534	6,962	11,985	10,975	4,871	8,854	2,877	1,941	123,805
20-64 years	19,150	14,015	22,736	18,403	20,133	23,867	23,754	13,090	21,371	17,272	18,345	32,236	24,709	11,532	20,870	7,908	4,621	314,013
>=65 years	2,836	1,877	6,505	4,089	5,554	3,355	6,298	1,775	4,317	4,692	6,296	3,553	3,200	1,949	3,201	995	787	61,281
>=75 years	1,208	697	3,798	2,282	2,554	1,258	3,097	700	2,093	2,709	3,345	1,467	1,385	964	1,430	442	400	29,829

Source: The population is based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan on June 30, 2004.

Capital Health Region

2004 Population by Public Health Service Areas - Males

Age (Years)	St. Albert	Castle Downs	West Central	Central	North Central	North East	West (North)	West (South)	South West (W)	South West (E)	South Central	Mill Woods	Strathcona County	Leduc County	Parkland County	Sturgeon County	Fort Sask.	Capital Health
< 1	312	272	340	362	411	484	432	240	357	289	334	702	424	235	460	165	85	5,903
1 - 4	1,379	1,136	1,301	1,264	1,735	2,070	1,742	935	1,368	1,067	1,087	2,868	1,917	933	1,768	800	356	23,725
5 - 9	2,021	1,601	1,448	1,572	2,153	2,711	2,204	1,380	1,811	1,398	1,429	3,681	2,673	1,346	2,503	1,136	525	31,591
10 - 14	2,327	1,640	1,454	1,553	2,432	2,825	2,421	1,554	2,170	1,581	1,538	4,070	3,101	1,570	2,893	1,309	577	35,017
15- 19	2,652	1,753	1,615	1,808	2,352	2,950	2,617	1,654	2,383	1,594	1,573	4,394	3,307	1,688	2,876	1,269	679	37,165
20 - 24	2,287	1,733	2,883	2,548	2,307	2,960	2,847	1,529	2,624	2,110	1,955	4,309	2,687	1,431	2,377	945	569	38,101
25 - 29	1,543	1,389	3,590	3,049	2,146	2,825	2,691	1,385	2,654	2,464	2,503	3,705	2,040	1,194	1,985	667	470	36,300
30 - 34	1,663	1,348	3,226	2,992	2,329	2,697	2,689	1,294	2,468	2,127	2,308	3,740	2,392	1,203	2,209	724	488	35,897
35 - 39	1,948	1,468	2,942	2,959	2,506	2,798	2,764	1,358	2,134	1,859	2,407	3,709	2,737	1,309	2,365	836	555	36,654
40 - 44	2,500	1,628	3,025	3,240	2,904	3,263	3,252	1,738	2,325	1,969	2,750	4,204	3,517	1,702	2,959	1,215	660	42,851
45 - 49	2,660	1,658	2,771	2,967	2,482	2,906	3,249	1,718	2,635	2,005	2,548	4,160	3,468	1,624	3,007	1,062	644	41,564
50 - 54	2,346	1,537	2,254	2,408	1,960	2,457	2,554	1,470	2,546	1,548	2,017	3,561	2,961	1,465	2,502	884	584	35,054
55 - 59	2,069	1,082	1,734	1,851	1,589	1,975	2,022	1,034	1,940	1,322	1,472	2,563	2,885	1,163	2,110	649	485	27,946
60 - 64	1,317	824	1,265	1,306	1,432	1,433	1,499	662	1,387	1,052	1,118	1,565	1,838	788	1,638	449	302	19,874
65 - 69	867	557	1,074	1,036	1,415	1,051	1,315	517	1,107	966	1,202	1,026	1,173	562	1,170	368	214	15,618
70 - 74	658	474	1,066	883	1,317	891	1,287	405	958	771	1,250	794	837	496	827	256	155	13,326
75 - 79	422	307	970	639	859	564	955	287	707	572	1,066	537	475	369	554	209	116	9,607
80 - 84	241	144	641	479	472	278	591	134	470	426	616	263	300	191	314	111	84	5,755
85+	125	78	372	267	269	130	374	56	267	288	367	177	159	135	160	61	47	3,332
All Ages	**29,336**	**20,629**	**33,969**	**33,184**	**33,070**	**37,267**	**37,506**	**19,350**	**32,310**	**25,407**	**29,540**	**50,027**	**38,891**	**19,403**	**34,676**	**13,118**	**7,596**	**495,280**
Under 1 year	312	272	340	362	411	484	432	240	357	289	334	702	424	235	460	165	85	5,903
1 year	302	303	320	341	426	514	427	250	352	273	278	666	464	213	432	209	80	5,851
2 years	338	282	307	307	437	507	426	204	349	257	288	701	463	230	427	172	77	5,773
3 years	367	265	319	310	422	502	456	236	325	264	260	718	479	218	447	200	100	5,889
4 years	373	285	356	308	449	549	432	244	343	272	260	784	510	271	461	218	98	6,213
5 years	364	302	298	313	379	493	412	254	362	278	249	673	469	222	470	188	99	5,826
Birth - 5 years	2,056	1,709	1,940	1,941	2,524	3,049	2,585	1,428	2,088	1,633	1,669	4,244	2,809	1,389	2,697	1,152	539	35,455
<18 years	7,614	5,666	5,473	5,773	8,150	9,804	8,378	5,114	7,140	5,279	5,293	13,928	10,090	5,085	9,353	4,175	1,961	118,276
6-12 years	2,990	2,297	2,028	2,198	3,280	3,947	3,180	2,041	2,709	2,074	2,069	5,406	4,013	2,055	3,751	1,731	760	46,531
13-19 years	3,646	2,394	2,190	2,423	3,279	4,047	3,651	2,293	3,293	2,221	2,221	6,065	4,598	2,328	4,051	1,794	922	51,415
25-44 years	7,654	5,833	12,783	12,240	9,885	11,583	11,397	5,775	9,580	8,419	9,969	15,358	10,686	5,407	9,517	3,442	2,174	151,701
45-64 years	8,392	5,101	8,023	8,532	7,464	8,770	9,324	4,885	8,509	5,926	7,155	11,849	11,153	5,039	9,258	3,046	2,015	124,439
20-64 years	18,333	12,667	23,690	23,320	19,655	23,313	23,567	12,189	20,713	16,455	19,078	31,515	24,526	11,877	21,151	7,433	4,758	314,241
>=65 years	2,312	1,561	4,123	3,304	4,331	2,914	4,523	1,399	3,509	3,022	4,501	2,797	2,943	1,753	3,025	1,006	616	47,638
>=75 years	788	529	1,983	1,385	1,599	971	1,921	477	1,443	1,286	2,049	976	933	695	1,028	382	248	18,693

Source: The population is based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan on June 30, 2004.Source:

Health through the ages

How healthy are we?

Technical Report

2004

Capital Health

Health through the Ages

Table of Contents

In this section, the health of Capital Health region residents is reviewed by examining five age groups. Health status indicators including population, causes of hospitalization, reasons for visiting the emergency department, and causes of death are examined in each section. In addition, specific health issues relevant to a particular age group are presented (e.g. preterm birth for *Infant health*).

Note: In the tables listing causes of *Hospitalization* and *Emergency Department visits*, two causes are always listed, the categories of *Symptoms – Ill defined* and *Health Status-Contact with the Health System*. Because these two categories are not disease groupings, per se, they are not factored into the ranking system. However, they have been included in the table due to the fact these two groups often contribute a relatively high proportion of hospitalizations or emergency department visits.

Infant health

Experiences from conception to age six are very important years in terms of shaping the brain and it is during this time that positive stimulation improves learning, behaviour and health that continue into adulthood. With a positive environment in later years, many people can overcome early disadvantages. However, the better strategy is to prevent problems by providing all children with the social, economic, and physical environments they need in order to thrive.

In 2003, over 11,000 babies were born to women living in the Capital Health region. There are a number of measures that can provide a picture of the health of the youngest residents in the Capital Health region – those children who are under one year of age.

Quick facts about infant health in the Capital Health region…

- There were 11,701 babies born to regional residents in 2003.
- Between 1985 and 2003, there were 1,647 infant deaths with an increasing proportion of these deaths happening in the first 24 hours.
- The hospitalization rate for children less than 1 year of age was 399.4 per 1,000 in 2003. This rate excludes the birth event.
- Female infants have a lower rate of hospitalization and are less likely to go to the emergency department than male infants.
- For both males and females, the leading cause of hospitalization excluding the birth event is “Perinatal Conditions” (e.g. disorders relating to prematurity and low birth weight).
- Respiratory Disease is the most common cause of emergency department visits for both males (32% of male visits) and females (28% of female visits).

Birth Information

The following two tables show the number of babies born to residents of the Capital Health region and the General Fertility Rate (GFR) by geographic area. The GFR, defined as the number of live births born to women 15-44 years of age per 1,000 women in this age group, has been relatively stable in the region for the past five years. In 2003, the highest GFRs were in Castle Downs, Mill Woods, North Central and Parkland County.

Number of live births by public health service area, Capital Health region, 1999-2003

Public health service area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
St. Albert	578	531	541	575	592
Castle Downs	524	471	519	512	612
West Central	729	709	700	725	683
Central	705	661	722	684	699
North Central	795	762	838	808	870
North East	956	928	894	903	914
West (N)	910	843	875	823	879
West (S)	452	448	466	448	473
South West (W)	592	551	596	629	752
South West (E)	583	625	526	570	594
South Central	640	611	623	618	595
Mill Woods	1302	1276	1239	1330	1358
Strathcona County	779	725	820	849	911
Leduc County	429	369	416	449	445
Parkland County	750	766	761	815	836
Sturgeon County	398	315	342	348	333
Fort Saskatchewan	180	175	154	192	144
Capital Health region	11,318*	10,790*	11,051*	11,290*	11,701*

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).
** Some births are not able to be geocoded to a particular public health service area; thus, the regional total is not the sum of the areas.*

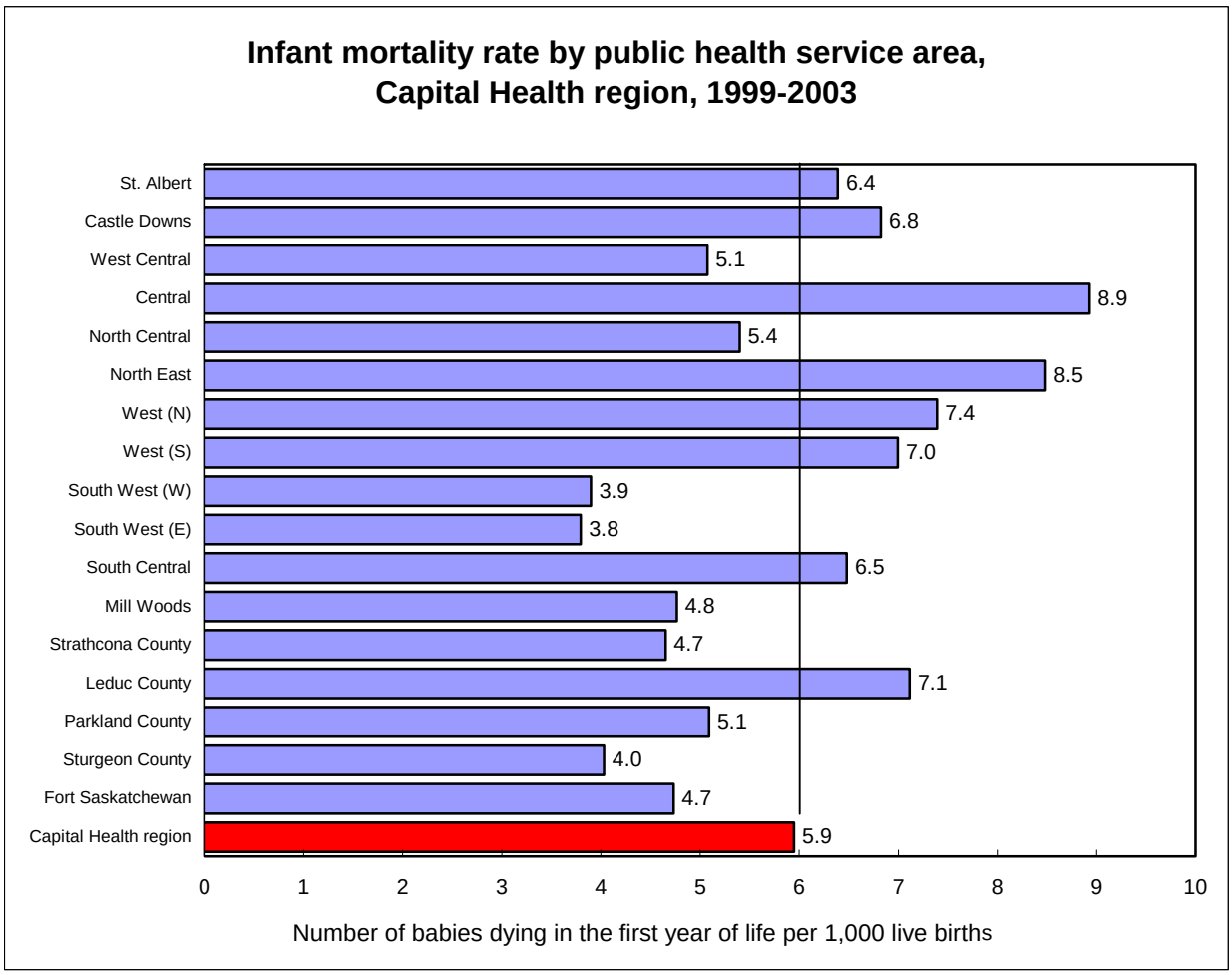
General fertility rate* by public health service area, Capital Health region, 1999-2003

Public health service area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
St. Albert	45.9	41.5	41.8	44.1	45.5
Castle Downs	53.3	47.6	51.9	50.8	58.9
West Central	47.6	45.7	44.4	45.2	42.3
Central	52.0	48.9	53.2	48.9	51.6
North Central	57.4	54.4	59.1	54.9	59.6
North East	57.5	55.4	53.3	53.4	51.4
West (N)	53.7	50.3	52.3	49.2	52.7
West (S)	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.2	49.5
South West (W)	44.8	41.3	43.7	44.6	51.5
South West (E)	47.0	50.4	42.4	46.3	48.5
South Central	50.1	48.0	48.8	48.5	46.2
Mill Woods	54.5	53.7	52.1	55.8	55.9
Strathcona County	49.7	45.7	50.7	51.1	54.3
Leduc County	52.2	44.6	49.7	53.0	53.7
Parkland County	53.9	54.9	53.6	55.9	56.5
Sturgeon County	64.9	50.8	55.2	56.7	54.2
Fort Saskatchewan	55.8	55.1	47.6	59.7	44.3
Capital Health region	52.1	49.5	50.3	50.7	52.1

** The GFR is the number of live births to women aged 15-44 years of age divided by the population aged 15-44 years, multiplied by 1,000.*
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

Mortality Information

Due to the relatively small numbers of infant deaths in each of the public health service areas in the region, five years of data have been combined. More detailed statistical analyses on significant differences between areas using ten years of data can be found in the section on *Infant Mortality* in *Perspectives on Health*.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

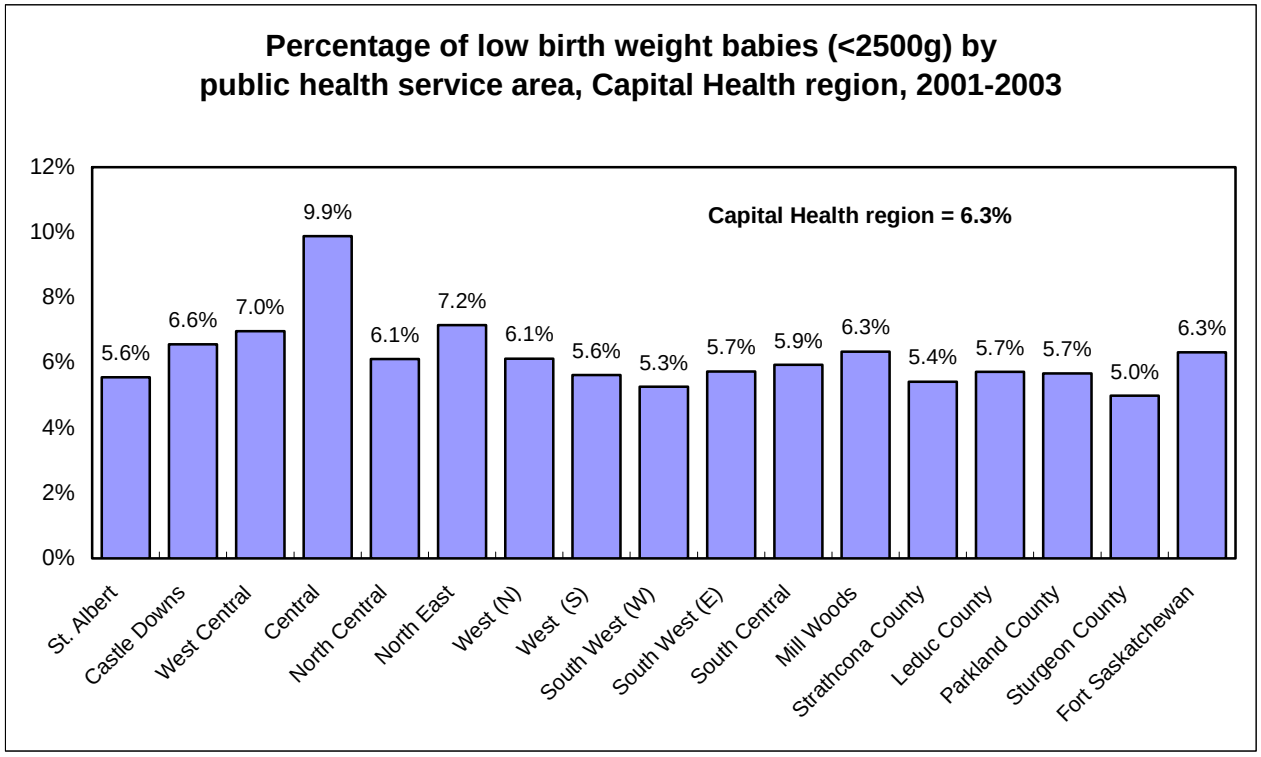
The infant mortality rate (IMR) in the Central area is over twice as high as South West (W) and South West (E). However, it must be noted that small numbers strongly affect the IMR resulting in unstable rates, even when a 5-year rate is used.

Risk Factor Information

The low birth weight (LBW) rate is the proportion of live births weighing less than 2500 grams to the total live births and is one indicator of the health status of the infant population. Along with preterm birth (gestation less than 37 completed weeks), low birth weight is an important factor in perinatal and infant mortality as well as morbidity and may have long-term consequences on health, quality of life, survival of children, and the use of health services.[2]

Factors associated with low birth weight include smoking, poor diet during pregnancy, low weight of mother before pregnancy, poverty, low levels of schooling, weight gain or low calorie intake during pregnancy, very young or much older mothers,[2] multiple birth, and inadequate prenatal care.

The LBW and the preterm birth (PTB) rates are shown in the following charts. The area in the Capital Health region with the highest percentage of LBW babies is the Central area (9.9%). The lowest percentage at 5% is found in Sturgeon County and is half the rate observed in Central area.

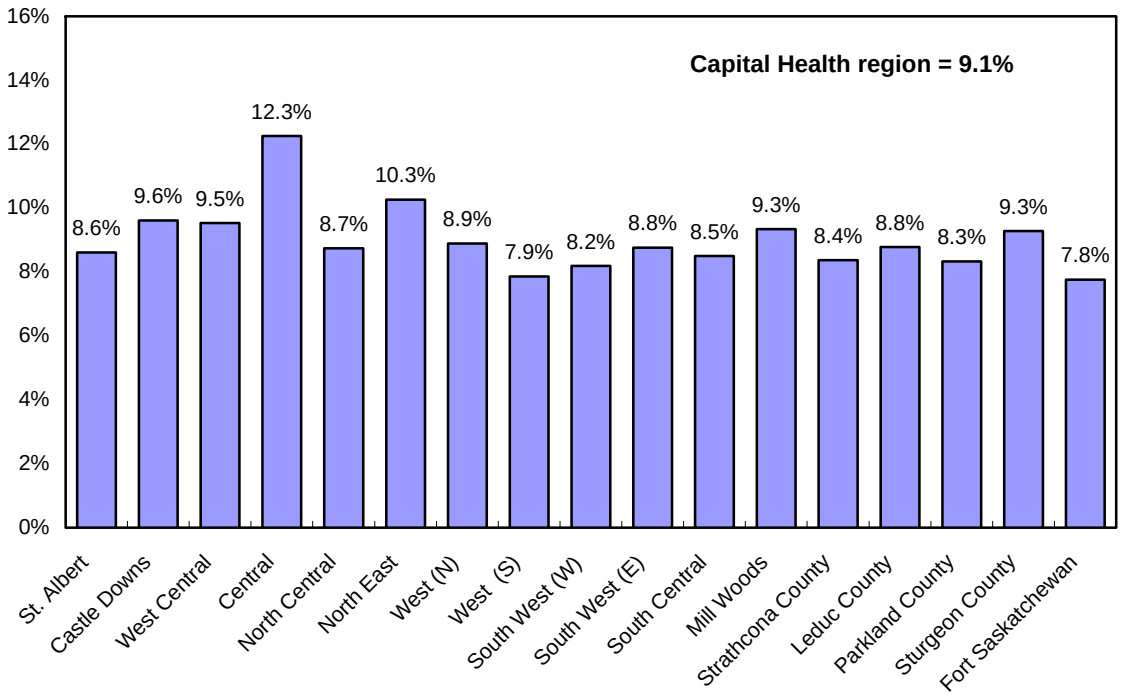


Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

For the 3-year combined (2001-2003) rate, the Central area has the highest proportion of preterm births at 12.3%. The two areas with the lowest rates are West (S) at 7.9% and Fort Saskatchewan at 7.8%.

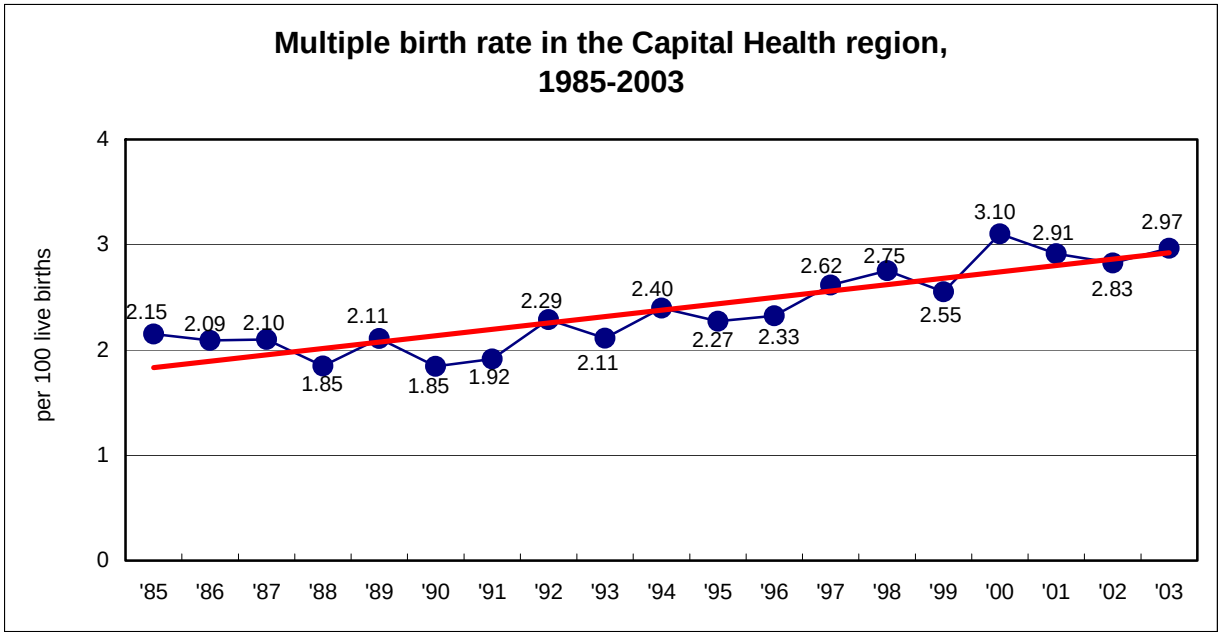
Low birth weight and/or preterm births are common among multiple births (e.g. twins, triplets). Therefore, an increase in the multiple birth rate can affect these indicators.

Percentage of preterm births (<37 weeks) by public health service area, Capital Health region, 2001-2003



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

The trend line in the chart below shows that, for the Capital Health region, there has been a steady increase in the multiple birth rate between 1985 and 2003 with multiple births comprising 3% of live births in 2003.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

Health Care Utilization

If one excludes the birth event, perinatal conditions account for 68% of hospitalizations for infants in the Capital Health region. Some of the more frequent health concerns included in perinatal conditions are: disorders related to low birth weight and short gestation, respiratory distress and neonatal jaundice.

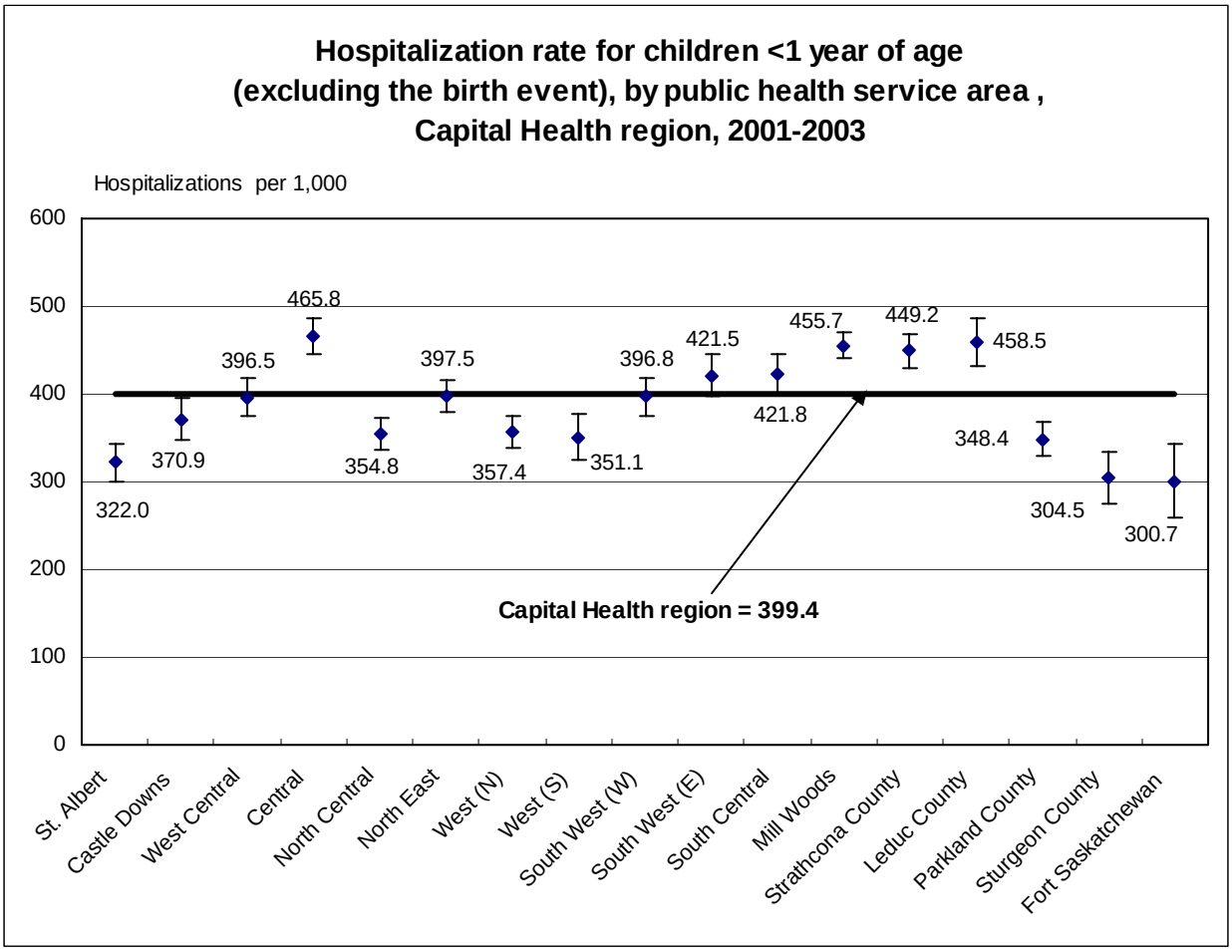
Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females < 1 year of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)		Females (rank)	
Birth	63.7%	(1)	69.1%	(1)
Perinatal Conditions	24.2%	(2)	21.3%	(2)
Congenital Anomalies	3.3%	(3)	2.9%	(3)
Respiratory Disease	3.2%	(4)	2.2%	(4)
Number of Hospitalizations (including births)	7,099		6,357	
Rate including births (per 1,000)	1,221.9		1,131.3	
Number of Hospitalizations (excluding births)	2,579		1,966	
Rate excluding births (per 1,000)	443.9		349.9	
Population	5,810		5,619	

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The hospitalization rate for the region is 399.4 per 1,000 children less than 1 year of age. The Central area has the highest rate of babies being admitted to the hospital (465.8 per 1,000 population) and Fort Saskatchewan has the lowest rate for 2001-2003 (3-year combined rate) at 300.7 admissions.

Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises whether there are real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance, a random fluctuation. The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.



Source: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research, Capital Health (Hospital Data).

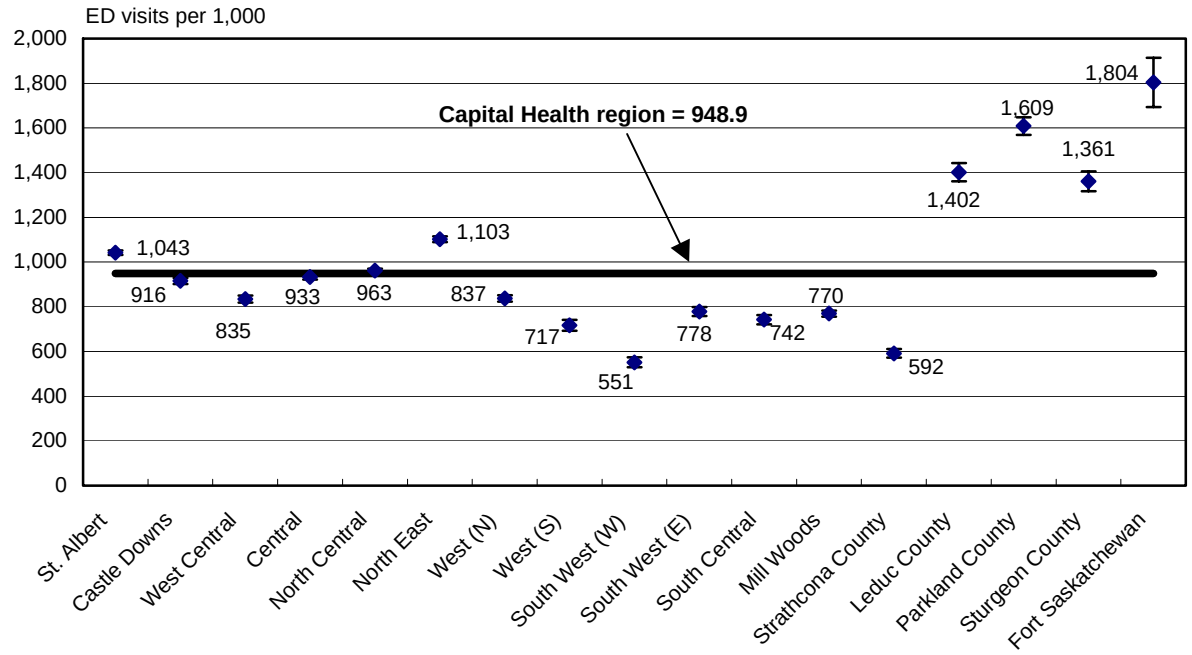
Emergency department (ED) data indicate that boys have a higher visit rate than girls in this young age group – 1,005.7 per 1,000 (more than 1 visit per child) compared to 836.8 visits per 1,000. For the three years 2001 through 2003, Fort Saskatchewan has the highest rate in the region (1,804 visits per 1,000 population) and South West (W) has the lowest rate (551 visits). The number one reason for visiting the emergency department, for both boys and girls, is respiratory disease. Refer to the tables at the back of the report in the section titled *Why do people go to the Emergency Department?* for more detail on the causes of ED visits.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, < 1 year of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)
Respiratory Disease	31.7% (1)	28.1% (1)
Digestive Disease	11.8% (2)	12.2% (2)
Infectious/Parasitic Disease	9.3% (3)	9.8% (3)
Unintentional injury	6.3% (4)	7.4% (4)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	5.6% (5)	5.7% (5)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	11.8%	13.4%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	11.8%	12.6%
Number of Visits	5,843	4,702
Rate (per 1,000)	1,005.7	836.8
Population	5,810	5,619

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Emergency department visit rate for children < 1 year of age, by public health service area, Capital Health region, 2001-2003



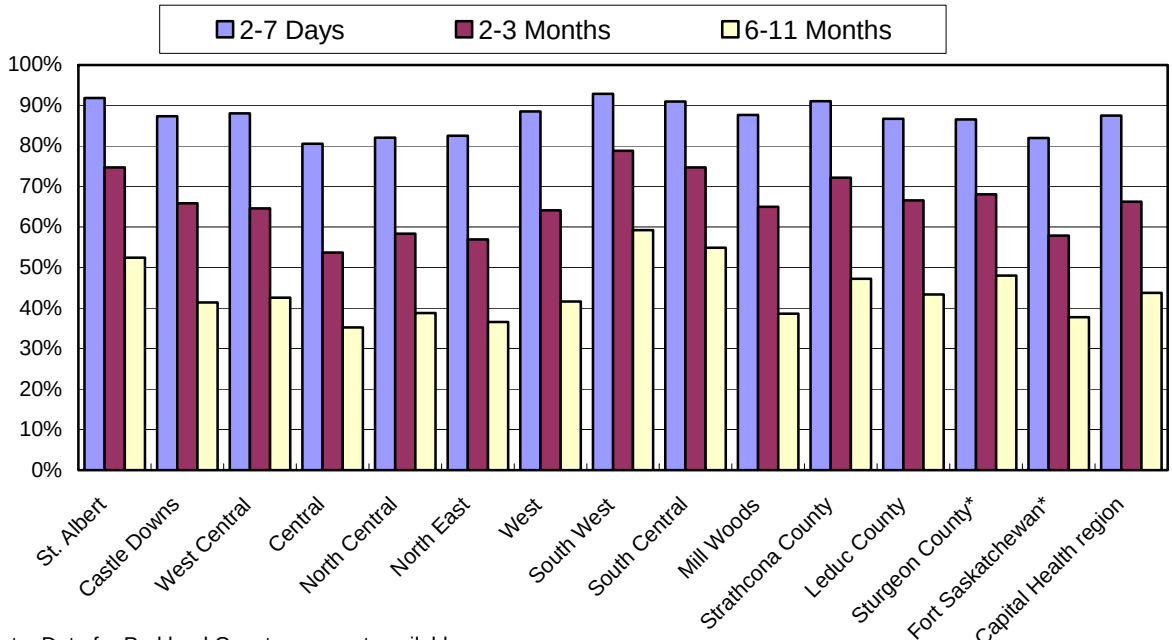
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding is an optimal method of feeding given that it has beneficial effects for both baby and mother. Some of the benefits for the baby include protection from gastrointestinal and respiratory infections and otitis media (ear infection) while the mom may benefit from reduced postpartum bleeding and earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight.[3] As well, breastfeeding promotes maternal-infant attachment, is socially and economically advantageous and is an ecologically sound, efficient and self-reliant food source.[4] The World Health Organization supports exclusive breastfeeding for six months, with the introduction of complementary foods and continued breastfeeding after six months.[3]

Regional data for 2004 show that at the end of 3 months, 66% of mothers in the Capital Health region reported breastfeeding their baby (these data reflect any amount of breastfeeding, not just exclusive breastfeeding). At 6 to 11 months, this percentage dropped to 44%.

Percentages of moms breastfeeding by public health service area, Capital Health region, 2004



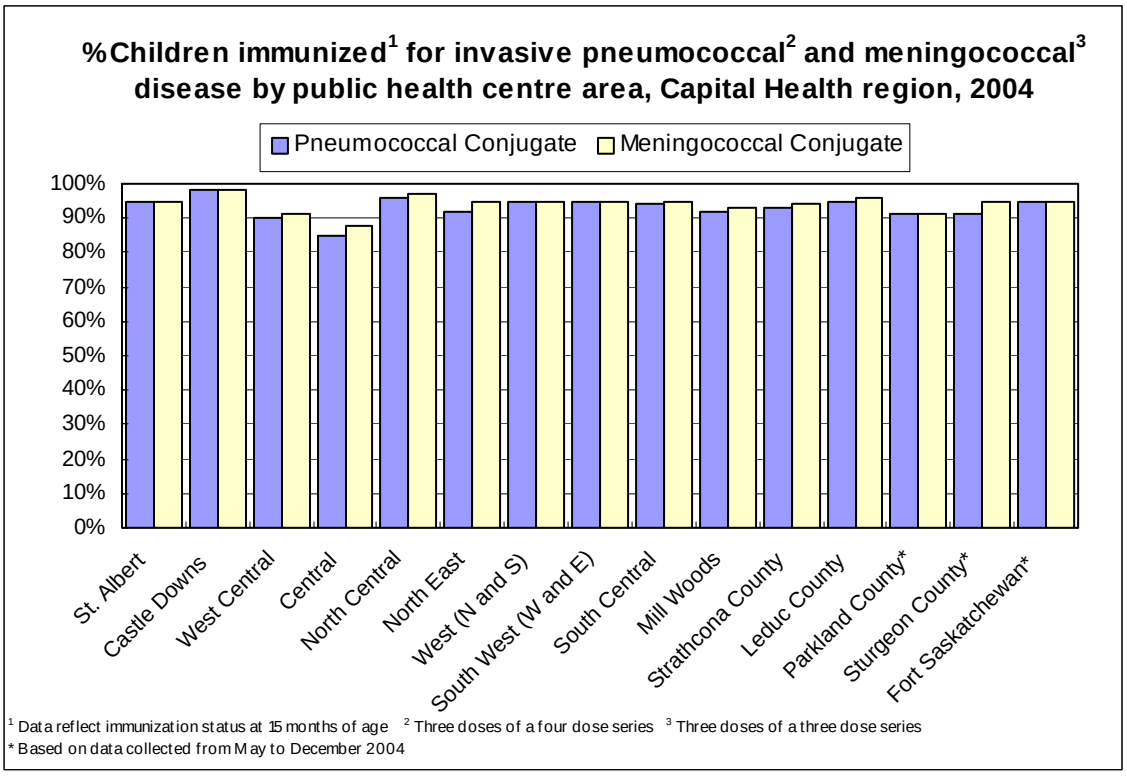
Note: Data for Parkland County were not available.

Source: Health Beginnings Data, Community Health Services, Community Care and Public Health.

* For Sturgeon and Fort Saskatchewan counties, the data represent April to December 2004.

Immunization

Immunization is important as it prevents many serious childhood illness and contributes to lower infant mortality rates. Vigilance is required to maintain high rates to prevent outbreaks or epidemics. Two relatively new vaccines, pneumococcal conjugate and meningococcal conjugate, are given to children in their first year of life. These vaccines protect children from meningitis, serious blood infection, and pneumonia. Central area has a completion rate (% of children who are eligible and have received the vaccine) of 85% for pneumococcal conjugate and 88% for meningococcal conjugate vaccine. The regional completion rate is 87% for pneumococcal conjugate and 95% for meningococcal conjugate. This is still short of the goal of 97% for both vaccines.



Source: Communicable Disease Control Data, Public Health Division.

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3. Health Canada (2003). *Canadian Perinatal Health Report*. Ottawa,ON: Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada.

4. Health Canada (1998). *Canadian Perinatal Surveillance System, Breastfeeding Fact Sheet.* Prepared by S. Dzakpasu and K. Trouton. Ottawa,ON.

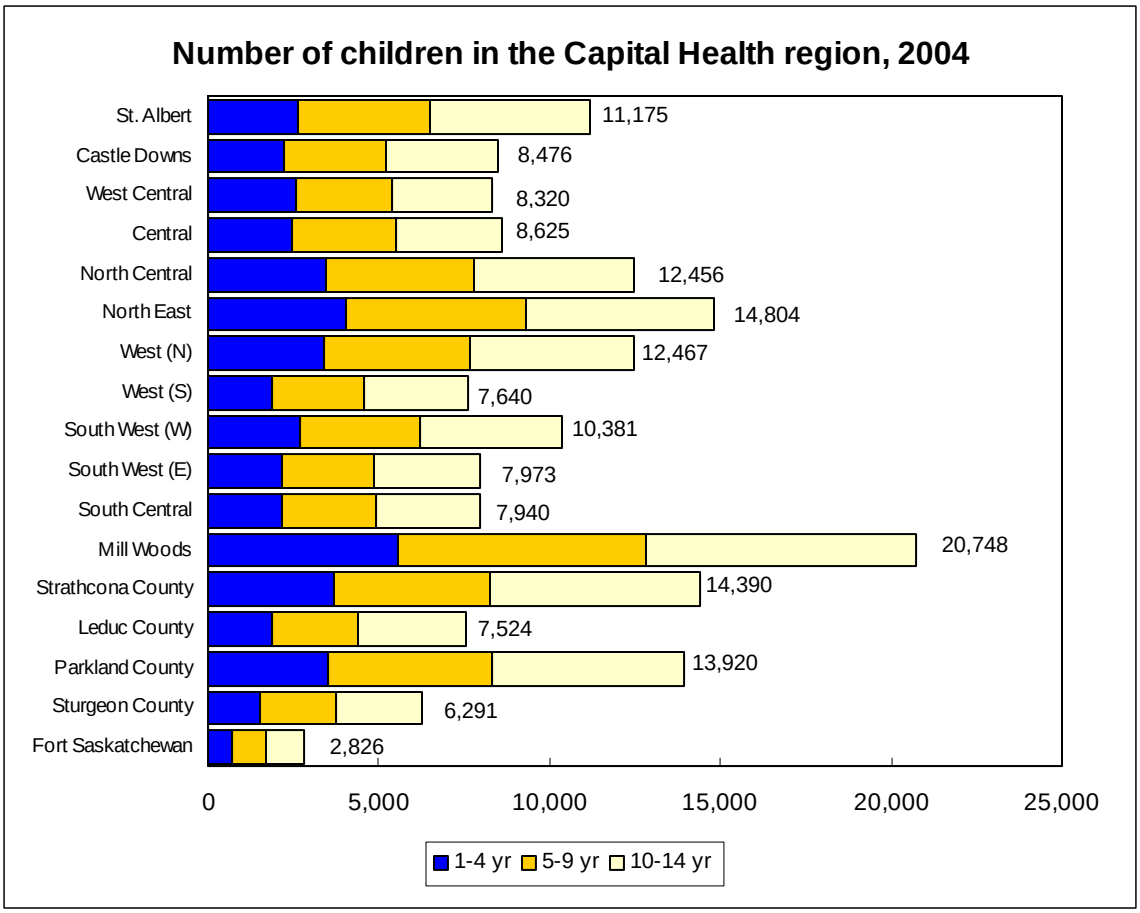
Children 1 to 14 years of age

A healthy, happy childhood is in itself an important goal. It is also increasingly recognized that our health as children has a profound effect on the frequency and severity of the diseases we experience in later life. Heart disease, cancer, mental health, diabetes and obesity have been related to the life circumstances we experience in childhood and in some cases to the circumstances present before birth.[1]

Children are not simply small adults but are constantly developing and reacting to the world around them. Child health and well-being are much more complex than simply physical health or the experience of disease. Our life experiences are shaped by the circumstances in which we live as children.[1]

Quick facts about children's health in the Capital Health region…

- Children between 1 and 14 years made up 17.7% of the population in 2004.
- The largest number of children aged 1 to 14 years is in Mill Woods. The highest proportion of children in an area's population is in Sturgeon County.
- Compared to other age groups, children experience a low rate of mortality in the region. The leading cause of death is unintentional injury (e.g. falls, motor vehicle collisions).
- In 2003, respiratory disease was the leading cause of hospitalization for children between 1 and 9 years of age; unintentional injury ranked number one for children between 10 and 14 years.
- Respiratory disease and unintentional injury are the leading reasons why children in this age group go to the emergency department.
- The regional immunization rate for children two years of age was – 89% for Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) and 94% for Diphtheria, acellular Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Haemophilus Influenzae B (DtaP/IPV/Hib) in 2004. However, an immunization completion rate of 97% and 98% for DtaP/IPV/Hib and MMR respectively is required for both vaccines in order to reach herd immunity. Herd immunity means that if enough people in a community are immunized against certain diseases, then it is more difficult for that disease to get passed between those who aren't immunized.



Source: Population is based on registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan as of June 30, 2004.

The number of children 1 to 14 years of age in the region was 176,463 as of June 30, 2004. There were 46,497 children from 1 to 4 years of age, 61,144 in the 5 to 9 year age group, and 68,822 in the 10 to 14 year age group.

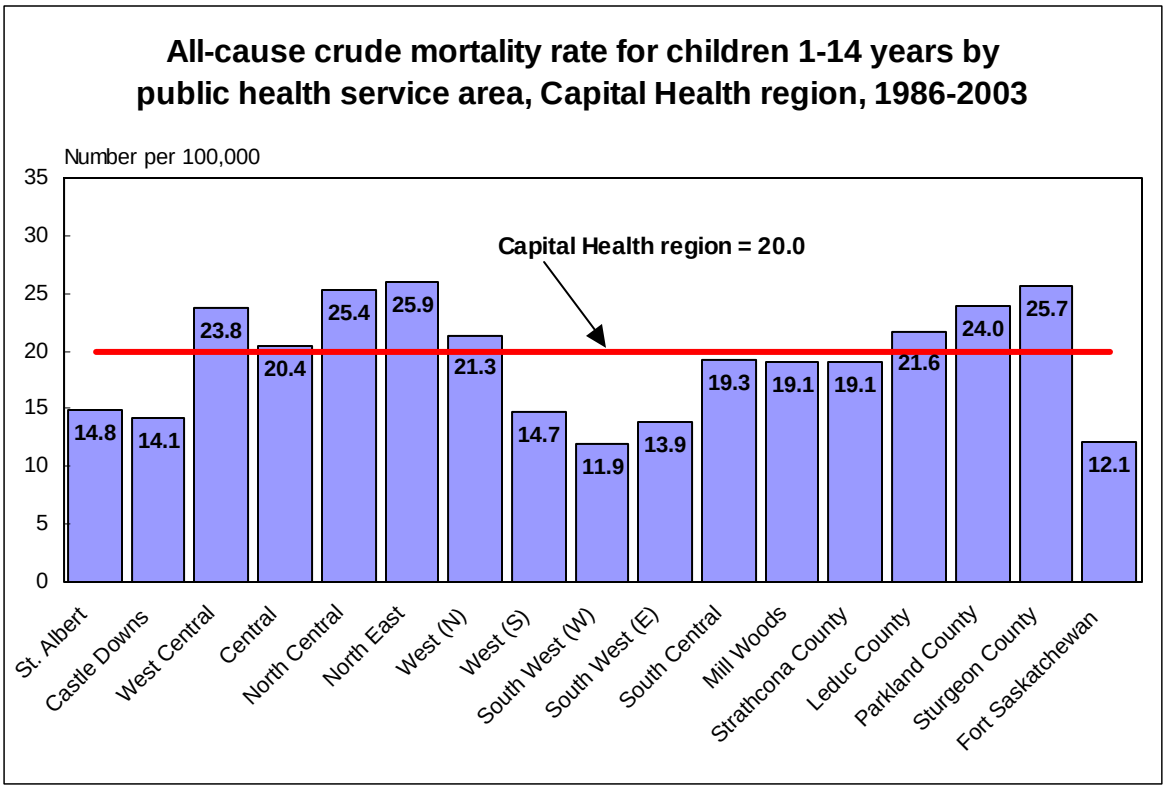
The proportion of children (1-14 years) varies across the region.

Region:	17.7%
Highest percent:	23.9% - Sturgeon County
Lowest percent:	12.0% - West Central
Largest number:	20,748 - Mill Woods
Smallest number:	2,826 - Fort Saskatchewan

Trend analysis shows that the proportion of young children in the Capital Health region, between 1 and 14 years of age, has decreased since the late 1980s. In 1986, children in this age group made up 6.8% of the population; in 1992, they made up 6.4%; and ten years later, in 2002, the proportion had decreased to 4.7%.

Mortality Information

The all-cause mortality rate is shown in the chart by area. Data are only shown for the combined age group 1 to 14 years due to the very small numbers of deaths in each public health service area. The leading cause of death for this age group is unintentional injury – causing 30% of all deaths from 1986 to 2003. Congenital anomalies was ranked second contributing to 14% of the deaths.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The North East, North Central and Sturgeon County public health service areas have the highest mortality rates for children. St. Albert, Castle Downs, West (S), South West (W), South West (E), and Fort Saskatchewan all have relatively low rates of child mortality.

Health Care Utilization

For children 1 to 4 years of age:

- There were 1,513 hospitalizations resulting in a rate of 32.8 per 1,000 population in 2003.
- Respiratory disease (acute respiratory infections was the primary reason for the respiratory related admissions) was the leading cause of hospitalization for both boys and girls with a rate of 16.8 for boys and 12.2 for girls per 1,000 population.

Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 1-4 years of age
Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)
Respiratory Disease	45.5% (1)	43.0% (1)
Unintentional Injury	8.5% (2)	8.6% (2)
Digestive Disease	6.5% (3)	7.0% (3)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	5.6% (4)	4.9% (5)
Congenital Anomalies	4.8% (5)	3.6% (6)
Genitourinary Disease	1.4% (9)	5.0% (4)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	5.8%	6.6%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	5.5%	5.6%
Number of Hospitalizations	874	639
Rate (per 1,000)	37.0	28.4
Population	23,637	22,502

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For children 5 to 9 years of age:

- There were 1,027 hospitalizations resulting in a rate of 16.5 per 1,000 population in 2003.
- Respiratory disease (with asthma being the primary reason for respiratory admissions) is the leading cause of hospitalization for both boys and girls. The hospitalization rate for respiratory disease for boys is 3.9 per 1,000 and for girls, it is 3.4 per 1,000.

Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 5-9 years of age
Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)
Respiratory Disease	21.1% (1)	23.2% (1)
Unintentional Injury	15.7% (2)	15.9% (2)
Digestive Disease	11.8% (3)	8.4% (3)
Mental Disorders	6.6% (4)	3.4% (7)
Congenital Anomalies	5.5% (5)	6.6% (5)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	5.3% (6)	7.0% (4)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	5.5%	5.5%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	8.2%	6.8%
Number of Hospitalizations	587	440
Rate (per 1,000)	18.3	14.6
Population	32,018	30,154

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For older children 10 to 14 years of age:

- There were 1,092 admissions to hospital resulting in a rate of 15.8 per 1,000.
- Unintentional injury accounted for the highest proportion of all admissions for both males and females with a rate for males of 3.3 per 1,000 and a rate for females of 2.0 per 1,000. Falls, including sport related, were the primary cause of admission related to unintentional injury.
- Mental disorders ranked second for males and fourth for females.

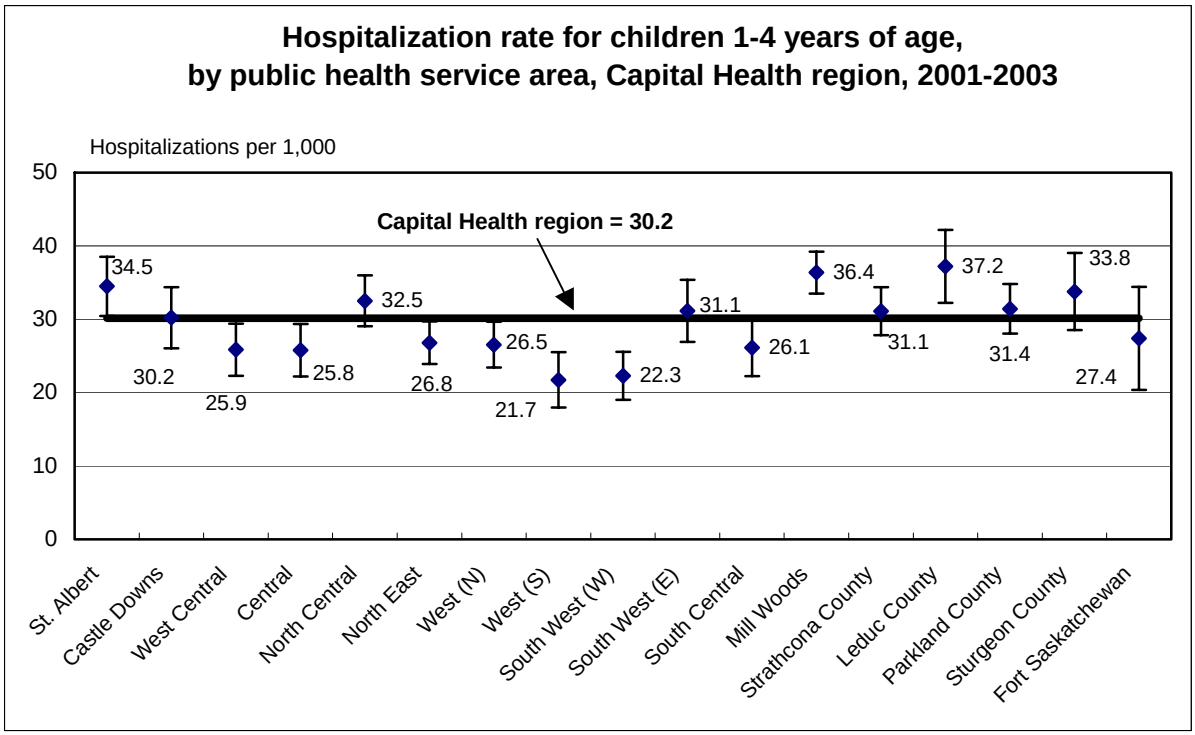
Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 10-14 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Unintentional Injury	18.8% (1)	14.3% (1)
Mental Disorders	16.7% (2)	7.7% (4)
Digestive Disease	12.4% (3)	13.8% (2)
Respiratory Disease	12.1% (4)	12.8% (3)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	4.5% (5)	5.1% (6)
Genitourinary Disease	3.9% (6)	4.9% (7)
Musculoskeletal Disease	3.5% (7)	6.2% (5)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	4.0%	5.5%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	9.0%	6.0%
Number of Hospitalizations	622	470
Rate (per 1,000)	17.6	13.8
Population	35,340	33,956

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

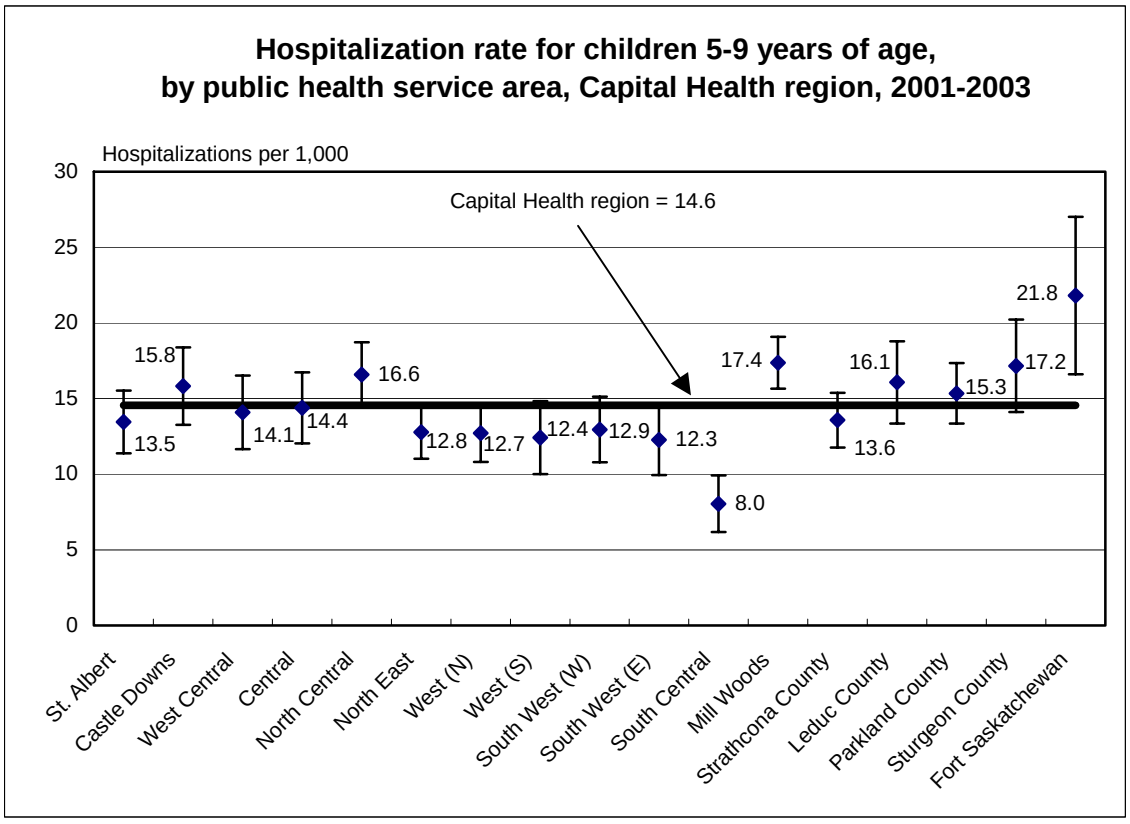
The hospitalization rate for children 1–4 years old varies among the areas within the region. The charts show the regional rate as well as the rate for each public health service area. The areas with a significantly higher hospitalization rate than the region are Mill Woods and Leduc County. Those with a significantly lower rate than the region include West Central, Central, West (S), and South West (W).

Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance; a random fluctuation. The bars attached to each of the points help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.



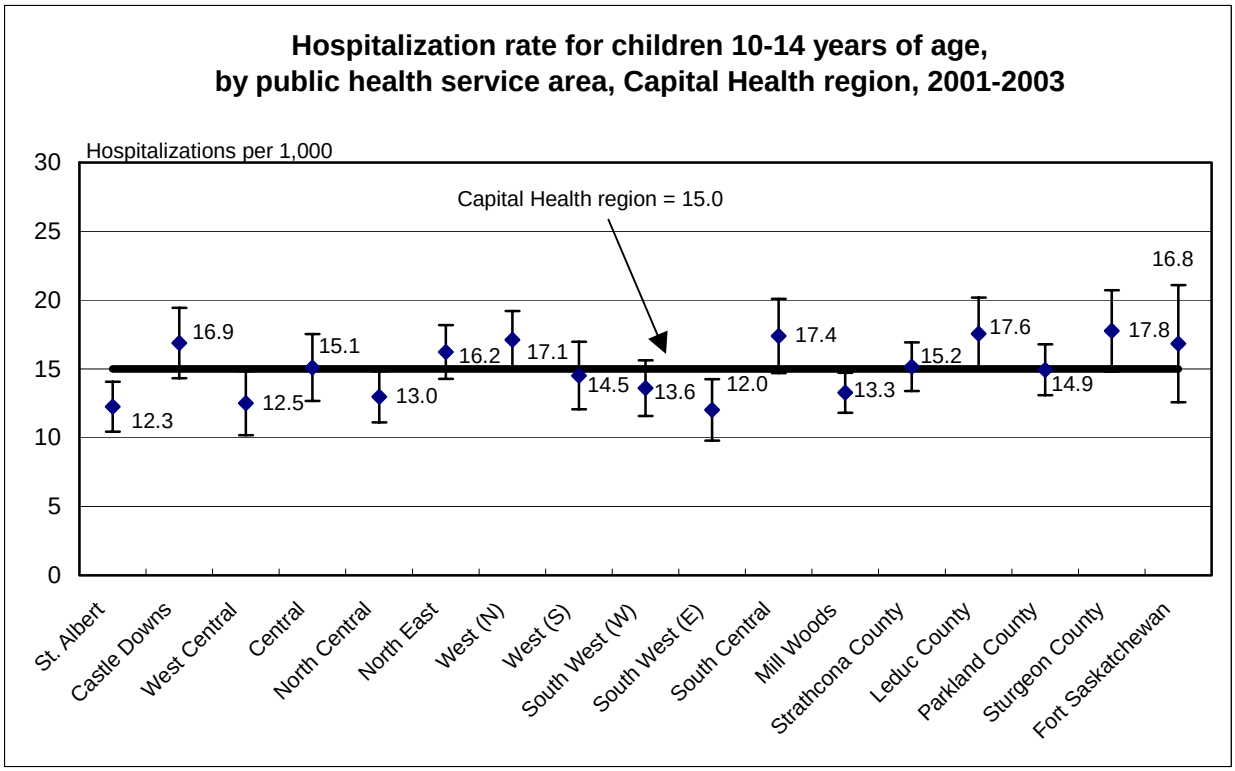
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The regional hospitalization rate is lower for children aged 5 to 9 years (14.6 per 1,000) than those aged 1 to 4 years (30.2 per 1,000). Areas that have a significantly higher hospitalization rate than the region include Mill Woods and Fort Saskatchewan. South Central is the only area with a hospitalization rate significantly lower than the region.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

For the older children, those between 10 and 14 years, there are no areas with a significantly higher hospitalization rate than the regional rate of 15.0 per 1,000. Two areas, St. Albert and South West (E), have hospitalization rates that are significantly lower than the regional rate.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Why do children go to the emergency department?

For children 1 to 4 years of age:

- Respiratory disease (acute respiratory infections contributed to about 70% of the respiratory disease related visits) and unintentional injury (especially falls, including sport related) figure prominently for emergency department visits.
- For boys and girls, respiratory disease was the leading cause of visits (198.4 visits per 1,000 for boys and 149.6 visits for girls).

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, 1-4 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Respiratory Disease	30.2% (1)	27.7% (1)
Unintentional Injury	21.0% (2)	20.5% (2)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	8.5% (3)	8.8% (3)
Infectious/Parasitic Disease	7.5% (4)	7.9% (4)
Digestive Disease	7.4% (5)	7.6% (5)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	9.5%	9.2%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	9.2%	8.1%
Number of Visits	15,540	12,161
Rate (per 1,000)	657.4	540.4
Population	23,637	22,502

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For children 5 to 9 years of age:

- Once children reach school age, the most common reason for visiting the emergency department changes from respiratory disease to unintentional injury.
- The ED visit rate for boys for unintentional injury (falls, including sport related, accounted for about 40% of unintentional injury-related visits) was 93.9 per 1,000 and for girls, the visit rate was 75.7 per 1,000.
- Respiratory disease continues to be a leading cause of visits ranking second for both girls and boys.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, 5-9 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Unintentional Injury	30.9% (1)	28.3% (1)
Respiratory Disease	20.5% (2)	20.8% (2)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	8.2% (3)	8.0% (3)
Digestive Disease	6.3% (4)	6.7% (4)
Infectious/Parasitic Disease	5.5% (5)	6.0% (5)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	9.9%	9.0%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	10.8%	11.1%
Number of Visits	9,728	8,056
Rate (per 1,000)	303.8	267.2
Population	32,018	30,154

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For older children 10 to 14 years of age:

- Unintentional injury becomes, by far, the leading cause of emergency department visits for both boys and girls. Falls still figure prominently in this category (34%) and sports-related injury starts to contribute to a fairly large proportion of unintentional injury (14%).
- Boys are more likely to go to the ED for unintentional injury (154.8 visits per 1,000) than girls (101.4 visits per 1,000).
- Boys are also more likely than girls to present at an emergency department for any cause – 320.8 visits per 1,000 versus 268.5 visits per 1,000.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males and females, 10-14 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

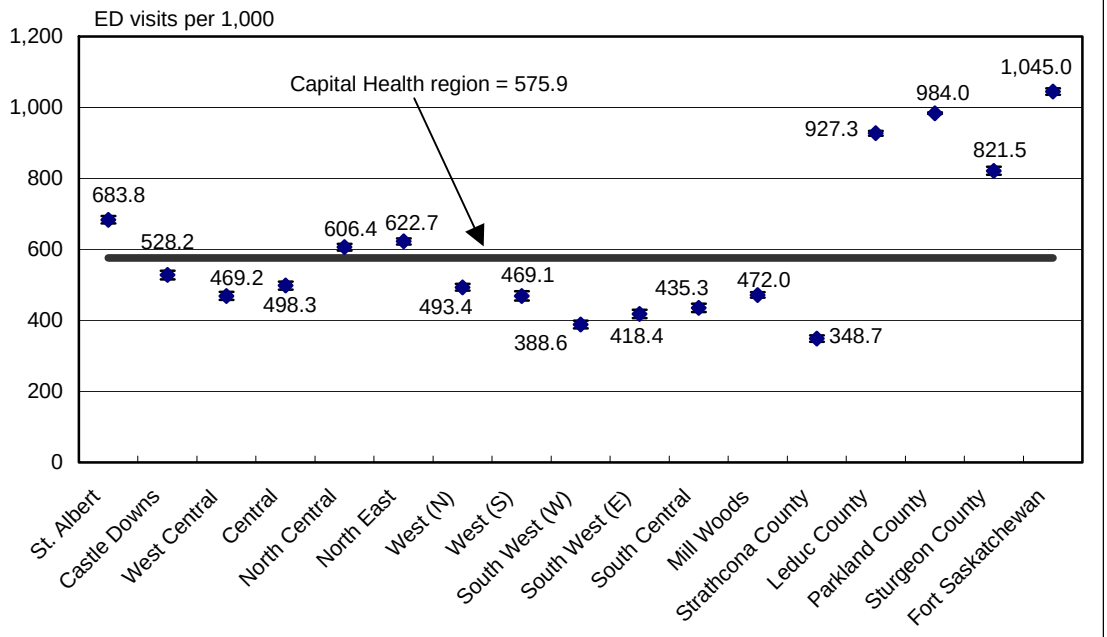
Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Unintentional Injury	48.2% (1)	37.8% (1)
Respiratory Disease	11.3% (2)	14.2% (2)
Digestive Disease	3.8% (3)	4.6% (4)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	3.6% (4)	4.8% (3)
Infectious/Parasitic Disease	2.9% (5)	3.4% (5)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	6.6%	9.4%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	14.4%	12.7%
Number of Visits	11,337	9,116
Rate (per 1,000)	320.8	268.5
Population	35,340	33,956

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

The ED visit rate varies among the areas in the region. Three years of data have been combined to provide more stable rates.

- Significantly higher rates than the regional rate are found for children between 1 and 4 years of age in St. Albert, North Central, North East, Fort Saskatchewan, and the counties of Leduc, Parkland, and Sturgeon.
- Fort Saskatchewan has the highest rate in the region for this age group at 1,045 visits per 1,000 indicating that each person, on average, has more than 1 ED visit per year.
- Strathcona County has the lowest rate in the region for children 1-4 years at 349 visits per 1,000.

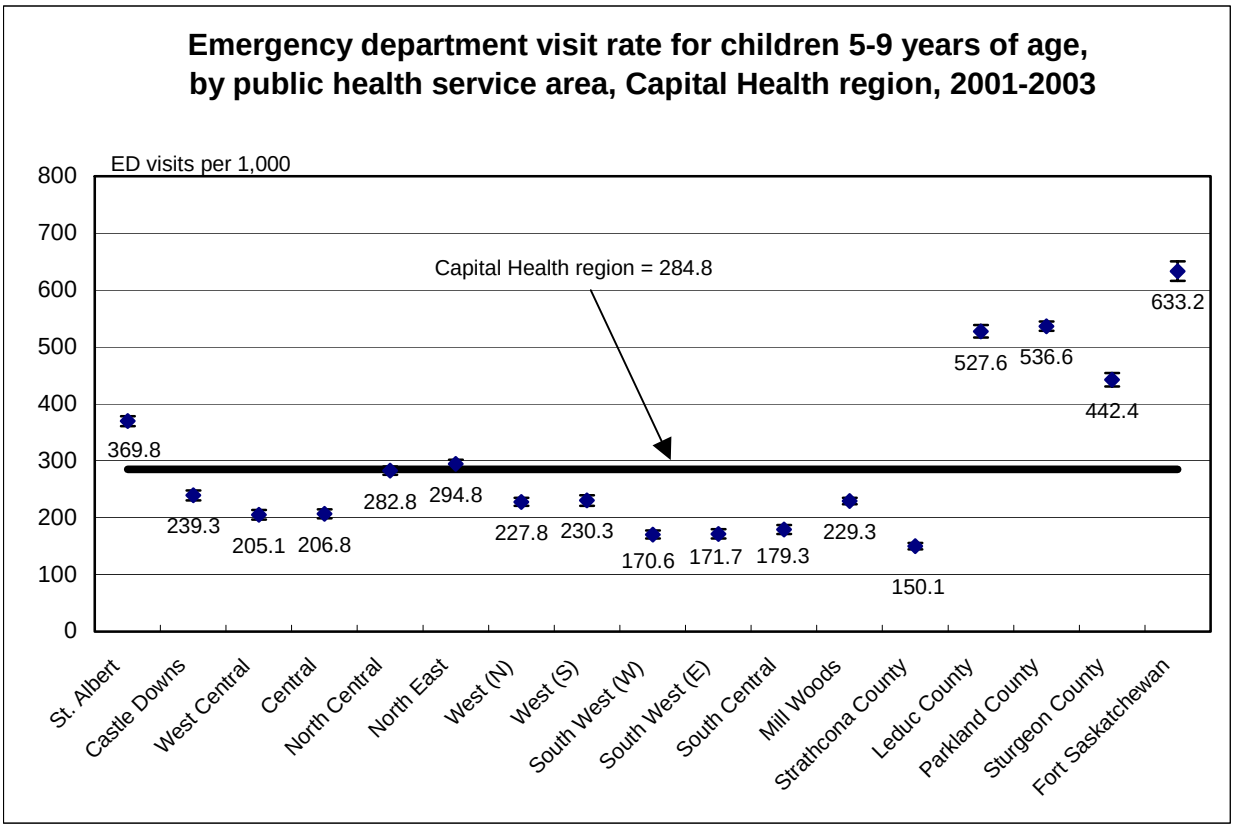
Emergency department visit rate for children 1-4 years of age, by public health service area, Capital Health region, 2001-2003



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Research and Information Unit.

