

CANADIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY:

GREY BRUCE 2015-2016

PART 2: SHARE FILE CONTENT



IMPORTANT: CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN COMPARING CCHS ESTIMATES FROM 2015 ONWARDS TO PAST CCHS ESTIMATES

LIST OF INDICATORS

Mental Health:

- Depression
- Contemplated Suicide
- Work Stress

Risk & Protective Behaviour:

- Sleep
- Screen Time
- Drinking In Excess of Low-risk Drinking Guidelines
- Illicit Drug Use
- Marijuana Use
- Tobacco Alternatives
- Sun Safety

Environmental Risk Factors:

- Second-hand Smoke

Contact with Medical Services:

- Flu Immunization in Past Year
- Ever Tested for STI
- Contact with Mental Health Professional

Insurance

- No Prescription Drug Coverage
- No Long-term Care Cost Coverage

Sexual Behaviours

- Ever Had Sex
- Age at Time of First Sexual Intercourse
- Used Condom during Most Recent Sexual Intercourse
- 2+ Sexual Partners in Past Year
- (See also: Ever Tested for STI under Contact with Medical Services)

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CCHS Indicators for Grey Bruce 2015/16: Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

This is the second of two reports summarizing data from the 2015/16 Canadian Community Health Survey for Grey Bruce. The first report uses data from CANSIM table 105-0509, whereas this report uses data from the Ontario CCHS Share File provided to health units by Statistics Canada through the Ministry of Health and Long-term Care. The CANSIM table contains estimates for both Canada and Ontario, while the Share File contains estimates for Ontario but not Canada. Therefore, in the first report, Grey Bruce estimates are compared to both Canada and Ontario, while in the second report Grey Bruce estimates are compared only to Ontario. The Share file also contains fewer cases than the Master file from which the CANSIM estimates are derived, since consent is sought for a respondent's inclusion in the Share file.

Table 1. Differences between the 2015/16 CCHS Indicators Reports for Grey Bruce

	CCHS Indicators Report Part 1	CCHS Indicators Report Part 2
Data Source	CANSIM table 105-0509	CCHS Share File
Geographic Comparators	Canada Ontario	Ontario
Statistical Testing	Z-tests (comparing Grey Bruce to Ontario and Canada) 95% confidence interval comparisons (comparing sexes and age groups within Grey Bruce)	95% confidence interval comparisons
Indicators	<p>General Health: Self-rated Health Self-rated Mental Health Mood Disorder Life Satisfaction Perceived Life Stress Sense of Community Belonging</p> <p>Chronic Conditions: Arthritis Diabetes Asthma Hypertension Chronic Lung Conditions BMI</p> <p>Risk & Protective Behaviour: Smoking Heavy Drinking Leisure-time Physical Activity</p> <p>Nutrition:</p>	<p>Mental Health: Depression Contemplated Suicide Work Stress</p> <p>Risk & Protective Behaviour: Sleep Screen Time High-risk Drinking Illicit Drug Use Marijuana Use Tobacco Alternatives Sun Safety</p> <p>Environmental Risk Factors: Second-hand Smoke</p> <p>Contact with Medical Services: Flu Immunization in Past Year Ever Tested for STI Contact with Mental Health Professional</p>

CCHS Indicators Report Part 1	CCHS Indicators Report Part 2
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	Insurance
Early Childhood:	Prescription Drug Coverage
Breastfeeding Behaviors	Long-term Care Cost Coverage
Contact with Medical Services:	Sexual Behaviours
Regular Healthcare Provider	Ever Had Sex
Contact with Medical Doctor	Age at Time of First Sexual Intercourse
	Used a Condom during Most Recent Sexual Intercourse
	2+ Sexual Partners in Past Year
	(See also: Ever Tested for STI under Contact with Medical Services)

SAMPLE

DATA SOURCE

Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2015 & 2016, Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care.

CCHS REDESIGN

In 2012, CCHS began work on a major redesign project that was completed and implemented for the 2015 cycle. The objectives of the redesign were to review the sampling methodology, adopt a new sample frame, modernize the content and review the target population. Consultations were held with federal, provincial and territorial share partners, health region authorities and academics. As a result of the redesign, the 2015 CCHS has a new collection strategy, is drawing the sample from two different frames and has undergone major content revisions. With all these factors taken together, caution should be taken when comparing data from previous cycles to data released for the 2015 cycle onwards. (Statistics Canada, 2017c)

SAMPLE

The CCHS data is always collected from persons aged 12 and over living in private dwellings in over 100 health regions covering all provinces and territories. Excluded from the sampling frame are persons living on reserves and other Aboriginal settlements in the provinces; full-time members of the Canadian Forces; youth aged 12 to 17 living in foster homes; 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. (Statistics Canada, 2017c) Because of the small population in Grey Bruce, it is preferable to present combined two-year samples. For the Grey Bruce area there were just under 800 respondents for the 2015/16 cycle.

DESIGN

The CCHS is a cross-sectional population health survey. It is meant to give a point-in-time picture of the health status and health behaviours of Canadian residents. For more information on CCHS data collection and design, visit <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226#a2>.

SAMPLING FRAMES, HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING STRATEGIES

The CCHS sample is selected using different sampling frames according to the age group. For the adult population (18 years and older), the sample of households is selected from an area frame (the frame used by the Canadian Labour Force Survey). For the youth population (12 to 17 years old) a list frame is used to select persons (from the Canada Child Tax Benefit records). (Statistics Canada, 2017c)

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

A confidence interval, like the 95% confidence intervals used in this document, is a lower end to upper end estimate of the values above and below a statistic between which we believe the true population parameter to be, to an X% degree of certainty (in this case, 95%).

WHAT'S A POPULATION PARAMETER?

A population parameter is a true value that in some way describes a population. For example, if you were to add up the ages of the entire population of Canada and then take the mean (divide the total by the number of people in the population), the result would be a population parameter: the mean age of Canadians. There is no doubt about a population parameter—it's a known entity. If you know all of the values present in the population, you can calculate any true value for a population. Population parameters do not need confidence intervals, since there is no doubt about the reliability of the number.

WHAT'S A STATISTIC?

A statistic is an *estimate* of a value of a population parameter. Because it's neither cost-effective nor time-effective to talk to everyone in a population, smaller samples are taken of a population in order to generalize to the larger population. The CCHS uses a sample of 130,000 people every two years to create statistics that are generalizable to the larger population (Canada). Unlike a population parameter, in which the true value is known beyond a doubt, there is the possibility of error for a statistic. We can't be sure it equals the true population parameter.

We use samples to generate estimates (statistics) for population parameters that we can't know. In order to account for the potential error (which we cannot actually measure), we generate confidence intervals based on an estimated error, which takes into account the sample size and the estimate itself.

USING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS TO GAUGE STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

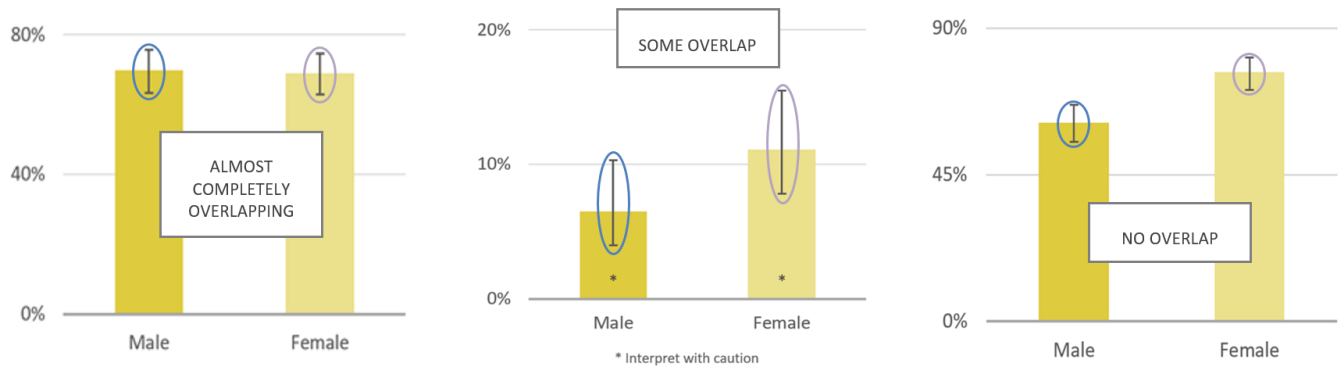
A crude form of significance testing is possible by simply comparing confidence intervals of estimates. If confidence intervals of estimates do not overlap, there is a very good chance that the estimates are significantly different. Otherwise, they cannot be said to be significantly different, at a glance. If there is a large degree of overlap, or if one confidence interval completely engulfs another (100% overlap), there is a good chance the estimates are not significantly different (i.e., they are similar).

If confidence intervals do not overlap we can say that the two estimates are statistically significantly different. However, the reverse is not true. That is, if confidence intervals do overlap, we cannot necessarily say that they are not statistically significantly different.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN SEXES AND AGE GROUPS

In this report, comparisons between sexes and age groups in Grey Bruce are conducted by comparing confidence intervals. Caution should be used when interpreting these comparisons, as they are often based on small sample sizes (especially among the 12 to 17 age group).

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL EXAMPLES:



1. Probably the Same

2. Unclear

3. Significantly Different

EXAMPLE 1: PROBABLY THE SAME

In this example, the percentage of males and females in very good/excellent self-rated mental health is probably the same. The bars are practically the same height, and the confidence intervals almost completely overlap each other. We cannot, however, make a statement about the statistical significance of the difference (or lack of difference) between males and females in this case.

EXAMPLE 2: UNCLEAR

In this example, it is unclear whether the percentage of males and females with a mood disorder is significantly different. The percentage of females with mood disorders appears higher than the percentage of males, but both estimates have wide confidence intervals and these confidence intervals overlap. Again, we cannot make a statement about the statistical significance of the difference between males and females in this case.

EXAMPLE 3: STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT

In this example we have evidence that the percentage of females who had contact with a medical doctor in the past year was higher than the percentage of males because the confidence intervals do not overlap. We can, in this situation, say that the percentage of females was statistically significantly higher than the percentage of males.

SECTION 1: MENTAL HEALTH

DEPRESSION

Background: The depression module uses a validated instrument to measure self-reported depression. It is called PHQ-9 and was first introduced in the CCHS in 2015. (Statistics Canada, 2017b) A score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9 (coded in the CCHS as moderate to severe depression) is a reliable measure of major depressive disorder. (Kroenke, Spitzer, & Williams, 2001) This variable presents the percentage of the population with moderate to severe depression.

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

MODERATE TO SEVERE DEPRESSION

Grey Bruce residents did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians to have moderate to severe depression.

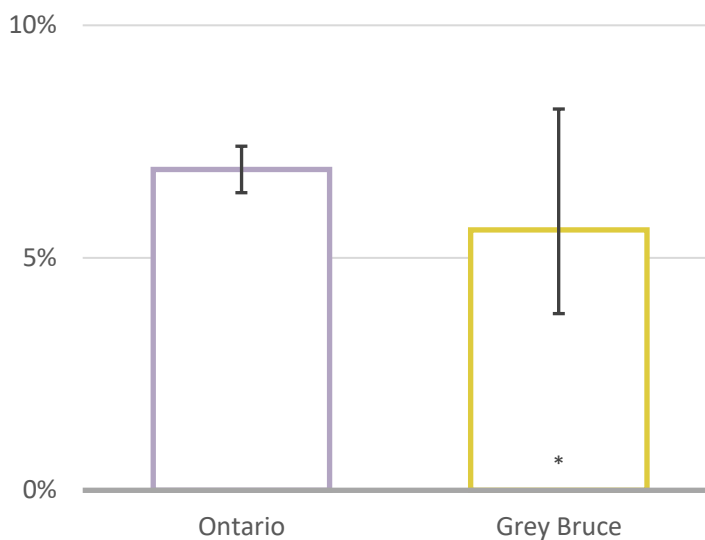
About 5.6%* of Grey Bruce residents had moderate to severe depression in 2015/16. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 2, Figure 1).

Table 2. Percentage of Population with Moderate to Severe Depression, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	6.9% (6.4%-7.4%)
GBHU	5.6%* (3.8%-8.2%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 1. Percentage of Population with Moderate to Severe Depression, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

MODERATE TO SEVERE DEPRESSION: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

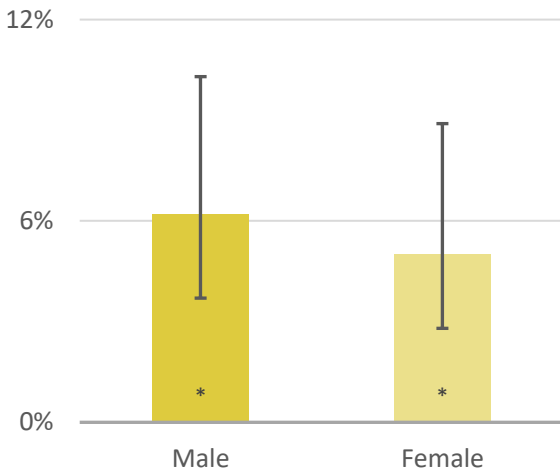
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have moderate to severe depression (Table 3, Figure 2).¹ The only age group for which a local estimate was available was 50 to 64 year olds (Table 3, Figure 3).

Table 3. Percentage of Population with Moderate to Severe Depression, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	6.2%* (3.7%-10.3%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	5.0%* (2.8%-8.9%)	18 to 34	suppressed
		35 to 49	suppressed
		50 to 64	8.2%* (4.4%-15.0%)
		65+	suppressed

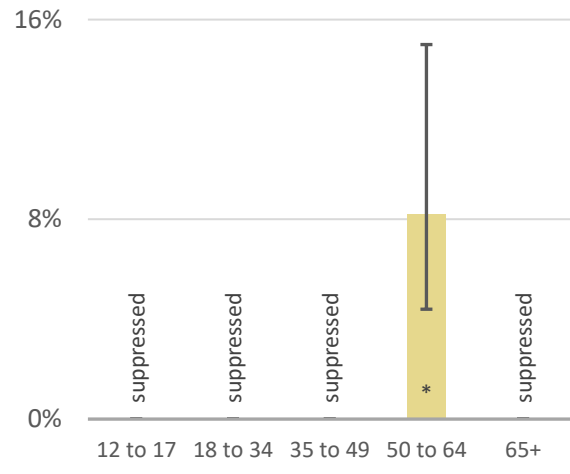
* Interpret with caution

Figure 2. Percentage of Population with Moderate to Severe Depression, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 3. Percentage of Population with Moderate to Severe Depression, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE IN LIFETIME

Question: “Have you ever seriously contemplated suicide? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 15 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

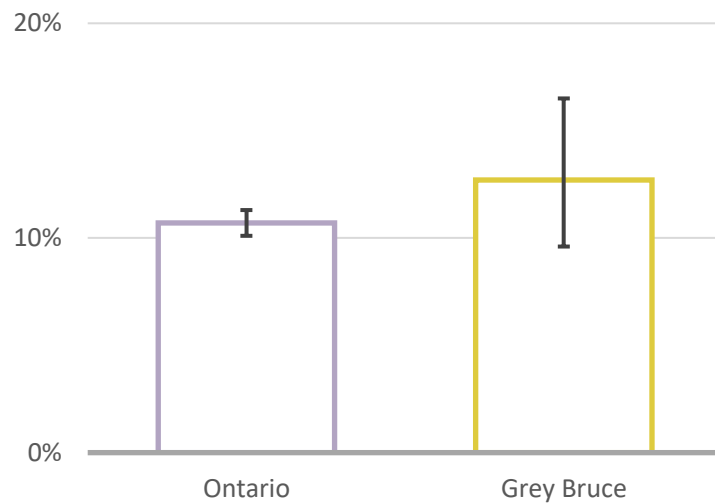
Grey Bruce residents overall did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians to have ever contemplated suicide. Male residents of Grey Bruce, however, were **more likely** than Ontario males to have done so.

About 13% of Grey Bruce residents aged 15 and older have seriously contemplated suicide in their lifetimes. Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than Ontarians to have ever contemplated suicide (Table 4, Figure 4).

Table 4. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Contemplated Suicide, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	10.7% (10.1%-11.3%)
GBHU	12.7% (9.6%-16.5%)

Figure 4. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Contemplated Suicide, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



HAS EVER CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have seriously contemplated suicide in their lifetimes (Figure 5). Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 and 50 to 64 were more likely than those aged 65 and older to have ever contemplated suicide (Figure 6).¹

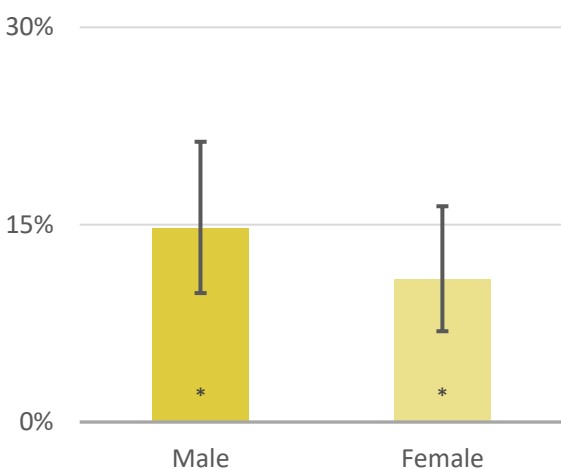
Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, male residents of Grey Bruce were more likely to have seriously contemplated suicide than male Ontarians. Almost 15% (9.8%-21.3%) of male residents of Grey Bruce had ever contemplated suicide, compared to 8.8% (8.0%-9.6%) of Ontario males.

Table 5. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Contemplated Suicide, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	14.7%* (9.8%-21.3%)	15 to 17	suppressed
Female	10.8%* (6.9%-16.4%)	18 to 34	16.4%* (9.7%-26.4%)
		35 to 49	12.6%* (6.4%-23.1%)
		50 to 64	18.4%* (11.8%-27.4%)
		65+	4.2%* (2.3%-7.3%)

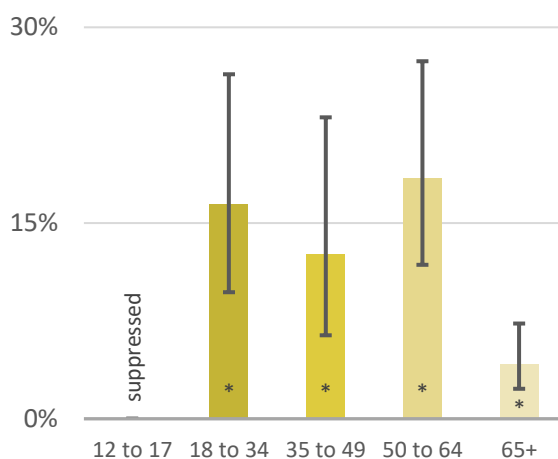
‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 5. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Contemplated Suicide, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 6. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Contemplated Suicide, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

WORK STRESS

Question: “[Thinking about the amount of stress in your life...] Would you say that most days at work were...? Not at all stressful, Not very stressful, A bit stressful, Quite a bit stressful, Extremely stressful.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 15 and older who worked at a job or business in the past 12 months.

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

WORK QUITE A BIT TO EXTREMELY STRESSFUL

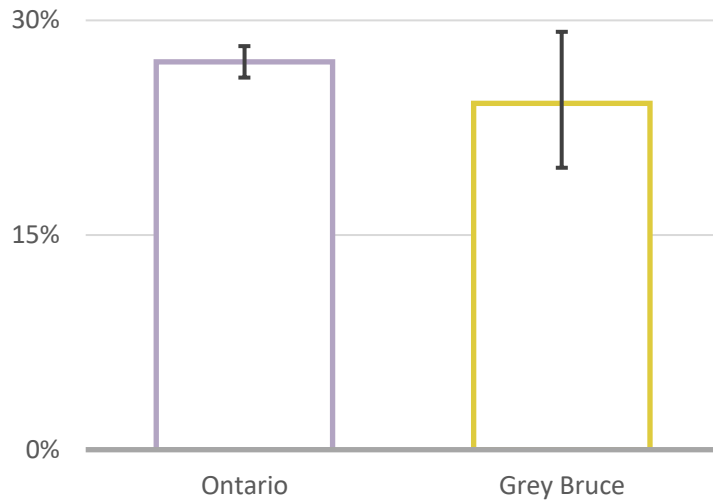
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to experience a lot of stress at work.

Just under one quarter of Grey Bruce residents aged 15+ found work quite a bit to extremely stressful in 2015-16. This did not appear to be significantly more or less than in Ontario (Table 6, Figure 7).

Table 6. Percentage of Population Finding Work Quite a Bit to Extremely Stressful, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	27.1% (26.0%-28.2%)
GBHU	24.2% (19.7%-29.2%)

Figure 7. Percentage of Population Finding Work Quite a Bit to Extremely Stressful, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



WORK QUITE A BIT TO EXTREMELY STRESSFUL: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

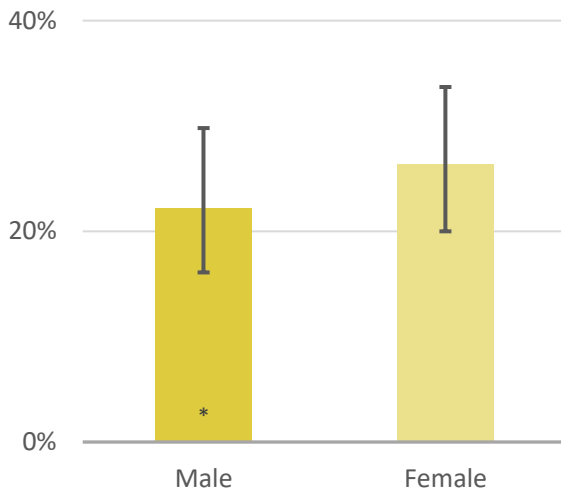
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to experience a lot of stress at work (Table 7, Figure 8). There did not appear to be any significant differences between 18 to 34 year-olds, 35 to 49 year-olds, and 50 to 64 year-olds (Table 7, Figure 9).¹

Table 7. Percentage of Population Finding Work Quite a Bit to Extremely Stressful, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	22.2%* (16.1%-29.8%)	15 to 17	suppressed
Female	26.3% (20.0%-33.7%)	18 to 34	19.2%* (12.0%-29.4%)
		35 to 49	29.3%* (21.3%-38.9%)
		50 to 64	28.7%* (20.6%-38.3%)
		65+	suppressed

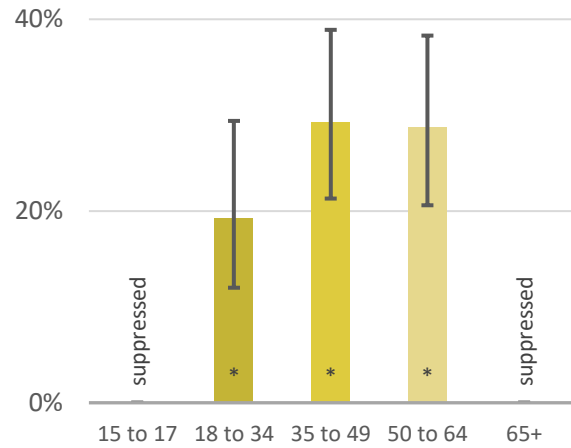
* Interpret with caution

Figure 8. Percentage of Population Finding Work Quite a Bit to Extremely Stressful, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 9. Percentage of Population Finding Work Quite a Bit to Extremely Stressful, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

MENTAL HEALTH: COMPARISONS WITHIN GREY BRUCE

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to differ significantly from female residents on mental health indicators.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to differ significantly from male residents on mental health indicators.

