Grey Bruce Public Health

3/13/2023

Health Status Report

Part 2 2019/2020

Nick Harrington & James McKeown
POPULATION HEALTH

Contents:

Introduction

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is a national health survey conducted by Statistics Canada. It has been conducted since 2000 and provides detailed information on the physical, mental health of the Canadians, as well as on their personal health practices and behaviours.

This is the second part of the CCHS with some key findings from CCHS cycle 1.1 conducted in 2019-2020 with additional added few findings from 2017/2018 that can be used to assess specific health conditions.

This part includes four sections:

The first section on mental health, the second on selected protective and risk behaviour, the third section on environmental exposure to tobacco and the last section on sexual health practice

CCHS data have certain limitations:

1.The data collected from the CCHS is cross sectional in nature, meaning that it can only be representative of a single snapshot in time.

2. Data collected in the survey is self-reported and is subject to recall and response bias.

3. There may be inconsistencies in the data due to the lack of consistency with how the questions are asked and the wording of questions used in the survey

4. The CCHS may not be comprehensive due to limited sample sizes and under coverage bias.

5. The CCHS may be less accessible to some vulnerable populations such as Indigenous population.

On behalf of the population health team, I hope you will find this data helpful to inform operational plans and to help measure the impact of policy initiatives and assess their effectiveness.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rim Zayed

Public Health Physician Consultant

Grey Bruce Public Health

Background

Sample:

Data Source:

Source: Statistics Canada. CANADIAN HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS, TWO YEAR PERIOD ESTIMATES, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, PROVINCES, TERRITORIES AND HEALTH REGIONS, OCCASIONAL (NUMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED), CANSIM (database).
Health characteristics, two-year period estimates (statcan.gc.ca)

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, 2020)

Sample:

For ages 12 to 17, the CCHS sample has a one-stage design, and the person is the sampling unit. For ages 18 and older, the CCHS uses a stratified multi-stage design. A small contiguous geographical area, called a cluster, is the sampling unit at the first stage. The sampling unit at the second stage is the dwelling and at the third stage, the sampling unit is the person.

Design:

This is a sample survey with a stratified sample and cross-sectional design. For more information on CCHS design, please visit
http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3226#a2.

Frame:

The CCHS sample was selected using two different frames: for ages 12 to 17, a list frame was constructed from the Canadian Child Benefit (CCB). For the 18 years old and older, the sample was selected from the area designed to serve the Labour Force Survey.

Sampling:

For ages 12 to 17, the CCHS sample has a one-stage design, and the person is the sampling unit. For ages 18 and older, the CCHS uses a stratified multi-stage design. A small contiguous geographical area, called a cluster, is the sampling unit at the first stage. The sampling unit at the second stage is the dwelling and at the third stage, the sampling unit is the person.

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 is 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 is 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.

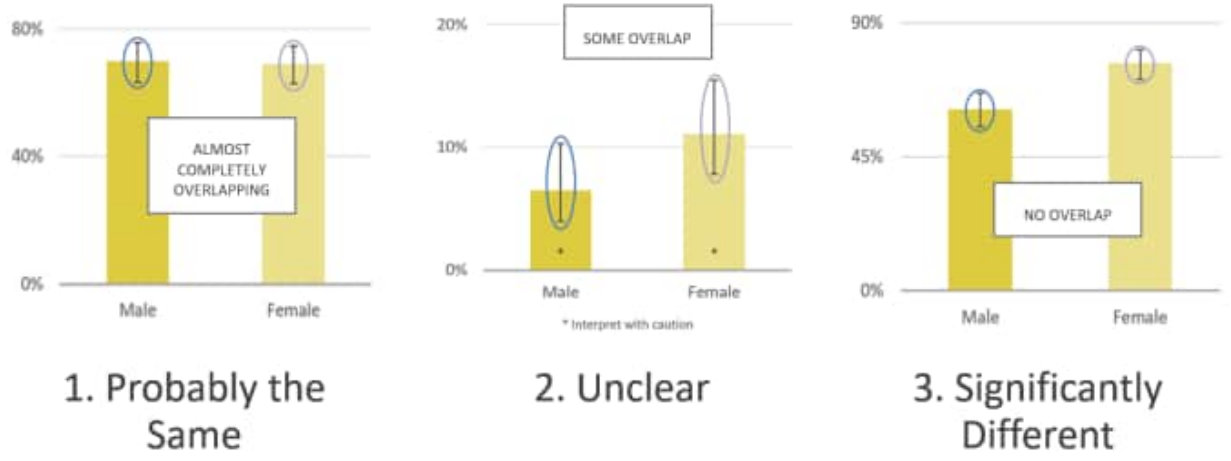
Using Confidence Intervals to Gauge Statistical Significance

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.

