

Self-reported Injuries Causing Limitation of Normal Activities in Saskatchewan

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Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to present a profile of self-reported activity-limiting injury in Saskatchewan.

In this issue:

Background 1
 Key Findings 1
 Results 1-2

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Background

This snapshot report highlights the age and sex profile and regional variations of activity-limiting injury reported by Saskatchewan residents aged 12 years and older. The data were self-reported and may be subject to errors in recall.

An activity-limiting injury is the result of an incident that occurred in the past 12 months that was severe enough to limit normal daily activities for at least one

day -- for example, a broken bone, a sprain, a bad cut, a burn or a poisoning.

Activity-limiting injury is characterized at the provincial level by sex for 2009-10 and 2013-14 and by age for 2013-14. The report also provides a comparison of injury burden in each regional health authority in 2013-14.

Key Findings

In 2013-2014, activity-limiting injury:

- was reported by almost one in five (19%) Saskatchewan residents aged 12 years and older;
- was significantly higher for males (22%) than females (16%);

- declined significantly with increasing age, from almost one-in-three (30%) in the 12 to 19 years age group to almost one-in-ten (9%) in the group 65 years and older; and
- was significantly more common in Saskatchewan (19%) than in Canada (16%).

Results

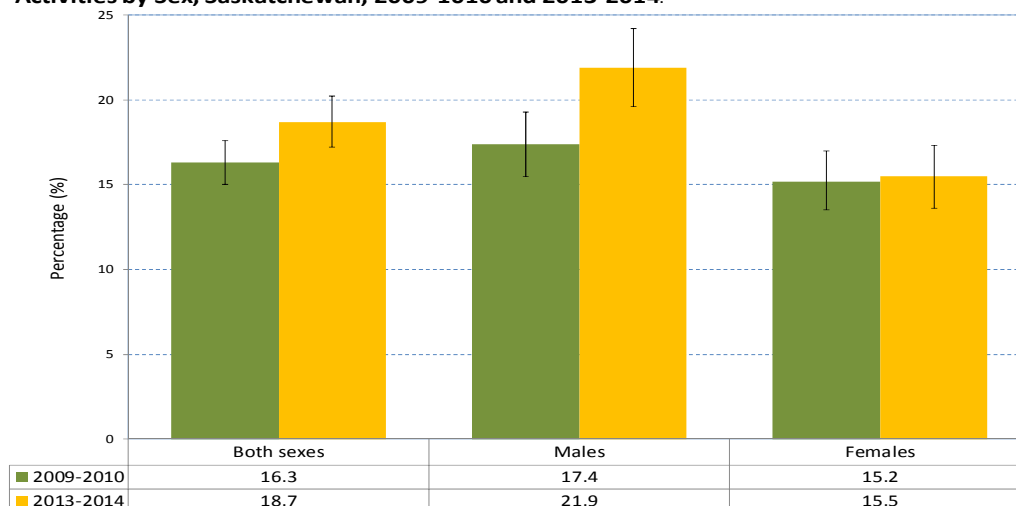
In 2013-2014, activity-limiting injury:

- was reported by almost one in five (19%) Saskatchewan residents ages 12 years and older, and
- was significantly higher for males (22%) than for females (16%).

Between 2009-10 and 2013-14 :

- Activity-limiting injury increased significantly from about 17% to 22% for males.
- The percentage of residents who sought medical attention from a health professional in the 48 hours following their most serious injury decreased from 56% to 45% (figure not shown).

Figure 1: Self-reported Injuries in the Past 12 Months Causing Limitation of Normal Activities by Sex, Saskatchewan, 2009-1010 and 2013-2014.



Method:

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is a major cross-sectional survey that collects information related to health status, health care utilization and health determinants for the Canadian population aged 12 years or older, living in private occupied dwellings.

Two years of data were combined to produce average annual estimates for 2009-2010 and 2013-14.