12 TO 17

- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for mental health indicators.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were **more likely** than those aged 65 and older to have ever contemplated suicide.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for depression.*

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear to differ significantly from other age groups on mental health indicators.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for depression.*

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were **more likely** than those aged 65+ to have ever contemplated suicide.

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older were **less likely** than those aged 18 to 34 and those aged 50 to 64 to have ever contemplated suicide.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for depression or work stress.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

MENTAL HEALTH: REGIONAL COMPARISONS

OVERALL

- Grey Bruce residents did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians on mental health indicators.

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce were **more likely** than Ontario males to have ever contemplated suicide.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to differ significantly from female Ontarians on mental health indicators.

12 TO 17

- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for mental health indicators.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on mental health indicators.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for depression.*

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on mental health indicators.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for depression.*

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on mental health indicators.

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65 years and older did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on mental health indicators.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for depression.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECTION 2. RISK & PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS

SLEEP

Not getting enough sleep is a risk factor for obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, coronary heart disease and stroke, poor mental health, and early death. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018) Even one night of short sleep can lead to negative effects the next day including negative impacts on mood and productivity and increased likelihood of involvement in a motor vehicle crash. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018) Teens aged 13 to 18 should get 8 to 10 hours of sleep per 24 hours, while adults aged 18 and older should get at least 7 hours of sleep per night. (Paruthi et al., 2016; Watson et al., 2015)

ADULTS GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP

Background: This question is presented as the percentage of the adult population getting 7 hours of sleep or more per night.

Question: “How long do you usually spend sleeping each night? Under 2 hours, 2 hours to less than 3 hours, 3 hours to less than 4 hours, 4 hours to less than 5 hours, 5 hours to less than 6 hours, 6 hours to less than 7 hours, 7 hours to less than 8 hours, 8 hours to less than 9 hours, 9 hours to less than 10 hours, 10 hours to less than 11 hours, 11 hours to less than 12 hours.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 18 and over

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Overall, adults in Grey Bruce were **more likely** to get enough sleep than in Ontario. This was also true of male and female residents, and of every age group except 50 to 64, when compared to their counterparts in Ontario.

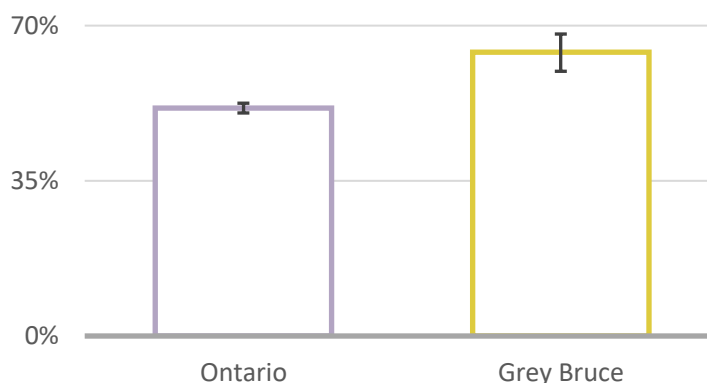
Sixty-four percent of adult residents of Grey Bruce were getting at least 7 hours of sleep per night in 2015/16. This was significantly higher than in Ontario, where only half of adults were getting enough sleep (Table 8, Figure 10).

Table 8. Percentage of Adults Getting 7+ Hours of Sleep, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	51.4% (50.3%-52.5%)
GBHU ‡	64.0% (59.7%-68.1%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 10. Percentage of Adults Getting 7+ Hours of Sleep, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



ADULTS GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Adult male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than adult female residents to get enough sleep (Table 9, Figure 11). Grey Bruce residents of different age groups were not visibly different from one another (Table 9, Figure 12).¹

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, male and female adult residents, and residents in all but one age group were more likely than their counterparts in Ontario to get enough sleep. Sixty-four percent (56.4%-70.3%) of adult male residents of Grey Bruce got enough sleep, compared to just 50.4% (48.7%-52.0%) of adult male Ontarians. Likewise, 64% (58.5%-69.8%) of adult female residents of Grey Bruce got enough sleep, compared to only 52.4% (51.0%-53.8%) of adult female Ontarians.

Just over 70% (60.2%-79.2%) of Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 got enough sleep compared to only 56.6% (54.4%-58.7%) of Ontarians in that age group. Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were also more likely to get enough sleep, at 64.0% (54.5%-72.6%), compared to 47.6% (45.4%-49.8%) of Ontarians in that age group. Finally, 69.4% (62.0%-76.0%) of Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older got enough sleep, compared to just 54.4% (52.5%-56.3%) of Ontarians in that age group.

Table 9. Percentage of Adults Getting 7+ Hours of Sleep, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	63.7% (56.4%-70.3%)	18 to 34 ‡	70.6% (60.2%-79.2%)
Female ‡	64.3% (58.5%-69.8%)	35 to 49 ‡	64.0% (54.5%-72.6%)
		50 to 64	54.4% (45.2%-63.4%)
		65+ ‡	69.4% (62.0%-76.0%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 11. Percentage of Adults Getting 7+ Hours of Sleep, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

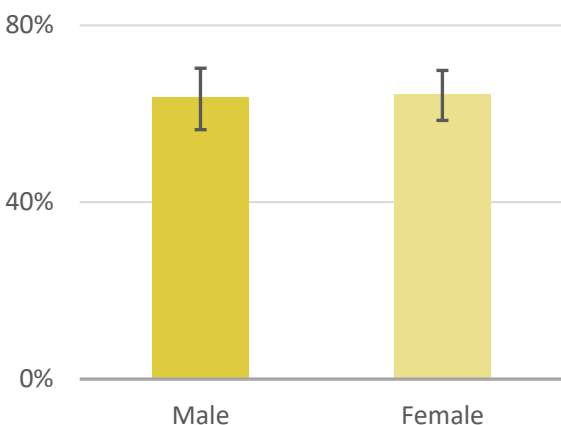
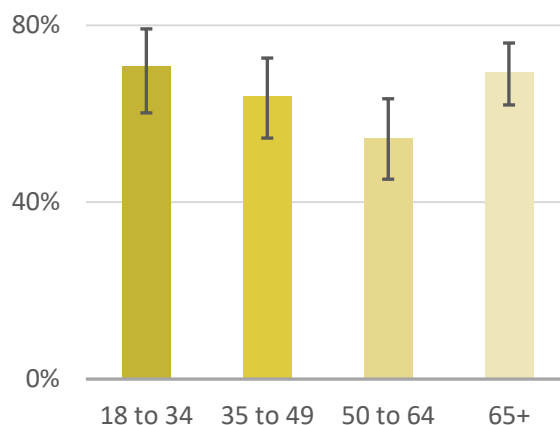


Figure 12. Percentage of Adults Getting 7+ Hours of Sleep, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

TEENS GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP

Background: This indicator is presented as the percentage of the teen population getting 8 to 10 hours of sleep per night.

Question: “How long do you usually spend sleeping each night? Under 2 hours, 2 hours to less than 3 hours, 3 hours to less than 4 hours, 4 hours to less than 5 hours, 5 hours to less than 6 hours, 6 hours to less than 7 hours, 7 hours to less than 8 hours, 8 hours to less than 9 hours, 9 hours to less than 10 hours, 10 hours to less than 11 hours, 11 hours to less than 12 hours.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Respondents aged 12 to 17

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

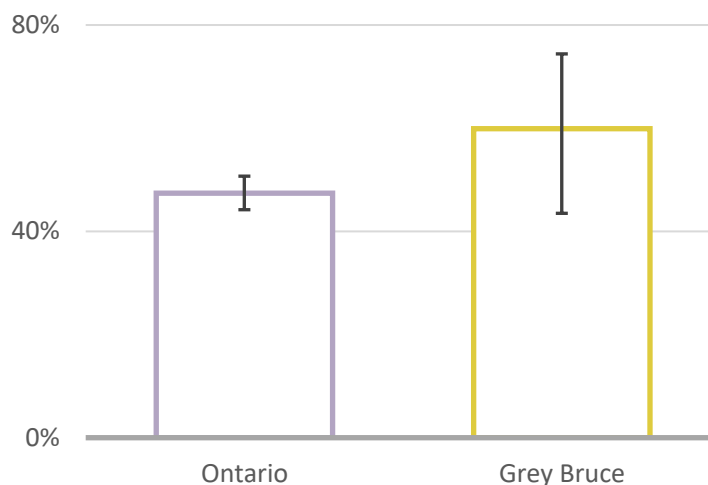
Teens in Grey Bruce did not appear to be more or less likely than their counterparts in Ontario to get enough sleep.

Sixty percent of teens in Grey Bruce were getting enough sleep in 2015/16. This did not appear to be significantly more or less than in Ontario (Table 10, Figure 13).

Table 10. Percentage of Teens Getting 8 to 10 Hours of Sleep, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	47.4% (44.2%-50.7%)
GBHU	59.9% (43.5%-74.4%)

Figure 13. Percentage of Teens Getting 8 to 10 Hours of Sleep, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16



TEENS GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP: BY SEX

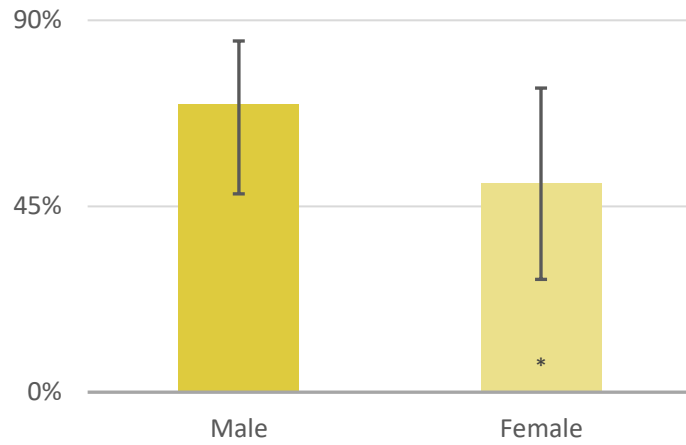
The percentages of male and female teens in Grey Bruce who were getting enough sleep did not appear to differ significantly (Table 11, Figure 14).¹

Table 11. Percentage of Teens Getting 8 to 10 Hours of Sleep, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate
Males	69.6% (48.0%-85.0%)
Females	50.6%* (27.3%-73.6%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 14. Percentage of Teens Getting 8 to 10 Hours of Sleep, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SCREEN TIME

Background: This variable estimates the total number of hours the respondent spent in the last seven days doing sedentary activities such as using a computer (including playing computer games), using the Internet, playing video games (e.g. Nintendo, PlayStation), and watching television or videos. For all activities, the time spent at school or work is excluded. Time spent reading is not included. (Statistics Canada, 2017a) For this report, more than two hours of screen time per day during leisure is considered frequent. (Association of Public Health Epidemiologists in Ontario, 2011)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

FREQUENT SCREEN TIME DURING LEISURE TIME

Grey Bruce residents overall were **less likely** than Ontarians to spend over 2 hours of their daily leisure time engaging in screen time. This was also true of Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 when compared to Ontarians in the same age group.

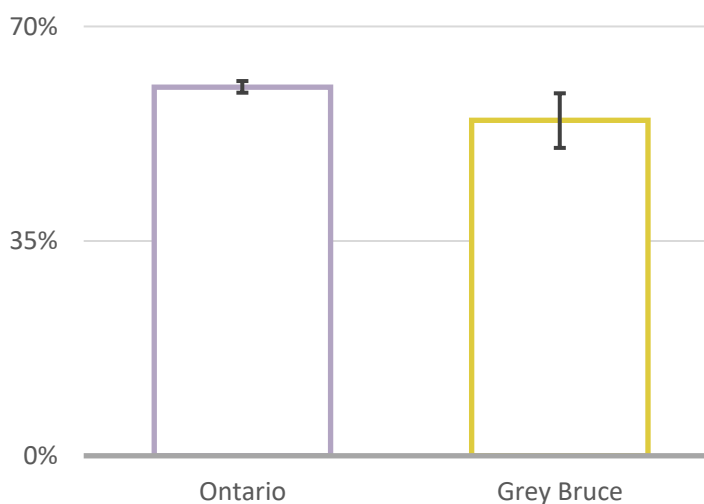
About 55% of Grey Bruce residents engaged in 15 hours or more per week (over 2 hours per day) of screen time in their leisure time. This was significantly lower than in Ontario (Table 12, Figure 15).

Table 12. Percentage of Population Engaging in 15+ Hours of Screen Time per Week during Leisure Time, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	60.1% (59.2%-61.1%)
GBHU ‡	54.7% (50.2%-59.1%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 15. Percentage of Population Engaging in 15+ Hours of Screen Time per Week during Leisure Time, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



FREQUENT SCREEN TIME DURING LEISURE TIME: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce were no more or less likely than female residents to engage in frequent screen time during their leisure time (Table 13, Figure 16). Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older were more likely than those aged 35 to 49 to engage in frequent screen time during their leisure time (Table 13, Figure 17).¹

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were less likely than Ontarians in the same age group to engage in frequent screen time during their leisure time. Just under half (49.0%, 38.0%-60.1%) of Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 spent over two hours per day of their leisure time engaging in screen time, compared to 63.8% (61.7%-65.9%) of Ontarians in that age group.

Table 13. Percentage of Population Engaging in 15+ Hours of Screen Time per Week during Leisure Time, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	54.5% (47.0%-61.7%)	12 to 17	59.1% (43.2%-73.3%)
Female	54.9% (48.9%-60.6%)	18 to 34 ‡	49.0% (38.0%-60.1%)
		35 to 49	43.6% (33.4%-54.4%)
		50 to 64	55.1% (46.1%-63.8%)
		65+	65.4% (57.8%-72.4%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 16. Percentage of Population Engaging in 15+ Hours of Screen Time per Week during Leisure Time, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

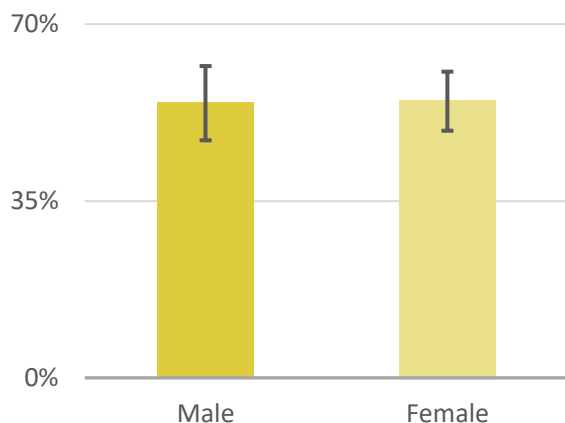
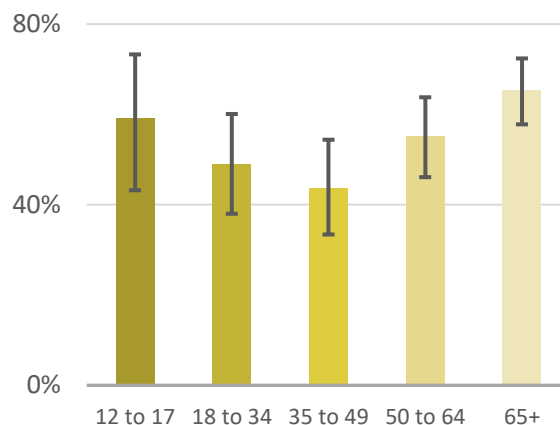


Figure 17. Percentage of Population Engaging in 15+ Hours of Screen Time per Week during Leisure Time, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

DRINKING IN EXCESS OF CANADA'S LOW-RISK DRINKING GUIDELINES

The following guidelines were established by an independent committee on behalf of the National Alcohol Strategy Advisory Committee (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, 2013).

GUIDELINE 1

Reduce your long-term health risks by drinking no more than:

- 10 drinks a week for women, with no more than 2 drinks a day most days
- 15 drinks a week for men, with no more than 3 drinks a day most days

Plan non-drinking days every week to avoid developing a habit.

GUIDELINE 2

Reduce your risk of injury and harm by drinking no more than 3 drinks (for women) and 4 drinks (for men) on any single occasion.

Plan to drink in a safe environment. Stay within the weekly limits outlined in Guideline 1

GUIDELINE 3

Do not drink when you are:

- driving a vehicle or using machinery and tools
- taking medicine or other drugs that interact with alcohol
- doing any kind of dangerous physical activity
- living with mental or physical health problems
- living with alcohol dependence
- pregnant or planning to be pregnant
- responsible for the safety of others
- making important decisions

GUIDELINE 4

If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or before breastfeeding, the safest choice is to drink no alcohol at all.

GUIDELINE 5

If you are a child or youth, you should delay drinking until your late teens. Talk with your parents about drinking. Alcohol can harm the way your brain and body develop.

If you are drinking, plan ahead, follow local alcohol laws and stay within the limits outlined in Guideline 1.

EXCEED WEEKLY AND DAILY LIMITS (GUIDELINE 1)

Background: A weekly limit of 15 drinks for men and 10 drinks for women, and a daily limit of 3 drinks for men and 2 drinks for women on most days is the first of the five guidelines. This indicator captures the percentages of men and women drinking in excess of the first guideline.

Population: Persons aged 19 and older who are not pregnant or breastfeeding.

Asked of proxy respondents? Yes

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Grey Bruce residents overall were **more likely** than Ontarians to drink in excess of the weekly and daily limits laid out by the Low-risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines. This was also true of male Grey Bruce residents, and those aged 35 to 49 and 50 to 64 when compared to their Ontario counterparts.

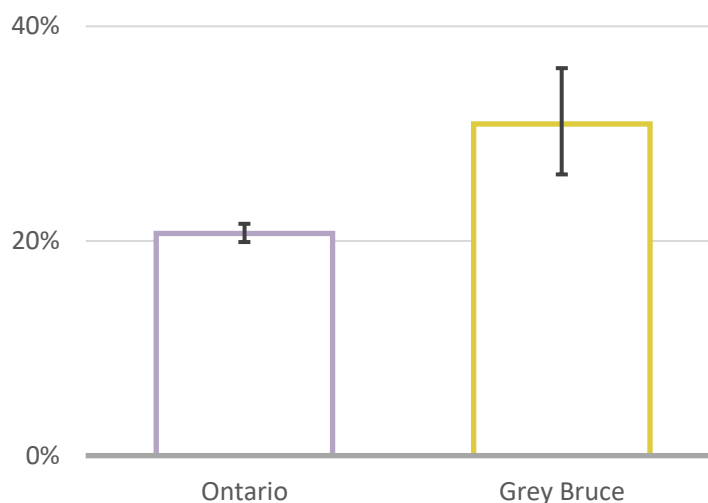
The first Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guideline recommends a limit of 10 drinks a week for women, with no more than 2 drinks a day on most days, and 15 drinks a week for men, with no more than 3 drinks a day on most days. In 2015/16, just under one third of Grey Bruce residents aged 19 and older were drinking in excess of this guideline. Grey Bruce residents were more likely to exceed weekly and daily drinking guidelines than Ontarians (Table 14, Figure 18).

Table 14. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly and Daily Drinking Guidelines, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	20.7% (19.9%-21.6%)
GBHU ‡	30.9% (26.2%-36.1%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 18. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly and Daily Drinking Guidelines, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16



EXCEED WEEKLY AND DAILY LIMITS: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce were almost twice as likely to exceed daily and weekly drinking guidelines as female residents (Table 15, Figure 19). The likelihood of exceeding daily and weekly drinking guidelines did not differ significantly by age group among Grey Bruce residents (Table 15, Figure 20).

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, Grey Bruce residents who were male, those aged 35 to 49, and those aged 50 to 64 were more likely than their counterparts in Ontario to exceed daily and weekly drinking guidelines. Forty percent (32.9%-47.3%) of male Grey Bruce residents exceeded the first drinking guideline in 2015/16, compared to just 26% (24.2%-26.9%) of Ontario males. Among those aged 35 to 49, 34% (24.7%-44.4%) in Grey Bruce exceeded the first drinking guideline, compared to only 19% (17.2%-20.4%) in Ontario. Finally, among those aged 50 to 64, 35% (26.1%-44.3%) in Grey Bruce exceeded the first drinking guideline compared to just 21% (19.7%-22.4%) in Ontario.¹

Table 15. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly and Daily Drinking Guidelines, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	39.9% (32.9%-47.3%)	19 to 34	33.2%* (22.0%-46.7%)
Female	22.3%* (16.2%-29.9%)	35 to 49 ‡	33.9% (24.7%-44.4%)
		50 to 64 ‡	34.7% (26.1%-44.3%)
		65+	22.3% (17.0%-28.7%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 19. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly and Daily Drinking Guidelines, by Sex, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

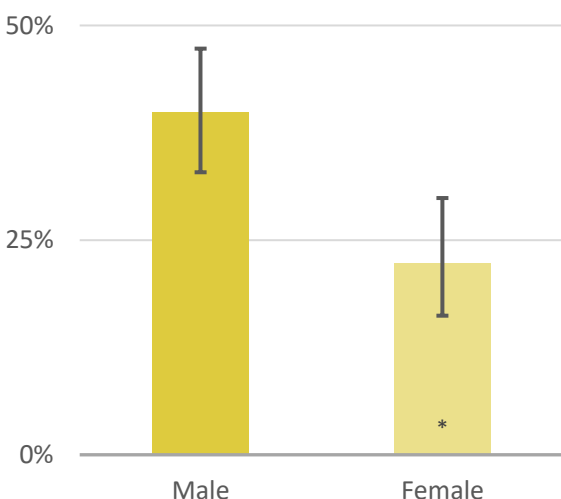
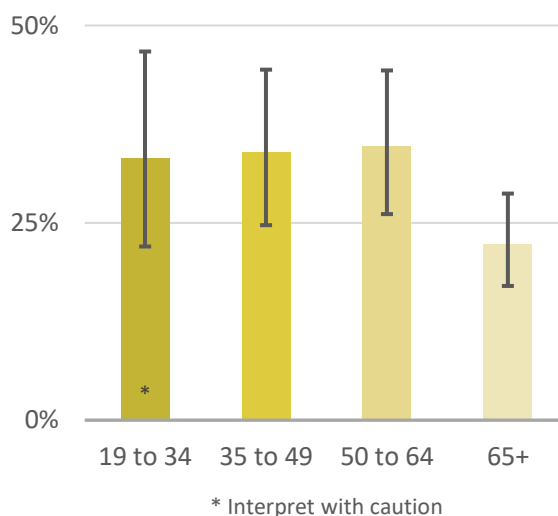


Figure 20. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly and Daily Drinking Guidelines, by Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

EXCEED SPECIAL OCCASION LIMITS (GUIDELINE 2)

Background: The second Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guideline recommends drinking no more than 3 drinks for women and 4 drinks for men on any single occasion. This indicator captures the percentages of men and women drinking in excess of the second guideline.

