

APPENDIX H2 – Data Sources

Each community profile regroups a variety of indicators that is collected and synthesized by the New Brunswick Health Council from a variety of sources.

FEDERAL DATA SOURCES:

Census, Statistics Canada

The census is the primary source of reliable demographic data in Canada. All residents of Canada are legally required to complete the census questionnaire, according to the *Statistics Act*.

Every household in Canada is included, as well as Canadians and their families who are working abroad for the federal and provincial governments, Canadian embassies or the Canadian Armed Forces.

The 2011 census questionnaire, distributed to all households in Canada, included two language questions from the 2006 census long questionnaire (knowledge of official languages and languages spoken at home) along with the mother tongue question, the only language question in the 2006 short questionnaire.

The 2011 Census contained 10 questions and was conducted in May 2011.

Source: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/index-eng.cfm>

National Household Survey, Statistics Canada

The National Household Survey (NHS) provides social and economic information. It is the largest voluntary survey Statistics Canada has ever conducted. The information previously collected by the long-form census questionnaire (mandatory) was collected as part of the new NHS (voluntary). This questionnaire covered most of the same topics as the 2006 Census.

In remote areas and on Indian reserves, information was gathered in face-to-face interviews. In other areas of the country, respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire online or on paper first and then follow-up was conducted by enumerators with households who had not yet responded.

The National Household Survey was conducted within four weeks of the May 2011 Census and included approximately 4.5 million households.

Participation in the survey was voluntary. Conversely, Canadians whose households were not selected in the NHS sample and who wanted to participate in the NHS could not volunteer to complete the questionnaire. The final response rate for overall New Brunswick was 63.9% (unweighted) and 74.2 (weighted).

Due to the low response rate in some census subdivision (CSD), Statistics Canada had to suppress information from the NHS for these CSD. The NBHC contracted Statistics Canada to recalculate the NHS information for the NBHC community geography (28 communities with the three biggest urban core subdivided) to ensure social and economic information could be made available for each communities.

Source: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/index-eng.cfm>

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Canadian Community Health Survey, Statistics Canada

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is a cross-sectional survey that collects information related to health status, health care utilization and health determinants for the Canadian population. The CCHS operates on a two-year collection cycle. The first year of the survey cycle “.1” is a large sample, general population health survey, designed to provide reliable estimates at the health region level. The second year of the survey cycle “.2” has a smaller sample and is designed to provide provincial level results on specific focused health topics.

The CCHS covers the population 12 years of age and over living in the ten provinces and the three territories. Excluded from the survey’s coverage are: persons living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements in the provinces; full-time members of the Canadian Forces; the institutionalized population and persons living in the Quebec health regions of Région du Nunavik and Région des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James. Altogether, these exclusions represent less than 3% of the target population.

Responding to this survey is voluntary. Data are collected directly from survey respondents.

Multiple year data was used to ensure appropriate sample size for most communities. This analysis was provided to the New Brunswick Health Council by the New Brunswick Department of Health who receive the CCHS database yearly.

Source: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2>

Household and Environment Survey, Statistics Canada

The Households and the Environment Survey (HES) measures the environmental practices and behaviours of Canadian households that relate to the condition of our air, water and soils. The survey was also designed to collect data to develop and improve three key environmental indicators: air quality, water quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

The target population consisted of households in Canada, excluding households located in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, households located on Indian reserves or Crown lands, and households consisting entirely of full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces. Institutions and households of certain remote regions were also excluded.

This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design. The HES sample was selected from the 2011 (January to June) respondents to the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS).

Responding to this survey is voluntary. Data are collected directly from survey respondents.

The 2011 version of the Households and the Environment Survey (HES) was conducted in two parts: a telephone interview, and a supplemental mail-out/mail-back survey.

Source: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3881&Item_Id=54484&lang=en

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National Graduates Survey, Statistics Canada

The 2013 National Graduates Survey examines the labour market experiences of 2009/2010 graduates from public universities, community colleges and trade/vocational programs since graduation. The survey's primary objective is to obtain information on the labour market experiences of graduates entering the labour market, focusing on employment, occupations and the relationship between jobs and education.

Graduates from Canadian public postsecondary education institutions (universities, colleges, trade schools) who graduated or completed the requirements for degrees, diplomas or certificates during the reference calendar year are the targeted population for this survey. Excluded are: graduates from private postsecondary education institutions; completers of continuing-education programs (unless these led to a degree, diploma or certificate); persons who completed vocational programs lasting less than three months; persons who completed programs other than in the skilled trades (e.g. basic training and skill development); completers of provincial apprenticeship programs and those living outside of Canada or the United States at the time of the survey.