For children between 5 and 9 years of age:

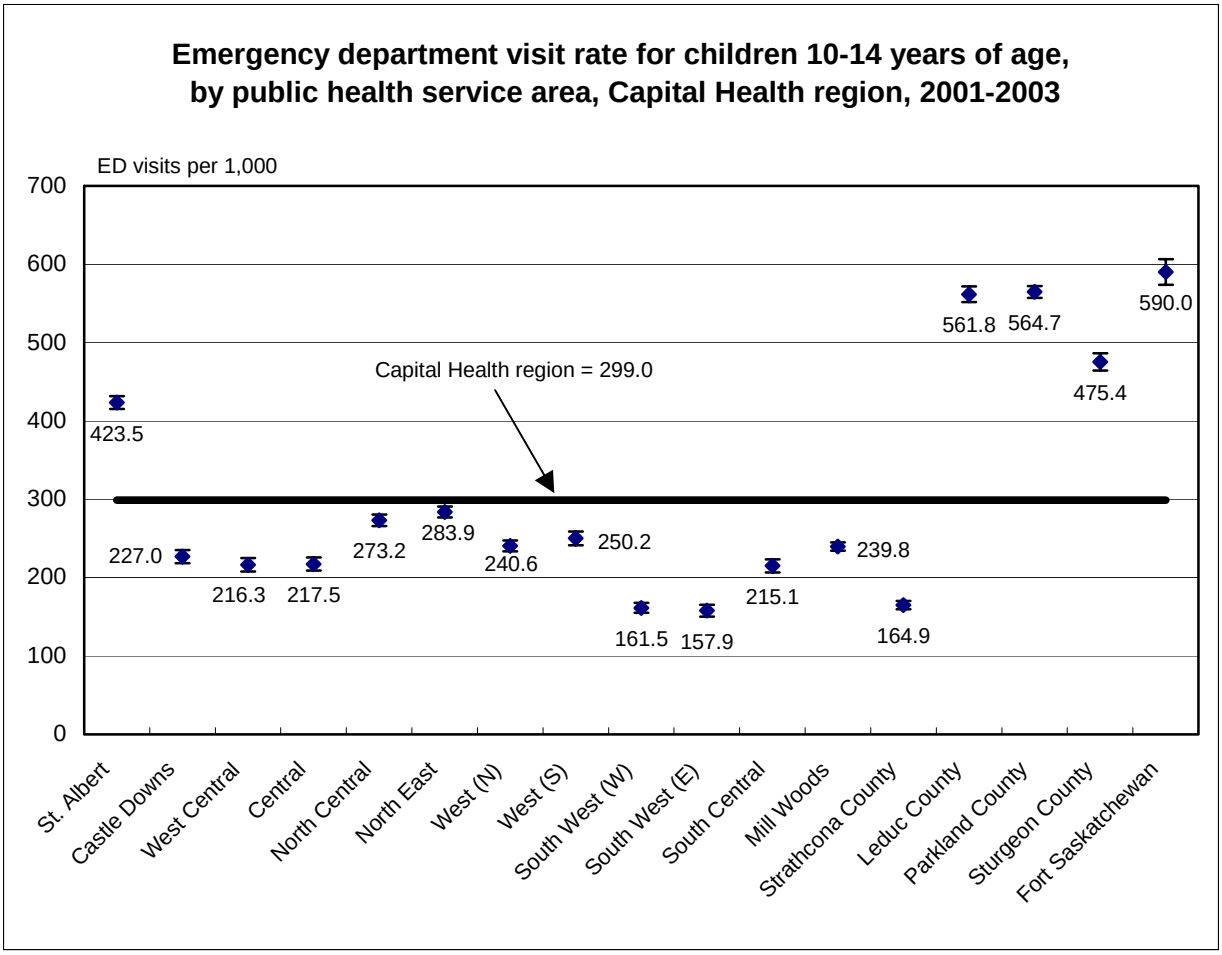
- St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, and the counties of Leduc, Parkland and Sturgeon have significantly higher ED rates than the regional rate of 284.8 visits per 1,000 population.
- Strathcona County, again, has the lowest emergency department visit rate at 150.1 visits per 1,000.
- Fort Saskatchewan, again, has the highest emergency department visit rate at 633.2 visits per 1,000.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Research and Information Unit.

For older children between 10 and 14 years of age:

- The PHS areas with rates that are significantly higher than the regional rate are consistent with the younger age groups.
- South West (E) has the lowest rate (157.9 visits per 1,000) and Fort Saskatchewan has the highest rate (590.0 visits per 1,000).

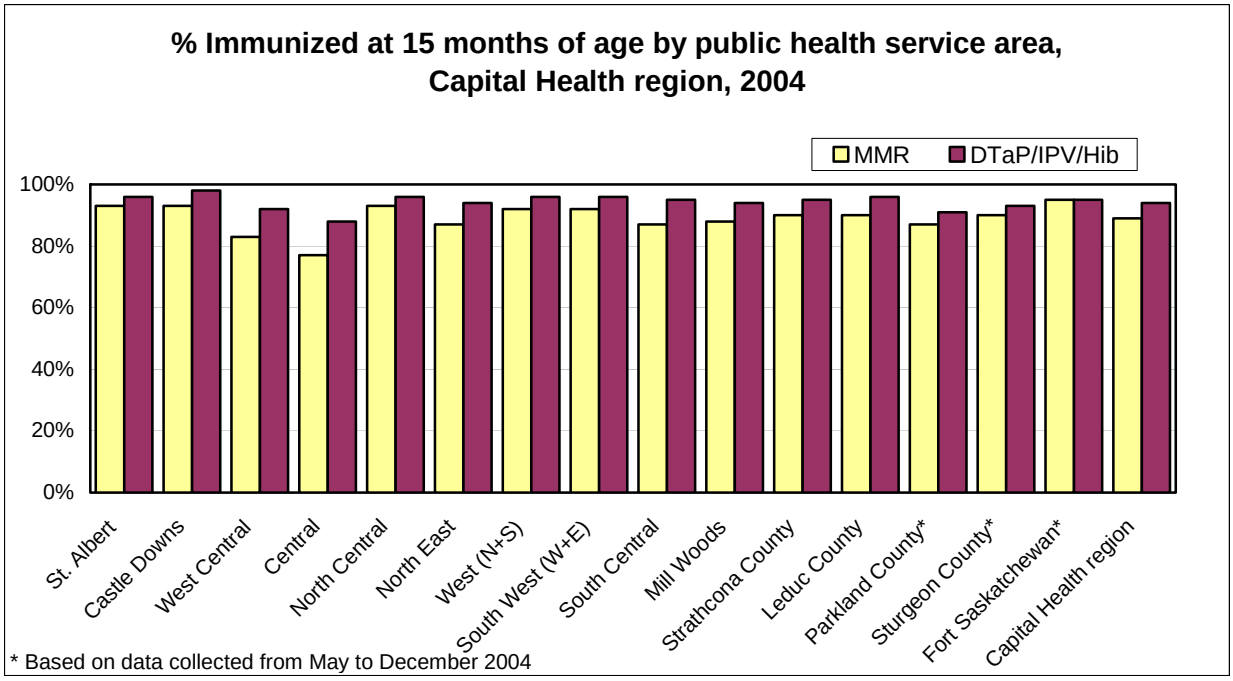


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Research and Information Unit.

Immunization

Immunization prevents many serious childhood illnesses. Vigilance is required to maintain high rates to prevent outbreaks or epidemics.

The percentage of eligible children who have been immunized for MMR (Measles, Mumps, and Rubella) and DTaP/IPV/Hib (Diphtheria, acellular Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Haemophilus Influenzae B) by two years of age is 94% and 89% respectively for the region.



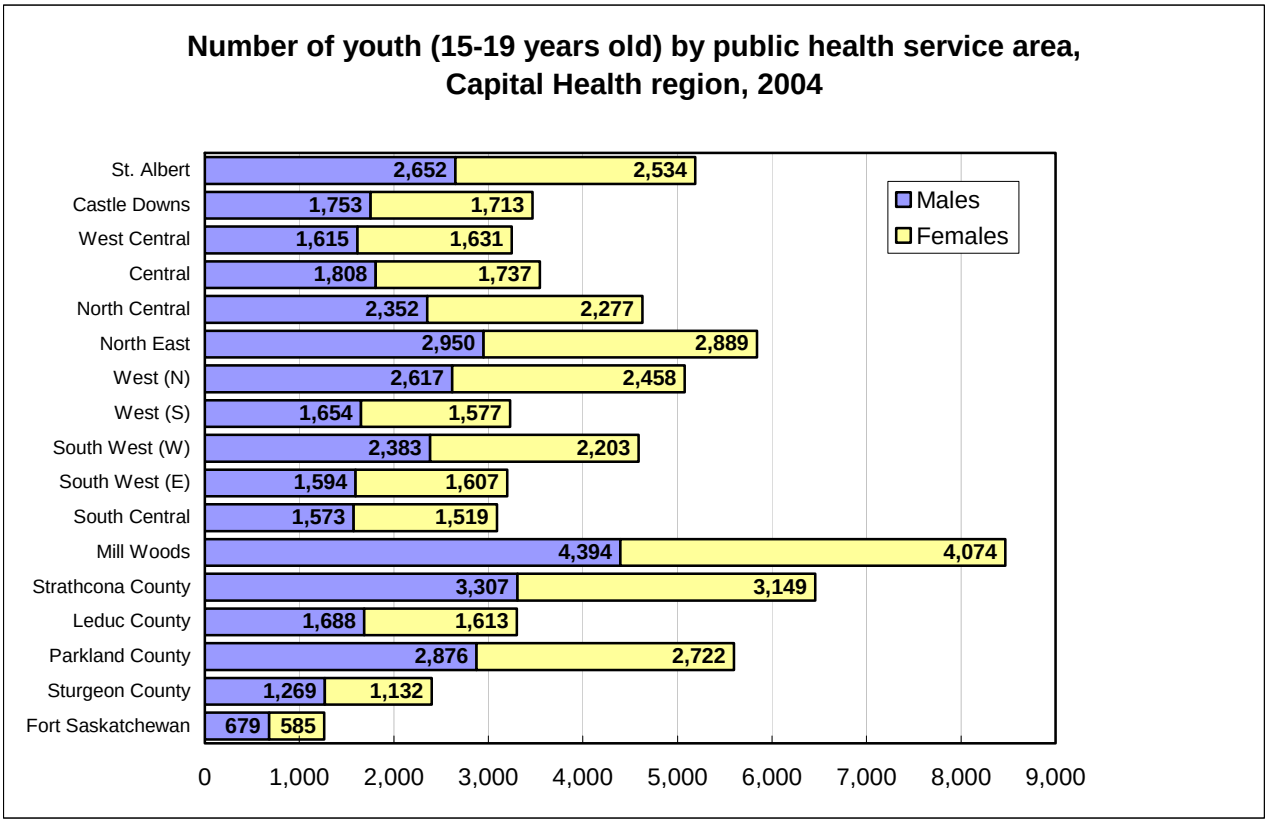
Source: Communicable Disease Control Data, Public Health Division.

Youth 15 to 19 years of age

Young people are beginning to establish an independent life course and at this age, they start making decisions that can have lifelong consequences.[1] While peers become increasingly influential, supportive communities, families, and schools are essential to creating a positive environment that promotes healthy development into adulthood. [1]

Quick facts about the health of youth 15 to 19 years of age in the Capital Health region…

- In 2004, youth 15-19 years of age in the region accounted for 7.0% of all females and 7.5% of all males in the region.
- The highest number of youth live in the Mill Woods area (n = 8,468).
- The youth component of an area's population varies within the region. The areas with the smallest percentage of youth compared to the population in each area are West Central (4.7%), South Central (5.2%), and Central (5.7%) areas.
- Areas with the largest percentage of youth are Sturgeon County (9.1%), St. Albert (8.7%), and Leduc County (8.6%).
- Injury is the leading cause of death accounting for 74% of all deaths for youth.
- For males, unintentional injury was the number one reason for hospitalization (21.9%) and for visits to the emergency department (43.9%).
- Mental disorders were the second leading cause of hospitalization for males (19.6%) and the fourth ranked reason that males visited the emergency department (4.0%).
- 48.2% of hospitalizations for young women were for pregnancy/childbirth.
- If pregnancy/childbirth-related hospitalizations are excluded, the leading cause for hospitalizations for young women was digestive disease (18.2%) followed by mental disorders (18.0%).



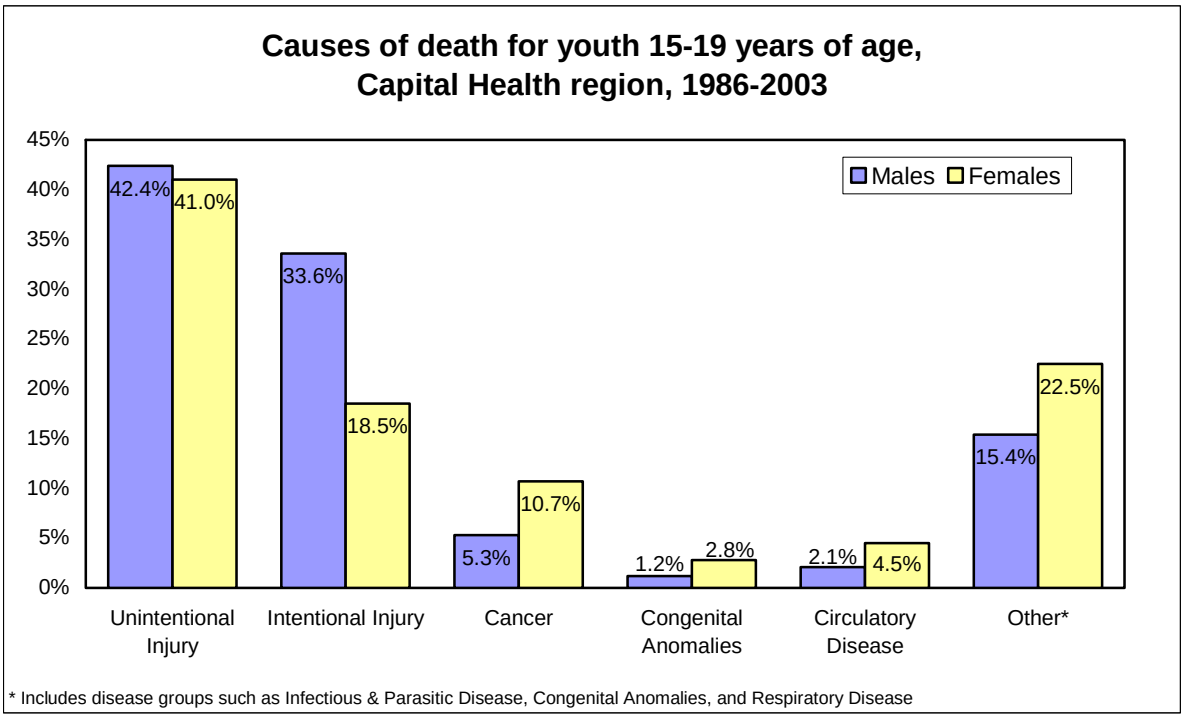
Source: Population is based on registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan as of June 30, 2004.

There are 72,584 youth between 15 and 19 years of age who live in the region. 37,164 were male and 35,520 were female. The Mill Woods area has the highest number of youth and Fort Saskatchewan has the smallest.

Mortality Information

In order to obtain reliable all-cause mortality rates for young men and women 15-19 years of age, deaths from 1986 through 2003 have been combined.

- During that 18-year time period, there were 417 males and 178 females who died for a total of 595 deaths.
- The all-cause mortality rate for this age group was 56.1 per 100,000 population – 32.7 for females and 72.6 for males.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

When both intentional and unintentional Injury are considered, injury is the leading cause of death for youth accounting for 76% of deaths for males and 59.5% for females or 74% of all deaths when both male and female deaths are combined. While the proportion of deaths due to unintentional injury for young men and women are similar, there are marked differences between males and females in proportions among the other leading causes.

Health Care Utilization

Hospitalizations

For women 15-19 years of age:

- Half of the hospitalizations were for conditions related to “Pregnancy/Childbirth”.
- With obstetrics excluded, the hospitalization rates for men and women were similar.
- Excluding obstetrics, the top three causes of hospitalizations were for digestive disease, mental disorders, and unintentional injury.

For men 15-19 years of age:

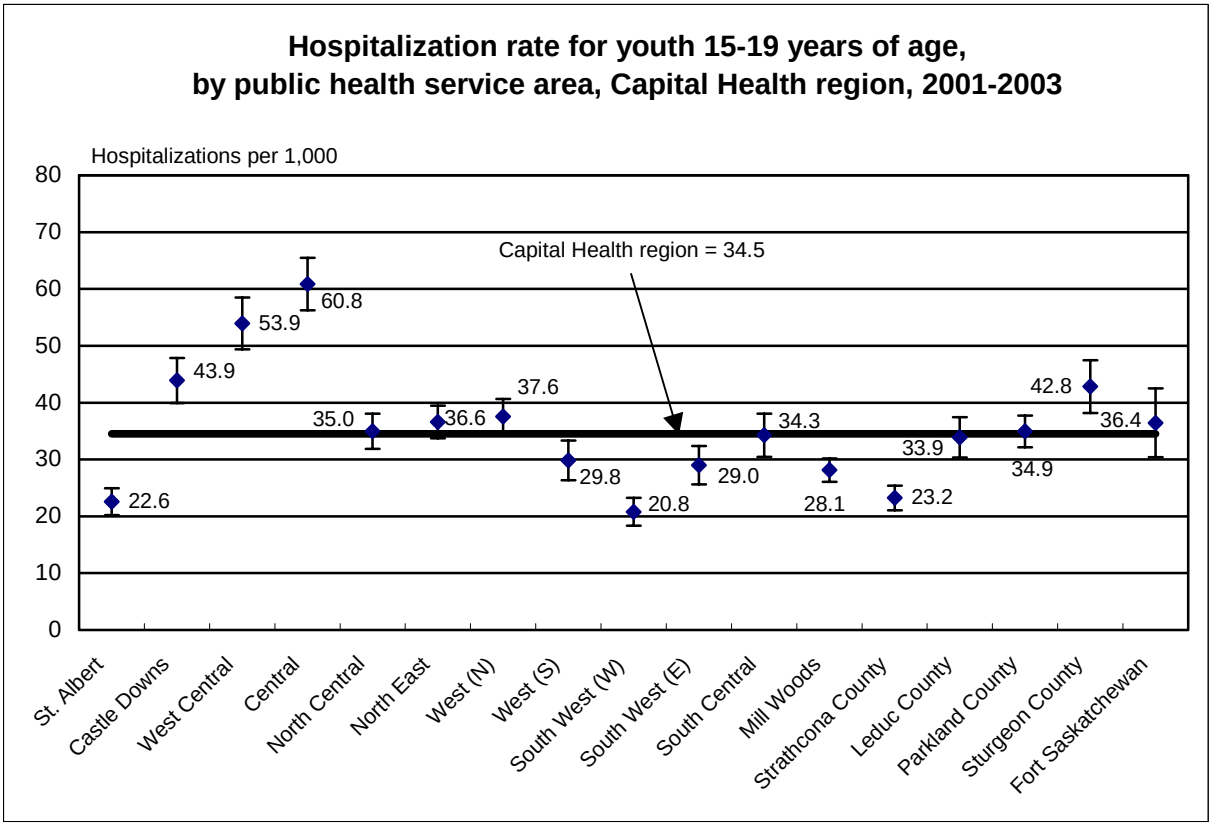
- The top three causes of hospitalizations were the same as for young women in this age group but they were ranked differently with unintentional injury being first, mental disorders second, and digestive disease third.
- Intentional Injury (e.g. attempted suicide, homicide, assault) ranked 4th in the causes for hospitalization.

Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 15-19 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

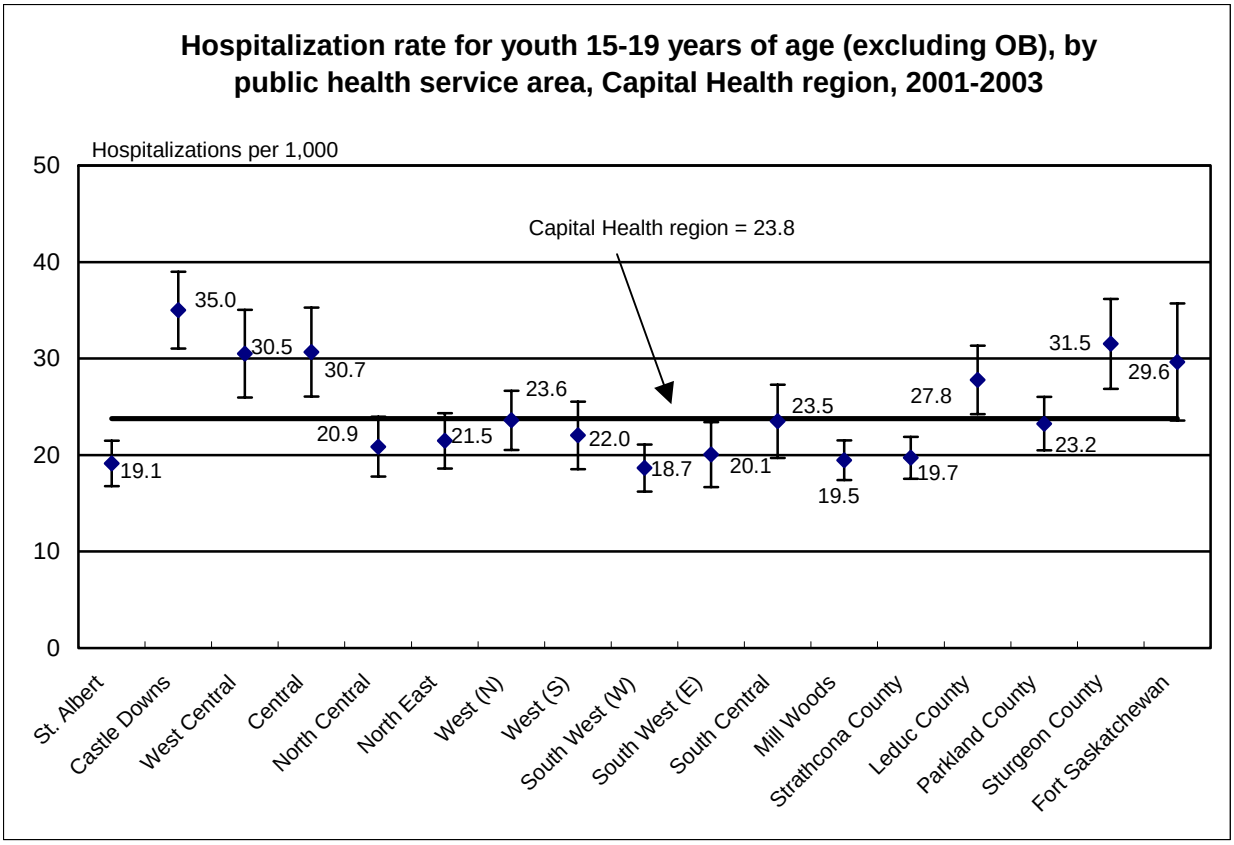
Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)	**Females exc OB** (rank)
Pregnancy/Childbirth	---------	48.2% (1)	---------
Unintentional Injury	21.9% (1)	5.3% (4)	10.4% (3)
Mental Disorders	19.6% (2)	9.1% (3)	18.0% (2)
Digestive Disease	12.9% (3)	9.2% (2)	18.2% (1)
Intentional Injury	7.3% (4)	2.3% (7)	4.6% (6)
Respiratory Disease	6.1% (5)	3.6% (6)	7.1% (5)
Genitourinary Disease	1.8% (10	3.7% (5)	7.3% (4)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	2.4%	1.9%	3.7%
Health Status –Contact with Health System	6.7%	2.4%	4.8%
Number of Hospitalizations	960	1,539	776
Rate (per 1,000)	26.4	44.2	22.3
Population	36,399	34,803	34,803

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

The hospitalization rate varies by public health service area within the region. The regional rate for this age group is 34.5 per 1,000 population when all hospitalizations are included. With the pregnancy/childbirth related hospitalizations excluded, the regional hospitalization rate drops to 23.8 per 1,000.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

The public health service areas that are significantly different than the regional rates are listed in the table below.

Hospitalization rate for youth 15-19 years of age, public health service areas compared to the Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Pregnancy/Childbirth Included		Pregnancy/Childbirth Excluded	
*Significantly Lower**	*Significantly Higher**	*Significantly Lower**	*Significantly Higher**
St. Albert	Castle Downs	St. Albert	Castle Downs
West (S)	West Central	South West (W)	West Central
South West (W)	Central	South West (E)	Central
South West (E)	Sturgeon County	Mill Woods	Sturgeon County
Mill Woods		Strathcona County	Leduc County
Strathcona County			

** Significantly higher/lower than the regional rate of 34.5 per 1,000 (all hospitalizations) or significantly higher/lower than the regional rate of 23.8 per 1,000 when pregnancy/childbirth related hospitalizations are excluded.*

What were the causes of emergency department visits in 2003 in the Capital Health region?

- The most common reason to go to the emergency department for both males and females 15-19 years of age was for unintentional injury accounting for 44% of male visits and 23% of female visits in 2003.
- Again, the importance of intentional injury for males is apparent, ranking third.

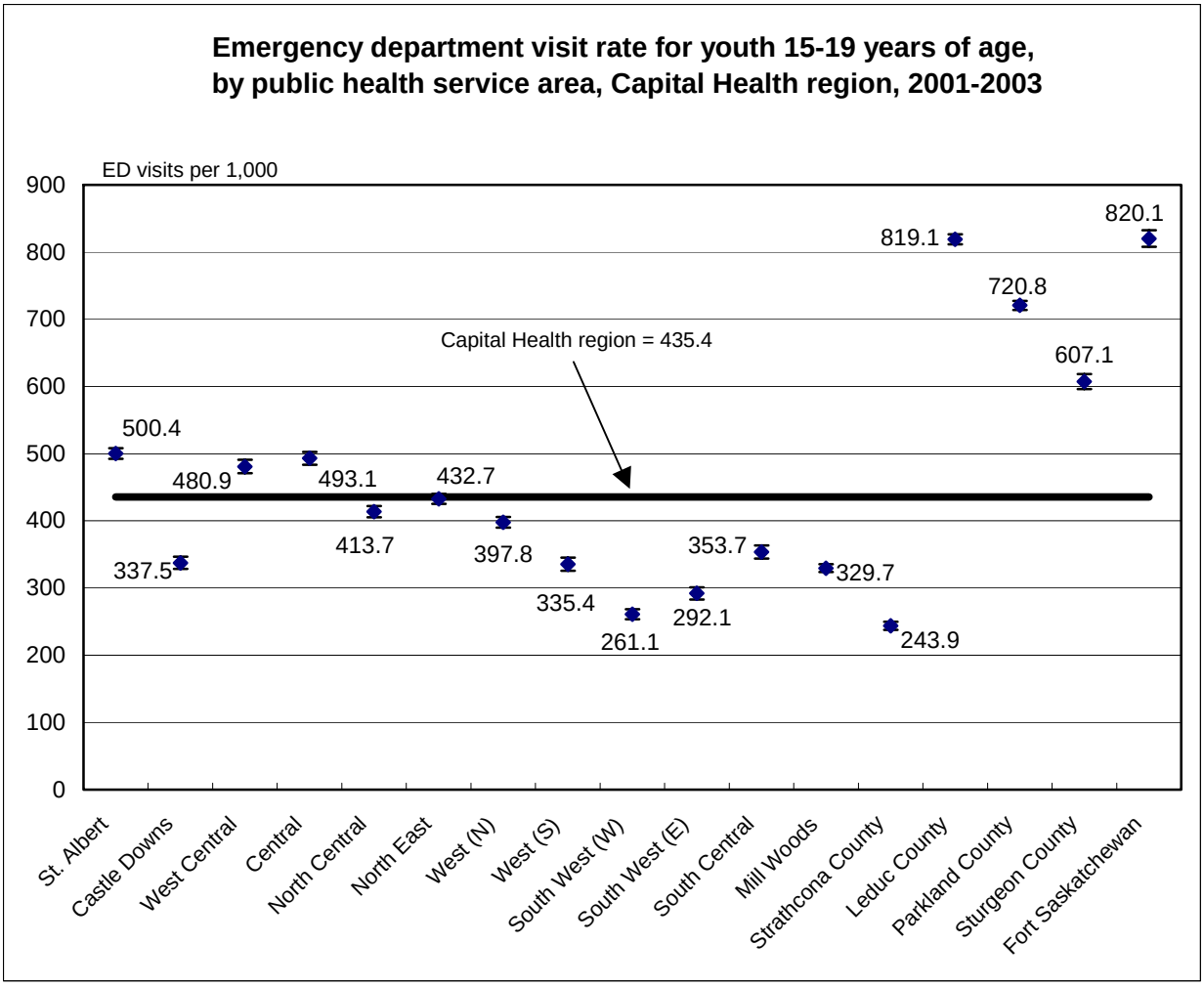
The ED visit rate among the public service areas in the region differs. In order to obtain more stable rates, three years of data (2001-2003) have been combined. The visit rate for the region for those 15-19 years of age was 435.4 per 1,000. The rates for each public health service area are shown in the following chart.

Consistent with other age groups, Fort Saskatchewan and the counties of Leduc, Parkland, and Sturgeon, have the highest ED visit rate – well above the regional rate. Other public health service areas that have a significantly higher rate than the region are St. Albert, West Central, and Central. Strathcona County has the lowest ED visit rate at 243.9 per 1,000.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, 15-19 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Unintentional injury	43.9% (1)	23.3% (1)
Respiratory Disease	8.2% (2)	10.7% (2)
Intentional Injury	6.6% (3)	3.5% (7)
Mental Disorders	4.0% (4)	5.1% (5)
Digestive Disease	3.5% (5)	5.2% (4)
Genitourinary Disease	0.8% (10)	6.5% (3)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	5.8%	11.3%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	15.9%	17.1%
Number of Visits	15,452	15,370
Rate (per 1,000)	424.5	441.6
Population	36,399	34,803

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

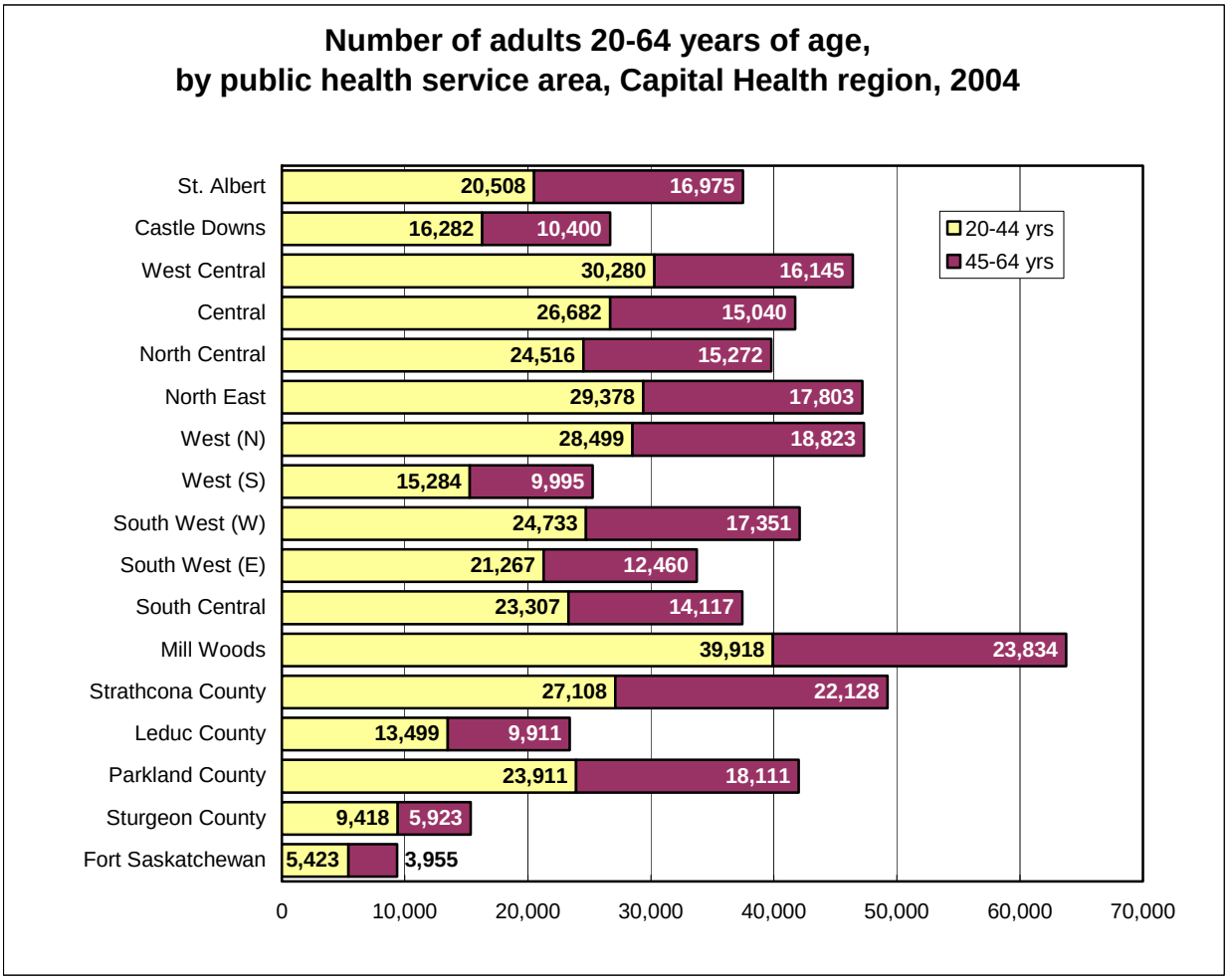
References

1. Health Canada (1999). *Toward a healthy future. Second report on the health of Canadians.* Prepared by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health for the Meeting of Ministers of Health, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Adults

Quick facts about the health of adults 20 to 64 years living in the Capital Health region…

- In 2004, the percent of adults aged 20 to 64 years of age in the region was 63.0% with 62.5% of females and 63.4% of males in this age group.
- Mill Woods has the highest number of people (63,752) in this age group and Fort Saskatchewan has the smallest (9,378).



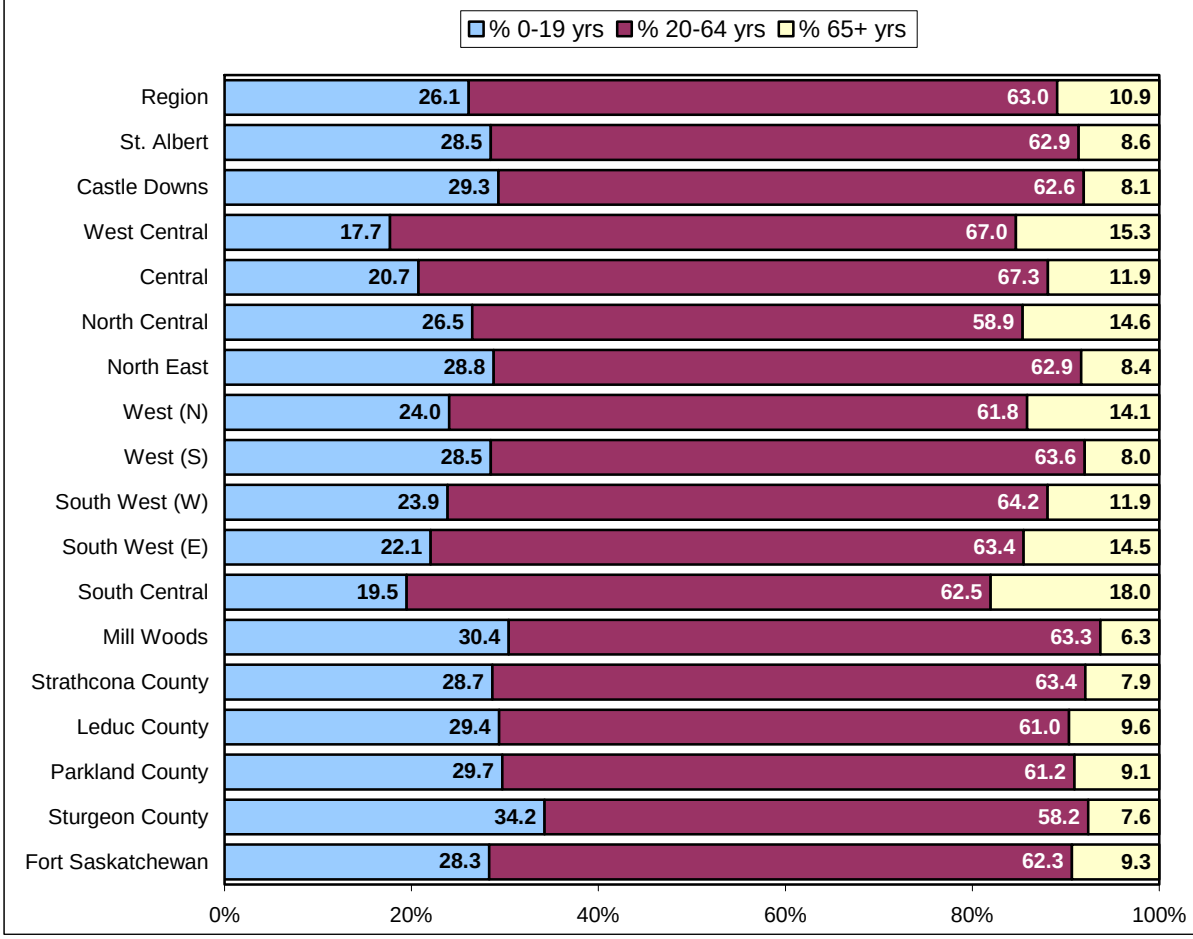
Source: Population is based on registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan as of June 30, 2004.

The proportion of children and youth, adults aged 20 to 64 years, and seniors 65 years of age and older varies across the public health service areas in the Capital Health region.

- The proportion of adults 20 to 64 years of age can be viewed in relation to the proportion of children and youth and seniors.
- In the Capital Health region, children and youth represent about 26% of the population, adults 20-64 years of age make up 63%, and seniors constitute 11%.

- West Central has the lowest percentage of children/youth (17.7%) and one of the highest percentages of seniors (15.3%). South Central has the highest proportion of seniors (18%).
- Sturgeon County has the highest percentage of children/youth (34.2%) and one of the lowest percentage of seniors (7.6%).

Population proportions by age group and public health service area, Capital Health region, 2004



Source: Population is based on registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan as of June 30, 2004.
Note: Due to rounding, the three percentages do not necessarily add up to 100%

2004 Population – Highest and lowest percentages by age group within the Capital Health region

	Highest %	***Lowest %***
Children/Youth	Sturgeon County (34.2%)	West Central (17.7%)
Adults	Central (67.3%)	Sturgeon County (58.2%)
Seniors	South Central (18%)	Mill Woods (6.3%)

Mortality Information

The all-cause mortality rates are shown in the table below by ten-year age groups and public health service areas. Although youth are not the focus of this section, they are included in the 15-24 year age group. Deaths for 1986 through 2003 have been combined to yield more stable rates. The highest rate in each age group has been shaded.

All-cause mortality rate (per 100,000) by public health service area and age group Capital Health region, 1986-2003

PHS Area	15-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-44 Years	45-54 Years	55-64 Years
St. Albert	35.3	69.0	68.9	231.9	613.7
Castle Downs	35.2	67.8	105.0	276.8	683.2
West Central	87.9	109.4	214.0	443.5	1047.3
Central	81.4	144.5	277.6	536.2	1231.6
North Central	67.8	84.7	177.1	323.7	791.3
North East	60.4	77.3	141.7	377.3	945.6
West (N)	57.0	94.9	153.3	363.7	847.5
West (S)	52.2	78.5	100.4	232.4	620.5
South West (W)	36.3	58.1	99.1	216.1	567.9
South West (E)	44.9	57.0	107.2	251.6	770.9
South Central	49.6	66.0	159.1	366.2	812.7
Mill Woods	45.6	60.7	111.2	233.4	671.3
Strathcona County	56.3	73.8	96.5	202.9	606.3
Leduc County	82.9	94.6	95.0	251.3	848.6
Parkland County	73.9	90.8	127.5	288.9	831.6
Sturgeon County	89.5	60.5	120.1	279.0	894.6
Fort Saskatchewan	58.9	65.5	133.1	293.9	770.5
Capital Health region	**60.4**	**85.1**	**140.9**	**311.3**	**821.2**

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The causes of death for adults differ by age and sex. Some facts from the 2003 data for the region are…

For women 20-44 years of age….

- The all-cause mortality rate is 72.9 deaths per 100,000 (n=138 deaths).
- If all injury (intentional, unintentional, and undetermined) is considered, it captures the highest proportion of deaths (36.9%).
- Cancer is ranked second accounting for 26.8% of the deaths.

For men 20-44 years of age….

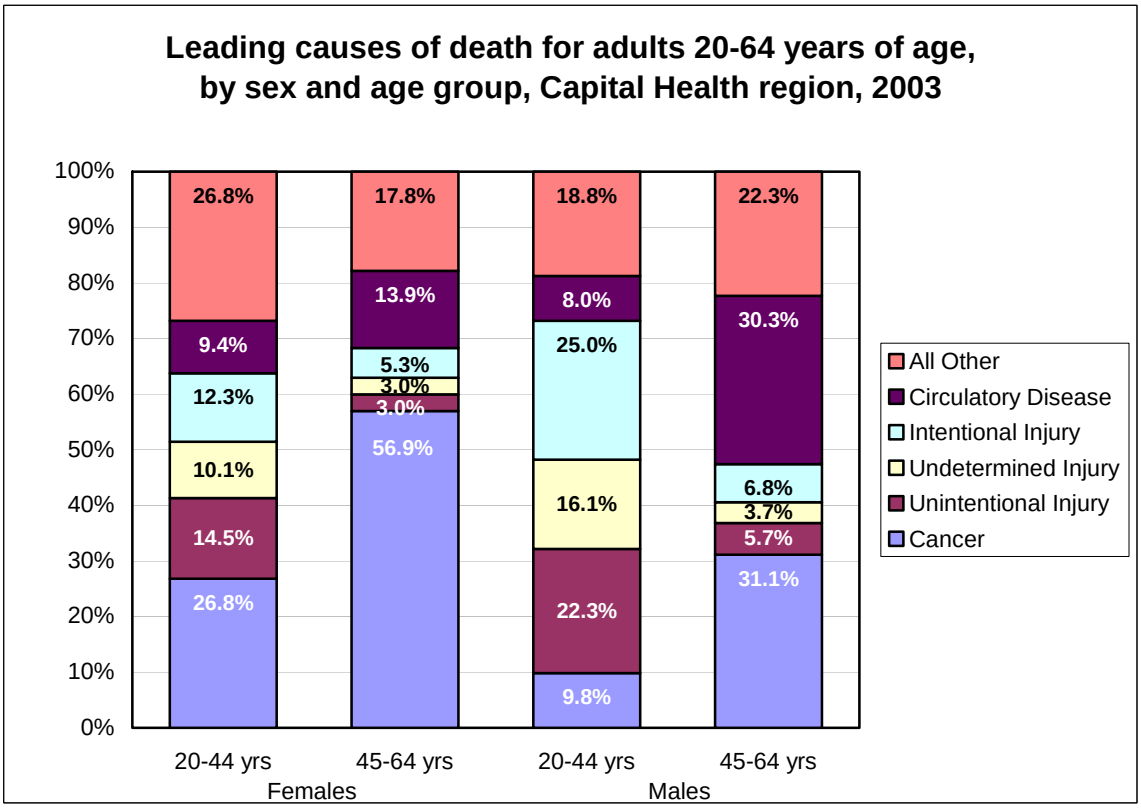
- The all-cause mortality rate is 118.8 deaths per 100,000 (n=224 deaths).
- Injury was the leading cause of death (63.4%). Suicide/self-inflicted injury captured 25.0% of all deaths.
- Cancer deaths represented less than 10% of the total deaths.

For women 45-64 years of age….

- The all-cause mortality rate is 364.1 deaths per 100,000 (n=432 deaths).
- The leading cause of death was cancer (56.9%).
- Circulatory disease (including heart disease and stroke) captured 13.9% of all deaths.

For men 45-64 years of age….

- The all-cause mortality rate is 513.8 deaths per 100,000 (n=614 deaths).
- Cancer (31.1%) and circulatory disease (30.3%) account for more than half of the deaths to men in this age group.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Health Care Utilization

Hospitalizations

For women 20-44 years of age:

- Almost two-thirds of the hospitalizations were for pregnancy/childbirth (65.2%).
- Excluding obstetrics, the top three causes of hospitalizations are digestive disease, mental disorders, and genitourinary disease.
- With obstetrics excluded, the hospitalization rate for men (31.6 per 1,000) and women (36.1 per 1,000) are similar.

For men 20-44 years of age:

- The top three causes of hospitalizations are mental disorders, unintentional injury, and digestive disease.

Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 20-44 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)	**Females excl OB** (rank)
Pregnancy/Childbirth	---------	65.2% (1)	---------
Mental Disorders	19.4% (1)	5.4% (3)	15.4% (2)
Unintentional Injury	15.9% (2)	2.1% (6)	5.9% (5)
Digestive Disease	14.9% (3)	5.5% (2)	15.8% (1)
Musculoskeletal Disease	7.4% (4)	1.8% (8)	5.2% (7)
Respiratory Disease	6.1% (5)	2.0% (7)	5.8% (6)
Circulatory Disease	5.7% (6)	1.1% (9)	3.1% (8)
Intentional Injury	5.5% (7)	0.6% (13)	1.8% (12)
Genitourinary Disease	2.2% (10)	5.3% (4)	15.4% (3)
Benign/Cancer In Situ	0.9% (14)	2.5% (5)	7.2% (4)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	2.8%	1.5%	4.2%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	4.5%	1.9%	5.4%
Number of Hospitalizations	5,952	19,642	6,829
Rate (per 1,000)	31.6	103.7	36.1
Population	188,531	189,378	189,378

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For adults 45-64 years of age:

- The top four causes of hospitalizations for women are digestive disease, cancer, genitourinary disease, and circulatory disease.
- For men, the leading causes of hospitalization are circulatory disease, digestive disease, muculoskeletal disease and cancer.

Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 45-64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

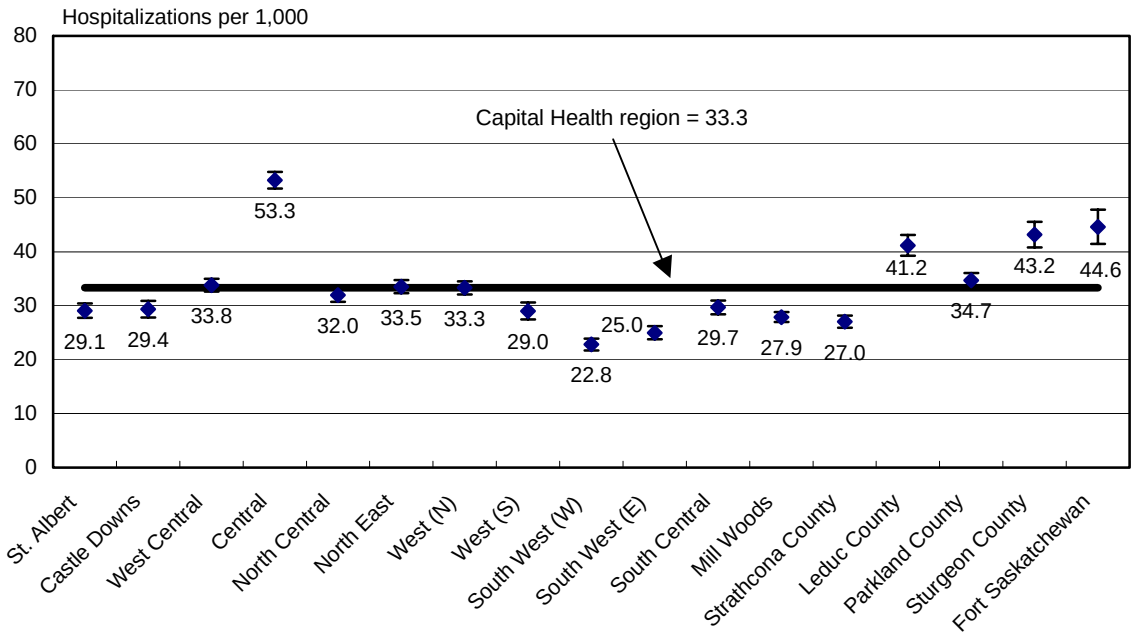
Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Circulatory Disease	20.6% (1)	8.9% (4)
Digestive Disease	14.9% (2)	13.8% (1)
Musculoskeletal Disease	8.9% (3)	8.6% (5)
Cancer	8.2% (4)	10.1% (2)
Respiratory Disease	7.0% (5)	6.4% (8)
Unintentional Injury	6.5% (6)	4.8% (9)
Mental Disorders	5.9% (7)	7.4% (6)
Genitourinary Disease	3.4% (9)	9.8% (3)
Benign/Cancer In Situ	0.9% (14)	7.1% (7)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	3.4%	3.6%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	5.9%	5.5%
Number of Hospitalizations	8,005	7,879
Rate (per 1,000)	67.0	66.4
Population	119,507	118,655

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

The hospitalization rates vary within the region. The charts show the regional rate as well as the rate for each public health service area. The regional rate for this age group is 33.3 per 1,000 population. The Central area has the highest hospitalization rate at 53.3 hospitalizations per 1,000. The South West (W) area has the lowest rate at 22.8 per 1,000.

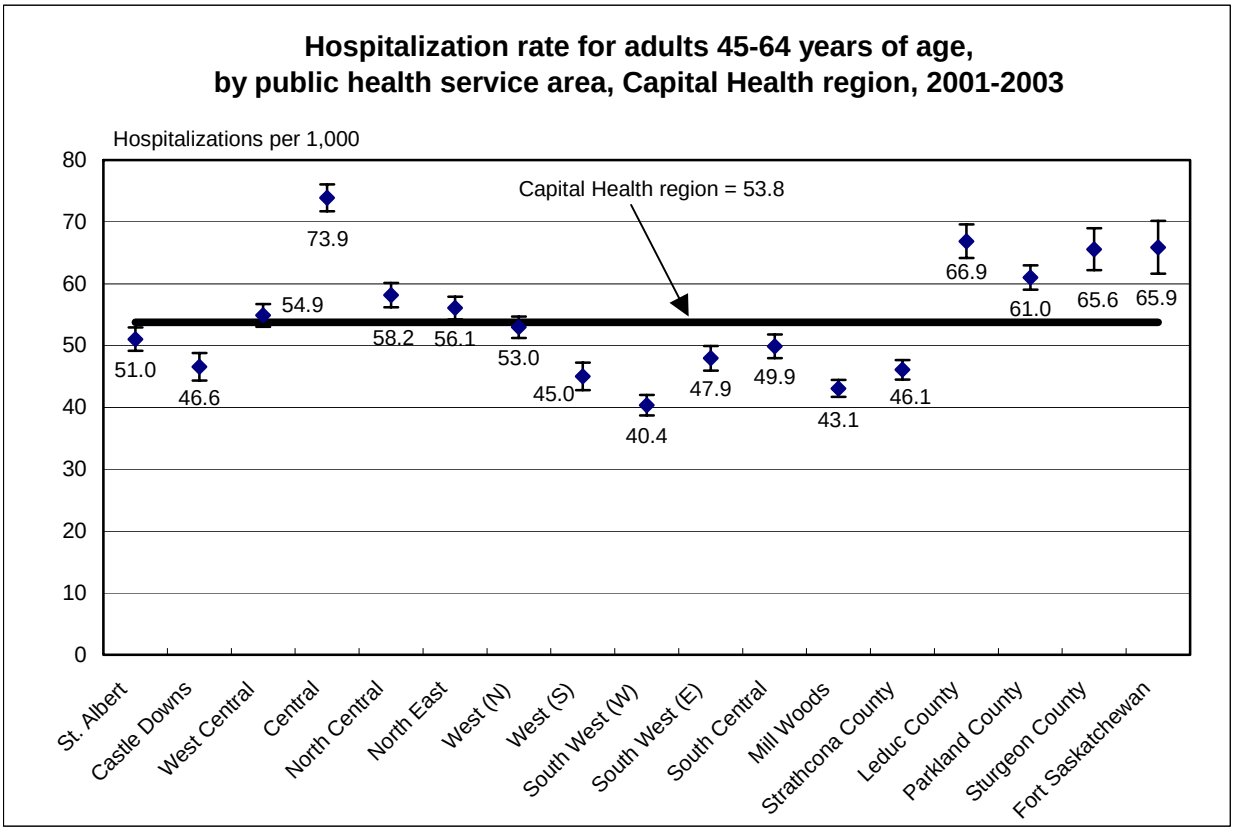
Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance; a random fluctuation. The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.

Hospitalization rate for adults 20-44 years of age (excluding pregnancy/childbirth), by public health service area, Capital Health region, 2001-2003



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For the older adults (45-64 years), the regional rate of hospitalization is 53.8 per 1,000 population. The Central area has the highest rate at 73.9 hospitalizations per 1,000 population. Mill Woods (43.1 per 1,000) and South West (W), at 40.4 per 1,000, have the lowest rates in the region.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

What were the causes of emergency department visits in 2003 in the Capital Health region?

- The most common reason to visit the emergency department for both males and females 20-44 years of age was for unintentional injury - this accounted for 32% of the visits for men and 18% for women.

- Similarly, for the 45-64 year age group, unintentional injury was the most common reason to visit the emergency department for both males and females - this accounted for 20% of the visits for men and 16% for women.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males and females, 20-44 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)	Females exc OB (rank)
Unintentional Injury	31.6% (1)	16.6% (1)	17.7% (1)
Digestive Disease	6.1% (2)	7.3% (3)	7.8% (3)
Respiratory Disease	5.9% (3)	7.4% (2)	7.9% (2)
Musculoskeletal Disease	5.5% (4)	4.6% (7)	4.9% (6)
Mental Disorders	4.7% (5)	3.9% (8)	4.2% (7)
Intentional Injury	4.3% (6+)	2.3% (10)	2.4% (9)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	4.3% (6+)	7.0% (4)	7.5% (4)
Genitourinary Disease	2.4% (9)	6.6% (5)	7.0% (5)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	9.0%	13.5%	14.4%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	17.9%	16.8%	17.9%
Pregnancy/Childbirth	----------	6.2% (6)	----------
Number of Visits	73,641	76,478	71,752
Rate (per 1,000)	390.6	403.8	378.9
Population	188,531	189,378	189,378

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, information, and Research Unit.

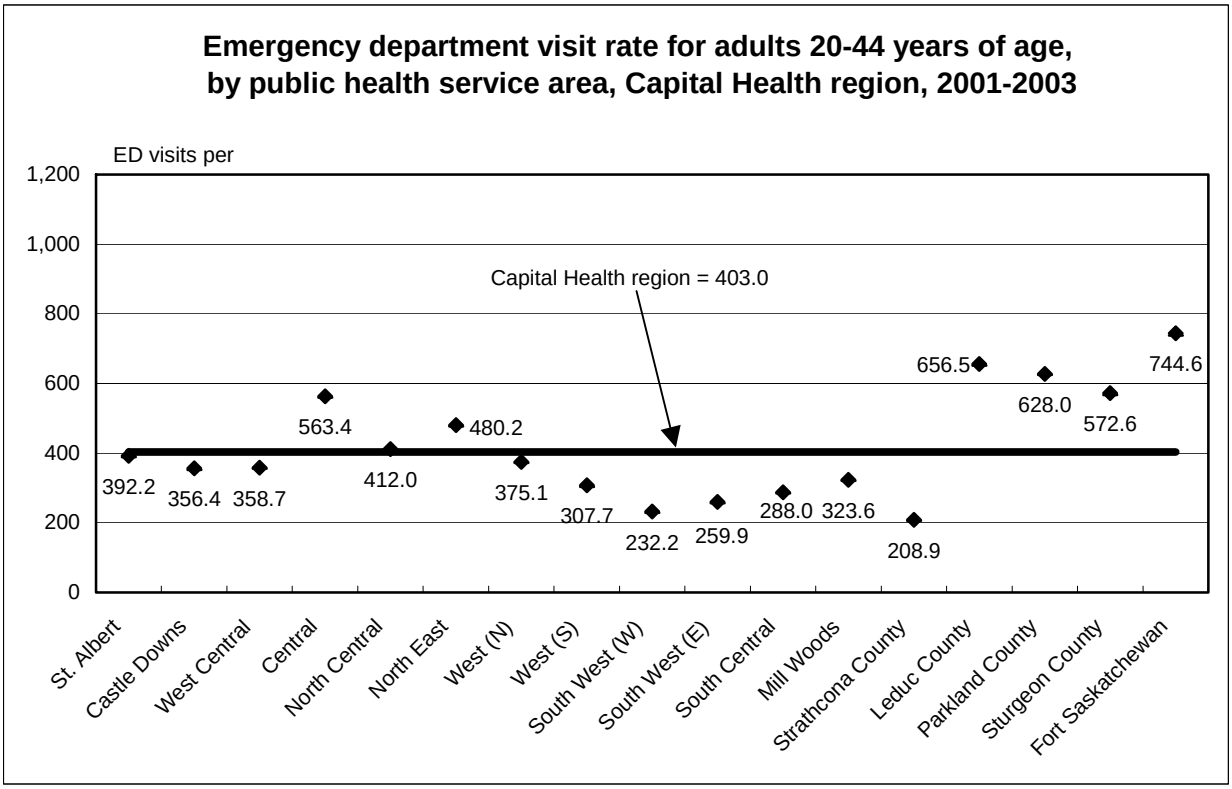
+ Indicates tied rank.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, 45-64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)
Unintentional Injury	19.7% (1)	16.4% (1)
Digestive Disease	6.9% (2)	7.7% (2)
Circulatory Disease	6.7% (3)	4.8% (6)
Musculoskeletal Disease	6.4% (4)	6.2% (5)
Respiratory Disease	5.6% (5)	7.0% (3)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	4.6% (6)	6.9% (4)
Genitourinary Disease	4.1% (7)	4.3% (7)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	13.3%	15.2%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	19.7%	18.4%
Number of Visits	40,214	38,242
Rate (per 1,000)	336.5	322.3
Population	119,507	118,655

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

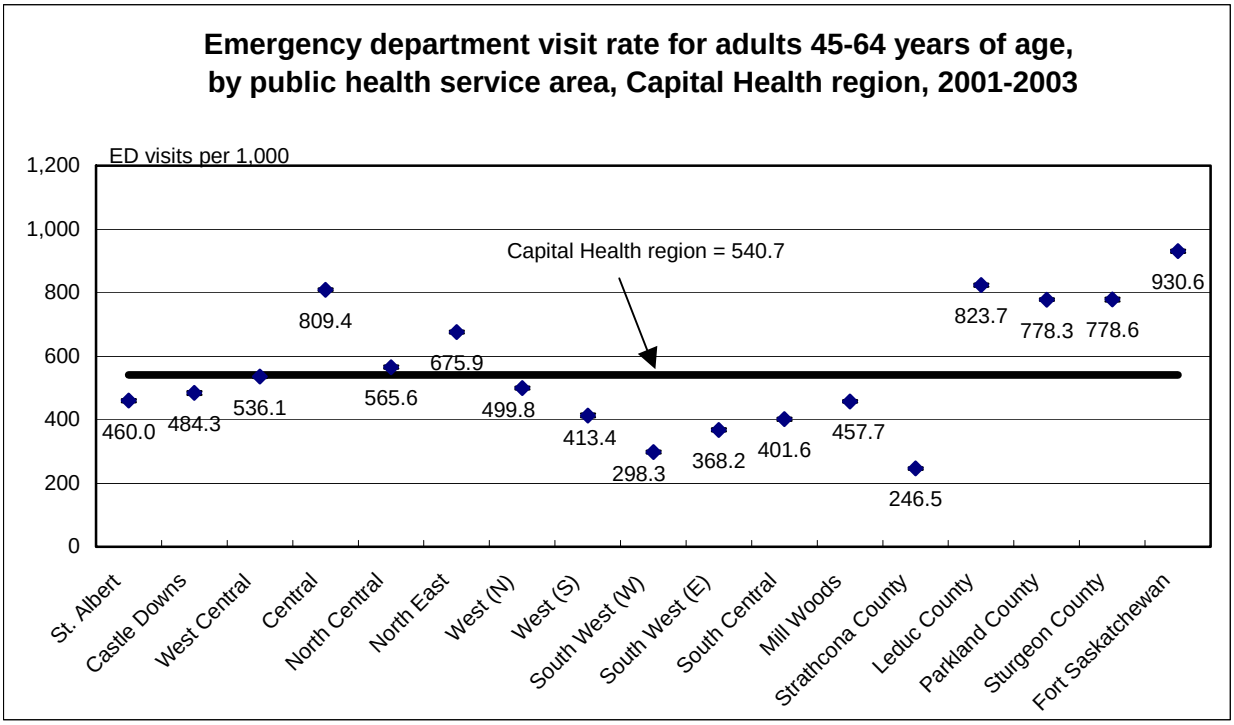
The ED visit rates among areas of the region differ. Three years of data (2001-2003) have been combined to provide more stable rates. The visit rate for the region for those 20-44 years of age was 403 per 1,000 and 540.7 per 1,000 for those aged 45-64 years. The rates for each public health service area are shown in the following graphs.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

Central, North East, Leduc County Parkland County, Sturgeon County, and Fort Saskatchewan are the areas with significantly higher ED visit rates than the region for the adult population 20-44 years of age. Strathcona County has the lowest ED visit rate at 208.9 per 1,000.

For the older adults (45-64 years) the pattern of variation among the areas is almost the same as that observed for the 20-44 year old group. The areas with the lowest ED visit rates were observed in South West (W) and Strathcona County. For the Capital Health region the ED visit rate was higher for the older adults (45-64 years) than for the younger group aged 20 to 44 years.



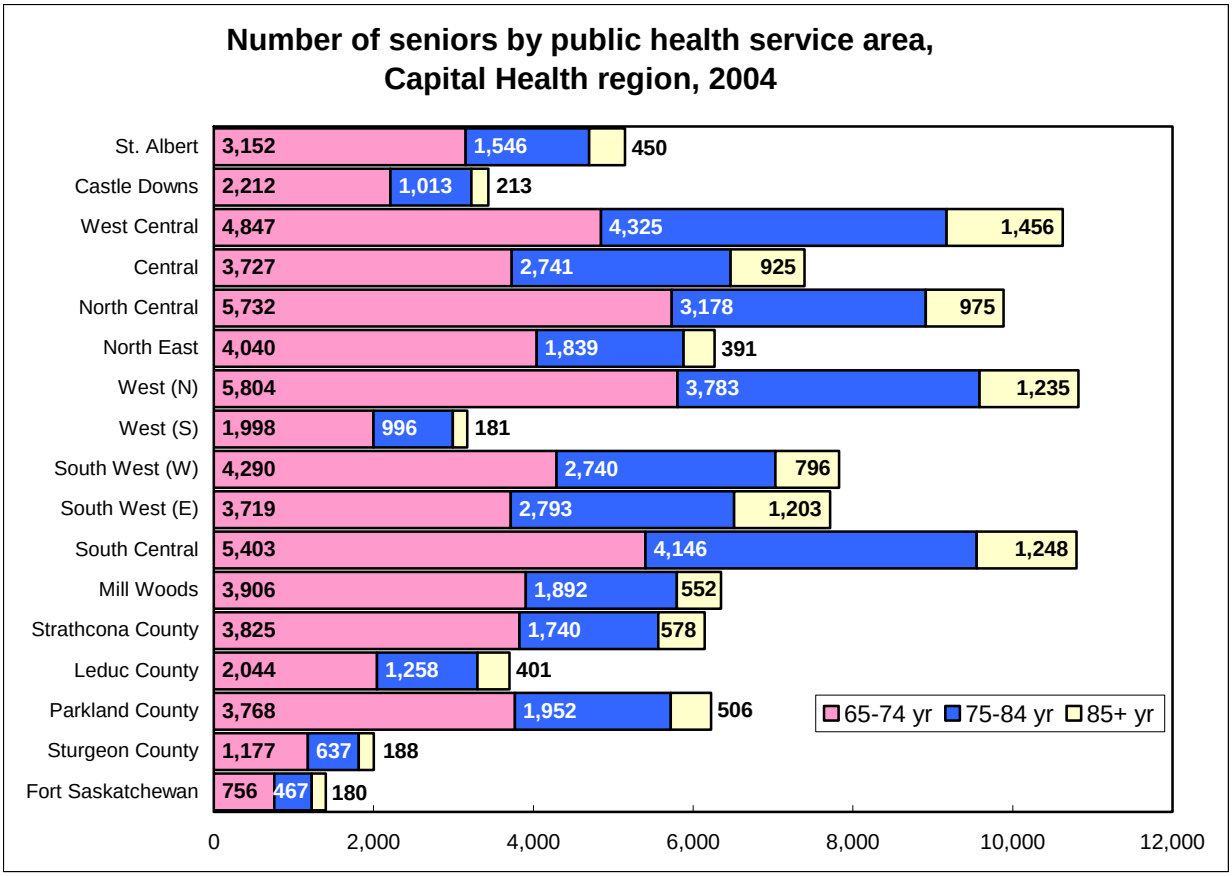
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

Seniors

A healthy and happy old age is a hope for most people living in the Capital Health region. Advancing age is a natural progression in life although the experience for many means a loss of mobility, independence, and companionship. Preparation for healthy older age should begin early. An active healthy lifestyle prior to senior years can overcome many inherited factors that carry risks for poor health later on. Good health for older people will mean changing public attitudes towards work and leisure, and will include a blend of prevention, treatment and care which meets the needs of older people.

Quick facts about seniors' health in the Capital Health region…

- The region is home to a growing number of seniors. The percent of seniors (65+ years) in the region was 10.9% in 2004. In Calgary, the percent was 8.9% and for Alberta, it was 10.1%.
- The leading cause of death for both males and females 65-74 years was cancer; for seniors 75 years or older, it was heart disease.
- For both men and women 65-74 years old and 75+ years, circulatory disease was the leading cause of hospitalization.
- Fort Saskatchewan had the highest hospitalization rate in the region for men and women between 65 and 74 year based on 3 years of data (2001-2003).
- Leduc County, Sturgeon County and Fort Saskatchewan had the highest hospitalization rates for men and women aged 75 years or older.
- Men 65-74 years and 75 years or older most often visited the emergency department for circulatory disease.
- Women 65-74 years and women 75 years or older most often visited the emergency department for unintentional injury.
- The highest emergency department rates for seniors 65-74 years and 75 years or older were in Fort Saskatchewan and Sturgeon County for 2001-2003 (3 years combined).



Source: Population is based on registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan as of June 30, 2004.

In 2004, 10.9% of people in the Capital Health region were 65 years of age or older (108,920). There were 60,398 seniors in the 65 to 74 year age group, 37,045 in the 75 to 84 year age group, and 11,477 who are 85 years of age or older.

The proportion of seniors 65 years of age or older varies across areas in the region.

Highest percent 65+: South Central (18.0%)
Largest number 65+: West (N) (10,821)
Lowest percent 65+: Mill Woods (6.3%)
Smallest number 65+: Fort Saskatchewan (1,404)

Trends suggest that the proportion of seniors in the region will continue to increase. Seniors can also expect to live longer. As noted earlier in this report, life expectancy is increasing and it's no longer unusual for people to live well into their 80s or 90s. This means that people need to plan for longer and healthier retirements.

Mortality Information

The all-cause mortality rates for the 18-year period 1986-2003 are shown by age group and health service area in the table below. The highest rate for each age group has been shaded.