Population: Persons aged 19 and older who are not pregnant or breastfeeding.

Asked of proxy respondents? Yes

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Grey Bruce residents overall were **more likely** than Ontarians to drink in excess of the special occasion limits laid out by the Low-risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines. This was also true of Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 when compared to Ontarians in the same age category.

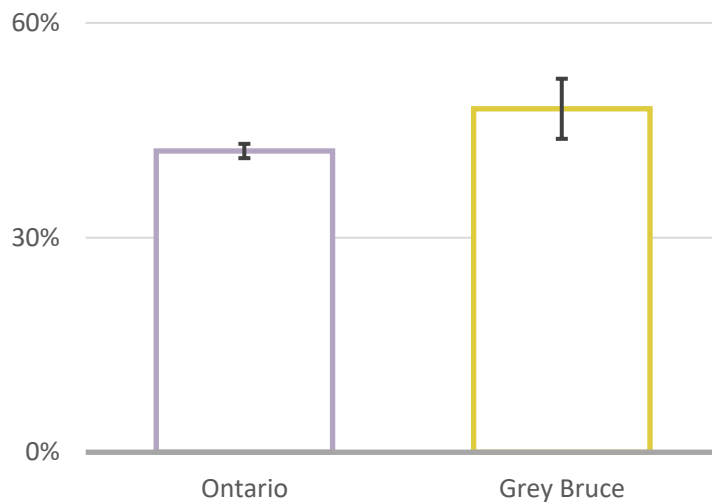
The second Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guideline recommends drinking no more than 3 drinks for women and 4 drinks for men on any single occasion. In 2015/16, almost half of Grey Bruce residents aged 19 and older were drinking in excess of the second “special occasion” guideline. Grey Bruce residents were more likely than Ontarians to drink in excess of the special occasion guideline (Table 16, Figure 21).

Table 16. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	42.1% (41.1%-43.1%)
GBHU ‡	48.0% (43.8%-52.2%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 21. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16



EXCEED SPECIAL OCCASION LIMITS: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce were more likely than female residents to drink in excess of special occasion drinking guidelines (Table 17, Figure 22). Likelihood of exceeding special occasion drinking guidelines was similar among Grey Bruce residents aged 19 to 34 and 35 to 49, and decreased with age thereafter (Table 17, Figure 23).

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were more likely than Ontarians in the same age category to exceed special occasion drinking guidelines. About 66% (57.9%-72.3%) of Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 exceeded special occasion drinking guidelines in 2015/16, compared to only 45% (43.0%-47.2%) of Ontarians in that age group.¹

Table 17. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	55.3% (49.2%-61.2%)	19 to 34	70.6% (60.9%-78.7%)
Female	40.8% (35.5%-46.3%)	35 to 49 ‡	65.5% (57.9%-72.3%)
		50 to 64	44.0% (36.0%-52.4%)
		65+	20.8%* (14.7%-28.7%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 22. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, by Sex, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

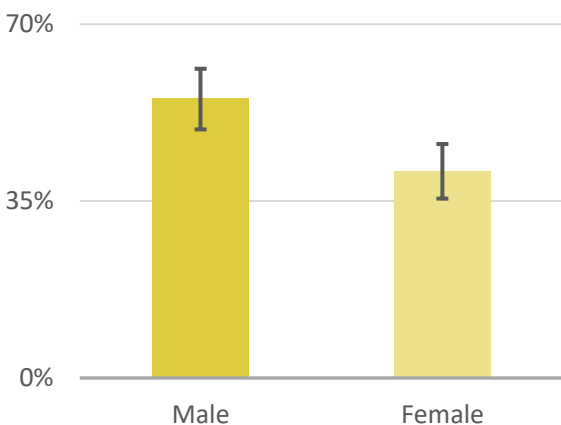
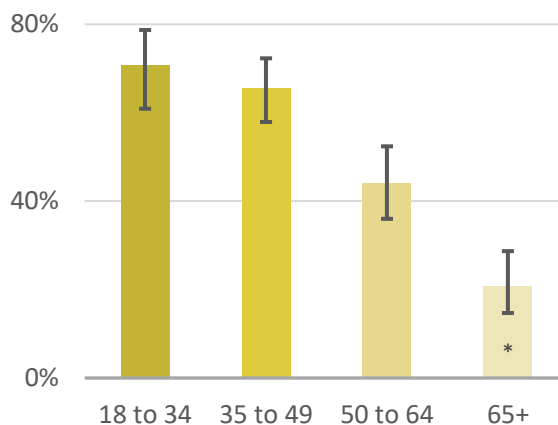


Figure 23. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, by Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

EXCEED WEEKLY/DAILY LIMITS AND/OR SPECIAL OCCASION LIMITS (GUIDELINES 1 & 2)

Background: A weekly limit of 15 drinks for men and 10 drinks for women, and a daily limit of 3 drinks for men and 2 drinks for women on most days is the first of the five guidelines. The second Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guideline recommends drinking no more than 3 drinks for women and 4 drinks for men on any single occasion. This indicator captures the percentages of men and women drinking in excess of at least one of the first two guidelines.

Population: Persons aged 19 and older who are not pregnant or breastfeeding.

Asked of proxy respondents? Yes

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign

Grey Bruce residents overall were **more likely** than Ontarians to drink in excess of one or both of the first two guidelines laid out by the Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guidelines. This was also true of male and female Grey Bruce residents and those aged 35 to 49, and 65+ when compared to their counterparts in Ontario.

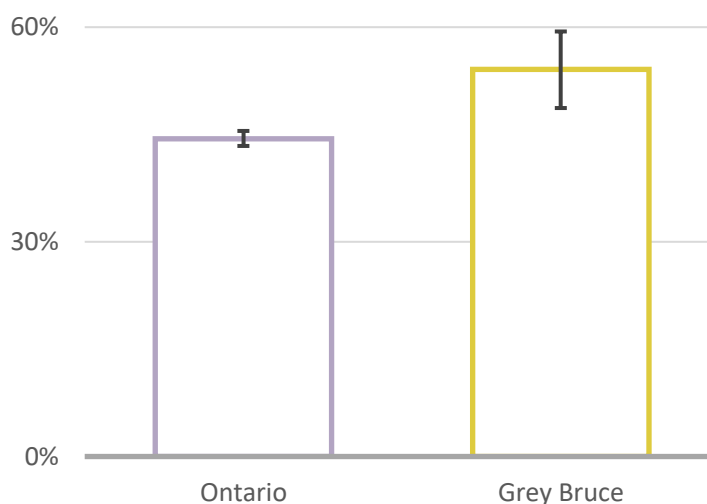
In 2015/16, just over half of Grey Bruce residents were drinking in excess of at least one of the first (weekly and daily limits) and the second (special occasion limits) guidelines from the Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guidelines. Grey Bruce residents were more likely than Ontarians to exceed at least one of the first two guidelines (Table 18, Figure 24).

Table 18. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly/Daily or Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	44.4% (43.4%-45.5%)
GBHU ‡	54.1% (48.7%-59.4%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 24. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly/Daily or Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16



EXCEED WEEKLY/DAILY LIMITS AND/OR SPECIAL OCCASION LIMITS: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

The rate of exceeding at least one of the first two guidelines from the Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guidelines did not appear to differ significantly between male and female Grey Bruce residents (Table 19, Figure 25). Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ were less likely to exceed at least one of the first two guidelines than those aged 19 to 34 and 35 to 49. Those aged 50 to 64 were less likely to exceed one or both of the first two guidelines than those aged 19 to 34 (Table 19, Figure 26).

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, male and female Grey Bruce residents, and those aged 35 to 49, and 65+ were more likely than their counterparts in Ontario to exceed at least one of the first two Low-risk Drinking Alcohol Guidelines. Just over 61% (55.1%-67.0%) of male Grey Bruce residents drank in excess of at least one of the first two guidelines, compared to only 51% (49.4%-52.4%) of male Ontarians. Forty-seven percent (39.5%-55.3%) of female Grey Bruce residents drank in excess of at least one of the first two guidelines, compared to only 38% (36.9%-39.4%) of female Ontarians.

Among 35 to 49 year-olds, 67% (58.8%-74.9%) in Grey Bruce drank in excess of at least one of the first two guidelines, compared to just 46% (43.3%-47.6%) in Ontario. Finally, among those aged 65 and older, 34% (25.7%-43.5%) in Grey Bruce drank in excess of one or both of the first two guidelines, compared to only 23% (21.5%-24.4%) in Ontario.¹

Table 19. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly/Daily or Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	61.2% (55.1%-67.0%)	19 to 34	71.0% (61.3%-79.0%)
Female ‡	47.8% (39.9%-55.7%)	35 to 49 ‡	67.4% (58.8%-74.9%)
		50 to 64	50.8% (41.0%-60.4%)
		65+ ‡	34.0% (25.7%-43.5%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 25. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly/Daily or Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, by Sex, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

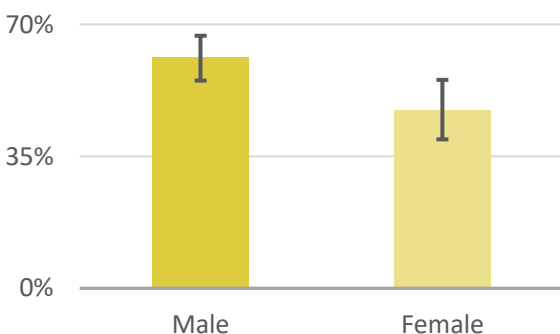
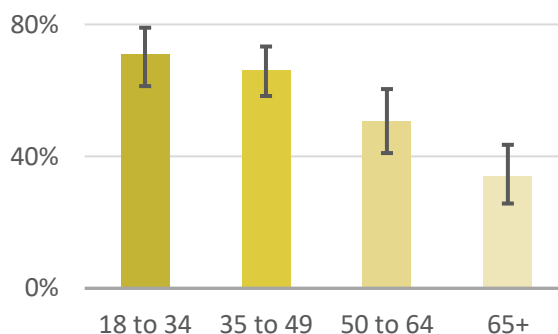


Figure 26. Percentage of Population Aged 19+ Exceeding Weekly/Daily or Special Occasion Drinking Guidelines, by Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

ILLICIT DRUG USE

Background: This variable indicates whether respondents have ever used any of the drugs listed. Excludes one time use of marijuana or hashish. Listed drugs include: marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, MDMA, hallucinogens, solvents, heroin/opium, and steroids.

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

LIFETIME ILLICIT DRUG USE, EXCLUDING ONE-TIME USE OF MARIJUANA

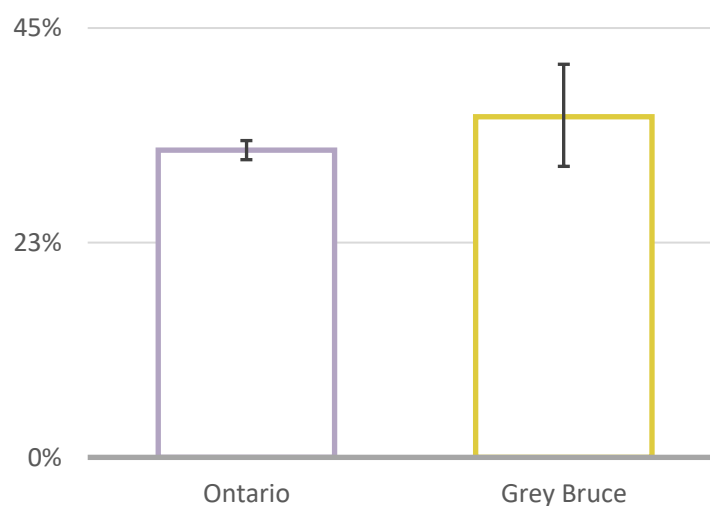
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely to have ever used illicit drugs (excluding one-time use of marijuana) than Ontarians.

Around 36% of Grey Bruce residents had ever used illicit drugs (excluding one-time use of marijuana) in 2015/16. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 20, Figure 27).

Table 20. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Illicit Drugs, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	32.2% (31.2%-33.2%)
GBHU	35.7% (30.5%-41.2%)

Figure 27. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Illicit Drugs, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



LIFETIME ILLICIT DRUG USE, EXCLUDING ONE-TIME USE OF MARIJUANA: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have ever used illicit drugs (Table 21, Figure 28). Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older were significantly less likely than those aged 18 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 to 64 to have ever used illicit drugs (Table 21, Figure 29).¹

Table 21. Percentage of the Population that Has Ever Used Illicit Drugs, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	42.6% (34.6%-51.0%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	29.1% (23.6%-35.3%)	18 to 34	50.2% (39.1%-61.3%)
		35 to 49	38.5%* (27.7%-50.6%)
		50 to 64	46.5% (36.6%-56.6%)
		65+	13.4%* (9.0%-19.6%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 28. Percentage of the Population that Has Ever Used Illicit Drugs, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

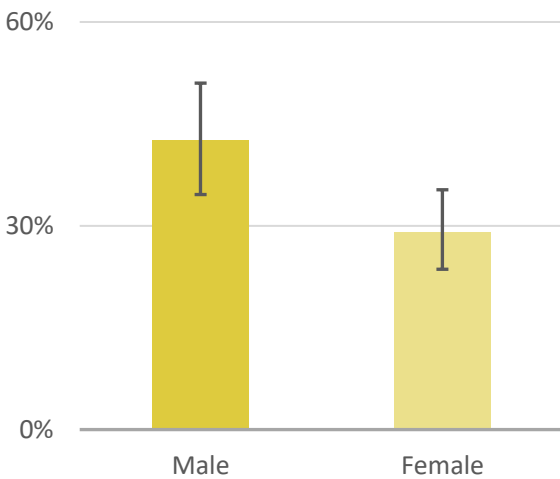
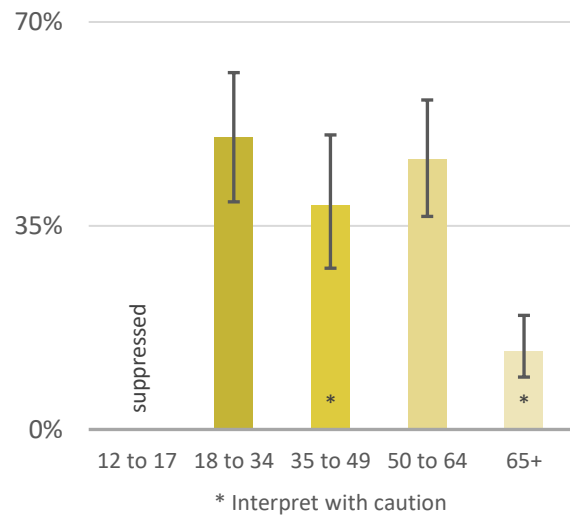


Figure 29. Percentage of the Population that Has Ever Used Illicit Drugs, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

PAST-YEAR ILLICIT DRUG USE, EXCLUDING ONE-TIME USE OF MARIJUANA

Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely to have used illicit drugs in the past year (excluding one-time use of marijuana) than Ontarians.

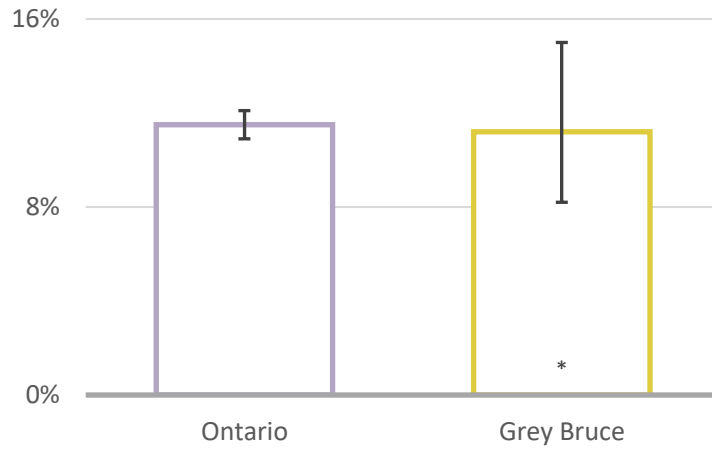
In 2015/16, about 11.2%* of Grey Bruce residents had used illicit drugs in the past year (excluding one-time use of marijuana). This did not appear to be significantly more or less than in Ontario (Table 21, Figure 30).

Table 22. Percentage of Population that Used Illicit Drugs in the Past Year, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	11.5% (10.9%-12.1%)
GBHU	11.2%* (8.2%-15.0%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 30. Percentage of Population that Used Illicit Drugs in the Past Year, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

PAST-YEAR ILLICIT DRUG USE, EXCLUDING ONE-TIME USE OF MARIJUANA: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

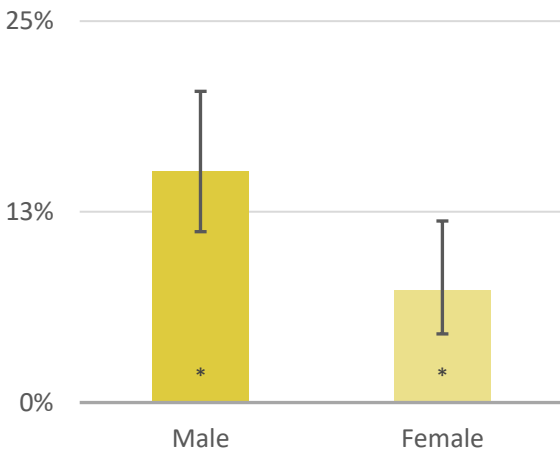
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have used illicit drugs in the past year (excluding one-time use of marijuana) (Table 22, Figure 31). Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were significantly more likely to have used illicit drugs in the past year than those aged 50 to 64 (Table 23, Figure 32).

Table 23. Percentage of Population that Used Illicit Drugs in the Past Year, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	15.2%* (11.2%-20.4%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	7.4%* (4.5%-11.9%)	18 to 34	24.6%* (14.8%-38.0%)
		35 to 49	10.9%* (6.2%-18.4%)
		50 to 64	8.1%* (5.0%-12.8%)
		65+	suppressed

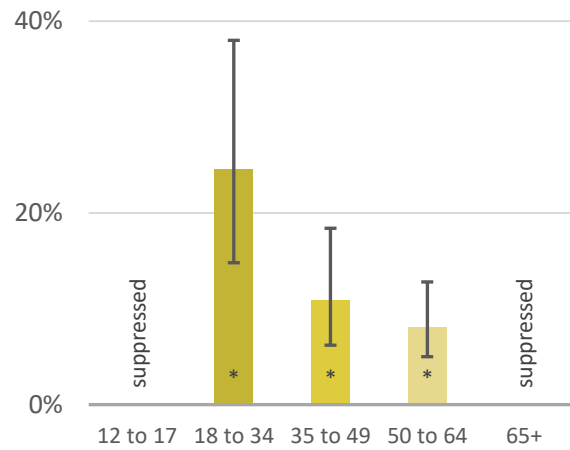
* Interpret with caution

Figure 31. Percentage of Population that Used Illicit Drugs in the Past Year, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 32. Percentage of Population that Used Illicit Drugs in the Past Year, Excluding One-time Use of Marijuana, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

MARIJUANA USE

Question: “Have you ever used or tried marijuana or hashish? Yes, just once; Yes, more than once; No.”

If yes:

“Was this in the past 12 months? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

EVER USED MARIJUANA

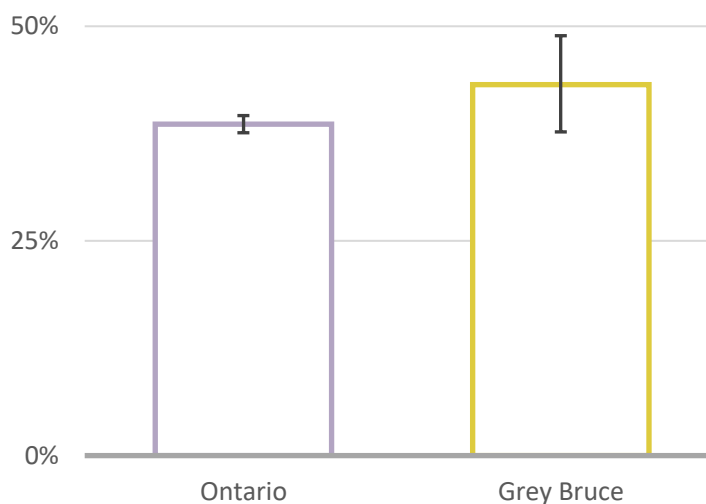
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have ever used marijuana.

In 2015-16, forty-three percent of Grey Bruce residents had ever used marijuana. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 24, Figure 33).