All results based on the CCHS data are weighted to ensure that derived estimates are representative of the entire targeted Canadian population 12 years of age and older.

Limitations:

It is not possible to distinguish between unintentional and intentional injuries because the question was not asked on the survey.

Repetitive strain injuries are not included.

Data are self-reported and may be subject to errors in recall, under or over reporting because of social desirability, and errors from proxy reporting.

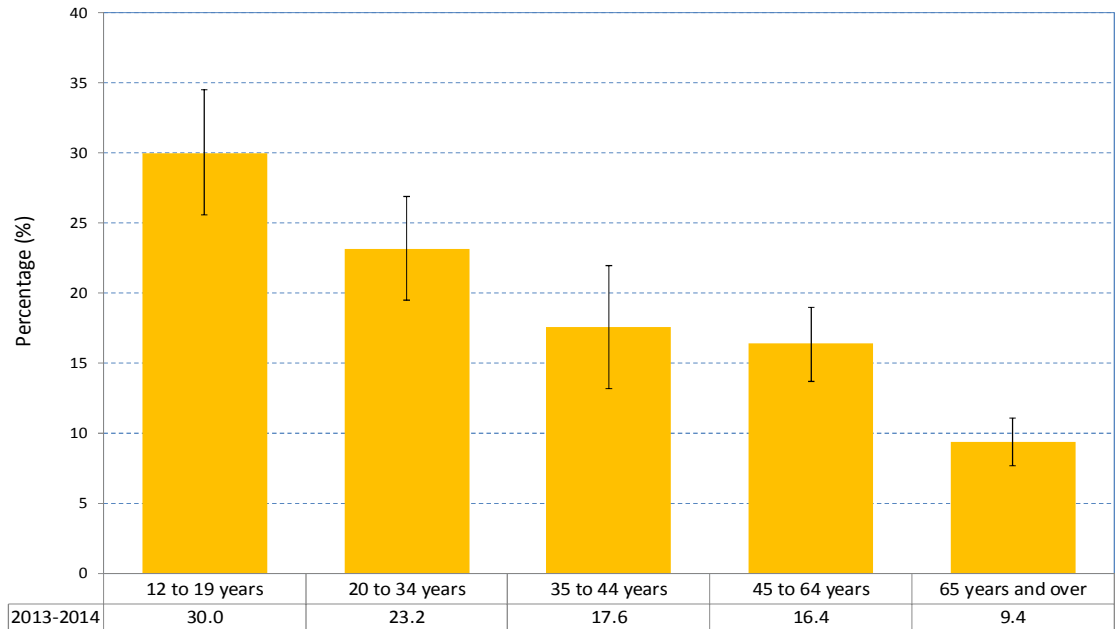
The CCHS does not include homeless people or individuals living in institutions, First Nations people living on reserves and on Crown land, and full-time members of the Armed Forces.

Data were not available for 2011-2012.

Data Source:

Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 105-0502 Health Indicator profile, two year period estimates, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, territories, and health regions (2013 boundaries). Accessed October 19, 2015.

Figure 2: Self-reported Injuries in the Past 12 Months Causing Limitation of Normal Activities by Age Group in Saskatchewan, 2013-2014.



In 2013-2014, activity-limiting injury (Figures 2 and 3):

- declined significantly with increasing age, from almost one-in-three (30%) in the 12 to 19 year age group to almost one-in-ten (9%) in the group 65 years and older; and
- was significantly higher in the 12 to 19 years age group (30%) than for all ages combined (19%).
- was significantly higher in Saskatchewan (19%) than in Canada (15%);
- was not significantly different between the Province and Health Regions; and
- was significantly higher in Regina Qu'Appelle Regional Health Authority (22%) than in Cypress Regional Health Authority and the combined three northern health regions (13%).

Figure 3: Self-reported Injuries in the Past 12 Months Causing Limitation of Normal Activities by Region, Saskatchewan 2013-2014.