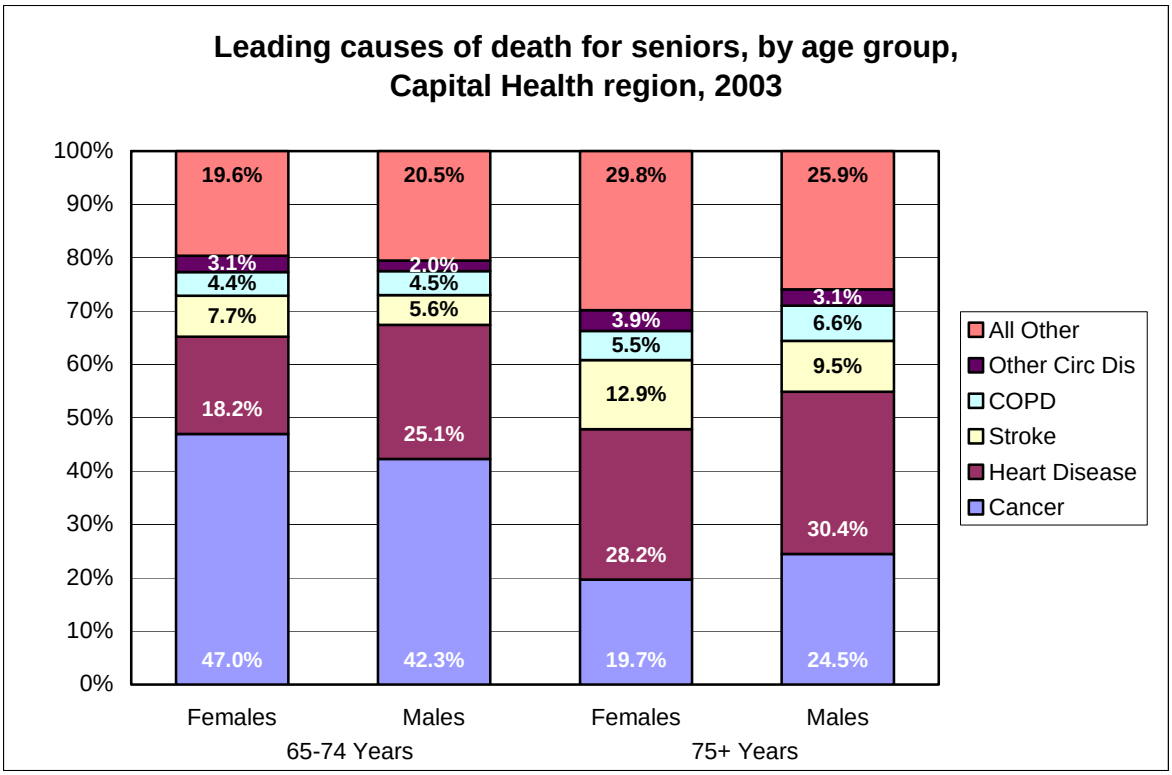
All cause mortality rate (per 100,000) for seniors, Capital Health region, 1986-2003

PHS Area	65-74 Years	75-84 Years	85+ Years	65+ Years
St. Albert	1,785.7	4,947.2	16,043.1	3,896.8
Castle Downs	1,526.2	3,362.1	9,028.1	2,463.7
West Central	2,237.4	4,877.0	12,563.4	4,391.1
Central	2,312.2	4,003.3	8,288.0	3,617.4
North Central	1,977.8	5,512.9	16,850.0	4,308.0
North East	2,220.9	4,784.9	10,346.6	3,559.0
West (N)	2,006.2	5,121.5	14,506.1	4,151.8
West (S)	1,554.7	3,821.0	8,569.8	2,553.1
South West (W)	1,814.3	5,292.5	15,906.6	4,337.8
South West (E)	1,883.7	4,988.0	14,660.9	4,429.7
South Central	1,969.6	4,854.5	14,684.8	4,163.0
Mill Woods	1,654.5	4,556.1	15,842.4	3,452.6
Strathcona County	1,684.3	4,692.9	13,474.7	3,499.1
Leduc County	1,909.3	5,304.4	15,608.9	4,412.7
Parkland County	2,121.0	4,984.5	13,171.5	3,898.7
Sturgeon County	2,067.1	4,959.2	10,319.0	3,765.8
Fort Saskatchewan	2,338.5	5,458.1	15,074.8	4,728.9
Capital Health region	**1,994.5**	**4,869.6**	**13,483.0**	**4,017.4**

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The reasons older people die differ by age and sex. Some facts from the 2003 data are:

- For women and men, aged 65 to 74 years, the leading cause of death was cancer followed by heart disease.
- For people aged 75 or older, the pattern was different. Fewer men and women in this age group died from cancer and more died from heart disease.
- Respiratory disease (including pneumonia/influenza, COPD, and all other respiratory disease) is a more significant cause of death for older seniors (10.5%) than younger seniors (6.5%).



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Health Care Utilization Information

- In 2003, there were 9,028 hospitalizations for seniors aged 65 to 74 years and 13,457 hospitalizations for older seniors 75+ years.
- Circulatory disease was the leading cause of hospitalization for seniors 65+ years.
- Women had a lower hospitalization rate than men for both senior age groups.

Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 65-74 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Circulatory Disease	24.1% (1)	15.2% (1)
Digestive Disease	12.7% (2)	11.1% (3)
Cancer	10.1% (3)	10.2% (5)
Respiratory Disease	9.6% (4)	10.5% (4)
Musculoskeletal Disease	8.0% (5)	12.0% (2)
Genitourinary Disease	5.2% (6)	5.4% (6)
Mental Disorders	3.6% (7)	4.3%
Unintentional Injury	2.8%	4.9% (7)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	3.4%	3.4%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	7.1%	6.8%
Number of Hospitalizations	4,988	4,040
Rate (per 1,000)	177.3	131.4
Population	28,141	30,743

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

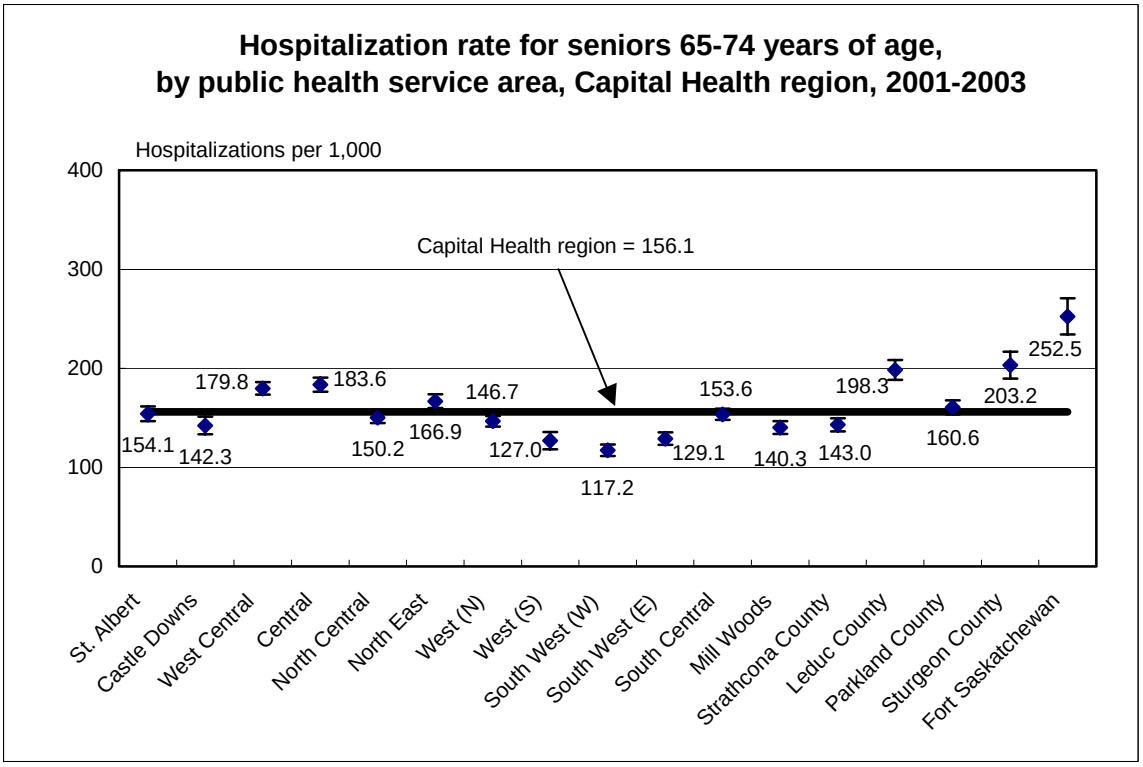
Leading causes of hospitalization for males & females 75+ years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Circulatory Disease	24.3% (1)	20.0% (1)
Respiratory Disease	14.5% (2)	11.1% (2)
Digestive Disease	11.1% (3)	10.6% (3)
Cancer	7.9% (4)	6.8% (6)
Genitourinary Disease	5.9% (5)	4.1% (7)
Musculoskeletal Disease	4.6% (6)	7.0% (5)
Unintentional Injury	3.4% (7)	8.2% (4)
Symptoms – Ill-defined	4.6%	4.8%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	8.1%	9.1%
Number of Hospitalizations	5,794	7,663
Rate (per 1,000)	324.3	264.9
Population	17,864	28,929

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

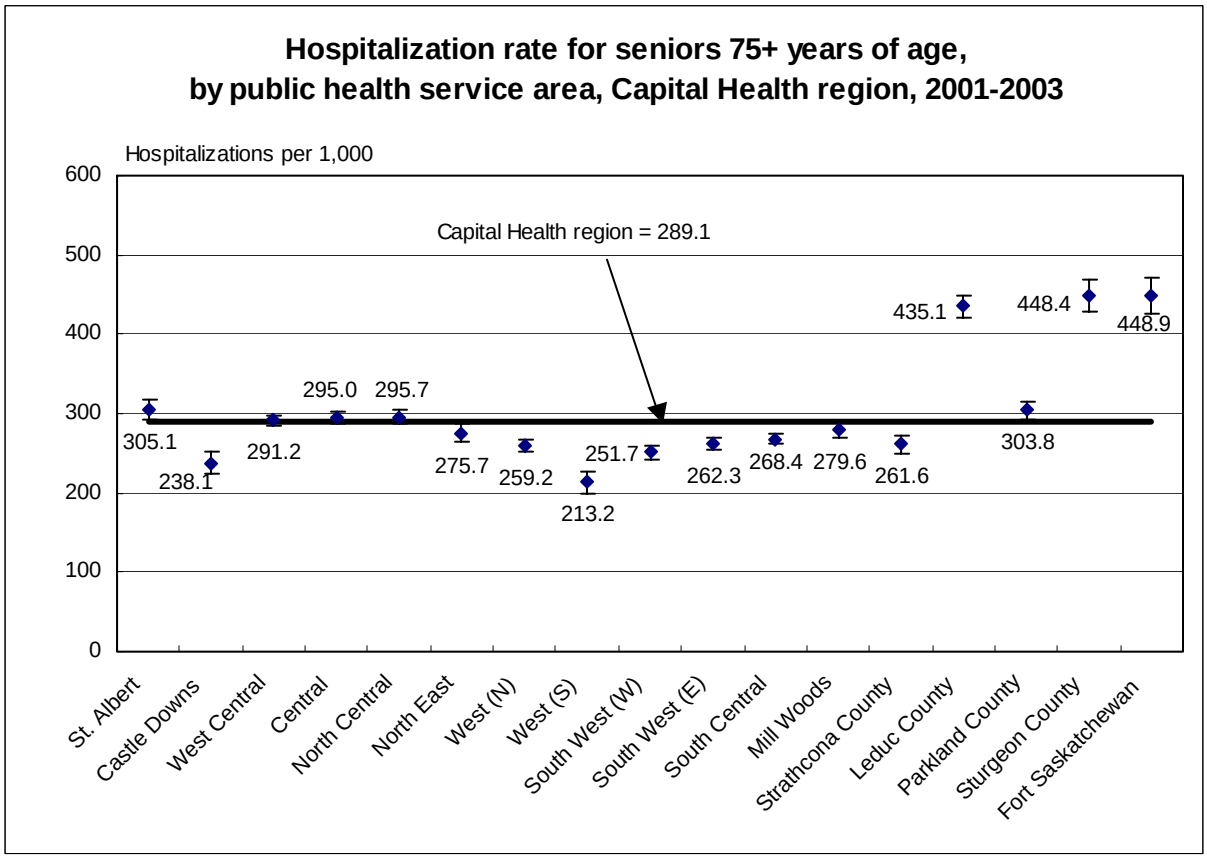
The hospitalization rate for seniors varied across areas within the region. The charts show the regional rate as well as the rate for each public health service area. Fort Saskatchewan had the highest hospitalization rate at 252.5 admissions per 1,000 population. South West (W) area was among the lowest with a rate of 117.2 per 1,000.

Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance; a random fluctuation. The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

For seniors aged 75 or older, the rate for hospitalization was 289.1 admissions per 1,000 population. Fort Saskatchewan, Sturgeon County, and Leduc County had the highest rates (448.9, 448.4, and 435.1 per 1,000) and West (S) and Castle Downs areas had the lowest rates (213.2 and 238.1 per 1,000).



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

Why do seniors go to the Emergency Department?

- For women, the most common reason they go to an emergency department is because of unintentional injury, most often a fall. Circulatory and respiratory diseases also rank in the top 3 reasons for a visit to the emergency department.
- For men, they're most likely to be seen in the emergency department because of circulatory disease, respiratory disease, or unintentional injury.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, 65-74 years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)
Circulatory Disease	12.5% (1)	10.3% (2)
Unintentional Injury	11.2% (2)	13.3% (1)
Respiratory Disease	8.9% (3)	9.0% (3)
Digestive Disease	7.6% (4)	8.1% (4)
Musculoskeletal Disease	5.2% (5)	6.5% (5)
Genitourinary Disease	4.4% (6)	3.7% (7)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	3.9% (7)	4.7% (6)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	17.1%	17.2%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	16.2%	14.6%
Number of Visits	13,467	12,476
Rate (per 1,000)	478.6	405.8
Population	28,141	30,743

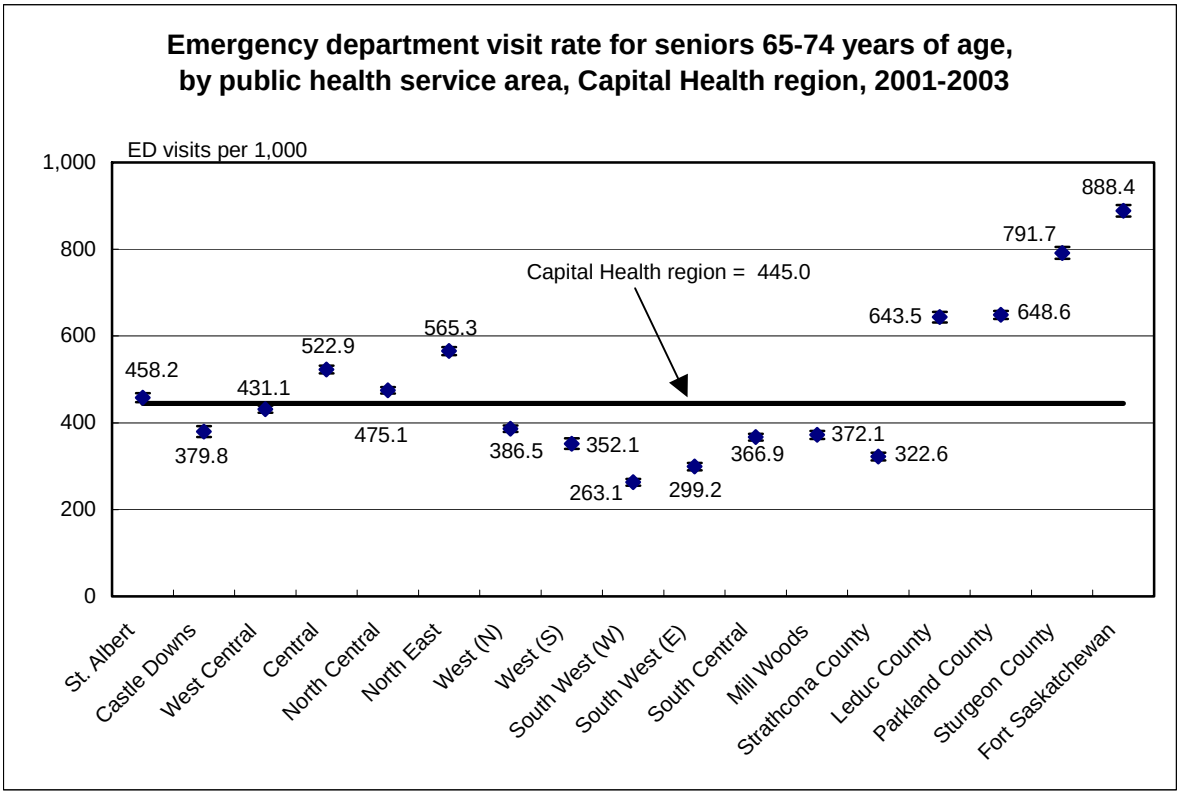
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

Leading causes of emergency department visits for males & females, 75+ years of age, Capital Health region, 2003

Cause	Males (rank)	Females (rank)
Circulatory Disease	14.4% (1)	14.0% (2)
Respiratory Disease	10.2% (2)	8.4% (4)
Unintentional Injury	9.7% (3)	15.5% (1)
Digestive Disease	8.1% (4)	8.7% (3)
Musculoskeletal Disease	4.4% (5)	6.0% (5)
Genitourinary Disease	4.3% (6)	4.0% (6)
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	3.3% (7)	3.5% (7)
Symptoms – Ill Defined	19.8%	18.1%
Health Status – Contact with Health System	13.8%	10.2%
Number of Visits	13,847	19,614
Rate (per 1,000)	775.1	678.0
Population	17,864	28,929

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

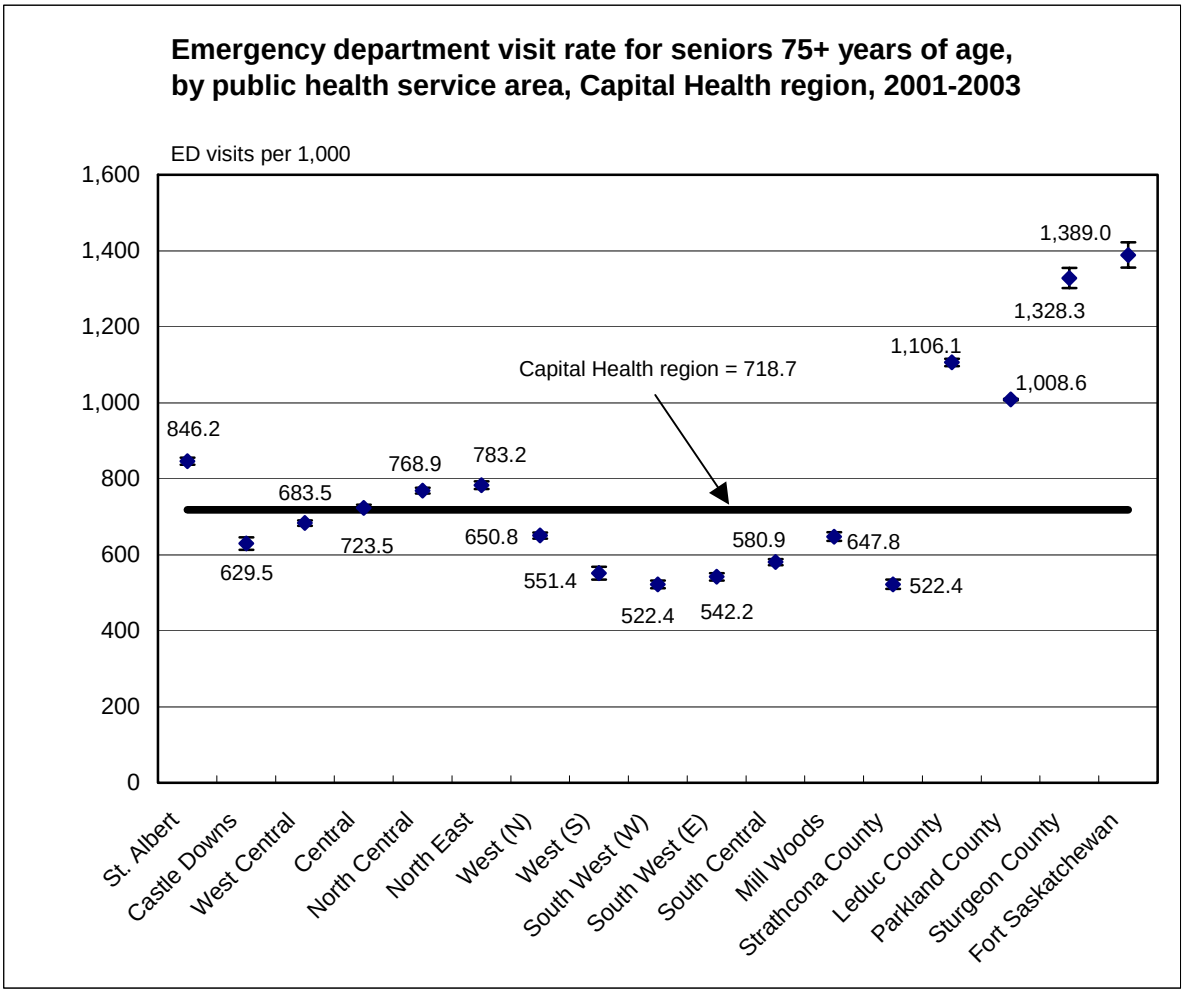
The emergency department visit rate among areas within the region differed. Three years of data (2001-2003) were combined to provide more stable rates. The visit rate for the region for those 65 to 74 years of age was 445.0 per 1,000 and 718.7 per 1,000 for those 75+ years. The rates for each public health service area are shown on the following charts.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

The PHS areas of Central, North Central, North East, Fort Saskatchewan as well as the counties of Leduc, Parkland, and Sturgeon all had a significantly higher emergency department visit rate than the region for the senior population 65-74 years of age. South West (W) had the lowest emergency department visit rate at 263.1 per 1,000.

For seniors 75 years or older, significantly lower emergency department visit rates than the regional rate (718.7) were observed in Castle Downs, West Central, West (N), West (S), South West (W), South West (E), South Central, Mill Woods, and Strathcona County.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information, and Research Unit.

Perspectives on health

How healthy are we?

Technical Report 2004

Capital Health

Perspectives on Health

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Preterm Birth

Preterm birth (PTB) is a birth occurring at less than 37 completed weeks and has been identified as one of the most important perinatal health problems in industrialized countries.[1] It is the most frequent complication of pregnancy and accounts for 75 to 85% of perinatal mortality in Canada.[2,3] Babies born earlier than 37 weeks gestation are at a greater risk of having motor impairment, chronic respiratory conditions, infections, as well as visual and hearing deficits.[2-6] These health problems are often chronic and can have long term sequelae impacting the child, family, schools and communities.

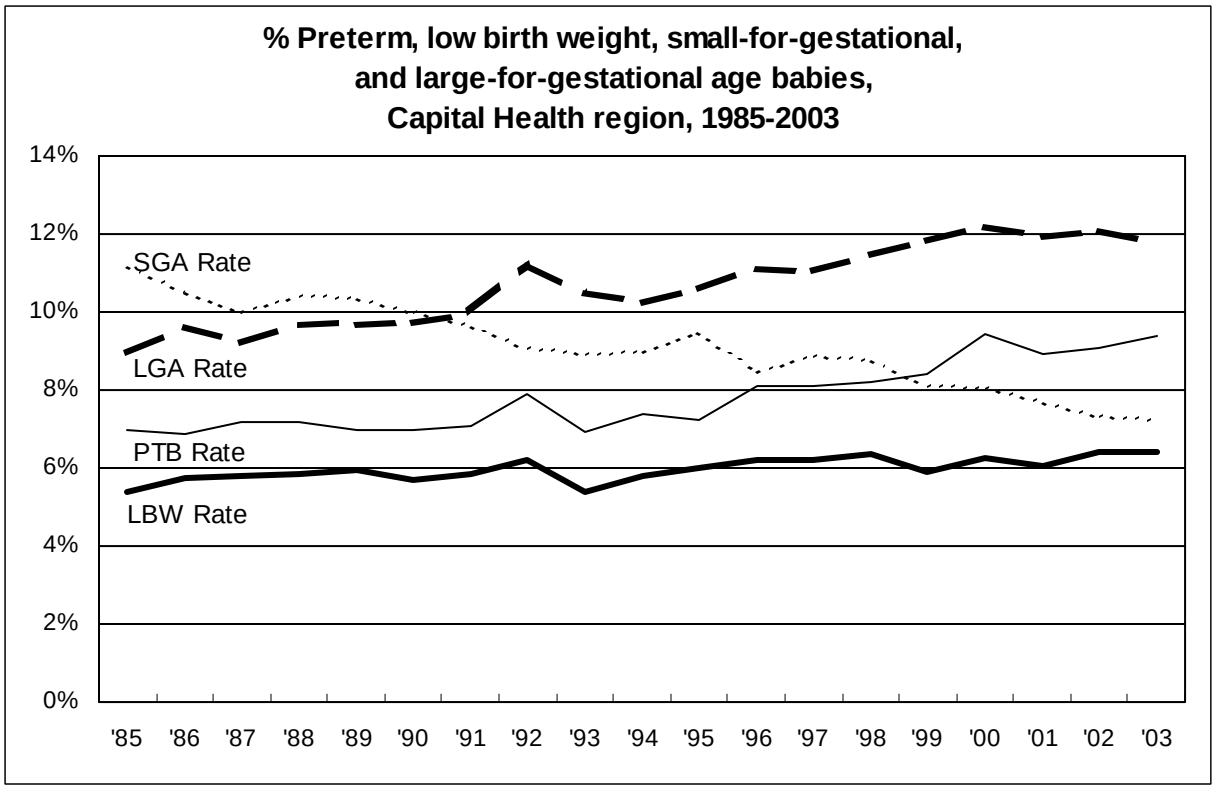
The best ways to prevent and treat preterm birth are still largely unknown.[7] In addition, preterm birth affects many women and is not restricted to an identifiable group which also makes prevention more difficult.[7] However, there are some recognized risk factors that include *maternal factors* (e.g. genital tract infection, incompetent cervix, abruptio placentae, prior preterm birth, multiple birth, and pre-eclampsia), *lifestyle factors* (e.g. cigarette smoking) and *psychological factors* (e.g. stress, anxiety and depression).[8,9]

Until the late 1990s low birth weight (LBW), which can result from being born preterm or from restricted fetal growth, or both, received more attention than preterm birth. It is recognized now that preterm birth and small-for-gestational age (restricted fetal growth) differ in terms of etiology and outcome.[10] Therefore, the focus has shifted towards the prevention of preterm birth and/or the prevention of restricted fetal growth.

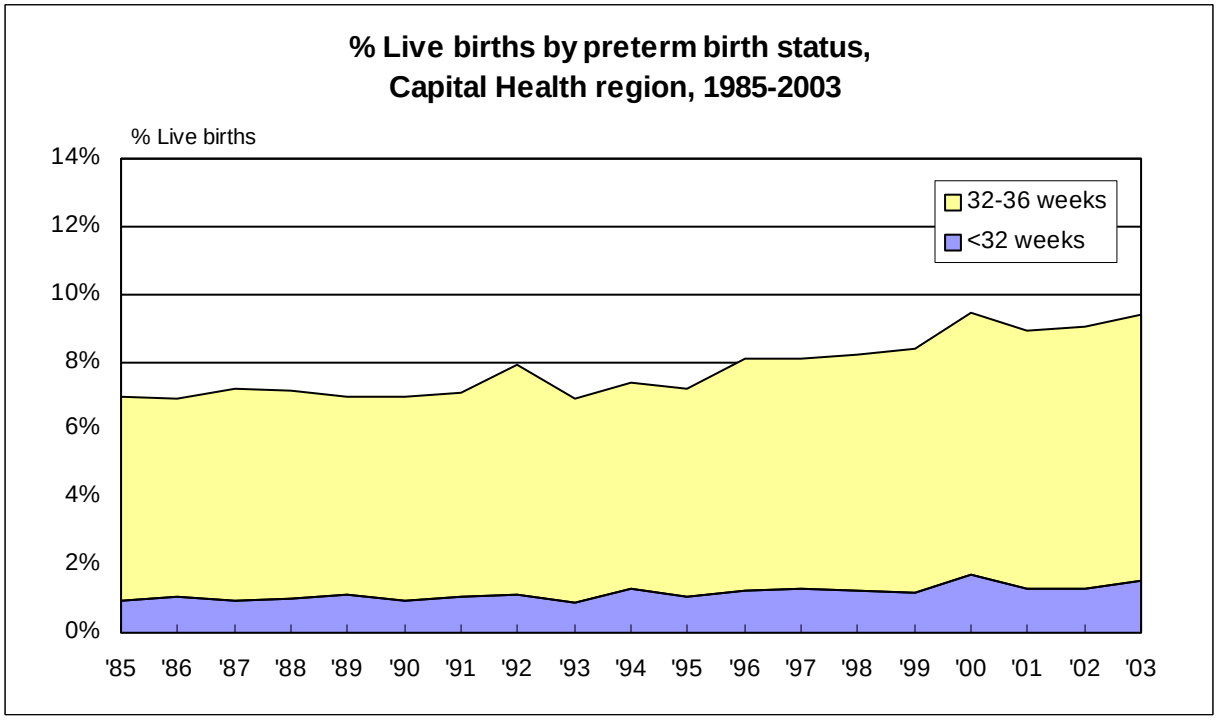
What do we know about preterm birth in the Capital Health region?

The following graph shows the 19 year trend (1985 to 2003) for PTB, LBW, SGA (small for gestational age), and LGA (large for gestational age) rates in the Capital Health region. The PTB rate has consistently been higher than the LBW rate and since about 1999, it has increased at a faster rate. The SGA rate has decreased from 11.2 per 100 births in 1985 to 7.2 in 2003. The LGA rate has increased during this time period from 9.0 per 100 births in 1985 to 11.8 in 2003.

Babies born before 32 weeks are called *very preterm* infants and typically experience more health difficulties than those born between 32 and 36 weeks. While the proportion of babies born before 32 weeks has stayed relatively constant, between 1.0% to 1.7% of live births, even a small increase has a relatively large cost impact on health services.



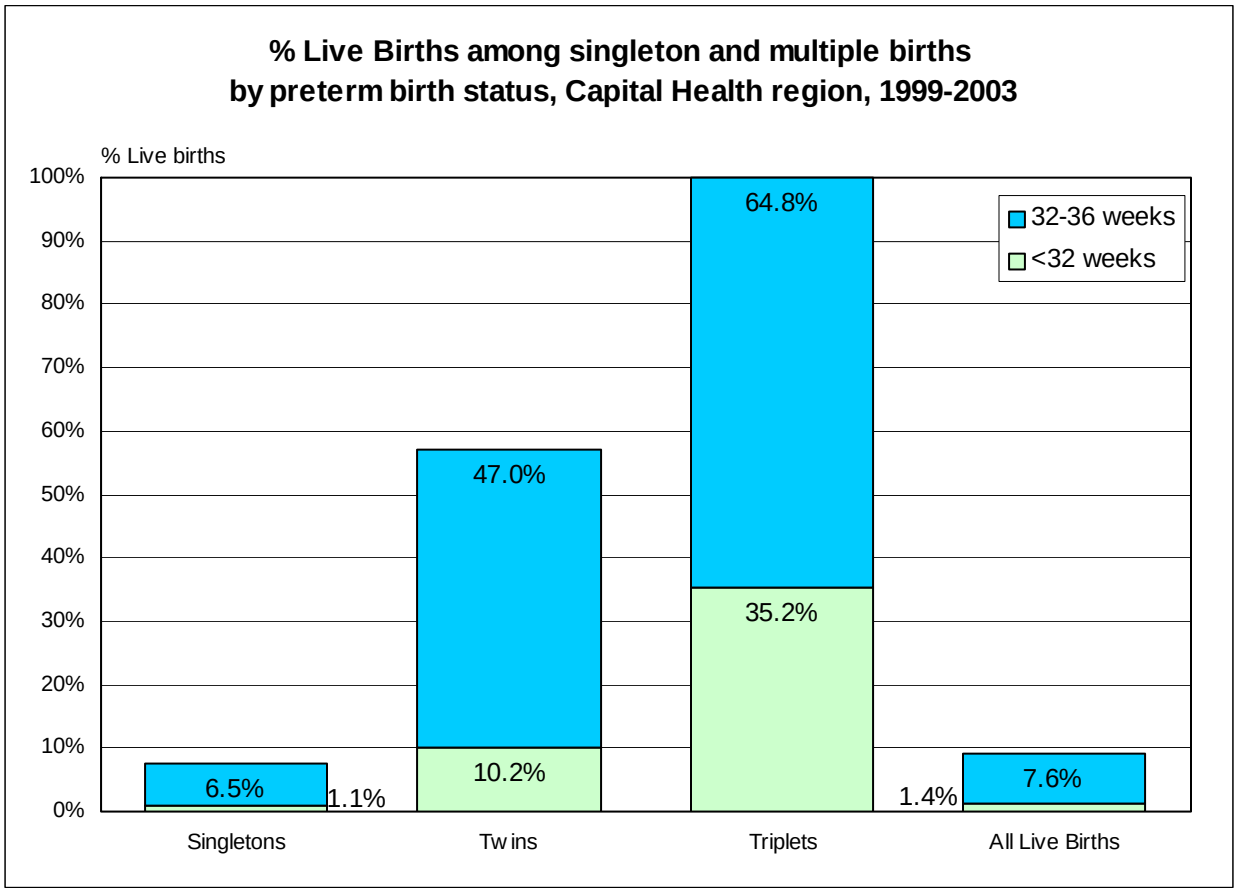
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).



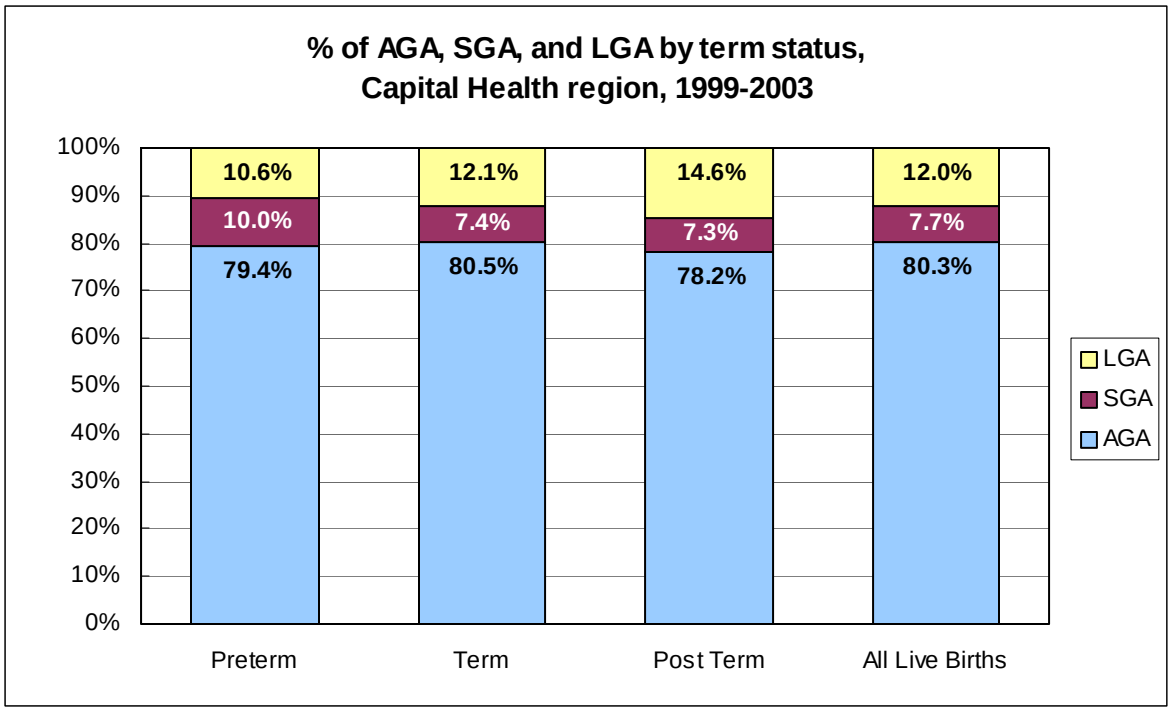
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

While the percentage of these *very preterm* infants is about 1% of all births, there is a much higher proportion among multiple births (e.g. twins, triplets). Among twins, 57% were born preterm with 10% of the babies being born before 32 weeks gestation. The proportion increases significantly among higher order multiples. Among triplets, 35% of the babies were born before 32 weeks with 100% of these babies being born before 37 weeks.

The proportion of SGA infants among preterm births is slightly higher (10.0%) than among term and post term infants; and the proportion of LGA infants is slightly higher (14.6%) among post term infants than preterm and term babies. However, across all gestational age groupings (preterm, term, and post term), the majority of babies (78.2% to 80.5%) are born at an appropriate weight for gestational age (AGA).



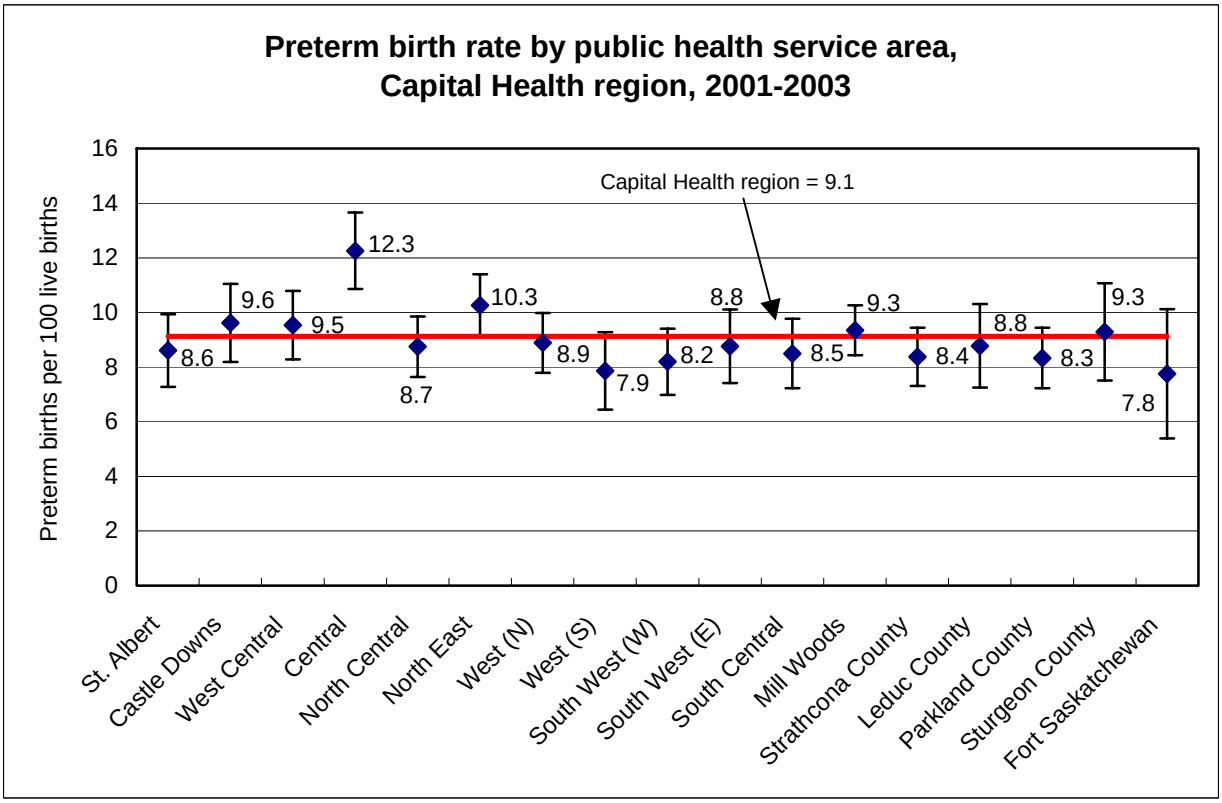
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

While there is variation in the preterm birth rate among public health service areas, only one area (Central) is significantly different than the regional rate. Data for the public health service areas within the region are shown below:

Highest preterm birth rate:	Central area - 12.3 per 100 births
Lowest preterm birth rate:	Fort Saskatchewan - 7.8 per 100 births
Significantly higher than the region:	Central
Significantly lower than the region:	None



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

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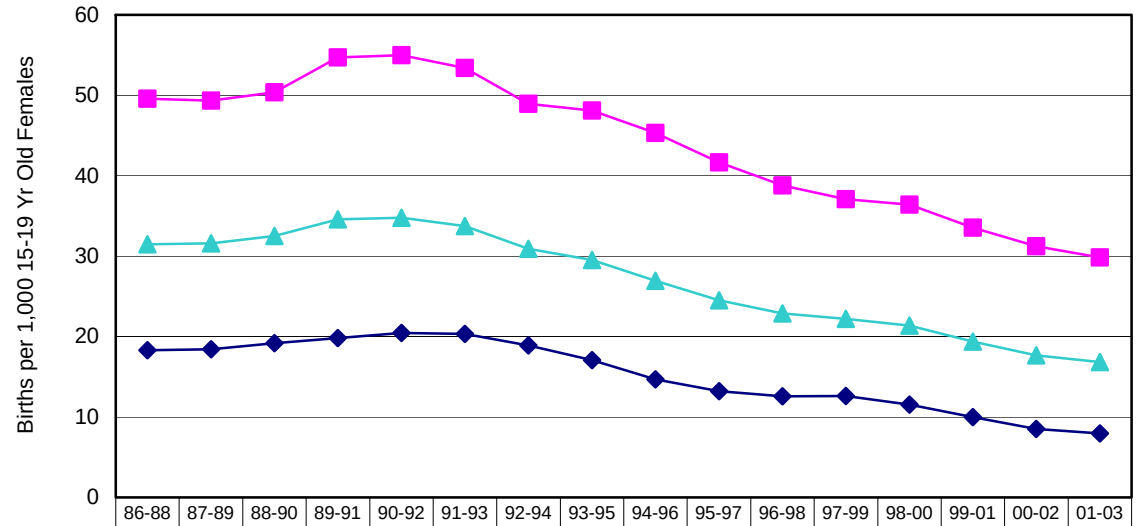
Teen Births
(Babies born to young women aged 15 to 19 years)

For a combination of physiological, social, and economic reasons, negative effects for both the mother and the baby are associated with teen childbearing. Teen pregnancies have been associated with delayed entry into prenatal care and lower rates of prenatal care, as well as higher rates of tobacco/alcohol use and higher rates of reported physical and sexual abuse.[1] Other health issues associated with teen pregnancies include maternal factors such as pre-eclampsia, anemia, urinary tract infection, and postpartum hemorrhage.[1] All of these factors are associated with an increased risk of having a baby with a low birth weight and/or a preterm birth.

What do we know about teen births in the Capital Health region?

Since the late eighties, the teen birth rate has continuously declined and for 2001-2003, the birth rate for young women between 15 and 19 years old was 16.8 per 1,000.

Number of babies born to young women, 15 to 19 years of age
Capital Health region, 1986-2003



	86-88	87-89	88-90	89-91	90-92	91-93	92-94	93-95	94-96	95-97	96-98	97-99	98-00	99-01	00-02	01-03
15-17 yrs	18.3	18.4	19.2	19.8	20.5	20.3	18.9	17.1	14.7	13.2	12.6	12.6	11.5	10.0	8.5	7.9
18-19 yrs	49.6	49.3	50.4	54.7	55.0	53.4	48.9	48.1	45.3	41.7	38.8	37.1	36.4	33.6	31.2	29.8
15-19 yrs	31.5	31.6	32.5	34.6	34.8	33.7	30.9	29.5	26.9	24.5	22.9	22.2	21.4	19.4	17.7	16.8

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).
Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan on June 30 for each calendar year.

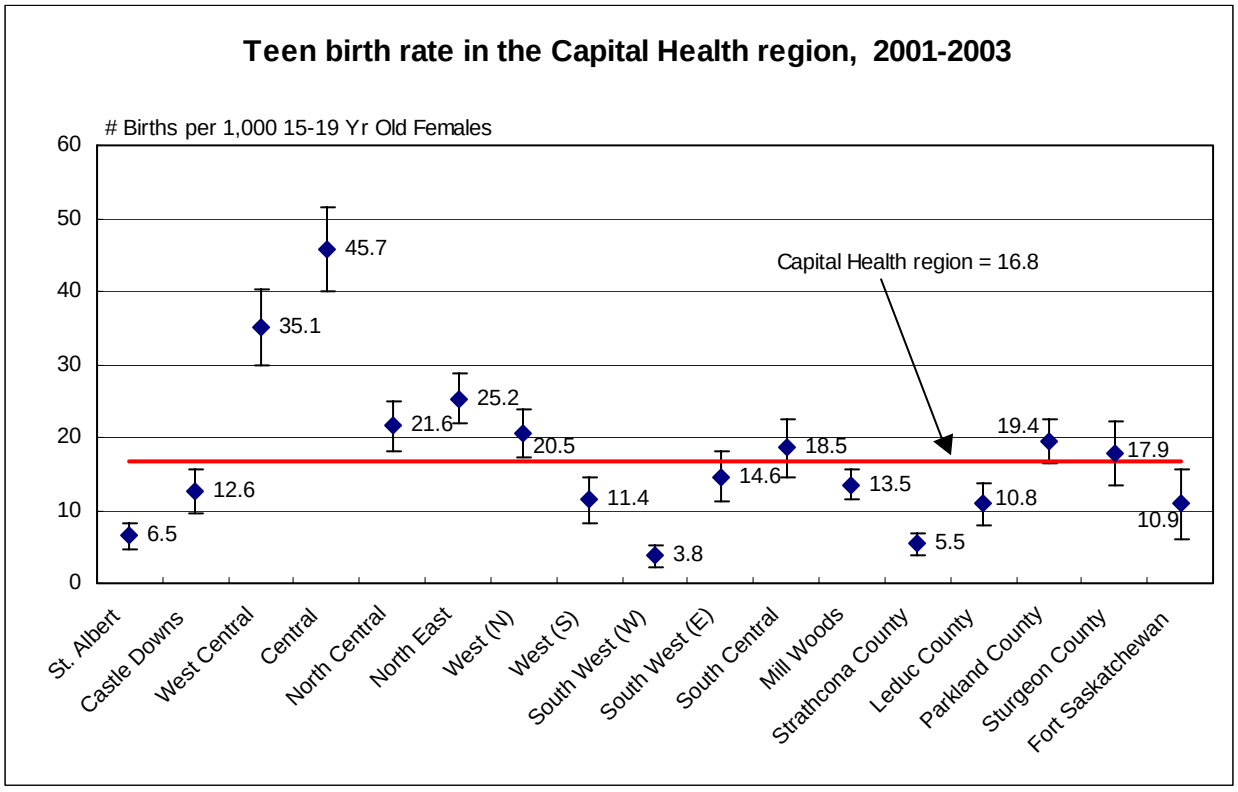
The most current data on births to teens for the public health areas within the Capital Health region are shown in the table below. The teen birth rate has decreased or stayed the same in every public health service area in the region since 1997-1999.

PHS Area	Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 females)					
	1997-1999 Rates			2001-2003 Rates		
	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	15-19 yrs	15-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	15-19 yrs
St. Albert	4.4	14.7	8.4	2.0	13.3	6.5
Castle Downs	8.7	36.1	18.9	5.4	23.3	12.6
West Central	23.2	62.0	40.0	15.2	59.3	35.1
Central	37.1	87.4	57.9	26.4	68.4	45.7
North Central	16.7	49.4	29.7	9.8	40.2	21.6
North East	18.9	48.1	30.4	10.8	45.6	25.2
West (N)	15.7	48.8	28.8	12.3	32.1	20.5
West (S)	10.1	30.9	17.8	7.1	17.8	11.4
South West (W)	1.3	12.9	5.9	0.8	8.4	3.8
South West (E)	11.5	33.5	20.4	4.0	29.2	14.6
South Central	15.1	43.7	27.0	9.8	31.4	18.5
Mill Woods	10.5	34.5	19.7	6.7	23.7	13.5
Strathcona County	3.6	10.5	6.3	1.8	11.3	5.5
Leduc County	10.1	34.8	19.7	5.2	20.5	10.8
Parkland County	14.6	35.6	22.5	10.6	32.1	19.4
Sturgeon County	12.9	23.9	17.2	8.4	33.7	17.9
Fort Saskatchewan	3.6	35.7	15.8	5.7	18.5	10.9
Capital Health region	**12.6**	**37.1**	**22.2**	**7.9**	**29.8**	**16.8**

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).
Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan on June 30 for each calendar year.

There is variation in the teen birth rate (births per 1,000 15-19 year old females) within the Capital Health region. Data for the public health service areas within the region are shown below.

Highest teen birth rate:	Central – 45.7 births
Lowest teen birth rate:	South West (W) – 3.8 births
Significantly higher than the region:	West Central, Central, North Central, North East, West (N)
Significantly lower than the region:	St. Albert, Castle Downs, West (S), South West (W), Mill Woods, Strathcona County, Leduc County, Fort Saskatchewan



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).
Population data are based on the registrants active on the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan on June 30 for each calendar year.

References

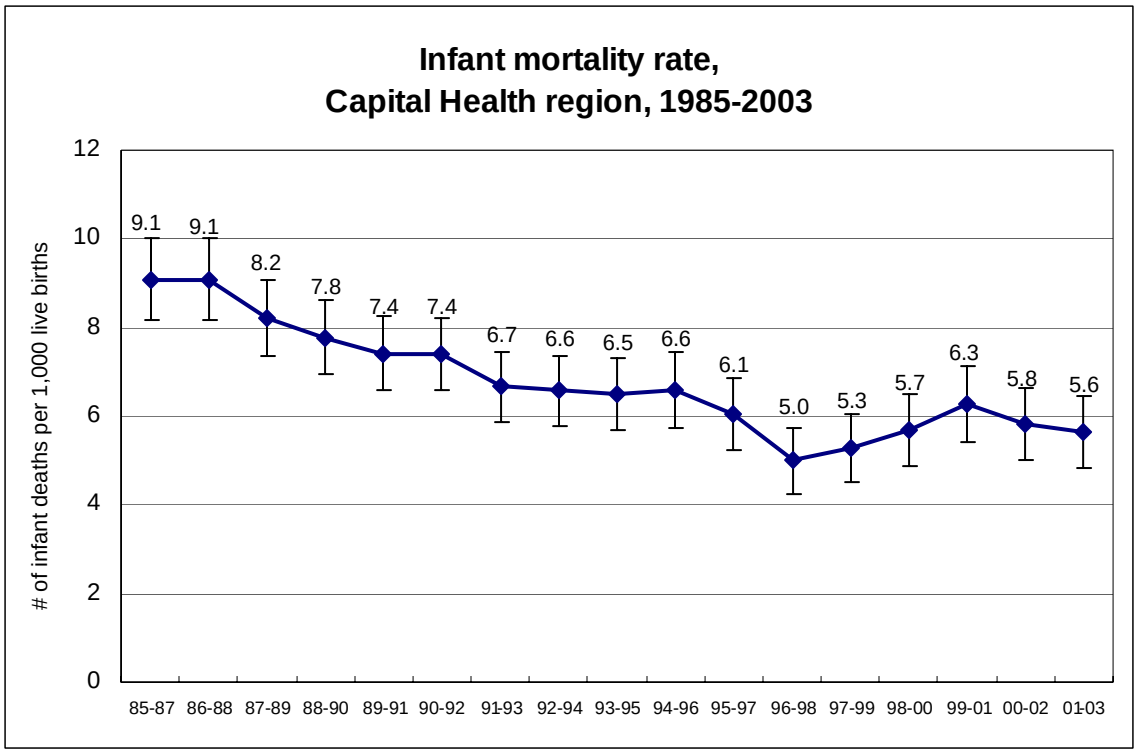
1. Health Canada (2003). *Canadian perinatal health report*. Ottawa, ON: Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate (IMR), defined as the number of babies who die before their first birthday for every 1,000 live births, is often used as one of the measures of the health of a population. Variation in this measure between populations reflects differences in socioeconomic conditions, environmental conditions, health care services and risk factors for infant mortality such as preterm birth and low birth weight.

What do we know about infant mortality in the Capital Health region?

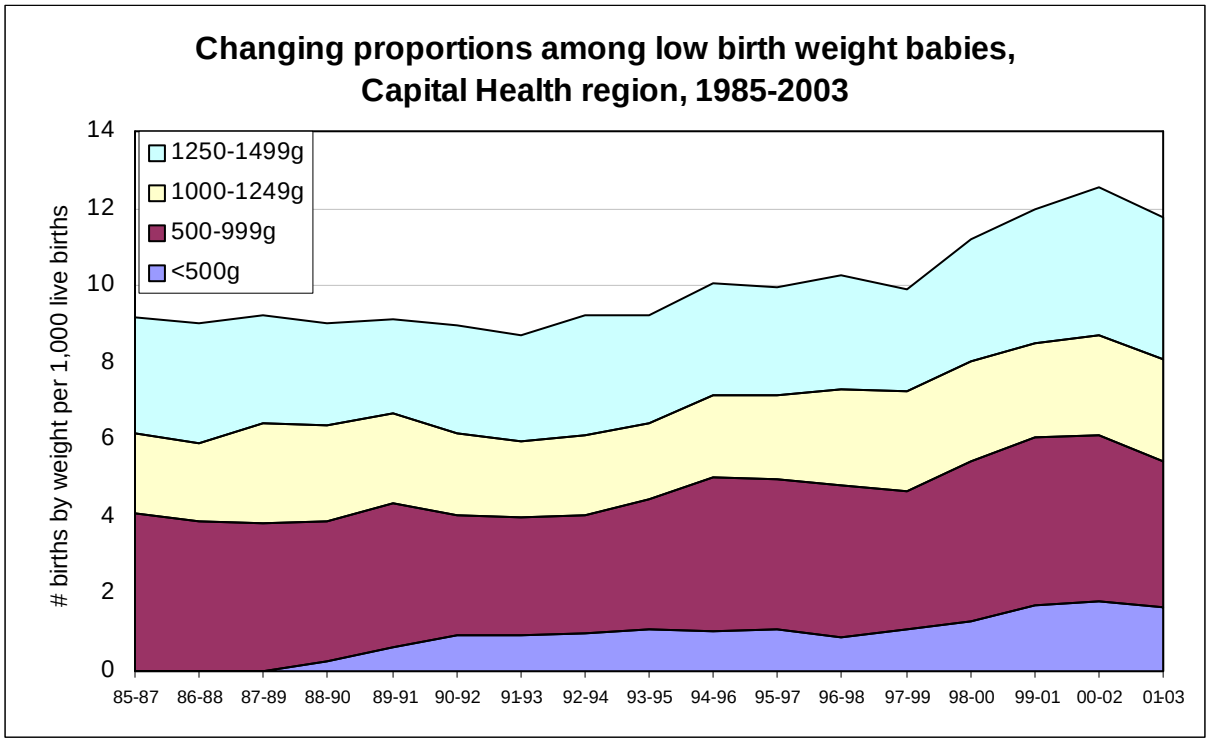
In 2003, there were 73 infant deaths. From 1985 to 2003, there were 1,647 babies who died in their first year of life. There was a steady decline in the infant mortality rate (IMR) in the Capital Health region from 1985 to 1997. Consistent with provincial data, the IMR increased from 1998 to 2001. More recently, the rate has decreased slightly.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths).

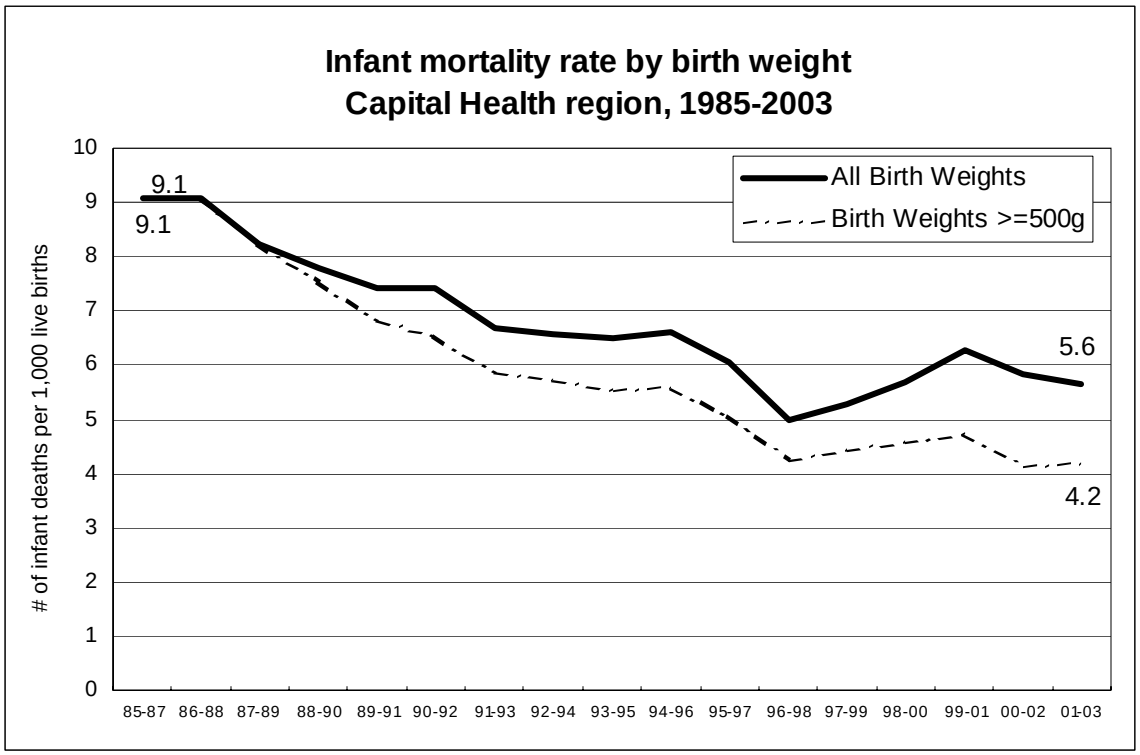
What is the profile of these babies?

The number of babies born weighing less than 500 grams has an influence on the infant mortality rate. Over the years, there has been a changing profile in the birth weight of live births as shown in the following chart. In 1985-1987, the rate of babies weighing less than 500 grams was 0.02 per 1,000 live births whereas in 2001-2003, there were 1.65 babies per 1,000 live births weighing less than 500 grams.



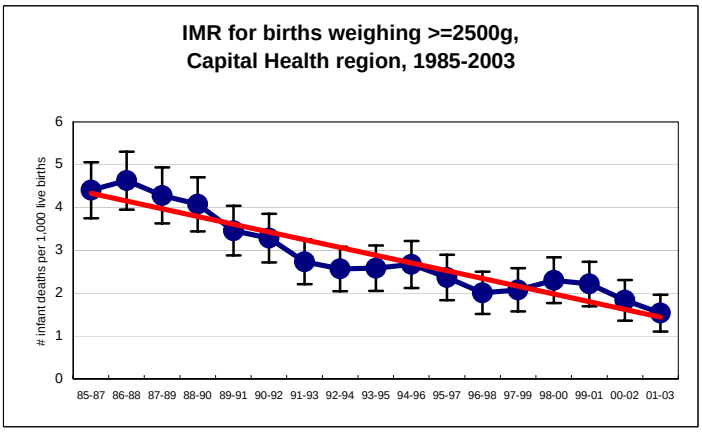
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births).

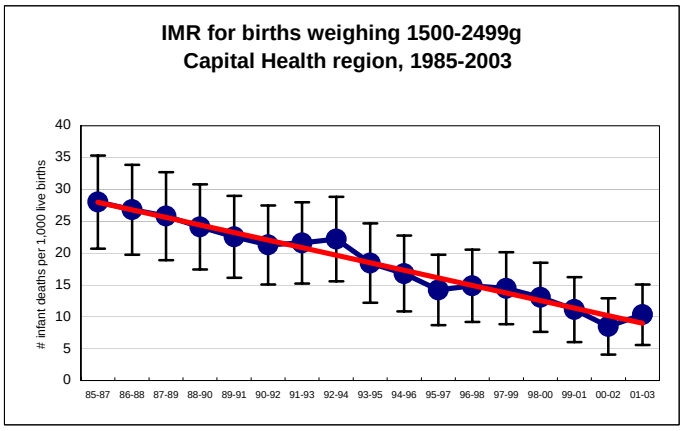
If the babies weighing < 500 grams are excluded from the IMR calculation (as is done by the World Health Organization), the IMR trend line from 1998 to 2001 is a slightly flatter line compared to the IMR line that includes all birth weight babies.

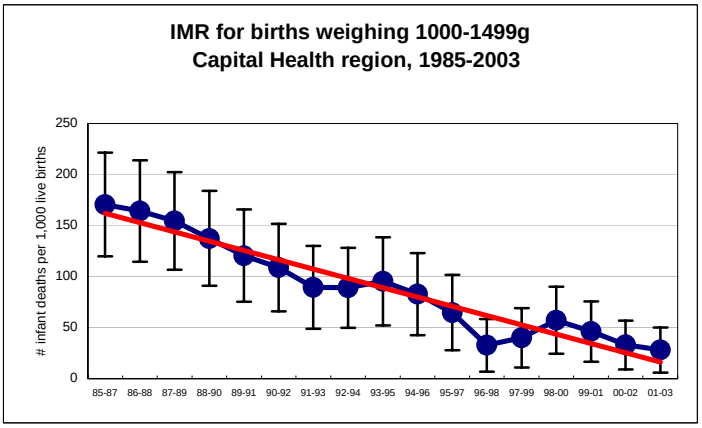


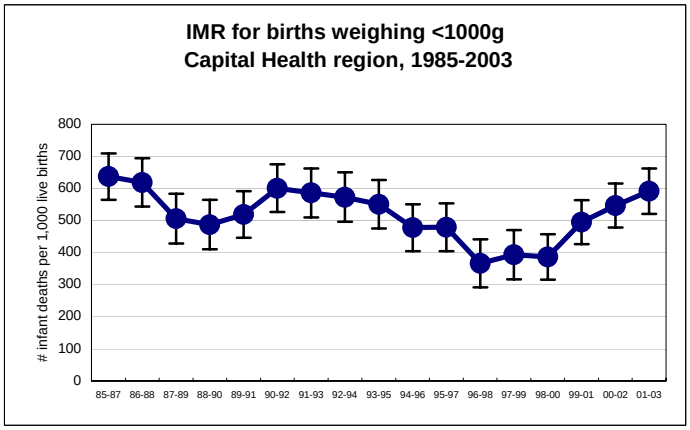
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths).

The infant mortality rates within birth weight categories are shown in the following four graphs. As is evident, the trend lines are consistently downward except for the babies born weighing less than 1000 grams. Please note that different scales are used in each of the four graphs because of the varying magnitude of infant mortality rates by birth weight.









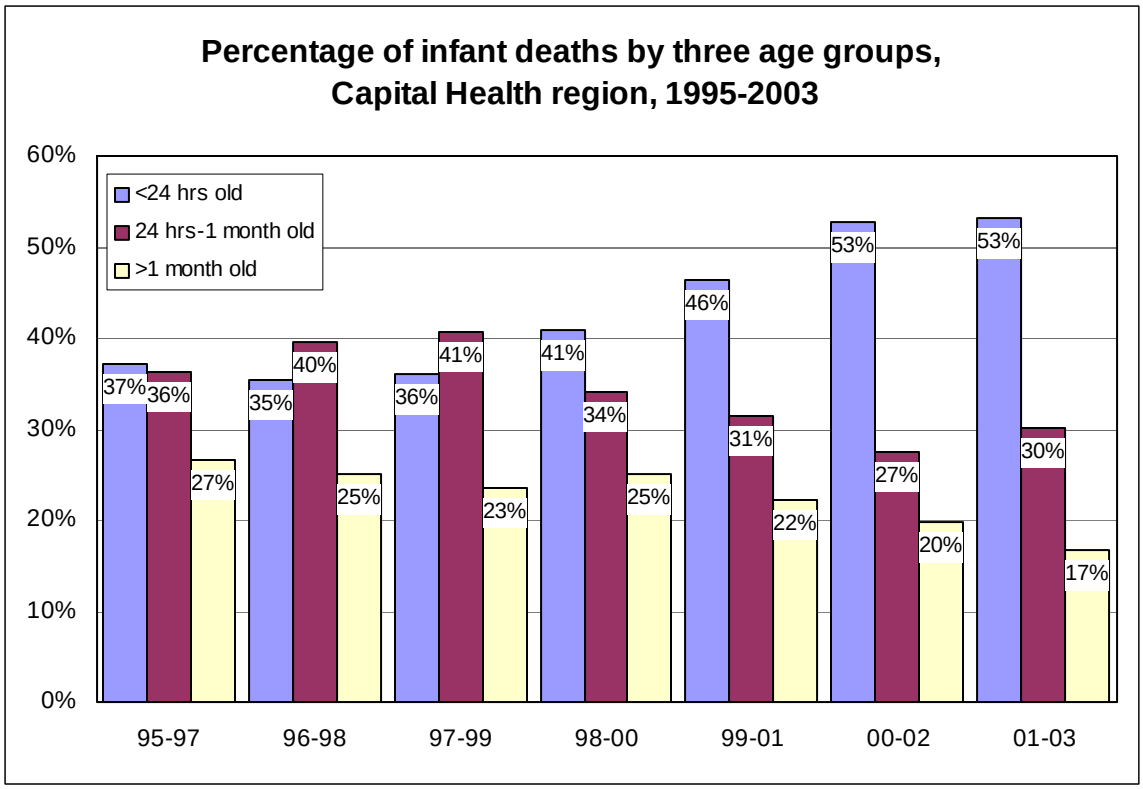
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths).

Leading Causes of Infant Death

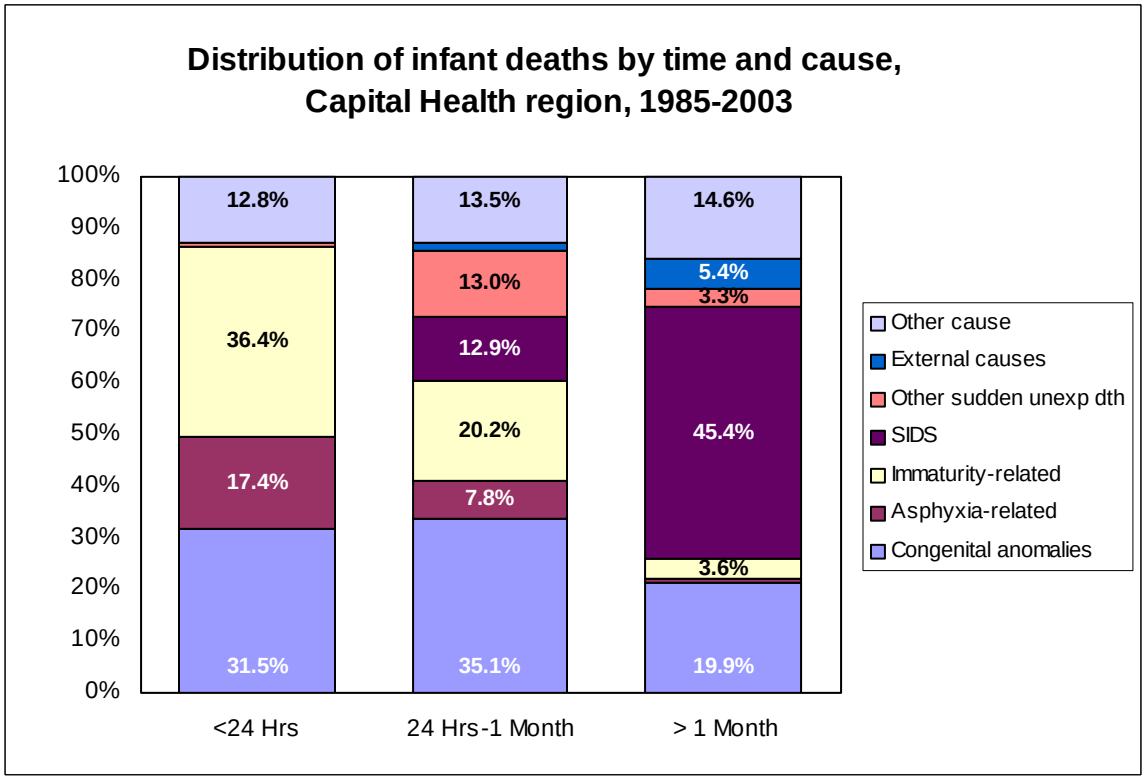
For the three-year period 2001 to 2003, 53% of the deaths occurred in the first 24 hours compared to fifteen years ago when 30% of deaths occurred in the first 24 hours – a relationship, perhaps due to the increasing number of babies being born alive at less than 500g.

Due to the small numbers of deaths, nineteen years of data (1985 to 2003) were combined to examine leading causes of death. The leading cause of infant death changes depending on the age of the child:

- 68% of the deaths in the first 24 hours were due to congenital anomalies or immaturity-related conditions.
- 35% of the deaths to children aged 1 day to 1 month were due to congenital anomalies with immaturity-related conditions accounting for 20% and SIDS accounting for 13%.
- For children older than one month but younger than 1 year, close to two-thirds of the deaths were due to SIDS (45%) and congenital anomalies (20%).