Table 24. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Marijuana, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	38.6% (37.6%-39.6%)
GBHU	43.2% (37.7%-48.9%)

Figure 33. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Marijuana, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



EVER USED MARIJUANA: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have ever used marijuana (Table 25, Figure 34). Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older were significantly less likely than those aged 18 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 to 64 to have ever used marijuana (Table 25, Figure 35).¹

Table 25. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Marijuana, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	49.8% (41.1%-58.6%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	36.9% (31.4%-42.6%)	18 to 34	56.9% (44.9%-68.2%)
		35 to 49	49.3% (37.7%-61.0%)
		50 to 64	56.0% (46.6%-64.9%)
		65+	18.9%* (14.0%-25.2%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 34. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Marijuana, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

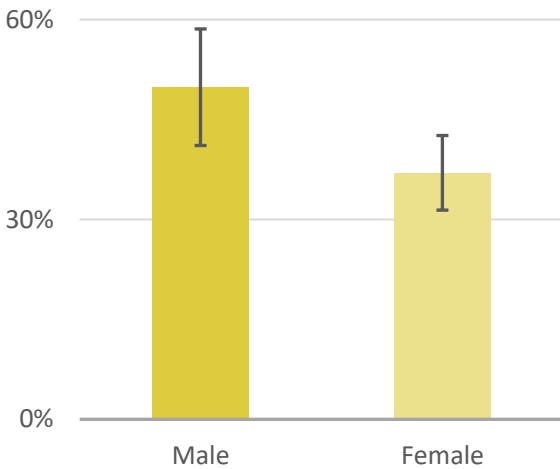
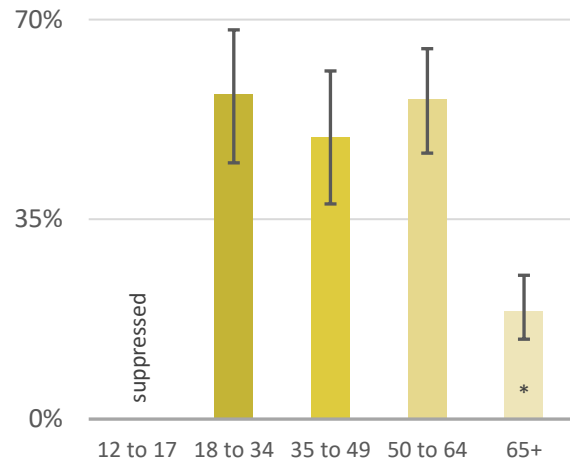


Figure 35. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Used Marijuana, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

USED MARIJUANA IN PAST YEAR

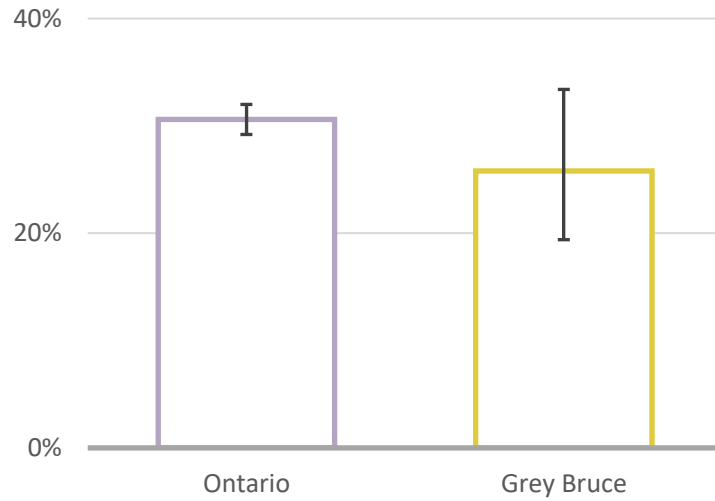
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have used marijuana in the past year.

Just under 26% of Grey Bruce residents had used marijuana in the past year in 2015/16. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 26, Figure 27).

Table 26. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	30.6% (29.2%-32.0%)
GBHU	25.8% (19.4%-33.4%)

Figure 36. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



USED MARIJUANA IN PAST YEAR: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

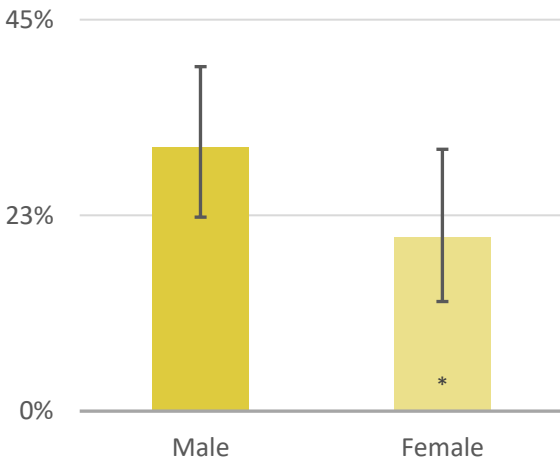
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear significantly more or less likely than female residents to have used marijuana in the past year (Table 27, Figure 37). Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were significantly more likely than those aged 50 to 64 to have used marijuana in the past year (Table 27, Figure 38).¹

Table 27. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana in the Past Year, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	30.3% (22.3%-39.6%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	20.0%* (12.6%-30.1%)	18 to 34	44.2%* (27.2%-62.6%)
		35 to 49	20.2%* (11.4%-33.3%)
		50 to 64	14.4%* (9.3%-21.7%)
		65+	suppressed

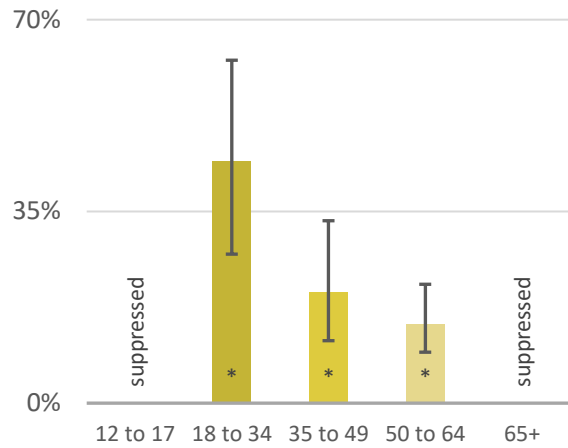
* Interpret with caution

Figure 37. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana in the Past Year, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 38. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana in the Past Year, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

USED MARIJUANA MORE THAN ONCE

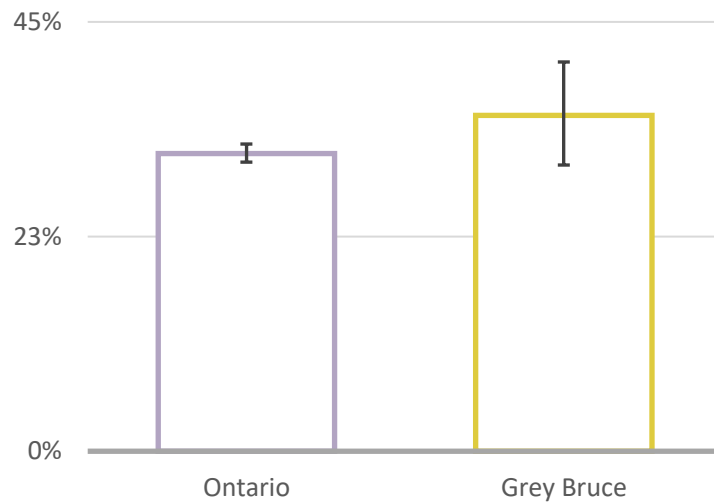
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have used marijuana more than once in their lives.

In 2015/16, 35% of the Grey Bruce population had used marijuana more than once in their lives. This did not appear to be significantly more or less than in Ontario (Table 28, Figure 39).

Table 28. Percentage of Population that Has Used Marijuana More than Once, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	31.2% (30.3%-32.2%)
GBHU	35.2% (30.0%-40.8%)

Figure 39. Percentage of Population that Has Used Marijuana More than Once, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



USED MARIJUANA MORE THAN ONCE: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have used marijuana more than once in their lives (Table 29, Figure 40). Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older were significantly less likely than those aged 18 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 to 64 to have used marijuana more than once in their lives (Table 29, Figure 41).¹

Table 29. Percentage of Population that Has Used Marijuana More than Once, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	41.8% (33.9%-50.2%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	29.0% (23.5%-35.2%)	18 to 34	50.2% (39.1%-61.3%)
		35 to 49	37.4%* (26.3%-49.9%)
		50 to 64	45.8% (35.9%-55.9%)
		65+	13.4%* (8.9%-19.5%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 40. Percentage of Population that Has Used Marijuana More than Once, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

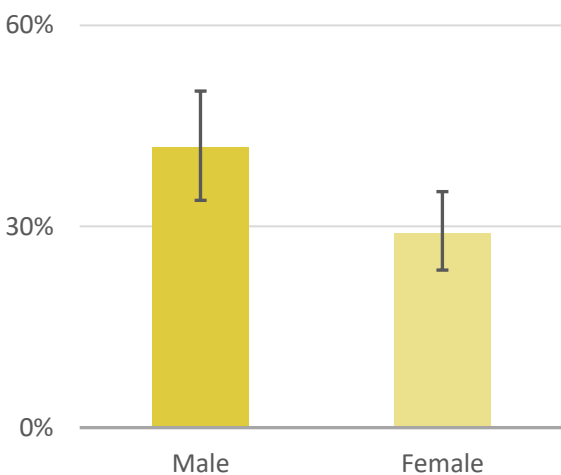
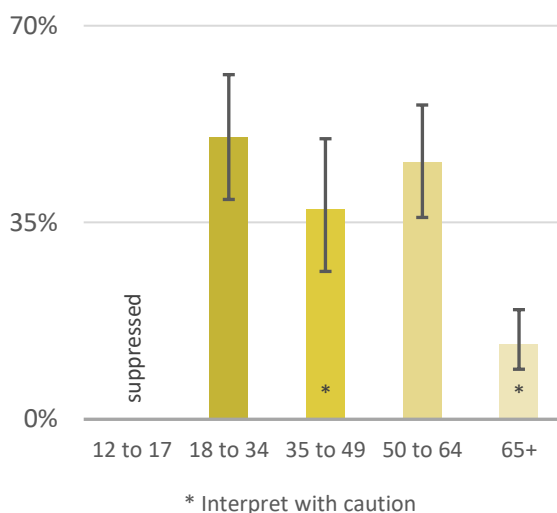


Figure 41. Percentage of Population that Has Used Marijuana More than Once, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

USED MARIJUANA MORE THAN ONCE IN PAST YEAR

Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have used marijuana more than once in the past year.

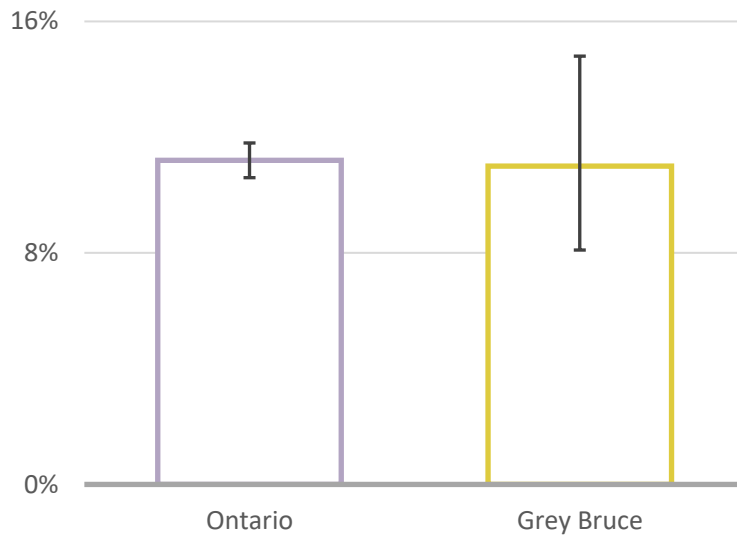
In 2015/16, about 11%* of Grey Bruce residents had used marijuana more than once in the past year. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 30, Figure 42).

Table 30. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana More than Once in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	11.2% (10.6%-11.8%)
GBHU	11.0%* (8.1%-14.8%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 42. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana More than Once in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

USED MARIJUANA MORE THAN ONCE IN PAST YEAR: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

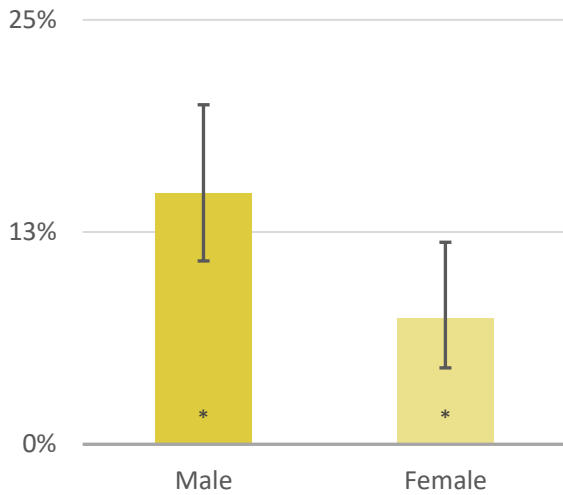
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have used marijuana more than once in the past year (Table 31, Figure 43). Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were significantly more likely to have used marijuana more than once in the past year than those aged 50 to 64 (Table 31, Figure 44).¹

Table 31. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana More than Once in the Past Year, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	14.8%* (10.8%-20.0%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	7.4%* (4.5%-11.9%)	18 to 34	24.6%* (14.8%-38.0%)
		35 to 49	10.0%* (5.5%-17.5%)
		50 to 64	8.1%* (5.0%-12.8%)
		65+	suppressed

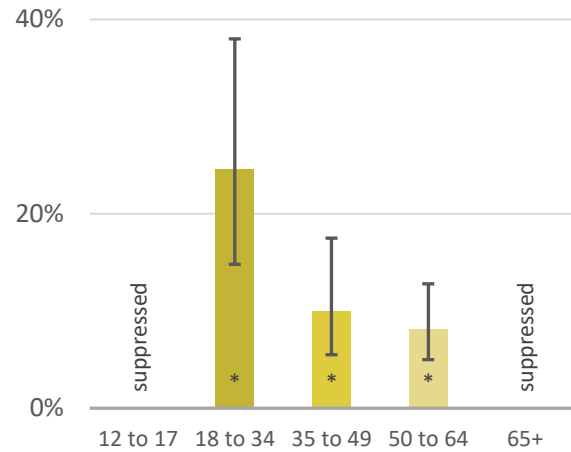
* Interpret with caution

Figure 43. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana More than Once in the Past Year, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 44. Percentage of Population that Used Marijuana More than Once in the Past Year, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

TOBACCO ALTERNATIVES

Background: This variable determines whether a respondent has used any of six tobacco products other than cigarettes in the past month. Other tobacco products include little cigars or cigarillos, other cigars, electronic cigarettes, pipes, chewing tobacco or pinch or snuff, and tobacco water-pipes. (Statistics Canada, 2017a)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? Yes

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

USED ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCT IN THE PAST MONTH

Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have used a tobacco product other than cigarettes in the past month.

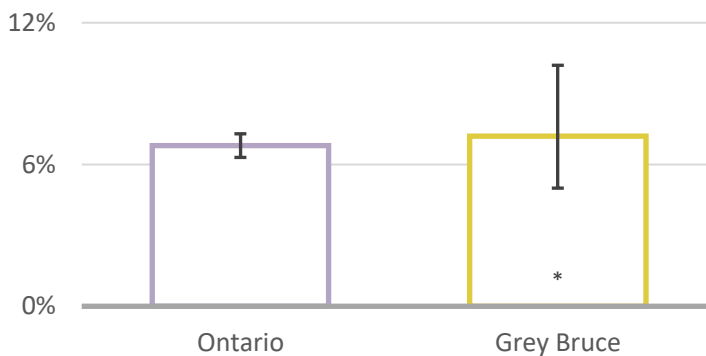
About 7%* of Grey Bruce residents had used an alternative tobacco product (including little cigars or cigarillos, other cigars, electronic cigarettes, pipes, chewing tobacco or pinch or snuff, and tobacco water-pipes) in the past month in 2015-16. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 32, Figure 45).

Table 32. Percentage of Population that Used an Alternative Tobacco Product in the Past Month, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	6.8% (6.3%-7.3%)
GBHU	7.2%* (5.0%-10.2%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 45. Percentage of Population that Used an Alternative Tobacco Product in the Past Month, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Little cigars or cigarillos were the most commonly used alternative tobacco product in Grey Bruce in 2015-16, followed by electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) (Table 33). In Ontario, e-cigarettes were most popular, followed by little cigars or cigarillos.

Table 33. Percentage of Population that Used an Alternative Tobacco Product in the Past Month, by Product, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Tobacco Product	Grey Bruce Rate (95% CI)	Ontario Rate (95% CI)
Little Cigars	4.1%* (2.2%-7.4%)	2.1% (1.8%-2.3%)
Cigars	suppressed	1.3% (1.1%-1.6%)
E-cigarette	1.8%* (1.1%-3.1%)	2.8% (2.5%-3.2%)
Pipe	suppressed	0.6% (0.5%-0.8%)
Chew/Snuff	suppressed	0.5%* (0.3%-0.6%)
Water Pipe	suppressed	1.2% (1.0%-1.4%)

USED ALTERNATIVE TOBACCO PRODUCT IN PAST MONTH: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

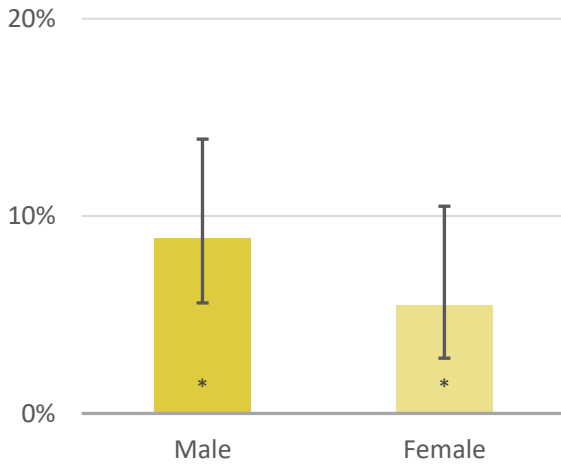
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to have used alternative tobacco products in the past month (Table 34, Figure 46). There were also no visibly significant differences between Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 and those aged 35 to 49 (Table 34, Figure 47).

Table 34. Percentage of Population that Used an Alternative Tobacco Product in the Past Month, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	8.9%* (5.6%-13.9%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	5.5%* (2.8%-10.5%)	18 to 34	13.8%* (7.7%-23.5%)
		35 to 49	7.1%* (4.1%-12.0%)
		50 to 64	suppressed
		65+	suppressed

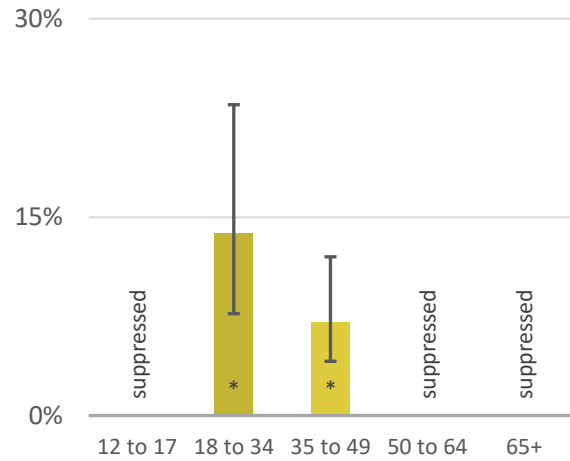
* Interpret with caution

Figure 46. Percentage of Population that Used an Alternative Tobacco Product in the Past Month, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 47. Percentage of Population that Used an Alternative Tobacco Product in the Past Month, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

SUN SAFETY

Background: This variable indicates if the respondent protects themselves from the sun, according to recommendations from the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer. The CPAC indicates that protection from the sun is:

- Typically spending fewer than 30 minutes in the sun during peak hours OR
- Spending 30 minutes or more in the sun and always/often doing at least one of the following:
 - seeking shade and avoiding the sun
 - wearing protective clothing and a hat
 - wearing sunscreen SPF \geq 15 on face and body (Statistics Canada, 2017a)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

PROTECTS SELF FROM SUN

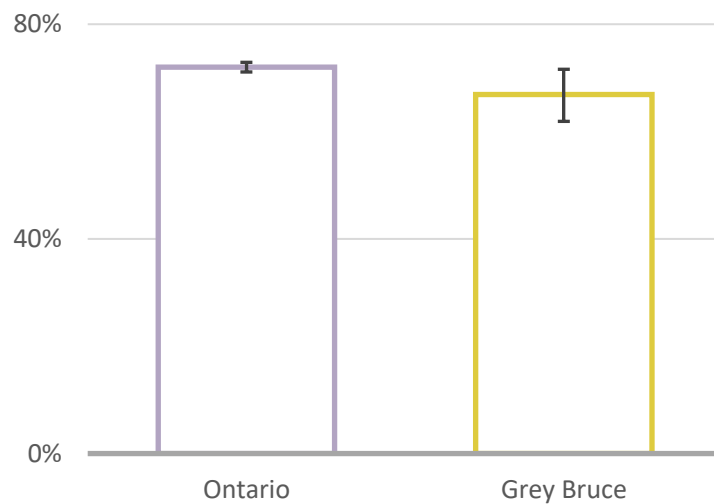
Grey Bruce residents overall did not appear to be more or less likely to protect themselves from the sun regularly than Ontarians. Female residents of Grey Bruce and those aged 18 to 34, however, were **less likely** than their counterparts in Ontario to do so.

Just under 67% of Grey Bruce residents protected themselves from the sun often or always in 2015/16. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 29, Figure 50).

Table 35. Percentage of Population that Protects Themselves from the Sun Often or Always, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	72.0% (71.1%-72.9%)
GBHU	66.9% (61.9%-71.6%)

Figure 48. Percentage of Population that Protects Themselves from the Sun Often or Always, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



PROTECTS SELF FROM SUN: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to protect themselves from the sun often or always (Table 36, Figure 49). Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ were more likely to protect themselves from the sun than 12 to 17 and 18 to 34 year-olds, and those aged 50 to 64 were also more likely than 18 to 34 year-olds to do so (Table 36, Figure 50).

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, female residents of Grey Bruce were less likely than female residents of Ontario to protect themselves from the sun often or always, and Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were also less likely than their Ontario counterparts to do so. Only about 69% (61.6%-75.1%) of female residents of Grey Bruce protected themselves from the sun often or always, compared to 78.2% (77.1%-79.3%) of female Ontarians. Similarly, just 45% of Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 protected themselves from the sun often or always, compared to 64.0% (61.9%-66.1%) of Ontarians in that age category.