Confidence Interval Examples:

Note: 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).



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.

Data legends (symbols)

In some tables you may find some symbols of significance. The following table will show some of these symbols' meaning.

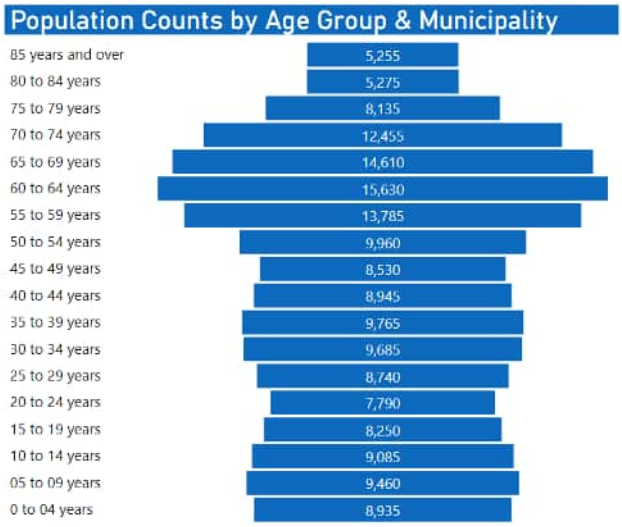
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
[blank] or [A-D]	acceptable or better
©	high-level correction
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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

Grey Bruce Census Summary

Demographics:

Grey Bruce has a population of 174,301 and increased 7.5% since 2016. Bruce County has a population of 73,396, a land area of 4076km^2 and a population density of 18 per km^2. Grey County has a population of 100,905, a land area of 4498km^2 and a population density of 22.4 per km^2. In total, there are 92,775 dwellings in the combined 8574.2km^2 area.



Housing & Income:

The average dwelling in Bruce County is valued at $554,000 with an average household income of $111,000. Bruce County males make 34.7% more than females with an average income of $66,600 compared to females who makes $49,440. The average dwelling in Grey County id valued at $663,000 with an average household income of $100,700. Grey County males make 10.9% more than females with an average income of $49,440 compared to females who make $44,600.

Section 1: Mental Health

The concepts presented under general health include life satisfaction, mood disorder, and perceived health, perceived life stress, perceived mental health, and sense of community belonging.

Mental health is critically important for everyone, everywhere, and goes beyond the mere absence of a mental health condition. It is integral to well-being, enabling people to realize their full potential, show resilience amidst adversity, be productive across the various settings of daily life, form meaningful relationships and contribute to their communities. Physical, psychological, social, cultural, spiritual and other interrelated factors contribute to mental health, and there are inseparable links between mental and physical health. Promoting and protecting mental health is also critical to a well-functioning society. It fosters social capital and solidarity, which are essential during times of crisis. lth is more than just the absence of disease. “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (World Health Organization, 1948). As such, considering a number of general health indicators can provide a detailed depiction of the health of the general population

Consulted Mental Health Professional (12+)

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?”