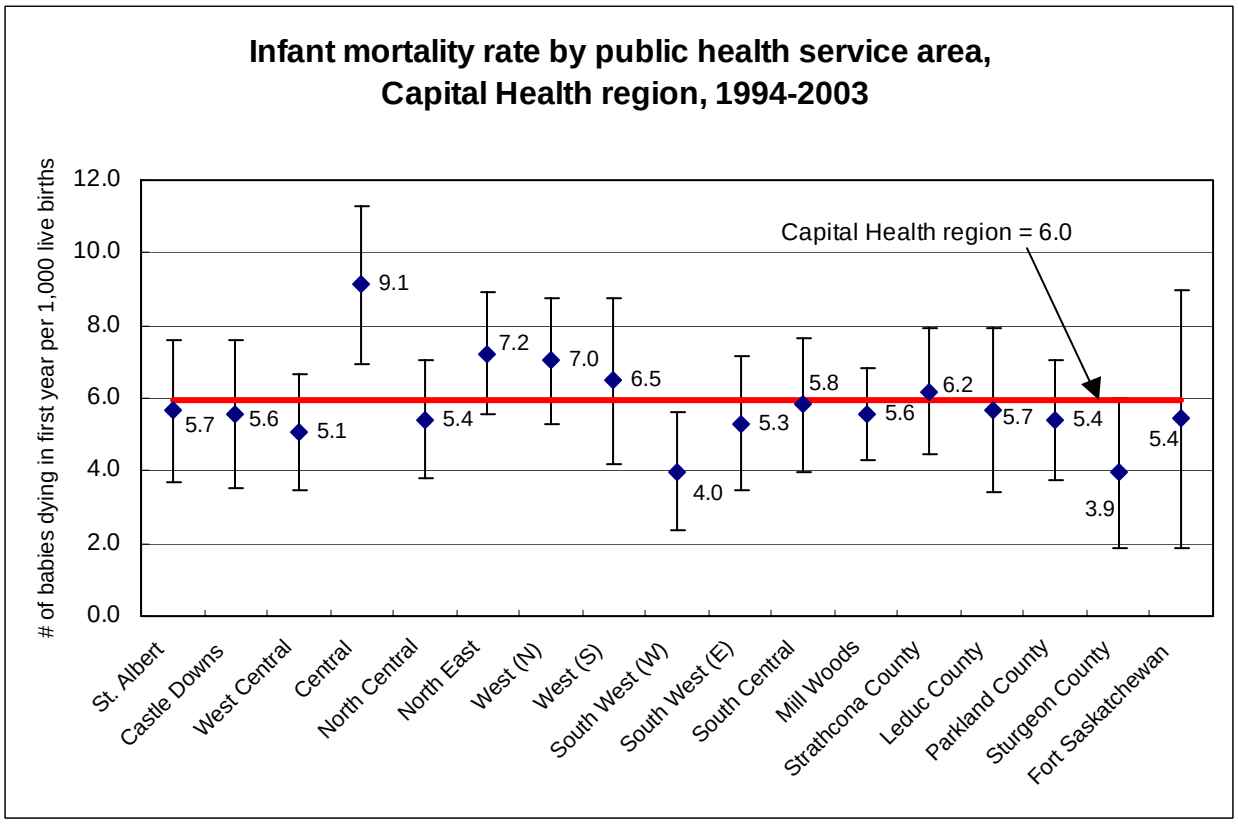
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths).

There is variation in the infant mortality rate within the Capital Health region. The most recent data are shown below. Ten years of data (1994-2003) have been combined to minimize the variability due to small numbers.

Highest IMR:	Central - 9.1 per 1,000 live births
Lowest IMR:	Sturgeon County - 3.9 per 1,000 live births
	South West (W) - 4.0 per 1,000 live births
Significantly higher than the region:	Central
Significantly lower than the region:	South West (W)



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Injury

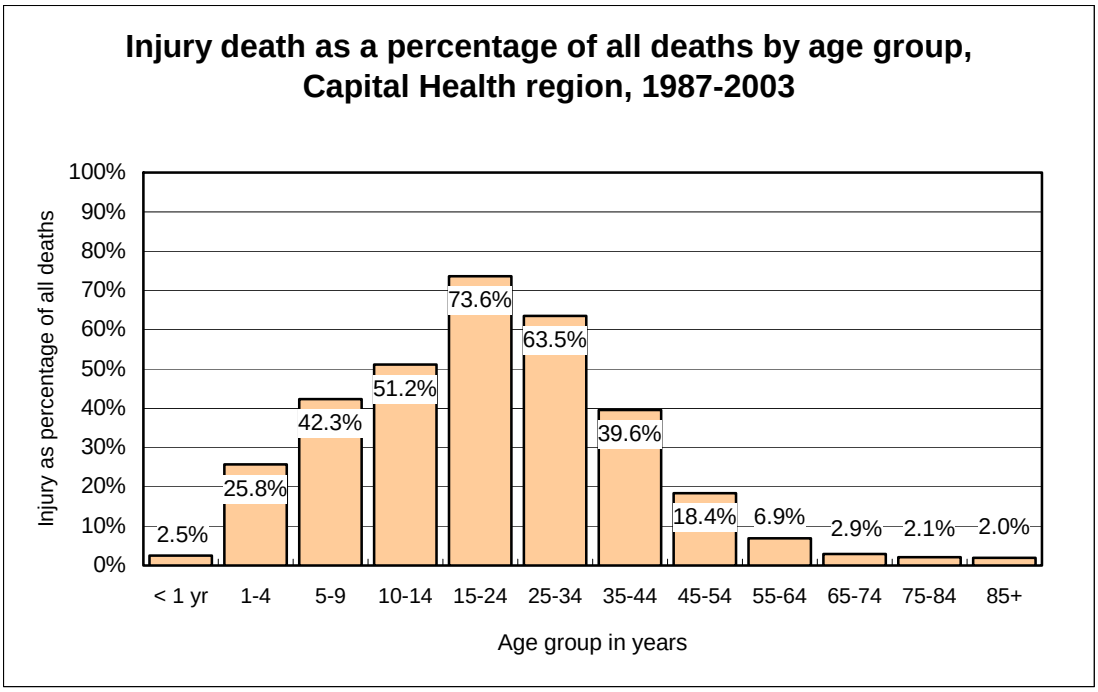
It has been accepted for some time that injuries are not accidents – they are preventable. Like diseases, injuries can be controlled. It requires good information about the risk of injury, how to prevent damaging forces from acting on individuals, and what to do to reduce the damage and prevent death when an injury does occur.[1] In Canada, injury is the fourth largest contributor to total cost of illness.[2]

This section includes discussion about all types of injury. The sections that follow this one deal specifically with land transportation injury, falls, and suicide/self-inflicted injuries.

What do we know about injury in the Capital Health region?

- In 2003, 479 Capital Health region residents died from injuries. In the same year, there were 6,362 hospitalizations and 99,820 emergency department visits due to injuries. Injury is the leading contributor to emergency department visits in the Capital Health region, and the leading cause of death for those in the 1 to 45 year age group.[3]
- Males have consistently higher injury mortality rates than females, though the trend for both sexes has been decreasing in recent years.
- Suicide, land transportation and poisoning are the leading causes of injury related deaths in the Capital Health region.
- Falls are the leading cause of both injury related hospitalizations and injury emergency department visits for both sexes.

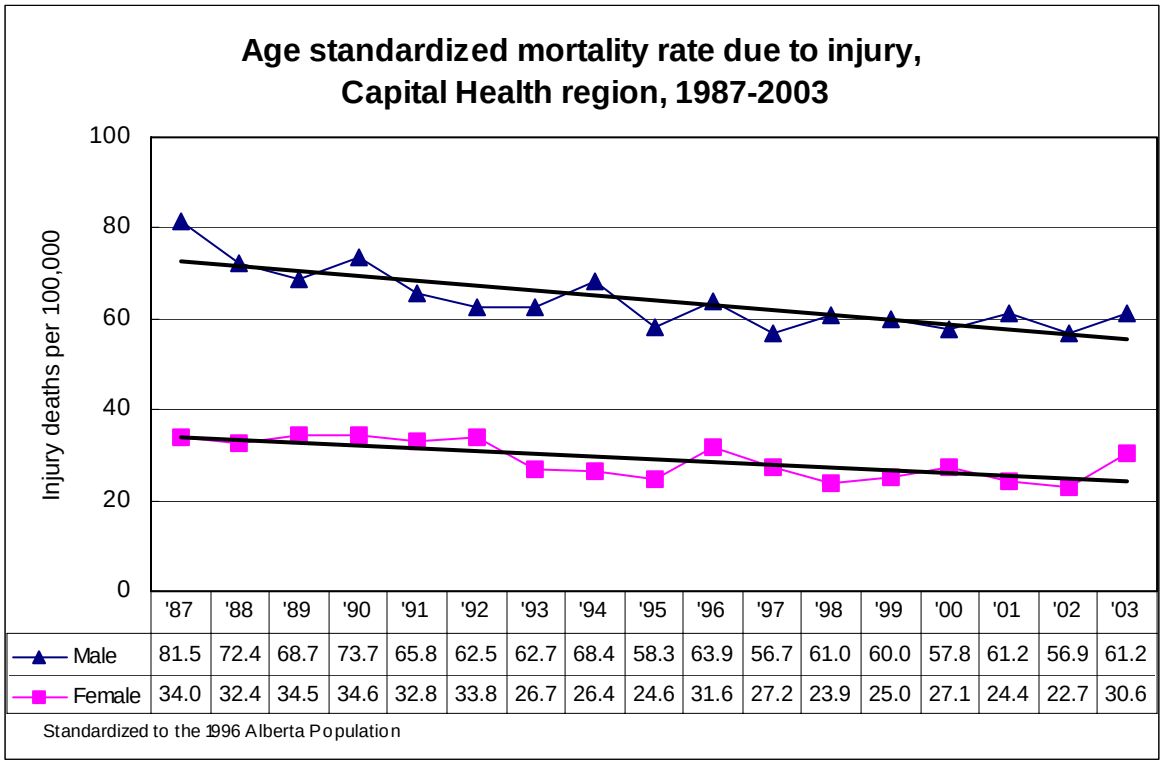
Injury made up 8.5% of all deaths in the Capital Health region between 1987 and 2003. As the chart below shows, injury related deaths accounted for close to 75% of all deaths in the region in the 15 to 24 year age category.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The next chart shows that:

- The injury death rate for males has decreased since 1987 with the lowest death rate observed in 1997.
- Females have a consistently lower death rate than males. In 1987, the female death rate was almost one third the male death rate, although the gap has decreased in recent years.
- The female death rate due to injury was less than half the male rate in 2003 (30.6 compared to 61.2).



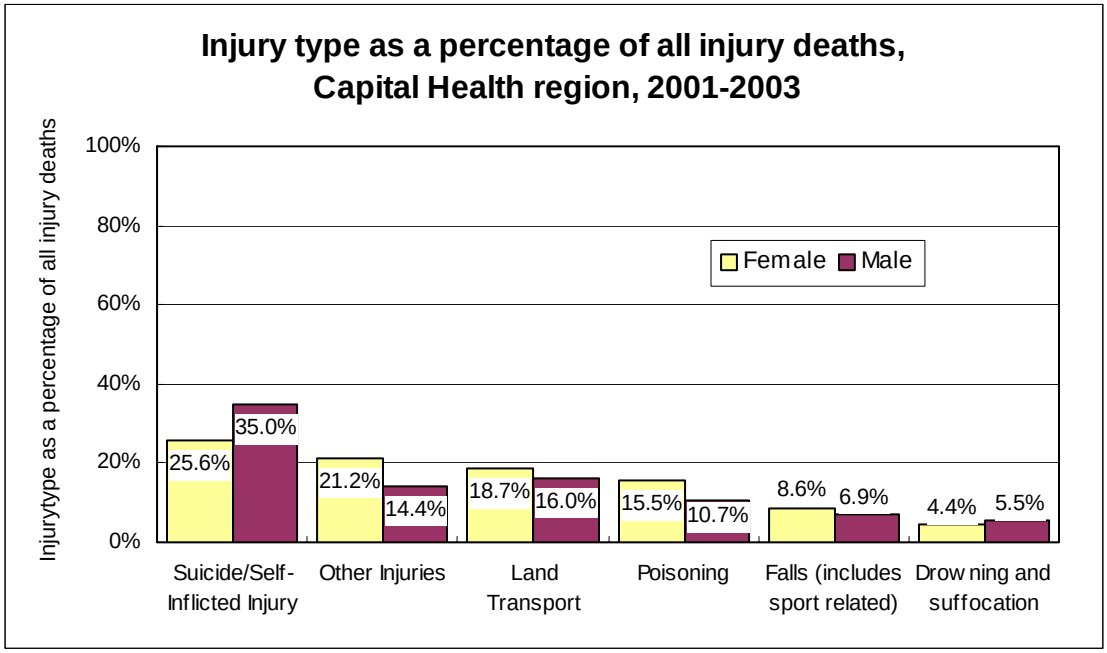
	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03
Male	81.5	72.4	68.7	73.7	65.8	62.5	62.7	68.4	58.3	63.9	56.7	61.0	60.0	57.8	61.2	56.9	61.2
Female	34.0	32.4	34.5	34.6	32.8	33.8	26.7	26.4	24.6	31.6	27.2	23.9	25.0	27.1	24.4	22.7	30.6

Standardized to the 1996 Alberta Population

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Injury contributed to 7.8% of all deaths in the region over the three-year period 2001 to 2003. The chart below shows that:

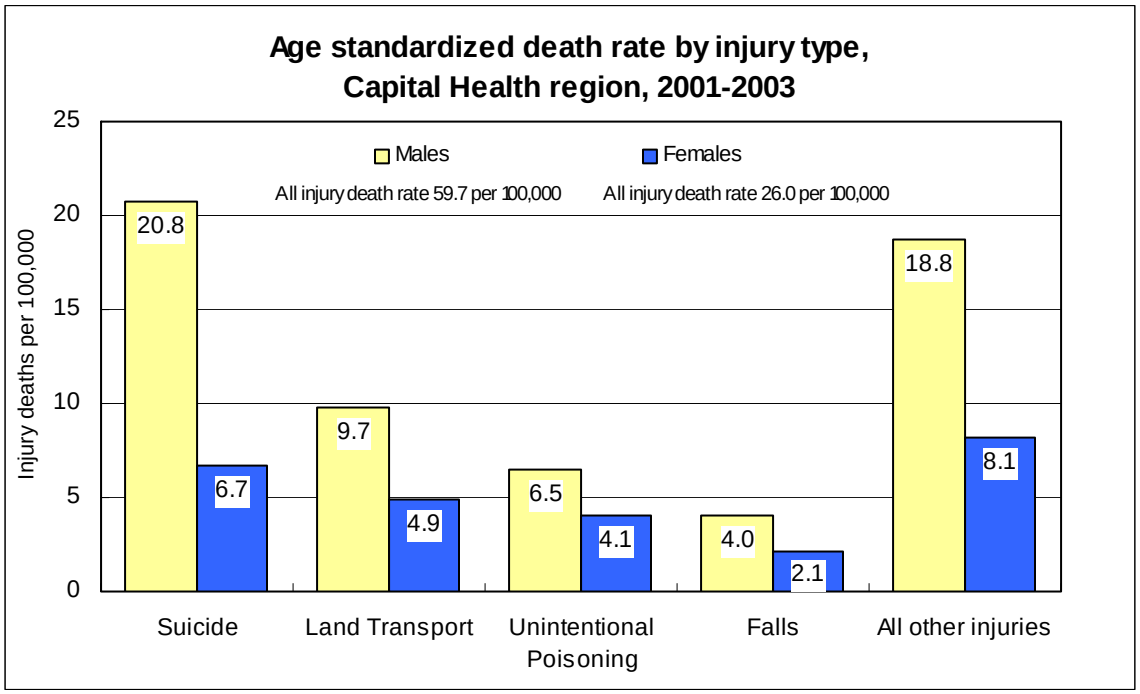
- Suicide/self-inflicted injury is the leading cause of injury deaths for both males and females. For males, suicide accounted for 35% of all injury deaths but for females this number was lower at 25.6%
- Poisoning contributed to a higher percentage of injury deaths for females than males (15.5% versus 10.7%).
- Overall, males had over twice the number of injury deaths than females in this time period (898 versus 406).



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The following chart shows that similar to previous years, the injury death rate for males (59.7 per 100,000) was more than double the female injury death rate (26.0 per 100,000) for the years 2001 to 2003. The suicide rate was the highest of all injury types, with males having a rate three times the female rate (20.8 per 100,000 versus 6.7 per 100,000).

The death rate for males due to land transportation injury was twice as high as for females (9.7 per 100,000 versus 4.9 per 100,000). Land transportation injury includes injuries sustained by motor vehicle occupants, pedestrians, pedal cyclists and rail passengers.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).
Standardized to the 1996 Alberta Population

The leading causes of injury death differed by gender and age group between 1987 and 2003 as shown in the two following figures.

Children – Less than 15 years
Data are not included separately for children less than 1 year of age as there are very few injury deaths for children of that age group (about 1 injury death per year for males and the same for females). However, injury deaths for this age group are included in the overall injury deaths for all ages combined.

For children between 1 and 14 years, land transportation injury was the leading cause of injury death for both females (37.1%) and males (42.3%). This was followed by drowning and suffocation.

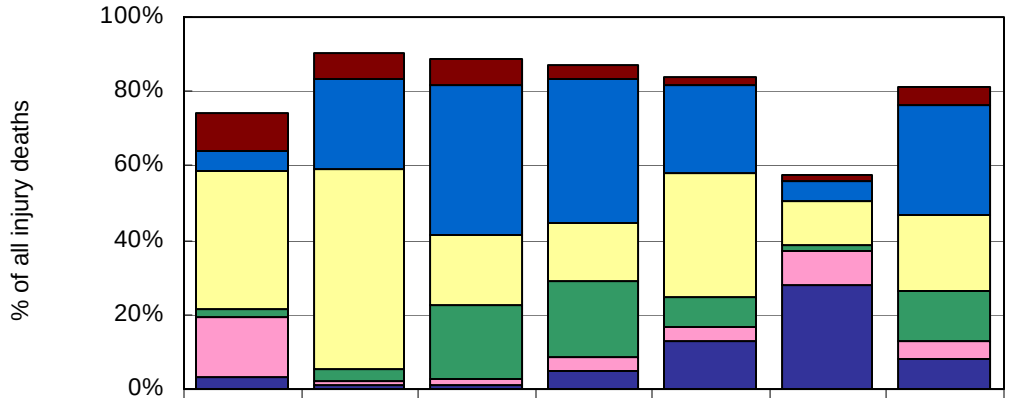
Youth – Between 15 and 19 years
Land transportation was the leading cause of injury death for females (53.7%) and males (37.4%). Suicide was the second leading cause of death for males (35.6%) and females (24.2%).

Adults – Between 20 and 64 years old
Suicide was the leading cause of injury death for adults between 20 and 64 years old. Land transportation and poisoning were second and third leading causes for males respectively. For females, poisoning was the second leading cause (20.1%), followed by land transportation injury.

Seniors – Age 65 years and over
There were gender and age differences in causes of injury death for seniors. Females aged 65 to 74 years were more likely to die due to land transportation injuries (33.5%) than by suicide (23.9%) or falls (12.9%). For females aged 75 and over, falls (28.1%) were the leading cause of injury death followed by land transportation (11.9%) and drowning and suffocation (8.9%).

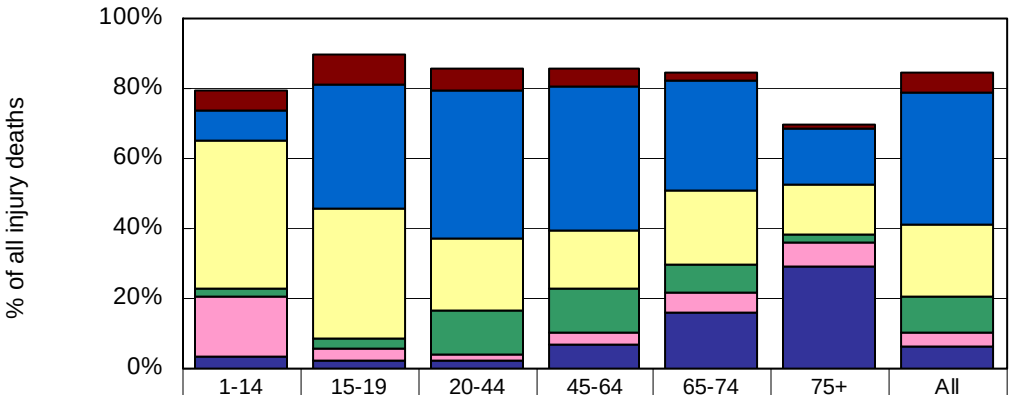
For males, suicide (31.8%) was the leading cause of injury death for 65 to 74 year olds followed by land transportation (21.2%) and falls (15.9%). Amongst those 75 years and over and similar to females, falls (29.0%) were the leading cause of death. Suicide (16.1%) was the second leading cause followed by land transportation (14.2%).

Leading causes of injury deaths for females by age group, Capital Health region, 1987-2003



	1-14	15-19	20-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All
Homicide/Assault	10.1%	7.4%	7.0%	4.1%	1.9%	2.0%	5.4%
Suicide/Self-inflicted injury	5.6%	24.2%	40.3%	38.6%	23.9%	5.1%	29.3%
Land transportation injury	37.1%	53.7%	18.7%	15.8%	33.5%	11.9%	20.2%
Poisoning	2.2%	3.2%	20.1%	20.1%	7.7%	1.8%	13.9%
Drowning and suffocation	15.7%	1.1%	1.4%	3.9%	3.9%	8.9%	4.5%
Falls (including sport related)	3.4%	1.1%	1.3%	4.8%	12.9%	28.1%	8.2%

Leading causes of injury deaths for males by age group, Capital Health region, 1987-2003



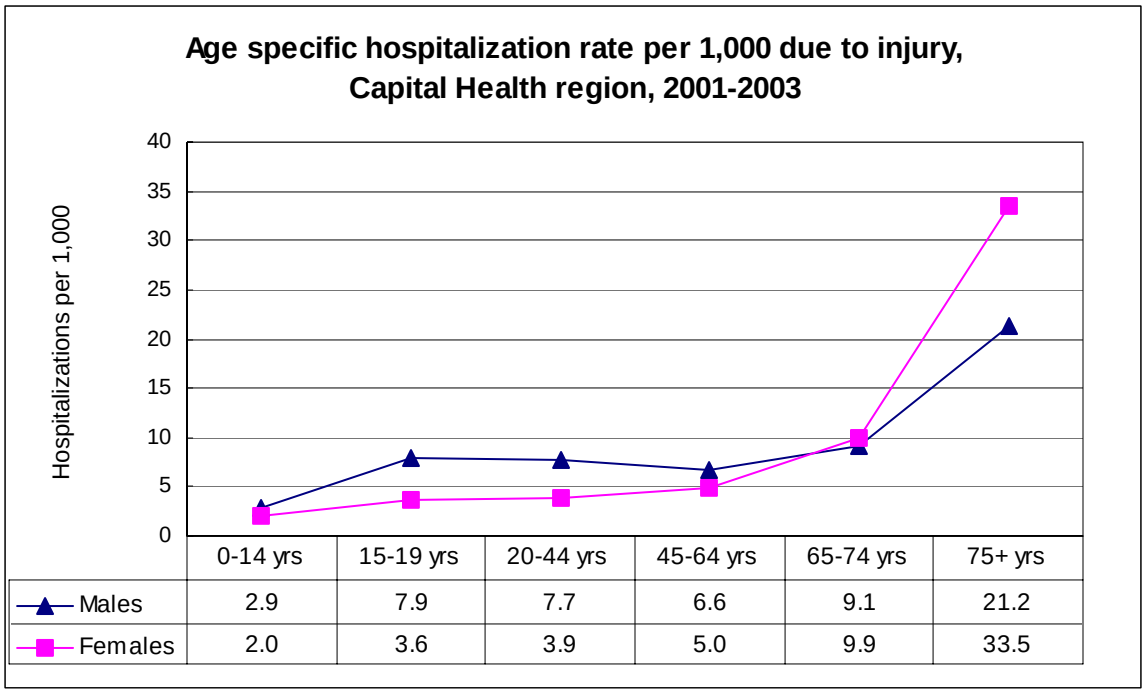
	1-14	15-19	20-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All
Homicide/Assault	5.7%	8.3%	6.6%	5.6%	2.3%	1.0%	5.8%
Suicide/Self-inflicted injury	8.9%	35.6%	41.9%	41.0%	31.8%	16.1%	37.4%
Land transportation injury	42.3%	37.4%	20.6%	16.3%	21.2%	14.2%	20.7%
Poisoning	2.4%	2.4%	12.5%	12.5%	7.6%	2.1%	10.3%
Drowning and suffocation	17.1%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	6.0%	7.0%	3.7%
Falls (including sport related)	3.3%	2.1%	2.1%	7.0%	15.9%	29.0%	6.5%

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Hospitalization due to Injury

The hospitalization rates due to injury by age group in the Capital Health region are shown in the chart below.

- The older age groups (especially 75 years and older) had much higher rates of hospitalization due to injury compared to the younger age groups.
- Males had a slightly higher hospitalization rate than females until 65 years of age.



	0-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75+ yrs
Males	2.9	7.9	7.7	6.6	9.1	21.2
Females	2.0	3.6	3.9	5.0	9.9	33.5

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The leading causes of injury hospitalization for each age group and by females and males are shown in the following tables. When all age groups were combined, falls (including sport related injuries) were the leading cause of hospitalization for both males and females. Land transportation injuries ranked second for males and fourth for females. Attempted suicide was another leading cause of injury hospitalization for both females and males.

Note: The injury category 'Struck by Object' includes being struck accidentally by a falling object including trees and rocks as well as being struck by a person or object while participating in sport related activities.

Leading causes of injury hospitalization, all ages combined, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	33.9% (1)	53.7% (1)
Other Unintentional Injury	14.2% (3)	11.3% (2)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted injury	7.2% (5)	11.3% (3)
Land Transportation	15.0% (2)	9.5% (4)
Unintentional Poisoning	2.4% (9)	2.9% (5)
Homicide/Assault	9.6% (4)	2.7% (6)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	4.0% (7)	2.6% (7)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	5.6% (6)	2.2% (8)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	3,374	2,839
Rate (per 1,000)	7.0	5.8
Average Population 2001-2003	478,865	486,576

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Data on children younger than 15 years were combined due to small numbers.

- Falls were the number one reason for injury hospitalization for males and females.
- Injury hospitalization due to land transportation was ranked third for both females and males.
- There were more injury hospitalizations for males than females.

Leading causes of injury hospitalization, 0 to 14 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	38.8% (1)	33.9% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	15.7% (2)	18.3% (2)
Land Transportation	14.5% (3)	15.1% (3)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	2.3% (7+)	6.9% (4)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	9.6% (4)	6.4% (5)
Unintentional Poisoning	6.1% (5)	4.3% (6)
Burns/Scalds	4.4% (6)	3.9% (7)
Homicide/Assault	2.3% (7+)	3.4% (8)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	281	188
Rate (per 1,000)	2.9	2.0
Average Population 2001-2003	96,860	92,360

+ Indicates tied rank.
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

For youth between 15 and 19 years, there were marked differences in causes of injury hospitalization for males and females.

- Attempted suicide/self-inflicted injury was the leading cause of injury hospitalization for females, but only the sixth leading cause for males. Land transportation injury was the leading cause of injury related hospitalization for males.
- Homicide/assault was the second leading cause of injury hospitalization for males, but only the fifth leading cause for females.
- Young men were hospitalized for injuries at a rate of 7.9 per 1,000 - over twice the female rate of 3.6 hospitalizations per 1,000.

Leading causes of injury hospitalization, 15 to 19 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	6.2% (6)	29.8% (1)
Land Transportation	21.5% (1)	25.5% (2)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	18.5% (3)	14.5% (3)
Other Unintentional Injuries	9.4% (5)	11.0% (4)
Homicide/Assault	19.5% (2)	4.8% (5)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	11.3% (4)	4.3% (6)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	284	124
Rate (per 1,000)	7.9	3.6
Average Population 2001-2003	36,162	34,398

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

For those aged 20 to 44 years of age, males had an injury hospitalization rate of 7.7 hospitalizations per 1,000 – almost double the rate for females at 3.9 per 1,000.

- Falls were the leading cause of injury hospitalization for both males and females.
- For females, attempted suicide/self-inflicted injury was the second leading cause of injury hospitalization whereas for males, this was the fifth leading cause.
- Homicide/assault accounted for almost 15% of all injury hospitalizations for males, and only 6.2% of all injury hospitalizations for females.

Leading causes of injury hospitalization, 20 to 44 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	20.1% (1)	26.2% (1)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	10.8% (5)	24.8% (2)
Land Transportation	17.3% (2)	14.2% (3)
Other Unintentional Injuries	14.0% (4)	12.4% (4)
Homicide/Assault	14.8% (3)	6.2% (5)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	5.5% (7)	3.8% (6)
Unintentional Poisoning	1.8% (10)	3.3% (7)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	6.5% (6)	2.8% (8)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	1,434	725
Rate (per 1,000)	7.7	3.9
Average Population 2001-2003	186,413	187,734

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- Falls were the number one cause of injury hospitalization among males and females between 45 and 64 years of age.
- Suicide attempts/self-inflicted injury continued to be an important cause of injury-related hospitalization for females.
- The overall injury hospitalization rate is similar between males (6.6 per 1,000) and females (5.0 per 1,000).

Leading causes of injury hospitalization, 45 to 64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	36.2% (1)	49.2% (1)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	6.8% (4)	14.1% (2)
Other Unintentional Injuries	17.5% (2)	12.8% (3)
Land Transportation	14.7% (3)	10.0% (4)
Unintentional Poisoning	2.6% (8)	3.4% (5)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	4.4% (6)	3.3% (6)
Homicide/Assault	5.9% (5)	2.1% (7)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	3.8% (7)	1.5% (8)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	759	564
Rate (per 1,000)	6.6	5.0
Average Population 2001-2003	114,667	113,797

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- For seniors, aged 65 to 74 years, falls continue to be the overwhelming cause of injury hospitalization for both men and women.
- Land transportation injuries were an important cause of injury for both men (9.7%) and women (7.9%).
- In this age group, females had a slightly higher rate of injury hospitalization than males (9.9 versus 9.1 per 1,000).

Leading causes of injury hospitalization, 65 to 74 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	58.8% (1)	68.6% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	15.7% (2)	12.3% (2)
Land Transportation	9.7% (3)	7.9% (3)
Unintentional Poisoning	2.1% (6)	3.1% (4)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	2.5% (5)	2.3% (5)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	3.0% (4)	2.1% (6)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	2.0% (7)	1.2% (7)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	253	301
Rate (per 1,000)	9.1	9.9
Average Population 2001-2003	27,703	30,277

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- Females aged 75 years and over were hospitalized due to injury at a rate of 33.5 hospitalizations per 1,000. The majority of these episodes were due to falls (82%).
- Males had a hospitalization rate lower than the females (21.2 per 1,000) with falls accounting for 74% of the injury hospitalization.

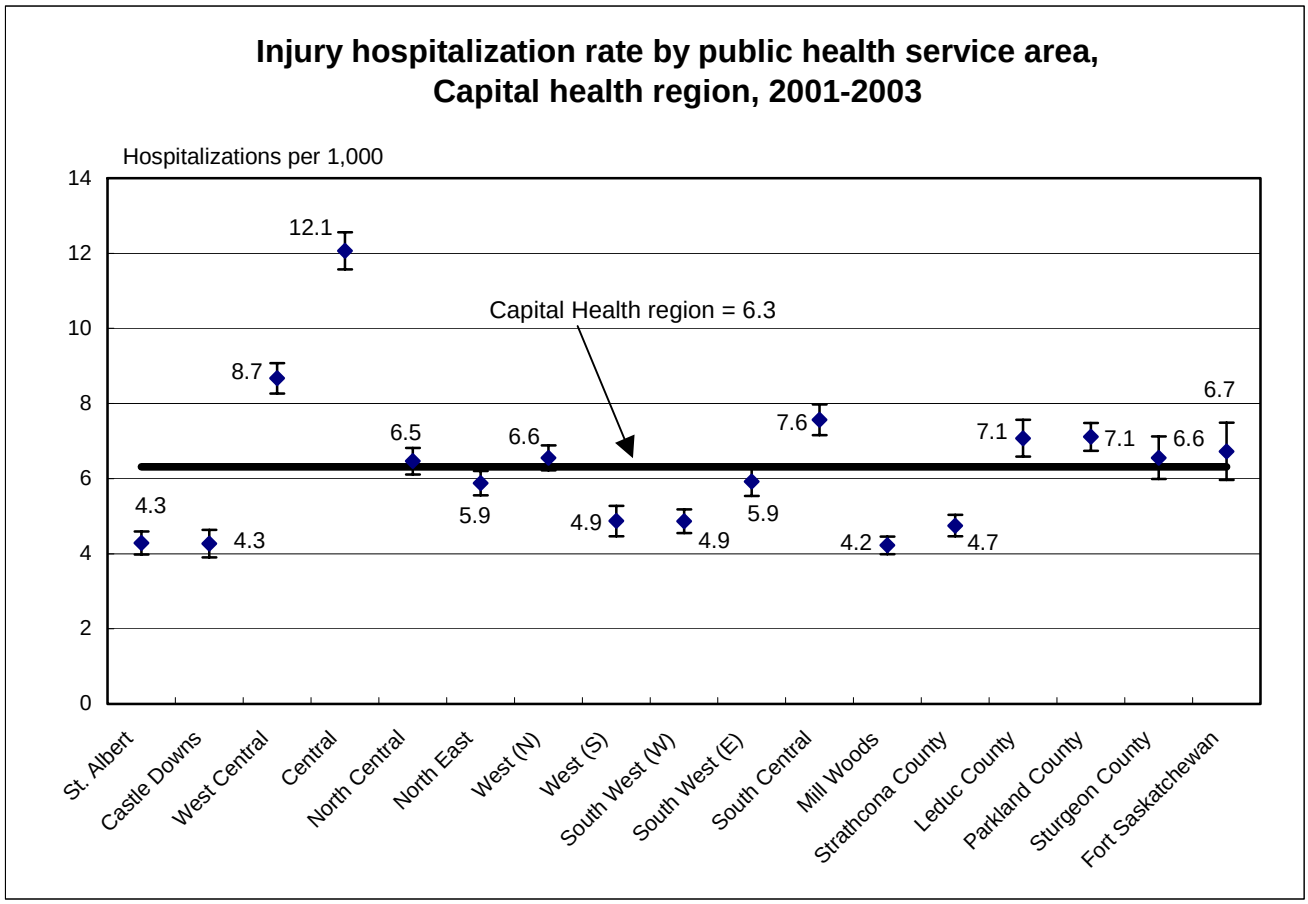
Leading causes of injury hospitalizations, 75+ years of age, Capital health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	74.2% (1)	82.0% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	9.8% (2)	7.9% (2)
Land Transportation	5.9% (3)	2.8% (3)
Unintentional Poisoning	2.7% (4)	1.9% (4)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	1.1% (7)	1.5% (5)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	0.9% (8)	1.4% (6)
Average # of Injury Related Hospitalizations per year	362	938
Rate (per 1,000)	21.2	33.5
Average Population 2001-2003	17,061	28,010

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Due to the fairly small number of hospitalizations due to injury (excluding 'medical misadventures'), the data were analyzed by public health service area for three years, 2001 to 2003, and for all ages combined. Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance; a random fluctuation? The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.

- Central area had an injury hospitalization rate (12.1) that was nearly double the regional rate of 6.3 per 1,000.
- The areas with a significantly lower hospitalization rate for injury than the region included: St. Albert, Castle Downs, West (S), North East, South West (W), South West (E), Mill Woods, and Strathcona County.

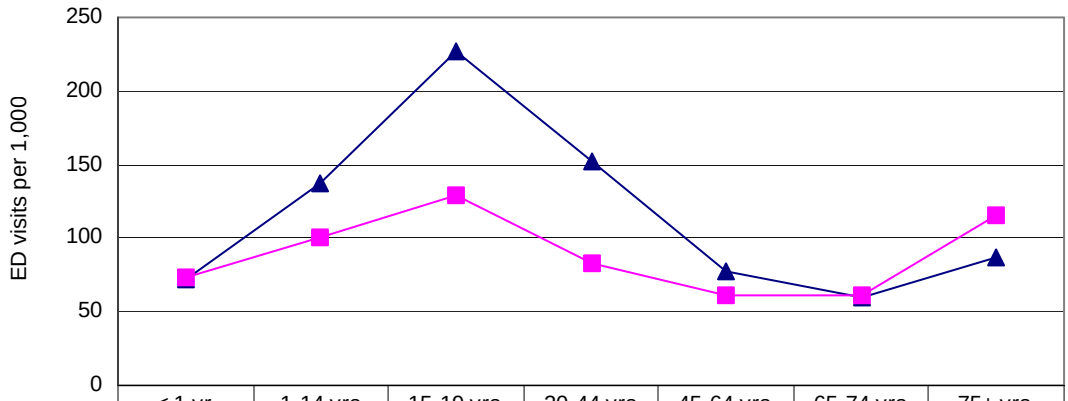


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Emergency Department Visits due to Injury
The emergency department (ED) visit rate showed a different relationship with age than was seen with hospitalizations.

- The overall ED injury rate for the region was 106.1 per 1,000 population.
- The ED injury rate was highest for youth between 15 and 19 years of age.
- The lowest ED visit rate was in the 65 to 74 year age group (59.4 visits per 1,000 for males and 61.5 visits per 1,000 for females).
- Males had a higher ED visit rate for injury than females for all ages less than 65 years of age. The rate for males is considerably higher than females during youth and young adulthood (15 to 44 years of age).

Age specific emergency department visit rate due to injury, Capital Health region, 2001-2003



	< 1 yr	1-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75+ yrs
Males	72.5	136.7	226.5	151.6	77.3	59.4	87.5
Females	73.8	100.4	129.1	82.3	61.7	61.5	115.6

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The leading causes of injury ED visits for all age groups combined and by males and females are shown in the table below.

- Falls, including sports related injuries, were the number one cause of injury related emergency department visits for both males and females. Falls accounted for 31.4% of all female and 21.6% of all male injury ED visits.
- Land transportation and 'struck by object' were both important leading causes of injury ED visits along with 'other unintentional injuries'.

Leading causes of emergency department visits, all ages combined, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	21.6% (1)	31.4% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	15.9% (3)	13.3% (2)
Land Transportation	10.3% (4)	12.0% (3)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	17.9% (2)	11.6% (4)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	8.5% (6)	9.7% (5)
Cut/Pierce	9.5% (5)	6.7% (6)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	2.0% (9)	4.0% (7)
Homicide/Assault	6.3% (7)	3.5% (8)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	61,331	41,141
Rate (per 1,000)	128.1	84.6
Average Population 2001-2003	478,865	486,576

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

For infants less than one year of age, falls contributed almost half of the injury related visits to emergency departments.

Leading causes of emergency department visits, < 1 year of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls	48.9% (1)	48.5% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	17.2% (2)	19.0% (2)
Struck by Object	11.9% (3)	10.0% (3)
Burns/Scalds	5.1% (4)	4.4% (4)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	2.2% (8)	3.7% (5)
Unintentional Poisoning	4.0% (5)	3.6% (6)
Natural/Environmental Injuries	3.2% (6)	3.1% (7)
Land Transportation	2.1% (9)	2.5% (8)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	412	402
Rate (per 1,000)	72.5	73.8
Average Population 2001-2003	5,678	5,445

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

For children 1 to 14 years of age:

- Males had a higher injury related ED visit rate per 1,000 at 136.7 compared to 100.4 for females.
- Falls was ranked as the leading cause of injury related ED visits, contributing to over 35% or more of visits for both sexes.
- Being struck by an object was ranked as the second leading cause of injury ED visits for both males and females.

Leading causes of emergency department visits, 1 to 14 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	35.0 (1)	37.6 (1)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	25.2 (2)	17.7 (2)
Other Unintentional Injuries	11.7 (3)	13.1 (3)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	5.9 (5)	9.0 (4)
Land Transportation	8.0 (4)	7.6 (5)
Cut/Pierce	5.2 (6)	4.3 (6+)
Natural/Environmental Injuries	3.5 (7)	4.3 (6+)
Unintentional Poisoning	2.0 (8)	2.3 (8)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	12,466	8,724
Rate (per 1,000)	136.7	100.4
Average Population 2001-2003	91,182	86,915

+ Indicates tied rank.
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

For the 15 to 19 year age group:

- Young men visited the ED for injuries nearly twice as often than young women (male rate per 1,000 was 226.5 while the female rate per 1,000 was 129.1).
- For males, the top cause of injury was being 'struck by an object' which accounted for 24% of all ED visits. For females, being 'struck by an object' was the third most common cause of injury ED visit at almost 16%.
- Attempted suicide/self-inflicted injury was a more common cause of injury related ED visits for females (7%) compared to males (1.9%).

Leading causes of emergency department visits, 15 to 19 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	16.3% (2)	18.1% (1)
Land Transportation	11.7% (3)	16.7% (2)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	24.1% (1)	15.7% (3)
Other Unintentional Injuries	10.8% (4)	11.7% (4)
Overexertion/Strenuous	9.9% (5)	11.7% (5)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	1.9% (8)	7.0% (6)
Cut/Pierce	9.4% (7)	6.5% (7)
Homicide/Assault	9.8% (6)	5.7% (8)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	8,192	4,444
Rate (per 1,000)	226.5	129.1
Average Population 2001-2003	36,162	34,398

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Falls continue to rank first for females aged 20 to 44 years, accounting for 19.5% of injury related ED visits. For males, 'other unintentional injuries' were the leading cause accounting for 18.2% of injury related ED visits.

- Males continue to have a higher ED visit rate for injuries – almost double the rate for females (151.6 versus 82.3).
- Land transportation was a relatively more important cause of injury related ED visits for females compared to males (15.3% versus 11.2%).
- Being struck by an object was a more important cause of injury related ED visits for males compared to females (16.5% versus 11.4%).

Leading causes of emergency department visits, 20 to 44 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females (rank)**
Falls (Including Sport Related)	13.3% (3)	19.5% (1)
Land Transportation	11.2% (5)	15.3% (2)
Other Unintentional Injuries	18.2% (1)	13.4% (3)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	16.5% (2)	11.4% (4)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	9.8% (6)	11.4% (5)
Cut/Pierce	11.3% (4)	8.9% (6)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	2.8% (8)	6.0% (7)
Homicide/Assault	8.8% (7)	5.9% (8)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	28,264	15,452
Rate (per 1,000)	151.6	82.3
Average Population 2001-2003	186,413	187,734

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The difference in ED visit rates for injury between males and females is smaller in the 45 to 64 year age group (males 77.3 per 1,000 versus 61.7 per 1,000 for females).

- Falls were the leading reason for visiting the ED for both males and females. Falls accounted for a higher proportion of the visits for women – 32.6% versus 22.6% for males.
- Being struck by an object and being cut/pierced were leading reasons for males to visit the ED (11.1%), whereas, land transportation related injury was a leading reason for females to visit emergency departments (12.1%).

Leading causes of emergency department visits, 45 to 64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	22.6% (1)	32.6% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	19.9% (2)	15.1% (2)
Land Transportation	10.5% (5)	12.1% (3)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	8.7% (6)	9.8% (4)
Cut/Pierce	11.1% (4)	8.1% (5)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	11.1% (3)	7.3% (6)
Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury	2.3% (10)	4.2% (7)
Natural/Environmental Injuries	3.0% (8)	4.1% (8)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	8,858	7,021
Rate (per 1,000)	77.3	61.7
Average Population 2001-2003	114,667	113,797

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Injury due to falls was the number one injury related reason for visiting the ED for both females (52.1%) and males (39.2%) between the ages of 65 to 74 years.

- Females had a higher ED visit rate than men (61.5 per 1,000 versus 59.4 per 1,000).
- For men aged 65 to 74 years, 10.2% of injury ED visits were due to a cut/pierce whereas this made up only 4.2% of injury related ED visits for females.

Leading causes of emergency department visits, 65 to 74 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	39.2% (1)	52.1% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	15.7% (2)	13.6% (2)
Land Transportation	9.5% (4)	9.3% (3)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	5.7% (6)	7.1% (4)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	6.9% (5)	5.5% (5)
Cut/Pierce	10.2% (3)	4.2% (6)
Natural/Environmental Injuries	4.0% (7)	3.9% (7)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	1,646	1,863
Rate (per 1,000)	59.4	61.5
Average Population 2001-2003	27,703	30,277

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Falls increase in importance for those aged 75 and over and are a leading cause of injury related ED visits. Falls made up 72.5% of all female and 61.9% of all male visits to the ED for an injury.

- Females had a higher injury related ED visit rate than men (115.6 per 1,000 versus 87.5 per 1,000).
- 'Other unintentional injuries' and land transportation were also leading causes of injury related ED visits for both men and women.

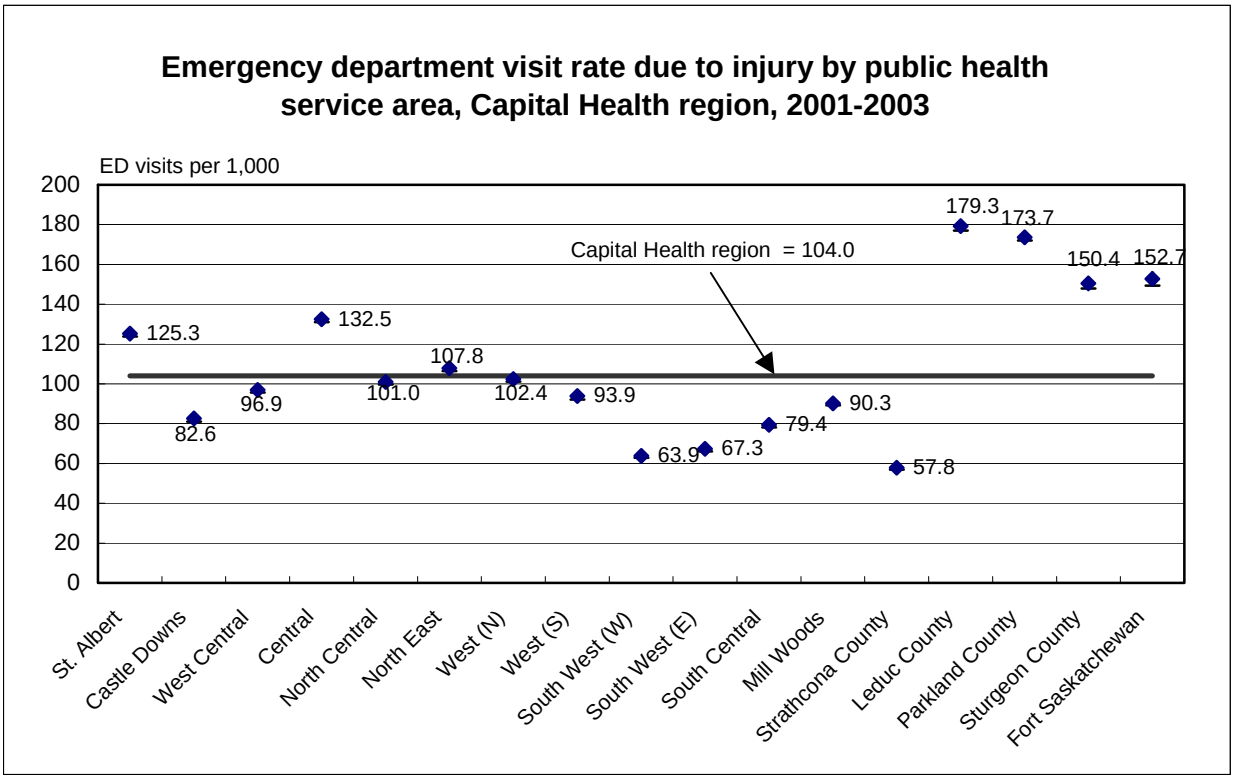
Leading causes of emergency department visits, 75+ years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	**Males** (rank)	**Females** (rank)
Falls (Including Sport Related)	61.9% (1)	72.5% (1)
Other Unintentional Injuries	12.4% (2)	10.4% (2)
Land Transportation	6.9% (3)	4.4% (3)
Overexertion/Strenuous Movement	3.6% (5)	3.7% (4)
Struck by Object (Including Sport Related)	3.5% (6)	3.5% (5)
Cut/Pierce	4.5% (4)	1.2% (6)
Average # of Injury Related ED Visits per year	1,493	3,239
Rate (per 1,000)	87.5	115.6
Average Population	17,061	28,010

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The differences in emergency department visit rates for injury within the region are shown on the next chart.

- Leduc County (179.3) and Parkland County (173.7) had the highest rates of injury related ED visits in the Capital Health region.
- Higher rates were also seen in Fort Saskatchewan (152.7) and Sturgeon County (150.4).
- Strathcona County had the lowest ED visit rate due to injury at 57.8 visits per 1,000.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

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Land Transportation Injury

At the end of an average day in Alberta, about 70 people will be injured, more than 300 vehicles will be damaged, and at least one person will be dead.[1] In Alberta, an average of 400 people are killed and 20,000 persons are injured annually as a result of motor vehicle collisions.[1] In terms of direct societal costs, motor vehicle collisions cost Albertans as much as $4.7 billion or 2.4% of Alberta's GDP in 2002.[2]

The information in this section is different than that produced for the 2000 Technical Report. In the 2000 report, we listed motor vehicle collision statistics only. Because of a change in the coding structure from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10 in 2002, we are able to show collision statistics for pedestrians and pedal cyclists as well as for motor vehicle drivers and passengers.

We have referenced transportation injury in this section as "*land* transportation" as opposed to transportation injury that take place in the air or on water. The most important modes of land transportation are motor vehicle, pedestrian and pedal cyclist. Because of the relatively small numbers of pedestrians and pedal cyclists killed every year, mortality data for pedestrians, pedal cyclists, and motor vehicle collisions are grouped together as land transportation. Higher numbers of hospitalizations and ED visits allow us to analyze injury related to motor vehicle collisions, pedestrian collisions and pedal cyclist collisions separately.

Quick facts about land transportation injury in the Capital Health region…

- The land transportation related (motor vehicle, pedestrian, and pedal cyclist) mortality rate is decreasing for both males and females in the Capital Health region. In 1987, the land transportation related mortality rate was 18.8 per 100,000 for males and 8.5 for females. In 2003, the land transportation related mortality rate decreased to 11.2 deaths per 100,000 for males and 7.1 per 100,000 for females.

For hospitalizations in the years 2001 to 2003:

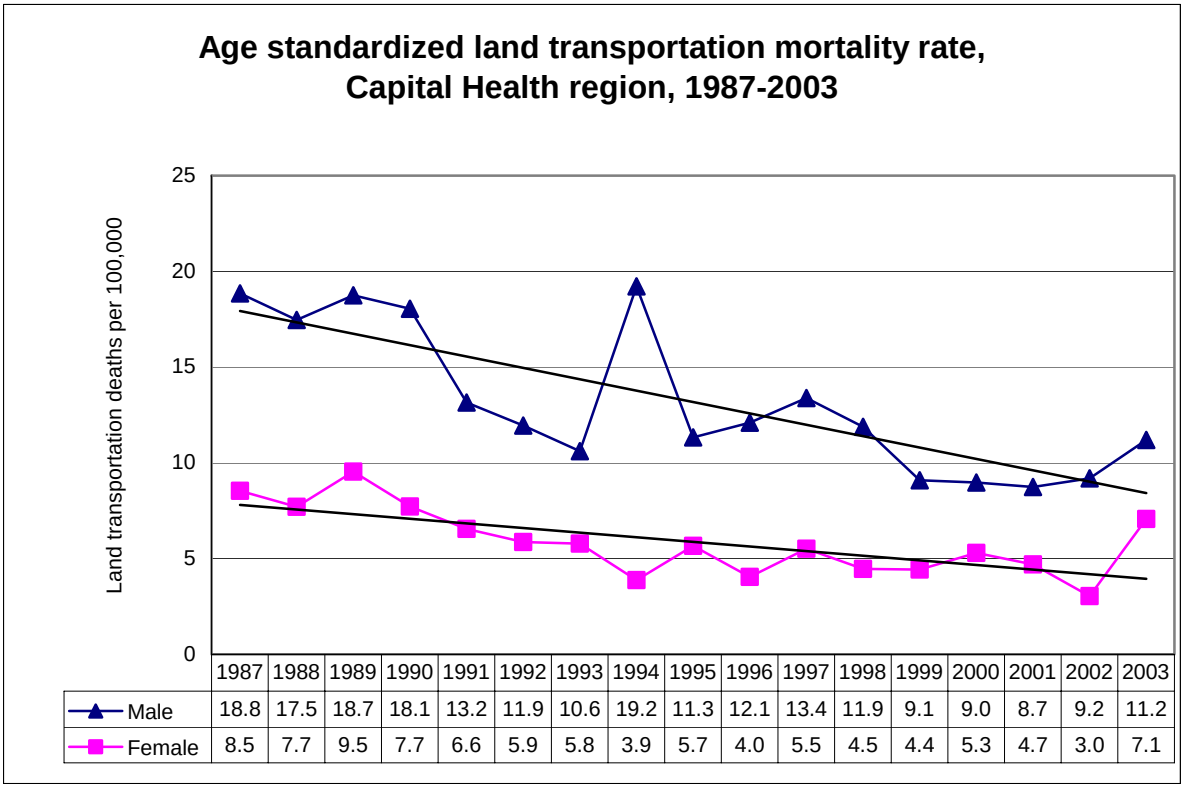
- The motor vehicle collision injury rate decreased slightly from 57.8 per 100,000 in 2001 to 50.7 in 2003.
- The pedestrian collision injury rate decreased substantially from 11.6 per 100,000 in 2001 to 6.3 in 2003.
- The pedal cyclist collision injury rate increased slightly from 10.0 per 100,000 in 2001 to 11.8 in 2003.

For emergency department visits in the years 2001 to 2003:

- The motor vehicle collision injury rate decreased from 918.7 visits per 100,000 in 2001 to 719.4 in 2003.
- The pedestrian collision injury rate decreased from 65.4 visits per 100,000 in 2001 to 52.2 in 2003.
- The pedal cyclist collision injury rate stayed about the same with 214.4 per 100,000 in 2001 and 210.4 in 2003.

In general, teens and young adults (15-24 years) had higher rates of land transportation related deaths, hospitalizations, and ED visits than other age groups. In addition, rural areas of Capital Health region had higher motor vehicle collision mortality rates than urban areas of the region.

The chart below shows that the injury mortality rate from land transportation has been decreasing since 1987. Males have had mortality rates consistently higher than females throughout this time period.

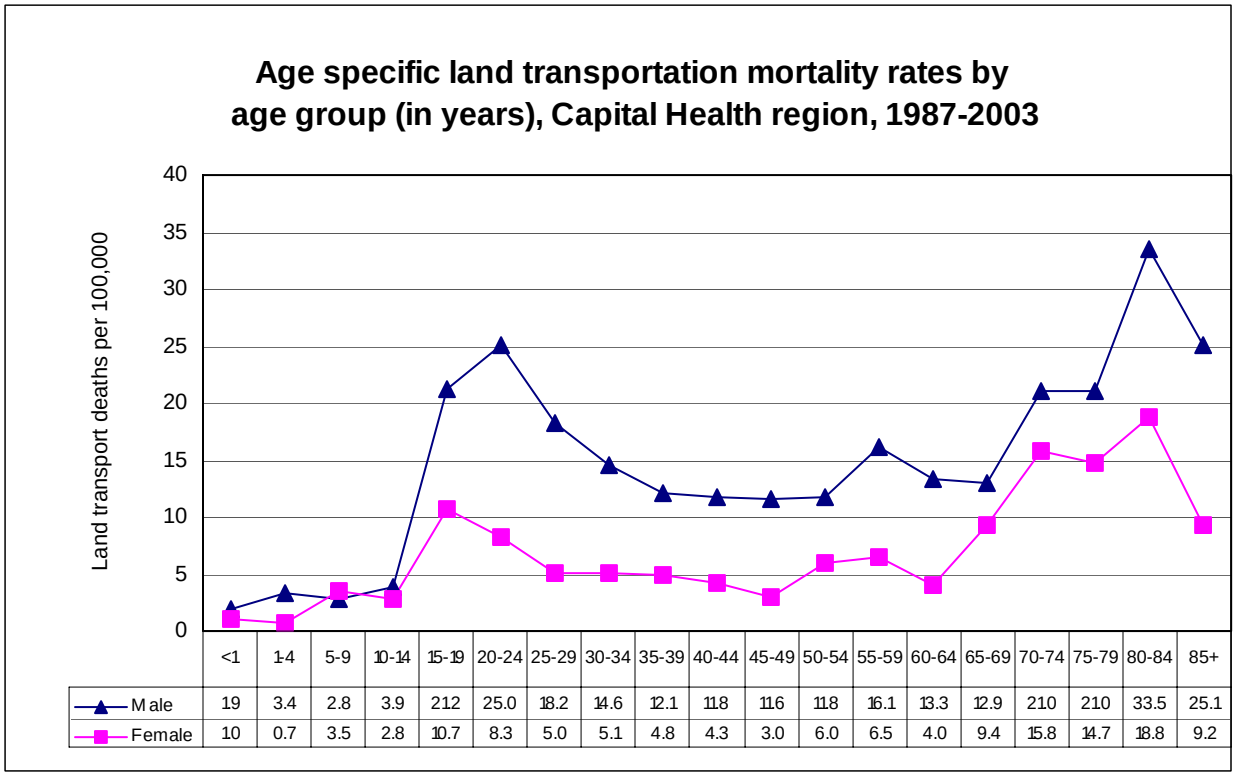


	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Male	18.8	17.5	18.7	18.1	13.2	11.9	10.6	19.2	11.3	12.1	13.4	11.9	9.1	9.0	8.7	9.2	11.2
Female	8.5	7.7	9.5	7.7	6.6	5.9	5.8	3.9	5.7	4.0	5.5	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.7	3.0	7.1

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths). Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

As shown in the following chart, males have a consistently higher land transportation mortality rate than females for almost all age groups

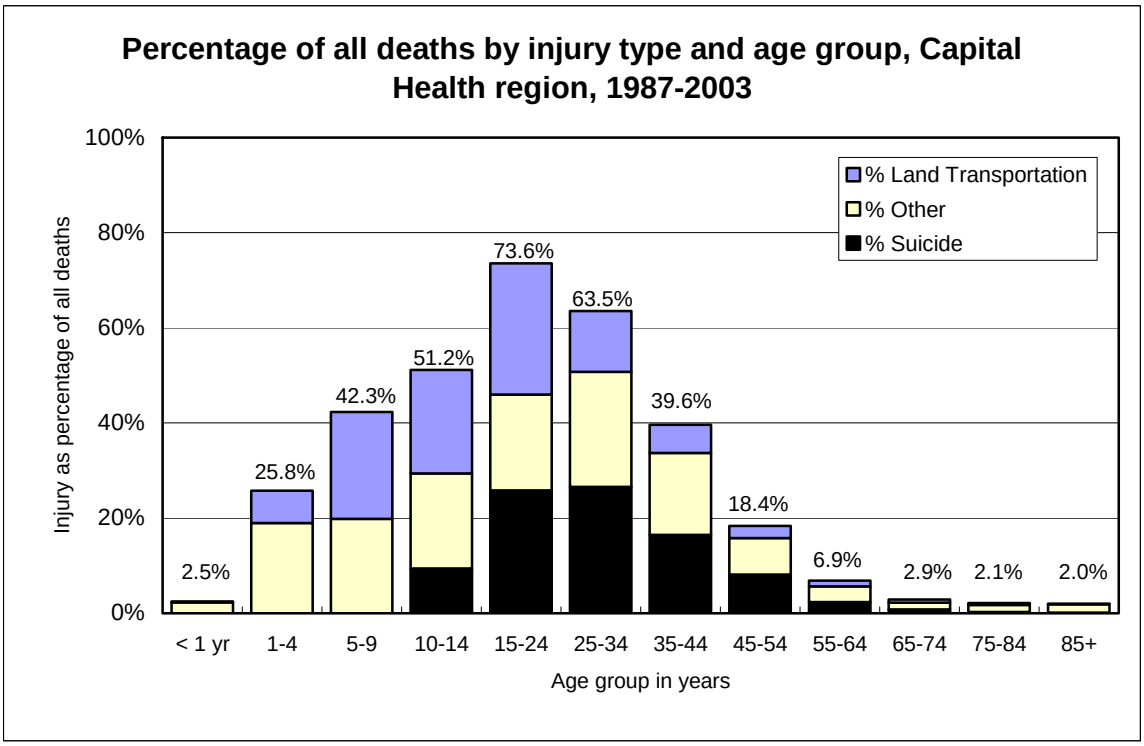
- The death rates due to land transportation collisions peaked in two different age categories, 15 to 29 year olds and 70 years of age and older. The reason for this is that motor vehicle collision mortality rates are highest among youth and pedestrian mortality rates are highest among the elderly.
- For males, the 20 to 24 year age group had mortality rates of 25.0 per 100,000 and peaked in the 80 to 84 year age group at 33.5.
- For females, there was an increase in the mortality rate between 15 and 24 years but not to the same degree as males. The rate reached 10.7 per 100,000 for females in the 15 to 19 year age group and peaked at 18.8 per 100,000 in the 80 to 84 year age group.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Injury is the leading cause of death for people between 1 and 44 years of age in the Capital Health region.

- For the 15 to 24 year age group, injury contributed almost 75% of all deaths. For individuals between 10 and 14 years, injury accounted for over half of all deaths.
- In the 15 to 24 year age group, land transportation collisions accounted for 28% of all deaths and 38% of injury deaths.
- For individuals between 10 and 14 years, land transportation collisions accounted for 22% of all deaths and 43% of injury deaths.

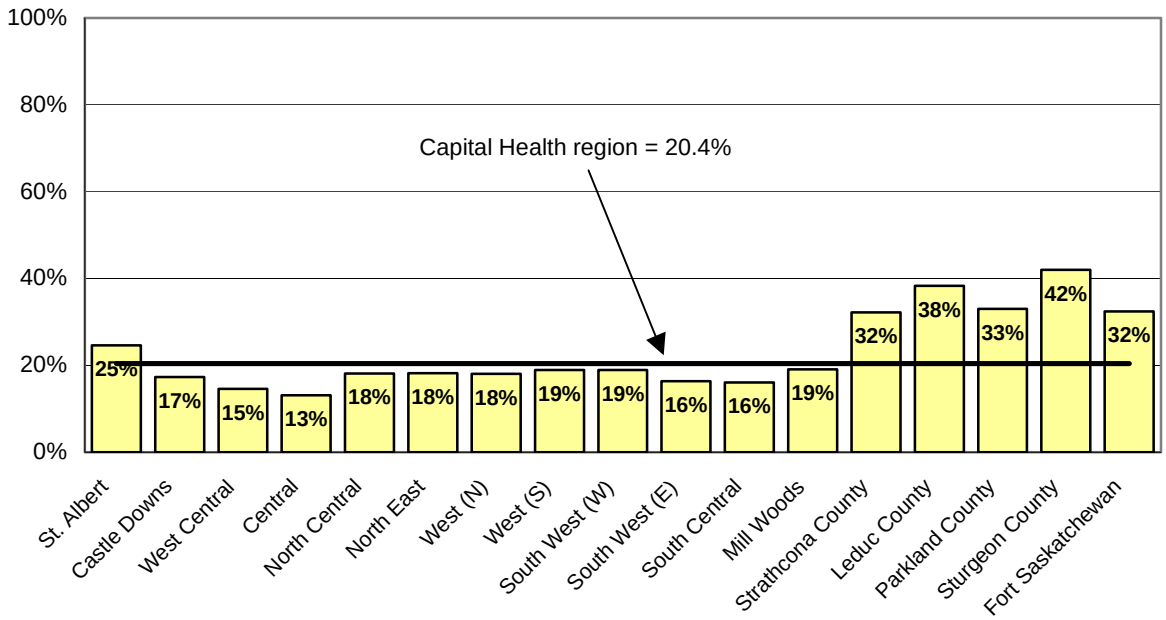


Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Examination of land transportation deaths within each public health service area over a 17 year period (1987-2003) showed the counties of Sturgeon, Leduc, Parkland, and Strathcona as well as Fort Saskatchewan with higher percentages of injury deaths caused by land transportation than other areas in the region.

In the Capital Health region, land transportation injuries contributed 20.4% of all injury deaths.

Land transportation deaths as a percentage of all injury deaths by public health service area, Capital Health region, 1987-2003



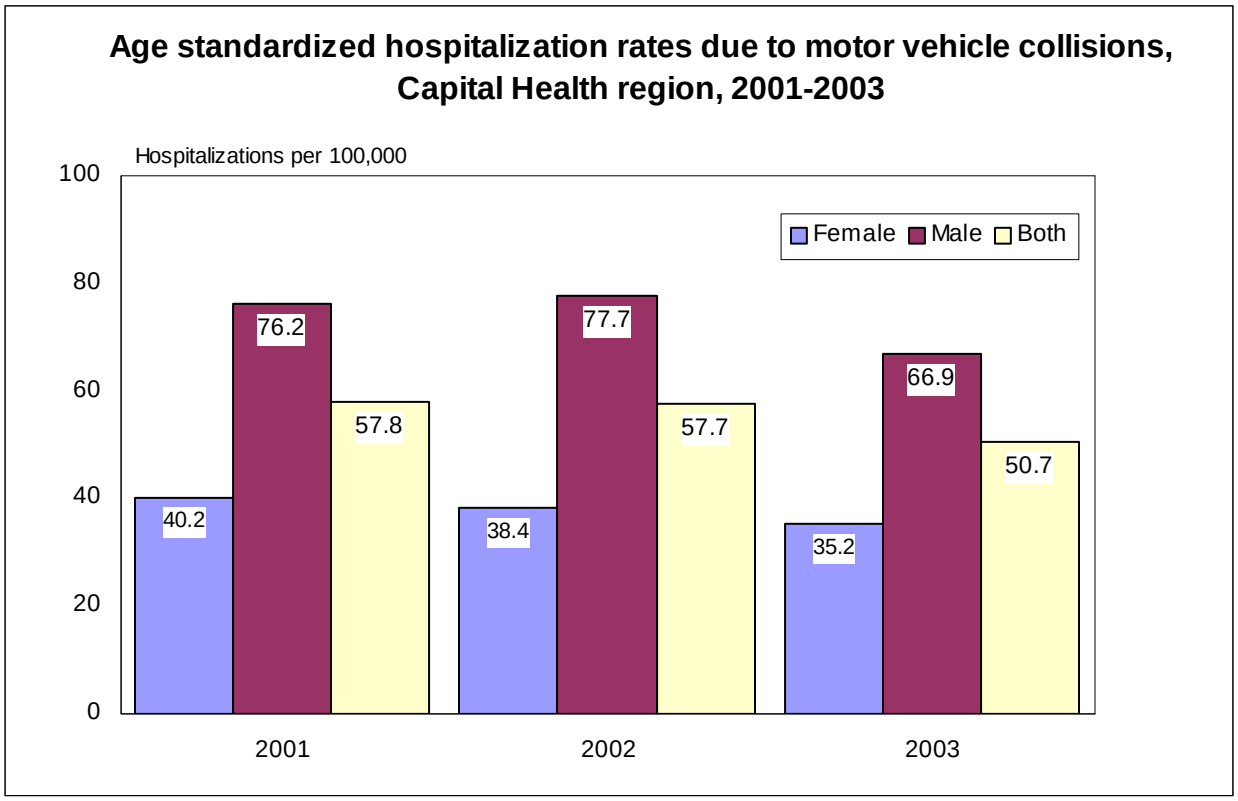
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Hospitalization due to Land Transportation Injury

Land transportation injury can be further divided into motor vehicle, pedestrian, and pedal cyclist injury related hospitalizations.

Motor Vehicle Collisions

There was little change in the motor vehicle collision (MVC) hospitalization rates for both males and females over the three years, 2001 to 2003. The hospitalization rate for males was roughly double the female rate (e.g. 66.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 for males compared to 35.2 hospitalizations for females in 2003).

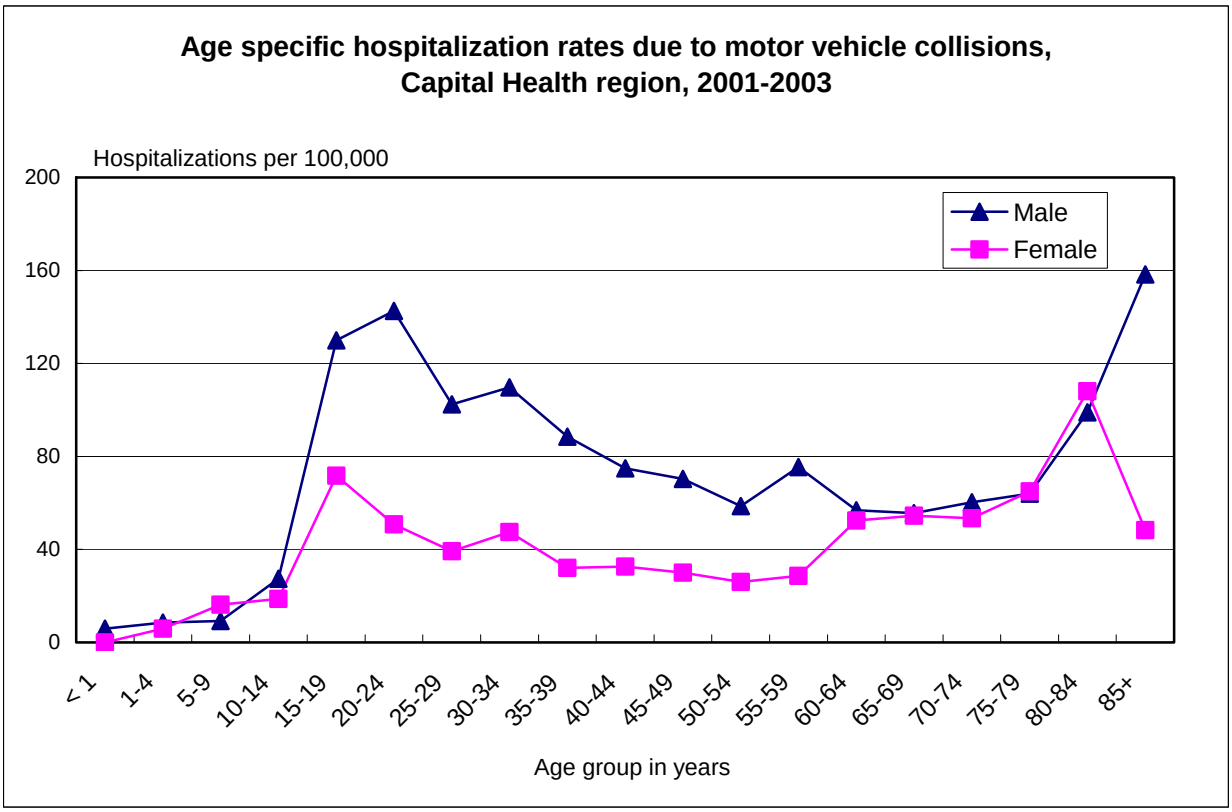


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

When hospitalizations were examined by age group, an increase was seen in the rate for both males and females during youth and young adult years, with a second increase later in life – at about 75 years.

