

Canadians are generally healthy and the health status of the population remained stable from 2003 to 2009. Of Canadians aged 12 and older, 82% were in good to fully functional health in 2008, according to an index that measures a person's functional health using eight attributes: vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain.

Having a regular doctor is associated with early screening and treatment of medical conditions. In 2009, 85% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having a regular medical doctor, down from 86% in 2003. That means 4.3 million people did not have a regular doctor in 2009. Men in all age groups except those aged 12 to 19 were significantly more likely than women to not have a regular doctor.

In 2009, 82% of Canadians who did not have a regular medical doctor reported having a place that they usually went when ill or in need of health advice. Of those, 61% reported using a walk-in clinic when they needed medical care, 13% visited a hospital emergency room and 9% used a community health centre.

Health differences between men and women

An enduring difference between the sexes when it comes to health is that men are generally more likely than women to be overweight or obese and to develop diabetes. In 2009, 18% of Canadians aged 18 and older—roughly 4.4 million adults—reported height and weight that classified them as obese. From 2003 to 2009, obesity among women rose from 15% to 17%, but among men it increased from 16% to 19%.

Among obese or overweight women, 2 out of 5 had increased health risks because of their excess weight in 2009, whereas 3 out of 5 obese or overweight men did. Besides type 2 diabetes, some chronic diseases linked with obesity are hypertension, cardiovascular disease, osteoarthritis and certain types of cancer.

From 2001 to 2009, men were more likely than women to report having diabetes. In 2009, 5.3% of females aged 12 and older reported diabetes, versus 6.6% of males.

From 2003 to 2009, a higher percentage of men than women were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. In 2009, men aged 20 to 34 and aged 65 and older were significantly more likely than women in those age groups to be exposed to second-hand smoke at home.

Hypertension and cholesterol

In 2009, 17% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having high blood pressure. This was not a significant change from 2008, though it was an increase from 16% in 2007. In 2009, females (17%) were more likely than males (16%) to report that they had been diagnosed with hypertension. From ages 12 to 54, men had significantly higher hypertension rates. From ages 55 to 64, rates were similar for men and women, and from age 65 and older, women had the higher rates.

Generally, higher hypertension is associated with unhealthy levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides and 'bad' (LDL) cholesterol. More than 2 in 5 Canadians aged 20 to 79 had an unhealthy level of total cholesterol in the March 2007 to

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February 2009 period, and about 1 in 4 had an unhealthy level of triglycerides.

Though men tend to rate their health more positively than women do, they are more likely than women to die at earlier ages. In 2007, life expectancy at birth was 83.0 years for females and 78.3 years for males—a difference of 4.7 years. However, this gap narrowed from 5.8 years in 1997.

Activity levels

From 2007 to 2009, just over half (53%) of adults accumulated at least 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity one or more days a week, but this means that almost as many (47%) did so less than one day a week.

About 5% of adults accumulated 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on a regular basis, that is, 30 minutes a day at least five days a week.

As the proportion of seniors in the population increases, so too does the prevalence of many chronic conditions. In 2006, cancer, heart disease and

Table 17.a Health indicators, 2009

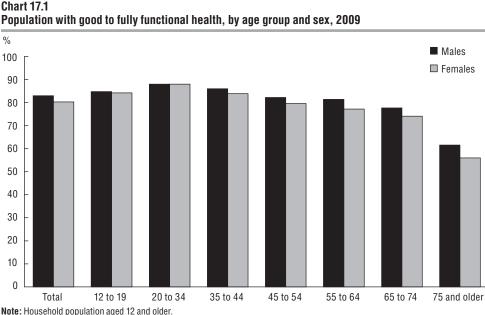
	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%	of popula	ation
Arthritis	15.2	11.7	18.5
Diabetes	6.0	6.6	5.3
Asthma	8.1	6.7	9.4
High blood pressure	16.9	16.4	17.3
Current smoker,			
daily or occasional	20.1	22.6	17.7
BMI (18 and older),			
overweight or obese	51.6	59.2	43.9
BMI (12 to 17),			
overweight or obese	19.7	23.9	15.5
Influenza immunization,			
in past year	32.2	29.0	35.2

Notes: Population aged 12 and older.