Responding to this survey is voluntary. Data are collected directly from survey respondents by telephone interview.

Source: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/survey-enquete/business-entreprise/5012-eng.htm>

Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of employment and unemployment which are among the most timely and important measures of performance of the Canadian economy. With the release of the survey results only 13 days after the completion of data collection, the LFS estimates are the first of the major monthly economic data series to be released. The main objective of the LFS is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications - employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these.

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are collected directly from survey respondents. Data collection for the LFS is carried out each month during the week following the LFS reference week. The reference week is normally the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2&SDDS=3701>

Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database, Statistics Canada

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all live births in Canada. Some data are also collected on live births to Canadian residents in some American states. The actual (survey) population of the Birth database is births to Canadian resident women and non-resident women in Canada, and births to Canadian resident women in some American states.

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Source: http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3231&Item_Id=1627&lang=en

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Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database, Statistics Canada

This is an administrative survey that collects demographic and medical (cause of death) information annually from all provincial and territorial vital statistics registries on all deaths in Canada. Some data are also collected on Canadian residents who die in some American states. The cause of death variable in the death database is classified according to the World Health Organization “International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems” (ICD). The actual (survey) population of the Death database is deaths of Canadian residents and non-residents in Canada, and deaths of Canadian residents in some American states.

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

Source: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3233&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2>

Human Resources and Skills Development Canada

The data contain information on major wage settlements obtained from collective agreements settled in Canada and covering 500 or more employees. Information on person-days not worked in Canada as a result of work stoppages is also available. This is an administrative database. The information was provided to us from Statistics Canada, even if this is non-Statistics Canada information.

Source:

<http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=7504&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2#a2>

Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey, Environment Canada

The Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey (MWWS) was a survey of all Canadian municipalities with population over 1000 and a sample of those with population under 1000 (excluding First Nations communities), which was conducted every two or three years since the early 1980s. The survey collected data on water sources, water use, water conservation, wastewater treatment level and water and wastewater pricing at the municipal level. The ongoing trend-line analyses and extensive data made available provide information that supports water management decisions in the broader context of ecosystem management.

Environment Canada has ended the Municipal Water and Wastewater Survey in 2011. The New Brunswick Health Council has chosen to utilize the information from this survey, even if it not able to reproduce the information in future profiles. The information about the water source is the best source the NBHC could find at the community level.

Source: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/eau-water/default.asp?lang=En&n=ED7C2D33-1>

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PROVINCIAL DATA SOURCES:

A significant portion of the data in the community profiles are from provincial sources. The reliability, accessibility and variety of data available provincially are very rich in information.

The main limitation with provincial data sources is finding a national comparator. They are either not as accessible (i.e. held by the various ministries of health of the other provinces or territories) or not available (i.e. the Student Wellness Survey is not done in all provinces or territories).

Discharge Abstract Database (DAD), New Brunswick Department of Health

Originally developed in 1963, the Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) captures administrative, clinical and demographic information on hospital discharges (including deaths, sign-outs and transfers). Some provinces and territories also use the DAD to capture day surgery.

Data is received directly from acute care facilities or from their respective health/regional authority or ministry/department of health. Facilities in all provinces and territories except Quebec are required to report. Data from Quebec is submitted to CIHI directly by the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec. This data is appended to the DAD to create the Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB).

Data extracted from the DAD is used to populate other CIHI databases, including

- The Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB); and
- The Hospital Mental Health Database (HMHDB).

Source: http://www.cihi.ca/CIHI-ext-portal/internet/en/document/types+of+care/hospital+care/acute+care/dad_metadata

Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, New Brunswick Department of Health

The Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health has generously provided us information from their administrative databases.

NB Breast Cancer Screening and NB Medical Registry Databases New Brunswick Cancer Network, New Brunswick Department of Health

Since 1952, the surveillance of cancer in New Brunswick has been monitored through the systematic collection of patient and tumour-specific information at the NB Provincial Cancer Registry. The NB Provincial Cancer Registry is under the responsibility of NBCN.

Data collected is shared with the Canadian Cancer Registry and the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries.

Results or views expressed in the community profiles are those of the authors and not the New Brunswick Cancer Network.

Source: <http://www.gnb.ca/0051/cancer/epidemiology-e.asp>

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Student Wellness Survey, New Brunswick Department of Healthy and Inclusive Communities

The New Brunswick Student Wellness Survey is a key project of the NB Wellness Strategy and is conducted with students in Grades 4 - 12 and parents of students in Kindergarten to Grade 5. Student wellness is important to both wellness and education, as research has demonstrated the relationship between academic achievement and student wellness — healthy students are better learners.