- The highest hospitalization rate due to MVCs for males was 158.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 for the 85 years and older age group. Young adult males, between 20 and 24 years of age, had a hospitalization rate due to MVCs of 142.6 per 100,000.

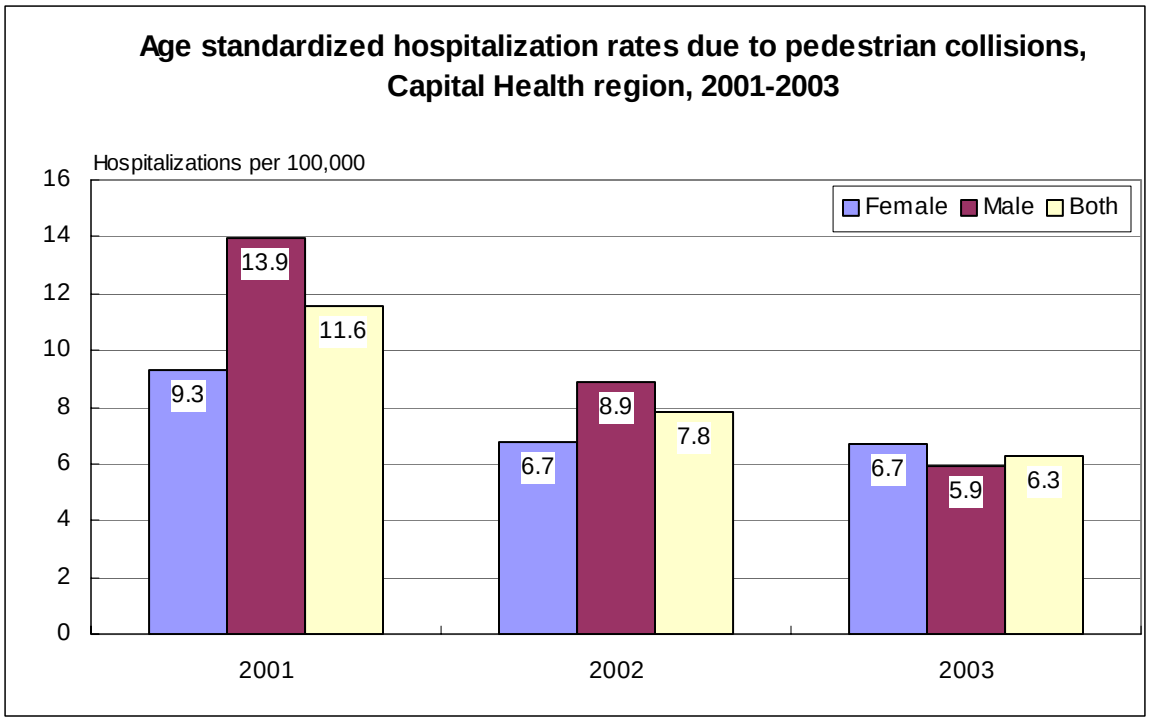
- For females, the hospitalization rate peaked at 108.1 per 100,000 in the 80 to 84 year age group, but interestingly dropped dramatically at 85 years of age. Female youth between 15 and 19 years of age also had a high hospitalization rate at 71.7 per 100,000.



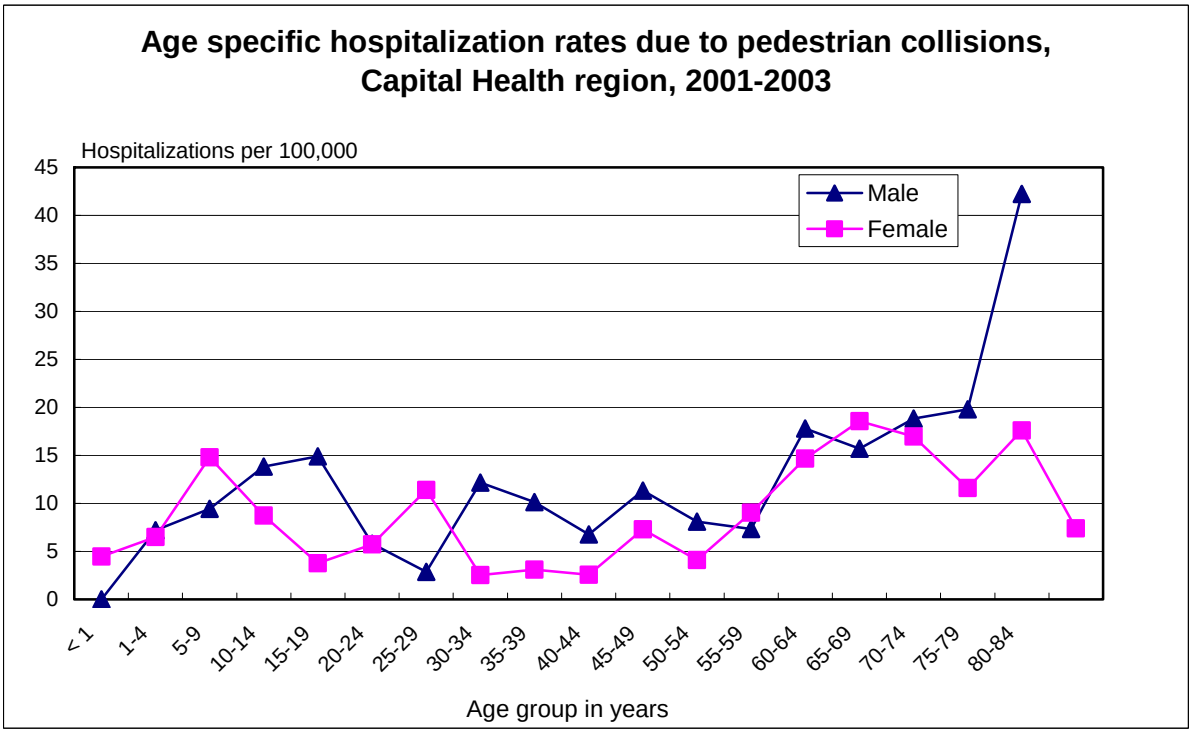
Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Pedestrian Collisions

There was a decrease in the pedestrian collision related hospitalization rates for both males and females over the three years, 2001 to 2003. The hospitalization rate for males was higher than for females in 2001 and 2002 but was lower than the rate for females in 2003. This apparent change could have something to do with the change in coding procedures that occurred midway through 2002. However, pedestrian collisions causing hospitalizations have been decreasing in recent years.



Source: *Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.*
Note: *Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population. There were no pedestrian collision injuries for those less than one year; thus, the population rates were adjusted accordingly.*

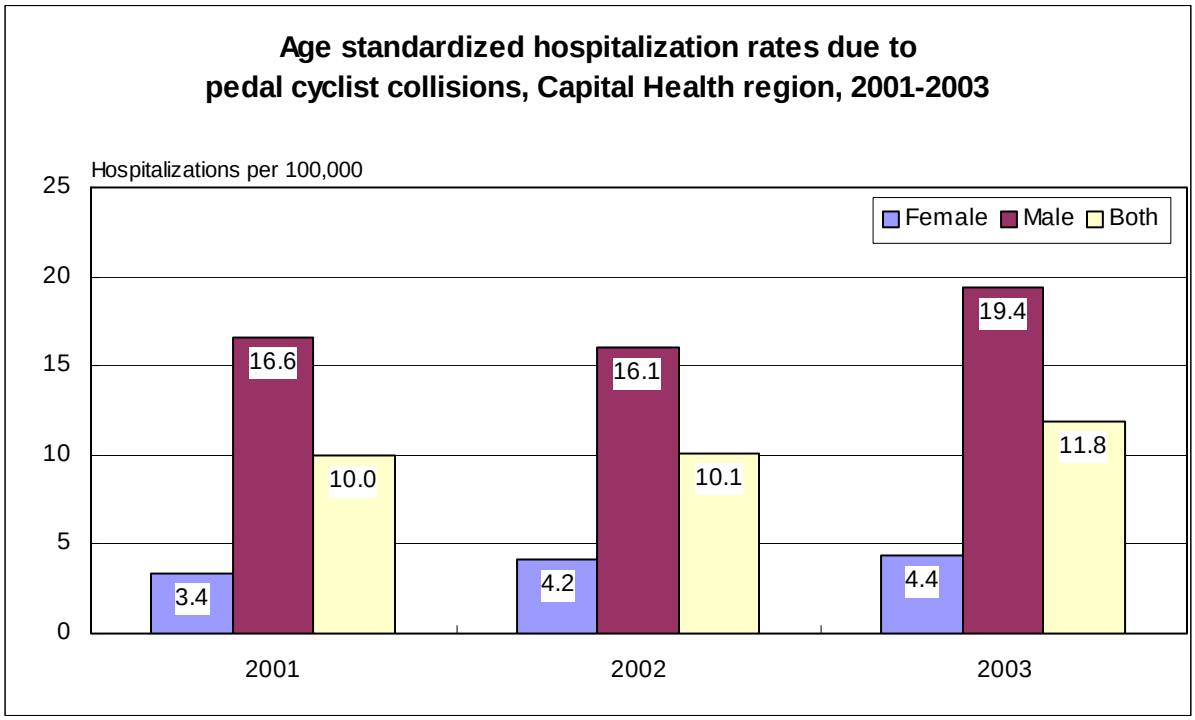


Source: *Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.*
Note: *Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population. There were no hospitalizations for pedestrian collision injuries for those less than one year, thus the population rates were adjusted accordingly.*

An increase in pedestrian collision injury related hospitalizations was seen for both males and females 60 years and older. For most age groups, males had higher rates than females.

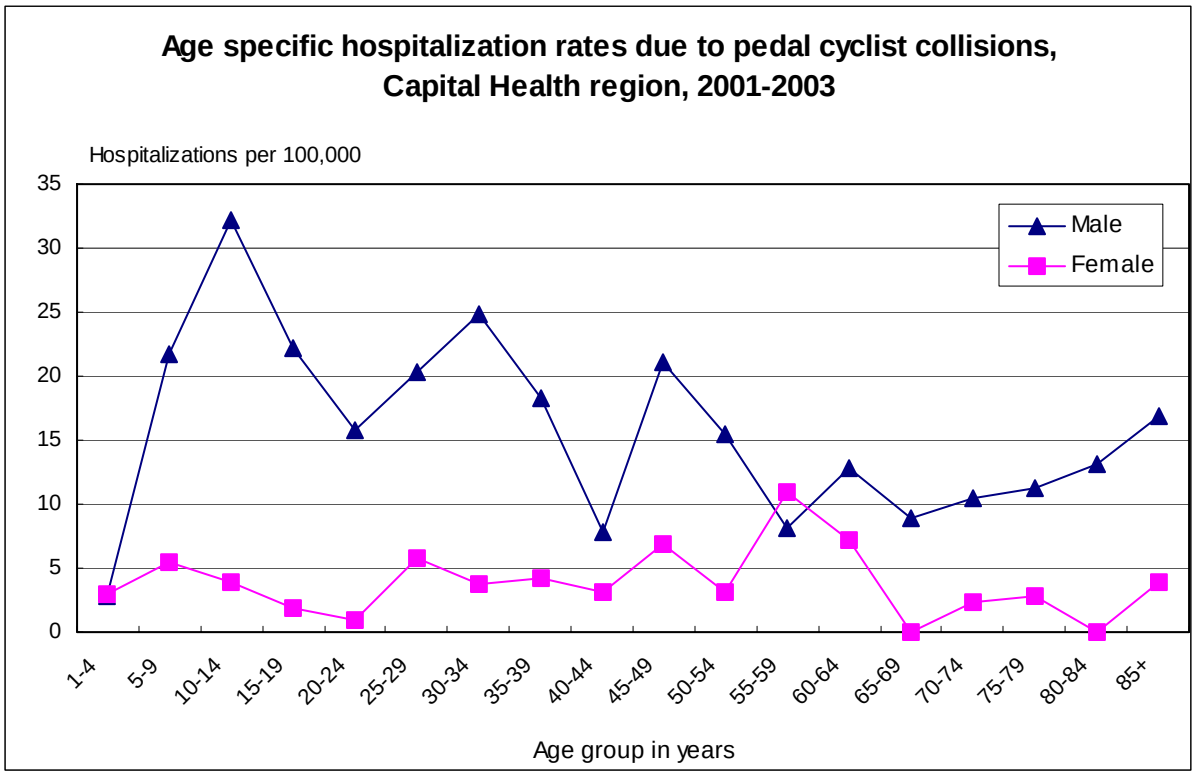
Pedal Cyclist Collisions

There was a slight increase in the pedal cyclist collision hospitalization rate for both males and females between 2001 and 2003. The hospitalization rate for males was much higher (sometimes a five-fold difference) than for females.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population. There were no hospitalizations for pedal cyclist collision injuries for those less than one year; thus, the population rates were adjusted accordingly.

Male pedal cyclist collision related hospitalizations peaked in the 10 to 14 year age group. While the rates for males fluctuated among age groups, there was an overall decline in the rate until the senior years. For females, the pedal cyclist rates were fairly uniform and were, for almost all age groups, lower than the male hospitalization rate.

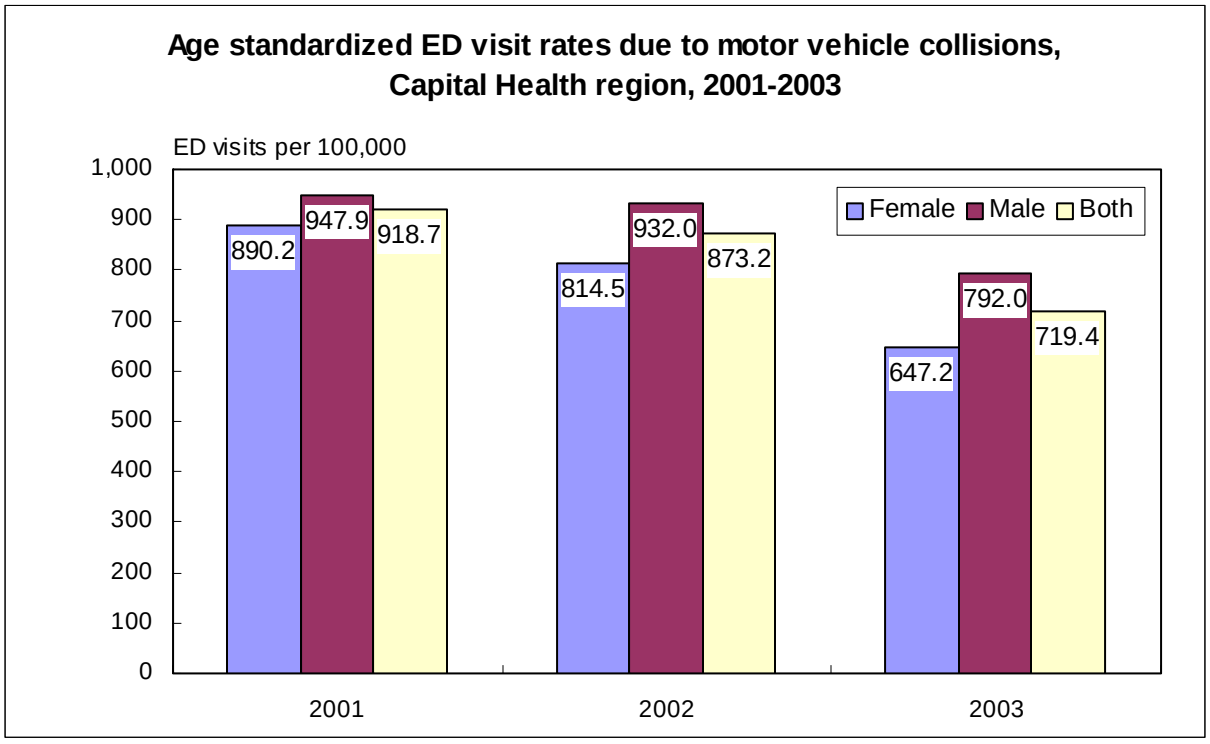


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Motor Vehicle Collision related Emergency Department (ED) Visits

Unlike MVC related hospitalizations, males and females do not differ much in terms of MVC related emergency department visit rates.

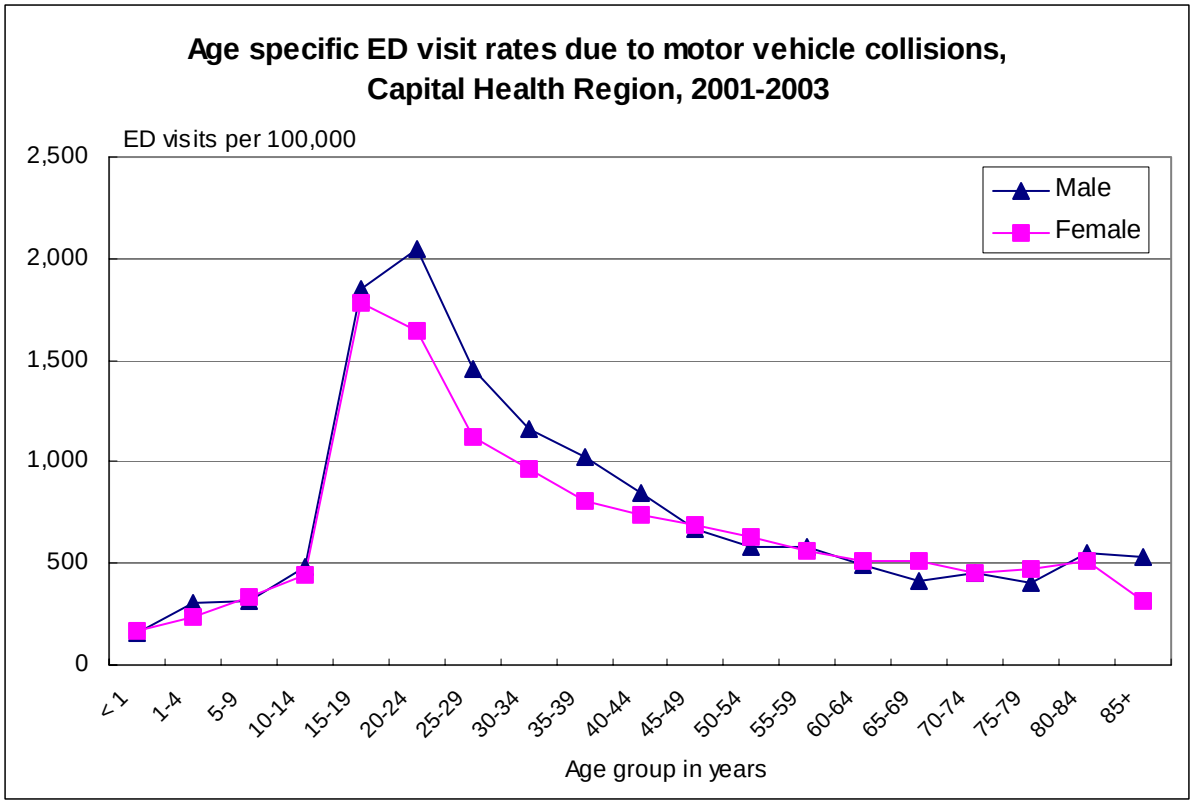
- The ED visit rate for motor vehicle collisions decreased slightly between 2001 to 2003 going from 918.7 to 719.4 per 100,000. It is difficult to interpret the meaning of this decrease because part of it is likely due to a change in injury coding from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10 that happened partway through 2002.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

The pattern for age specific ED visits due to MVCs was similar to the age specific hospitalization rates although an increase in the rate for the senior age groups was not evident.

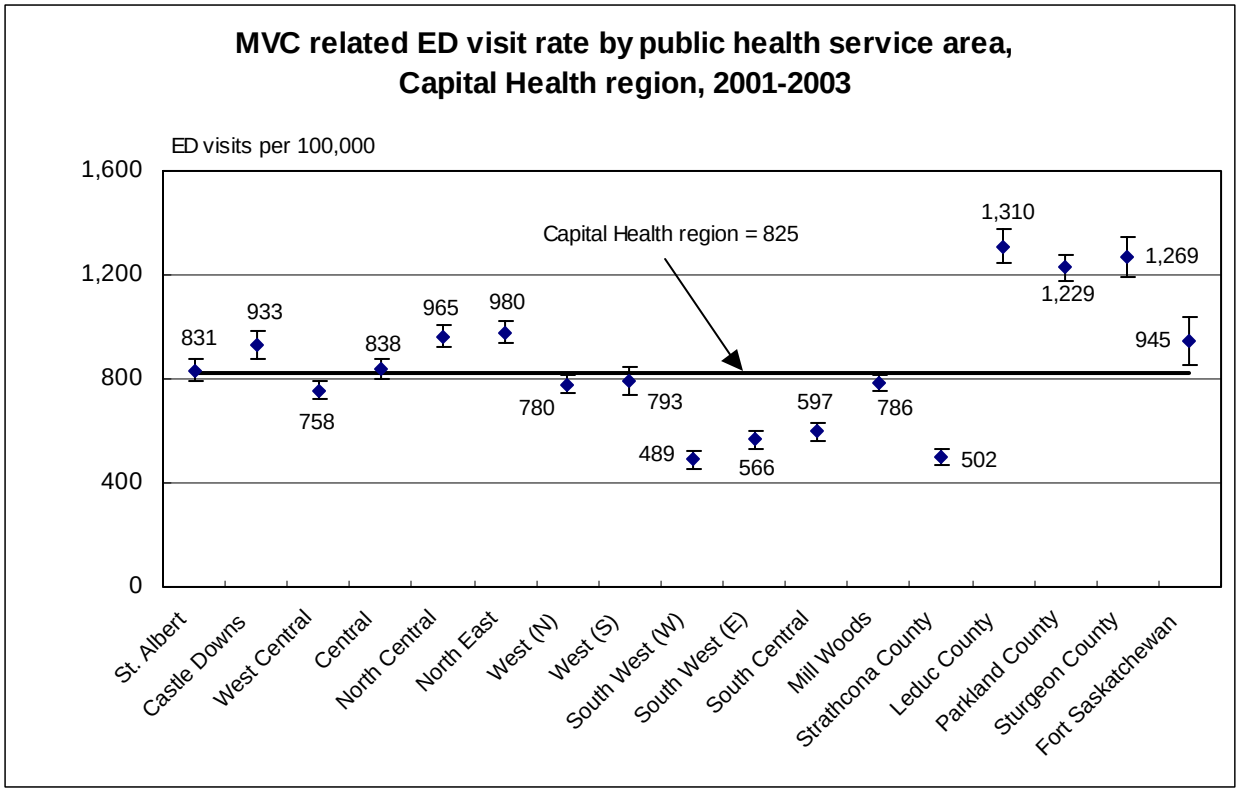
- The ED visit rate for MVCs steadily declined after the 15-19 year age group.
- The rates peaked for both males and females in the youth and young adult age groups. The ED visit rate for males was at its highest in the 20-24 year age group at 2,045 visits per 100,000.
- For females, the highest rate was observed in the 15-19 year age group at 1,777 visits per 100,000.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

ED visits due to motor vehicle collisions were analyzed by public health service area.

- For the Capital Health region, the MVC related ED visit rate was 825 per 100,000.
- One of the relatively rural areas of the region, Leduc County, had the highest MVC related ED visit rate at 1,310 per 100,000. Other predominantly rural areas had higher than average MVC related ED visit rates - Sturgeon County (1,269) and Parkland County (1,229).
- Strathcona County, another area with a relatively large portion of rural land, had the second lowest rate in the region at 502 visits per 100,000.

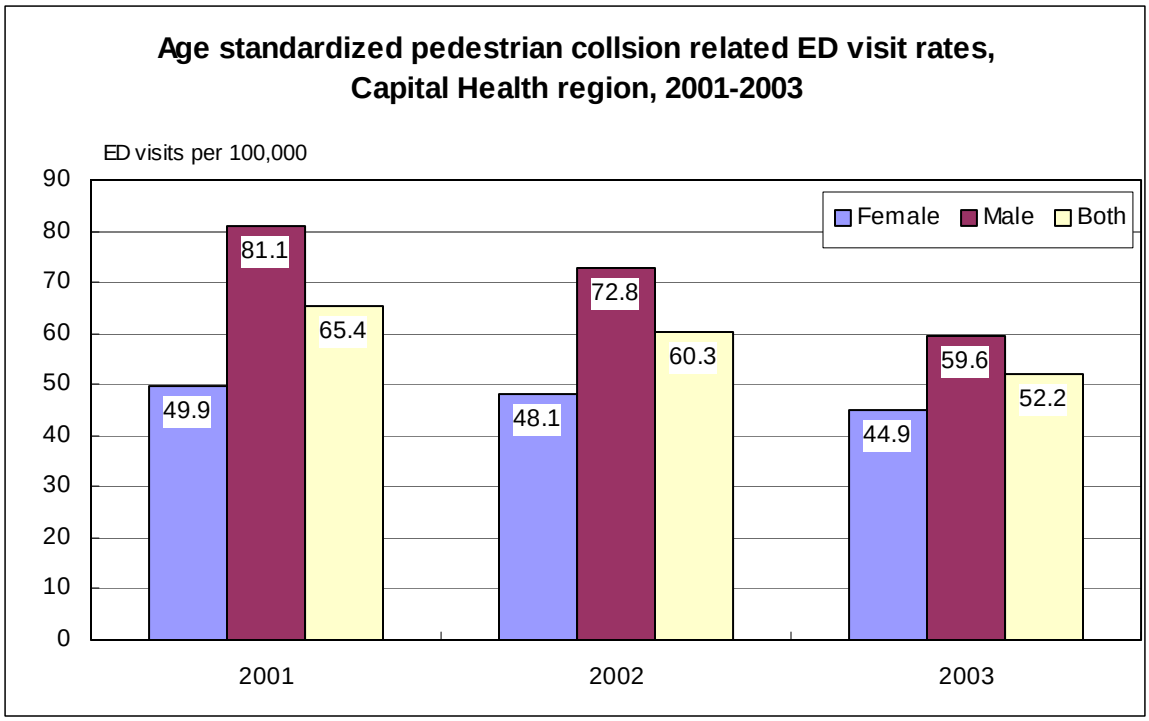


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Pedestrian Collision related Emergency Department (ED) Visits

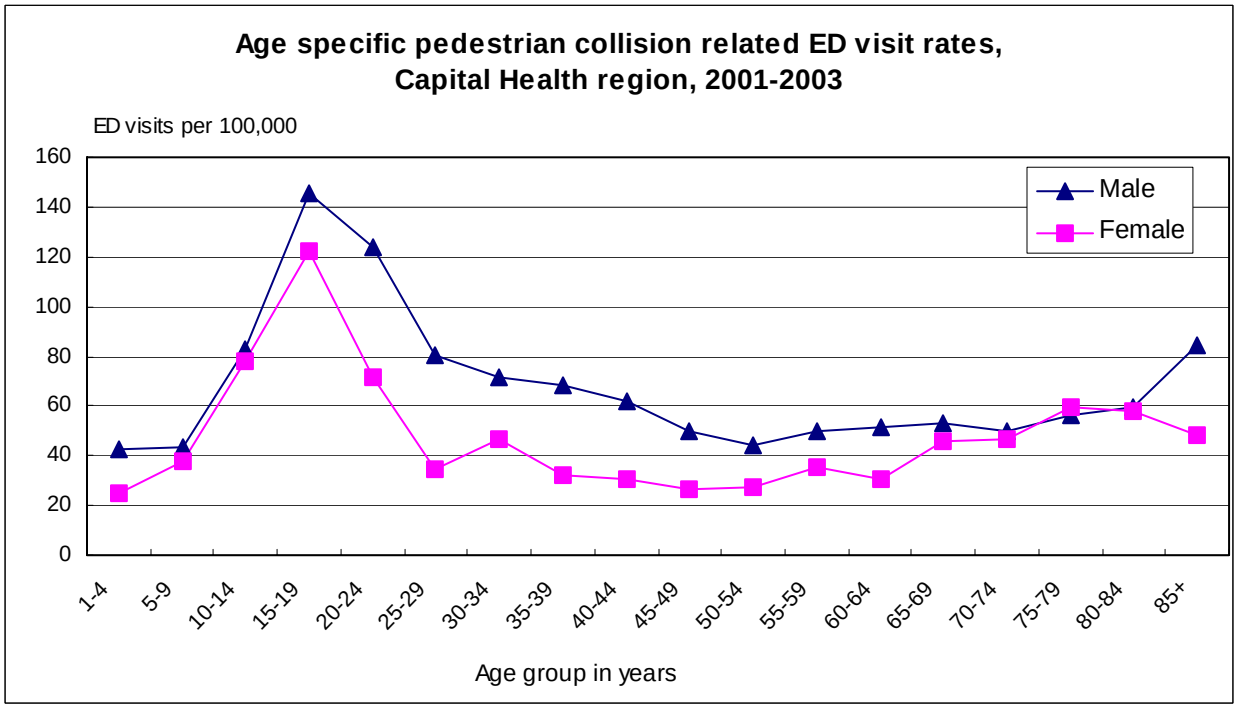
Males had higher pedestrian collision injury related ED visit rates than females in all years from 2001 to 2003.

- The pedestrian collision related ED visit rate decreased slightly between 2001 and 2003 going from 65.4 to 52.2 per 100,000. It is difficult to interpret the meaning of this decrease because a change in injury coding from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10 happened part way through 2002 and may account for some of the decrease.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population. There were no pedestrian collision injuries for those less than one year; thus, the population rates were adjusted accordingly.

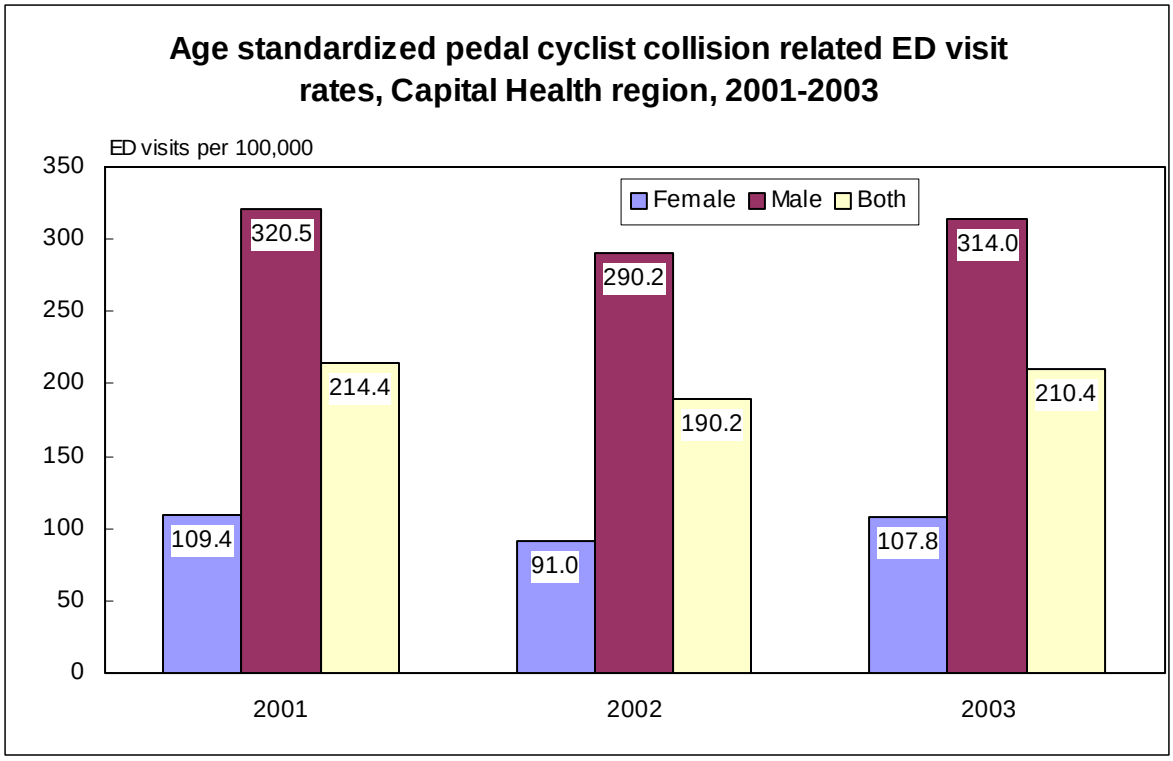
The age specific pattern for pedestrian collision related ED visits is similar to that found for MVC and pedal cyclist related utilization. The highest rates are found among youth and in the young adult age groups. A slight increase in pedestrian collision related ED visits was seen in males over the age of 85 years.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

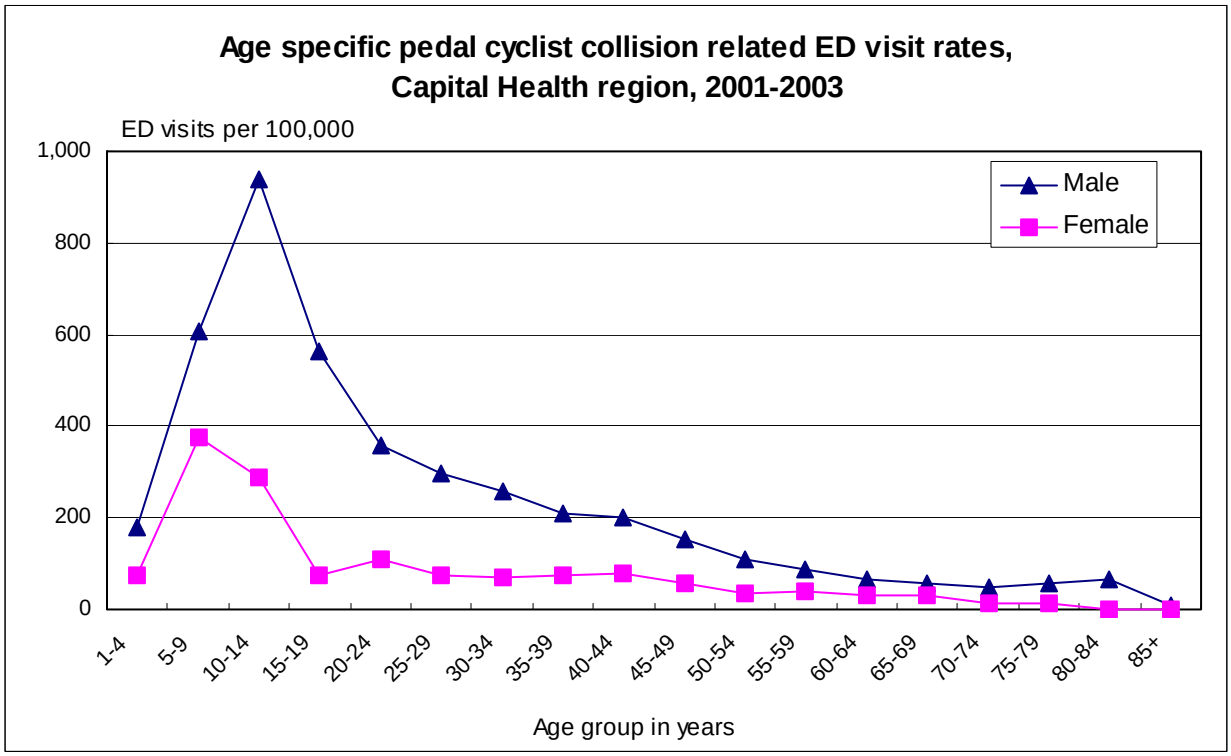
Pedal Cyclist Collision related Emergency Department (ED) Visits

- Pedal cyclist collision related emergency department visits remained at a relatively constant rate between the years 2001 and 2003.
- Males had much higher rates than females. In 2003, for example, the male ED visit rate was 314.0 per 100,000 whereas for females, it was 107.8.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

- The age specific rate for pedal cyclist collision related ED visits are highest in the age groups from 5 to 19 years. After that, there is a steady decline in the rate.
- Males have a higher pedal cyclist collision related ED visit rate than females for all age categories, particularly from the age of 10 to 19 years old.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

References

1. Alberta Transportation. (2003). *Alberta traffic collision statistics.* Edmonton, Alberta: Author.

2. Anielski Management Incorporated. (2004). *Alberta traffic safety progress report: Key indicators and trends.* Edmonton, Alberta: Alberta Motor Association.

Falls

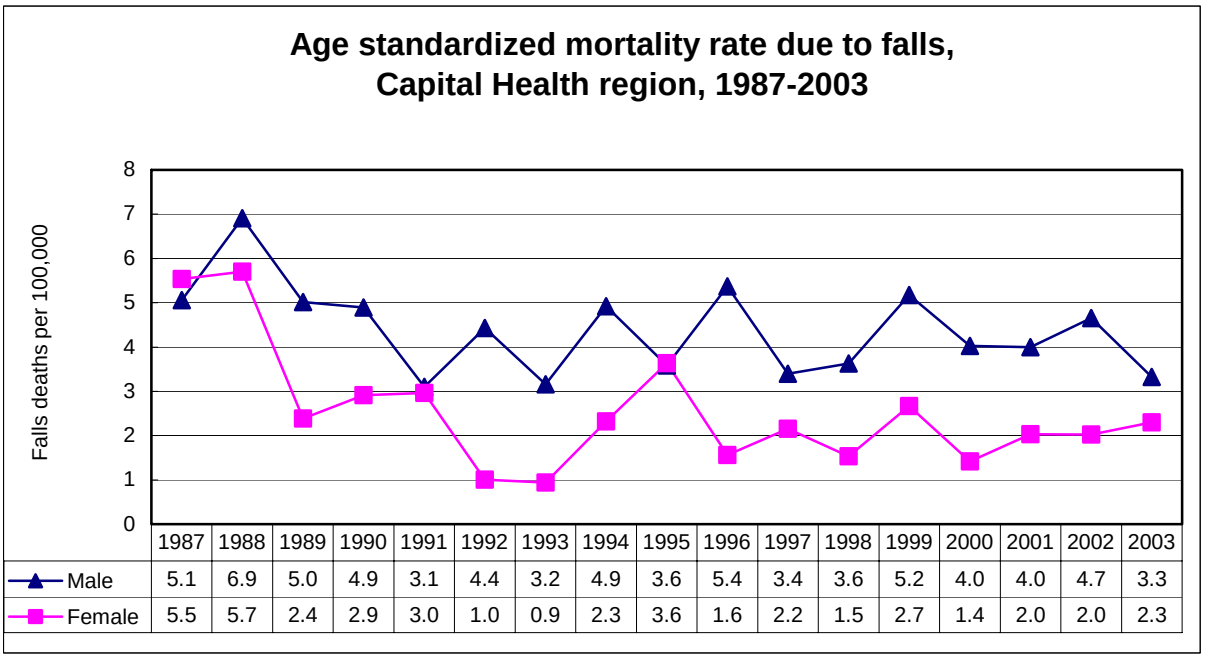
More people were hospitalized or visited an emergency department because of a fall than because of a motor vehicle collision. While very few people die as a result of a fall, some do, and the risks are higher with advancing age. Between 2001 and 2003, 97 people died as a result of injuries caused by a fall. Younger people are less likely to die from a fall compared to older individuals. However, individuals of all ages can end up in the emergency department or the hospital because of a fall. Between 2001 and 2003, there were 78,446 emergency department visits and 8,000 hospitalizations related to falls.

Quick facts about falls in the Capital Health region…

- Older females, aged 65+ years, are more likely than older males to visit the ED and/or be hospitalized because of a fall.
- Older males have higher rates of death due to falls than older females suggesting they may be involved in more serious falls than females.
- Alberta's mortality rate for falls was the lowest in Canada in 1997 at 5.3 per 100,000.[1] The Capital Health region had a death rate due to falls of 3.2 per 100,000 in 2003.
- The hospitalization rate for falls in the Capital Health region for 2001-2003 was 274 per 100,000.
- The emergency department rate for falls in the Capital Health region for 2001-2003 was 2,668 per 100,000.
- Rural areas including the counties of Parkland, Leduc, and Sturgeon as well as Fort Saskatchewan had the highest emergency department visit rates due to falls in the Capital Health region (all above 3,500 per 100,000). However, another primarily rural area, Strathcona County had the lowest ED visit rate at 1,530 visits per 100,000.

The chart below show the mortality rate from falls in the Capital Health region.

- From 1987 to 2003, there were 496 deaths from falls in the region. In 2003, there were 31 deaths.
- For most of the past 15 years, males had a higher age-standardized death rate from falls than females. In some years, the rate for males was more than twice the rate for females.

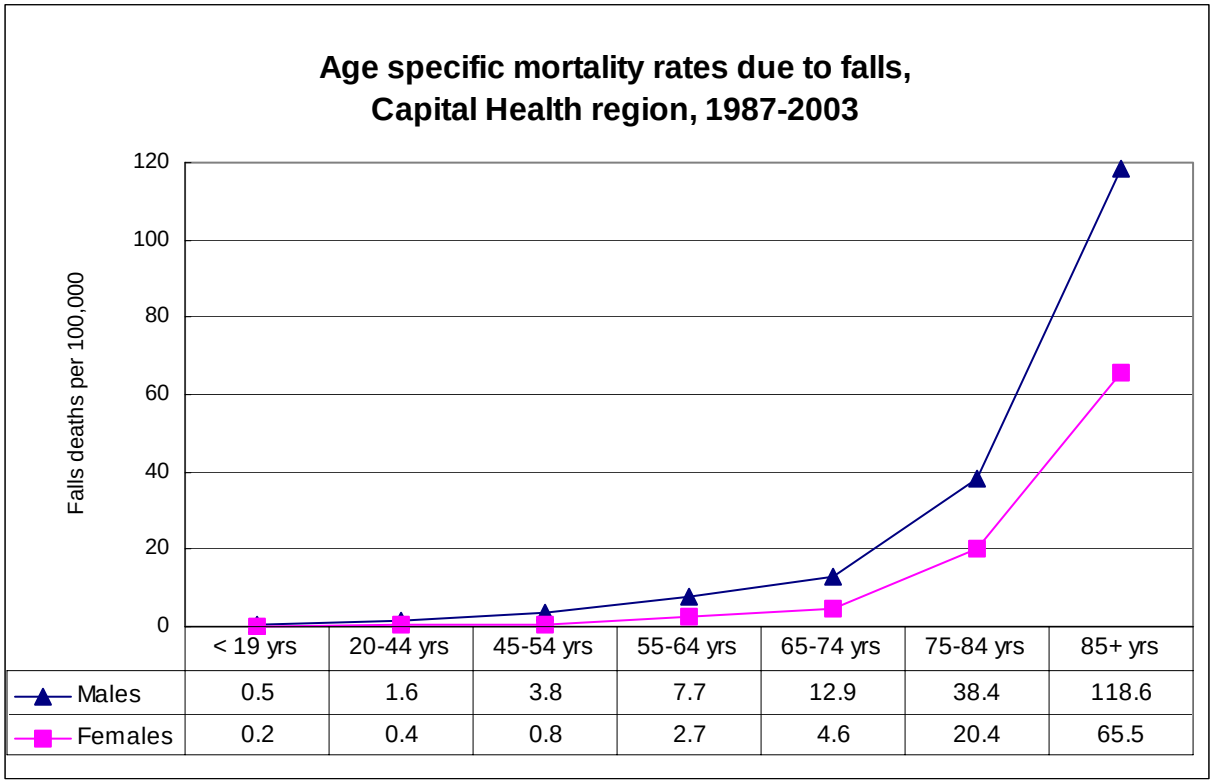


	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Male	5.1	6.9	5.0	4.9	3.1	4.4	3.2	4.9	3.6	5.4	3.4	3.6	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.3
Female	5.5	5.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	1.0	0.9	2.3	3.6	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.3

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

As shown in the following chart, deaths due to falls did not affect all individuals equally.

- For individuals less than 45 years of age, the death rate due to falls was less than 2 deaths per 100,000.
- From 45 to 74 years, the death rates increased gradually to 4.6 per 100,000 for females and 12.9 per 100,000 for males. From 75 years of age and older, the rates increased dramatically.
- For all age groups, a higher proportion of males died as a result of a fall compared with females.
- For both males and females, individuals aged 85+ years had the highest age-specific death rate at 65.5 per 100,000 for females and 118.6 per 100,000 for males.

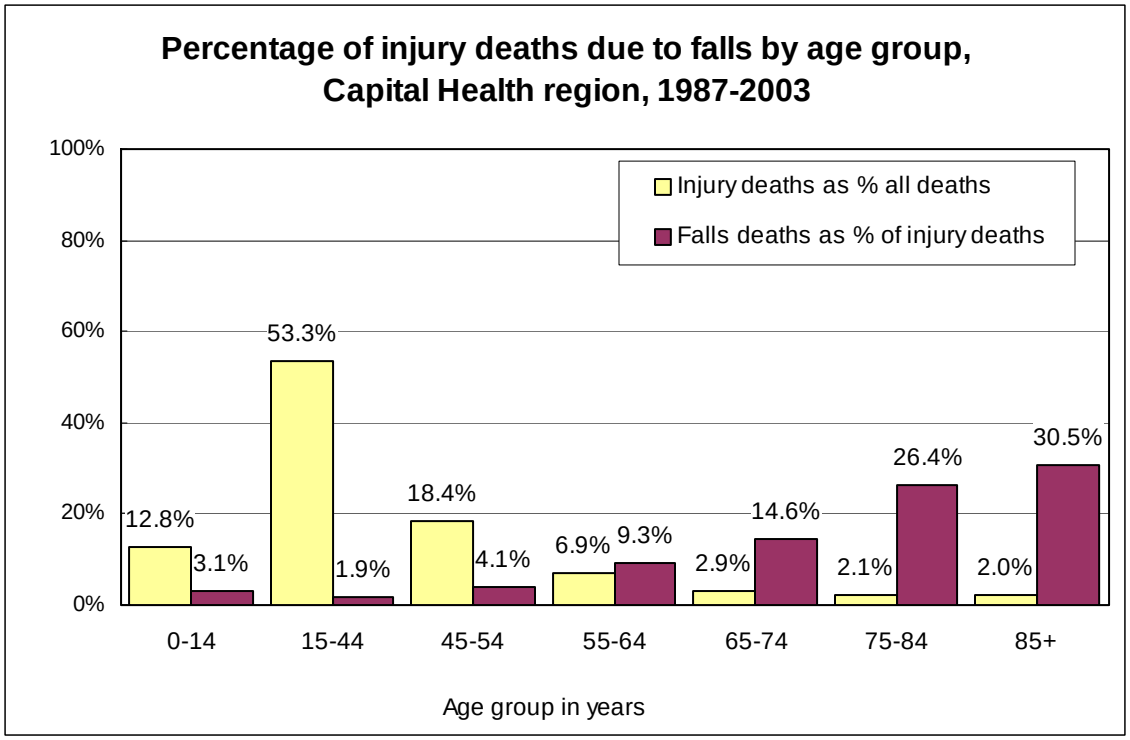


	< 19 yrs	20-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85+ yrs
Males	0.5	1.6	3.8	7.7	12.9	38.4	118.6
Females	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.7	4.6	20.4	65.5

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The chart below shows the increasing contribution that falls make to the percentage of deaths due to injury as age increases.

- Although there was a substantial proportion of deaths due to injury in the 0 to 44 year old age groups, the percentage of those deaths that were due to falls was quite small (approximately 2%).
- With age groups 45 years of age and older, the data show that while the proportion of deaths due to injury was small, the proportion steadily increased and reached 31% for those who were 85 years of age or older.



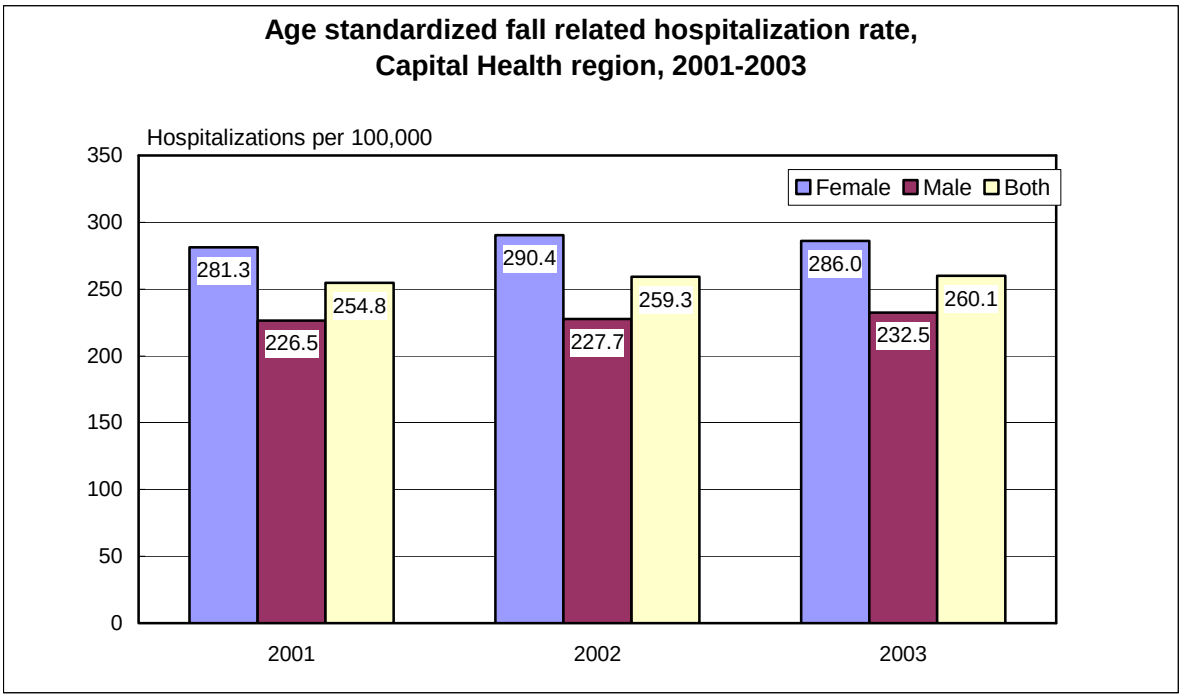
Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths) 1985-1999.

Hospitalization due to Falls

While falls do not figure prominently as a direct cause of death (although they are often a precipitating factor in the cause of death), they are an important cause of hospitalization. There were 2,744 hospitalizations in the region in 2003 because of falls.

As shown in the chart below:

- The fall related hospitalization rate for both males and females remained stable between 2001 (254.8 per 100,000) and 2003 (260.1 per 100,000).
- The hospitalization rate for females was consistently higher than males for each of the three years with a rate of 286.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 in 2003 compared to 232.5 hospitalizations for males.

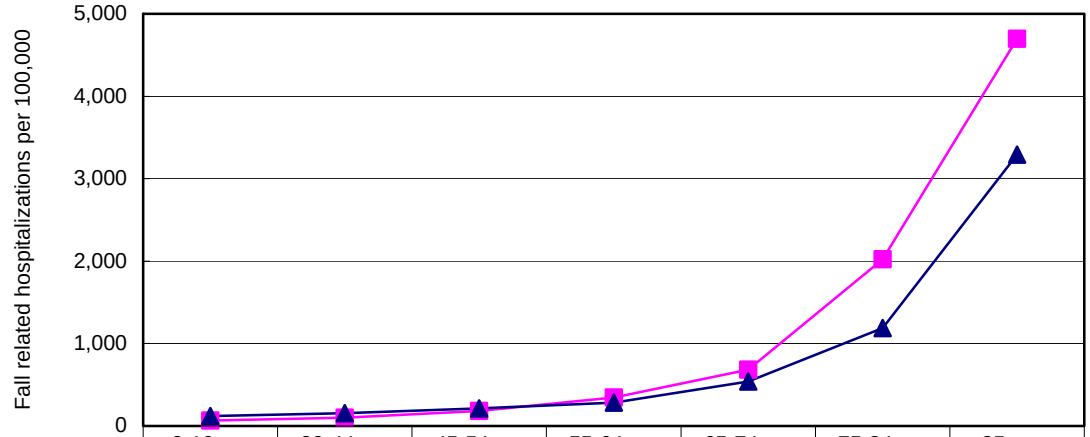


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

When fall related hospitalizations were examined by age group, large differences were found between the young and the elderly.

- There was a marked increase in the hospitalization rate for both males and females starting in the 65-74 year age group.
- Older seniors, 85+ years and older, had the highest rate of hospitalization due to falls.
- The data also showed that for all age groups older than 54 years, females had a higher rate of hospitalization than males.

Age specific fall related hospitalization rate, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

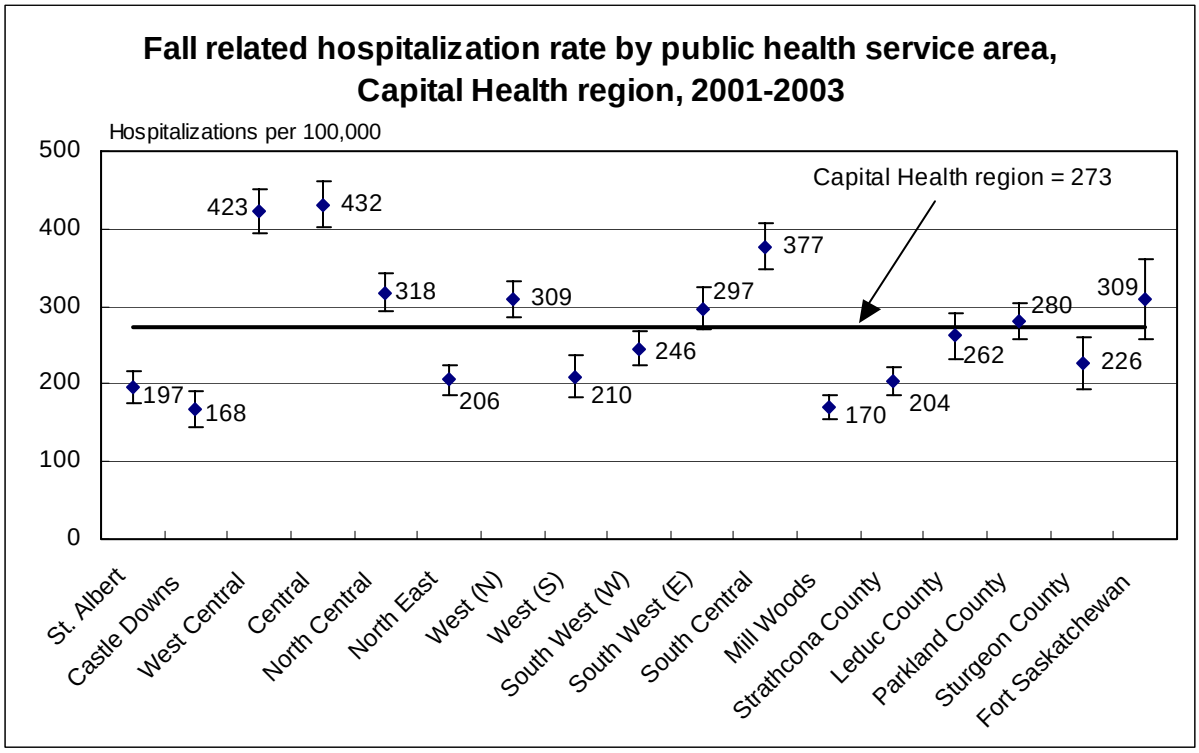


	0-19 yrs	20-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85+ yrs
Female	64.4	101.0	183.3	343.6	681.5	2021.5	4696.5
Male	121.5	154.5	214.2	282.7	537.8	1186.8	3293.4

Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Hospitalizations for falls were analyzed by public health service area.

- The fall related hospitalization rate for the Capital Health region was 273 per 100,000.
- The public health service areas that had a significantly higher rate of hospitalization due to falls include: West Central, Central, North Central, West (N), and South Central.
- The two areas with the lowest fall related hospitalization rate were Castle Downs and Mill Woods.

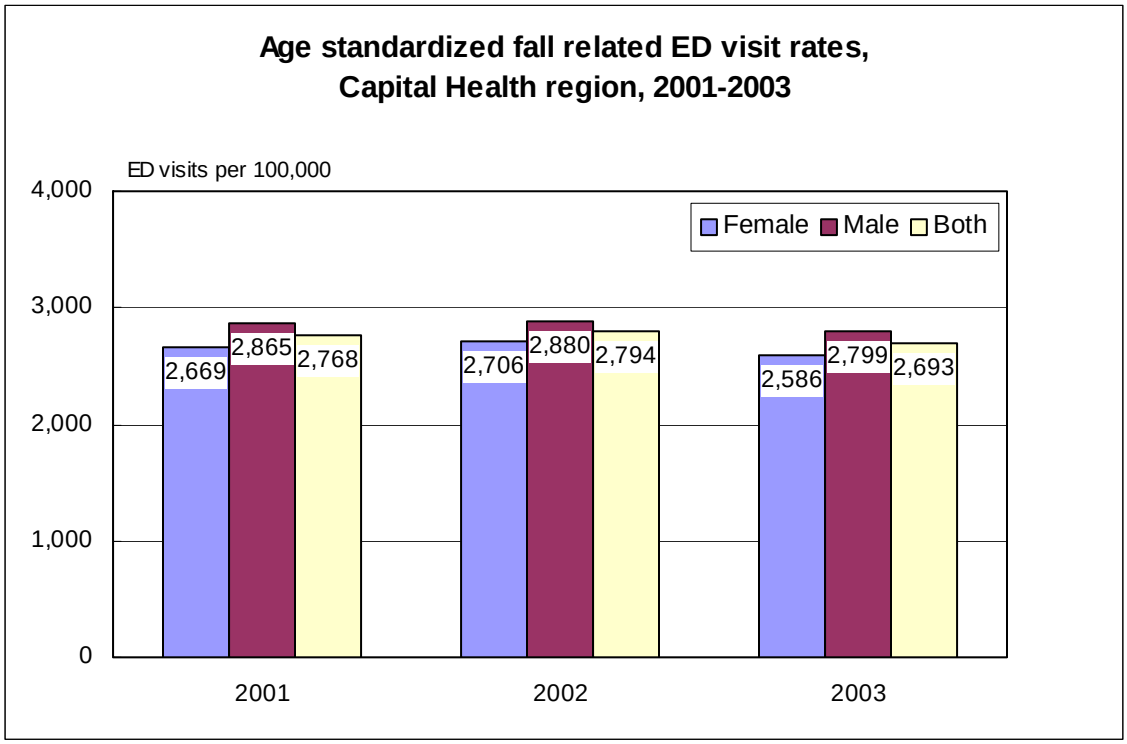


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Emergency Department (ED) Visits due to Falls

In 2003, there were 12,811 visits made by females to the emergency department because of a fall and 13,217 visits by males.

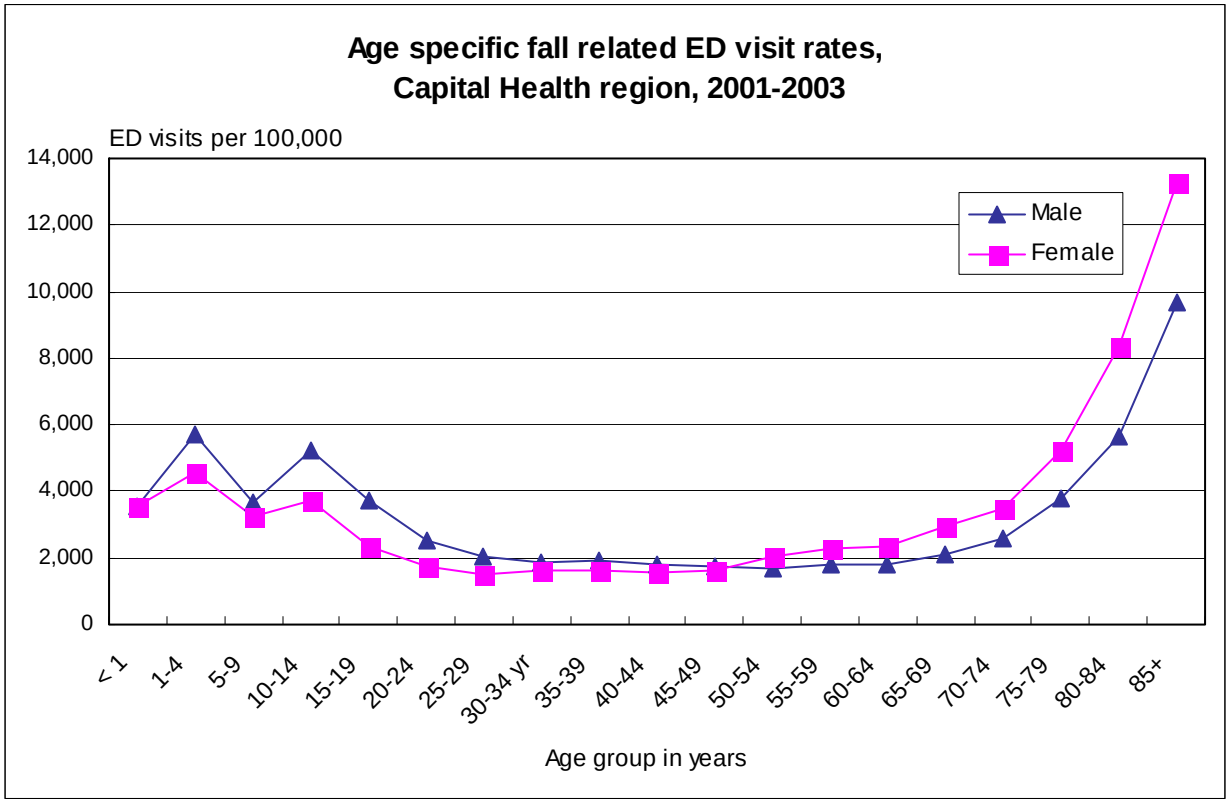
- The fall related ED visit rate for both males and females remained steady for the years 2001 to 2003 with males having slightly higher rates that females.
- The fall related ED visit rate in 2003 for males was 2,799 visits per 100,000 and for females was 2,586 visits per 100,000.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

The pattern for ED visits due to falls is shown by age group in the following chart.

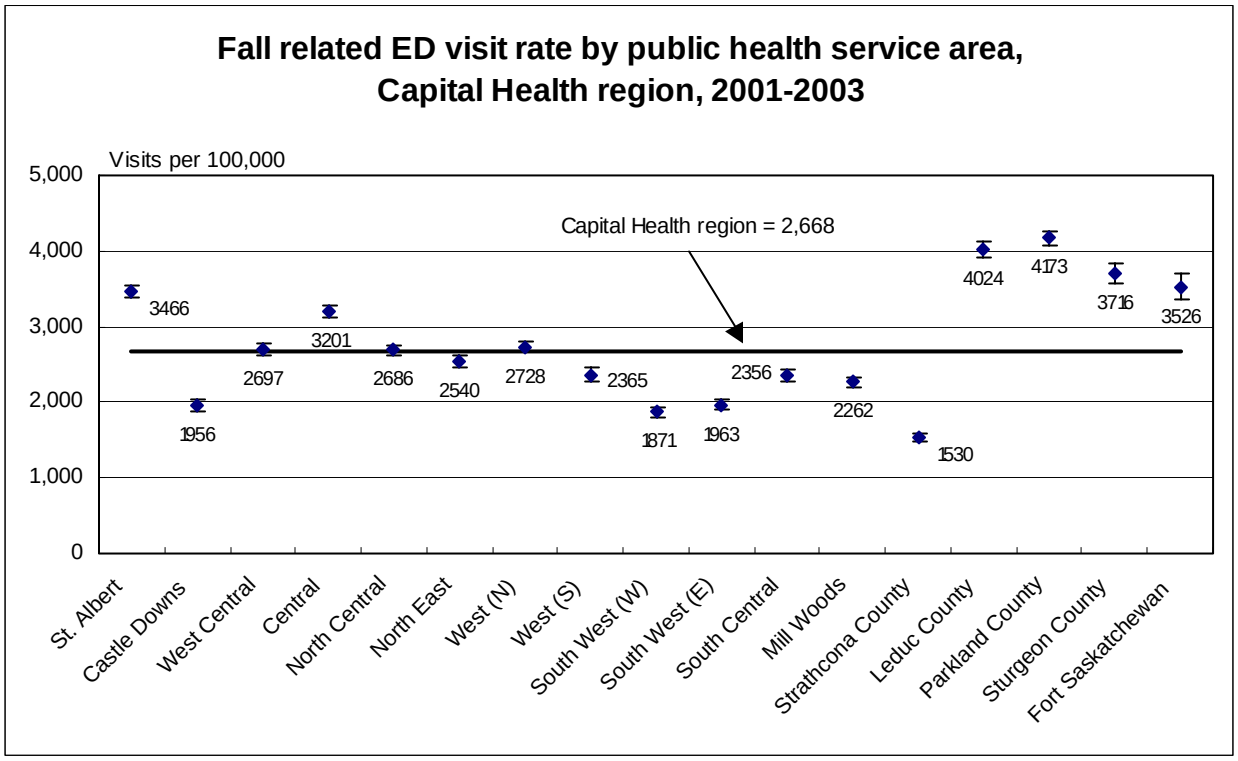
- As was observed in the hospitalization data, a dramatic increase in the ED visit rates due to falls was observed as age increased, specifically among those older than 65 years.
- A u-shape curve is evident from the ED visit data with younger age groups (less than 15 years) having higher rates than the middle age groups, albeit not as high as the older age groups. The u-shape was not observed in the hospital data.
- A crossover is observed between males and females between 40 and 50 years. For younger age groups, males had a slightly higher rate than females; for older age groups, there were more ED visits for females than males.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Emergency department visits for falls were analyzed by public health service area.

- Many of the rural areas had high fall related ED visit rates. Parkland County, Leduc County, Sturgeon County and Fort Saskatchewan had the highest rates in the region.
- Interestingly, another primarily rural area, Strathcona County, had the lowest ED visit rate for falls (1,530 per 100,000).
- The fall related ED visit rate for the region was 2,668 per 100,000



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

References

1. Alberta Health and Wellness. (2000). *Health trends in Alberta: A working document.* Accessed April 4, 2005 from: http://www.health.gov.ab.ca/resources/publications/Health_Trends/index.html

Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury

Suicide is death from injury, poisoning, or suffocation where there is evidence that a self-inflicted act led to the person's death.[1] It exacts an enormous toll on society and devastates those who are left behind. There is no single cause of suicide, but rather it has biological, psychological, social, and spiritual dimensions. It is the triumph of pain, fear and loss over hope.[2] Suicide is related to other societal ills such as poverty, substance abuse, employment disruption, violence, delinquency and family breakdown.[2]

It is generally believed that 9 out of 10 people who commit suicide are suffering from mental illness at the time they die. Depression is the leading precipitating factor associated with suicide.[3]

- Gender has a large role to play in the differences in suicide rates. For example, males are less likely to ask for help than females. National data show that males typically have suicide rates four times higher than females. Suicide is the leading cause of death for males aged 10 to 49. The Canadian Mental Health Association reported a 4 to 1 ratio of suicide completions comparing men to women, but a 4 to 1 ratio of suicide attempts comparing women to men.[3]

- Ethnicity is also an important factor in suicide. Native groups have much higher suicide rates than the national average.

- Youth have an increased risk for suicide. Suicide typically does not happen among those younger than 10 years old.

Approximately 4,000 people die by committing suicide each year in Canada. Alberta's suicide rate has been higher than the national average since the 1950s. Alberta's suicide rate in 1998 was 16.2 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 14.0 per 100,000.[4] Alberta's rate in 2002 dropped to 14.2 per 100,000.[5]

Quick facts about suicide in the Capital Health Region…

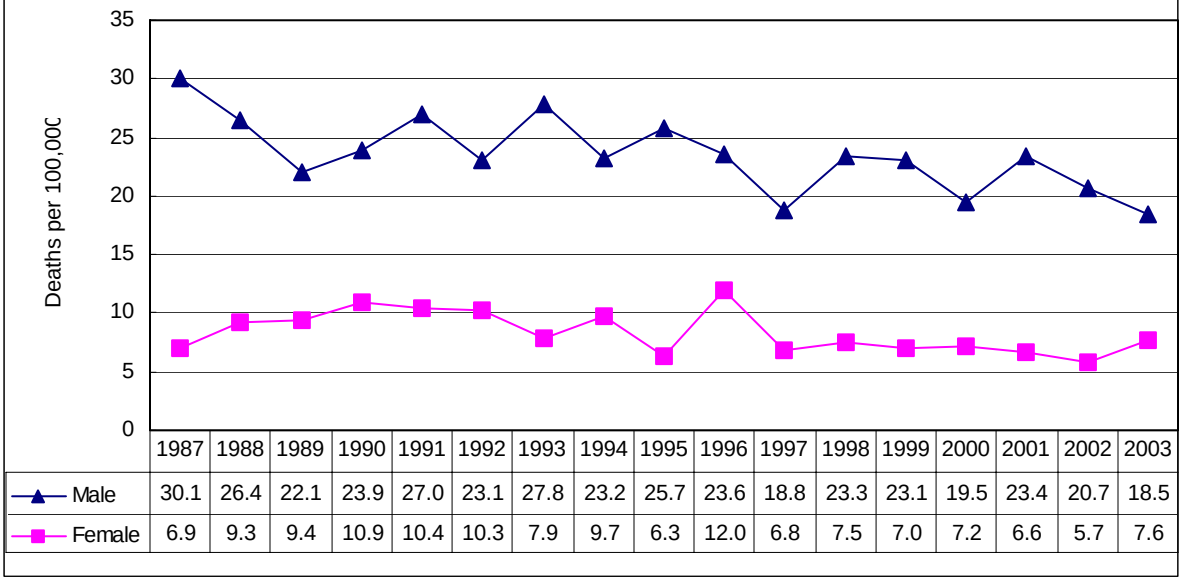
- For the years 2001-2003, there were almost twice as many deaths due to suicide/self-inflicted injury as compared to land transportation related deaths.
- Over the past five years, people between the ages of 25 and 44 years committed 58% of all suicides.
- More males die of suicide/self-inflicted injury than females: typically a ratio of 3 males to 1 female. This is slightly lower than the ratio reported for Canada.
- More females than males go to emergency departments and hospitals as a result of attempted suicide.
- For the years 2001-2003, for females, for every one death there were 9 hospitalizations and 45 emergency department visits.
- For males, for the years 2001-2003, for every one death there were 2.3 hospitalizations and 15 visits to emergency departments.