BMI = body mass index.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

stroke—the three leading causes of death—were responsible for 58% of all deaths. All three are more prevalent in an aging population. Chronic conditions place a burden on individuals, families and the health care system, but they are often a consequence of longevity, which in itself is a positive indicator of the Canadian population's health status.



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.



Many have inadequate vitamin D

Roughly 3 million Canadians aged 6 to 79 (10%) had inadequate concentrations of vitamin D in their blood (less than 37.5 nanomoles per litre), when surveyed between March 2007 and February 2009. Of these, 1.1 million were vitamin-D deficient. Lower concentrations were associated with darker skin, as it is more difficult for people with darker skin to get adequate vitamin D through sun exposure.

About 5% of men and 3% of women were considered vitamin-D deficient. The highest prevalence of deficiency (7%) occurred among men aged 20 to 39. When vitamin D is deficient, the body absorbs very little calcium. In children this can cause soft bones and skeletal deformities; in adults, osteoporosis.

Nine out of 10 people had vitamin D concentrations considered adequate for bone health. White racial background was associated with higher levels, as was

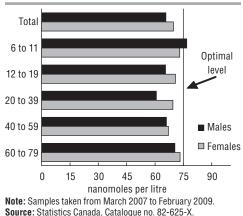
Bisphenol A concentrations

Exposure to Bisphenol A (BPA), an industrial chemical often used in plastic food containers and bottles, is being tracked at a national level for the first time. In a 2007/2009 survey period, researchers found levels of the chemical in the urine of 91% of Canadians aged 6 to 79. Concentrations were higher in younger age groups, whereas in adults it decreased with age.

Results will be used to track long-term trends similar to the way that exposure to lead and related health data have been tracked over the past 30 years.

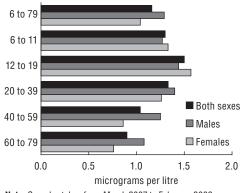
The Canadian federal government added BPA to its toxic substances list in October 2010. BPA does not occur naturally, and is used primarily in plastic containers and epoxy resins used to line food and beverage containers and for

Chart 17.2 Vitamin D levels in blood, by age group and sex, 2009



frequent milk consumption at all ages. Levels also tended to be higher among women. For both sexes, vitamin D levels were highest among children and seniors but lowest at ages 20 to 39.





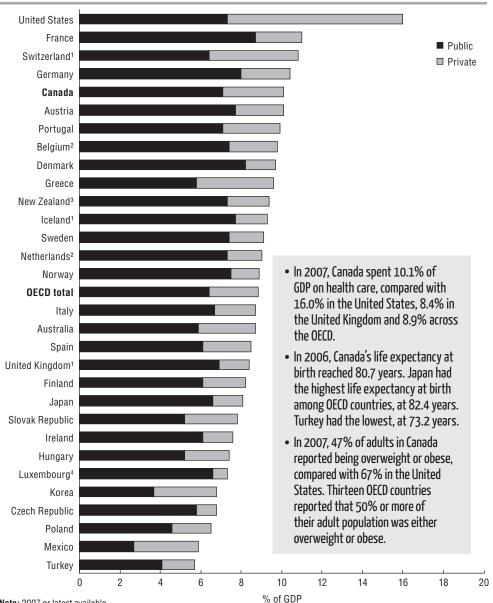
Note: Samples taken from March 2007 to February 2009. **Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

dental sealants. Exposure occurs mainly through dietary intake, but other sources include drinking water, soil, dust, air and some consumer products.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 17.4

Health spending as a share of GDP, 2007



Note: 2007 or latest available.

1. Total spending on health.

3. Current spending.

4. Health spending is for the insured population rather than resident population. **Source:** Data based on OECD (2009), *Health at a Glance 2009.*

^{2.} Public and private expenditures are current expenditures (excluding investments).