Table 36. Percentage of Population that Protects Themselves from the Sun Often or Always, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	65.0% (58.7%-70.8%)	12 to 17	53.9%* (36.6%-70.4%)
Female ‡	68.8% (61.6%-75.1%)	18 to 34 ‡	45.3% (33.7%-57.3%)
		35 to 49	63.2% (52.9%-72.5%)
		50 to 64	78.3% (69.4%-85.1%)
		65+	79.1% (71.6%-85.0%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 49. Percentage of Population that Protects Themselves from the Sun Often or Always, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

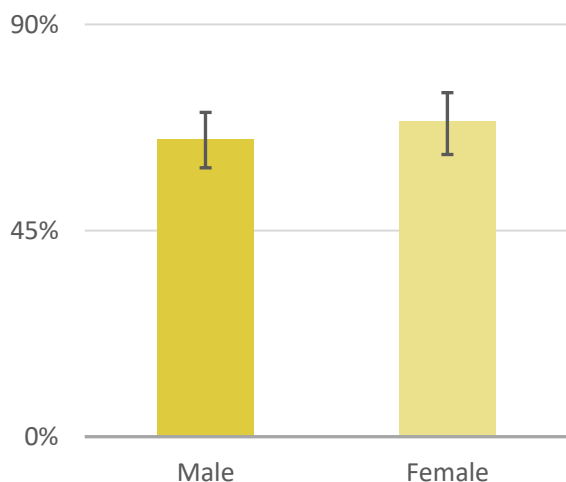
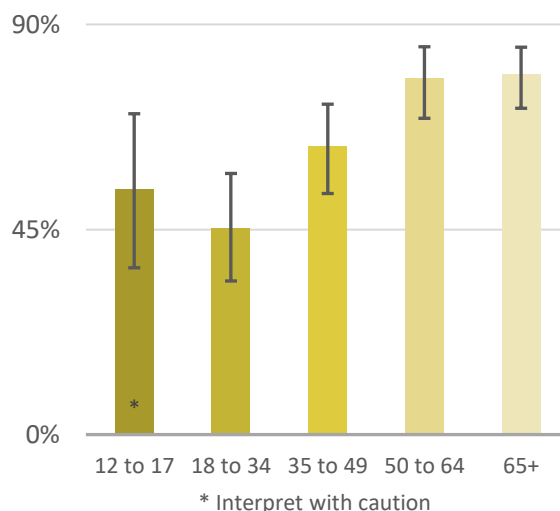


Figure 50. Percentage of Population that Protects Themselves from the Sun Often or Always, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

RISK & PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS: COMPARISONS WITHIN GREY BRUCE

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce were **more likely** than female residents to drink in excess of guidelines 1 and 2.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce were **less likely** than male residents to drink in excess of guidelines 1 and 2.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 were **less likely** than those aged 65+ to protect themselves from the sun.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for alcohol use, illicit drug use, marijuana use, or alternative tobacco product use.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were **more likely** than those aged 50 to 64 to have used illicit drugs in the past year, and **more likely** to have used marijuana in the past year.
- 18 to 34 year-olds were **more likely** than those aged 65 and older to have ever used illicit drugs, **more likely** to have ever used marijuana, and **more likely** to have used marijuana more than once in their lifetimes.
- This age group was **more likely** to drink in excess of guideline 2 than those aged 50 to 64 and 65+.
- They were also **less likely** than those aged 50 to 64 and 65+ to protect themselves from the sun.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were **less likely** than those aged 65+ to frequently engage in screen time during their leisure time.
- This age group was **more likely** than those aged 65 and older to have ever used illicit drugs, and **more likely** to have ever used marijuana.
- This age group was also **more likely** than those aged 50 to 64 and 65+ to drink in excess of guideline 2.

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were **less likely** than those aged 18 to 34 to have used illicit drugs in the past year, and **less likely** to have used marijuana in the past year
- 50 to 64 year-olds were **less likely** to drink in excess of guideline 2 than both 19 to 34 year-olds and 35 to 49 year olds
- This age group was **more likely** than those aged 65+ to have ever used illicit drugs, **more likely** to have ever used marijuana, and **more likely** to have used marijuana more than once in their lifetimes.
- They were also **more likely** than those aged 18 to 34 to protect themselves from the sun.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for alternative tobacco product use.*

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ were **more likely** than those aged 35 to 49 to frequently engage in screen time during their leisure time.
- This age group was **less likely** than those aged 18 to 34, 35 to 49 and 50 to 64 to have used illicit drugs or marijuana in their lifetimes, and **less likely** than those aged 19 to 34 and those aged 35 to 49 to drink in excess of guideline 2.
- This age group was also **more likely** than those aged 12 to 17 and 18 to 34 to protect themselves from the sun.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for alternative tobacco product use and some illicit drug and marijuana indicators.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

RISK & PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS: REGIONAL COMPARISONS

OVERALL

- Grey Bruce adults were **more likely** to get enough sleep than Ontario adults, and Grey Bruce residents were **less likely** to engage in frequent screen time during their leisure time than Ontarians.
- Grey Bruce residents were **more likely** than Ontarians to drink in excess of guidelines 1 and 2.

MALES

- Adult males in Grey Bruce were **more likely** to get enough sleep, and **more likely** to drink in excess of guideline 1 than in Ontario.

FEMALES

- Adult females in Grey Bruce were **more likely** to get enough sleep than in Ontario.
- Female residents of Grey Bruce were **less likely** to protect themselves from the sun than female Ontarians.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in the same age category to get enough sleep or to engage in frequent screen time during their leisure time.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for illicit drug use, marijuana use, alcohol use or alternative tobacco product use.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were **more likely** to get enough sleep than Ontarians in the same age category, and **less likely** to engage in frequent screen time during their leisure time.
- Grey Bruce residents in this age category were also **less likely** than Ontarians in the same age category to protect themselves from the sun.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were **more likely** to get enough sleep than Ontarians in the same age category.
- Grey Bruce residents in this age category were **more likely** to drink in excess of guidelines 1 and 2 than Ontarians in the same age category.

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents in this age category were **more likely** to drink in excess of guideline 1 than Ontarians in the same age category.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not available for alternative tobacco product use.*

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ were **more likely** to get enough sleep than Ontarians in the same age category.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for alternative tobacco product use and some illicit drug and marijuana indicators.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECTION 3. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

SECOND-HAND SMOKE

Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to be exposed to second-hand smoke on a daily or almost-daily basis at home, in a private vehicle, in their schools or workplaces, or in public places.

SECOND-HAND SMOKE AT HOME

Question: Including both household members and regular visitors, does anyone smoke inside your home, every day or almost every day?

Respondents: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? Yes

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

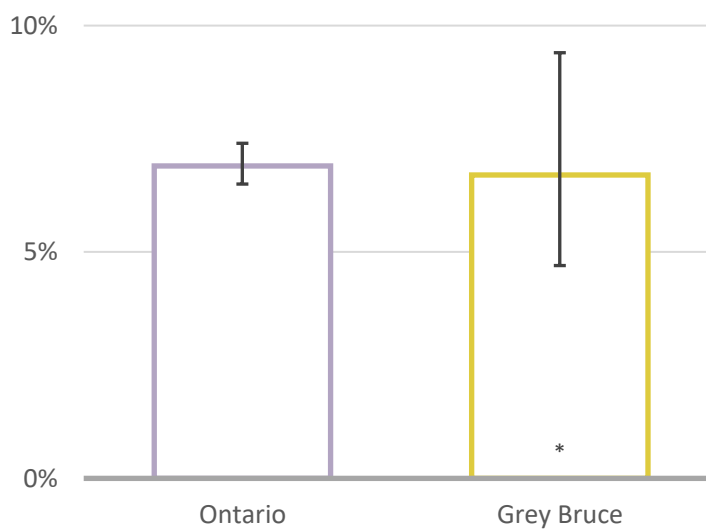
Around 7%* of Grey Bruce residents were exposed to second-hand smoke at home in 2015/16. This did not appear to be significantly different from the Ontario rate (Table 37, Figure 51).

Table 37. Percentage of Population Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Home, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	6.9% (6.5%-7.4%)
GBHU	6.7%* (4.7%-9.4%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 51. Percentage of Population Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Home, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

SECOND-HAND SMOKE AT HOME: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to be exposed to second-hand smoke in their home (Table 38, Figure 52).¹ The only age groups for which local estimates were available were 50 to 64 and 65+, and the rate of second-hand smoke exposure at home did not appear to differ significantly between these age groups (Table 38, Figure 53).

Table 38. Percentage of Population Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Home, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	7.6%* (5.0%-11.5%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	5.7%* (3.1%-10.3%)	18 to 34	suppressed
		35 to 49	suppressed
		50 to 64	10.6%* (5.8%-18.7%)
		65+	3.9%* (2.0%-7.4%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 52. Percentage of Population Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Home, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

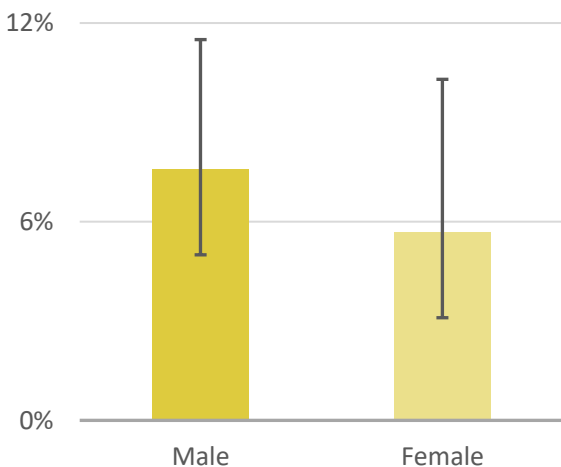
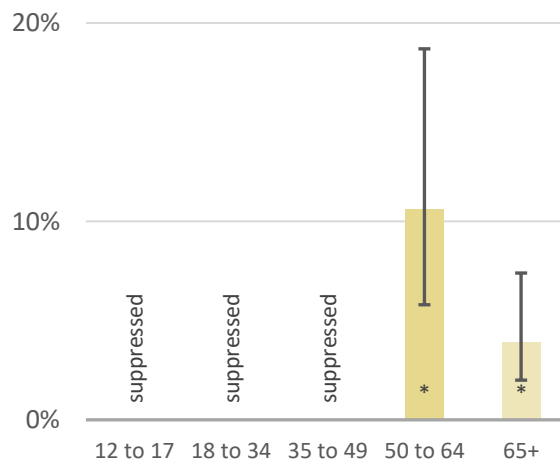


Figure 53. Percentage of Population Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Home, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECOND-HAND SMOKE IN VEHICLE

Question: “(In the past month,) were you exposed to second-hand smoke, every day or almost every day, in a car or other private vehicle? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older who are *not* daily smokers

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

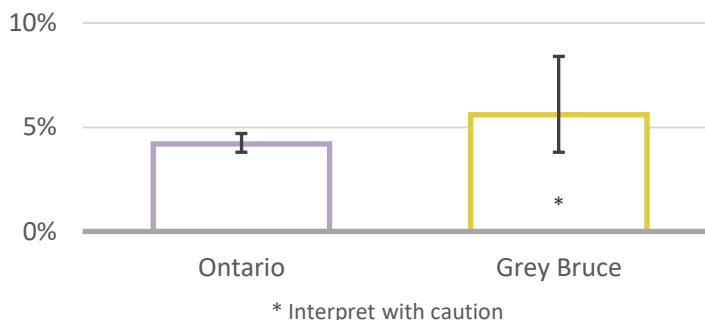
In 2015/16 about 6% of Grey Bruce residents were exposed to second-hand smoke in a private vehicle every day or almost every day. This did not appear to be significantly more or less than in Ontario (Table 39, Figure 54).

Table 39. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Private Vehicle, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	4.2% (3.8%-4.7%)
GBHU	5.6%* (3.8%-8.4%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 54. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Private Vehicle, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

SECOND-HAND SMOKE IN VEHICLE: BY SEX

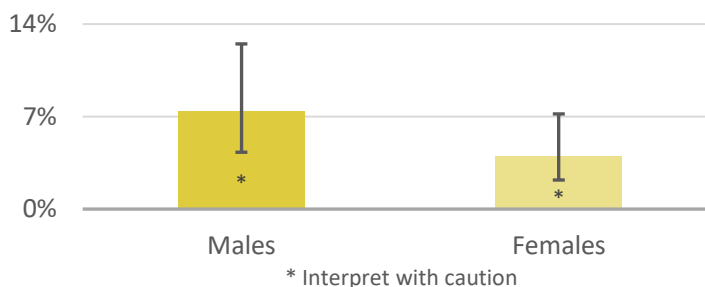
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in a private vehicle (Table 40, Figure 55).¹ Local rates were not available by age group.

Table 40. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Private Vehicle, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate
Male	7.4%* (4.3%-12.5%)
Female	4.0%* (2.2%-7.2%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 55. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Private Vehicle, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECOND-HAND SMOKE IN PUBLIC PLACES

Question: “(In the past month,) were you exposed to second-hand smoke, every day or almost every day, in public places (such as bars, restaurants, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls, bowling alleys)? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older who are not daily smokers

Asked of proxy respondents? No

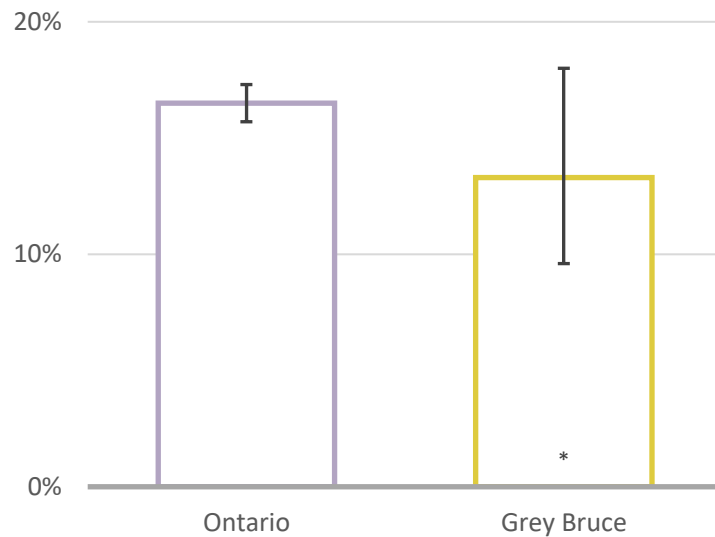
About 13%* of Grey Bruce residents were exposed to second-hand smoke in a public place in the past month in 2015/16. The local rate of exposure does not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 41, Figure 56).

Table 41. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Public Place, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	16.5% (15.7%-17.3%)
GBHU	13.3%* (9.6%-18.0%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 56. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Public Place, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

SECOND-HAND SMOKE IN PUBLIC PLACES: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

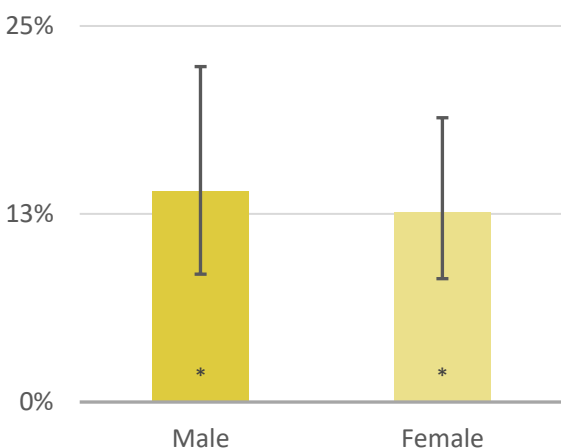
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to be significantly more or less likely than female residents to be exposed to second-hand smoke every day or almost every day in a public place (Table 42, Figure 57). Rates of exposure did not appear to differ significantly by age group either (Table 42, Figure 58).¹

Table 42. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Public Place, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	14.0%* (8.5%-22.3%)	12 to 17	32.6%* (19.5%-49.3%)
Female	12.6%* (8.2%-18.9%)	18 to 34	14.2%* (7.7%-24.9%)
		35 to 49	12.5%* (6.7%-21.9%)
		50 to 64	18.1%* (9.4%-31.9%)
		65+	suppressed

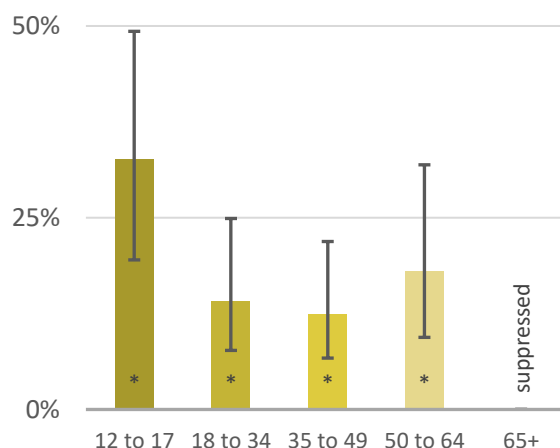
* Interpret with caution

Figure 57. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Public Place, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 58. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke in a Public Place, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECOND-HAND SMOKE AT SCHOOL OR WORK

Question: In the past month, were you exposed to second-hand smoke, every day or almost every day, at your workplace or at school?

Population: Persons aged 12 and older who are currently attending school or working at a job or business, and who are not daily smokers

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

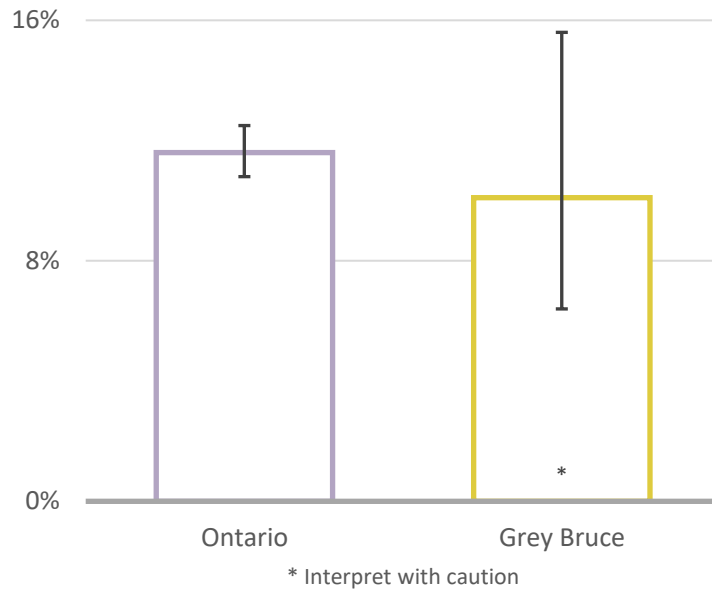
In 2015/16 around 10%* of Grey Bruce residents were exposed to second-hand smoke in their school or workplace every day or almost every day. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 43, Figure 59).

Table 43. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Work or School, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	11.6% (10.8%-12.5%)
GBHU	10.1%* (6.4%-15.6%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 59. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Work or School, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



SECOND-HAND SMOKE EXPOSURE AT WORK OR SCHOOL: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

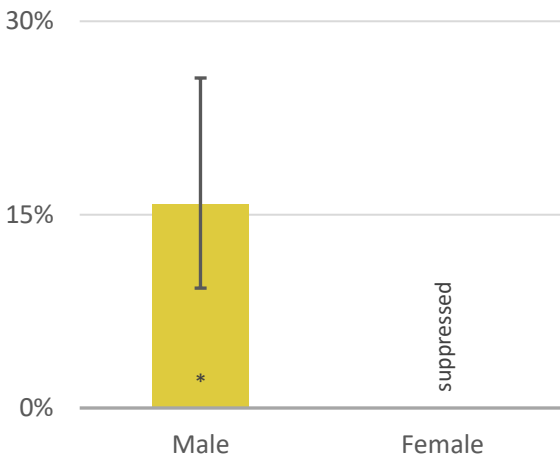
Local rates of second-hand smoke exposure at work or school were only available for male residents of Grey Bruce, and for residents aged 18 to 34 (Table 44, Figure 59, Figure 60).

Table 44. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Work or School, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	15.8%* (9.3%-25.6%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	suppressed	18 to 34	15.0%* (8.1%-25.9%)
		35 to 49	suppressed
		50 to 64	suppressed
		65+	suppressed

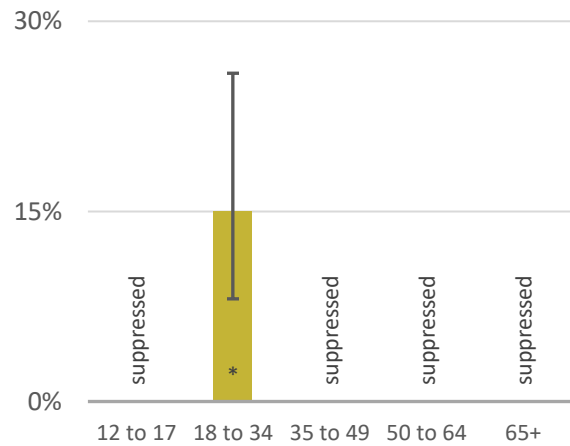
* Interpret with caution

Figure 60. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Work or School, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 61. Percentage of Population Frequently Exposed to Second-hand Smoke at Work or School, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS: COMPARISONS WITHIN GREY BRUCE

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than females to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than males to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public places.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure at home, in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public places.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure at home, or in a private vehicle.*

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public places.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure at home, in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke at home or in public places.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke at home or in public places.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS: REGIONAL COMPARISONS

OVERALL

- Grey Bruce residents did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians to be exposed to second-hand smoke.

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than Ontario males to be exposed to second-hand smoke.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than Ontario females to be exposed to second-hand smoke.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure at home, in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public or at school/work.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure at home, or in a private vehicle.*

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure at home, in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50-64 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public or at home.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be frequently exposed to second-hand smoke in public or at home.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for second-hand smoke exposure in public, in a private vehicle, or at work/school.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes and comparisons between sexes and age groups within Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECTION 4. CONTACT WITH MEDICAL SERVICES

FLU IMMUNIZATION IN PAST YEAR

Background: This variable presents the percentage of the population who had a seasonal flu shot in the past year.

Question: “Have you ever had a seasonal flu shot, excluding the H1N1 flu shot? Yes, No.”

[If yes] “When did you have your last seasonal flu shot?”

“In which month did you have your last seasonal flu shot?”

“Was that this year or last year? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

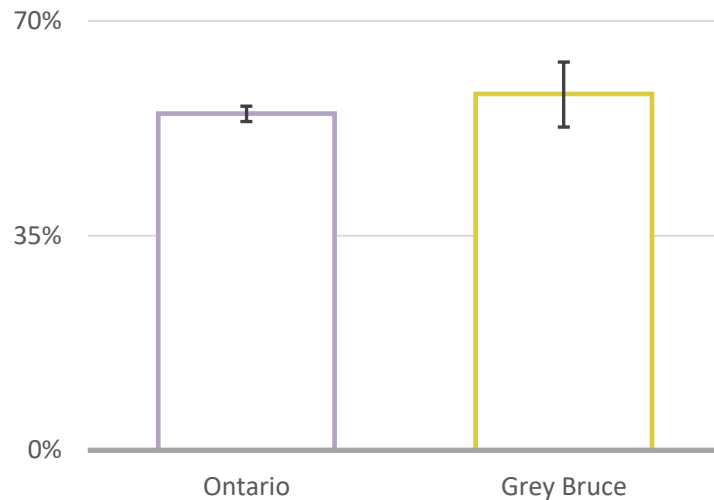
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have received a flu shot in the past year.

Between 2015 and 2016, about 58% of Grey Bruce residents received a seasonal flu shot in the past 12 months. Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be significantly more or less likely to have received a flu shot in the past 12 months than Ontarians (Table 45, Figure 62).