- When comparing patterns of death, hospitalizations, and emergency department visits it is apparent that females make more suicide attempts than males. However, males have higher rates of completed suicide. This pattern is widely reported in the literature and is partly due to the fact that men use more violent methods (e.g. hanging, firearms) when compared to the methods used by females.

Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injury Deaths

- The age standardized suicide/self-inflicted injury death rate for females has remained relatively stable over the past 15 years with a low of 5.7 per 100,000 in 2002 to a high of 12.0 in 1996. The rate in 2003 was 7.6 per 100,000.
- The rate for males has fluctuated from a high of 30.1 per 100,000 in 1987 to a low of 18.5 in 2003.
- From 2001 to 2003 there was an average of 140 suicide deaths per year with about three male deaths for every female death.

Age standardized suicide/self inflicted injury death rates, Capital Health region, 1987-2003

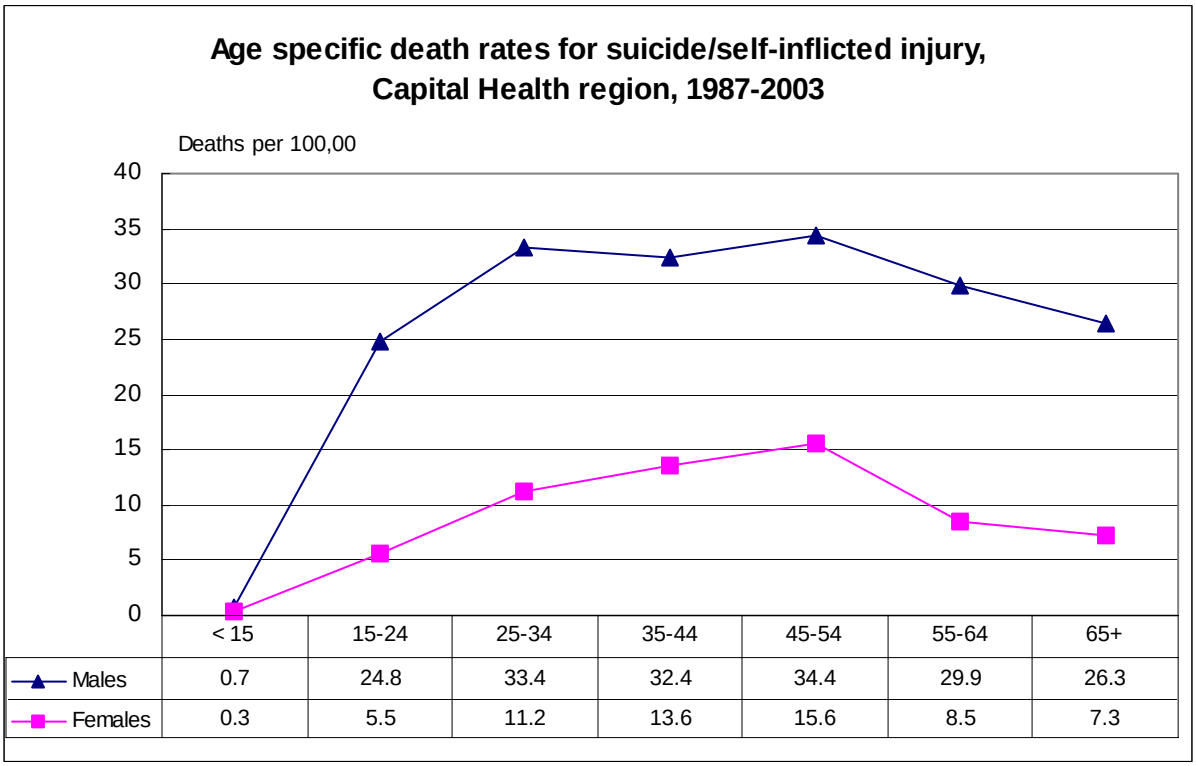


	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Male	30.1	26.4	22.1	23.9	27.0	23.1	27.8	23.2	25.7	23.6	18.8	23.3	23.1	19.5	23.4	20.7	18.5
Female	6.9	9.3	9.4	10.9	10.4	10.3	7.9	9.7	6.3	12.0	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.6	5.7	7.6

Source: *Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).*
Note: *Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.*

- When examining suicide by age group, people in the 25 to 54 year old age groups had the highest rates compared to other age groups.
- The lowest rates were in the less than 15 year age group, primarily because nobody less than 10 years old committed suicide in this time frame.
- The highest age specific death rate for suicide is among the 45 to 54 year age group for both males and females.
- Among seniors 65 years of age or older, males had a suicide rate almost four times higher than females.

Age specific death rates for suicide/self-inflicted injury, Capital Health region, 1987-2003

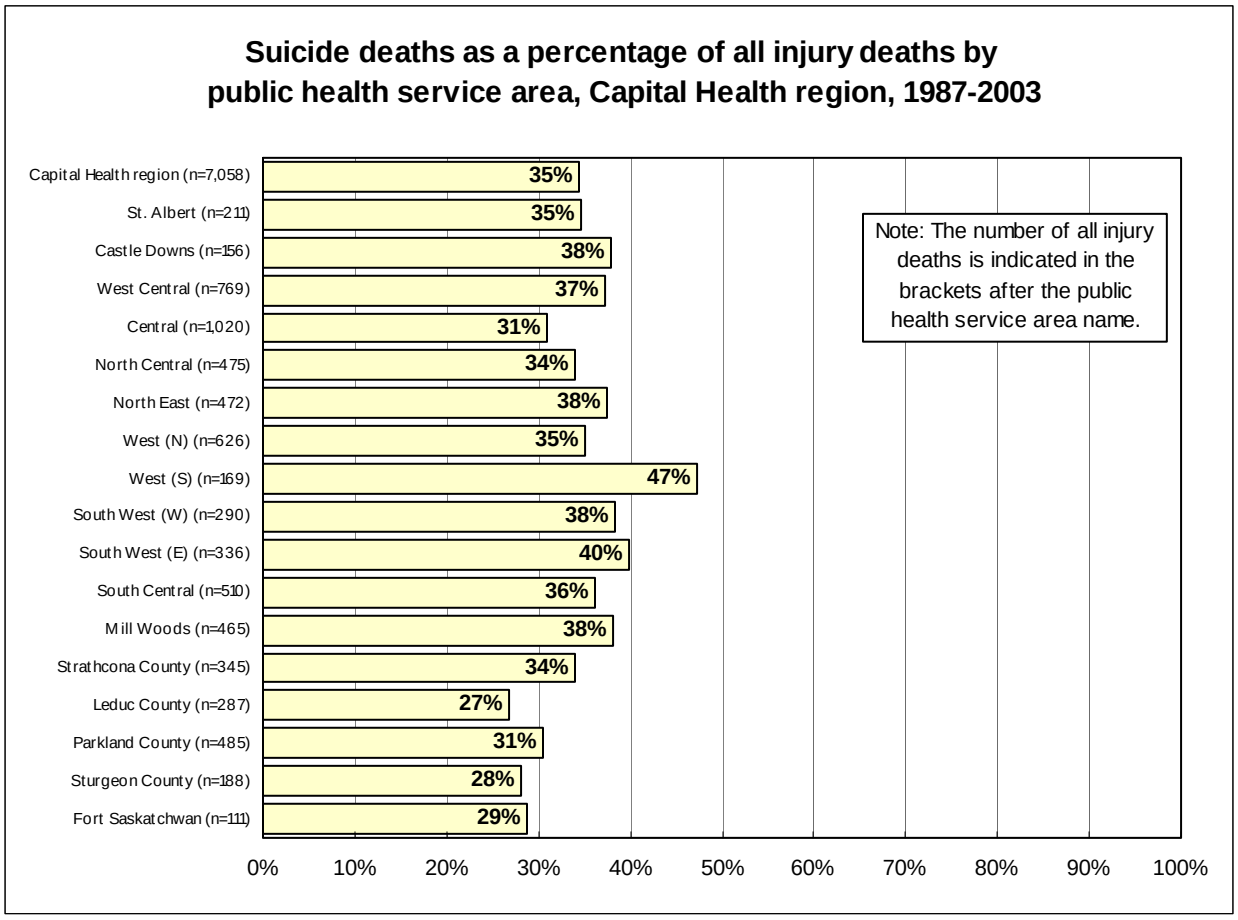


	< 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Males	0.7	24.8	33.4	32.4	34.4	29.9	26.3
Females	0.3	5.5	11.2	13.6	15.6	8.5	7.3

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

The chart below shows suicide deaths as a proportion of all injury deaths within each of the public health service areas in the Capital Health region.

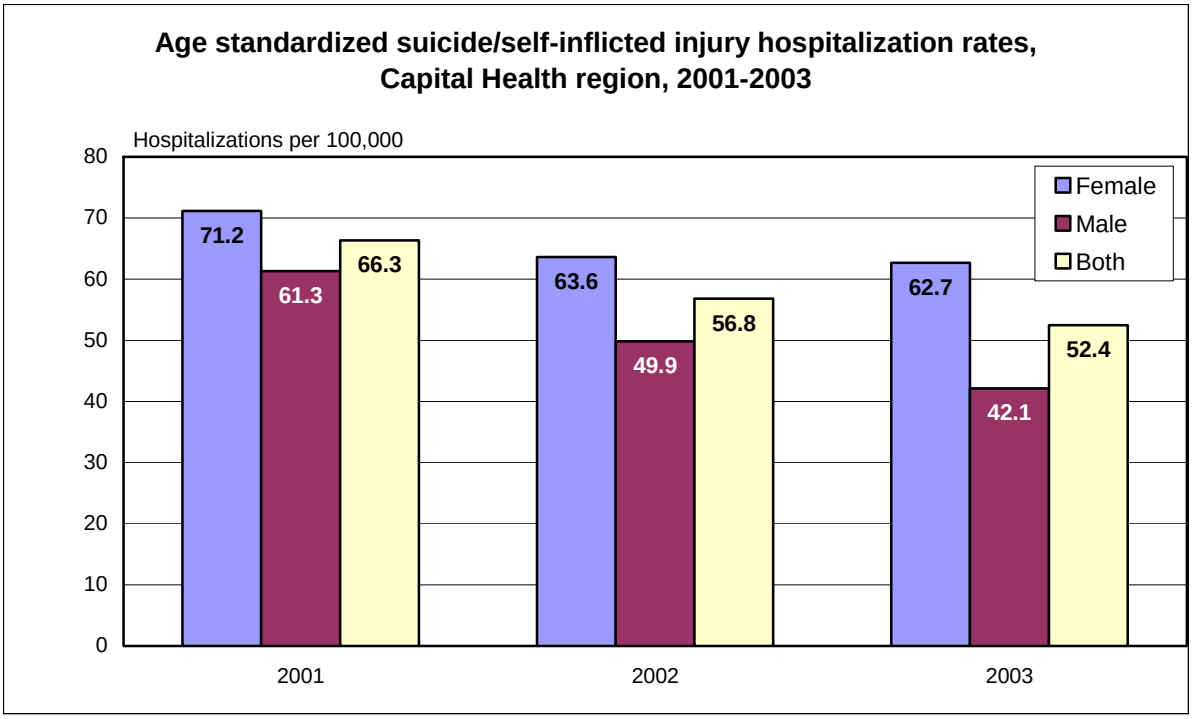
- The proportion of suicide deaths to all injury deaths in the Capital Health region was 35%.
- The highest proportions of suicide to all injury deaths are in the West (South) at 47% and South West (East) at 40% areas with the lowest proportion in Leduc County at 27%.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Hospitalization for Suicide/Self-Inflicted Injuries

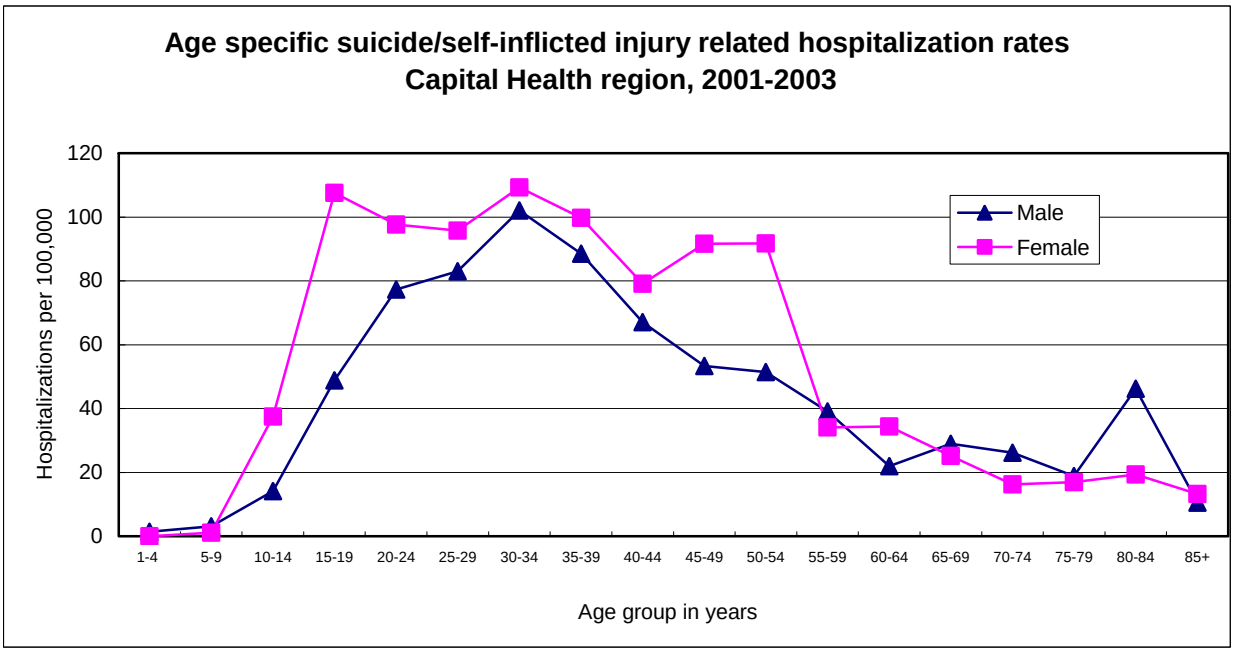
- The age standardized rate for hospitalization for female suicide attempts has decreased from 71.2 per 100,000 in 2001 to 62.7 per 100,000 in 2003.
- The age standardized rate for males has decreased faster than for females, from 61.3 per 100,000 in 2001 to 42.1 per 100,000 in 2003.



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

The chart below shows age specific suicide/self-inflicted injury related hospitalization rates:

- The highest rates of hospitalization for females were in the 30-34 and 15-19 year age groups.
- Females have a higher suicide/self-inflicted injury related hospitalization rate than males until about 55 years of age.
- The highest rate of hospitalization for males was in the 30-34 year age groups.

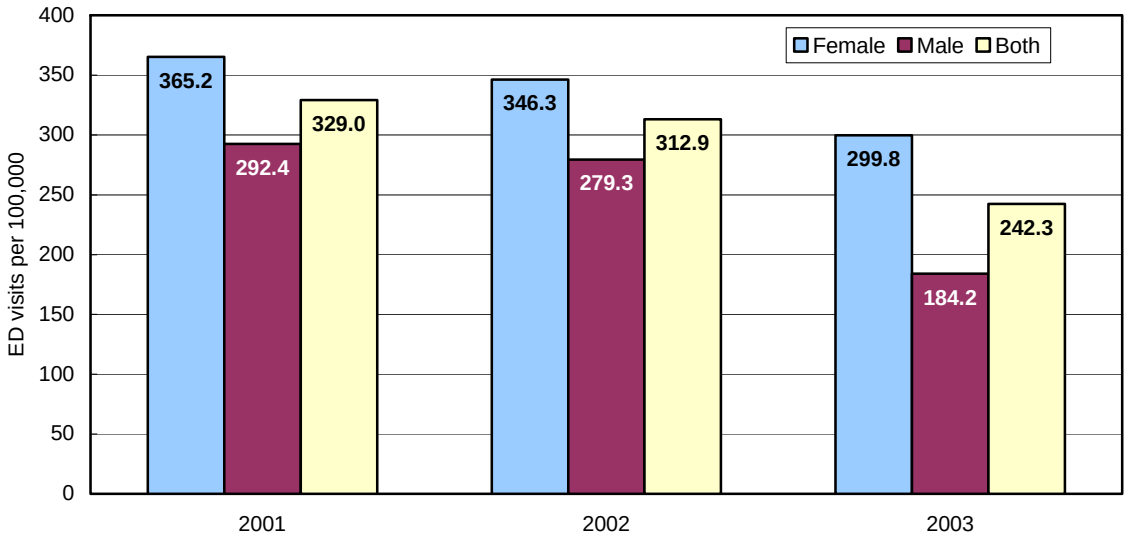


Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Emergency Department Visits

- The age standardized rate for visits to the emergency department for females because of attempted suicide has decreased from 365 per 100,000 in 2001 to 300 per 100,000 in 2003.
- The age standardized rate for males decreased substantially from 292 per 100,000 in 2001 to 184 in 2003. It is unknown what is causing such a decline in the rates for both males and females.

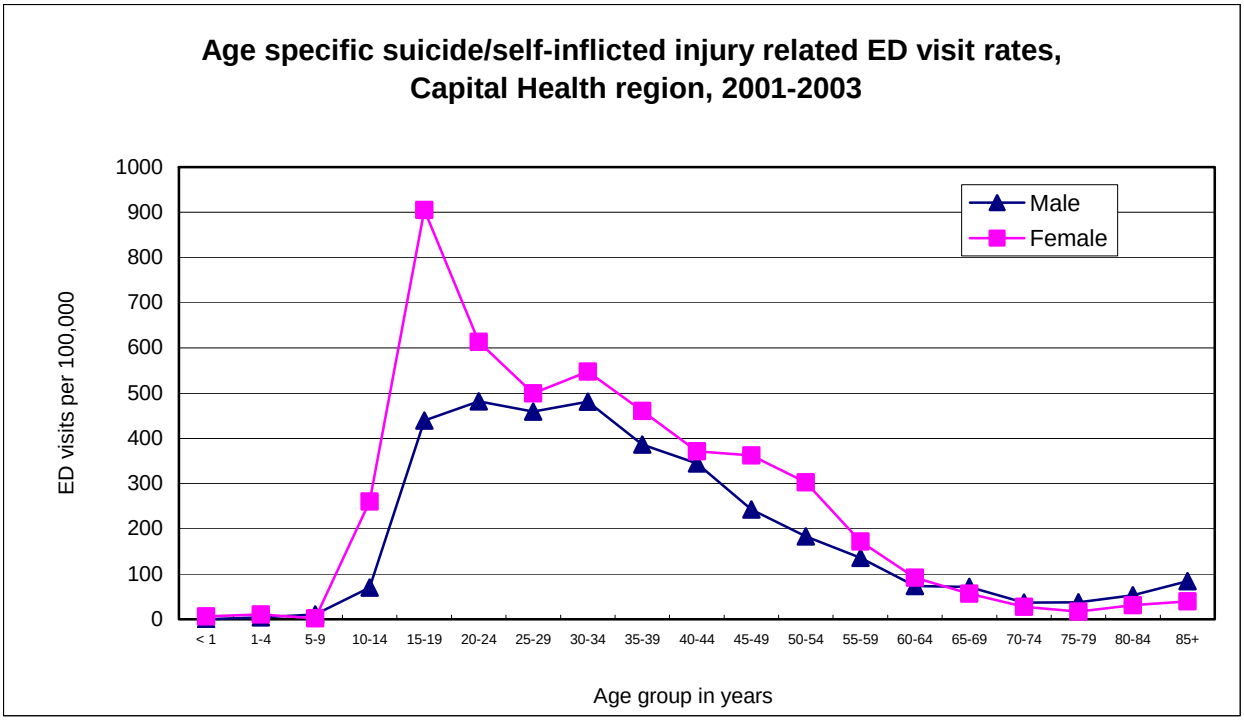
Age standardized suicide/self-inflicted related ED visit rates, Capital Health region, 2001-2003



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.
Note: Rates are age standardized to the Alberta 1996 population.

The chart below shows ED visit rates by age group.

- The highest rate for suicide/self-inflicted injury related emergency department visits is for females in the 15 to 19 year age group (905.1 per 100,000).
- For males, the highest rate is in the 30 to 34 year age group (481.6 per 100,000).



Source: Capital Health: Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

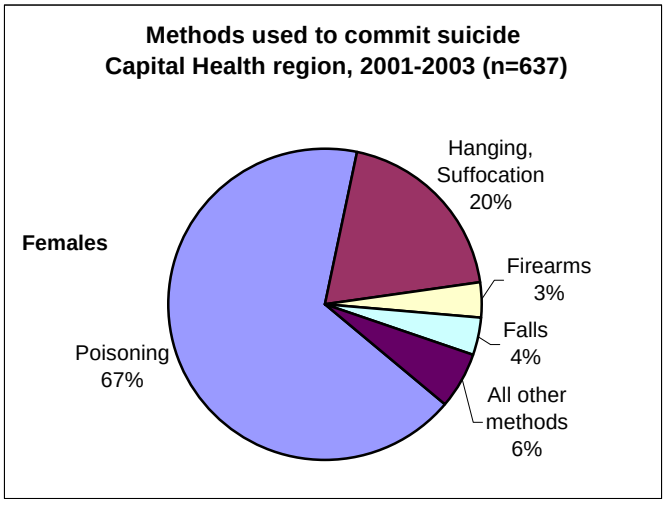
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury - What methods are used?

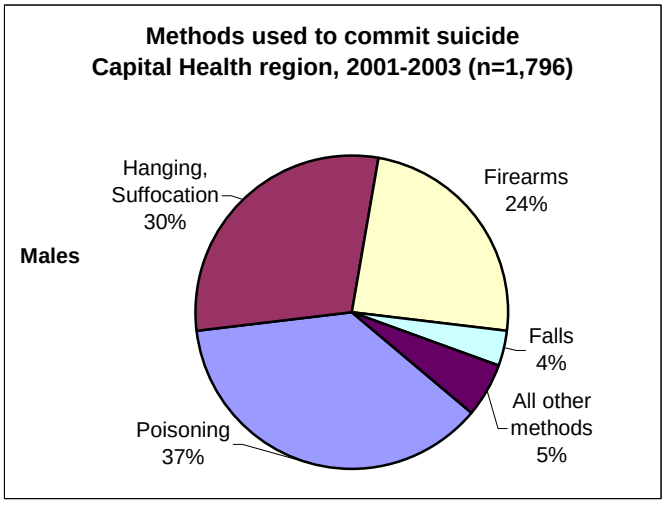
- The methods used to commit suicide/self-inflicted injury resulting in death, hospitalization, or a visit to the emergency department are shown in the graphs below.

- The most frequently used methods resulting in suicide were far different than the methods used resulting in emergency department visits or hospitalizations. The leading causes for women were poisoning by gases, solids or liquids (67%), and hanging/strangulation/suffocation (20%). The leading causes of suicide death for men were poisoning by gases, solids or liquids (37%), followed by hanging/strangulation/suffocation (30%), and firearms (24%).

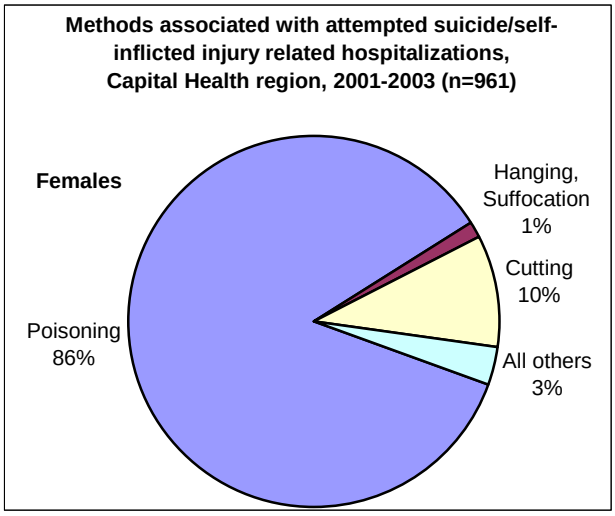
- The methods used in attempted suicide resulting in hospitalization for 2001-2003 were similar to those for emergency department visits. Poisoning by gases, solids or liquids was the most frequent method used (86% for females and 70% for males), followed by cutting or piercing (10% for females and 18% for males).

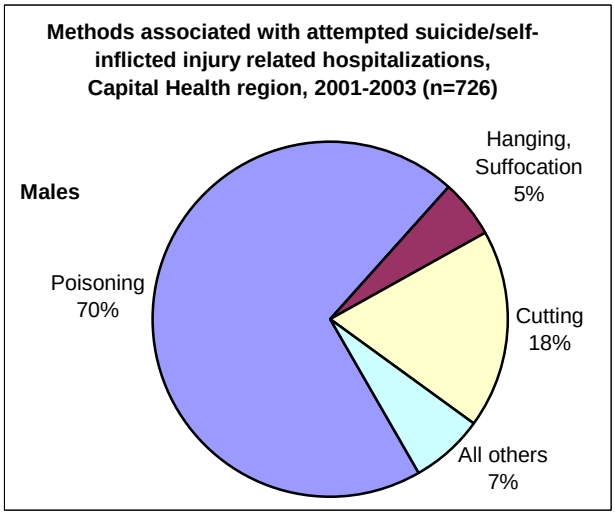
- The majority of visits to emergency departments for attempted suicide in the years 2001-2003 were the result of poisoning by gases, solids or liquids (80% for females and 72% for males). Cutting or piercing with an instrument accounted for 16% of the attempted suicide related ED visits made by males and females.

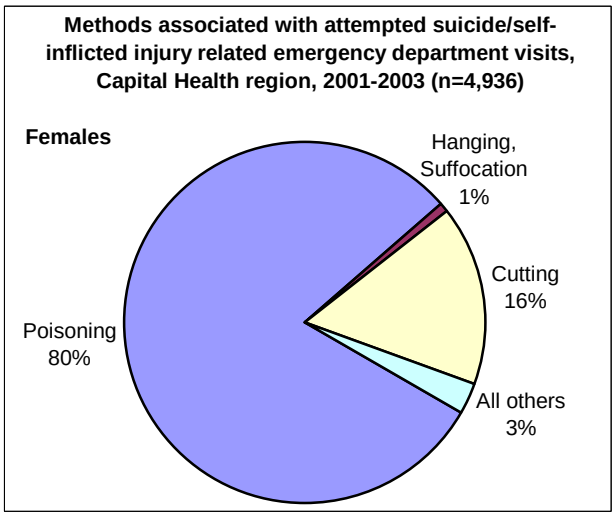


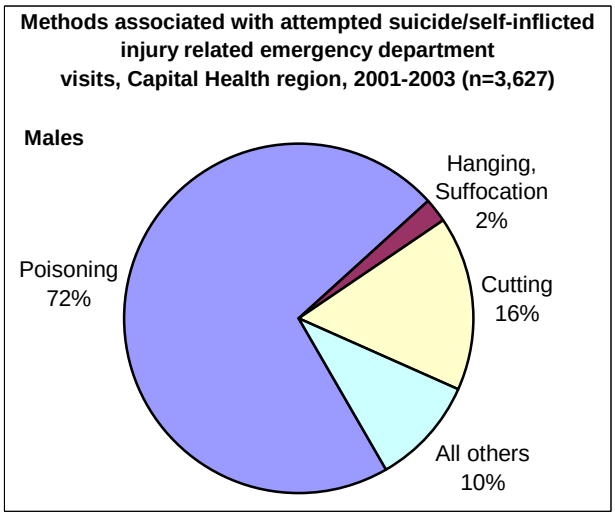


Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).









Source: Data Administration, Capital Health (Hospital and Emergency Department Data).

References

1. United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2001). National strategy for suicide prevention: Goals and objectives for action. Rockville, MD: Author.

2. Canadian Association for Suicide Prevention. (2004). Blueprint for a Canadian national suicide prevention strategy. Edmonton, AB. Author.

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4. Langlois S. and Morrison P. (2002). Suicide deaths and suicide attempts. Health Reports, 13(2). Catalogue no. 82-003. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada.

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Heart Disease and Stroke

Heart disease and stroke, both forms of circulatory disease, are among the leading causes of death in the region. Heart disease includes both ischaemic heart disease and other forms of heart disease. The ICD-9-CM and the ICD-10 codes used are noted in Appendix C.

What do we know about heart disease and stroke in the Capital Health region?

- Since 1986, about one in three deaths in the region have been due to heart disease or stroke.
- The age-standardized rate of death from heart disease has declined since 1988. Despite this encouraging decline, also seen in Canada and many other countries around the world, heart disease remains a leading cause of death.
- Although the standardized death rate for heart disease is declining, many people are seen in emergency departments for heart disease and many are hospitalized.
- While the death rates for stroke have fluctuated over the past 18 years, the rates have not changed substantially in the Capital Health region.
- There are behaviours that are known to help prevent heart disease and stroke; choose healthy foods, be active, and do not smoke.

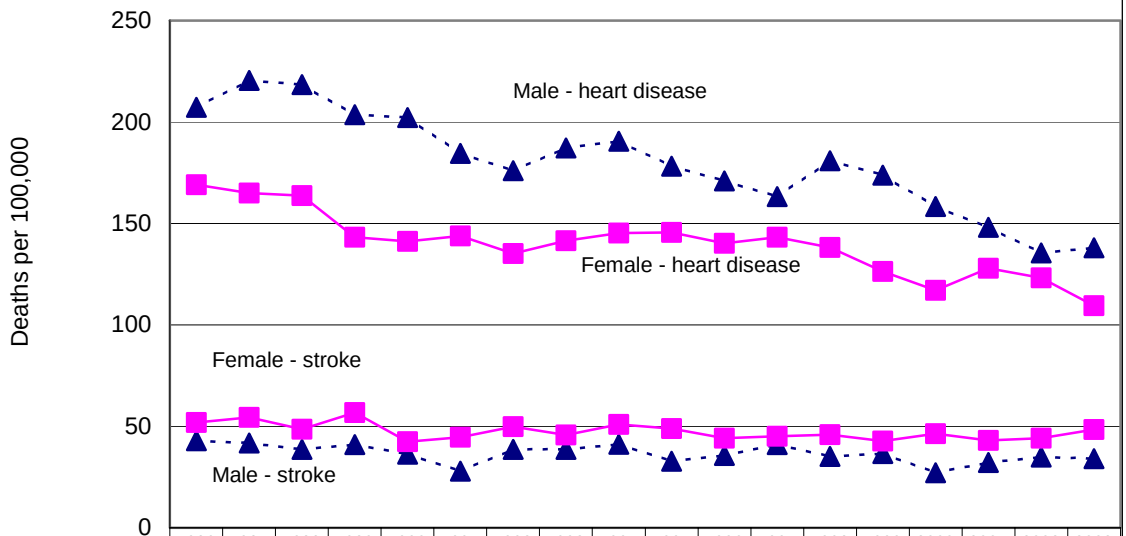
Residents of the Capital Health region were surveyed in 2002 and the results showed[1]…

- 23% of Capital Health residents (aged 18 years and older) were current smokers. This included 19% who were daily smokers and 4% who were occasional smokers.
- The 77% who were non-smokers included 32% who were former smokers and 45% who had never smoked. There are more former smokers in the region than current smokers.
- 30% of households permit smoking in the home.
- 50% of residents are exposed to secondhand smoke in their home, in the car, and/or in the workplace.
- 60% of adults, 18 years and older, in the Capital Health region are not sufficiently active to experience health benefits.
- 57% of adults, 18 years and older, in the Capital Health region do not eat the recommended 5 or more servings of fruit and vegetables per day.

Heart Disease and Stroke Deaths

- The age standardized heart disease death rates for males and females have been declining over the past 15 years.
- The rate for males has ranged from a high of 220.5 per 100,000 in 1987 to a low of 135.6 in 2002. The rate for 2003 was 138.0 per 100,000.
- The rate for females has ranged from a high of 169.1 per 100,000 in 1986 to a low of 109.5 in 2003.
- The standardized death rates for stroke have not changed significantly in the Capital Health region over the past 15 years; the rate for males have been consistently a little lower than the rate for females.

Age standardized* death rates for heart disease and stroke, Capital Health region, 1986-2003



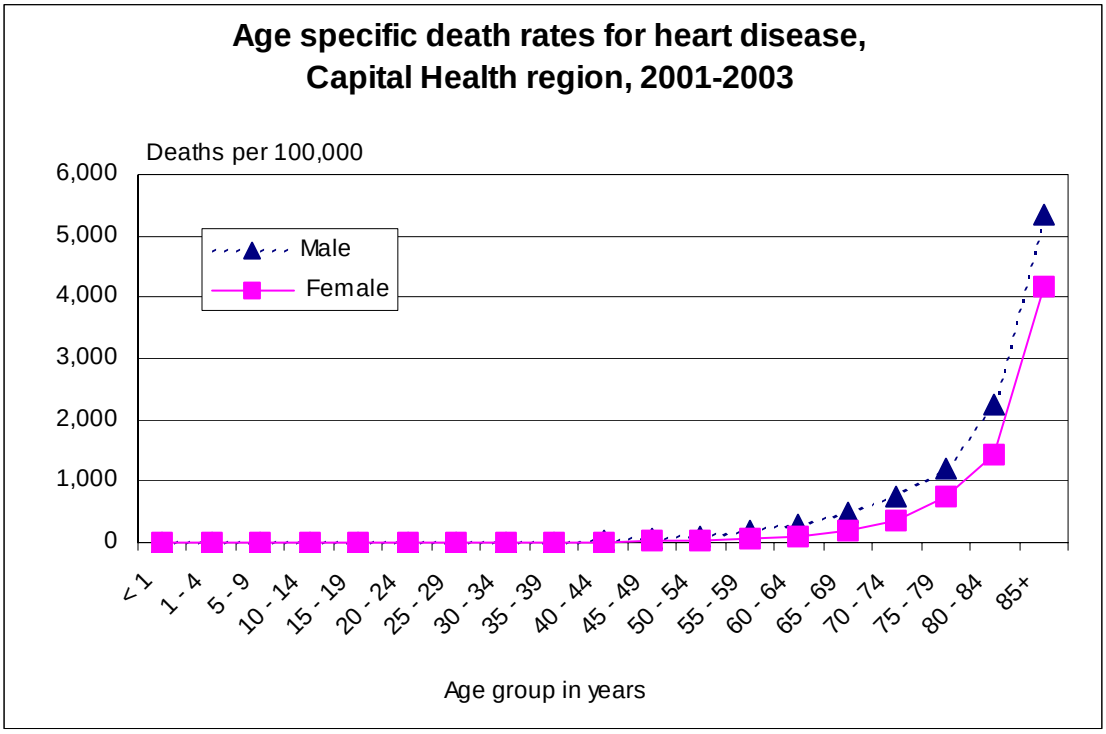
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Heart Male	207.3	220.5	218.4	203.6	202.3	184.6	176.1	187.1	190.5	178.2	171.0	163.2	181.0	173.8	158.4	148.1	135.6	138.0
Heart Female	169.1	165.0	163.7	143.3	141.2	143.9	135.2	141.5	145.3	145.6	140.2	143.3	138.2	126.3	117.1	127.9	123.2	109.5
Stroke Male	42.9	41.7	38.7	41.0	36.3	27.9	38.7	38.6	41.2	32.9	35.6	41.0	35.2	36.6	27.1	32.1	34.9	34.0
Stroke Female	51.9	54.5	48.5	56.7	42.4	44.7	49.8	45.7	51.0	48.9	44.2	45.1	45.9	42.7	46.4	43.1	44.2	48.4

*Standardized to the Alberta 1996 Population

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Age Specific Death Rates for Heart Disease

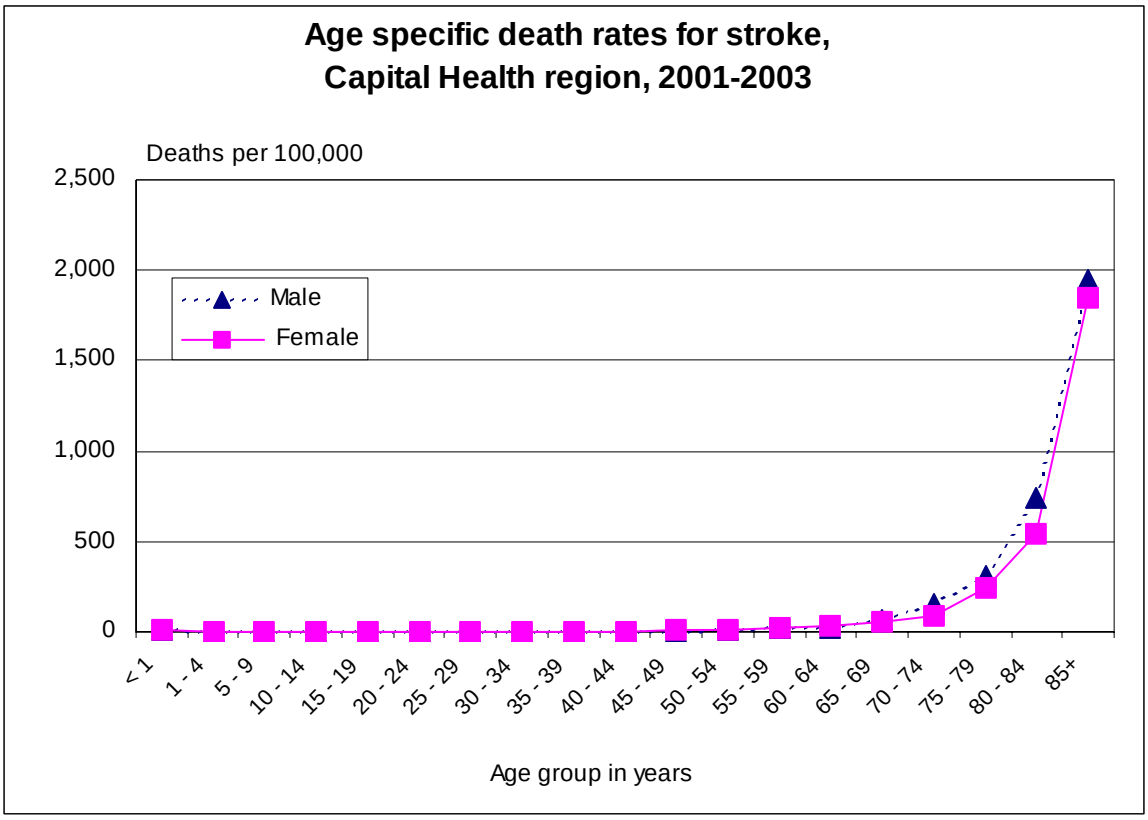
- The chart below shows that the age specific heart disease death rate does not start to climb until people are over the age of 65 years.
- Over the three years 2001-2003, there were 4,200 deaths (2,202 for males and 1,998 for females).
- During that period, there were 55 deaths for males less than 45 years of age and 30 deaths for females in the same age range.
- For males, deaths due to heart disease occurred at earlier ages than for females. 21% of the deaths due to heart disease were among the 45 to 64 year age group, 23% were among those 65 to 74 years of age and 53% of the heart disease deaths occurred to males 75 years of age and older.
- For females, 7% of the deaths due to heart disease were among the 45 to 64 year age group, 12% were among those 65 to 74 years of age and 79% of the heart disease deaths occurred to females 75 years of age and older.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Age Specific Death Rates for Stroke

- In the following chart, the age specific stroke death rate does not start to climb until people are over the age of 65 years.
- For the three years 2001-2003, there were 1,279 deaths (520 for males and 759 for females).
- During that period, there were 9 deaths for males less than 45 years of age and the same number of deaths for females in the same age range.
- For males, deaths due to stroke occurred at a slightly earlier ages than for females. 8% of the deaths were among the 45 to 64 year age group, 17.5% were among those 65 to 74 years of age and 73% of the stroke deaths occurred to males 75 years of age and older.
- For females, 6% of the deaths due to stroke were among the 45 to 64 year age group, 8% were among those 65 to 74 years of age and 85% of the stroke deaths occurred to females 75 years of age and older.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Circulatory disease deaths for people less than 65 years of age

- For males less than 65 years of age, 22% of the deaths in 2001-2003 were due to circulatory disease.

  Of these deaths, 78% were caused by ischaemic heart disease, 9% were due to other types of heart disease, and 8% were due to stroke.

- For females in this age range, 13% of all deaths were due to circulatory disease.

  Ischaemic heart disease accounted for 51% of the circulatory disease deaths, much lower than for males. Other forms of heart disease (20.4%) and stroke (22.5%) accounted for about 43% of the circulatory disease deaths in the three-year period.

Leading causes of circulatory disease deaths, birth to 64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	Males	Females
Ischaemic Heart Disease	77.8%	51.3%
Other Heart Disease	9.4%	20.4%
Stroke	8.4%	22.5%
Other Circulatory Disease	4.4%	5.8%
Average # of Circulatory Disease Deaths per year	199	80
Rate of Circulatory Disease Deaths (per 100,000)	45.8	18.7
Average # of Deaths per year for All Causes	905	598
% of Circulatory Disease Deaths over All Deaths	21.9%	13.4%
Average Population 2001-2003	434,101	428,289

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Circulatory disease deaths for people 65 years of age and older

- For males 65 years of age and older, 39% of deaths for the years 2001-2003 were due to circulatory disease.

  Of these deaths, 61% were caused by ischaemic heart disease; other heart disease accounted for almost 12% of the deaths. 20% were due to stroke.

- For females in this age range, 43% of deaths were due to circulatory disease.

  Of these deaths, 51% were caused by ischaemic heart disease; other heart disease accounted for almost 16% of the deaths. About 26% of the circulatory disease deaths in the three-year period were due to stroke.

Leading causes of circulatory disease deaths, 65+ years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

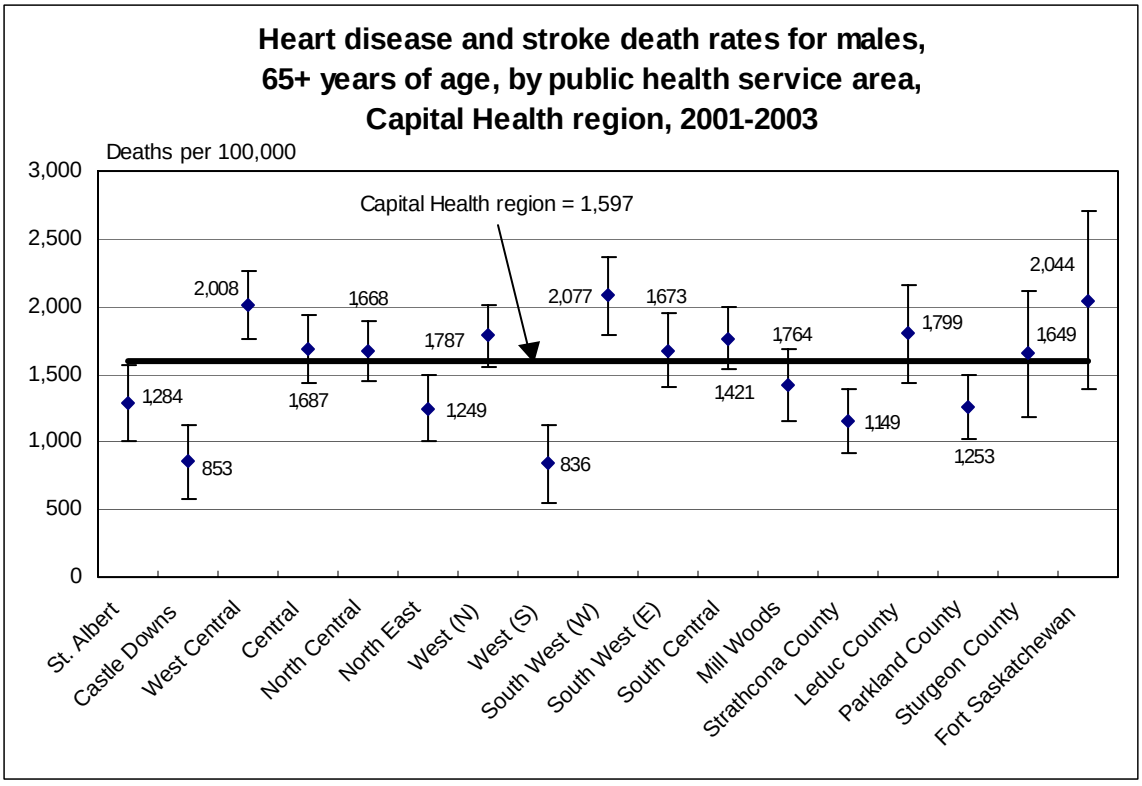
Cause	Males	Females
Ischaemic Heart Disease	61.2%	50.9%
Other Heart Disease	11.6%	15.6%
Stroke	20.3%	25.7%
Other Circulatory Disease	6.9%	7.8%
Average # of Circulatory Disease Deaths per year	771	915
Rate of Circulatory Disease Deaths (per 100,000)	1,721.6	1,570.4
Average # of Deaths per year for All Causes	1,959	2,129
Percentage of Circulatory Disease Deaths over All Deaths	39.3%	43.0%
Average Population 2001-2003	44,764	58,287

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

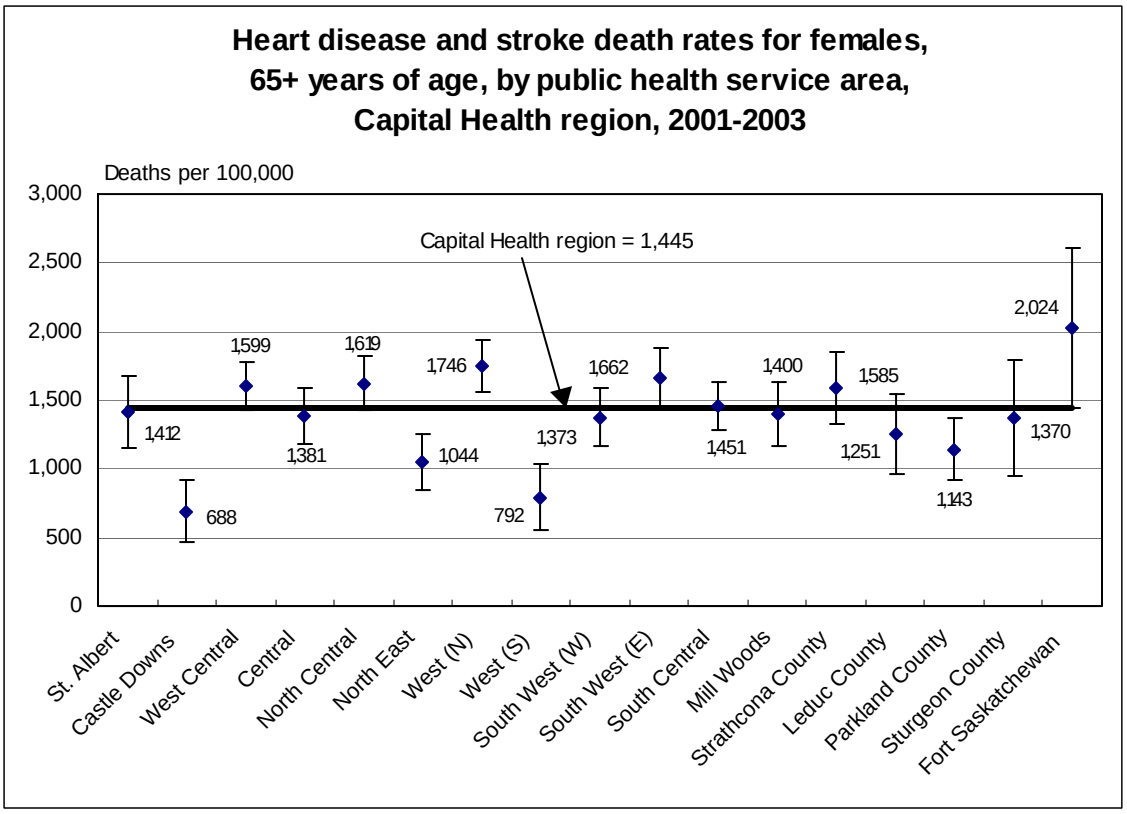
The death rates vary within the region. Heart disease and stroke were combined for the years 2001-2003 to yield more stable rates for comparison within the region. In addition, since the majority of deaths occur to people 65 years of age and older, only deaths for those in this age group were included. The two charts, males and females, show the regional rate as well as the rate for each public health service area.

Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance, i.e. a random fluctuation? The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.

- The regional rate for males in this age group was 1,597 per 100,000 population.
- Castle Downs, North East , West (S), Strathcona County, , and Parkland County areas had the lowest heart disease and stroke death rates in the region for males.
- The regional rate for females was 1,445 per 100,000 population.
- For females, the areas with the lowest rates were Castle Downs, North East, West (S), and Parkland County.



Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

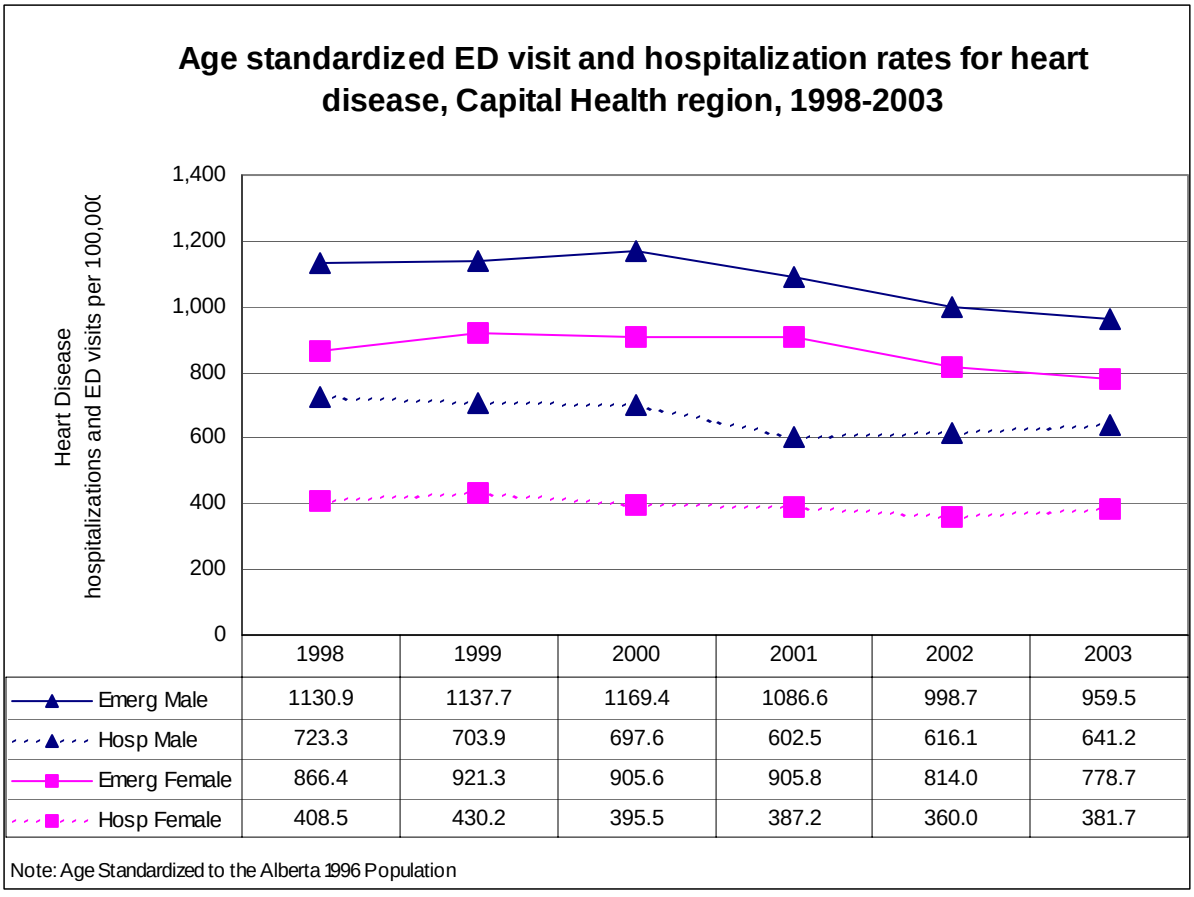


Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths).

Emergency department visits and hospitalization for heart disease and stroke

Many people in the region are seen in emergency departments and are hospitalized for heart disease. The rates for emergency department visits and hospitalizations are shown in the following charts.

- Hospitalization rates are lower than emergency department visit rates for both males and females.
    - The rates are higher for males than females for both emergency department visits and hospitalizations when all forms of heart disease are combined.



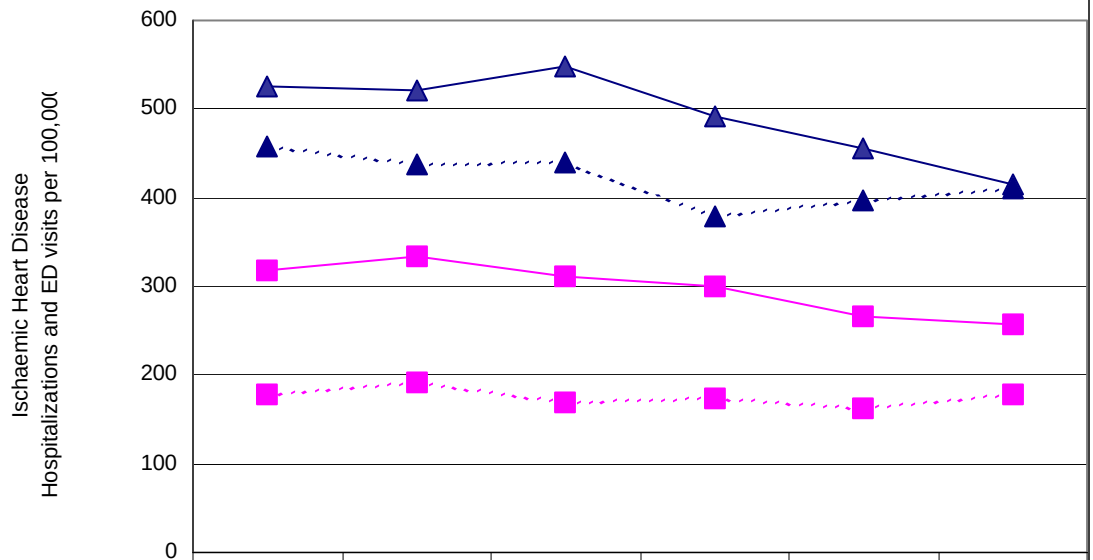
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Emerg Male	1130.9	1137.7	1169.4	1086.6	998.7	959.5
Hosp Male	723.3	703.9	697.6	602.5	616.1	641.2
Emerg Female	866.4	921.3	905.6	905.8	814.0	778.7
Hosp Female	408.5	430.2	395.5	387.2	360.0	381.7

Note: Age Standardized to the Alberta 1996 Population

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- When ischaemic heart disease hospitalization and emergency department visit rates are examined, males had higher rates for both emergency department visits and hospitalizations when compared to females.

Age standardized ED visit and hospitalization rates for ischaemic heart disease, Capital Health region, 1998-2003



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Emerg Male	525.2	522.1	547.8	492.7	456.6	414.5
Hosp Male	457.1	438.2	440.4	379.1	396.0	409.4
Emerg Female	317.9	333.7	312.2	300.8	265.8	258.1
Hosp Female	177.6	191.8	168.1	173.8	161.7	177.8

Note: Age Standardized to the Alberta 1996 Population

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Hospitalization for circulatory disease

- For males less than 65 years of age, 10.5% of hospitalizations in 2001-2003 were due to circulatory disease.

  Of these hospitalizations, 57% were because of ischaemic heart disease, 21% were due to other types of heart disease, and 13% were due to other circulatory disease.

  Almost 10% were due to stroke.

- For females in this age range, only 5% of the hospitalizations were due to circulatory disease.

  Ischaemic heart disease accounted for 33% of these hospitalizations, much lower than for males. Other heart disease accounted for 28%, other circulatory disease accounted for 20% of the hospitalizations, and stroke was responsible for 18% of the circulatory disease hospitalizations in the three-year period.

Leading causes of circulatory disease hospitalization, birth to 64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	Males	Females
Ischaemic Heart Disease	57.2%	33.0%
Other Heart Disease	20.5%	28.3%
Other Circulatory Disease	12.6%	20.3%
Stroke	9.7%	18.4%
Average # of Circulatory Disease Hospitalizations per year	1,924	894
Rate (per 1,000)	4.4	2.1
Average # of Hospitalizations per year for All Causes	18,241	18,122
Percentage of Circulatory Disease Hospitalizations over all	10.5%	4.9%
Average Population 2001-2003	434,101	428,289

Note: Hospitalizations for birth events, pregnancy and childbirth were excluded.
Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- For males 65 years of age and older, 24% of hospitalizations in 2001-2003 were due to circulatory disease.

  Of these hospitalizations, 40% were because of ischaemic heart disease, 31% were due to other types of heart disease, and 16% were due to stroke.

- For females in this age range, 19% of all hospitalizations were due to circulatory disease.

  Ischaemic heart disease accounted for 29% of these hospitalizations, 39% were due to other types of heart disease, and 19% were due to stroke.

Leading causes of circulatory disease hospitalization, 65+ years of age, Capital Health region, 2001

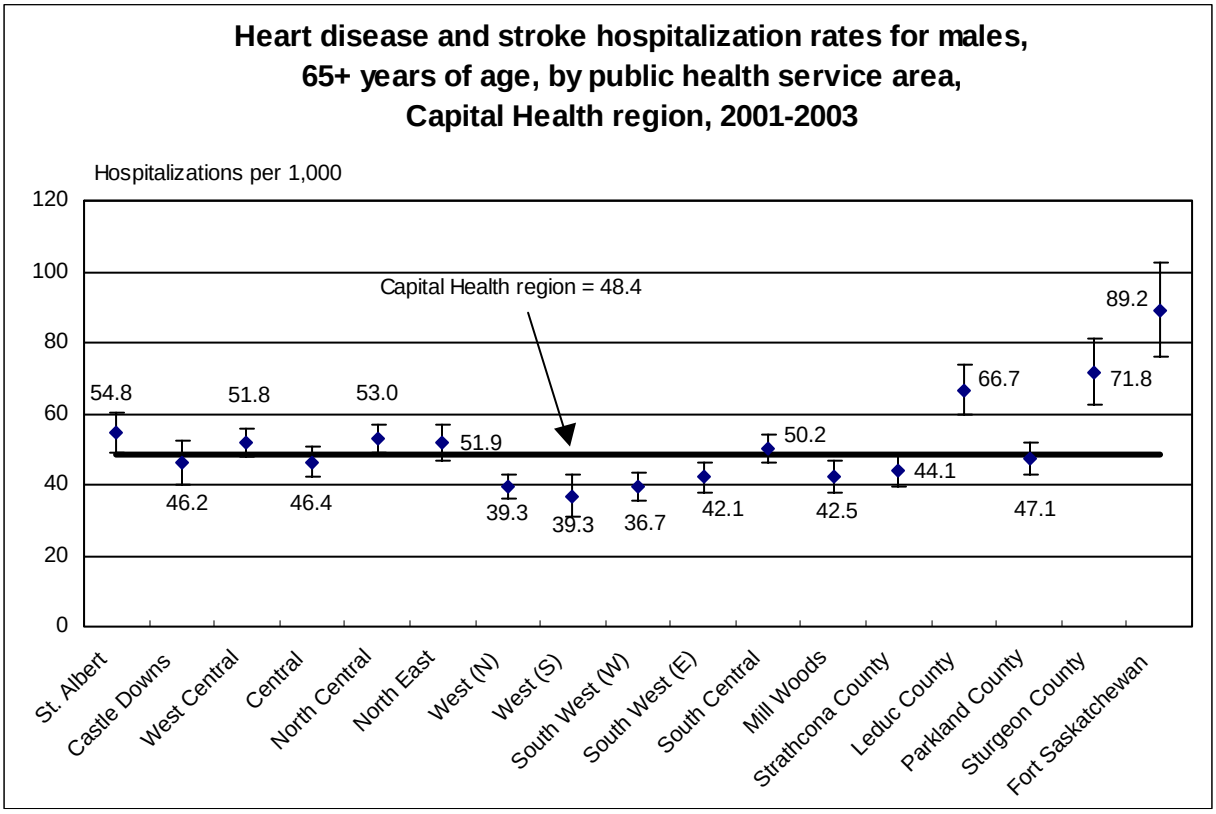
Cause	Males	Females
Ischaemic Heart Disease	40.3%	29.3%
Other Heart Disease	31.0%	39.3%
Stroke	15.9%	19.3%
Other Circulatory Disease	12.8%	12.1%
Average # of Circulatory Disease Hospitalizations per year	2,484	2,153
Rate (per 1,000)	55.5	36.9
Average # of Hospitalizations per year for All Causes	10,354	11,540
Percentage of Circulatory Disease Hospitalizations over all	24.0%	18.7%
Average Population 2001-2003	44,764	58,287

Note: Hospitalizations for birth events and pregnancy and childbirth were excluded.
Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

The hospitalization rates vary within the region. Heart disease and stroke hospitalizations for those 65 years of age and older were combined for the years 2001-2003 to yield more stable rates for comparison within the region. The charts show the regional rate as well as the rate for each Public Health Service area.

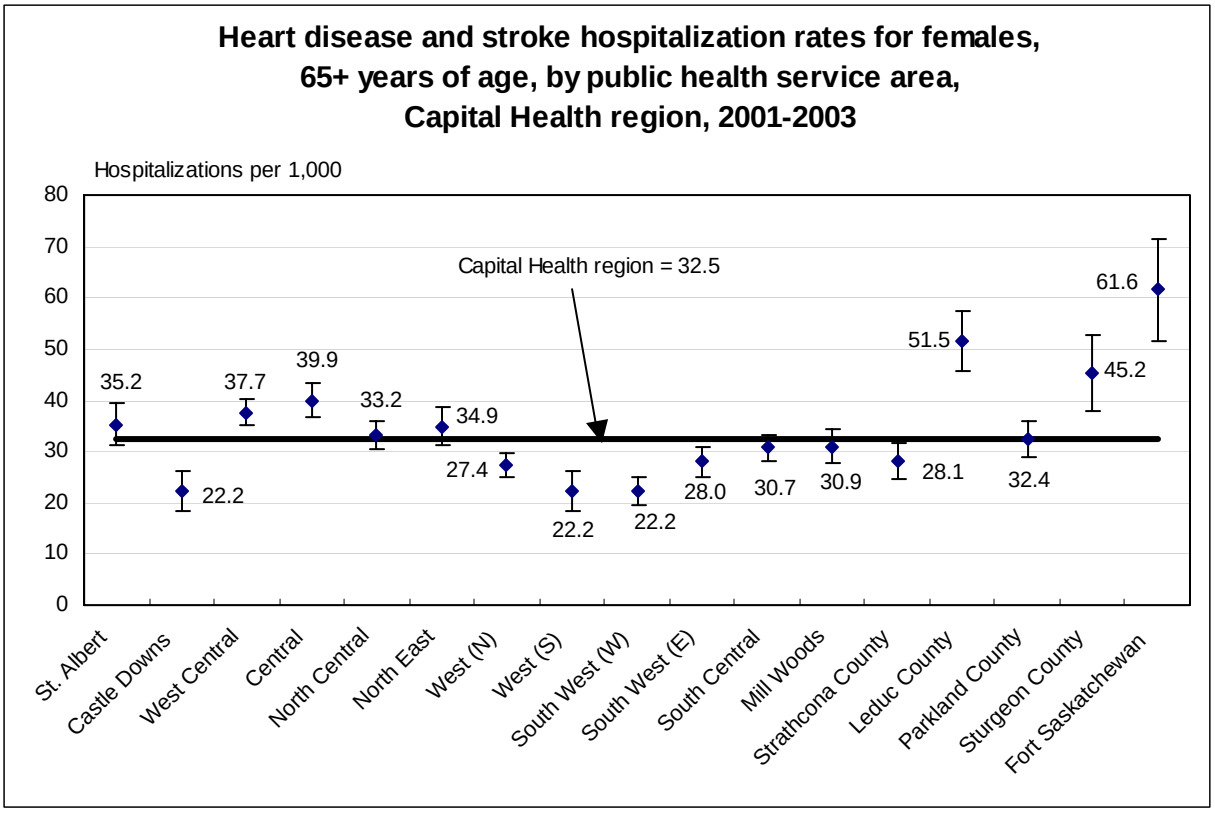
Whenever rates are shown for different areas, the question arises, are there real differences among the areas or is the variation just due to chance; a random fluctuation. The bars attached to each point help to answer the question by showing the likely range of rates that could have occurred.

- The regional rate for males in this age group was 48.4 per 1,000 population.
- The highest hospitalization rates for heart disease and stroke for males were in the Fort Saskatchewan, Sturgeon County, and Leduc County areas.
- The areas with the lowest rates were West (N), West (N), and South West (W).



Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- The regional rate for females was 32.5 per 1,000 population.
- The highest hospitalization rates for heart disease and stroke for females were in the Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc County , and Sturgeon County areas.
- The areas with the lowest rates were Castle Downs, West (S), and South West (W).



Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

Emergency department visits for circulatory disease

- For males less than 65 years of age, only 2.4% of the emergency department visits in 2001 to 2003 were because of circulatory disease.

  Of these emergency department visits, 32% were because of ischaemic heart disease, 32.6% were due to other types of heart disease, 27% were due to other circulatory disease, and 8% were due to stroke.

- For females in this age range, only 1.9% of all emergency department visits were due to circulatory disease.

  Other circulatory disease accounted for 37.7% of the circulatory disease ED visits during the three-year period and other forms of heart disease accounted for 35%.

Leading causes of circulatory disease ED visits, birth to 64 years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	Males	Females
Ischaemic Heart Disease	32.0%	17.0%
Other Heart Disease	32.6%	35.3%
Other Circulatory Disease	27.2%	37.7%
Stroke	8.2%	10.1%
Average # of Circulatory Disease Visits per year	4,004	2,266
Rate (per 1,000)	9.2	7.1
Average # of Visits per year for All Causes	167,065	161,487
Percentage of Circulatory Disease ED Visits over all Visits	2.4%	1.9%
Average Population 2001-2003	434,101	428,289

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- For males 65 years of age and older, 14.6% of the emergency department visits in 2001-2003 were because of circulatory disease.

  Of these emergency department visits, 41.5% were due ischaemic heart disease, 29.4% were because of other types of heart disease, 14.4% were due to stroke and 14.7% were due to other circulatory disease.

- For females in this age range, 13.6% of all visits were due to circulatory disease.

  Ischaemic heart disease accounted for 43.6% of the emergency department visits for circulatory diseases; 15% of the visits were due to stroke.