		At birth			At age 65	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
			yea	ars		
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.3	75.8	80.8	17.9	16.2	19.5
Prince Edward Island	80.2	77.6	82.7	19.4	17.5	20.9
Nova Scotia	79.7	77.1	82.2	18.9	17.1	20.5
New Brunswick	80.0	77.4	82.5	19.3	17.5	20.9
Quebec	80.7	78.2	83.1	19.8	18.0	21.3
Ontario	81.0	78.8	83.1	19.9	18.3	21.3
Manitoba	79.3	76.8	81.8	19.4	17.5	20.9
Saskatchewan	79.5	76.9	82.0	19.6	17.8	21.2
Alberta	80.5	78.1	82.9	20.0	18.3	21.5
British Columbia	81.2	78.9	83.5	20.4	18.9	21.7
Territories ¹	75.8	73.1	79.1	16.9	15.3	19.0

Table 17.1 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2005/2007

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Table 17.2Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and by province and territory,
2003/2004 and 2008/2009

	2	2003/2004		2	008/2009	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
			num	ıber		
Canada ¹	179,424	42,374	103,496	205,442	49,382	117,433
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,336	1,421	2,915	4,941	1,537	3,404
Prince Edward Island	1,583	454	1,129	1,792	488	1,304
Nova Scotia	6,535	1,715	4,820	6,572	1,741	4,831
New Brunswick	5,838	1,733	4,105	7,005	2,088	4,917
Quebec ¹	33,554					
Ontario	76,866	21,462	55,404	85,617	24,704	60,913
Manitoba	9,215	2,676	6,539	9,536	2,799	6,737
Saskatchewan	8,149	2,563	5,586	8,049	2,422	5,627
Alberta	14,141	4,657	9,484	17,891	5,803	12,088
British Columbia	18,997	5,630	13,367	25,174	7,706	17,468
Territories ²	210	63	147	238	94	144

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.

Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age and sex. Data are not comparable between 2003/2004 and 2008/2009.

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

		2003			2007	
-	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
-		rate per 100,000 population				
All causes of death	586.9	733.4	475.4	539.8	664.7	441.3
Septicemia	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.4	5.4	3.8
Viral hepatitis	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7
Human immunodeficiency virus	1.3	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.5
Malignant neoplasms	175.6	215.3	148.1	165.8	200.3	141.0
Colon, rectum and anus	18.3	23.0	14.6	18.0	22.1	14.6
Pancreas	9.1	10.3	8.1	9.0	10.2	7.8
Trachea, bronchus and lung	47.0	62.7	35.4	45.1	57.0	36.1
Breast	13.3	0.2	24.1	11.9	0.2	21.7
Prostate ¹		24.1			20.6	
Diabetes mellitus	20.5	25.2	16.9	16.9	21.6	13.2
Alzheimer's disease	13.1	11.1	13.9	11.9	10.0	12.9
Heart diseases	133.3	178.9	98.2	111.0	146.7	82.5
Ischaemic heart diseases	102.4	142.9	71.3	81.6	112.9	56.6
Other heart diseases	27.8	33.2	23.8	26.7	31.2	23.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.7	41.6	34.7	30.0	32.2	28.1
Influenza and pneumonia	12.0	15.0	10.4	11.4	14.1	9.7
Influenza	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Pneumonia	11.5	14.4	9.8	11.0	13.6	9.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	25.8	36.0	19.9	23.9	31.6	19.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	6.4	8.9	4.1	6.4	9.0	4.1
Alcoholic liver disease	3.1	4.8	1.7	3.3	5.1	1.7
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.1	3.9	2.3
Renal failure	8.5	11.1	6.8	7.9	10.3	6.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	25.5	35.1	16.6	25.6	35.3	16.6
Motor vehicle accidents	9.0	12.9	5.1	8.6	12.5	4.7
Falls	5.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	7.3	4.7
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	2.7	3.8	1.6	3.8	5.3	2.3
Suicide	11.3	17.8	5.1	10.2	15.7	4.9
Homicide	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.8

Table 17.3 Mortality rates, by selected causes and by sex, 2003 and 2007

Note: Rates are age standardized per 100,000 population.

1. A combined rate is not calculated for gender-specific causes of death. **Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0552.