Table 45. Percentage of Population that Received a Flu Shot in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	54.9% (53.6%-56.1%)
GBHU	58.1% (52.7%-63.3%)

Figure 62. Percentage of Population that Received a Flu Shot in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



FLU IMMUNIZATION IN PAST YEAR: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear significantly more or less likely than female residents to have received a flu shot in the past year (Table 46, Figure 63). Grey Bruce residents aged 65 and older were significantly more likely to have received a flu shot in the past year than residents in all other age groups. Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were also more likely to have received a flu shot in the past year than those aged 18 to 34 and 50 to 64.¹

Table 46. Percentage of Population that Received a Flu Shot in the Past Year, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	55.3% (49.2%-61.3%)	12 to 17	56.8%* (36.1%-75.3%)
Female	60.6% (52.1%-68.5%)	18 to 34	27.6%* (17.1%-41.4%)
		35 to 49	33.1%* (21.1%-47.8%)
		50 to 64	61.8% (49.0%-73.2%)
		65+	87.3% (81.4%-91.5%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 63. Percentage of Population that Received a Flu Shot in the Past Year, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

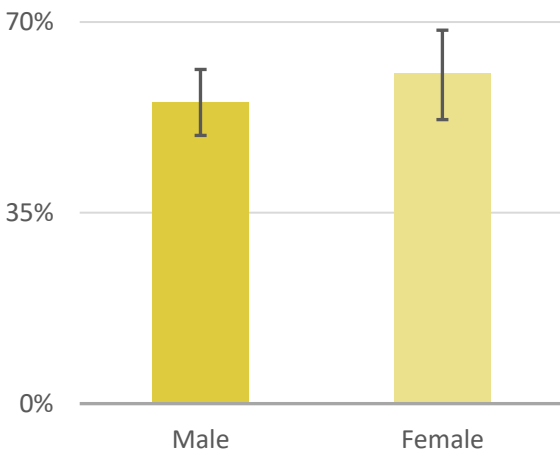
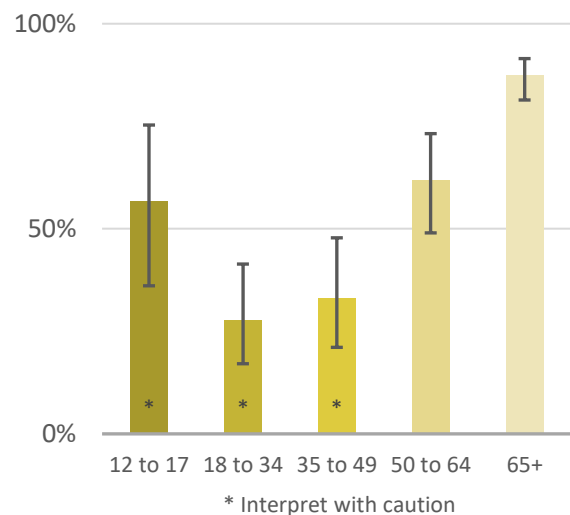


Figure 64. Percentage of Population that Received a Flu Shot in the Past Year, by Sex Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Background: This variable indicates if the respondent had ever had a test for sexually transmitted infections, other than through blood donation. The respondent may have indicated being tested for HIV, other STIs, or both. This variable takes the most recent test the respondent had between the two. For women, includes HIV testing that was done as part of prenatal screening. Does not include PAP tests. (Statistics Canada, 2017a)

Question: “Have you ever had a test for HIV, other than for blood donation?” or “Have you ever been tested for sexually transmitted infections, other than HIV?” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 15 to 64 years who have had sex

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

EVER BEEN TESTED FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

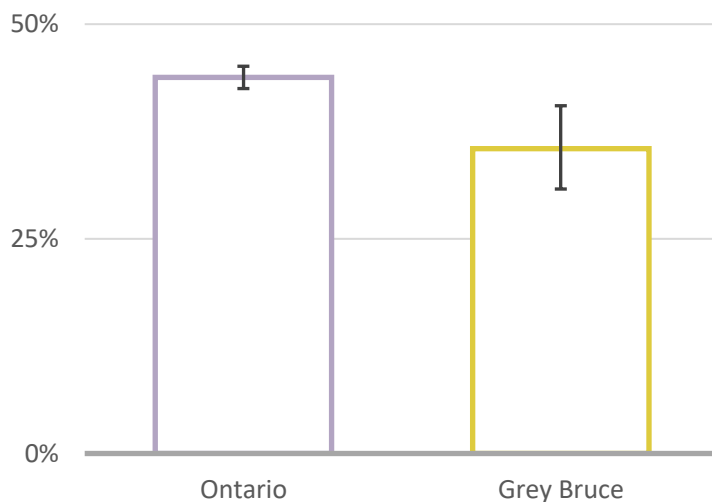
Grey Bruce residents overall were **less likely** to have ever been tested for sexually transmitted infections than Ontarians. This was also true of male residents of Grey Bruce when compared to Ontario males.

Around 36% of sexually active Grey Bruce residents between the ages of 15 and 64 had ever been tested for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), other than through blood donation, in 2015-16. Grey Bruce residents were significantly less likely than Ontarians to have ever been tested for STIs (Table 41, Figure 56)

Table 47. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Been Tested for STIs, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	43.8% (42.5%-45.1%)
GBHU	35.5% (30.8%-40.5%)

Figure 65. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Been Tested for STIs, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



EVER BEEN TESTED FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Only one quarter of sexually active male residents of Grey Bruce have ever been tested for STIs. This is significantly lower than the rate among female residents of Grey Bruce (Table 48, Figure 66). Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were less likely than those aged 35 to 49 to have ever been tested for STIs (Table 48, Figure 67).¹

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, male residents of Grey Bruce were less likely than Ontario males to have ever been tested for STIs. Just 24.2%* (17.6%-32.3%) of male residents of Grey Bruce had ever been tested for STIs, compared to 40.6% (38.8%-42.5%) of Ontario males.

Table 48. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Been Tested for STIs, by Sex and Age Group, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	24.2%* (17.6%-32.3%)	15 to 17	suppressed
Female	46.3% (39.8%-52.9%)	18 to 34	40.7% (30.1%-52.3%)
		35 to 49	47.2% (36.7%-57.9%)
		50 to 64	26.2% (19.7%-34.0%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 66. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Been Tested for STIs, by Sex, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

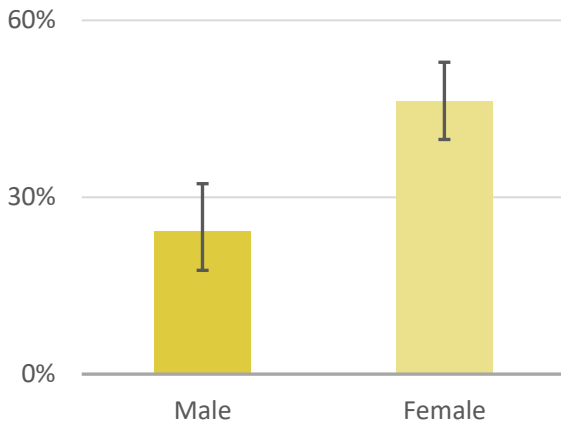
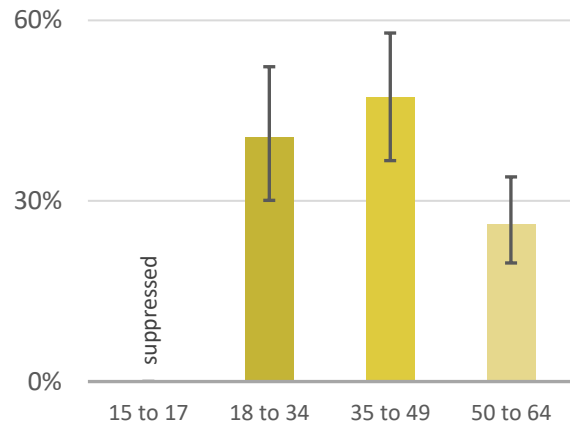


Figure 67. Percentage of Population that Has Ever Been Tested for STIs, by Age Group, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL IN PAST YEAR

Question: In the past 12 months, that is, from [date one year ago] to yesterday, have you seen or talked to a health professional about your emotional or mental health?

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? No

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

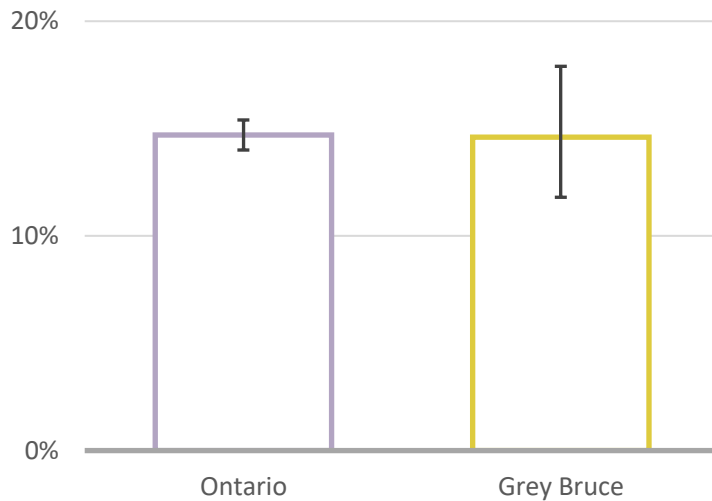
Grey Bruce residents did not appear to be more or less likely than Ontarians to have had contact with a mental health professional in the past year.

About 15% of Grey Bruce residents had contact with a mental health professional in the past year in 2015-16. This did not appear to be significantly higher or lower than in Ontario (Table 49, Figure 68).

Table 49. Percentage of Population that Had Contact with Mental Health Professional in Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	14.7% (14.0%-15.4%)
GBHU	14.6% (11.8%-17.9%)

Figure 68. Percentage of Population that Had Contact with Mental Health Professional in Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL IN PAST YEAR: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

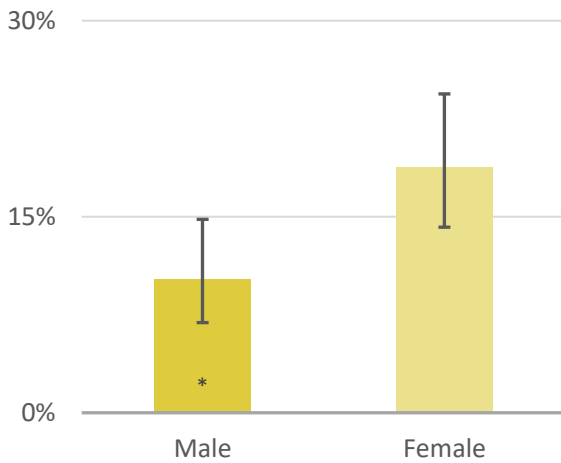
Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear significantly more or less likely than female residents to have had contact with a mental health professional in the past year (Table 50, Figure 69). There did not appear to be any significant differences between 18 to 34 year olds, 50 to 64 year olds, or those aged 65 and older (Table 50, Figure 70).¹

Table 50. Percentage of Population that Had Contact with Mental Health Professional in the Past Year, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	10.2%* (6.9%-14.8%)	12 to 17	suppressed
Female	18.8% (14.2%-24.4%)	18 to 34	20.8%* (13.4%-30.7%)
		35 to 49	suppressed
		50 to 64	17.5%* (12.6%-23.7%)
		65+	11.1%* (6.9%-17.4%)

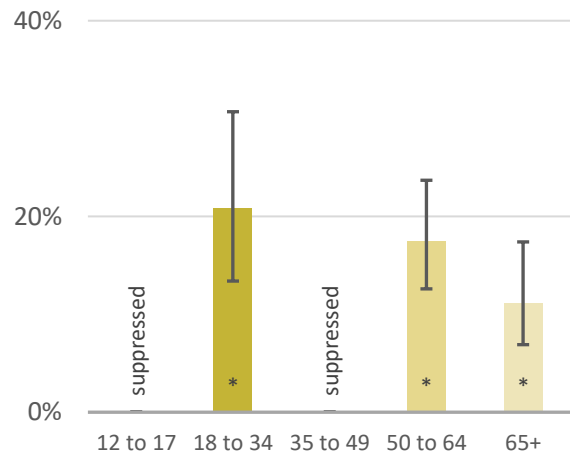
* Interpret with caution

Figure 69. Percentage of Population that Had Contact with Mental Health Professional in the Past Year, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 70. Percentage of Population that Had Contact with Mental Health Professional in the Past Year, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

CONTACT WITH MEDICAL SERVICES: COMPARISONS WITHIN GREY BRUCE

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce were **less likely** than female residents to have ever been tested for STIs.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce were **more likely** than male residents to have ever been tested for STIs.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 were **less likely** than those aged 65+ to have received a flu shot in the past year.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for STI testing or contact with a mental health professional.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were **less likely** than those aged 50 to 64 and 65+ to have had a flu shot in the past year.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were **less likely** than those aged 50 to 64 and 65+ to have had a flu shot in the past year.
- This age group was **more likely** than those aged 50 to 64 to have ever been tested for STIs.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for contact with a mental health professional.*

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were **less likely** than those aged 65+ to have received a flu shot in the past year, but were **more likely** to have done so than those aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 49.
- This age group was **less likely** than those aged 35 to 49 to have ever been tested for an STI.

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ were **more likely** than those in all other age groups to have received a flu shot in the past year.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for STI testing.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

CONTACT WITH MEDICAL SERVICES: REGIONAL COMPARISONS

OVERALL

- Grey Bruce residents were **less likely** than Ontarians to have ever been tested for STIs.

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce were **less likely** than Ontario males to have ever been tested for STIs.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to differ significantly from Ontario females on contact with medical services indicators.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in the same age category to have received a flu shot in the past year.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for STI testing or contact with a mental health professional.*

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on contact with medical services indicators.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on contact with medical services indicators.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for contact with a mental health professional.*

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on contact with medical services indicators.

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ did not appear to differ significantly from Ontarians in this age category on contact with medical services indicators.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for STI testing.*

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECTION 5. INSURANCE COVERAGE

NO PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE

Question: “Do you have insurance that covers all or part of the cost of your prescription medications? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? For respondents aged 12 to 17, insurance-related questions were answered by the “person most knowledgeable” in their household. The purpose of selecting a person most knowledgeable is to identify a person in the household who is likely more knowledgeable than a selected respondent between the ages of 12 and 17 to answer household level questions. (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

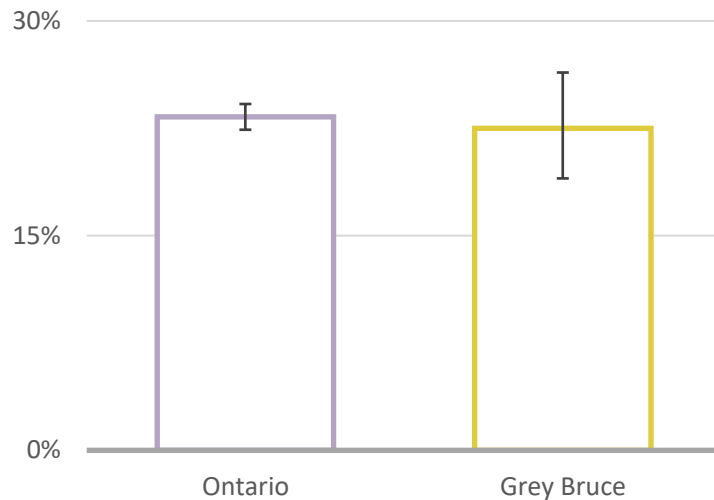
Grey Bruce residents and Ontarians were similarly likely to be without insurance coverage for prescription drugs.

About 23% of Grey Bruce residents lacked insurance coverage for prescription drugs in 2015/16. Grey Bruce residents and Ontarians are similarly likely to be without prescription drug coverage (Table 51, Figure 71).

Table 51. Percentage of Population without Prescription Drug Insurance Coverage, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	23.3% (22.4%-24.2%)
GBHU	22.5% (19%-26.4%)

Figure 71. Percentage of Population without Prescription Drug Insurance Coverage, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



NO PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male and female residents of Grey Bruce appear similarly likely to be without prescription drug insurance coverage (Figure 72). Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were more likely than those aged 65+ to be without coverage (Table 52, Figure 73).¹ Note that in 2015/16, persons aged 65+ in Ontario were eligible for prescription drug coverage through the Ontario Drug Benefit program, which requires seniors to pay deductibles and co-payments based on income and other factors. (Office of the Premier, 2018)

Table 52. Percentage of Population without Prescription Drug Insurance Coverage, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	20.9% (16.6%-26%)	12 to 17	21.3%* (12%-34.9%)
Female	24% (19.5%-29.1%)	18 to 34	31.2%* (21%-43.5%)
		35 to 49	24.1%* (16.2%-34.4%)
		50 to 64	22.8% (16.9%-30%)
		65+	13.9%* (9.7%-19.7%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 72. Percentage of Population without Prescription Drug Insurance Coverage, by Sex, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

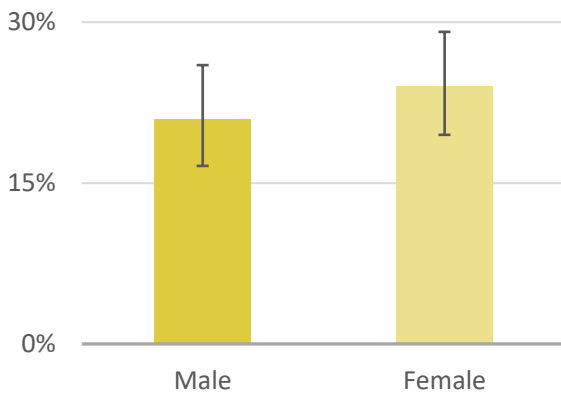
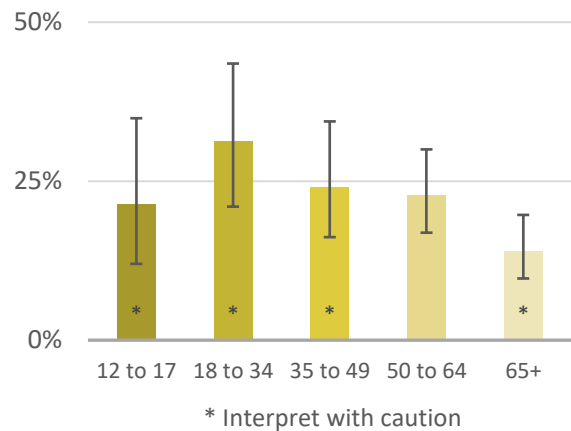


Figure 73. Percentage of Population without Prescription Drug Insurance Coverage, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

NO LONG-TERM CARE COST COVERAGE

Question: “Do you have insurance that covers all or part of your long-term care costs, including home care? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 12 and older

Asked of proxy respondents? For respondents aged 12 to 17, insurance-related questions were answered by the “person most knowledgeable” in their household. The purpose of selecting a person most knowledgeable is to identify a person in the household who is likely more knowledgeable than a selected respondent between the age of 12 to 17 to answer household level questions. (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

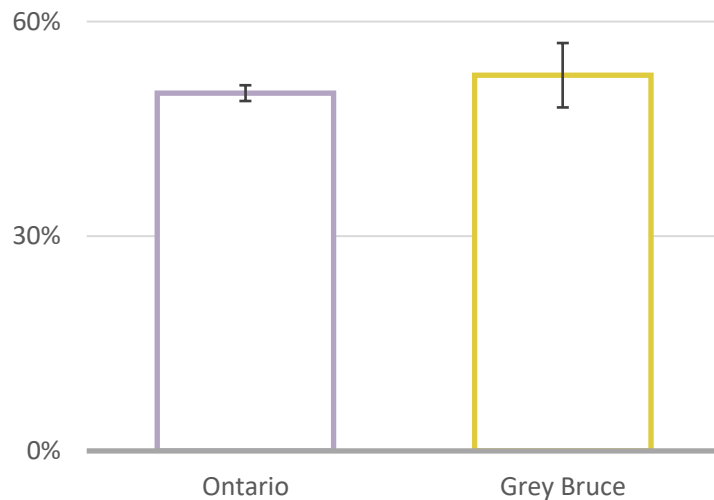
Grey Bruce residents and Ontarians were similarly likely to be without insurance coverage for long-term care costs.

Around 53% of Grey Bruce residents lacked insurance coverage for long-term care costs in 2015/16. Grey Bruce residents and Ontarians are similarly likely to be without insurance coverage for long-term care costs (Table 53, Figure 74).

Table 53. Percentage of Population without Long-term Care Cost Insurance Coverage, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	50% (48.9%-51.1%)
GBHU	52.5% (48%-57%)

Figure 74. Percentage of Population without Long-term Care Cost Insurance Coverage, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



NO LONG-TERM CARE COST COVERAGE: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

The percentage of persons without long-term care cost insurance coverage did not appear to differ significantly by sex (Table 54, Figure 75). Persons aged 65 and older were more likely to be uninsured than those aged 35 to 49 (Table 54, Figure 76).¹

Table 54. Percentage of Population without Long-term Care Cost Insurance Coverage, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	48.8% (42.1%-55.5%)	12 to 17	47.1%* (32.3%-62.4%)
Female	56.2% (50.7%-61.6%)	18 to 34	61.1% (50.6%-70.6%)
		35 to 49	39.8% (29.1%-51.6%)
		50 to 64	47.5% (39.2%-56%)
		65+	60.8% (52.4%-68.7%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 75. Percentage of Population without Long-term Care Cost Insurance Coverage, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

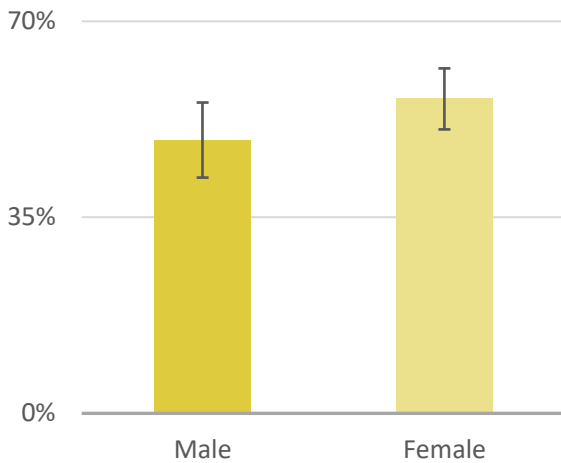
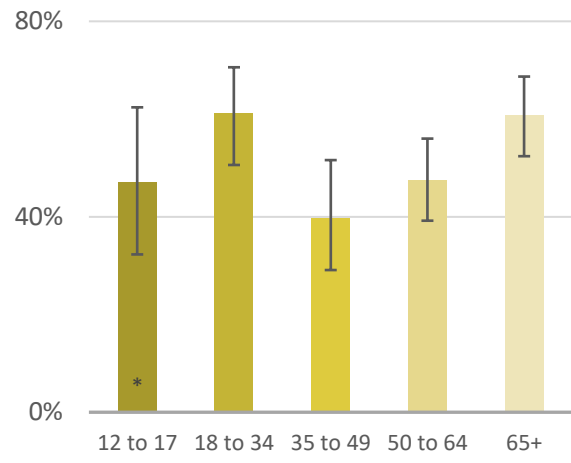


Figure 76. Percentage of Population without Long-term Care Cost Insurance Coverage, by Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

INSURANCE COVERAGE: COMPARISONS WITHIN GREY BRUCE

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than females to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than males to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were **more likely** to be without prescription drug coverage than those aged 65+.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were **less likely** than those aged 65+ to be without long-term care cost insurance coverage.