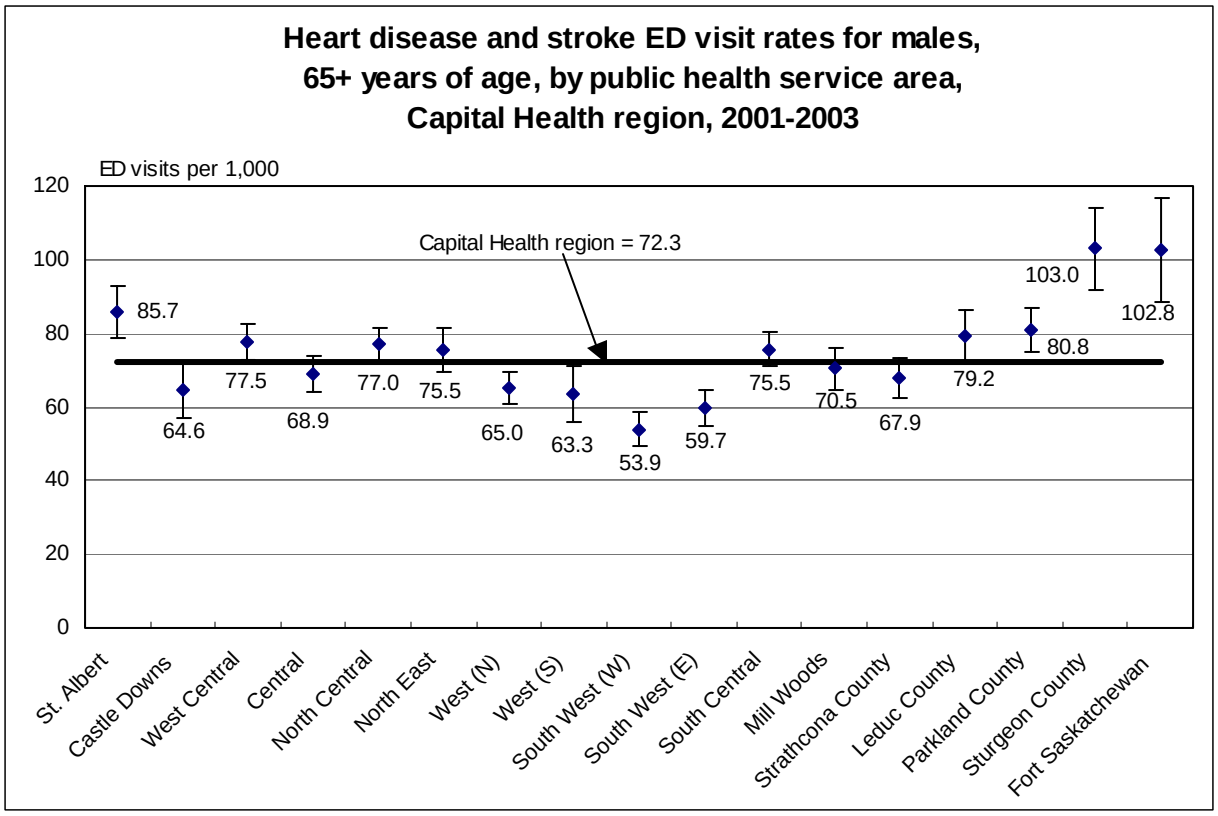
Leading causes of circulatory disease ED visits, 65+ years of age, Capital Health region, 2001-2003

Cause	Males	Females
Ischaemic Heart Disease	41.5%	43.6%
Other Heart Disease	29.4%	22.7%
Other Circulatory Disease	14.7%	18.5%
Stroke	14.4%	15.2%
Average # of Circulatory Disease Visits per year	3,795	4,257
Rate (per 1,000)	84.8	73.0
Average # of Visits per year for All Causes	26,042	31,402
Percentage of Circulatory Disease ED Visits over all	14.6%	13.6%
Average Population 2001-2003	44,764	58,287

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

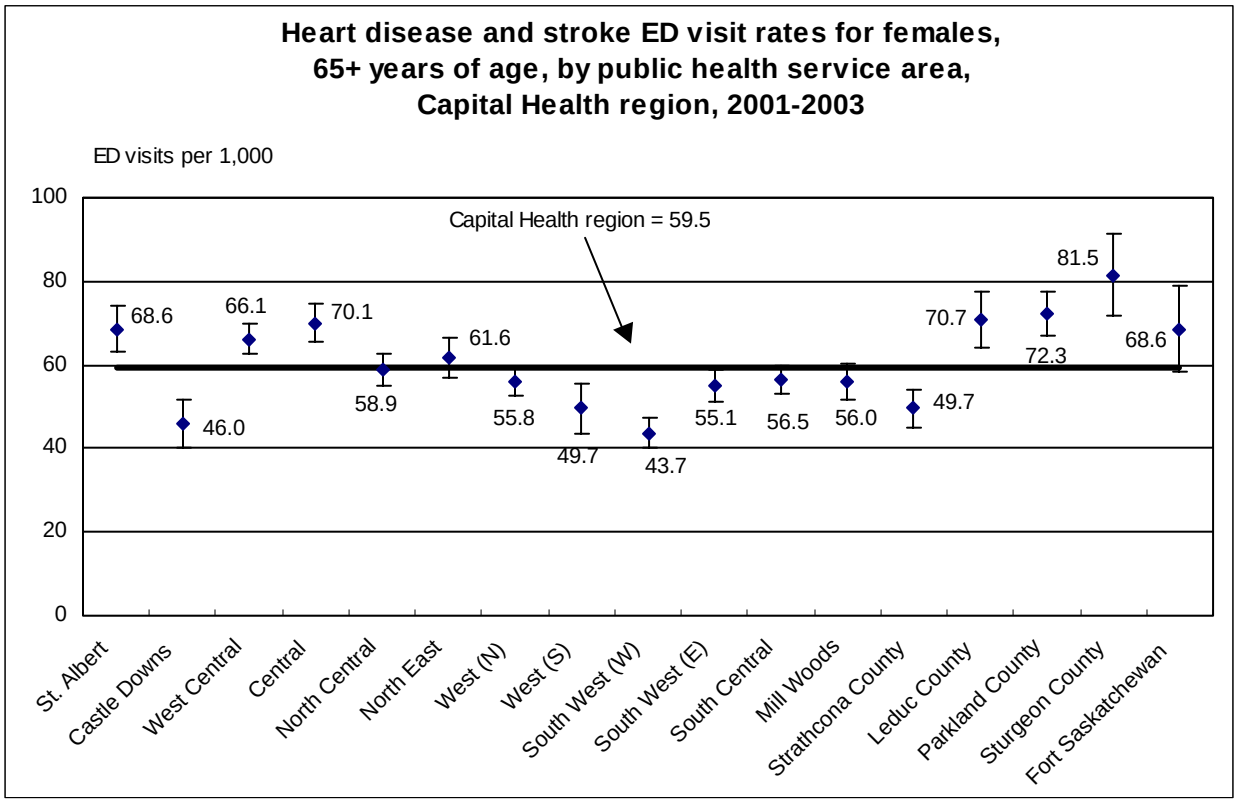
The emergency department visit rates vary within the region. Visits due to heart disease and stroke for those 65 years of age and older were combined for the years 2001 to 2003 to yield more stable rates for comparison within the region. The charts show the regional rate as well as the rate for each Public Health Service area.

- The regional rate for males in this age group was 72.3 per 1,000 population.
- The highest emergency department visit rates were in the Sturgeon County and Fort Saskatchewan areas.
- The lowest ED visit rates were in the West(S) and South west (W) areas.



Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

- The regional rate for females was 59.5 per 1,000 population.
- For females, the highest emergency department visit rate was in the Sturgeon County area.
- The areas with the lowest rates were in the Castle Downs and South West (W) areas.



Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit.

References

1. Predy GN, Lightfoot P, Edwards, J, Fraser-Lee N (2004). *How healthy are we? A report of the Medical Officer of Health*. Edmonton, Alberta: Capital Health.

Enteric Infections

Enteric infections are those that affect the gastrointestinal tract, and typically cause symptoms such as diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea and/or vomiting. While these infections are usually self-limiting, they can be life-threatening in the very young, the elderly and the immunocompromised. In the Capital Health region in 2004, most reported enteric infections were caused by the pathogens *Salmonella, Campylobacter, E. coli O157:H7, Giardia, Shigella* and *Norovirus*.

In Alberta, certain enteric infections are notifiable diseases. This means that physicians and laboratories are required, by law, to report cases of these infections to Public Health so a thorough investigation can be conducted.

Important risk factors for enteric infections include:

- consumption of contaminated food or water;
- close contact with an infected human or animal; and
- travel to places where enteric infections are common.

What can the public do to prevent enteric infections?

It's really common sense…

- wash your hands often (especially if you or someone you are caring for is ill with gastrointestinal symptoms);
- handle food safely; and
- be aware of the risk of enteric infections while travelling.

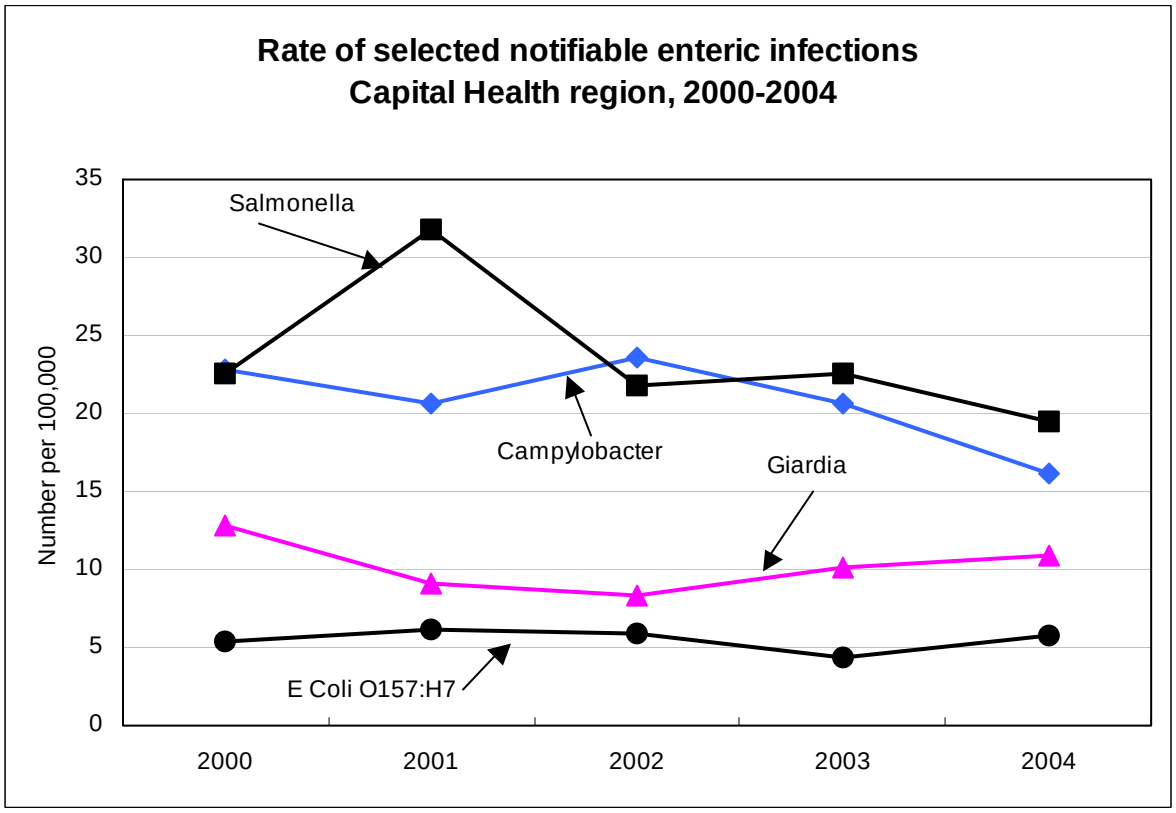
What do we know about enteric infections in the Capital Health region?
The number of notifiable enteric infections reported in 2004 in the region and the rate per 100,000 are shown in the table below.

Notifiable enteric infections, Capital Health region, 2004

Name of enteric pathogen	# Infections	Rate per 100,000
Amoebiasis (Entamoeba histolytica)	9	0.9
Campylobacter	161	16.1
Cryptosporidium	14	1.4
E Coli O157:H7	57	5.7
Giardia	109	10.9
Salmonella	195	19.5
Shigella	30	3.0
Yersinia	12	1.2
Total	**587**	**58.8**

Source: Capital Health: Environmental Public Health Services, Public Health Division.

The rates of the more commonly reported enteric infections are shown for the last five years.



Source: Capital Health: Environmental Public Health Services, Public Health Division.

A Focus on Norovirus Outbreaks in Seniors' Lodges & Continuing Care Facilities

Outbreaks of Norovirus (formerly known as "Norwalk-like Agent") were of concern in the Capital Health region during 2004. Infection with Norovirus usually causes vomiting and/or diarrhea, and any combination of nausea, low-grade fever, abdominal cramps, headaches and muscle aches. While the infection is self-limiting for most individuals, it can be especially debilitating in the elderly.

There were 84 suspected or confirmed outbreaks of Norovirus infection investigated in the Capital Health region in 2004, of which 54 occurred in continuing care facilities and seniors' lodges/assisted living facilities. These outbreaks resulted in significant morbidity. Public Health estimates that approximately 1000 residents of seniors' care facilities were infected during 2004. Admission restrictions put into place at facilities experiencing Norovirus outbreaks (a recommended control measure) also contributed to a reduction in the number of available continuing care beds in the region during peak outbreak season (October through April).

Prevention of Norovirus in seniors' care facilities presents a challenge, due in large part to the difficulty in breaking the chain of infection transmission among individuals housed in close quarters. The Public Health Division has established partnerships with the operators of seniors' care facilities, to support infection control and surveillance programs designed to minimize the impact of Norovirus in these settings.

Note: The enteric infections section was prepared by Lance Honish, Epidemiologist, Environmental Public Health Services, Public Health Division, Capital Health.

Appendices

How healthy are we?

Technical Report 2004

Capital Health

Appendices A, B, and C

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Appendix A

Appendix B

Appendix C

Why are we dying?

Mortality data were analyzed using fifteen years of data, 1989-2003. In the following tables, leading causes of death and the associated number of deaths are presented by age group and public health service (PHS) area. Only causes with five or more deaths are included in the tables. Also, a summary table with the all cause death rates per 100,000 by age group and by PHS area is provided. The data were not broken down by gender due to the small numbers in some of the age groups. The age groups used are:

- Less than 1 year
- 1 - 14 years
- 15 - 24 years
- 25 - 34 years
- 35 - 44 years
- 45 - 54 years
- 55 - 64 years
- 65 - 74 years
- 75 - 84 years
- 85+ years
- 65+ years

Some quick facts about the causes of death for people living in the Capital Health region….

- In the youngest age group, children <1 year, 70% die from perinatal conditions (e.g. respiratory distress, disorders related to short gestation and/or low birth weight) or congenital anomalies.
- From 1 year of age to 34 years old, injury takes its toll. For children aged 1-14 years, 35% of deaths are due to injury; for youth and young adults aged 15-24 years, injury accounts for 72% of all deaths; for people aged 25-34 years, injury accounts for 60% of deaths.
- Cancer becomes the leading cause of death starting at 35-44 years and continues to be the leader up to the 65-74 year age group.
- Heart disease accounts for the most deaths once seniors reach age 75.
- If one groups seniors as 65 years or older, heart disease accounts for 31% of deaths and cancer accounts for 26% - the two diseases accounting for over half of the deaths for seniors.

Summary Table of Age Group Specific Death Rates (per 100,000) using 15 years of data from 1989-2003 inclusive

	Age Group											
PHS Area	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All Ages**
St. Albert	672.9	15.9	28.9	65.0	70.8	232.0	597.3	1,762.5	4,831.9	15,879.2	3,833.2	362.7
Castle Downs	584.1	9.7	34.5	68.7	106.0	254.2	644.8	1,518.4	3,341.2	9,053.1	2,465.1	263.3
West Central	688.5	20.3	85.1	107.0	215.5	440.1	1,034.8	2,241.7	4,860.5	12,519.2	4,444.9	950.5
Central	1,192.4	17.5	76.9	146.0	274.3	521.5	1,192.1	2,306.2	3,951.9	8,465.9	3,629.9	733.1
North Central	594.1	23.9	58.8	75.9	166.3	333.3	765.3	1,926.3	5,422.5	16,792.6	4,259.1	683.1
North East	654.6	23.4	55.3	74.2	142.9	358.9	912.5	2,193.1	4,610.4	10,414.0	3,499.8	411.8
West (N)	752.7	20.7	51.3	96.1	150.9	359.0	857.6	2,022.2	5,047.7	14,228.6	4,149.7	672.7
West (S)	553.8	16.2	54.7	76.6	97.0	218.6	608.6	1,544.8	3,709.4	8,695.4	2,534.5	287.2
South West (W)	578.3	12.0	35.6	61.8	94.3	207.0	531.7	1,752.0	5,270.7	15,856.0	4,297.8	588.9
South West (E)	495.9	13.8	47.0	59.2	113.4	251.4	759.8	1,813.0	4,931.4	14,722.4	4,394.8	639.1
South Central	537.0	21.5	44.8	66.7	157.0	349.6	805.8	1,938.6	4,748.6	14,688.5	4,149.2	885.6
Mill Woods	611.9	16.2	44.8	59.3	108.8	223.0	668.6	1,690.0	4,467.7	15,490.1	3,458.1	280.9
Strathcona County	544.2	18.7	48.3	74.3	93.9	196.5	579.4	1,623.9	4,675.9	13,568.8	3,476.0	330.2
Leduc County	524.7	20.3	84.3	84.7	87.4	243.2	824.4	1,869.1	5,271.8	15,537.7	4,382.2	526.0
Parkland County	600.7	21.3	70.3	93.3	125.4	283.5	809.4	2,112.3	4,846.5	13,417.8	3,873.6	459.5
Sturgeon County	458.1	19.8	83.7	56.3	112.4	281.1	853.3	2,052.6	4,912.9	10,285.0	3,748.1	391.0
Fort Saskatchewan	525.6	12.7	47.9	61.9	128.0	296.5	743.3	2,353.8	5,302.0	15,155.5	4,758.4	535.6
CHA Region	660.1	18.4	56.6	84.1	138.9	302.5	797.5	1,968.5	4,803.2	13,504.2	4,000.4	550.0

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).

Leading Causes of Death, Capital Health Region 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 488	Unintentional Injury 146	Unintentional Injury 406	Intentional Injury 589	Cancer 733	Cancer 1,895	Cancer 3,765	Cancer 5,855	Heart Disease 6,175	Heart Disease 6,140	Heart Disease 16,555	Cancer 20,160
2	Congenital Anomalies 332	Congenital Anomalies 67	Intentional Injury 358	Unintentional Injury 546	Intentional Injury 603	Heart Disease 980	Heart Disease 2,095	Heart Disease 4,240	Cancer 5,292	Cancer 2,249	Cancer 13,396	Heart Disease 20,100
3	Unintentional Injury 21	Cancer 65	Cancer 95	Cancer 208	Unintentional Injury 581	Intentional Injury 449	Digestive Disease 389	Stroke 818	Stroke 1,825	Stroke 2,169	Stroke 4,812	Stroke 5,409
4	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 20	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 47	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 42	Infectious & Parasitic Disease 92	Heart Disease 350	Unintentional Injury 395	Unintentional Injury 324	COPD 790	COPD 1,232	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,021	COPD 2,802	Unintentional Injury 3,389
5	Digestive Disease 16	Intentional Injury 29	Undetermined Intent of Injury 30	Heart Disease 71	Digestive Disease 129	Digestive Disease 261	Stroke 304	Digestive Disease 595	Digestive Disease 706	Mental Disorders 852	Digestive Disease 1,982	COPD 3,132
Total Number of Deaths	1,174	501	1,104	1,902	3,206	5,044	8,579	15,175	19,929	17,524	52,628	74,138
Rate per 100,000	660.1	18.4	56.6	84.1	138.9	302.5	797.5	1,968.5	4,803.2	13,504.2	4,000.4	550.0

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).

Leading Causes of Death, St. Albert 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 27	Congenital Anomalies 6	Unintentional Injury 10	Unintentional Injury 18	Cancer 29	Cancer 141	Cancer 186	Cancer 262	Heart Disease 205	Heart Disease 220	Heart Disease 550	Cancer 907
2	Congenital Anomalies 18	Nervous/Sense Organ Disease 5	Intentional Injury 10	Cancer 15	Unintentional Injury 18	Heart Disease 52	Heart Disease 81	Heart Disease 125	Cancer 194	Stroke 84	Cancer 529	Heart Disease 705
3				Intentional Injury 15	Intentional Injury 17	Intentional Injury 19	Unintentional Injury 17	Stroke 22	COPD 61	Cancer 73	Stroke 166	Stroke 196
4					Heart Disease 17	Stroke 11	Stroke 13	COPD 20	Stroke 60	COPD 46	COPD 127	COPD 129
5					Endocrine & Metabolic Disease 5	Digestive Disease 9	Other Circ. 10 Digestive 10 Other Respiratory 10	Digestive Disease 18	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 26	Pneumonia & Influenza 39	Pneumonia & Influenza 66	Unintentional Injury 115
Total Number of Deaths	58	27	35	64	100	270	358	539	671	652	1,862	2,774
Rate per 100,000	672.9	15.9	28.9	65.0	70.8	232.0	597.3	1,762.5	4,831.9	15,879.2	3,833.2	362.7

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Castle Downs 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 21		Intentional Injury 8	Unintentional Injury 18	Cancer 37	Cancer 86	Cancer 110	Cancer 142	Cancer 96	Heart Disease 58	Cancer 269	Cancer 520
2	Congenital Anomalies 11		Unintentional Injury 8	Intentional Injury 17	Intentional Injury 18	Heart Disease 29	Heart Disease 69	Heart Disease 82	Heart Disease 92	Cancer 31	Heart Disease 232	Heart Disease 350
3			Cancer 6	Cancer 9	Heart Disease 13	Intentional Injury 10	Stroke 8	Stroke 20	Stroke 25	Stroke 17	Stroke 62	Stroke 77
4				Heart Disease 5	Unintentional Injury 11	Unintentional Injury 9	Pneumonia & Influenza 6	Other Circulatory Diseases 15	COPD 17	Digestive Disease 11	COPD 36	Unintentional Injury 66
5					Digestive Disease 7	Digestive Disease 8	Nervous & Sense Organ 6 Digestive 6	COPD 14	Other Circulatory Diseases 11	Pneumonia & Influenza 10	Other Circulatory Diseases 31	Intentional Injury 62
Total Number Deaths	47	13	30	64	104	173	242	328	297	174	799	1,472
Rate per 100,000	584.1	9.65	34.5	68.7	106.0	254.2	644.8	1,518.4	3,341.2	9,053.1	2,465.1	263.3

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, West Central 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 39	Unintentional Injury 6	Intentional Injury 40	Intentional Injury 70	Cancer 66	Cancer 141	Cancer 356	Cancer 723	Heart Disease 903	Heart Disease 863	Heart Disease 2,295	Heart Disease 2,623
2	Congenital Anomalies 20	Congenital Anomalies 6	Unintentional Injury 26	Unintentional Injury 53	Intentional Injury 62	Heart Disease 96	Heart Disease 195	Heart Disease 529	Cancer 866	Cancer 384	Cancer 1,973	Cancer 2,561
3			Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 11	Cancer 14	Unintentional Injury 56	Unintentional Injury 48	Digestive Disease 45	Stroke 103	Stroke 249	Stroke 297	Stroke 649	Stroke 695
4			Cancer 8	Infectious & Parasitic Disease 11	Heart Disease 28	Intentional Injury 41	Unintentional Injury 35	COPD 98	COPD 173	Pneumonia & Influenza 126	COPD 359	Digestive Disease 393
5				Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 11	Infectious & Parasitic Disease 22	Digestive Disease 28	Intentional Injury 30	Digestive Disease 82	Digestive Disease 108	Mental Disorders 116	Digestive Disease 290	Digestive Disease 389
Total Number Deaths	83	27	108	216	338	472	853	1,862	2,945	2,447	7,254	9,351
Rate per 100,000	688.5	20.3	85.1	107.0	215.5	440.1	1,034.8	2,241.7	4,860.5	12,519.2	4,444.9	950.5

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Central 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 77	Unintentional Injury 9	Intentional Injury 39	Intentional Injury 96	Intentional Injury 104	Cancer 133	Cancer 318	Cancer 500	Heart Disease 548	Heart Disease 467	Heart Disease 1,481	Heart Disease 1,893
2	Congenital Anomalies 32		Unintentional Injury 35	Unintentional Injury 73	Unintentional Injury 102	Heart Disease 111	Heart Disease 242	Heart Disease 466	Cancer 473	Cancer 201	Cancer 1,174	Cancer 1,691
3			Cancer 8	Mental Disorders 24	Heart Disease 51	Unintentional Injury 71	Digestive Disease 62	COPD 120	Stroke 112	Stroke 136	Stroke 337	Unintentional Injury 454
4				Undetermined Intent of Injury 23	Cancer 43	Intentional Injury 57	Unintentional Injury 50	Stroke 89	COPD 105	Digestive Disease 61	COPD 284	Stroke 397
5				Cancer 13	Mental Disorders 26	Digestive Disease 49	Stroke 37 Mental Disorders 37	Digestive Disease 70	Digestive Disease 72	COPD 59	Digestive Disease 203	Intentional Injury 360
Total Number Deaths	147	26	100	279	449	589	936	1,528	1,699	1,293	4,520	7,046
Rate per 100,000	1,192.4	17.5	76.9	146.0	274.3	521.5	1,192.1	2,306.2	3,951.9	8,465.9	3,629.9	733.1

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, North Central 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 24	Unintentional Injury 8	Intentional Injury 26	Unintentional Injury 31	Cancer 58	Cancer 134	Cancer 312	Cancer 484	Heart Disease 558	Heart Disease 587	Heart Disease 1,534	Heart Disease 1,818
2	Congenital Anomalies 18	Cancer 7	Unintentional Injury 25	Intentional Injury 30	Unintentional Injury 45	Heart Disease 87	Heart Disease 170	Heart Disease 389	Cancer 401	Stroke 186	Cancer 1,054	Cancer 1,596
3		Congenital Anomalies 5	Cancer 11	Cancer 20	Intentional Injury 42	Unintentional Injury 24	Digestive Disease 32	Stroke 71	Stroke 186	Cancer 169	Stroke 443	Stroke 492
4		Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5		Infectious & Parasitic Disease 8	Heart Disease 23	Intentional Injury 21	Unintentional Injury 30	COPD 60	COPD 114	Mental Disorders 114	COPD 244	COPD 275
5				Mental Disorders 7	Digestive Disease 9 Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 9	Digestive Disease 17	Stroke 30	Digestive Disease 48	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 64	Pneumonia & Influenza 100	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 189	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 237
Total Number Deaths	74	44	77	114	236	353	719	1,335	1,740	1,666	4,741	6,358
Rate per 100,000	594.1	23.9	58.8	75.9	166.3	333.3	765.3	1,926.3	5,422.5	16,792.6	4,259.1	683.1

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, North East 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 40	Unintentional Injury 13	Intentional Injury 34	Intentional Injury 39	Intentional Injury 50	Cancer 159	Cancer 295	Cancer 354	Heart Disease 281	Heart Disease 193	Heart Disease 758	Cancer 1,196
2	Congenital Anomalies 23	Cancer 7	Unintentional Injury 24	Unintentional Injury 35	Cancer 46	Heart Disease 94	Heart Disease 171	Heart Disease 284	Cancer 236	Cancer 79	Cancer 669	Heart Disease 1,061
3		Intentional Injury 5	Cancer 8	Cancer 11	Unintentional Injury 41	Intentional Injury 28	Digestive Disease 29	Stroke 56	Stroke 61	Stroke 64	Stroke 181	Stroke 232
4				Heart Disease 7	Heart Disease 24	Unintentional Injury 25	Stroke 22	COPD 51	COPD 51	Pneumonia & Influenza 32	COPD 121	Unintentional Injury 197
5				Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5	Stroke 15	Digestive Disease 22	Unintentional Injury 20	Digestive Disease 41	Digestive Disease 39	Mental Disorders 25 Digestive Disease 25	Digestive Disease 105	Intentional Injury 193
Total Number Deaths	97	52	84	128	230	402	655	953	869	540	2,362	4,010
Rate per 100,000	654.6	23.4	55.3	74.2	142.9	358.9	912.5	2,193.1	4,610.4	10,414.0	3,499.8	411.8

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, West (N) 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Congenital Anomalies 34	Unintentional Injury 14	Intentional Injury 25	Intentional Injury 53	Cancer 64	Cancer 161	Cancer 364	Cancer 635	Heart Disease 627	Heart Disease 637	Heart Disease 1,704	Heart Disease 2,037
2	Perinatal Conditions 33	Cancer 7	Unintentional Injury 24	Unintentional Injury 51	Intentional Injury 42	Heart Disease 89	Heart Disease 196	Heart Disease 440	Cancer 503	Stroke 264	Cancer 1,368	Cancer 1,988
3			Cancer 5	Cancer 19	Unintentional Injury 42	Intentional Injury 51	Digestive Disease 34	Stroke 82	Stroke 191	Cancer 230	Stroke 537	Stroke 595
4			Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5	Infectious & Parasitic Disease 18	Heart Disease 34	Unintentional Injury 37	Unintentional Injury 31	COPD 64	COPD 117	Mental Disorders 112	COPD 250	Unintentional Injury 296
5				Heart Disease 9	Infectious & Parasitic Disease 19	Digestive Disease 28	Intentional Injury 28	Digestive Disease 59	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 90	Pneumonia & Influenza 96	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 223	Digestive Disease 292
Total Number Deaths	114	44	80	180	279	473	834	1,598	2,064	1,855	5,517	7,521
Rate per 100,000	752.7	20.7	51.3	96.1	150.9	359.0	857.6	2,022.2	5,047.7	14,228.6	4,149.7	672.7

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, West (S) 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 15	Unintentional Injury 9	Intentional Injury 18	Intentional Injury 25	Cancer 28	Cancer 57	Cancer 117	Cancer 150	Cancer 107	Heart Disease 50	Cancer 282	Cancer 497
2	Congenital Anomalies 10		Unintentional Injury 13	Unintentional Injury 10	Intentional Injury 17	Heart Disease 31	Heart Disease 51	Heart Disease 86	Heart Disease 92	Stroke 26	Heart Disease 228	Heart Disease 328
3				Cancer 9	Heart Disease 15	Digestive Disease 13	COPD 7	Stroke 18	Stroke 22	Cancer 25	Stroke 66	Stroke 80
4					Unintentional Injury 9	Intentional Injury 10	Stroke 5 Digestive Disease 5	Unintentional Injury 12	Other Circulatory Diseases 17	Pneumonia & Influenza 11	COPD 33	Intentional Injury 78
5						Unintentional Injury 6	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5	COPD 12	COPD 17	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 10	Other Circulatory Disease 30	Unintentional Injury 68
Total Number Deaths	39	18	41	66	90	141	213	347	326	168	841	1,449
Rate per 100,000	553.8	16.2	54.7	76.6	97.0	218.6	608.6	1,544.8	3,709.4	8,695.4	2,534.5	287.2

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, South West (W) 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Congenital Anomalies 21	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5	Unintentional Injury 18	Intentional Injury 24	Cancer 38	Cancer 94	Cancer 165	Cancer 332	Heart Disease 413	Heart Disease 461	Heart Disease 1,090	Heart Disease 1,214
2	Perinatal Conditions 21		Intentional Injury 12	Unintentional Injury 20	Intentional Injury 22	Heart Disease 34	Heart Disease 75	Heart Disease 216	Cancer 329	Stroke 192	Cancer 820	Cancer 1,133
3				Cancer 12	Unintentional Injury 16	Intentional Injury 19	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 21	Stroke 55	Stroke 172	Cancer 159	Stroke 419	Stroke 445
4				Infectious & Parasitic Disease 7	Heart Disease 12	Unintentional Injury 13	Stroke 17	COPD 41	COPD 97	Pneumonia & Influenza 98	COPD 204	COPD 212
5					Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 8	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 13	Digestive Disease 17	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 37	Pneumonia & Influenza 58	Mental Disorders 70	Pneumonia & Influenza 172	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 192
Total Number Deaths	50	16	40	81	122	225	370	871	1,446	1,370	3,687	4,591
Rate per 100,000	578.3	12.0	35.6	61.8	94.3	207.0	531.7	1,752.0	5,270.7	15,856.0	4,297.8	588.9

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, South West (E) 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 25	Cancer 5	Unintentional Injury 21	Intentional Injury 31	Intentional Injury 36	Cancer 98	Cancer 248	Cancer 338	Heart Disease 425	Heart Disease 544	Heart Disease 1,190	Heart Disease 1,369
2	Congenital Anomalies 13		Intentional Injury 20	Unintentional Injury 25	Cancer 28	Heart Disease 43	Heart Disease 110	Heart Disease 221	Cancer 398	Stroke 204	Cancer 917	Cancer 1,311
3				Cancer 12	Heart Disease 17	Intentional Injury 19	Stroke 25	COPD 44	Stroke 141	Cancer 181	Stroke 386	Stroke 427
4					Unintentional Injury 15	Unintentional Injury 13	Digestive Disease 20	Digestive Disease 43	COPD 84	Pneumonia & Influenza 100	COPD 201	COPD 216
5					Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 7	Stroke 10 Metabolic & Endocrine Disease 10	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 15	Stroke 41	Pneumonia & Influenza 55	COPD 73	Pneumonia & Influenza 176	Pneumonia & Influenza 188
Total Number Deaths	48	18	54	88	138	233	504	867	1,450	1,535	3,852	4,935
Rate per 100,000	495.9	13.8	47.0	59.2	113.4	251.4	759.8	1,813.0	4,931.4	14,722.4	4,394.8	639.1

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, South Central 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 25	Unintentional Injury 6	Unintentional Injury 16	Intentional Injury 36	Cancer 54	Cancer 125	Cancer 295	Cancer 632	Heart Disease 766	Heart Disease 782	Heart Disease 2,027	Heart Disease 2,284
2	Congenital Anomalies 19	Congenital Anomalies 5	Intentional Injury 16	Unintentional Injury 30	Intentional Injury 46	Heart Disease 59	Heart Disease 170	Heart Disease 479	Cancer 620	Stroke 305	Cancer 1,515	Cancer 2,012
3			Cancer 7	Cancer 12	Unintentional Injury 27	Intentional Injury 45	Digestive Disease 35	Stroke 100	Stroke 220	Cancer 263	Stroke 625	Stroke 676
4				Heart Disease 6	Heart Disease 19	Unintentional Injury 31	Stroke 29	COPD 84	COPD 132	Mental Disorders 141	COPD 322	COPD 351
5				Infectious & Parasitic Disease 6	Infectious & Parasitic Disease 12	Stroke 14	Unintentional Injury 21 COPD 21	Digestive Disease 63	Other Circulatory Diseases 80	Pneumonia & Influenza 140	Pneumonia & Influenza 255	Digestive Disease 274
Total Number Deaths	56	27	45	110	228	340	701	1,681	2,379	2,253	6,313	7,820
Rate per 100,000	537.0	21.5	44.8	66.7	157.0	349.6	805.8	1,938.6	4,748.6	14,688.5	4,149.2	885.6

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Mill Woods 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 55	Unintentional Injury 14	Intentional Injury 35	Unintentional Injury 45	Cancer 75	Cancer 140	Cancer 191	Cancer 268	Heart Disease 210	Heart Disease 277	Heart Disease 696	Cancer 989
2	Congenital Anomalies 30	Congenital Anomalies 9	Unintentional Injury 28	Intentional Injury 42	Intentional Injury 47	Heart Disease 61	Heart Disease 119	Heart Disease 209	Cancer 205	Stroke 82	Cancer 555	Heart Disease 920
3		Cancer 9	Cancer 5	Cancer 14	Unintentional Injury 43	Intentional Injury 30	Unintentional Injury 21	Stroke 41	Stroke 96	Cancer 82	Stroke 219	Stroke 265
4				Heart Disease 7	Heart Disease 31	Unintentional Injury 28	Stroke 18	COPD 41	COPD 54	Other Circulatory Diseases 36	COPD 127	Unintentional Injury 212
5					Stroke 13	Digestive Disease 12	Digestive Disease 18	Digestive Disease 30	Digestive Disease 38	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 36	Digestive Disease 91	Intentional Injury 183
Total Number Deaths	130	54	90	137	266	334	473	704	788	719	2,211	3,695
Rate per 100,000	611.9	16.2	44.8	59.3	108.8	223.0	668.6	1,690.0	4,467.7	15,490.1	3,458.1	280.9

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Strathcona County 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1		Unintentional Injury 12	Unintentional Injury 33	Unintentional Injury 27	Cancer 56	Cancer 140	Cancer 245	Cancer 280	Cancer 218	Heart Disease 216	Cancer 587	Cancer 1,060
2		Congenital Anomalies 11	Intentional Injury 11	Intentional Injury 27	Unintentional Injury 31	Heart Disease 50	Heart Disease 102	Heart Disease 137	Heart Disease 198	Stroke 99	Heart Disease 551	Heart Disease 727
3		Cancer 5	Cancer 8	Cancer 18	Intentional Injury 25	Intentional Injury 25	Digestive Disease 21	Stroke 31	Stroke 82	Cancer 89	Stroke 212	Stroke 249
4					Heart Disease 18	Unintentional Injury 20	Unintentional Injury 20	COPD 27	COPD 46	Pneumonia & Influenza 39	COPD 100	Unintentional Injury 186
5					Stroke 6	Stroke 12	Stroke 15	Digestive Disease 19	Pneumonia & Influenza 36	Mental Disorders 39	Pneumonia & Influenza 84	COPD 114
Total Number Deaths	63	40	72	94	168	296	463	602	725	673	2,000	3,196
Rate per 100,000	544.2	18.7	48.3	74.3	93.9	196.5	579.4	1,623.9	4,675.9	13,568.8	3,476.0	330.2

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Leduc County 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Congenital Anomalies 14	Unintentional Injury 13	Unintentional Injury 34	Unintentional Injury 24	Unintentional Injury 29	Cancer 68	Cancer 147	Cancer 185	Heart Disease 290	Heart Disease 295	Heart Disease 734	Heart Disease 870
2	Perinatal Conditions 11		Intentional Injury 15	Intentional Injury 16	Cancer 19	Heart Disease 27	Heart Disease 91	Heart Disease 149	Cancer 179	Cancer 102	Cancer 466	Cancer 722
3			Cancer 7	Cancer 11	Intentional Injury 10	Unintentional Injury 16	Digestive Disease 15	COPD 30	Stroke 54	Stroke 56	Stroke 138	Unintentional Injury 173
4					Heart Disease 9	Intentional Injury 12	Unintentional Injury 13	Stroke 28	COPD 46	Pneumonia & Influenza 54	COPD 119	Stroke 152
5						Digestive Disease 9	COPD 11	Unintentional Injury 18 Endocrine & Metabolic Disease 18	Endocrine & Metabolic Disease 31	Other Circulatory Diseases 46	Pneumonia & Influenza 91	COPD 136
Total Number Deaths	35	25	67	63	83	166	333	506	764	768	2,038	2,810
Rate per 100,000	524.7	20.3	84.3	84.7	87.4	243.2	824.4	1,869.1	5,271.8	15,537.7	4,382.2	526.0

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Parkland County 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Congenital Anomalies 25	Unintentional Injury 16	Unintentional Injury 49	Unintentional Injury 46	Cancer 61	Cancer 130	Cancer 248	Cancer 355	Heart Disease 299	Heart Disease 231	Heart Disease 782	Cancer 1,177
2	Perinatal Conditions 19	Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5	Intentional Injury 27	Intentional Injury 34	Unintentional Injury 47	Heart Disease 73	Heart Disease 147	Heart Disease 252	Cancer 263	Cancer 99	Cancer 717	Heart Disease 1,024
3			Cancer 6	Cancer 12	Intentional Injury 33	Intentional Injury 28	Digestive Disease 25	COPD 47	Stroke 82	Stroke 75	Stroke 187	Unintentional Injury 273
4					Heart Disease 18	Unintentional Injury 23	Unintentional Injury 23	Digestive Disease 31	COPD 64	Pneumonia & Influenza 51	COPD 145	Stroke 220
5					Endocrine & Metabolic Disease 8	Stroke 18	Stroke 18	Stroke 30	Other Circulatory Diseases 47	Other Circulatory Diseases 49	Other Circulatory Diseases 115	COPD 158
Total Number Deaths	67	42	89	110	188	317	536	853	960	729	2,542	3,891
Rate per 100,000	600.7	21.3	70.3	93.3	125.4	283.5	809.4	2,112.3	4,846.5	13,417.8	3,873.6	459.5

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Sturgeon County 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Congenital Anomalies 9	Unintentional Injury 13	Unintentional Injury 27	Unintentional Injury 11	Unintentional Injury 23	Cancer 46	Cancer 96	Cancer 112	Heart Disease 138	Heart Disease 88	Heart Disease 325	Cancer 418
2	Perinatal Conditions 6		Intentional Injury 8	Intentional Injury 10	Intentional Injury 14	Heart Disease 24	Heart Disease 51	Heart Disease 99	Cancer 107	Cancer 40	Cancer 259	Heart Disease 410
3					Cancer 12	Intentional Injury 11	Digestive Disease 8	COPD 19	Stroke 32	Stroke 35	Stroke 78	Unintentional Injury 105
4					Heart Disease 9	Stroke 7	Unintentional Injury 7	Stroke 11	COPD 20	Digestive Disease 16	COPD 54	Stroke 92
5						Unintentional Injury 5 Digestive 5 Nervous & Sense Organ Disease 5	Intentional Injury 6	Digestive Disease 11	Digestive Disease 15	COPD 15	Digestive Disease 42	COPD 70
Total Number Deaths	25	20	46	31	74	114	198	307	378	258	943	1,451
Rate per 100,000	458.1	19.8	83.7	56.3	112.4	281.1	853.3	2,052.6	4,912.9	10,285.0	3,748.1	391.0

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Leading Causes of Death, Fort Saskatchewan 1989-2003, Females and Males

Age Group												
Rank	**<1**	**1-14**	**15-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75-84**	**85+**	**65+**	**All**
1	Perinatal Conditions 6		Unintentional Injury 6	Unintentional Injury 5	Cancer 17	Cancer 33	Cancer 49	Cancer 84	Heart Disease 105	Heart Disease 123	Heart Disease 288	Heart Disease 349
2					Unintentional Injury 9	Heart Disease 13	Heart Disease 39	Heart Disease 60	Cancer 72	Cancer 38	Cancer 194	Cancer 299
3					Heart Disease 7	Intentional Injury 11	Unintentional Injury 7	Stroke 18	Stroke 28	Stroke 38	Stroke 84	Stroke 92
4						Unintentional Injury 9	Intentional Injury 5	COPD 16	COPD 22	Pneumonia & Influenza 22	COPD 51	Unintentional Injury 63
5							Digestive Disease 5	Digestive Disease 10	Digestive Disease 12	COPD 13	Pneumonia & Influenza 36	COPD 56
Total Number Deaths	13	6	16	19	48	85	119	230	311	296	837	1,143
Rate per 100,000	525.6	12.7	47.9	61.9	128.0	296.5	743.3	2,353.8	5,302.0	15,155.5	4,758.4	535.6

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs Registries. Vital Statistics (Deaths 1989-2003).
Note: Only the top 5 causes OR causes with five or more deaths are included in the table.

Why are we hospitalized?

Hospital discharge data were analyzed using three years of data combined, 2001-2003. Leading causes of hospitalization are presented by age group, gender and PHS area. The birth and related obstetrical events have been excluded from the hospitalization tables. The age groups used are:

- Less than 1 year
- 1 - 14 years
- 15 - 24 years
- 25 - 34 years
- 35 - 44 years
- 45 - 54 years
- 55 - 64 years
- 65 - 74 years
- 75 - 84 years
- 85+ years
- 65+ years

Note: For the hospitalization tables, the PHS areas are denoted using numbers as indicated in the table below.

1	St. Albert	10	South West (East)
2	Castle Downs	11	South Central
3	West Central	12	Mill Woods
4	Central	13	Strathcona County
5	North Central	14	Leduc County
6	North East	15	Parkland County
7	West (North)	16	Sturgeon County
8	West (South)	17	Fort Saskatchewan
9	South West (West)	CH	Capital Health region

Hospitalization for All Ages, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Digestive	13.4%	12.3%	11.9%	11.1%	12.7%	12.4%	12.7%	14.8%	11.5%	12.4%	11.8%	12.0%	12.8%	14.3%	12.1%	14.3%	18.9%	12.6%
Heart Disease	13.6%	11.7%	12.0%	8.7%	13.7%	12.1%	11.0%	10.3%	10.9%	11.9%	12.6%	9.2%	11.5%	12.0%	11.5%	10.7%	14.1%	11.4%
Unintentional Injury	6.8%	6.5%	6.9%	7.6%	6.6%	7.3%	7.0%	9.2%	7.4%	6.6%	8.1%	7.5%	8.2%	8.2%	9.6%	9.1%	7.0%	7.6%
Mental Disorders	4.5%	10.7%	9.9%	14.7%	6.6%	8.2%	7.6%	5.1%	6.2%	5.9%	7.4%	5.5%	4.2%	3.5%	4.3%	6.2%	5.6%	7.3%
Musculoskeletal	7.2%	6.0%	5.2%	4.4%	6.2%	5.6%	6.5%	6.0%	6.5%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	7.9%	5.8%	7.7%	5.5%	6.2%	6.1%
Cancer	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	4.6%	6.6%	5.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	6.3%	4.7%	7.0%	5.4%	5.6%	4.6%	4.5%	5.9%
Perinatal Conditions	4.5%	6.7%	4.2%	4.9%	5.1%	6.4%	4.9%	7.1%	6.4%	6.5%	4.6%	9.1%	7.8%	4.9%	5.1%	4.2%	3.5%	5.7%
Other Respiratory	4.3%	4.0%	4.2%	3.8%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	3.7%	5.5%	4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%	4.1%
Genitourinary	3.2%	3.6%	3.6%	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%	3.7%	3.4%	4.3%	3.5%	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	5.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	3.7%
COPD	3.3%	2.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.1%	3.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	2.6%	3.0%	2.5%	3.7%	2.6%	4.0%	2.4%	3.3%
All Other Causes	33.1%	29.9%	32.0%	33.2%	30.7%	31.7%	33.1%	31.4%	33.2%	32.7%	32.4%	33.5%	30.5%	33.3%	33.7%	34.0%	31.5%	32.3%
Number of Admissions	4,397	3,151	7,046	8,497	6,427	5,951	6,801	2,440	4,497	4,170	5,933	6,722	5,298	4,229	5,961	2,678	1,587	85,785
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Digestive	12.6%	13.6%	11.2%	11.1%	12.0%	12.1%	11.9%	13.9%	11.8%	10.5%	11.9%	12.2%	12.7%	14.8%	12.7%	15.6%	18.5%	12.4%
Genitourinary	13.2%	10.8%	6.7%	6.3%	8.7%	8.8%	8.1%	9.4%	8.6%	6.6%	7.5%	9.9%	9.6%	9.8%	9.7%	11.5%	7.7%	8.7%
Mental Disorders	6.0%	8.3%	9.0%	13.0%	6.5%	8.0%	8.5%	7.5%	6.4%	8.4%	6.9%	7.9%	4.7%	4.1%	5.7%	4.8%	5.7%	7.5%
Musculoskeletal	8.1%	6.2%	6.7%	5.3%	6.7%	6.2%	7.3%	7.2%	8.0%	8.0%	7.7%	6.0%	6.9%	5.8%	7.3%	6.1%	5.8%	6.8%
Heart Disease	6.6%	4.8%	8.3%	7.5%	8.3%	7.0%	6.7%	4.8%	5.4%	6.4%	8.2%	5.6%	5.9%	7.8%	5.9%	6.3%	7.8%	6.8%
Cancer	6.4%	5.9%	6.7%	5.1%	6.8%	5.8%	6.8%	6.6%	8.0%	7.0%	7.7%	5.4%	7.3%	5.1%	5.5%	3.9%	5.0%	6.3%
Unintentional Injury	5.2%	5.3%	6.9%	6.5%	5.8%	5.2%	6.6%	6.3%	7.5%	7.2%	6.6%	4.7%	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	5.0%	4.9%	6.2%
Perinatal Conditions	2.9%	6.0%	3.3%	4.1%	3.7%	5.6%	3.2%	3.7%	5.0%	4.3%	3.7%	7.3%	6.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	2.4%	4.3%
Benign/In Situ	4.2%	5.0%	3.0%	2.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	6.4%	4.9%	4.2%	3.5%	5.8%	5.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
COPD	3.4%	3.0%	4.1%	4.7%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	2.5%	3.9%	2.0%	4.6%	2.2%	3.1%
Other Respiratory	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%
All Other Causes	28.9%	28.3%	31.0%	30.8%	31.5%	31.3%	31.4%	29.7%	30.0%	31.6%	29.5%	28.6%	28.9%	32.0%	34.1%	32.1%	33.9%	30.8%
Number of Admissions	4,509	2,926	8,326	7,271	6,753	6,076	7,491	2,811	4,608	5,001	6,432	7,010	5,435	4,258	5,706	2,585	1,788	88,986

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for Children <1 Year of Age, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Perinatal Conditions	60.1%	71.8%	70.1%	73.5%	63.6%	63.8%	59.5%	63.8%	64.9%	69.5%	63.0%	60.9%	63.5%	60.6%	61.6%	69.4%	71.8%	64.5%
Congenital Anomalies	13.2%	6.5%	7.3%	4.6%	7.7%	6.4%	7.2%	7.4%	5.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.8%	6.6%	8.5%	7.8%	5.6%	12.8%	7.3%
Other Respiratory	6.3%	8.2%	5.7%	5.8%	9.4%	10.4%	11.3%	12.5%	12.2%	6.7%	9.1%	11.4%	9.9%	9.1%	10.5%	6.9%	3.8%	9.3%
Digestive	4.2%	3.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	3.9%	2.7%	3.3%	1.8%	1.0%	4.4%	2.2%	3.5%	2.1%	4.8%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%
All Other Causes	16.2%	9.8%	14.1%	13.3%	16.8%	15.5%	19.3%	13.0%	15.7%	15.4%	16.1%	17.7%	16.5%	19.7%	15.3%	16.2%	9.0%	15.9%
Number of Admissions	333	294	422	566	519	596	558	271	444	390	430	1,009	649	340	497	160	78	7,556
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Perinatal Conditions	60.2%	62.9%	67.5%	71.6%	69.6%	68.1%	67.0%	59.0%	75.1%	71.1%	71.4%	66.9%	69.3%	66.0%	59.2%	65.4%	70.5%	67.5%
Congenital Anomalies	9.5%	10.8%	6.8%	8.3%	9.7%	9.2%	9.1%	15.7%	4.6%	8.6%	8.2%	8.7%	10.1%	9.8%	8.4%	5.3%	9.8%	8.9%
Other Respiratory	9.0%	8.6%	6.8%	4.9%	7.0%	5.2%	4.2%	5.1%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	6.7%	4.7%	7.4%	9.0%	11.3%	4.9%	6.1%
Digestive	5.4%	3.2%	1.0%	1.9%	0.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
All Other Causes	15.9%	14.5%	17.9%	13.3%	13.1%	15.9%	17.8%	18.5%	15.4%	15.3%	14.0%	16.5%	14.2%	15.6%	21.4%	16.5%	13.2%	15.8%
Number of Admissions	221	278	409	412	359	501	361	178	305	301	329	761	473	244	346	133	61	5,672

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for Children Aged 1-4 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Other Respiratory	24.4%	21.6%	23.1%	13.9%	15.3%	17.8%	17.6%	17.4%	12.1%	10.1%	18.9%	20.4%	17.6%	22.6%	16.9%	22.5%	26.5%	18.6%
COPD	7.3%	14.4%	21.3%	13.9%	9.8%	11.5%	10.6%	18.8%	13.1%	15.1%	13.3%	14.2%	11.2%	8.7%	10.2%	12.4%	14.7%	12.5%
Pneumonia/Influenza	14.0%	10.3%	15.7%	18.3%	9.8%	12.0%	11.3%	14.5%	4.0%	10.1%	11.1%	9.3%	5.3%	12.2%	14.1%	13.5%	14.7%	11.3%
Unintentional Injury	6.7%	7.2%	7.4%	7.0%	8.0%	12.0%	6.3%	7.2%	9.1%	7.6%	5.6%	5.7%	8.0%	9.6%	9.6%	11.2%	2.9%	7.8%
Digestive	9.8%	2.1%	3.7%	8.7%	4.3%	4.7%	6.3%	8.7%	12.1%	5.0%	6.7%	7.4%	4.8%	9.6%	6.2%	6.7%	5.9%	6.6%
Nervous/Sense Organs	3.0%	5.2%	5.6%	6.1%	4.3%	8.9%	7.7%	4.3%	8.1%	5.0%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%	6.1%	5.6%	3.4%	2.9%	5.8%
Infectious/Parasitic	4.3%	6.2%	4.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.2%	4.9%	1.4%	11.1%	5.0%	5.6%	5.2%	4.8%	7.0%	2.3%	3.4%	14.7%	5.1%
Endocrine/Metabolic	4.3%	3.1%	3.7%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	2.8%	1.4%	3.0%	4.2%	2.2%	3.3%	4.8%	5.2%	4.0%	5.6%	2.9%	3.1%
Congenital Anomalies	3.7%	2.1%	0.0%	1.7%	4.9%	6.8%	2.8%	4.3%	3.0%	4.2%	6.7%	3.3%	1.6%	7.8%	2.8%	4.5%	2.9%	3.7%
All Other Causes	22.5%	27.8%	14.9%	25.2%	37.5%	21.1%	29.7%	22.0%	24.4%	33.7%	23.2%	25.8%	35.5%	11.2%	28.3%	16.8%	11.9%	25.5%
Number of Admissions	164	97	108	115	163	191	142	69	99	119	90	367	187	115	177	89	34	2,326
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Other Respiratory	20.2%	8.1%	14.4%	16.3%	13.5%	15.7%	17.1%	16.4%	17.1%	8.5%	17.1%	18.5%	18.4%	19.8%	18.8%	10.9%	34.8%	16.3%
Pneumonia/Influenza	15.6%	14.1%	11.1%	11.3%	6.7%	13.4%	12.4%	9.1%	9.2%	9.8%	9.8%	9.9%	12.2%	20.9%	20.1%	10.9%	21.7%	12.4%
COPD	9.2%	13.1%	15.6%	6.3%	2.5%	16.5%	7.0%	5.5%	3.9%	12.2%	17.1%	12.1%	10.9%	12.1%	6.9%	3.1%	4.3%	9.7%
Digestive	11.0%	7.1%	5.6%	6.3%	6.7%	3.9%	7.0%	0.0%	9.2%	9.8%	4.9%	9.1%	4.8%	11.0%	4.9%	15.6%	4.3%	7.2%
Unintentional Injury	6.4%	8.1%	6.7%	11.3%	6.7%	7.9%	4.7%	5.5%	5.3%	11.0%	3.7%	4.3%	8.2%	4.4%	14.6%	4.7%	13.0%	7.2%
Infectious/Parasitic	6.4%	10.1%	4.4%	8.8%	4.9%	4.7%	5.4%	7.3%	1.3%	4.9%	1.2%	6.0%	0.7%	6.6%	4.2%	12.5%	4.3%	5.3%
Genitourinary	8.3%	5.1%	2.2%	1.3%	7.4%	6.3%	6.2%	12.7%	5.3%	1.2%	6.1%	7.3%	3.4%	0.0%	3.5%	3.1%	0.0%	5.1%
Nervous/Sense Organs	6.4%	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%	5.5%	4.7%	3.9%	1.8%	5.3%	7.3%	9.8%	4.3%	8.2%	4.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
Musculoskeletal	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.5%	3.1%	0.8%	3.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.0%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
All Other Causes	14.7%	30.3%	35.6%	32.1%	43.0%	26.1%	32.4%	39.9%	43.4%	35.3%	30.3%	28.1%	31.2%	19.7%	22.8%	39.2%	17.6%	30.6%
Number of Admissions	109	99	90	80	163	127	129	55	76	82	82	232	147	91	144	64	23	1,793

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for Children Aged 5-9 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	17.4%	6.9%	8.9%	10.5%	16.8%	10.2%	7.8%	19.0%	10.3%	10.3%	17.5%	15.3%	14.2%	12.1%	15.2%	11.0%	6.7%	12.7%
Digestive	16.3%	2.9%	6.7%	9.2%	16.0%	7.8%	13.6%	10.3%	11.8%	3.4%	7.5%	8.8%	12.3%	13.6%	14.4%	5.5%	26.7%	10.6%
Mental Disorders	6.5%	12.7%	5.6%	7.9%	19.1%	14.1%	7.8%	5.2%	1.5%	12.1%	20.0%	2.3%	2.8%	7.6%	5.3%	12.1%	10.0%	8.4%
COPD	6.5%	2.0%	6.7%	10.5%	6.1%	3.9%	5.8%	8.6%	13.2%	6.9%	5.0%	9.3%	14.2%	12.1%	9.1%	2.2%	3.3%	7.5%
Other Respiratory	10.9%	5.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.9%	6.3%	7.8%	8.6%	8.8%	6.9%	10.0%	6.9%	7.5%	10.6%	8.3%	5.5%	0.0%	7.4%
Pneumonia/Influenza	9.8%	6.9%	3.3%	2.6%	5.3%	4.7%	5.8%	3.4%	4.4%	6.9%	2.5%	8.3%	1.9%	4.5%	7.6%	6.6%	3.3%	5.7%
Congenital Anomalies	7.6%	3.9%	4.4%	2.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.9%	5.2%	1.5%	5.2%	2.5%	8.8%	7.5%	3.0%	3.0%	11.0%	0.0%	5.2%
Nervous/Sense Organs	3.3%	6.9%	10.0%	9.2%	1.5%	0.8%	10.7%	0.0%	2.9%	6.9%	10.0%	5.1%	5.7%	1.5%	6.1%	3.3%	10.0%	5.2%
Infectious/Parasitic	4.3%	1.0%	4.4%	3.9%	6.1%	3.9%	7.8%	1.7%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	6.6%	6.7%	4.0%
Blood/Blood Forming Organs	1.1%	3.9%	7.8%	7.9%	1.5%	3.1%	1.9%	6.9%	10.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.9%	3.8%	0.0%	3.0%	2.2%	0.0%	3.3%
All Other Causes	16.3%	47.0%	35.5%	29.1%	16.9%	41.3%	26.1%	31.1%	29.4%	39.7%	25.0%	29.1%	27.3%	32.0%	25.0%	34.0%	33.3%	30.0%
Number of Admissions	92	102	90	76	131	128	103	58	68	58	40	216	106	66	132	91	30	1,587
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	16.2%	7.0%	13.5%	15.2%	12.6%	20.3%	25.0%	14.0%	6.0%	13.0%	13.3%	9.3%	13.1%	12.1%	13.0%	10.7%	19.4%	13.4%
Digestive	13.2%	7.0%	16.2%	1.5%	10.5%	12.2%	5.9%	16.3%	10.4%	6.5%	13.3%	9.3%	7.5%	12.1%	16.3%	10.7%	13.9%	10.4%
COPD	7.4%	18.6%	5.4%	12.1%	5.3%	10.8%	7.4%	7.0%	0.0%	2.2%	20.0%	12.8%	9.3%	7.6%	4.3%	3.6%	2.8%	8.3%
Pneumonia/Influenza	5.9%	4.7%	10.8%	1.5%	5.3%	2.7%	4.4%	9.3%	11.9%	6.5%	6.7%	5.8%	3.7%	10.6%	14.1%	7.1%	11.1%	6.9%
Genitourinary	7.4%	4.7%	5.4%	3.0%	13.7%	2.7%	1.5%	7.0%	10.4%	10.9%	6.7%	5.8%	6.5%	6.1%	5.4%	10.7%	11.1%	6.8%
Other Respiratory	10.3%	7.0%	5.4%	7.6%	6.3%	2.7%	4.4%	9.3%	3.0%	4.3%	0.0%	6.4%	6.5%	13.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Congenital Anomalies	10.3%	7.0%	0.0%	4.5%	7.4%	5.4%	4.4%	2.3%	4.5%	0.0%	6.7%	3.5%	8.4%	3.0%	7.6%	7.1%	11.1%	5.5%
Nervous/Sense Organs	2.9%	11.6%	5.4%	3.0%	4.2%	8.1%	4.4%	4.7%	1.5%	2.2%	6.7%	4.1%	11.2%	3.0%	5.4%	0.0%	5.6%	5.1%
Mental Disorders	1.5%	4.7%	8.1%	7.6%	6.3%	5.4%	7.4%	2.3%	3.0%	13.0%	6.7%	2.3%	1.9%	0.0%	2.2%	7.1%	0.0%	4.1%
Infectous/Parasitic	4.4%	2.3%	2.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	4.7%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.2%	6.5%	1.5%	7.6%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%
All Other Causes	20.5%	25.4%	27.1%	42.5%	28.4%	29.7%	29.3%	23.1%	49.3%	37.1%	19.9%	39.5%	25.4%	30.4%	18.7%	43.0%	22.2%	30.7%
Number of Admissions	68	43	37	66	95	74	68	43	67	46	30	172	107	66	92	28	36	1,138

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for Children Aged 10-14 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Mental Disorders	13.4%	46.3%	22.8%	18.6%	24.8%	22.4%	11.1%	13.6%	7.8%	7.5%	37.4%	22.4%	14.1%	8.8%	19.4%	28.0%	29.0%	19.8%
Unintentional Injury	25.8%	8.8%	21.1%	15.1%	14.3%	15.8%	13.0%	20.3%	14.3%	24.5%	17.6%	18.6%	19.9%	16.7%	21.6%	15.9%	22.6%	17.6%
Digestive	6.2%	12.5%	14.0%	7.0%	15.2%	10.3%	13.0%	18.6%	13.0%	17.0%	6.6%	12.8%	12.2%	8.8%	13.7%	13.4%	12.9%	11.9%
Nervous/Sense Organs	4.1%	2.5%	5.3%	3.5%	4.8%	6.1%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	5.1%	7.7%	3.9%	4.3%	3.7%	3.2%	4.0%
Other Respiratory	9.3%	1.3%	7.0%	2.3%	4.8%	3.6%	2.5%	1.7%	2.6%	7.5%	3.3%	5.1%	4.5%	2.0%	2.9%	6.1%	3.2%	4.0%
Musculoskeletal	4.1%	1.3%	3.5%	2.3%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.9%	1.9%	4.4%	3.8%	6.4%	3.9%	3.6%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Genitourinary	2.1%	3.8%	5.3%	3.5%	3.8%	1.8%	3.7%	5.1%	11.7%	1.9%	2.2%	6.4%	1.9%	2.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Infectious/Parasitic	5.2%	1.3%	3.5%	8.1%	1.9%	3.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.2%	1.9%	1.1%	3.8%	1.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	2.7%
Pneumonia/Influenza	7.2%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.9%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	9.4%	0.0%	1.3%	5.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%
Congenital Anomalies	4.1%	1.3%	3.5%	1.2%	3.8%	2.4%	2.5%	3.4%	1.3%	5.7%	3.3%	0.6%	2.6%	2.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Number of Admissions	97	80	57	86	105	165	162	59	77	53	91	156	156	102	139	82	31	1,698
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Digestive	19.5%	9.6%	9.6%	10.3%	23.8%	14.0%	13.8%	16.4%	11.7%	15.8%	9.0%	15.2%	9.0%	16.4%	11.0%	20.8%	35.7%	14.4%
Unintentional Injury	13.0%	9.6%	13.5%	13.8%	11.3%	9.7%	10.3%	4.1%	10.6%	10.5%	10.4%	8.9%	14.8%	10.4%	13.8%	13.2%	7.1%	11.0%
Mental Disorders	2.6%	14.5%	15.4%	17.2%	10.0%	7.5%	6.9%	6.8%	19.1%	31.6%	10.4%	8.2%	8.2%	10.4%	11.0%	7.5%	7.1%	11.0%
Genitourinary	16.9%	6.0%	11.5%	6.9%	10.0%	2.2%	3.4%	2.7%	6.4%	1.8%	6.0%	3.8%	4.1%	3.0%	5.5%	3.8%	3.6%	5.6%
Musculoskeletal	3.9%	4.8%	5.8%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%	6.9%	9.6%	2.1%	8.8%	14.9%	2.5%	7.4%	6.0%	3.7%	5.7%	7.1%	5.5%
Nervous/Sense Organs	5.2%	4.8%	5.8%	5.2%	1.3%	8.6%	6.9%	4.1%	1.1%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	6.6%	7.5%	3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	4.3%
Endocrine/Metabolic	6.5%	3.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	3.2%	1.1%	1.4%	5.3%	5.3%	1.5%	3.8%	0.8%	7.5%	7.3%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%
Blood/Blood Forming Organs	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	26.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.5%	7.0%	3.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	3.5%
COPD	5.2%	8.4%	5.8%	0.0%	2.5%	6.5%	3.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.6%	3.0%	4.6%	5.7%	0.0%	3.2%
Pneumonia/Influenza	3.9%	1.2%	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%	3.2%	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%	0.0%	6.0%	4.4%	4.1%	1.5%	6.4%	3.8%	0.0%	3.1%
All Other Causes	23.3%	36.3%	26.9%	39.8%	34.7%	40.8%	42.7%	23.5%	38.4%	22.7%	34.3%	41.2%	40.1%	32.8%	32.1%	31.9%	35.8%	34.9%
Number of Admissions	77	83	52	58	80	93	87	73	94	57	67	158	122	67	109	53	28	1,358

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for Youth Aged 15-19 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	20.1%	7.8%	10.4%	16.8%	20.7%	22.3%	22.6%	28.9%	20.2%	22.6%	24.6%	19.2%	27.4%	27.6%	24.9%	27.3%	27.0%	21.0%
Mental Disorders	15.4%	54.3%	11.1%	35.3%	7.4%	13.7%	9.0%	15.8%	15.1%	19.0%	23.7%	19.5%	13.2%	4.1%	10.3%	13.3%	17.5%	18.7%
Digestive	17.8%	9.4%	16.0%	7.6%	19.3%	11.2%	13.0%	15.8%	19.3%	19.0%	11.4%	12.8%	13.7%	17.2%	15.0%	12.5%	23.8%	14.1%
Intentional Injury	3.0%	2.4%	9.7%	13.0%	14.1%	13.2%	8.5%	7.0%	7.6%	11.9%	7.9%	6.8%	5.6%	2.1%	6.9%	3.1%	3.2%	7.3%
Musculoskeletal	5.9%	2.4%	5.6%	3.8%	8.9%	4.1%	2.8%	3.5%	5.0%	3.6%	3.5%	6.0%	5.1%	4.1%	6.0%	3.9%	3.2%	4.6%
Other Respiratory	5.9%	3.3%	2.1%	2.2%	4.4%	2.5%	2.8%	0.9%	5.9%	1.2%	1.8%	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	0.9%	7.8%	1.6%	3.4%
Nervous/Sense Organs	3.6%	0.4%	1.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.0%	4.5%	4.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.6%	2.0%	4.1%	1.7%	3.1%	3.2%	2.4%
All Other Causes	28.3%	20.0%	43.7%	19.1%	22.2%	31.0%	36.8%	23.7%	25.2%	21.5%	25.3%	29.0%	28.4%	36.7%	34.3%	29.0%	20.5%	28.5%
Number of Admissions	169	245	144	184	135	197	177	114	119	84	114	266	197	145	233	128	63	2,714
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Digestive	20.7%	18.2%	15.9%	6.8%	12.1%	15.3%	19.9%	19.5%	23.2%	19.6%	16.1%	17.0%	25.1%	15.2%	21.1%	16.8%	21.7%	17.8%
Mental Disorders	29.8%	33.6%	19.3%	18.8%	22.8%	14.0%	18.1%	14.9%	12.8%	14.0%	17.2%	19.3%	10.2%	7.6%	9.3%	20.8%	13.0%	17.3%
Unintentional Injury	3.3%	8.2%	3.4%	9.0%	8.1%	10.8%	11.7%	13.8%	12.8%	9.3%	5.4%	6.4%	12.0%	8.3%	12.4%	7.9%	4.3%	8.9%
Genitourinary	8.3%	4.5%	9.0%	10.5%	8.1%	10.8%	6.4%	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%	10.8%	7.3%	5.4%	9.8%	6.8%	2.0%	6.5%	7.6%
Other Respiratory	3.3%	6.4%	3.4%	4.5%	6.0%	3.8%	4.1%	1.1%	4.8%	6.5%	9.7%	3.2%	9.6%	7.6%	1.2%	8.9%	19.6%	5.4%
Musculoskeletal	9.1%	5.5%	4.8%	2.3%	4.0%	1.9%	2.9%	1.1%	1.6%	4.7%	4.3%	6.4%	4.2%	2.3%	8.7%	5.9%	2.2%	4.4%
Intentional Injury	2.5%	2.7%	4.8%	11.3%	2.0%	7.0%	2.9%	2.3%	4.8%	3.7%	5.4%	2.3%	4.2%	5.3%	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%	4.1%
Infectious/Parasitic	2.5%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%	3.8%	2.9%	3.4%	5.6%	6.5%	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%	6.1%	1.2%	4.0%	6.5%	3.5%
Endocrine/Metabolic	5.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.0%	1.3%	0.6%	5.8%	3.4%	2.4%	1.9%	5.4%	1.4%	2.4%	8.3%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	3.4%
All Other Causes	15.5%	17.3%	32.6%	30.8%	32.2%	32.0%	25.3%	33.6%	24.8%	26.3%	22.5%	34.4%	25.1%	29.5%	28.7%	26.7%	24.0%	27.6%
Number of Admissions	121	110	145	133	149	157	171	87	125	107	93	218	167	132	161	101	46	2,223