Table 17.4 Self-rated health status, very good or excellent, by sex, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	
		% of males				
Canada	59.5	60.6	60.3	59.1	60.7	
Newfoundland and Labrador	63.6	62.8	61.1	57.2	55.3	
Prince Edward Island	67.9	54.1	56.7	63.0	61.6	
Nova Scotia	55.9	56.2	55.4	57.2	59.9	
New Brunswick	49.5	54.3	53.5	53.6	55.9	
Quebec	58.7	60.0	60.1	59.1	62.1	
Ontario	58.3	61.7	61.4	59.3	61.4	
Manitoba	61.3	60.5	60.4	55.2	56.9	
Saskatchewan	59.3	58.7	57.3	53.2	56.8	
Alberta	66.3	61.7	60.4	64.9	59.8	
British Columbia	60.9	60.5	60.2	58.0	60.0	
Yukon	60.7	56.2	58.1	60.9	58.2	
Northwest Territories	60.0	63.1	51.6	50.5	54.1	
Nunavut	57.6	49.9	63.0	55.0	42.3	
			% of females			
Canada	57.3	59.6	59.0	58.7	60.3	
Newfoundland and Labrador	68.7	65.7	63.5	65.6	59.7	
Prince Edward Island	62.0	61.5	61.7	60.4	62.2	
Nova Scotia	60.3	59.2	58.8	55.4	58.8	
New Brunswick	51.1	54.4	56.0	56.2	54.1	
Quebec	55.1	58.9	58.6	59.5	60.2	
Ontario	56.2	60.0	58.6	59.4	60.9	
Manitoba	60.5	57.7	59.5	53.1	63.3	
Saskatchewan	59.1	57.8	55.3	55.0	60.6	
Alberta	61.6	62.9	64.8	61.0	63.1	
British Columbia	59.3	58.5	57.2	55.9	57.2	
Yukon	49.6	57.3	54.9	60.4	60.0	
Northwest Territories	52.0	63.1	52.7	46.8	49.4	
Nunavut	56.5	50.3	51.6	43.1	51.6	

Note: Population aged 12 and older. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Health 🗸

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	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
			%		
Both sexes	51.8	52.2	50.4	50.6	52.5
12 to 19 years	72.0	71.1	70.5	69.2	71.0
20 to 34 years	54.6	55.5	53.1	52.9	55.9
35 to 44 years	49.2	48.8	47.0	47.1	49.1
45 to 64 years	47.5	48.2	46.8	47.6	49.4
65 and older	41.4	43.0	41.3	42.6	43.0
Males	55.1	54.8	53.4	54.5	56.4
12 to 19 years	77.3	76.9	75.3	77.2	77.2
20 to 34 years	58.8	57.9	56.9	56.7	60.3
35 to 44 years	50.2	48.9	47.6	49.0	51.8
45 to 64 years	48.0	48.6	47.8	49.0	50.7
65 and older	49.6	50.2	47.2	50.2	50.0
Females	48.6	49.7	47.6	46.8	48.7
12 to 19 years	66.5	65.1	65.6	60.9	64.6
20 to 34 years	50.5	53.0	49.2	49.0	51.5
35 to 44 years	48.3	48.7	46.5	45.2	46.3
45 to 64 years	47.0	47.7	45.8	46.2	48.2
65 and older	35.2	37.5	36.5	36.5	37.2

Table 17.5 Leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

Note: Population aged 12 and older who were active or moderately active during leisure time. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.6 Population with pain or discomfort that prevents activities, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
			%		
Both sexes	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.4	12.3
12 to 19 years	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.9
20 to 34 years	6.0	5.6	6.6	7.3	6.7
35 to 44 years	10.2	10.3	11.0	10.4	10.8
45 to 64 years	14.2	15.2	16.1	16.7	16.7
65 and older	18.1	19.7	19.4	20.7	20.6
Males	8.1	9.1	9.5	10.1	10.4
12 to 19 years	1.5 ^E	2.1 ^E	1.5 [⊧]	1.9 ^E	2.1
20 to 34 years	4.4 ^E	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.8
35 to 44 years	9.8	9.2	9.3	8.9	9.4
45 to 64 years	10.7	12.9	13.3	14.2	14.6
65 and older	13.0	13.7	15.3	16.7	16.7
Females	13.1	13.0	14.1	14.7	14.2
12 to 19 years	5.2	2.9 ^E	4.3	5.0	3.7
20 to 34 years	7.6	5.8	7.7	8.8	7.6
35 to 44 years	10.5	11.5	12.6	11.9	12.2
45 to 64 years	17.6	17.5	18.8	19.2	18.7
65 and older	22.2	24.4	22.8	23.9	23.7

Note: Population aged 12 and older.



