

Functional health status, by sex, household population aged 12 years and over, Canada, provinces and territories, 2005

	Total	Moderate or severe functional health problems		Very good or perfect functional health		Not stated	
		number	%	number	%	number	%
Canada	27,131,964	4,788,686	17.6	21,197,421	78.1	1,145,858	4.2
Males	13,371,912	2,162,897	16.2	10,603,587	79.3	605,427	4.5
Females	13,760,052	2,625,788	19.1	10,593,833	77.0	540,431	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	448,813	93,140	20.8	346,359	77.2	9,314 ^E	2.1 ^E
Males	219,553	48,476	22.1	165,287	75.3	5,790 ^E	2.6 ^E
Females	229,259	44,664	19.5	181,072	79.0	3,524 ^E	1.5 ^E
Prince Edward Island	117,478	25,885	22.0	88,323	75.2	3,270 ^E	2.8 ^E
Males	56,851	12,163	21.4	42,272	74.4	2,415 ^E	4.2 ^E
Females	60,627	13,722	22.6	46,051	76.0	F	F
Nova Scotia	795,983	179,094	22.5	591,739	74.3	25,150	3.2
Males	385,020	82,348	21.4	289,426	75.2	13,247 ^E	3.4 ^E
Females	410,963	96,746	23.5	302,313	73.6	11,904 ^E	2.9 ^E
New Brunswick	638,232	127,146	19.9	494,138	77.4	16,947 ^E	2.7 ^E
Males	312,076	62,337	20.0	243,054	77.9	6,685 ^E	2.1 ^E
Females	326,156	64,809	19.9	251,084	77.0	10,262 ^E	3.1 ^E
Quebec	6,473,413	939,510	14.5	5,299,135	81.9	234,767	3.6
Males	3,186,903	428,815	13.5	2,632,691	82.6	125,397	3.9
Females	3,286,510	510,695	15.5	2,666,444	81.1	109,370	3.3
Ontario	10,570,076	1,913,004	18.1	8,216,457	77.7	440,615	4.2
Males	5,196,174	851,563	16.4	4,130,468	79.5	214,144	4.1
Females	5,373,902	1,061,442	19.8	4,085,989	76.0	226,472	4.2
Manitoba	935,340	171,711	18.4	719,403	76.9	44,225	4.7
Males	460,225	83,096	18.1	353,074	76.7	24,056 ^E	5.2 ^E
Females	475,114	88,616	18.7	366,329	77.1	20,170 ^E	4.2 ^E
Saskatchewan	787,765	152,217	19.3	584,462	74.2	51,086	6.5
Males	389,196	73,805	19.0	286,812	73.7	28,579	7.3
Females	398,569	78,412	19.7	297,650	74.7	22,507	5.6
Alberta	2,686,120	483,778	18.0	2,071,827	77.1	130,514	4.9
Males	1,351,451	209,109	15.5	1,064,682	78.8	77,660	5.7
Females	1,334,669	274,670	20.6	1,007,145	75.5	52,854	4.0
British Columbia	3,601,945	689,108	19.1	2,724,365	75.6	188,472	5.2
Males	1,775,102	304,554	17.2	1,364,023	76.8	106,525	6.0
Females	1,826,843	384,555	21.1	1,360,342	74.5	81,946	4.5
Yukon Territory	27,188	5,479	20.2	21,160	77.8	549 ^E	2.0 ^E
Males	13,664	2,618	19.2	10,770	78.8	F	F
Females	13,524	2,861	21.2	10,390	76.8	F	F
Northwest Territories	34,664	5,990	17.3	28,148	81.2	F	F
Males	18,070	2,697	14.9	14,991	83.0	F	F
Females	16,594	3,292	19.8	13,156	79.3	F	F
Nunavut	14,948	2,622	17.5	11,905	79.6	421 ^E	2.8 ^E
Males	7,627	1,318	17.3	6,037	79.2	272 ^E	3.6 ^E
Females	7,321	1,304 ^E	17.8 ^E	5,867	80.1	F	F

- Population aged 12 and over reporting measures of overall functional health, based on 8 dimensions of functioning (vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain).
- Otherwise known as the Health Utility Index (HUI), this index was developed at McMaster University's Centre for Health Economics and Policy Analysis and is based on the Comprehensive Health Status Measurement System (CHSMS). A score of 0.8 to 1.0 indicates very good or perfect health. A score below 0.8 indicates moderate or severe functional health problems.
- Canada and provincial estimates are based on sub-sample weights.
- When comparing estimates, it is important to use confidence intervals to determine if differences between values are statistically significant. Confidence intervals describe sampling variability and give an indication of the precision of a given estimate. Bootstrapping techniques were used to produce the coefficient of variation (CV) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs).
- Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified as follows: (E) use with caution.
- Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% were suppressed due to extreme sampling variability and are identified as follows: (F) too unreliable to be published.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 3.1), 2005 (CANSIM table 105-0213).