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 did not appear more or less likely than other age groups to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ were **less likely** than those aged 18 to 34 to be without prescription drug insurance coverage, but **more likely** than those aged 35 to 49 to be without long-term care cost insurance coverage.

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

INSURANCE COVERAGE: REGIONAL COMPARISONS

OVERALL

- Grey Bruce residents did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than Ontario males to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear more or less likely than Ontario females to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

12 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 12 to 17 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

18 TO 34

- Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50-64 did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

65+

- Grey Bruce residents aged 65+ did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians in this age category to be without prescription drug or long-term care cost insurance coverage.

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SECTION 6. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

EVER HAD SEX

Question: “Have you ever had sex? Please include vaginal and anal sex. Yes, No.”

If yes: “During your lifetime, have you had sex with...? Males only, Females only, Both males and females.”(Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 15 to 64.

Asked of Proxy Respondents? No.

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Grey Bruce residents overall are **more likely** than Ontarians to have had sex. This is also true of female Grey Bruce residents, and of Grey Bruce residents in the two youngest age groups when compared to their Ontario counterparts.

About 93% of Grey Bruce residents between the ages of 15 and 64 have had sex. This is higher than the rate among Ontarians (Table 55, Figure 77). Table 56 presents the sex of current and/or past sexual partner(s) among persons in Grey Bruce and Ontario who have had sex.

Table 55. Percentage of Population that Has Had Sex, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	88.8% (88%-89.5%)
GBHU ‡	93.4% (90.4%-95.5%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 77. Percentage of Population that Has Had Sex, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

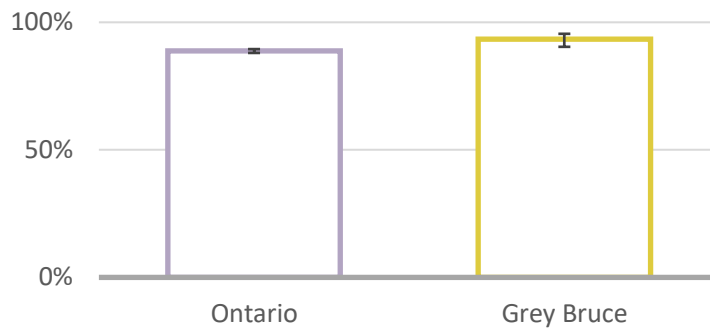


Table 56. Sex of Current and/or Past Sexual Partner(s) among Population that Has Had Sex, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Geography		Have had Sex with Males Only	Have had Sex with Females Only	Have had Sex with Males and Females
Overall	Grey Bruce Rate	48.4% (45.3%-51.5%)	48.2% (45.4%-51%)	suppressed
	Ontario Rate	48.4% (47.7%-49.2%)	47.9% (47.2%-48.6%)	3.7% (3.3%-4.2%)
Males	Grey Bruce Rate	suppressed	96.3% (88.1%-98.9%)	suppressed
	Ontario Rate	1.6%* (1.2%-2.3%)	96.2% (95.3%-96.9%)	2.2% (1.7%-2.8%)
Females	Grey Bruce Rate	94.8% (86.7%-98.1%)	suppressed	suppressed
	Ontario Rate	94% (93.2%-94.8%)	0.8%* (0.5%-1.2%)	5.2% (4.5%-6%)

* Interpret with caution

EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

The likelihood of having had sex does not appear to differ significantly between male and female residents of Grey Bruce (Table 57, Figure 78). Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 17 are less likely to have had sex than those in older age groups (Table 57, Figure 79).¹

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, female residents of Grey Bruce, and Grey Bruce residents in the two youngest age groups are more likely to have had sex than their Ontario counterparts. About 96% (91.6%-97.9%) of female residents of Grey Bruce aged 15 to 64 have had sex, compared to 89% (88.2%-90.1%) of Ontario females aged 15 to 64. Around 44%* (21.4%-69.3%) of Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 17 have had sex compared to just 18% (14.9%-21.2%) of Ontarians in that age group. Among Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 around 93% (86.5%-96.9%) have had sex compared to only 84% (82.6%-85.9%) of Ontarians in that age group.

Table 57. Percentage of Population that Has Had Sex, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male	91.1% (86.7%-94.1%)	15 to 17 ‡	43.9%* (21.4%-69.3%)
Female ‡	95.7% (91.6%-97.9%)	18 to 34 ‡	93.4% (86.5%-96.9%)
		35 to 49	95% (85.1%-98.4%)
		50 to 64	98.6% (96%-99.5%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 78. Percentage of Population that Has Had Sex, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

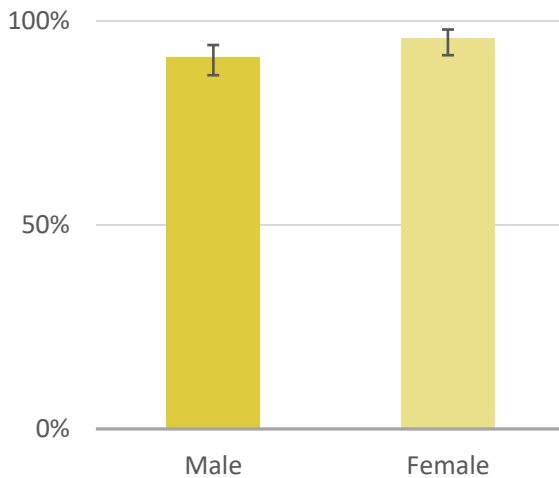
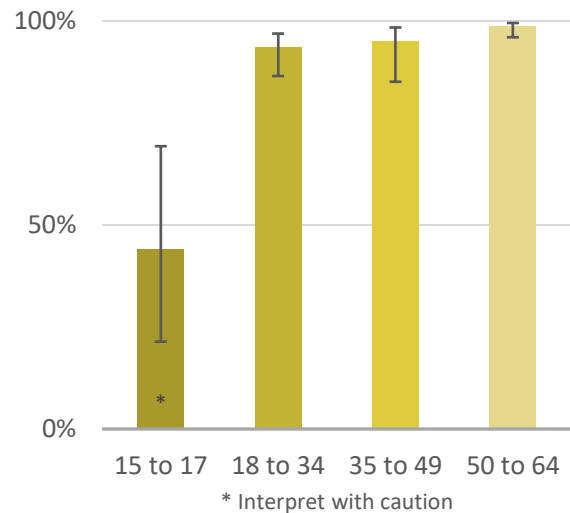


Figure 79. Percentage of Population that Has Had Sex, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

AGE AT TIME OF FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH MALE PARTNER

Question: “Have you ever had sex? Please include vaginal and anal sex. Yes, No.”

If yes: “During your lifetime, have you had sex with...? Males only, Females only, Both males and females.”

If males only or both males and females: “How old were you the first time you had sex with a male?” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 15 to 64 who have had sex with a male partner.

Asked of proxy respondents? No.

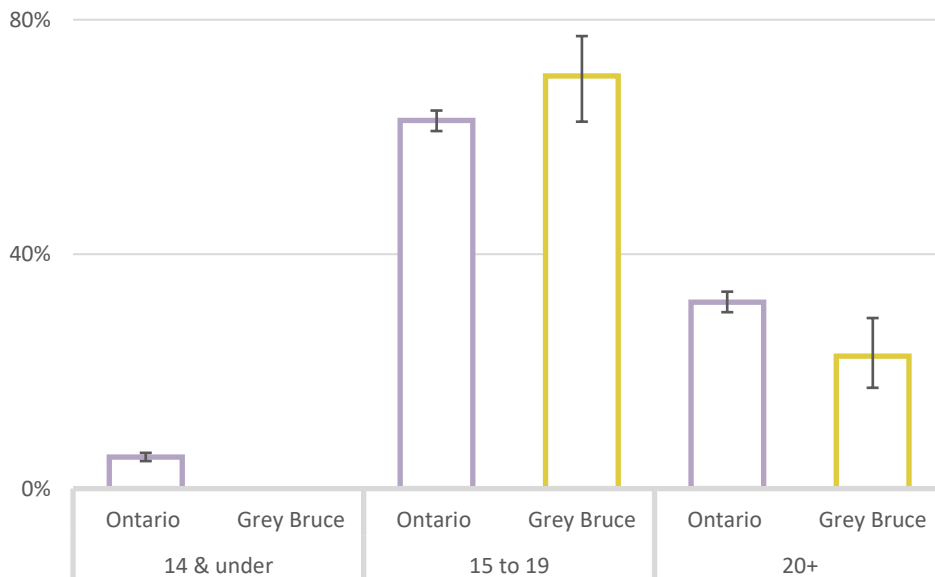
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Of the Grey Bruce residents who have ever had sex with a male partner (around 95% of whom are female, see Table 56), 70% were between the ages of 15 and 19 the first time they had sex with a male partner (Table 58, Figure 80). About 23% had sex with a male partner for the first time at the age of twenty or later. Grey Bruce residents were less likely than Ontarians to be aged 20 or older the first time they had sex with a male partner.

Table 58. Population that Has Had Sex with a Male Partner, by Age at Time of First Sexual Intercourse, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Age	Geography	Rate (95% CI)
14 & under	Grey Bruce	suppressed
	Ontario	5.4% (4.7%-6.1%)
15 to 19	Grey Bruce	70.4% (62.6%-77.2%)
	Ontario	62.8% (61%-64.5%)
20+	Grey Bruce	22.6% (17.2%-29.1%)
	Ontario	31.8% (30.1%-33.6%)

Figure 80. Population that Has Had Sex with a Male Partner, by Age at Time of First Sexual Intercourse, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



AGE AT TIME OF FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH FEMALE PARTNER

Question: “Have you ever had sex? Please include vaginal and anal sex. Yes, No.”

If yes: “During your lifetime, have you had sex with...? Males only, Females only, Both males and females.”

If females only or both males and females: “How old were you the first time you had sex with a female?” (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Persons aged 15 to 64 who have had sex with a female partner.

Asked of proxy respondents? No.

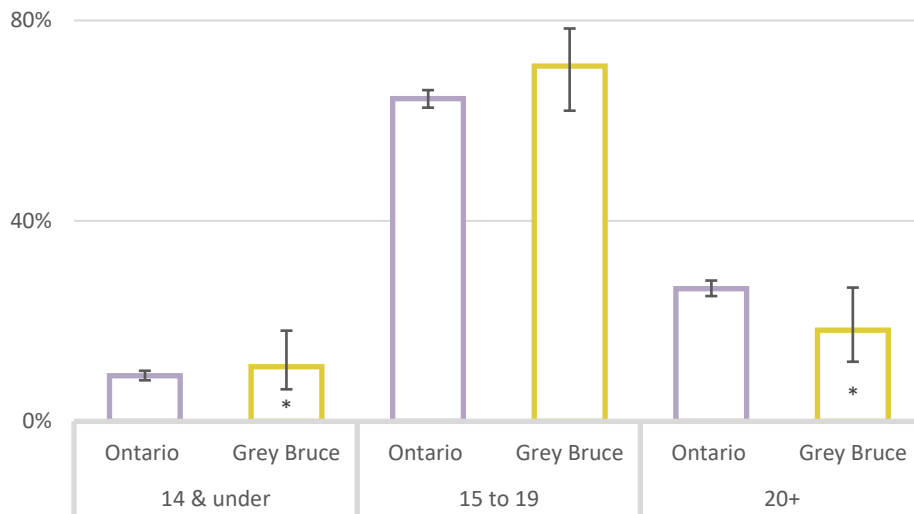
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Of the Grey Bruce residents who have ever had sex with a female partner (around 96% of whom are male, see Table 56), 71% were between the ages of 15 and 19 the first time they had sex with a female partner (Table 59, Figure 81). About 18% were aged 20 years or older the first time they had sex with a female partner, and around 11% were aged 14 years or younger.

Table 59. Population that Has Had Sex with a Female Partner, by Age at Time of First Sexual Intercourse, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Age	Geography	Rate (95% CI)
14 & under	Grey Bruce	10.9%* (6.4%-18.1%)
	Ontario	9.1% (8.2%-10.1%)
15 to 19	Grey Bruce	70.9% (62%-78.4%)
	Ontario	64.4% (62.6%-66.1%)
20+	Grey Bruce	18.2%* (11.9%-26.7%)
	Ontario	26.5% (25%-28.1%)

Figure 81. Population that Has Had Sex with a Female Partner, by Age at Time of First Sexual Intercourse, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

CONDOM USE

USED CONDOM DURING MOST RECENT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Question “Did you or your partner use a condom the last time you had sex? Yes, No.”

Population: Males aged 15 to 64 who have had sex with males, females or both males and females.

Females aged 15 to 64 who:

- have had sex with males only, or
- who have had sex with males and females, and have had sex with one or more males but no females in the past year, or
- who have had sex with males and females and whose last sexual partner was a male or a male and female at the same time

Asked of proxy respondents? No.

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Grey Bruce residents overall are **less likely** than Ontarians to have used a condom the last time they had sex. This is also true of male Grey Bruce residents and those aged 50 to 64 when compared to their counterparts in Ontario.

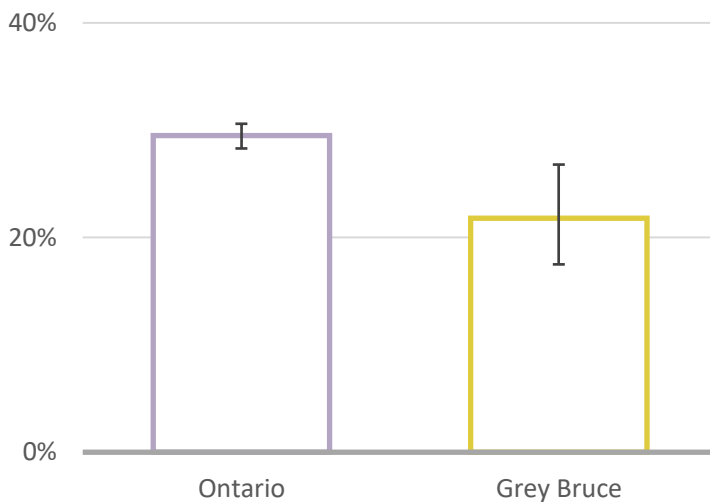
About 22% of Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 64 used a condom the last time they had sex. Grey Bruce residents were less likely than Ontarians to have used a condom the last time they had sex (Table 60, Figure 82)

Table 60. Percentage of Population that Used a Condom the Last Time They Had Sex, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	29.5% (28.3%-30.6%)
GBHU ‡	21.8% (17.5%-26.8%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

Figure 82. Percentage of Population that Used a Condom the Last Time They Had Sex, Ontario and Grey Bruce, 2015-16



USED CONDOM DURING MOST RECENT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

Male and female residents of Grey Bruce between the ages of 15 and 64 appear similarly likely to have used a condom the last time they had sex (Table 61, Figure 83). The likelihood of Grey Bruce residents having used a condom the last time they had sex was lower among 35 to 49 year-olds and 50 to 64 year-olds than among 18 to 34 year-olds (Table 61, Figure 84).¹

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, male residents of Grey Bruce and those aged 50 to 64 were less likely than their Ontario counterparts to have used a condom the last time they had sex. Among males about 21% (14.6%-28.5%) in Grey Bruce used a condom the last time they had sex, compared to 32% (30.7%-34%) in Ontario. About 6% (3.4%-9.3%) of Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 used a condom the last time they had sex, compared to 12.5% (11.1%-14%) of Ontarians in the same age category.

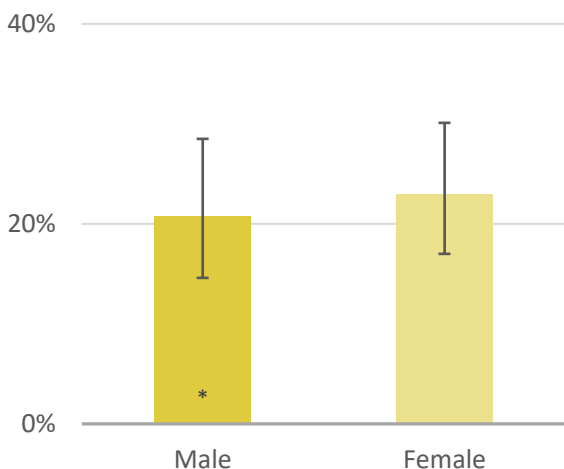
Table 61. Percentage of Population that Used a Condom the Last Time They Had Sex, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	20.7%* (14.6%-28.5%)	15 to 17	suppressed
Female	22.9% (17%-30.1%)	18 to 34	43.6% (33.6%-54.2%)
		35 to 49	17.3%* (11%-26.4%)
		50 to 64 ‡	5.7%* (3.4%-9.3%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

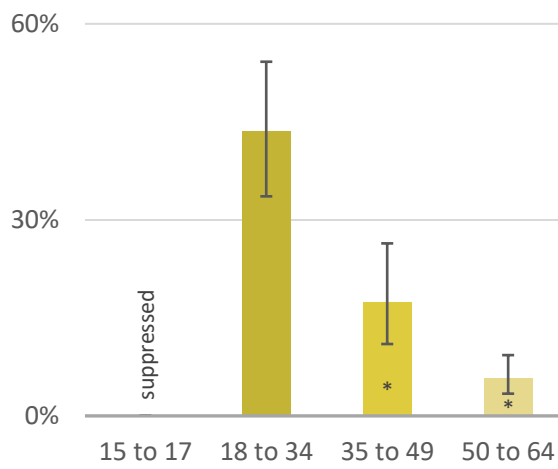
* Interpret with caution

Figure 83. Percentage of Population that Used a Condom the Last Time They Had Sex, by Sex, Grey Bruce, 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

Figure 84. Percentage of Population that Used a Condom the Last Time They Had Sex, by Age Group, Grey Bruce, 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

REASONS FOR USING CONDOM

Question “Did you or your partner use a condom the last time you had sex? Yes, No.”

If yes, “What are the reasons that you or your partner used a condom the last time you had sex? Was this...? To protect against sexually transmitted infections, including HIV; To prevent pregnancy; Both to protect against sexually transmitted infections and to prevent pregnancy; Other”. (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Males aged 15 to 64 who have had sex with males, females or both males and females.

Females aged 15 to 64 who:

- have had sex with males only, or
- who have had sex with males and females, and have had sex with one or more males but no females in the past year or
- who have had sex with males and females and whose last sexual partner was a male or a male and female at the same time

Asked of proxy respondents? No.

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Among the Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 64 who used a condom the last time they had sex, half did so to prevent sexually transmitted infections, 91% did so to prevent pregnancy, and 42% did so to prevent both sexually transmitted infections and pregnancy (Table 62).

Table 62. Persons that Used a Condom the Last Time they Had Sex, by Reason for Using a Condom, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Reason	Grey Bruce Rate (95% CI)	Ontario Rate (95% CI)
Prevent STIs	51%* (35.1%-66.7%)	57.5% (55.1%-59.9%)
Prevent Pregnancy	91.1% (82.6%-95.7%)	89.1% (87.6%-90.4%)
Prevent STIs and Pregnancy	42.1%* (27.3%-58.5%)	48.4% (46%-50.8%)
Other	suppressed	2% (1.5%-2.6%)

* Interpret with caution

REASONS FOR NOT USING CONDOM

Question “Did you or your partner use a condom the last time you had sex? Yes, No.”

If no, “What are the reasons that you or your partner used a condom the last time you had sex? Was this...? I was or my partner was trying to get pregnant; I was or my partner was already pregnant; Did not think we were at risk of pregnancy; Did not think we were at risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV; I was in a monogamous relationship; Did not have a condom or other protection at the time; We used another method of protection; We didn’t like condoms; Other”. (Statistics Canada, 2017b)

Population: Males aged 15 to 64 who have had sex with males, females or both males and females.

Females aged 15 to 64 who:

- have had sex with males only, or
- who have had sex with males and females, and have had sex with one or more males but no females in the past year or
- who have had sex with males and females and whose last sexual partner was a male or a male and female at the same time

Asked of proxy respondents? No.

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Among the Grey Bruce residents aged 25 to 64 who did not use a condom the last time they had sex, the most commonly cited reason was being in a monogamous relationship (70%), followed by no perceived risk of pregnancy (37%), and no perceived risk of sexually transmitted infections (21%) (Table 63).

Table 63. Persons that Did Not Use a Condom the Last Time they Had Sex, by Reason for Not Using a Condom, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Reason	Grey Bruce Rate (95% CI)	Ontario Rate (95% CI)
Trying to get pregnant	3.3%* (1.6%-6.7%)	6.1% (5.4%-6.9%)
Already pregnant	1.1%* (0.3%-3.6%)	2.7% (2.2%-3.2%)
No perceived risk of pregnancy	36.6% (30.8%-42.9%)	30.4% (29.1%-31.7%)
No perceived risk of STIs	20.6% (15.7%-26.6%)	22.4% (21.2%-23.6%)
In a monogamous relationship	69.6% (62.2%-76.1%)	71.7% (70.4%-72.9%)
Didn't have a condom or other protection	3.7%* (2%-6.6%)	3.8% (3.4%-4.4%)
Used another method of protection	16.2% (12.2%-21.2%)	18.4% (17.3%-19.7%)
Don't like condoms	7.9%* (4.7%-12.9%)	10.2% (9.3%-11.2%)
Other	suppressed	2.5% (2.1%-2.9%)

* Interpret with caution

NUMBER OF SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE PAST YEAR

Background: This variable counts the number of sexual partners the respondent had in the past 12 months.

Question: [For persons who have ever had sex with a female] “In the past 12 months, have you had sex with a female? Yes, No.”

If yes, “With how many different (female) partners?”

[For persons who have ever had sex with a male] “In the past 12 months, have you had sex with a male? Yes, No.”

If yes, “With how many different (male) partners?”

Population: Persons aged 15 to 64 who have had sex in the past 12 months.

Asked of proxy respondents? No.

Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

2 OR MORE SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE PAST YEAR

Grey Bruce residents overall did not appear more or less likely than Ontarians to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year. Male residents of Grey Bruce and those aged 18 to 34 were **less likely** than their Ontario counterparts to have had multiple partners in the past year.