Table 17.7 Healthy aging indicators, by age group and sex, 2008

			Males		
	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
			number		
Cataracts ¹	29,497 ^E	90,805	167,666	169,574	49,912
Chronic conditions, at least one ²	1,638,115	1,480,793	988,947	578,371	154,420
Falls ³			174,103	122,652	39,341
Glaucoma ⁴	F	44,900	50,873	62,193	21,666
Mouth unhealthy⁵	337,364	277,613	131,771	89,988	25,529
Nutritional risk, high6	905,892	695,546	319,963	179,754	54,955
Osteoporosis ⁷	52,420 ^E	50,884	48,414	44,278	14,774
Sleeping trouble ⁸	445,948	315,850	188,332	119,064	27,367
Social participation, family and friend activities ⁹	2,282,283	1,700,478	1,001,839	529,030	135,494
Social participation, religious activities9	702,678	565,585	428,139	281,191	75,921
Social participation, sports and physical activities ⁹	1,380,068	925,831	478.029	190,388	38,107
Social participation, volunteer activities ⁹	561,982	444,794	304,879	147,830	22,551
Social participation, at least once a month ¹⁰	2,449,255	1,814,107	1,066,742	580,240	150,318
Thyroid condition ¹¹	66,606 ^E	79,826	62,448	55,001	16,418
			%		
Cataracts ¹	1.1 ^E	4.6	14.6	26.2	28.9
Chronic conditions, at least one ²	63.0	75.6	87.3	91.2	91.2
Falls ³			15.1	19.0	22.8
Glaucoma⁴	F	2.3	4.4	9.7	12.6
Mouth unhealthy⁵	18.2	20.3	16.8	21.4	25.4
Nutritional risk, high ⁶	35.9	36.3	28.7	29.2	34.7
Osteoporosis ⁷	2.0 ^E	2.6	4.2	6.9	8.6
Sleeping trouble ⁸	17.6	16.4	16.8	19.1	16.9
Social participation, family and friend activities ⁹	87.5	86.3	87.2	82.2	78.7
Social participation, religious activities ⁹	27.0	28.7	37.3	43.8	44.1
Social participation, sports and physical activities ⁹	53.0	47.0	41.6	29.6	22.1
Social participation, volunteer activities ⁹	21.6	22.6	26.6	23.0	13.1
Social participation, at least once a month ¹⁰	94.3	92.2	93.0	90.7	87.4
Thyroid condition ¹¹	2.6 ^E	4.0	5.4	8.5	9.5

Notes: Population aged 45 and older.

Excludes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

1. Diagnosed with cataracts that are expected to last, or have already lasted, 6 months or more.

2. Diagnosed with at least one chronic condition that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

3. Self-reported in the last 12 months.

4. Diagnosed with glaucoma that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

5. Self-reported that the health of their mouth is fair or poor.

Population who report overall measures of nutritional risk based on 10 questions pertaining to weight changes, and food and beverage consumption and preparation.

7. Diagnosed with osteoporosis that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

8. Self-reported as having trouble going to or staying asleep most or all of the time.

9. Participated in the last 12 months.

10. Participated in community-related activities based on 8 social participation questions.

11. Diagnosed by a health professional as having a thyroid condition that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-1200.