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for People Aged 20-44 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Mental Disorders	12.4%	15.6%	25.4%	30.1%	15.0%	18.0%	22.6%	11.6%	17.7%	15.0%	16.6%	12.9%	10.8%	7.1%	10.0%	14.6%	10.1%	17.7%
Digestive	21.4%	17.1%	13.9%	10.5%	18.4%	17.0%	17.6%	20.2%	16.1%	18.5%	13.2%	16.3%	17.6%	21.7%	16.6%	18.6%	29.2%	16.5%
Unintentional Injury	14.2%	16.3%	14.0%	13.3%	14.9%	13.8%	13.8%	19.2%	17.4%	15.8%	19.6%	15.5%	18.7%	16.8%	19.4%	18.8%	13.5%	15.7%
Musculoskeletal	8.1%	9.2%	6.1%	4.6%	7.6%	8.2%	6.7%	7.2%	6.9%	6.1%	8.5%	9.2%	9.8%	8.4%	11.4%	9.2%	6.3%	7.6%
Intentional Injury	3.0%	3.1%	6.0%	9.5%	4.2%	5.5%	4.6%	4.2%	2.2%	4.7%	4.6%	4.0%	2.7%	3.2%	3.4%	2.6%	1.3%	4.8%
Heart Disease	4.0%	5.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.7%	4.9%	4.3%	5.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.4%	3.6%	5.0%	5.7%	4.1%	4.8%	7.9%	4.0%
Other Respiratory	2.8%	3.4%	3.7%	2.3%	3.6%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.7%	5.1%	2.1%	4.0%	3.2%	1.5%	3.0%	2.6%	3.5%	3.1%
Nervous/Sense Organs	4.5%	2.1%	3.1%	2.0%	3.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.6%	3.0%	3.4%	4.4%	2.1%	3.8%	2.2%	4.7%	3.1%
All Other Causes	29.6%	27.5%	24.5%	24.6%	28.8%	27.2%	24.5%	25.8%	29.7%	29.4%	29.0%	31.1%	27.8%	33.5%	28.3%	26.6%	23.5%	27.5%
Number of Admissions	756	584	1,494	2,301	1,054	1,269	1,250	499	757	720	1,035	1,386	882	722	1,093	499	318	16,619
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Genitourinary	24.4%	21.3%	12.1%	9.9%	16.7%	17.2%	14.1%	15.3%	15.9%	14.2%	14.2%	17.6%	19.1%	19.9%	19.6%	25.8%	17.8%	16.7%
Digestive	13.7%	16.0%	15.3%	12.0%	16.1%	15.7%	17.7%	17.6%	15.4%	15.6%	15.5%	16.4%	15.7%	20.5%	14.7%	16.6%	24.0%	15.9%
Mental Disorders	12.0%	13.4%	20.5%	24.3%	13.6%	15.1%	18.1%	13.9%	14.4%	17.3%	15.5%	15.4%	8.2%	7.5%	11.6%	7.5%	10.4%	15.0%
Benign/In Situ	7.5%	6.1%	7.0%	3.4%	8.6%	7.0%	7.3%	10.1%	9.0%	7.9%	7.9%	9.9%	9.3%	6.1%	6.6%	6.1%	5.4%	7.3%
Unintentional Injury	4.5%	4.9%	6.6%	6.4%	4.1%	5.4%	4.9%	5.5%	6.3%	6.5%	5.8%	4.4%	6.0%	5.9%	6.4%	5.9%	4.7%	5.6%
Musculoskeletal	7.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	5.7%	4.1%	4.8%	6.4%	5.7%	4.6%	6.5%	4.9%	5.6%	4.9%	5.5%	6.3%	2.5%	5.0%
Cancer	3.1%	3.6%	3.4%	1.4%	3.5%	2.8%	4.0%	2.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.0%	5.0%	2.3%	3.6%	0.7%	2.5%	3.1%
All Other Causes	27.1%	30.5%	31.3%	39.0%	31.7%	32.7%	29.1%	29.2%	29.5%	30.2%	30.8%	28.4%	31.1%	32.9%	32.0%	31.1%	32.7%	31.4%
Number of Admissions	1,019	801	1,518	2,014	1,283	1,582	1,598	799	859	873	1,029	1,869	1,271	961	1,343	710	404	19,933

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for People Aged 45-64 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Heart Disease	21.2%	21.8%	17.1%	11.3%	19.5%	19.4%	16.6%	16.1%	15.5%	19.2%	14.9%	17.8%	17.4%	16.0%	18.2%	13.0%	14.5%	17.0%
Digestive	15.3%	13.6%	13.8%	13.7%	12.9%	13.9%	13.7%	18.3%	14.4%	16.3%	15.4%	16.0%	16.1%	16.0%	13.6%	19.8%	21.6%	14.9%
Musculoskeletal	10.2%	8.7%	6.8%	5.4%	9.8%	7.7%	8.8%	9.1%	11.1%	8.5%	6.8%	8.4%	12.7%	7.6%	9.6%	7.2%	9.7%	8.5%
Cancer	8.8%	7.4%	6.7%	5.3%	8.9%	7.9%	7.2%	9.7%	9.4%	9.5%	8.0%	7.4%	10.8%	7.4%	7.8%	6.4%	7.1%	7.8%
Unintentional Injury	5.3%	5.3%	7.3%	7.3%	6.3%	5.4%	7.1%	5.0%	7.1%	4.7%	8.4%	6.0%	5.9%	7.7%	8.6%	7.1%	5.5%	6.6%
Mental Disorders	2.3%	4.2%	9.9%	13.0%	6.5%	7.6%	6.0%	3.1%	3.8%	4.7%	7.8%	3.7%	3.0%	4.2%	3.2%	3.4%	4.8%	6.0%
Genitourinary	2.7%	5.1%	3.4%	2.0%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	4.0%	3.6%	2.8%	3.2%	4.7%	4.1%	6.6%	4.3%	5.2%	4.5%	3.6%
All Other Causes	34.2%	33.9%	35.0%	42.0%	33.2%	35.1%	37.7%	34.7%	35.1%	34.3%	35.5%	36.0%	30.0%	34.5%	34.7%	37.9%	32.3%	35.6%
Number of Admissions	1,295	848	1,607	2,501	1,515	1,626	1,628	679	1,052	1,015	1,193	1,745	1,530	1,107	1,754	706	421	22,222
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Digestive	13.4%	15.1%	11.5%	14.0%	12.6%	13.6%	12.5%	13.5%	12.8%	11.3%	14.8%	13.7%	14.9%	16.2%	16.2%	17.9%	22.0%	14.0%
Genitourinary	16.6%	11.7%	9.2%	7.0%	10.0%	8.1%	10.7%	9.6%	10.6%	8.7%	9.2%	10.7%	10.5%	10.7%	10.2%	10.1%	8.8%	10.1%
Cancer	9.6%	9.8%	9.1%	7.7%	9.8%	9.0%	9.9%	11.6%	14.1%	11.2%	10.3%	9.2%	12.2%	9.3%	9.2%	6.8%	7.2%	9.8%
Musculoskeletal	9.6%	9.5%	7.9%	7.0%	7.9%	8.2%	7.5%	7.6%	8.1%	10.5%	8.4%	8.3%	8.5%	6.8%	9.7%	8.7%	7.2%	8.3%
Mental Disorders	5.5%	5.6%	11.6%	14.6%	6.5%	8.6%	9.3%	6.7%	5.2%	11.0%	9.3%	7.8%	4.8%	4.5%	6.3%	3.4%	6.9%	7.9%
Benign/In Situ	6.9%	10.1%	5.2%	4.3%	6.8%	5.5%	6.7%	10.0%	10.0%	9.0%	7.0%	10.5%	9.1%	7.4%	5.6%	5.9%	5.1%	7.3%
Heart Disease	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	6.2%	8.6%	8.2%	5.7%	3.9%	4.3%	3.9%	6.0%	5.6%	6.5%	6.9%	4.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%
Unintentional Injury	3.7%	4.2%	5.8%	6.2%	4.7%	4.1%	5.3%	5.7%	6.5%	4.2%	5.0%	3.7%	5.9%	4.4%	5.7%	3.3%	3.5%	4.9%
All Other Causes	29.9%	29.1%	34.8%	33.0%	33.1%	34.7%	32.4%	31.4%	28.4%	30.2%	30.0%	30.5%	27.6%	33.8%	32.6%	38.2%	33.7%	31.9%
Number of Admissions	1,361	769	1,666	1,666	1,582	1,761	1,771	820	1,176	1,144	1,293	1,808	1,581	1,072	1,704	644	432	22,250

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for People Aged 65-74 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Heart Disease	21.2%	15.6%	16.9%	12.3%	17.6%	20.5%	15.2%	17.0%	19.0%	16.2%	17.5%	16.8%	18.4%	19.1%	15.7%	17.1%	25.1%	17.2%
Digestive	9.7%	15.8%	10.1%	11.2%	13.0%	12.0%	12.9%	14.0%	9.8%	11.1%	11.9%	12.5%	13.8%	12.7%	10.6%	14.3%	13.1%	12.0%
Cancer	11.1%	12.1%	9.2%	8.9%	11.0%	10.9%	12.8%	12.4%	11.8%	10.6%	10.4%	10.0%	12.8%	6.7%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	10.5%
Musculoskeletal	8.3%	7.7%	6.7%	5.5%	6.5%	6.2%	8.3%	8.5%	7.8%	8.2%	6.8%	7.8%	7.7%	7.1%	9.3%	4.6%	8.8%	7.3%
Genitourinary	4.4%	4.8%	4.9%	4.2%	5.6%	5.2%	6.4%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	6.2%	4.2%	7.6%	5.8%	5.1%	2.8%	5.3%
COPD	3.5%	3.7%	7.3%	8.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.0%	3.3%	2.9%	4.3%	4.0%	3.2%	3.9%	3.0%	3.3%	5.6%	2.1%	4.6%
Stroke	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	4.3%	4.4%	3.3%	2.6%	3.6%	3.6%	2.9%	3.6%	4.4%	3.6%	4.0%	3.0%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%
Mental Disorders	1.9%	2.3%	4.9%	6.7%	3.5%	2.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1.5%	3.2%	3.3%
Unintentional Injury	1.6%	2.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	4.1%	2.3%	3.1%	3.3%	2.0%	3.3%	4.7%	4.4%	3.6%	1.4%	3.2%
All Other Causes	35.1%	32.4%	33.1%	35.1%	30.4%	31.0%	31.3%	28.6%	33.7%	34.2%	33.9%	35.9%	31.2%	33.3%	36.3%	34.0%	30.4%	33.0%
Number of Admissions	745	481	1,321	1,299	1,345	1,015	1,251	364	769	736	1,289	742	945	675	1,029	392	283	14,681
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Digestive	10.1%	12.7%	10.6%	11.8%	12.5%	11.1%	9.0%	11.1%	11.0%	9.2%	12.8%	10.9%	12.8%	12.3%	12.3%	14.3%	13.6%	11.4%
Heart Disease	12.1%	11.1%	11.9%	11.1%	12.3%	11.7%	9.5%	10.0%	9.2%	8.2%	10.8%	13.0%	10.5%	12.7%	12.8%	13.3%	11.0%	11.2%
Musculoskeletal	12.1%	7.8%	10.0%	6.8%	9.7%	8.8%	13.3%	11.7%	17.4%	13.4%	11.6%	11.1%	12.6%	10.0%	13.7%	7.3%	10.3%	11.1%
Cancer	11.6%	10.3%	9.3%	9.3%	10.6%	10.3%	9.9%	11.9%	10.3%	11.1%	12.0%	11.5%	9.1%	10.4%	7.5%	5.0%	8.5%	10.1%
Genitourinary	8.1%	5.7%	5.8%	4.9%	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	7.9%	8.6%	4.3%	6.7%	7.0%	5.9%	6.8%	7.2%	4.0%	3.7%	6.2%
Unintentional Injury	6.0%	7.0%	4.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.4%	5.6%	7.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.2%	4.3%	8.2%	6.6%	4.2%	4.7%	3.3%	5.3%
COPD	3.5%	5.1%	6.6%	6.4%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	3.0%	1.6%	3.1%	3.9%	6.0%	5.1%	4.9%	3.0%	12.6%	7.7%	4.8%
Mental Disorders	1.7%	6.5%	5.3%	6.9%	4.1%	3.7%	4.8%	3.5%	3.0%	5.3%	4.3%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	1.6%	1.3%	3.3%	4.0%
Nervous/Sense Organs	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	4.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.2%	4.1%	5.5%	5.8%	4.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	3.3%	3.7%
Stroke	3.0%	3.8%	3.1%	2.8%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	1.8%	2.2%	3.7%	1.9%	2.6%	1.7%	3.3%	2.8%
All Other Causes	27.5%	26.5%	29.9%	30.0%	28.7%	33.9%	31.5%	26.2%	25.4%	30.6%	26.5%	27.8%	26.6%	29.8%	32.8%	32.8%	32.0%	29.4%
Number of Admissions	603	370	1,272	858	1,159	848	1,239	369	638	655	1,187	782	572	528	642	301	272	12,295

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Hospitalization for People Aged 75+ Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Hospitalizations by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males (exc birth)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Heart Disease	17.7%	18.3%	16.3%	15.9%	21.0%	17.4%	14.6%	17.1%	13.8%	16.2%	18.3%	15.2%	18.7%	16.1%	17.4%	18.8%	20.4%	17.0%
Digestive	10.5%	11.2%	12.5%	11.4%	11.5%	12.0%	11.6%	11.0%	9.9%	9.8%	10.9%	10.2%	8.8%	13.1%	9.7%	10.2%	14.6%	11.1%
Cancer	6.0%	8.6%	7.5%	8.0%	7.3%	9.4%	8.6%	9.2%	7.9%	8.0%	7.5%	8.5%	9.6%	7.3%	6.7%	4.5%	3.3%	7.7%
COPD	9.2%	6.7%	6.2%	8.0%	7.1%	6.3%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.8%	3.3%	4.7%	4.6%	8.6%	5.2%	7.9%	4.9%	6.0%
Genitourinary	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	4.9%	5.0%	4.5%	6.5%	7.3%	6.4%	5.7%	6.1%	5.3%	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	4.9%	4.9%	5.7%
Pneumonia/Influenza	4.2%	4.0%	5.4%	4.8%	4.6%	5.9%	3.9%	4.6%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%	5.3%	7.0%	7.6%	5.1%
Musculoskeletal	6.2%	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	4.3%	2.9%	6.1%	3.1%	4.1%	5.4%	5.2%	5.6%	5.7%	4.4%	4.9%	4.1%	3.0%	4.5%
Unintentional Injury	3.2%	2.6%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.2%	4.8%	4.1%	5.1%	3.3%	4.4%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Stroke	4.3%	6.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%	4.0%	5.1%	4.4%	4.6%	3.7%	3.2%	4.4%	4.3%	2.4%	4.0%
Other Respiratory	3.5%	3.8%	4.4%	4.5%	5.1%	2.9%	3.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	3.8%	4.4%	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	3.9%
All Other Causes	29.8%	29.7%	31.7%	32.2%	27.3%	30.7%	31.7%	28.4%	33.4%	29.5%	30.4%	32.8%	29.1%	30.0%	33.4%	32.5%	31.9%	31.0%
Number of Admissions	746	420	1,803	1,369	1,460	764	1,530	327	1,112	995	1,651	835	646	957	907	531	329	16,382
Females (exc birth/OB)	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Heart Disease	15.8%	12.6%	13.6%	15.3%	13.7%	16.1%	12.3%	13.2%	10.0%	11.8%	13.2%	14.8%	13.7%	16.1%	13.8%	12.0%	16.9%	13.7%
Digestive	12.2%	16.1%	10.6%	10.1%	10.7%	9.9%	10.1%	15.2%	10.4%	8.9%	9.7%	10.5%	10.7%	12.9%	8.4%	15.1%	15.2%	10.7%
Unintentional Injury	7.6%	8.0%	9.3%	7.5%	8.6%	7.5%	9.8%	8.0%	11.3%	10.7%	9.3%	8.6%	9.0%	6.7%	10.2%	5.6%	6.4%	8.9%
Musculoskeletal	6.8%	8.0%	7.3%	6.6%	6.6%	8.6%	7.6%	9.0%	8.3%	8.2%	7.2%	6.6%	7.3%	6.1%	5.9%	4.5%	6.4%	7.1%
Cancer	5.9%	7.0%	7.5%	6.5%	6.4%	5.9%	6.6%	7.0%	7.1%	6.3%	7.7%	4.8%	8.3%	3.4%	5.1%	5.8%	5.1%	6.5%
COPD	8.1%	3.8%	4.7%	5.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%	2.6%	4.1%	3.7%	3.1%	4.8%	7.5%	3.1%	9.4%	1.9%	4.5%
Pneumonia/Influenza	3.3%	4.0%	3.3%	3.7%	4.7%	2.7%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%	6.0%	4.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	3.7%	4.2%
Genitourinary	3.1%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	5.0%	3.3%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	3.3%	4.9%	5.0%	4.4%	4.8%	3.0%	4.7%	1.9%	4.1%
Stroke	4.4%	2.9%	3.5%	4.3%	4.0%	6.1%	4.3%	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%	2.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%
Mental Disorders	2.8%	4.8%	4.5%	5.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%	3.1%	4.4%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	3.2%	2.2%	2.0%	3.3%	2.7%	3.8%
All Other Causes	30.0%	28.5%	32.0%	31.3%	32.3%	31.8%	33.4%	28.7%	32.7%	33.6%	32.0%	32.8%	30.8%	31.1%	40.3%	30.2%	35.9%	32.5%
Number of Admissions	930	373	3,137	1,984	1,883	933	2,067	387	1,268	1,736	2,322	1,010	995	1,097	1,165	551	486	22,324

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Hospital Data 2001-2003).

Why do we go to the emergency department?

Emergency department (ED) visit data were analyzed using three years of data combined, 2001-2003. Leading causes of ED visits are presented by age group, gender and PHS area. The age groups used are:

- Less than 1 year
- 1 - 4 years
- 5 - 9 years
- 10 - 14 years
- 15 -19 years
- 20 - 44 years
- 45 - 64 years
- 65 - 74 years
- 75+ years

Note: For the ED visit tables, the PHS areas are denoted using numbers as indicated in the table below.

1	St. Albert	10	South West (East)
2	Castle Downs	11	South Central
3	West Central	12	Mill Woods
4	Central	13	Strathcona County
5	North Central	14	Leduc County
6	North East	15	Parkland County
7	West (North)	16	Sturgeon County
8	West (South)	17	Fort Saskatchewan
9	South West (West)	CH	Capital Health region

Emergency Department Visits All Ages, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	33.1%	25.6%	24.7%	21.4%	24.4%	24.2%	29.2%	33.1%	28.4%	26.1%	26.4%	30.2%	28.2%	30.5%	30.2%	27.7%	22.5%	27.4%
Digestive Disease	6.7%	7.7%	7.1%	6.0%	7.1%	7.0%	7.9%	7.8%	6.8%	7.5%	6.9%	7.3%	6.5%	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%	4.7%	6.7%
Other Respiratory Disease	5.5%	6.1%	4.2%	3.7%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.2%	4.7%	4.0%	5.4%	5.3%	6.9%	8.4%	6.5%	7.6%	5.6%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	4.6%	4.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%	4.8%	4.5%	6.0%	6.1%	4.4%	5.6%	4.8%
Musculoskeletal System	4.4%	4.3%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	5.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.3%	4.4%
Mental Disorders	1.8%	2.0%	4.6%	7.0%	2.5%	2.7%	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%	3.1%	3.6%	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	3.0%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%
Heart Disease	3.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	3.2%	2.6%	3.4%	3.7%	4.5%	2.4%	3.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%
COPD	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.1%	2.9%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	2.5%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.5%	2.4%
All Other Causes	33.0%	39.1%	38.9%	43.3%	39.8%	41.7%	33.4%	31.2%	37.1%	38.3%	38.5%	34.6%	37.7%	34.3%	33.9%	39.0%	46.9%	37.5%
Number of Visits	36,340	20,414	37,457	52,844	41,345	48,099	40,260	17,127	21,756	20,145	27,022	46,873	25,826	38,731	64,626	23,759	16,704	579,328
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	23.0%	17.3%	17.9%	15.3%	17.0%	16.0%	20.6%	23.5%	20.5%	17.4%	17.7%	19.5%	19.0%	19.4%	20.3%	18.1%	13.7%	18.6%
Digestive Disease	7.7%	8.4%	7.6%	7.1%	7.7%	7.5%	9.0%	9.1%	7.6%	7.7%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	6.6%	6.9%	7.5%	6.5%	7.7%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	6.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.4%	5.7%	5.6%	8.6%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	5.8%	6.6%	6.3%	8.4%	8.1%	5.1%	6.4%	6.4%
Other Respiratory Disease	5.4%	5.6%	4.1%	4.2%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.1%	4.2%	3.6%	4.9%	4.9%	8.2%	9.8%	6.8%	8.3%	5.7%
Genitourinary System	5.0%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	5.3%	5.0%	5.3%	5.6%	5.2%	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%	5.4%	4.4%	3.4%	5.1%
Musculoskeletal System	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	4.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.9%	2.8%	4.6%
Mental Disorders	2.3%	2.7%	4.1%	5.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.1%	3.8%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%	3.1%
COPD	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.75	2.2%	3.4%	2.4%	3.0%	2.1%	2.7%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.3%	2.7%
Pregnancy Related	2.4%	3.6%	2.6%	2.65	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	3.2%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%
All Other Causes	37.4%	41.0%	43.4%	45.7%	43.7%	44.9%	35.8%	33.5%	41.2%	43.1%	44.2%	38.5%	42.4%	36.8%	35.5%	43.4%	50.4%	40.9%
Number of Visits	35,680	21,335	39,703	43,856	43,793	50,713	42,372	17,697	22,282	22,501	27,901	46,321	23,752	36,934	61,859	23,667	18,302	578,668

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for Children <1 Year of Age, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Other Respiratory Disease	29.2%	27.7%	26.4%	25.4%	26.2%	25.2%	29.8%	27.4%	26.7%	24.4%	27.5%	25.8%	28.3%	23.2%	28.6%	29.1%	22.1%	26.8%
Digestive Disease	12.8%	13.4%	11.8%	11.5%	12.0%	12.9%	14.0%	14.1%	13.4%	14.3%	12.3%	13.6%	15.3%	10.5%	10.3%	9.2%	6.0%	12.2%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	7.7%	10.5%	10.3%	11.2%	10.9%	10.1%	11.5%	11.6%	11.9%	11.1%	12.5%	9.1%	9.1%	12.0%	9.2%	5.4%	5.4%	10.0%
Unintentional Injury	7.8%	8.3%	5.9%	5.4%	5.7%	6.3%	6.9%	8.3%	8.5%	7.2%	8.5%	7.8%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	5.5%	4.6%	6.7%
Nervous/Sense Organ Dis	4.9%	4.9%	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%	5.5%	5.7%	4.6%	5.8%	3.9%	3.1%	4.7%	3.7%	11.2%	9.4%	6.3%	8.3%	6.1%
Perinatal Conditions	4.5%	4.9%	4.0%	4.1%	3.4%	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	5.0%	4.0%	2.5%	4.0%	4.0%	5.4%	3.8%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	3.2%	1.3%	1.8%	3.9%	2.6%	2.4%	3.5%	3.9%	1.7%	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	4.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%
Pneumonia & Influenza	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.9%	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.1%	3.4%	3.6%	2.7%	1.0%	2.3%
Genitourinary System	0.9%	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.1%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%	3.0%	2.5%	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%
COPD	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	0.8%	2.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	2.0%	1.6%	3.1%	0.4%	1.6%
All Other Causes	25.5%	24.4%	28.5%	26.3%	27.0%	28.2%	20.7%	20.2%	25.9%	28.8%	25.5%	25.7%	26.7%	24.9%	21.9%	31.8%	44.6%	26.1%
Number of Visits	1,053	762	902	1,081	1,308	1,657	1,203	519	603	713	799	1,644	849	945	2,221	704	480	17,443
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Other Respiratory Disease	26.6%	22.9%	25.7%	21.2%	24.6%	21.5%	26.0%	24.6%	22.1%	23.1%	20.9%	25.3%	21.5%	23.1%	28.6%	27.8%	23.9%	24.4%
Digestive Disease	10.1%	14.9%	12.8%	12.9%	13.3%	12.8%	12.3%	13.1%	11.4%	16.3%	14.5%	12.9%	16.1%	10.4%	10.3%	9.2%	10.1%	12.4%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	10.3%	11.2%	9.4%	10.7%	10.0%	11.5%	10.7%	11.8%	13.7%	10.8%	10.1%	9.7%	12.1%	11.8%	9.3%	6.6%	8.1%	10.4%
Unintentional Injury	9.5%	6.5%	7.9%	7.2%	6.9%	7.4%	10.4%	7.8%	12.3%	6.4%	11.0%	9.1%	7.4%	8.6%	7.9%	8.7%	4.5%	8.2%
Nervous/Sense Organ Disease	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	5.5%	5.8%	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%	4.1%	7.1%	5.0%	4.9%	3.9%	13.0%	9.3%	7.2%	12.1%	6.6%
Perinatal Conditions	5.3%	4.3%	3.5%	4.3%	3.1%	2.9%	4.4%	5.3%	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%	3.8%	4.4%	3.1%	4.1%	4.6%	3.1%	3.8%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	3.3%	3.4%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	3.8%	4.2%	2.8%	5.3%	2.8%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%	3.7%	3.0%	2.0%	1.4%	2.2%
Genitourinary System	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	3.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.6%	1.9%	2.8%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%
COPD	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	2.2%	1.0%
All Other Causes	26.7%	29.1%	29.8%	29.6%	27.7%	28.8%	22.9%	23.1%	25.3%	25.0%	30.0%	27.4%	27.3%	20.0%	20.7%	29.7%	28.9%	26.3%
Number of Visits	749	650	847	878	1,074	1,386	949	398	438	563	537	1,346	634	845	1,691	609	356	13,950

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for Children Aged 1-4 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	24.9%	18.5%	20.4%	18.2%	20.1%	19.4%	24.0%	25.7%	23.9%	22.1%	23.7%	22.5%	20.9%	22.5%	23.2%	23.0%	18.0%	21.9%
Other Respiratory Disease	19.9%	19.2%	21.0%	18.4%	18.6%	17.7%	22.3%	19.0%	20.7%	18.6%	17.8%	19.2%	22.1%	20.6%	23.4%	19.0%	23.2%	20.1%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	8.4%	7.7%	7.0%	7.2%	7.8%	8.1%	7.6%	8.8%	6.5%	5.7%	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%	15.7%	13.9%	7.6%	14.8%	9.1%
Digestive Disease	7.2%	10.2%	8.3%	8.0%	9.2%	8.9%	9.3%	8.8%	7.8%	8.4%	8.7%	8.9%	8.3%	6.4%	6.2%	7.2%	5.6%	8.1%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	6.7%	8.2%	9.0%	8.5%	7.9%	7.7%	9.0%	8.9%	9.5%	8.6%	8.9%	7.6%	8.3%	8.3%	6.6%	5.6%	5.0%	7.8%
COPD	4.2%	4.8%	7.1%	6.1%	5.1%	5.6%	3.4%	4.7%	5.9%	6.1%	5.1%	6.2%	5.9%	3.8%	2.6%	4.0%	3.3%	4.8%
Pneumonia & Influenza	3.6%	4.2%	3.3%	3.9%	3.5%	4.4%	3.1%	3.6%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.8%	3.2%	3.4%	2.5%	3.3%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.5%	2.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%	3.4%	2.9%
Genitourinary System	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%
Endocrine & Metabolic Dis	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%
All Other Causes	19.4%	22.5%	19.5%	25.9%	22.6%	23.1%	16.2%	16.0%	18.5%	22.5%	21.0%	21.2%	19.1%	13.9%	15.6%	24.9%	22.6%	20.0%
Number of Visits	3,102	1,909	1,980	2,177	3,326	4,325	2,798	1,536	1,733	1,549	1,501	4,453	2,156	2,780	5,420	2,059	1,254	44,058
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	24.2%	18.3%	19.9%	19.6%	17.6%	20.4%	25.3%	25.6%	24.3%	20.1%	22.7%	23.9%	21.4%	19.9%	20.3%	19.1%	17.3%	21.2%
Other Respiratory Disease	18.9%	18.9%	18.1%	18.7%	19.3%	16.0%	19.5%	18.8%	17.9%	19.4%	17.9%	17.8%	20.2%	19.1%	24.0%	19.3%	23.2%	19.4%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	9.0%	8.2%	7.0%	7.9%	8.8%	7.4%	7.9%	8.9%	7.0%	7.9%	7.5%	6.7%	8.3%	14.7%	12.4%	9.2%	12.9%	9.1%
Digestive Disease	8.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.2%	8.4%	9.5%	8.5%	7.8%	8.7%	10.7%	9.5%	10.0%	8.9%	6.8%	6.0%	9.1%	7.1%	8.5%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	6.4%	7.7%	9.6%	9.5%	8.5%	8.1%	10.0%	8.5%	8.7%	8.1%	8.9%	9.7%	9.2%	9.1%	6.8%	8.3%	4.5%	8.3%
COPD	4.0%	4.4%	4.3%	3.1%	4.1%	4.8%	2.3%	2.0%	2.6%	4.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.1%	4.1%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	3.4%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.7%	4.1%	3.7%	4.2%	3.6%	3.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	2.3%	2.9%	3.7%	4.2%	3.0%	2.2%	3.3%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	3.6%	4.7%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	3.9%	3.1%
Genitourinary System	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	3.2%	1.5%	3.5%	3.2%	2.7%	3.1%	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%	2.3%	2.9%
Endocrine & Metabolic Dis	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%
All Other Causes	18.9%	22.2%	22.0%	22.1%	23.2%	23.6%	16.9%	17.0%	22.6%	18.9%	19.9%	19.6%	18.3%	15.7%	16.7%	22.4%	24.4%	19.9%
Number of Visits	2,323	1,516	1,611	1,592	2,753	3,061	2,239	1,139	1,317	1,151	1,366	3,319	1,595	2,360	4,707	1,665	924	34,638

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for Children Aged 5-9 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	34.8%	25.4%	32.1%	30.9%	27.8%	29.2%	35.7%	40.0%	36.1%	32.8%	36.3%	33.2%	31.0%	29.1%	32.5%	29.5%	29.2%	31.8%
Other Respiratory Disease	10.7%	13.1%	10.3%	10.0%	10.8%	12.2%	11.2%	10.3%	10.7%	13.4%	9.6%	9.7%	13.1%	16.0%	17.2%	14.7%	15.2%	12.7%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	6.8%	8.4%	6.6%	6.6%	8.1%	7.2%	8.7%	5.2%	6.5%	5.5%	5.8%	6.2%	8.8%	13.3%	10.4%	6.7%	10.6%	8.1%
Digestive Disease	6.4%	8.8%	7.7%	6.8%	9.0%	7.2%	8.7%	6.8%	7.4%	6.7%	6.3%	9.1%	6.9%	5.4%	4.7%	5.2%	6.2%	6.9%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	4.8%	6.1%	6.0%	6.9%	6.4%	6.7%	6.4%	5.7%	6.6%	5.2%	6.8%	5.1%	6.0%	6.1%	5.1%	6.3%	4.6%	5.8%
COPD	4.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	3.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.9%	5.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.7%	3.1%	4.8%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.1%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%	3.8%	2.5%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	3.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%
Musculoskeletal System	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Genitourinary System	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	2.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
All Other Causes	25.1%	25.0%	24.4%	24.5%	25.1%	23.6%	16.2%	19.2%	20.9%	23.7%	22.1%	23.7%	19.8%	17.6%	19.2%	26.9%	24.7%	22.2%
Number of Visits	2,528	1,193	993	1,115	2,169	2,526	1,662	1,061	1,016	786	840	2,858	1,310	2,352	4,202	1,691	965	29,267
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	32.1%	27.7%	32.1%	27.2%	27.1%	24.8%	34.5%	34.2%	33.3%	28.3%	31.4%	32.3%	28.4%	25.3%	27.0%	27.6%	21.0%	28.7%
Other Respiratory Disease	10.1%	11.6%	9.3%	13.2%	12.9%	12.3%	10.0%	11.3%	9.7%	11.2%	11.1%	10.1%	11.8%	16.6%	18.8%	14.4%	22.2%	13.4%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	7.8%	6.9%	7.6%	6.0%	8.1%	6.3%	7.8%	8.4%	5.1%	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%	7.2%	13.9%	12.5%	7.6%	11.4%	8.5%
Digestive Disease	5.2%	8.6%	6.5%	5.7%	8.6%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.8%	7.6%	7.1%	7.8%	7.4%	4.9%	5.8%	7.0%	5.4%	6.7%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	4.9%	6.0%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	6.5%	7.8%	6.5%	5.9%	7.9%	5.7%	5.6%	7.0%	5.9%	5.2%	6.2%	3.7%	6.0%
COPD	3.8%	5.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	4.5%	3.9%	4.3%	2.8%	3.9%	5.0%	4.4%	4.5%	3.9%	1.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Genitourinary System	3.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.0%	4.6%	3.9%	3.1%	3.5%	4.5%	3.6%	4.5%	3.8%	4.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.0%	1.9%	3.6%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.3%	3.1%	2.6%	3.8%	3.0%	3.1%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	2.9%	4.0%	3.7%	2.7%	2.1%	3.3%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Musculoskeletal System	1.3%	1.0%	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%
All Other Causes	26.0%	24.0%	24.4%	26.6%	22.3%	28.0%	19.0%	19.0%	23.9%	22.6%	22.1%	23.2%	22.5%	17.4%	18.1%	25.2%	26.0%	22.5%
Number of Visits	1,873	1,000	856	927	1,684	2,133	1,404	811	762	668	719	2,263	1,051	1,998	3,681	1,379	953	24,162

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for Children Aged 10-14 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	55.3%	42.8%	47.7%	41.0%	42.9%	42.3%	57.1%	55.2%	54.6%	50.5%	49.6%	50.7%	52.9%	52.4	48.4	44.6	46.4	49.4
Other Respiratory Disease	3.7%	6.3%	3.8%	5.9%	6.4%	6.3%	4.9%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.9%	3.8%	4.2%	7.0	9.9	6.7	8.8	6.0
Digestive Disease	2.2%	4.5%	4.6%	3.5%	5.4%	5.0%	4.3%	4.4%	3.9%	5.3%	3.5%	4.1%	3.9%	3.1	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.8
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	2.4%	3.5%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	4.1%	3.8%	2.8%	2.9%	4.2	5.1	2.4	5.5	3.5
COPD	2.5%	4.4%	2.9%	2.9%	4.0%	4.7%	3.3%	3.3%	1.7%	1.6%	3.6%	4.4%	2.6%	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	2.1%	3.3%	2.5%	4.3%	3.1%	3.3%	2.3%	3.3%	3.2%	2.6%	3.2%	2.2%	2.9%	2.5	2.8	4.0	1.2	2.8
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.0%	1.9%	2.7%	3.5%	2.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4
Musculoskeletal System	1.9%	1.4%	2.8%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.8
Mental Disorders	0.9%	1.9%	4.3%	3.3%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.3%	3.2%	2.0%	1.8%	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.8
All Other Causes	26.4%	28.6%	23.2%	27.6%	26.5%	27.5%	17.4%	20.0%	21.7%	23.0%	23.4%	24.9%	24.4%	22.2%	22.1%	28.6%	26.9%	24.3%
Number of Visits	3,442	1,186	971	1,129	2,187	2,470	1,963	1,260	1,145	730	1,079	3,223	1,816	2,993	5,433	2,041	1,121	34,189
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	45.1%	32.5%	34.7%	32.4%	35.4%	31.5%	44.4%	50.1%	43.5%	33.8%	36.9%	38.1%	44.8%	41.4%	39.7%	36.9%	34.5%	39.0%
Other Respiratory Disease	5.6%	7.5%	6.7%	7.7%	7.2%	8.6%	5.5%	4.9%	5.1%	6.6%	6.6%	5.1%	5.2%	11.8%	14.1%	9.0%	15.2%	8.4%
Digestive Disease	3.6%	5.6%	4.6%	6.2%	6.4%	6.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	7.3%	3.9%	5.4%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%	5.4%	5.4%	4.9%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	3.1%	4.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.2%	3.6%	4.4%	8.0%	6.8%	3.3%	5.7%	4.8%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	2.6%	3.7%	3.9%	5.5%	4.0%	4.2%	4.5%	2.5%	3.6%	3.4%	3.8%	2.8%	3.3%	2.6%	3.8%	5.0%	1.9%	3.6%
COPD	3.5%	4.0%	3.2%	3.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%	2.0%	0.8%	2.1%	3.0%	4.3%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	3.0%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	1.9%	2.3%	3.4%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	3.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.4%	3.2%	2.6%	4.3%	2.7%
Mental Disorders	1.4%	2.5%	5.0%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	4.1%	2.3%	2.8%	4.5%	2.4%	3.5%	2.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%	2.5%
Musculoskeletal System	2.1%	2.6%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	3.0%	3.2%	1.5%	2.7%	1.9%	3.2%	2.2%	2.6%	1.2%	2.3%
Genitourinary System	1.8%	3.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	2.1%
All Other Causes	28.8%	31.5%	30.4%	31.6%	28.9%	30.8%	22.5%	23.6%	26.4%	29.8%	34.1%	29.9%	26.8%	21.4%	20.2%	29.7%	26.6%	26.8%
Number of Visits	2,576	1,020	931	973	1,728	2,092	1,595	1,014	886	715	875	2,467	1,222	2,425	4,042	1,628	948	27,137

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for Youth Aged 15-19 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	51.4%	41.7%	38.8%	32.9%	41.2%	37.4%	50.0%	51.8%	46.5%	42.8%	44.1%	45.6%	47.3%	45.6%	47.9%	45.9%	42.2%	44.9%
Intentional Injury	3.5%	6.9%	9.9%	13.1%	8.6%	9.1%	7.0%	6.8%	5.9%	6.7%	8.7%	6.6%	3.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	6.0%
Other Respiratory Disease	3.3%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	3.8%	4.5%	4.3%	3.3%	3.5%	1.9%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%	7.2%	6.7%	5.6%	7.8%	4.7%
Mental Disorders	3.1%	2.6%	5.3%	7.6%	3.3%	4.2%	4.9%	4.2%	3.8%	6.2%	6.5%	4.8%	3.8%	2.0%	2.9%	2.2%	2.2%	3.8%
Digestive Disease	3.8%	5.6%	3.6%	2.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	5.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	4.1%	3.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.2%	3.3%	3.8%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	2.3%	1.8%	3.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%	2.2%	2.2%	3.2%	3.6%	2.2%	2.6%	3.6%	3.8%	2.2%	3.7%	2.9%
Musculoskeletal System	2.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.6%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	1.6%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.7%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Infectious & Parasitic Dis	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	3.2%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%
All Other Causes	24.6%	28.4%	25.7%	27.7%	28.0%	29.0%	18.0%	18.8%	24.1%	25.0%	22.3%	24.0%	28.1%	24.4%	22.6%	27.9%	29.1%	25.0%
Number of Visits	4,183	1,684	1,986	2,189	2,687	3,493	2,818	1,535	1,612	1,265	1,491	4,338	2,447	4,362	6,267	2,347	1,532	46,236
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	31.9%	22.6%	18.8%	17.3%	21.0%	19.1%	25.6%	30.4%	24.7%	20.8%	21.0%	25.6%	27.2%	24.8%	24.8%	24.7%	23.7%	23.8%
Genitourinary System	5.3%	6.8%	7.4%	7.5%	6.3%	6.7%	8.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.3%	7.2%	7.9%	7.1%	5.8%	6.8%
Other Respiratory Disease	6.3%	6.6%	5.6%	3.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	7.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%	10.7%	10.3%	8.0%	11.1%	6.8%
Digestive Disease	5.4%	6.5%	5.4%	4.5%	5.1%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	5.5%	6.3%	4.4%	5.6%	4.9%	5.6%	5.5%
Mental Disorders	4.3%	4.7%	5.5%	6.3%	6.4%	3.7%	6.5%	5.2%	5.5%	5.4%	7.0%	5.3%	4.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.2%	2.6%	4.8%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	2.3%	3.7%	4.0%	3.2%	4.4%	4.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	4.8%	5.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%
Intentional Injury	1.7%	3.7%	5.6%	6.5%	4.0%	4.6%	3.9%	3.1%	4.0%	4.5%	5.2%	4.1%	2.6%	1.3%	2.1%	2.3%	1.6%	3.5%
Pregnancy Related	1.3%	3.4%	6.5%	6.7%	3.7%	4.2%	4.1%	2.8%	1.3%	3.4%	4.1%	3.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.7%	2.1%	1.7%	3.3%
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	3.0%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%
Musculoskeletal System	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%	3.6%	2.4%	3.6%	3.6%	4.1%	3.3%	2.9%	1.7%	2.8%
All Other Causes	35.0%	35.7%	36.7%	40.2%	37.8%	40.7%	29.9%	28.2%	37.3%	38.7%	37.2%	35.2%	38.6%	33.6%	30.8%	38.5%	39.8%	35.6%
Number of Visits	3,419	1,738	2,570	2,909	2,943	3,639	3,049	1,524	1,804	1,517	1,625	3,866	2,078	3,832	6,060	2,067	1,486	46,126

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for People Aged 20-44 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	36.5%	31.9%	31.3%	25.0%	29.9%	29.3%	34.5%	37.9%	34.6%	34.0%	34.6%	34.3%	34.8%	35.6%	34.8%	34.4%	25.5%	32.4%
Digestive Disease	7.0%	6.9%	6.0%	5.4%	6.8%	6.6%	7.7%	7.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%	5.6%	6.0%	6.1%	5.3%	6.3%
Musculoskeletal System	6.2%	6.0%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	4.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.6%	5.0%	6.2%	5.7%	6.1%	6.1%	5.5%	4.8%	5.5%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	4.7%	3.9%	4.5%	3.6%	4.6%	4.1%	4.9%	5.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.7%	5.2%	4.3%	5.1%	5.1%	4.3%	5.0%	4.6%
Mental Disorders	2.9%	3.3%	6.1%	8.4%	3.9%	3.9%	5.1%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.9%	4.2%	3.4%	2.0%	2.7%	3.5%	2.4%	4.4%
Intentional Injury	2.2%	3.1%	5.8%	9.2%	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.8%	3.6%	2.5%	1.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	4.2%
Other Respiratory Disease	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	4.9%	5.5%	3.5%	5.8%	3.2%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%
Genitourinary System	2.7%	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
COPD	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%	1.7%
All Other Causes	30.0%	34.5%	31.9%	34.3%	34.8%	37.2%	28.6%	27.7%	32.9%	32.3%	30.8%	30.8%	33.9%	31.9%	31.0%	33.1%	41.8%	32.6%
Number of Visits	11,285	7,576	16,458	25,116	14,301	18,725	15,446	6,378	8,003	7,940	10,315	17,954	8,016	13,459	21,413	7,101	5,459	214,945
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	19.6%	15.6%	17.8%	14.1%	15.7%	14.7%	18.6%	20.0%	18.6%	16.5%	17.0%	16.7%	16.7%	17.5%	18.4%	16.5%	12.7%	16.8%
Digestive Disease	8.1%	7.4%	7.2%	6.3%	7.6%	7.3%	8.9%	9.7%	6.4%	7.2%	7.7%	8.0%	8.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.6%	7.1%	7.5%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	4.9%	5.7%	5.8%	11.1%	8.6%	6.9%	5.9%	6.7%	8.2%	6.9%	9.1%	8.7%	5.7%	7.5%	7.2%
Genitourinary System	7.0%	6.6%	6.4%	5.7%	6.8%	6.3%	7.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.2%	6.9%	7.0%	6.4%	6.9%	7.3%	5.9%	5.1%	6.7%
Pregnancy Related	6.3%	7.7%	5.6%	4.6%	6.3%	5.9%	6.1%	6.9%	7.1%	7.5%	6.4%	7.0%	8.3%	4.4%	4.4%	5.3%	5.8%	6.0%
Musculoskeletal System	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%	4.8%	5.7%	3.9%	5.8%	5.1%	5.3%	3.2%	4.8%
Other Respiratory Disease	3.7%	3.5%	2.8%	3.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	1.9%	2.8%	3.1%	6.8%	7.6%	4.5%	7.0%	4.0%
Mental Disorders	2.9%	3.3%	5.4%	7.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.2%	2.5%	2.9%	2.1%	2.7%	4.0%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	3.4%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.6%
COPD	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
All Other Causes	35.0%	39.7%	39.4%	44.1%	40.9%	43.1%	31.1%	30.4%	37.5%	39.6%	39.4%	36.1%	39.4%	34.3%	33.7%	42.0%	44.5%	38.2%
Number of Visits	12,716	9,237	15,510	20,524	15,818	22,095	16,618	7,382	8,451	8,641	9,702	19,794	8,684	13,469	23,200	8,952	6,608	227,401

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for People Aged 45-64 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	23.9%	17.4%	18.7%	17.2%	19.8%	16.2%	22.7%	22.9%	20.3%	18.1%	20.9%	21.8%	19.7%	21.9%	22.5%	18.2%	13.4%	19.9%
Digestive Disease	8.0%	7.2%	7.8%	6.5%	6.1%	6.3%	7.8%	9.6%	7.7%	8.5%	7.3%	8.3%	6.7%	5.0%	6.3%	7.6%	3.8%	6.9%
Musculoskeletal System	7.1%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	6.9%	6.0%	6.3%	7.2%	6.1%	6.1%	5.5%	6.6%	6.3%	8.7%	6.4%	5.5%	4.3%	6.4%
Heart Disease	7.7%	6.7%	5.9%	3.3%	5.2%	4.5%	5.6%	5.6%	6.4%	6.7%	6.2%	5.7%	7.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%	2.1%	5.0%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	4.7%	4.4%	4.5%	3.4%	4.4%	4.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%	4.6%	5.7%	4.4%	4.9%	4.6%
Genitourinary System	4.2%	4.9%	4.1%	2.0%	3.4%	3.2%	4.2%	5.0%	5.1%	4.7%	3.8%	4.4%	4.8%	2.6%	3.3%	2.4%	2.4%	3.6%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%	3.3%	2.2%	3.4%
Mental Disorders	1.8%	1.6%	5.9%	8.4%	2.6%	2.6%	3.8%	2.5%	2.7%	3.5%	4.9%	3.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	3.4%
Other Respiratory Disease	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	2.8%	3.2%	2.4%	3.7%	2.2%
COPD	1.7%	1.4%	2.4%	3.4%	2.5%	2.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.0%	2.5%	1.6%	2.3%	1.5%	2.1%
All Other Causes	38.9%	48.9%	43.2%	47.9%	47.0%	51.8%	40.1%	38.6%	43.5%	44.5%	43.9%	42.3%	45.4%	47.0%	45.7%	52.2%	62.3%	46.0%
Number of Visits	6,824	3,949	7,102	13,453	7,923	9,773	7,440	3,082	3,918	3,650	4,754	8,646	5,816	7,415	12,532	5,015	3,770	115,062
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	20.8%	15.2%	17.4%	15.4%	15.8%	14.8%	18.8%	22.5%	18.4%	15.9%	16.1%	16.8%	15.7%	16.3%	17.9%	14.9%	8.2%	16.6%
Digestive Disease	8.4%	9.7%	7.6%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	9.5%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	8.7%	9.0%	9.0%	7.0%	7.6%	8.8%	5.1%	8.0%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	8.1%	6.3%	5.6%	4.5%	7.7%	6.0%	11.2%	9.0%	7.7%	6.7%	7.6%	7.2%	8.4%	8.3%	7.9%	4.6%	5.4%	7.3%
Musculoskeletal System	7.3%	7.2%	6.9%	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.3%	5.6%	6.2%	6.7%	6.2%	7.1%	5.5%	6.5%	7.3%	7.3%	3.6%	6.4%
Genitourinary System	4.5%	4.9%	3.9%	3.7%	4.9%	4.2%	3.9%	4.9%	4.3%	4.6%	3.5%	5.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.0%	3.8%	2.3%	4.2%
Mental Disorders	2.6%	2.7%	5.4%	6.3%	3.0%	3.7%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	6.1%	4.5%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	3.5%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	3.7%	3.2%	3.2%	2.5%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	1.4%	2.9%
Heart Disease	3.1%	2.6%	3.1%	2.5%	3.2%	2.9%	3.3%	3.5%	4.4%	3.7%	4.2%	3.1%	4.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.9%
Other Respiratory Disease	2.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	4.3%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	2.8%
COPD	2.4%	3.6%	2.7%	3.8%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	3.7%	2.7%	3.2%	1.4%	2.7%
All Other Causes	37.5%	42.3%	41.6%	44.7%	43.6%	46.3%	36.2%	34.5%	40.6%	40.8%	42.0%	41.2%	43.7%	42.0%	39.8%	46.4%	67.0%	42.7%
Number of Visits	7,258	3,961	6,630	8,268	8,624	10,299	7,853	3,306	4,253	3,889	4,806	8,707	5,175	7,277	11,854	4,241	4,646	111,047

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for People Aged 65-74 Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	13.5%	9.3%	11.4%	12.1%	12.4%	10.5%	12.6%	11.8%	10.5%	9.8%	9.9%	12.1%	8.1%	12.6%	12.5%	9.7%	8.3%	11.3%
Heart Disease	12.2%	8.8%	10.5%	7.5%	9.3%	10.1%	8.7%	10.9%	13.2%	11.7%	12.0%	12.0%	13.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%	9.6%
Digestive Disease	8.5%	9.8%	8.1%	7.4%	8.5%	8.3%	8.6%	10.1%	7.2%	9.4%	8.1%	9.1%	7.3%	6.3%	5.4%	6.6%	4.7%	7.8%
Musculoskeletal System	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	4.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.0%	5.7%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.8%	4.1%	6.6%	4.4%	4.3%	3.2%	5.0%
COPD	4.9%	4.8%	6.7%	6.8%	5.4%	5.1%	4.2%	3.4%	2.6%	4.4%	4.5%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%	3.7%	3.1%	1.6%	4.4%
Genitourinary System	5.2%	4.8%	4.0%	3.0%	4.1%	3.6%	5.3%	4.8%	5.4%	4.5%	4.3%	5.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	2.4%	2.3%	4.1%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	4.5%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	4.0%	3.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.0%	3.8%	2.7%	4.0%	2.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	2.2%	3.6%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	3.1%	2.8%	1.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	4.6%	1.3%	2.5%
Endocrine & Metabolic Dis	1.9%	3.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.7%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.1%	2.5%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.4%	1.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%	1.5%	2.8%	2.1%	2.6%	3.0%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.0%	0.9%	2.4%
All Other Causes	39.4%	46.7%	43.7%	46.4%	42.8%	47.9%	42.5%	41.9%	44.2%	43.6%	45.5%	42.1%	51.0%	50.4%	52.5%	55.0%	67.9%	46.6%
Number of Visits	2,012	1,176	2,962	3,420	3,893	2,979	3,265	975	1,659	1,545	2,894	1,960	2,080	2,105	4,036	1,391	1,014	39,366
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	16.2%	15.5%	14.6%	12.9%	13.4%	11.2%	16.9%	16.7%	15.9%	12.8%	13.8%	13.6%	13.3%	14.4%	14.3%	9.0%	8.6%	13.8%
Digestive Disease	7.9%	9.3%	8.0%	9.3%	7.8%	6.2%	10.3%	10.4%	9.9%	6.8%	9.7%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	9.0%	6.5%	7.5%	8.4%
Heart Disease	8.3%	7.2%	8.4%	6.6%	7.5%	5.7%	8.2%	7.7%	9.2%	9.8%	8.3%	8.0%	8.2%	4.4%	6.5%	6.8%	2.6%	7.4%
Musculoskeletal System	7.7%	6.5%	6.1%	5.2%	6.4%	6.0%	6.3%	7.2%	5.3%	7.2%	6.0%	6.4%	7.1%	7.4%	5.8%	7.8%	3.0%	6.3%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	5.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	5.4%	6.5%	5.8%	3.7%	5.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	2.4%	2.0%	4.4%
COPD	4.0%	6.8%	4.9%	5.2%	4.0%	4.3%	3.9%	2.4%	1.7%	2.8%	3.9%	5.7%	3.8%	4.3%	4.6%	6.7%	4.4%	4.3%
Genitourinary System	4.1%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	4.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%	3.4%	3.7%	3.2%	4.3%	4.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.5%
Endocrine & Metabolic Dis	1.9%	2.2%	3.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%	1.9%	2.6%
Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	2.6%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%	4.4%	1.2%	2.6%
Other Circulatory Disease	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	3.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.7%	1.5%	2.6%
All Other Causes	39.5%	41.4%	41.6%	46.5%	46.2%	52.0%	37.9%	38.7%	42.1%	44.1%	40.6%	42.1%	43.4%	44.4%	42.6%	47.6%	65.3%	44.0%
Number of Visits	2,008	1,095	3,256	2,725	4,025	3,333	3,297	1,057	1,499	1,680	3,022	2,081	1,348	1,808	2,755	1,309	939	37,237

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Emergency Department Visits for People Aged 75+ Years, 2001-2003. Percentage of Visits by Leading Cause, Sex, and PHS Area

Public Health Service Area																		
Males	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Heart Disease	11.6%	11.5%	11.8%	10.2%	12.7%	9.4%	11.2%	13.3%	9.3%	11.7%	13.5%	11.6%	13.8%	8.2%	9.0%	10.3%	7.8%	11.0%
Unintentional Injury	11.8%	8.4%	10.5%	11.1%	9.9%	10.4%	12.0%	10.1%	11.1%	9.6%	10.9%	9.3%	10.6%	9.7%	10.8%	7.1%	7.5%	10.4%
Digestive Disease	8.7%	9.4%	9.5%	7.9%	8.2%	9.1%	9.6%	8.6%	8.2%	10.0%	8.2%	10.6%	7.6%	8.4%	7.1%	6.6%	6.0%	8.5%
COPD	6.8%	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%	6.3%	5.2%	4.6%	5.0%	4.8%	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.1%	5.5%	4.7%	6.4%	3.2%	4.8%
Genitourinary System	4.5%	3.8%	4.7%	4.0%	4.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	5.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	4.5%
Musculoskeletal System	5.1%	4.2%	4.9%	3.6%	4.3%	4.6%	5.2%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	5.3%	4.4%	5.2%	3.2%	5.7%	2.3%	4.4%
Pneumonia & Influenza	3.5%	3.3%	4.4%	4.4%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	4.1%	4.5%	4.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%	2.0%	3.8%
Endocrine & Metabolic Dis	2.6%	2.1%	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	0.8%	3.0%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	3.3%	1.5%	2.8%
Stroke	2.7%	3.7%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	1.2%	2.4%
All Other Causes	39.7%	45.4%	41.5%	45.5%	43.1%	45.6%	40.8%	42.5%	44.2%	43.2%	42.8%	41.8%	44.2%	46.8%	49.1%	47.5%	64.0%	44.4%
Number of Visits	1,911	979	4,103	3,164	3,551	2,151	3,665	781	2,067	1,967	3,349	1,797	1,336	2,320	3,102	1,410	1,109	38,762
Females	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**CH**
Unintentional Injury	14.5%	14.5%	16.9%	14.8%	15.6%	13.4%	18.2%	18.1%	17.8%	17.5%	15.9%	16.5%	13.4%	12.1%	15.4%	10.6%	11.1%	15.6%
Heart Disease	10.4%	9.4%	10.5%	10.5%	9.0%	10.3%	10.6%	11.7%	9.3%	11.2%	10.9%	12.0%	12.3%	8.7%	8.8%	5.4%	6.7%	10.0%
Digestive Disease	10.4%	10.0%	8.6%	8.4%	8.6%	8.2%	10.1%	12.7%	9.4%	8.2%	8.4%	9.5%	7.4%	8.4%	8.1%	7.9%	8.8%	8.8%
Musculoskeletal System	6.4%	8.1%	6.1%	6.3%	6.9%	5.9%	6.2%	5.4%	5.7%	6.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.6%	7.1%	6.4%	8.0%	3.9%	6.3%
Genitourinary System	3.7%	3.3%	3.8%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%	3.2%	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.9%	3.1%	3.9%	4.3%	2.5%	1.8%	3.8%
COPD	5.9%	2.4%	3.6%	4.3%	3.3%	3.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%	3.2%	2.8%	3.2%	4.4%	4.7%	3.6%	4.9%	1.8%	3.6%
Endocrine & Metabolic Dis	3.3%	4.3%	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	2.0%	1.9%	3.3%
Nervous & Sense Organ Dis	3.6%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.8%	2.6%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	2.4%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	3.1%
Pneumonia & Influenza	2.5%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	3.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%	3.9%	3.0%	1.7%	2.9%
Other Circulatory Disease	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	2.4%	3.0%	3.5%	2.8%	2.5%
All Other Causes	37.3%	39.7%	38.5%	41.0%	40.4%	43.4%	35.6%	35.3%	40.5%	38.9%	38.8%	36.8%	41.3%	43.6%	40.2%	49.9%	57.6%	40.1%
Number of Visits	2,758	1,118	7,492	5,060	5,144	2,675	5,368	1,066	2,872	3,677	5,249	2,478	1,965	2,920	3,869	1,817	1,442	56,970

Source: Capital Health, Clinical Performance, Information and Research Unit. (Emergency Department Data 2001-2003).

Appendix B Glossary

Age Specific Rates

The number of cases or events for every 100,000 or every 1,000 people per year for a particular age group. Typically, five-year age groups are used.

Age Standardized Rates

An adjustment of a crude rate that takes into account the different age distributions that may be present when data are compared over time or between different areas. This is necessary to account for confounding differences that are due to the age structure of the population, not the health experience.

All Cause Mortality Rate

The number of deaths due to all causes for every 100,000 people for a specified time period.

Crude Birth Rate

The number of live births to residents in an area in a calendar year divided by the population in the area for the same calendar year. The rate is usually expressed per 1,000 population.

Emergency Department Visit Rate

Number of visits to the Emergency Department for every 1,000 or every 100,000 residents in an area for a specified time period.

Error Bars for the graphs

The error bars shown on the graphs are calculated using the following method.

- The rate for each of the public health service areas and the rate for the Capital Health region are calculated by taking the number of events over the relevant population in the area or region.
- The standard error of a probability of the event is calculated using the formula that follows.

  Take the square root of:
  (the rate for the area times (1 – rate) / divided by the relevant population)

- The top and bottom of the error bars is +/- the standard error multiplied by 1.96. Areas with small populations typically have larger error bars.

Teen Birth Rate

The number of babies born to females aged 15 to 19 in a calendar year divided by the population of females aged 15 to 19 in the same year. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.

General Fertility Rate

A more refined measure of fertility than the crude birth rate. It is defined as the number of live births to women 15-44 years of age in an area during a year divided by the female population aged 15-44 years in the same area in the same year. The rate is typically expressed per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

Health Status – Contact with the Health System

This group captures all hospitalizations and emergency department visits where there is no specific diagnostic code. This can arise mainly in 3 ways: (1) When a person who is not currently sick accesses the health system for some specific purpose such as to receive prophylactic vaccination; (2) When a person with a known disease or injury accesses the system for a specific treatment of that disease or injury (e.g. cast change, renal dialysis); and (3) When some circumstance or problem is present which influences the person's health status but is not defined as a specific illness or injury.

Hospitalization Rate

The number of hospital separations occurring during a given year divided by the population in the same year. The rate is usually expressed per 1,000 population.

Infant Mortality Rate

A measure of the yearly rate of deaths in children less than one year old. It is defined as the number of deaths in a year of children less than 1 year of age divided by the number of live births in the same year. The rate is expressed per 1,000 live births.

Life Expectancy

The average number of years a person of a particular age could expect to live if the current pattern of mortality (death) were to stay the same. Life expectancy can be calculated for any age, but life expectancy at birth is the most common measure used.

Low Birth Weight Rate

The proportion of live births that have a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams in any given year. It is typically expressed as a percentage or as a rate per 100 live births.

Population Projections

Predictions about the number and composition of a particular population, given certain assumptions about likely trends in the rates of fertility, mortality and migration.

Preterm Birth

A birth is defined as preterm if the gestation period is less than 37 completed weeks.

Public Health Service Areas

Capital Health has divided the region into areas for planning purposes. A map on the front inside cover shows the location of the areas.

Rate

The proportion of a group that is affected over a particular period of time. It is usually expressed as the number of events (deaths, births, Emergency Department visits) per 1,000 or 100,000 people per year.

Struck by Object

This includes being struck accidentally by a falling object, including trees and rocks as well as being struck by a person or object while participating in sports.

Suicide/Self-inflicted Injury

A deliberate, willful, self-inflicted and life-threatening act resulting in death.

Suicide Attempt (Parasuicide)

A potentially self-injurious behavior with a non-fatal outcome, for which there is evidence that the person intended to kill him/her-self. A suicide attempt may or may not result in injuries.

Teen Birth Rate

The number of babies born to females aged 15 to 19 in a calendar year divided by the population of females aged 15 to 19 in the same year. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19.

Appendix C *Disease Categories and ICD-9-CM and ICD-10 Codes*

ICD-9-CM CODE NAME	ICD-9-CM CODES	ICD-10 CODES	ICD-10 CODE NAME
ALL CANCER	140.0-172.9 174.0-208.9	C00-C43, C45-C97	ALL CANCER
Lip, Oral Cavity, Pharynx	140-149	C00-C14	Lip, Oral Cavity, Pharynx
Digestive Organs/Peritoneum	150-159	C15-C26	Digestive Organs
Respiratory excluding 'lung'	160-161, 163-165	C30-C32, C37-C39	Respiratory and Intrathoracic Organs
Trachea, Bronchus, Lung	162	C33-C34	Trachea, Bronchus, lung
Bone, Connective Tissue, Skin, Male Breast	170-173, 175	C40-C45, C47-C49	Bone, Articular Cartilage, Melanoma & Other Skin, Mesothelial & Soft Tissue, Other Connective & Soft Tissue
Female Breast	174	C50	Female and Male Breast
Kaposi's Sarcoma	176	C46	Kaposi's Sarcoma
Genitourinary (excluding Prostate/Cervical)	179, 181-184, 186	C51-C52, C54-C60, C62-C68	Female & Male Genital Organs, Urinary Tract (excluding prostate & cervix)
Prostate	185	C61	Prostate
Cervical	180	C53	Cervix
Other & Unspecified Sites	190-199	C69-C80	Other sites (Eye, brain, other CNS, thyroid, ill-defined/unspecified sites)
Lympatic & Hematopoietic	200-208	C81-C96	Lymphoid, Haematopoietic & related Tissue
		C97	Independent (primary) multiple sites
Benign/Carcinoma In Situ Uncert Neoplasm	210-239	D00-D48	In Situ, Benign, Uncert/Unknown Behaviour
Note re Cancer: Canadian Cancer Statistics removes ICD-9-CM codes 173 and C44 (Other Malignant Neoplasms of Skin) from the category 'ALL CANCER'.			
RESPIRATORY DISEASE	460-519	J00-J99	RESPIRATORY DISEASE
Pneumonia & Influenza	480-487	J10-J18	Pneumonia & Influenza
COPD & Allied Conditions	490-496	J40-J47	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
Acute Respiratory Infections (Upper & Lower)	460-466	J00-J06	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections
		J20-J22	Other Acute Lower Respiratory Infections
Asthma	493	J45	Asthma
Chronic Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic	490	J40	Bronchitis, not specified as acute or chronic
Chronic Bronchitis	491	J42	Unspecified chronic bronchitis
Emphysema	492	J43	Emphysema

ICD-9-CM CODE NAME	ICD-9-CM CODES	ICD-10 CODES	ICD-10 CODE NAME
Asthma	493	J45	Asthma
Bronchiectasis	494	J47	Bronchiectasis
Extrinsic allergic alveolitis	495	J41	Simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis
Chronic airway obstruction, NEC	496	J44	Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	390-459	I00-I99	DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM
Heart Disease (including Ischemic Heart Disease)	391.0-392.0, 393.0-398.9, 402.0, 402.9,404.0-404.9, 410.0-416.9, 420.0-429.9	I01, I02, I05-I09, I11, I13, I20-I25, I26, I27, I30-I52	Heart Disease (inc IHD)
Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	410-414	I20-I25	Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	430-438	I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)
Other Circulatory Disease	390.0, 392.9, 401.0-401.9, 403.0-403.9, 405.0-405.9, 417.0-417.9, 440.0-459.9	I00, I10, I12, I15, I28, I70-I99	Other Circulatory Disease
INFECTIOUS & PARASITIC DISEASES	1-139	A00-B99	INFECTIOUS & PARASITIC DISEASES
ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL & METABOLIC DISEASES	240-279	E00-E90	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL & METABOLIC DISEASES
Obesity	278.00-278.01	E66	Obesity
All Diabetes	250	E10-E14	Diabetes
		E10	Type 1 Diabetes
		E11	Type 2 Diabetes
		E13-E14	Other & Unspecified Diabetes
DISEASES OF BLOOD & BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	280-289	D50-D89	DIS OF BLD & BLD FORMING ORGANS & Certain Disorders involving Immune Mechanism
MENTAL DISORDERS	290-319	F00-F99	MENTAL & BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM & SENSE ORGANS	320-389	G00-G99, H00-H59, H60-H95	DIS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, DIS OF EYE & ADNEXA, DIS OF EAR & MASTOID PROCESS
Diseases of the Nervous System	320-359	G00-G99	Diseases of the Nervous System
Disorders of the Eye and Adnexa	360-379	H00-H59	Disorders of the Eye and Adnexa
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	380-389	H60-H95	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	520-579	K00-K93	DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM
DISEASES OF GENITOURINARY SYSYEM	580-629	N00-N99	DISEASES OFGENITOURINARY SYSYEM

ICD-9-CM CODE NAME	ICD-9-CM CODES	ICD-10 CODES	ICD-10 CODE NAME
COMPLICATIONS of PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH & PUERPERIUM	630-677	O00-O99	COMPLICATIONS of PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH & PUERPERIUM
DISEASES OF SKIN & SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	680-709	L00-L99	DISEASES OF SKIN & SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE
DISEASES OF MUSCULOSKELTAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE	710-739	M00-M99	DISEASES OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM & CONNECTIVE TISSUE
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	740-759	Q00-Q99	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, DEFORMATIONS, & CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN PERINATAL PERIOD	760-779	P00-P96	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN PERINATAL PERIOD
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth	764.0-766.2	P05-P08	Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS & ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	780-799	R00-R99	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS and ABNORMAL CLINICAL & LAB FINDINGS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY & MORTALITY	E800 – E999	V01-Y98	EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY & MORTALITY
Adverse Effects	E870-E879, E930-E949	Y40-Y84, Y88	Complications of Medical &/or Surgical Care
All Unintentional Injury	E800-E869, E880-E929	V01-V99, W00-W99, X00-X59, Y85-Y86	All Unintentional Injury
All Intentional Injury	E950-E978, E990-E999	X60-X99, Y00-Y09, Y35-Y36, Y87.0, Y87.1, Y89.0, Y89.1	All Intentional Injury
All Undetermined Intent of Injury	E980-E989	Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9	All Undetermined Intent of Injury
		Y90-Y98	FACTORS related to Causes of Morbidity & Mortality Classified Elsewhere
HEALTH STATUS/CONTACT with HEALTH SERVICES	V01-V82	Z00-Z99	HEALTH STATUS/CONTACT with HEALTH SERVICES
Liveborn infants	V30-V39	Z37	Outcome of delivery (code used to describe a perfectly normal delivery without complications
Health services related to reproduction & development	V20-V28	Z30-Z39	Health services related to reproduction
		Z38	Liveborn infants according to place of birth and vaginal/c-section

Detailed Injury Coding

INJURY CATEGORY	ICD-9-CM CODES	ICD-10 CODES
ALL UNINTENTIONAL INURY	E800-E869, E880-E929	V01-V99, W00-W99, X00-X59, Y85-Y86
Falls (sports related falls included)	E880-E886, E888	W00-W19
Drowning (excluding water transport related drowning)	E910	W65-W74
Cut/Pierce	E920	W25-W29, W45
Fire/Flame/Scald/Burn	E890-E899, E924	X00-X19
Firearm	E922	W32-W34
Machinery Related Injury	E919	W24, W30-W31
Natural/Environmental	E900-E909, E928.0-E928.2	W42-W43, W53-W64, W92-W99, X20-X39, X51-X57
Overexertion/Strenuous Movements	E927	X50
Poisoning	E850-E869	X40-X49
Struck by objects or persons/Caught in Between	E916-E918	W20-W22, W50-W52
Suffocation	E911-E913	W75-W84
All Transport	E800-E848	V01-V99
LAND TRANSPORT	E800-E829	V01-V89
Motor Vehicle	E810-E825 (.0, .1, .2, .3, .8, .9), E846	V20-V79, V83-V86.98
Pedestrian	E800-E807 (.2), E810-E825 (.7), E826-E829 (.0)	V01-V09
Pedal Cyclist	E800-E807 (.3), E810-E825 (.6), E826 (.1, .8, .9)	V10-V19
Rail	E800-E807 (.0, .1, .8, .9)	V81
Other Land Transport	E829 (.4, .8, .9), E810-E825 (.4, .5), E826 (.2, .3, .4), E827 (.2, .3, .4, .8, .9) E828 (.2, .4, .8, .9)	V80, V82, V87-V89
OTHER TRANSPORT	E830-E848	V90-V99
Water	E830-E838	V90-V94
Air/Space	E840-E845	V95-V97
Other/Unpsecified	E846-E848	V98-V99
Other Specified/Classifable	E887, E914-E915, E921, E923, E925, E926	W23, W35-W41, W44, W49, W85-W91, Y85
Other Specified/NEC	E928.8, E929	X58, Y86
Unspecified	E928.9	X59

INJURY CATEGORY	ICD-9-CM CODES	ICD-10 CODES
ALL INTENTIONAL INJURY	E950-E978, E990-E999	X60-X99, Y00-Y09, Y35-Y36, Y87.0, Y87.1, Y89.0, Y89.1
Suicide & Self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	X60-X84, Y87.0
Poisoning	E950-E952	X60-X69
Hanging, strangulation, suffocation	E953	X70
Submersion/Drowning	E954	X71
Firearms	E955.0-E955.4	X72-X74
Cutting/piercing	E956	X78
Fall	E957	X80
Fire/Hot Object	E958.1, E958.2, E958.7	X76-X77
Transport	E958.5, E958.6	X82
Other/Classifiable	E955 (.5, .6, .9), E958 (.0, .4, .3)	X75, X79, X81
Other/Not Elsewhere Classified	E958.8, E959	X83, Y87.0
Unspecified	E958.9	X84
Homicide & Assault	E960-E969	X85-X99, Y00-Y09, Y87.1
Legal Intervention	E970-E978	Y35, Y89.0
Injuries resulting from operations of war	E990-E999	Y36, Y89.1
ALL UNDETERMINED INTENT OF INJURY	E980-E989	Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9

We hope this year's report on health provides useful information. At Capital Health we regularly track trends and assess the impact of a number of factors on our health. For more information, please contact:

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For copies of the annual report from the Medical Officer of Health, also entitled "How healthy are we?" which was released in November 2004, please use the contact information above, or check the Capital Health website at www.capitalhealth.ca.

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On April 1, 2009, AHS brought together 12 formerly separate health entities in the province: nine geographically based health authorities (Chinook Health, Palliser Health Region, Calgary Health Region, David Thompson Health Region, East Central Health, Capital Health, Aspen Regional Health, Peace Country Health and Northern Lights Health Region) and three provincial entities working specifically in the areas of mental health (Alberta Mental Health Board), addiction (Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission) and cancer (Alberta Cancer Board).