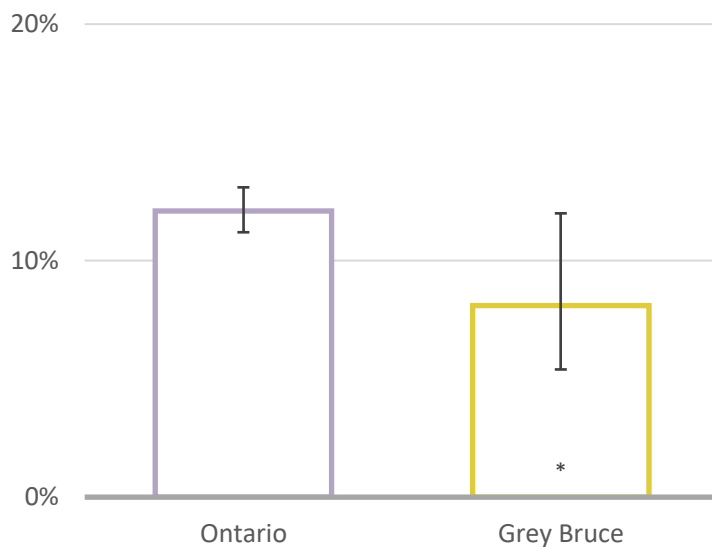
Among Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 64 who have had sex in the past year, 8% had sex with two or more partners. Grey Bruce residents did not appear significantly more or less likely than Ontarians to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year (Table 64, Figure 85).

Table 64. Percentage of Population that Had Sex with 2+ Partners in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16

Region	Rate
Ontario	12.1% (11.2%-13.1%)
GBHU	8.1%* (5.4%-12%)

* Interpret with caution

Figure 85. Percentage of Population that Had Sex with 2+ Partners in the Past Year, Ontario and Grey Bruce 2015-16



* Interpret with caution

2 OR MORE SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE PAST YEAR: BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

The likelihood of having had sex with multiple partners in the past year did not appear to differ between male and female residents of Grey Bruce aged 15 to 64 (Table 65, Figure 86). Those aged 50 to 64 were less likely to have sex with multiple partners in the past year than those aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 49 (Table 65, Figure 87).¹

Looking at significant regional differences between Grey Bruce and Ontario, male residents of Grey Bruce and Grey Bruce residents aged 18 to 34 were less likely than their Ontario counterparts to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year. Only 7% (4.2%-12.8%) of Grey Bruce males aged 15 to 64 had sex with multiple partners in the past year, compared to 15% (13.2%-16.2%) of Ontario males aged 15 to 64. Among 18 to 34 year-olds, just 11% (5.2%-21.3%) in Grey Bruce had sex with multiple partners in the past year compared to 23% (21.3%-25.6%) in Ontario.

Table 65. Percentage of Population that Had Sex with 2+ Partners in the Past Year, by Sex and Age Group, Grey Bruce 2015-16

Sex	GBHU Rate	Age	GBHU Rate
Male ‡	7.4%* (4.2%-12.8%)	15 to 17	suppressed
Female	8.7%* (4.3%-16.9%)	18 to 34 ‡	10.8%* (5.2%-21.3%)
		35 to 49	13%* (7.6%-21.2%)
		50 to 64	1.7%* (0.8%-3.6%)

‡ GBHU significantly different from Ontario

* Interpret with caution

Figure 86. Percentage of Population that Had Sex with 2+ Partners in the Past Year, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16

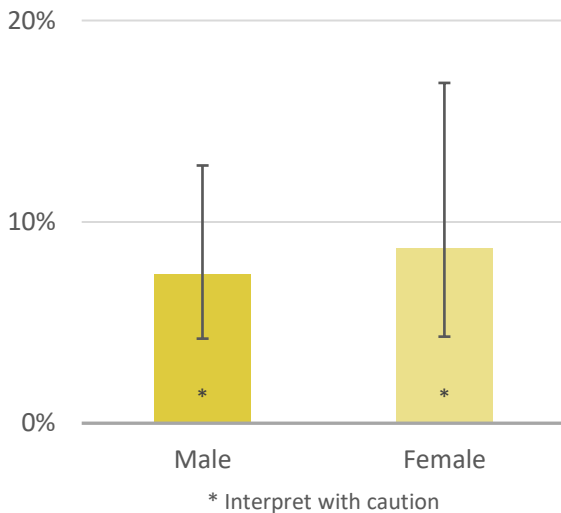
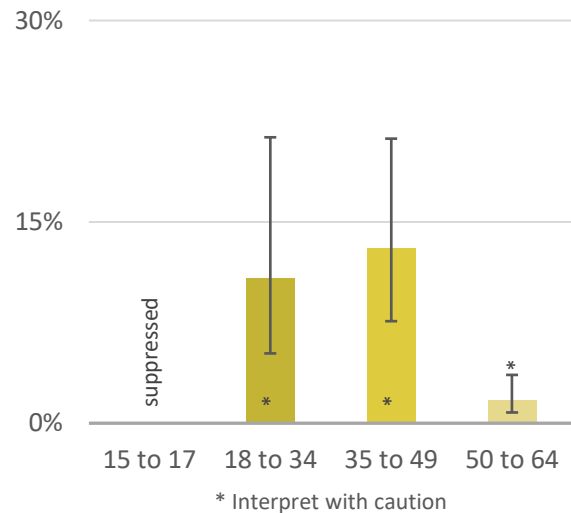


Figure 87. Percentage of Population that Had Sex with 2+ Partners in the Past Year, by Sex, Grey Bruce 2015-16



¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: COMPARISONS WITHIN GREY BRUCE

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to differ significantly from female residents on sexual behaviour indicators.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce did not appear to differ significantly from male residents on sexual behaviour indicators.

15 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 17 were **less likely** than those in older age categories to have had sex.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for condom use or having multiple partners in the past year.*

18 TO 34

- This age group was **more likely** to have used a condom the last time they had sex than those aged 35 to 49 and those aged 50 to 64, and **more likely** to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year than those aged 50 to 64.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 were **more likely** to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year than those aged 50 to 64, and **less likely** to have used a condom the last time they had sex than those aged 18 to 34.

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were **less likely** than those aged 18 to 34 and 35 to 49 to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year, and **less likely** to have used a condom the last time they had sex than those aged 18 to 34.

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: REGIONAL COMPARISONS

OVERALL

- Grey Bruce residents were **more likely** than Ontarians to have had sex and **less likely** than Ontarians to have used a condom the last time they had sex.

MALES

- Male residents of Grey Bruce were **less likely** than male Ontarians to have used a condom the last time they had sex, and **less likely** to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year.

FEMALES

- Female residents of Grey Bruce were **more likely** than female Ontarians to have had sex.

15 TO 17

- Grey Bruce residents aged 15 to 17 were **more likely** than Ontarians in the same age category to have had sex.
- *Comparisons involving this age group were not possible for condom use or having multiple partners in the past year.*

18 TO 34

- 18 to 34 year-olds in Grey Bruce were **more likely** to have had sex than Ontarians in the same age category, and **less likely** to have had sex with multiple partners in the past year.

35 TO 49

- Grey Bruce residents aged 35 to 49 did not appear to differ from Ontarians in the same age category on sexual behaviour indicators.

50 TO 64

- Grey Bruce residents aged 50 to 64 were **less likely** than Ontarians in the same age category to have used a condom the last time they had sex.

Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

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MENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS: SUMMARY TABLES

MENTAL HEALTH: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Table 66 presents statistically significant differences between sexes, and between age groups among Grey Bruce residents for CCHS mental health indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that the reference category fared better on that indicator than the comparator, while red arrows indicate that the comparator category fared better. For example, in the last row (50 to 64 vs. 65+), the red arrow in the “Ever Seriously Contemplated Suicide” column indicates that 50 to 64 year old residents of Grey Bruce were significantly more likely than those aged 65+ to have ever seriously contemplated suicide. This has negative health implications for 50 to 64 year old residents of Grey Bruce. ¹

Table 66. Mental Health Indicators: Significant Differences between Sexes and Age Groups in Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Reference Category	Comparator Category	Moderate to Severe Depression	Ever Seriously Contemplated Suicide	Quite a Bit to Extreme Work Stress
Males	vs. Females			
12 to 17	vs. 18-34	X	X	X
12 to 17	vs. 35-49	X	X	X
12 to 17	vs. 50-64	X	X	X
12 to 17	vs. 65+	X	X	X
18 to 34	vs. 35-49			
18 to 34	vs. 50-64			
18 to 34	vs. 65+		↑	
35 to 49	vs. 50-64			
35 to 49	vs. 65+			
50 to 64	vs. 65+		↑	

Blue arrow: Reference category fared better than comparator category

Red arrow: Reference category fared worse than comparator category

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

MENTAL HEALTH: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO

Table 67 presents statistically significant differences between Grey Bruce residents and residents of Ontario, by sex and age group, for CCHS mental health indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that Grey Bruce residents fared better on that indicator than Ontarians in the same category, while red arrows indicate that Grey Bruce residents fared worse on that indicator than Ontarians in the same category. For example, in the third row of the second column of the table (comparing the likelihood of having ever seriously contemplated suicide), male residents of Grey Bruce were more likely than Ontario males to have ever seriously contemplated suicide. This has negative health implications for male residents of Grey Bruce.¹

Table 67. Mental Health Indicators: Significant Differences between Grey Bruce Residents and Residents of Ontario, by Sex and Age Group, 2015-16

Sex or Age Category	Regional Comparison	Moderate to Severe Depression	Ever Seriously Contemplated Suicide	Quite a Bit to Extreme Work Stress
Overall	GB vs. ON			
Males	GB vs. ON		↑	
Females	GB vs. ON			
12 to 17	GB vs. ON			
18 to 34	GB vs. ON			
35 to 49	GB vs. ON			
50 to 64	GB vs. ON			
65+	GB vs. ON			

Blue arrow: Grey Bruce residents fared better than Ontarians

Red arrow: Grey Bruce residents fared worse than Ontarians

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

RISK & PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR INDICATORS: SUMMARY TABLES

RISK & PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Table 68 presents statistically significant differences between sexes, and between age groups among Grey Bruce residents for CCHS risk and protective behaviour indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that the reference category fared better on that indicator than the comparator, while red arrows indicate that the comparator category fared better. For example, in the last row (50 to 64 vs. 65+), the red arrow in the “Illicit Drugs: Ever Used” column indicates that 50 to 64 year-old residents of Grey Bruce were significantly more likely than those aged 65+ to have ever used illicit drugs. This has negative health implications for 50-64 year-old residents of Grey Bruce.¹

Table 68. Risk & Protective Behaviour Indicators: Significant Differences between Sexes and Age Groups in Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Reference Category	Comparator Category	Enough Sleep: Adults	Enough Sleep: Teens	Frequent Screen Time	Illicit Drugs: Ever Used ²	Illicit Drugs: Past Year ²	Marijuana: Ever Used ³	Marijuana: Past Year ³	Tobacco Alternative in Past Month	Protects Self from Sun	Drinking in Excess of Guideline 1	Drinking in Excess of Guideline 2	Drinking in Excess of Guideline 1 & 2
Males	vs. Females										↑	↑	
12 to 17	vs. 18-34	/	/		X	X	X	X	X		/	/	/
12 to 17	vs. 35-49	/	/		X	X	X	X	X		/	/	/
12 to 17	vs. 50-64	/	/		X	X	X	X	X		/	/	/
12 to 17	vs. 65+	/	/		X	X	X	X	X	↓	/	/	/
18 to 34	vs. 35-49	/	/						X	↓			
18 to 34	vs. 50-64	/	/		↑	X	↑	X	X	↓		↑	↑
18 to 34	vs. 65+	/	/		↑	X	↑	X	X	↓		↑	↑
35 to 49	vs. 50-64	/	/						X			↑	
35 to 49	vs. 65+	/	/	↓	↑	X	↑	X	X			↑	↑
50 to 64	vs. 65+	/	/		↑	X	↑	X	X				

Blue arrow: Reference category fared better than comparator category

Red arrow: Reference category fared worse than comparator category

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

/ : One or more age groups not included in this indicator

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

² Excluding one-time use of marijuana

³ Including one-time use

RISK & PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOUR: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO

Table 69 presents statistically significant differences between Grey Bruce residents and residents of Ontario, by sex and age group, for CCHS risk and protective behaviour indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that Grey Bruce residents fared better on that indicator than Ontarians in the same category, while red arrows indicate that Grey Bruce residents fared worse on that indicator than Ontarians in the same category. For example, in the first row of the first column of the table (comparing the likelihood of getting enough sleep), adults in Grey Bruce were more likely than in Ontario to get enough sleep. This has positive health implications for adult residents of Grey Bruce.¹

Table 69. Indicators: Significant Differences between Grey Bruce Residents and Residents of Ontario, by Sex and Age Group, 2015-16

Sex or Age Category	Regional Comparison	Enough Sleep: Adults	Enough Sleep: Teens	Frequent Screen Time	Illicit Drugs: Ever Used ²	Illicit Drugs: Past Year ²	Marijuana: Ever Used ³	Marijuana: Past Year ³	Tobacco Alternative in Past Month	Protect Self from Sun	Drinking in Excess of Guideline 1	Drinking in Excess of Guideline 2	Drinking in Excess of Guideline 1 & 2
Overall	GB vs. ON	↑		↓							↑	↑	↑
Males	GB vs. ON	↑									↑		↑
Females	GB vs. ON	↑								↓			↑
12 to 17	GB vs. ON	/	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	/	/	/	/
18 to 34	GB vs. ON	↑	/	↓						↓			
35 to 49	GB vs. ON	↑	/								↑	↑	↑
50 to 64	GB vs. ON	/	/	/					X		↑		
65+	GB vs. ON	↑	/			X		X	X				↑

Blue arrow: Grey Bruce residents fared better than Ontarians

Red arrow: Grey Bruce residents fared worse than Ontarians

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

/ : One or more age groups not included in this indicator

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

² Excluding one-time use of marijuana

³ Including one-time use

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTOR INDICATORS: SUMMARY TABLES

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Table 70 presents statistically significant differences between sexes, and between age groups among Grey Bruce residents for CCHS environmental risk factor indicators in 2015/16. No statistically significant differences were observed for this series of indicators.¹

Table 70. Environmental Risk Factor Indicators: Significant Differences between Sexes and Age Groups in Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Reference Category	Comparator Category	Second-hand Smoke at Home	Second-hand Smoke in Vehicle	Second-hand Smoke in Public	Second-hand Smoke at Work/School
Males	vs. Females				
12 to 17	vs. 18-34	X	X		X
12 to 17	vs. 35-49	X	X		X
12 to 17	vs. 50-64	X	X		X
12 to 17	vs. 65+	X	X	X	X
18 to 34	vs. 35-49	X	X		X
18 to 34	vs. 50-64	X	X		X
18 to 34	vs. 65+	X	X	X	X
35 to 49	vs. 50-64	X	X		X
35 to 49	vs. 65+	X	X	X	X
50 to 64	vs. 65+		X	X	X

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO

Table 71 presents statistically significant differences between Grey Bruce residents and residents of Ontario, by sex and age group, for CCHS environmental risk factor indicators in 2015/16. No statistically significant differences were observed for this series of indicators.¹

Table 71. Environmental Risk Factor Indicators: Significant Differences between Grey Bruce Residents and Residents of Ontario, by Sex and Age Group, 2015-16

Sex or Age Category	Regional Comparison	Second-hand Smoke at Home	Second-hand Smoke in Vehicle	Second-hand Smoke in Public	Second-hand Smoke at Work/School
Overall	GB vs. ON				
Males	GB vs. ON				
Females	GB vs. ON				
12 to 17	GB vs. ON	X	X		X
18 to 34	GB vs. ON	X	X		
35 to 49	GB vs. ON	X	X		X
50 to 64	GB vs. ON		X		X
65+	GB vs. ON		X	X	X

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

CONTACT WITH MEDICAL SERVICES INDICATORS: SUMMARY TABLES

CONTACT WITH MEDICAL SERVICES: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Table 72 presents statistically significant differences between sexes, and between age groups among Grey Bruce residents for CCHS contact with medical services indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that the reference category fared better on that indicator than the comparator, while red arrows indicate that the comparator category fared better. For example, in the first row (males vs. females) the red arrow in the “Ever Tested for STI” column indicates that male residents of Grey Bruce were significantly less likely than female residents to have ever been tested for STIs. This has negative health implications for male residents of Grey Bruce.¹

Table 72. Contact with Medical Services Indicators: Significant Differences between Sexes and Age Groups in Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Reference Category	Comparator Category	Flu Immunization in Past Year	Ever Tested for STI	Contact with Mental Health Professional in Past Year
Males	vs. Females		↓	
12 to 17	vs. 18-34		X	X
12 to 17	vs. 35-49		X	X
12 to 17	vs. 50-64		X	X
12 to 17	vs. 65+	↓	X	X
18 to 34	vs. 35-49			X
18 to 34	vs. 50-64	↓		
18 to 34	vs. 65+	↓		
35 to 49	vs. 50-64	↓	↑	X
35 to 49	vs. 65+	↓		X
50 to 64	vs. 65+	↓		

Blue arrow: Reference category fared better than comparator category

Red arrow: Reference category fared worse than comparator category

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

∑ : One or more age groups not included in this indicator

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

CONTACT WITH MEDICAL SERVICES: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO

Table 73 presents statistically significant differences between Grey Bruce residents and residents of Ontario, by sex and age group, for CCHS contact with medical services indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that Grey Bruce residents fared better on that indicator than Ontarians in the same category, while red arrows indicate that Grey Bruce residents fared worse on that indicator than Ontarians in the same category. For example, in the first row of the “Ever Tested for STI” column of the table, Grey Bruce residents were less likely than Ontarians to have ever been tested for an STI. This has negative health implications for residents of Grey Bruce. ¹

Table 73. Contact with Medical Services: Significant Differences between Grey Bruce Residents and Residents of Ontario, by Sex and Age Group, 2015-16

Sex or Age Category	Regional Comparison	Flu Immunization in Past Year	Ever Tested for STI	Contact with Mental Health Professional in Past Year
Overall	GB vs. ON		↓	
Males	GB vs. ON		↓	
Females	GB vs. ON			
12 to 17	GB vs. ON			X
18 to 34	GB vs. ON			
35 to 49	GB vs. ON			X
50 to 64	GB vs. ON			
65+	GB vs. ON			

Blue arrow: Grey Bruce residents fared better than Ontarians

Red arrow: Grey Bruce residents fared worse than Ontarians

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

∑ : One or more age groups not included in this indicator

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

INSURANCE COVERAGE INDICATORS: SUMMARY TABLES

INSURANCE COVERAGE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Table 74 presents statistically significant differences between sexes, and between age groups among Grey Bruce residents for CCHS insurance coverage indicators in 2015/16. Blue arrows indicate that the reference category fared better on that indicator than the comparator, while red arrows indicate that the comparator category fared better. For example, in the ninth row (18 to 34 vs. 65+) the red arrow in the “No Coverage for Prescription Drugs” column indicates that 18 to 34 year-old residents of Grey Bruce were significantly more likely than residents aged 65+ to be without insurance coverage for prescription drugs. This has negative health implications for 18 to 34 year-old residents of Grey Bruce.¹

Table 74. Insurance Coverage Indicators: Significant Differences between Sexes and Age Groups in Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Reference Category	Comparator Category	No Coverage for Prescription Drugs	No Coverage for Long-term Care Costs
Males	vs. Females		
12 to 17	vs. 18-34		
12 to 17	vs. 35-49		
12 to 17	vs. 50-64		
12 to 17	vs. 65+		
18 to 34	vs. 35-49		
18 to 34	vs. 50-64		
18 to 34	vs. 65+	↑	
35 to 49	vs. 50-64		
35 to 49	vs. 65+		↓
50 to 64	vs. 65+		

Blue arrow: Reference category fared better than comparator category

Red arrow: Reference category fared worse than comparator category

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

INSURANCE COVERAGE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO

Table 75 presents statistically significant differences between Grey Bruce residents and residents of Ontario, by sex and age group, for CCHS insurance coverage indicators in 2015/16. No statistically significant differences were observed for this series of indicators.¹

Table 75. Insurance Coverage Indicators: Significant Differences between Grey Bruce Residents and Residents of Ontario, by Sex and Age Group, 2015-16

Sex or Age Category	Regional Comparison	No Coverage for Prescription Drugs	No Coverage for Long-term Care Costs
Overall	GB vs. ON		
Males	GB vs. ON		
Females	GB vs. ON		
12 to 17	GB vs. ON		
18 to 34	GB vs. ON		
35 to 49	GB vs. ON		
50 to 64	GB vs. ON		
65+	GB vs. ON		

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR INDICATORS: SUMMARY TABLES

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS BY SEX AND AGE

Table 76 presents statistically significant differences between sexes, and between age groups among Grey Bruce residents for CCHS sexual behaviour indicators in 2015/16. Arrows are not colour-coded for these indicators.¹

Table 76. Sexual Behaviour Indicators: Significant Differences between Sexes and Age Groups in Grey Bruce, 2015-16

Reference Category	Comparator Category	Ever Had Sex	Used Condom Last Time Had Sex	Had Sex with Multiple Partners in Past Year
Males	vs. Females			
15 to 17	vs. 18-34	↓	X	X
15 to 17	vs. 35-49	↓	X	X
15 to 17	vs. 50-64	↓	X	X
15 to 17	vs. 65+			
18 to 34	vs. 35-49		↑	
18 to 34	vs. 50-64		↑	↑
18 to 34	vs. 65+			
35 to 49	vs. 50-64			↑
35 to 49	vs. 65+			
50 to 64	vs. 65+			

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

∩ : One or more age groups not included in this indicator

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREY BRUCE RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO

Table 77 presents statistically significant differences between Grey Bruce residents and residents of Ontario, by sex and age group, for CCHS sexual behaviour indicators in 2015/16. Arrows are not colour-coded for these indicators.¹

Table 77. Sexual Behaviour: Significant Differences between Grey Bruce Residents and Residents of Ontario, by Sex and Age Group, 2015-16

Sex or Age Category	Regional Comparison	Ever Had Sex	Used Condom Last Time Had Sex	Had Sex with Multiple Partners in Past Year
Overall	GB vs. ON	↑	↓	
Males	GB vs. ON		↓	↓
Females	GB vs. ON	↑		
15 to 17	GB vs. ON	↑	X	X
18 to 34	GB vs. ON	↑		↓
35 to 49	GB vs. ON			
50 to 64	GB vs. ON		↓	
65+	GB vs. ON			

X: one or more of these estimates was suppressed

∑ : One or more age groups not included in this indicator

¹ Local estimates are often based on small sample sizes, and comparisons by sex and age in Grey Bruce should be interpreted cautiously. While a lack of overlap between confidence intervals indicates a significant difference, overlapping confidence intervals do not conclusively indicate that there is no difference between groups.