		Females		
45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and olde
		number		
43,810 ^E	139,979	271,369	264,718	113,760
1,809,405	1,661,135	1,139,522	761,590	294,927
		235,396	200,806	93,186
29,666 ^E	44,456	57,266	77,181	43,544
307,732	214,084	114,145	94,249	52,282
1,096,371	762,013	445,276	318,873	117,095
143,140	321,467	319,453	260,912	100,561
665,771	551,092	307,679	194,286	69,688
2,375,701	1,859,812	1,104,337	683,171	241,728
816,999	733,435	585,383	407,593	151,207
1,312,584	903,232	480,837	203,717	43,987
615,418	584,456	382,524	174,288	36,168
2,508,595	1,946,228	1,180,844	740,479	266,432
320,628	330,021	248,677	174,736	63,335
		%		
1.7 ^E	6.8	21.6	32.3	35.8
69.0	81.6	92.0	94.5	95.3
		18.7	24.5	29.4
1.1 ^E	2.2	4.6	9.4	13.7
16.5	14.6	13.2	18.0	26.9
42.1	38.0	36.1	40.4	41.2
5.4	15.7	25.5	31.9	31.8
25.4	27.3	24.8	24.4	23.8
90.2	91.0	87.9	83.7	76.3
31.1	35.9	46.7	49.9	47.7
49.9	44.3	38.3	25.0	13.9
23.4	28.6	30.5	21.4	11.4
95.6	95.6	94.1	90.8	84.3
12.2	16.1	19.8	21.3	20.0



	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
			%	
Daily or occasional smokers ¹	20.1	23.2	20.4	23.3
Males	22.6	27.6	22.0	25.7
Females	17.7	19.0	18.9	21.0
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke at home ²	6.2	8.0	7.0	7.3
Males	6.8	10.1	9.6 ^E	7.2
Females	5.7	6.2 ^E	4.7 ^E	7.5
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in vehicles ³	7.1	9.3	7.2	8.7
Males	8.0	9.7	8.3 [≞]	8.0
Females	6.3	9.0 ^E	6.3 ^E	9.2
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in public places ⁴	10.0	5.9	6.2 ^E	7.8
Males	11.1	7.2	8.1 ^E	8.6
Females	9.0	4.7 ^E	4.5 [€]	7.1

Table 17.8 Smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke, by sex and
by province, 2009

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

1. Reported currently being daily or occasional smokers.

2. Reported that at least one person smoked inside their home every day or almost every day.

3. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in private vehicles every day or almost every day in the past month.

4. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in public places every day or almost every day in the past month.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.9 Alcohol consumption, by sex and by province and territory, 2003 to 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
			%		
Males					
2003	24.5	37.4	28.1	31.1	30.5
2005	25.3	37.3	26.6	29.9	29.8
2007	25.0	37.0	30.8	30.9	28.5
2008	24.1	33.0	24.8	29.1	29.7
2009	24.8	38.4	27.2	30.2	26.0
Females					
2003	8.8	12.0	8.8	9.9	10.9
2005	9.6	12.3	9.6	10.0	9.3
2007	9.6	13.2	9.8	13.2	11.1
2008	9.6	12.1	8.6 ^E	12.7	9.7
2009	9.9	12.6	15.4	11.9	12.8

Note: Population aged 12 and older who reported having five or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year. 1. No data available for "Région du Nunavik" and "Région des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James."



British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick
			%			
16.0	23.3	21.6	20.5	18.6	22.5	22.0
17.7	26.7	23.6	22.4	21.8	23.8	23.5
14.5	19.7	19.6	18.5	15.4	21.2	20.6
3.6	5.8	6.9	6.1	5.3	9.2	7.2
3.3	6.9	6.9 ^E	7.0 ^E	6.1	9.7	6.8
3.8	4.9	7.0	5.2	4.6	8.7	7.7
5.6	7.3	8.8	8.9	6.4	8.4	8.7
6.7	9.0	8.4	12.4	7.2	9.0	9.4
4.5	5.7	9.2	5.7	5.7	7.8	8.1
11.5	10.8	7.0	8.9	11.2	7.9	8.0
12.5	12.8	7.4	11.3	12.3	8.6	8.8
10.5	8.8	6.6	6.6 ^E	10.2	7.3	7.3