This paper survey, provided in the classroom, has been separated into two survey years - Grade 6 to 12 (2009-2010) and Kindergarten to Grade 5 (2010-2011). It has resulted in a sample of over 67,500 completed surveys. Each survey (Grade 6 to 12 and Kindergarten to Grade 5) has a 3 year cycle.

Responding to this survey is voluntary. Data is collected directly from survey respondents by paper survey provided in the classrooms.

Recreation Infrastructure Planning Tool (RIPT), New Brunswick Department of Healthy and Inclusive Communities

The RIPT will use maps, demographic data, and recreation infrastructure data to assist in the planning and assessment of recreation facilities. This tool provides accurate spatial representation of key provincial recreation facilities.

Source: <http://www.snb.ca/geonb1/e/Partners/partners-E.asp>

Vital Statistics, Government of New Brunswick

This administrative survey collects demographic information from all live births, stillbirth, death, and marriage statistics events that occurred in the province of New Brunswick for residents and non-residents, except where specifically noted.

Responding to this survey is mandatory. Data are extracted from administrative files.

New Brunswick RCMP Police Reporting and Occurrence System (PROS) statistics

This is an administrative database of occurrence management and reporting system. These statistics include all Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) scores associated with each occurrence. As such, one occurrence may involve multiple crimes, which are all included in these statistics.

New Brunswick Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

The Department of Education and Early Childhood Development has generously provided us information from their administrative databases.

New Brunswick Department of Social Development

The Department of Social Development has generously provided us information from their administrative databases.

New Brunswick Food Security Action Network

The NBFSA Network facilitates networking among organizations and individuals related to the promotion, research, education and community engagement of food security throughout New Brunswick. With the work done by Mount Allison University's Geography and the Environment 4101 class 2010 to help create a prototype Food Atlas in cooperation with the Fundy Biosphere Reserve, the New Brunswick Health Council was able to create a list of all the major food stores in New Brunswick.

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IN-HOUSE DATA SOURCES (NBHC):

Primary Care Survey, New Brunswick Health Council

This province-wide survey (2011) evaluated the quality of primary health care provided to New Brunswickers. New Brunswickers were asked about their experiences with personal family doctors, emergency departments, specialists, after hour's clinics, community health centres, nurse practitioners, ambulance services and alternative medicine practitioners. They were also asked about their use and access to primary health care.

This telephone survey was conducted with the general population of New Brunswick aged 18 years or older and has resulted in a sample of 14,045 completed surveys, which represents a margin of error of 4 0.8%.

Responding to this survey is voluntary. Data are collected directly from survey respondents selected at random by telephone interview.

Source: www.nbhc.ca

Home Care Survey, New Brunswick Health Council

This province-wide survey (2012) evaluates the quality of home care provided to New Brunswickers. New Brunswickers were asked about their experiences with several key dimensions of quality home care such as accessing and navigating services, meeting the needs of clients and their families, provider/client communication, safety, equity based on preferred language of service, and overall satisfaction with services.

This telephone survey was conducted with citizens across all communities in New Brunswick who have recently received home care services, with the cost being entirely or partially covered by government. Home care includes clinical/medical services provided by health professionals and personal care services provided by home support workers. The New Brunswick Home Care Survey has resulted in a sample of 4,246 completed surveys.

Responding to this survey is voluntary. Data are collected directly from survey respondents by telephone interview or a parent or guardian was asked to complete the survey on behalf of a child who may have received home care services. The home care client could ask for a caregiver to complete the survey on their behalf. Caregivers include family members, friends, neighbors and volunteers who provide unpaid care, assistance or emotional support.

Source: www.nbhc.ca

REVIEW OF ORGANIZATIONS ANNUAL REPORTS:

For some indicators, the information was taken directly from these provincial and federal entities' Annual Reports.

- Atlantic Lottery, Accountability Report 2012/2013
- Alcohol NB Liquor Annual Report 2011-2012
- Annual report of Municipal Statistics for New Brunswick 2012
- Government of New Brunswick, ElectionsNB 2010 (Provincial elections)
- Report of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada on the 41st general election of May 2, 2011 (Federal elections)
- Canada's Emissions Trends, Environment Canada, October 2013

ABOUT THE NEW BRUNSWICK HEALTH COUNCIL:

New Brunswickers have a right to be aware of the decisions being made, to be part of the decision making process, and to be aware of the outcomes delivered by the health system and its cost.

The New Brunswick Health Council will foster this transparency, engagement, and accountability by engaging citizens in a meaningful dialogue, measuring, monitoring, and evaluating population health and health service quality, informing citizens on health system's performance and recommending improvements to health system partners.

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