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut (10 largest communities)
				%				
24.8	24.2	24.9	25.3	25.3	19.7	30.3	37.3	24.9
24.3	25.0	23.6	28.7	25.6	23.8	31.1	29.6	26.2
24.8	24.2	25.9	26.2	27.9	21.0	30.2	37.6	22.6
25.8	22.3	27.9	24.9	23.9	22.2	30.6	31.9	33.7 ^E
26.3	22.9	27.1	26.9	26.1	22.4	36.8	36.1	25.7
8.9	8.5	9.4	10.2	9.7	7.6	17.8	22.7	15.5
9.5	9.0	10.6	11.0	10.1	9.9	12.8	20.4	17.1
10.0	8.9	12.3	11.9	9.8	8.0	22.5	21.7	16.3 ⁱ
9.2	8.9	11.7	12.9	11.2	9.0	17.5 [₽]	14.5 ^E	16.3
11.1	8.7	7.9	10.8	10.1	10.0	19.8	26.0	13.9



	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
			% of males		
Overweight					
18 to 19 years	17.2	22.3	17.3	24.0	21.9
20 to 34 years	34.9	34.6	35.5	33.7	31.9
35 to 44 years	44.8	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1
45 to 64 years	45.3	44.8	44.9	43.5	45.1
65 and older	44.4	44.3	43.1	43.9	42.9
Obese					
18 to 19 years	7.2	6.6	6.2 ^E	8.3 ^E	8.1
20 to 34 years	13.9	13.2	14.5	14.1	14.9
35 to 44 years	16.0	17.7	19.8	18.8	20.5
45 to 64 years	19.5	21.1	20.4	22.4	22.0
65 and older	14.2	15.1	17.7	17.8	19.6
			% of females		
Overweight					
18 to 19 years	10.4	13.2	13.1	13.0	14.4
20 to 34 years	18.7	19.0	18.5	19.9	20.0
35 to 44 years	23.7	24.9	24.2	24.1	24.0
45 to 64 years	32.2	31.9	32.0	31.6	30.8
65 and older	34.7	34.0	35.4	34.8	35.2
Obese					
18 to 19 years	4.0	5.0	6.5 ^E	4.6 ^E	5.5 ^t
20 to 34 years	10.8	10.9	11.9	12.0	11.1
35 to 44 years	13.7	13.8	15.0	16.7	17.5
45 to 64 years	18.4	18.3	19.3	18.8	20.1
65 and older	15.3	15.8	16.8	17.9	18.7

Table 17.10 Overweight or obese population, by age group and sex, 2003 to 200	Table 17.10	Overweight or ob	bese population.	by age group and sex	. 2003 to 2009
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Note: Based of self-reported body mass index, calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
			% of males		
Canada	81.8	81.9	80.4	80.4	80.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	81.8	83.7	86.0	84.5	82.7
Prince Edward Island	90.7	87.1	86.1	84.8	90.2
Nova Scotia	93.3	92.3	91.7	92.0	89.2
New Brunswick	90.3	91.2	89.6	86.9	91.9
Quebec	67.0	68.5	65.1	66.3	65.9
Ontario	89.4	89.1	88.3	88.8	89.4
Manitoba	79.7	80.1	79.4	77.9	81.8
Saskatchewan	80.9	79.4	78.4	77.9	78.9
Alberta	78.1	76.4	75.2	74.9	75.3
British Columbia	86.5	86.4	85.4	83.3	84.1
Yukon ¹	76.8	65.8	74.4	73.9	72.0
Northwest Territories ¹	37.4	41.4	38.2	30.9	36.2
Nunavut (10 largest communities) ¹	F	16.0 ^E	10.4 ^E	9.5 ^E	F
			% of females		
Canada	89.9	89.5	89.2	88.3	88.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	89.7	90.7	90.4	90.1	91.0
Prince Edward Island	94.1	92.5	89.8	87.6	91.9
Nova Scotia	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.4	96.1
New Brunswick	94.4	95.4	94.1	94.6	92.3
Quebec	81.1	81.5	81.8	78.9	80.5
Ontario	94.2	93.2	92.6	93.2	93.5
Manitoba	87.9	87.8	89.7	88.2	89.3
Saskatchewan	90.2	89.4	90.7	86.5	87.8
Alberta	89.8	88.7	88.3	86.2	86.0
British Columbia	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.3	89.4
Yukon ¹	86.6	81.8	81.5	84.4	83.7
Northwest Territories ¹	55.1	56.9	43.8	44.3	39.5
Nunavut (10 largest communities) ¹	F	16.0	16.6 ^E	15.3 [≞]	15.2 [∎]

Table 17.11 Population with a regular medical doctor, by province and territory,2003 to 2009

Note: Population aged 12 and older who had a regular medical doctor.

1. Use caution with comparisons because of changes in methodology in 2007.



	2003	2005 ¹	2007	2009	
	%				
Specialist visits ²					
Less than 1 month	47.9	46.0	45.6	44.6	
1 to 3 months	40.7	41.1	40.5	40.5	
Longer than 3 months	11.4	12.9	13.9	15.0	
Non-emergency surgeries ³					
Less than 1 month	40.5	40.3	40.7	40.7	
1 to 3 months	42.1	40.7	41.0	42.5	
Longer than 3 months	17.4	19.0	18.3	16.8	
Diagnostic tests ⁴					
Less than 1 month	57.5	56.4	55.4	58.2	
1 to 3 months	31.1	33.3	34.1	32.1	
Longer than 3 months	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.7	

Table 17.12 Waiting times for specialized health services, by type of health service, 2003 to 2009

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included only in 2005.

2. Includes specialist visits for a new illness or condition.

3. Includes a booked or planned surgery provided on an outpatient or inpatient basis. Does not refer to surgery provided through an admission to the hospital emergency room as a result of, for example, an accident or life-threatening situation.

4. Includes selected diagnostic tests (non-emergency MRIs, CT scans and angiographies).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 105-3002, 105-3003 and 105-3004.

Table 17.13Average weekly earnings of workers in the health care and social
assistance sector, selected groups, 2000, 2005 and 2010

	2000	2005	2010
		\$	
All health care and social assistance	562.39	667.40	786.27
Ambulatory health care services	520.15	654.46	808.92
Offices of physicians	477.29	656.03	913.14
Offices of dentists	518.06	644.38	827.82
Hospitals	665.07	788.90	955.18
Nursing and residential care facilities	492.26	552.35	636.03
Social assistance	445.91	540.81	597.10
Child daycare services	397.29	458.24	527.26

Notes: Data include overtime.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0027.



	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
			\$ millions		
Health expenditures	150,801.6	160,322.8	171,776.8	182,100.1	191,639.1
Hospitals	43,615.2	46,087.2	49,376.6	52,120.9	55,340.4
Other institutions	15,442.7	16,123.3	16,976.0	17,673.8	18,573.1
Physicians	19,352.8	20,814.4	22,932.2	24,614.7	26,303.1
Other professionals	16,299.9	17,342.1	18,522.8	19,802.6	21,310.6
Dental services	10,368.9	11,113.4	11,840.8	12,633.3	13,617.7
Vision care services	3,444.0	3,769.9	3,927.4	4,221.5	4,557.8
Other	2,486.9	2,458.8	2,754.7	2,947.8	3,135.1
Drugs	25,094.1	26,403.8	27,960.7	29,710.0	31,142.9
Prescribed drugs	20,830.9	21,963.9	23,445.0	24,955.8	26,113.2
Non-prescribed drugs	4,263.2	4,439.9	4,515.7	4,754.1	5,029.7
Other expenditures	30,996.7	33,551.9	36,008.6	38,178.2	38,969.0
			% of GDP		
Health expenditures	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.9	11.7

Table 17.14 Health expenditures, 2006 to 2010

1. Forecast expenditures.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, National Health Expenditures Trends 1975 to 2010.

Table 17.15 Capital and repair expenditures by the health care and social assistance sector, by province and territory, 1999, 2004 and 2009

	1999	2004	2009º
		\$ millions	
Canada	4,116.8	7,420.9	10,295.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	137.4	84.4	164.6
Prince Edward Island	13.7	15.5	49.5
Nova Scotia	54.7	117.4	241.7
New Brunswick	65.3	118.1	156.5
Quebec	873.2	2,011.7	2,138.6
Ontario	1,469.5	2,898.9	4,087.7
Manitoba	213.7	238.9	327.5
Saskatchewan	207.4	155.7	293.5
Alberta	502.0	827.7	1,376.1
British Columbia	542.8	870.0	1,410.2
Yukon	6.0	5.5	17.4
Northwest Territories	Х	17.4	26.2
Nunavut	Х	59.6	5.7