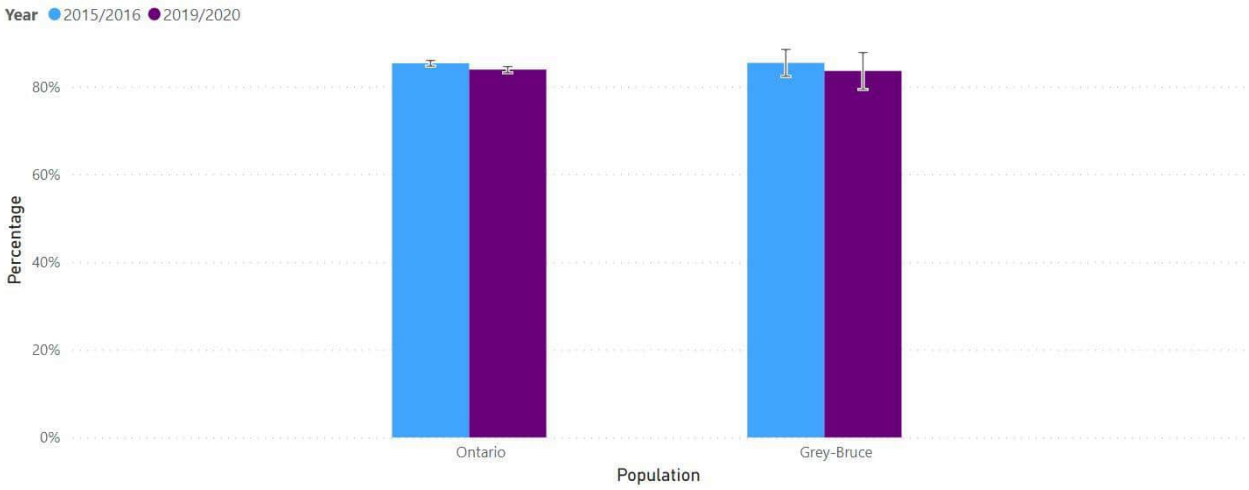
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS onward to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** to rate their health as very good or excellent than Ontarians. Approximately 85% of Grey Bruce residents ages 12 and up have had no contact with a mental health professional over the trailing 12 months.

Since 2015, Grey Bruce respondents are no more or less likely to talk to a mental health professional (Figure 1). At the provincial level, females are more likely to visit a mental health professional when compared to males. In Grey Bruce, males and females are no more or less likely to talk to a mental health professional (Figure 2). When comparing age groups across Grey Bruce, when compared to adults ages 65+, adults ages 35-49 are more likely to contact a mental health professional. (Figure 3).

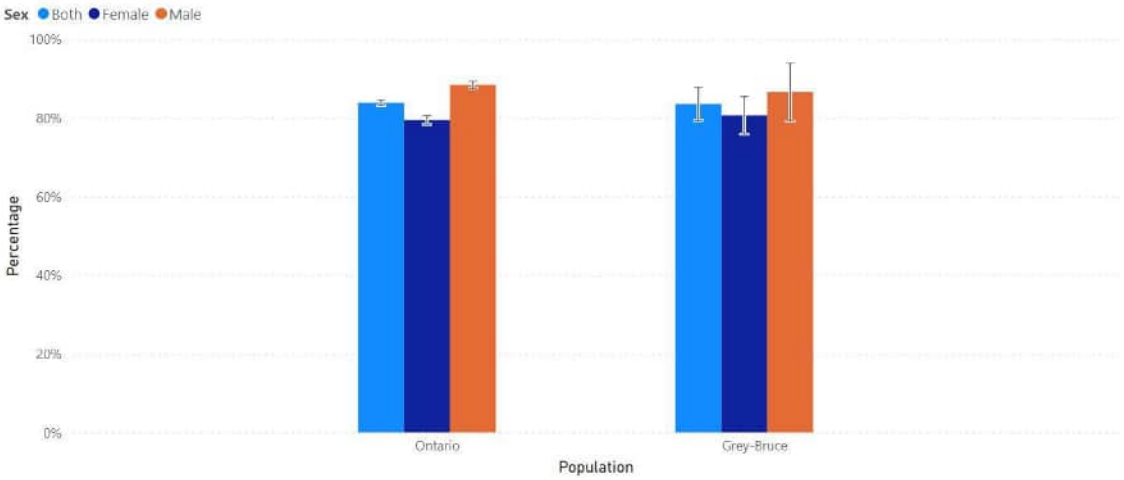
Consulted mental health professional - 12 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		85.4%	82.3%	88.5%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		85.3%	84.7%	86.0%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		83.6%	79.4%	87.8%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		83.9%	83.2%	84.6%



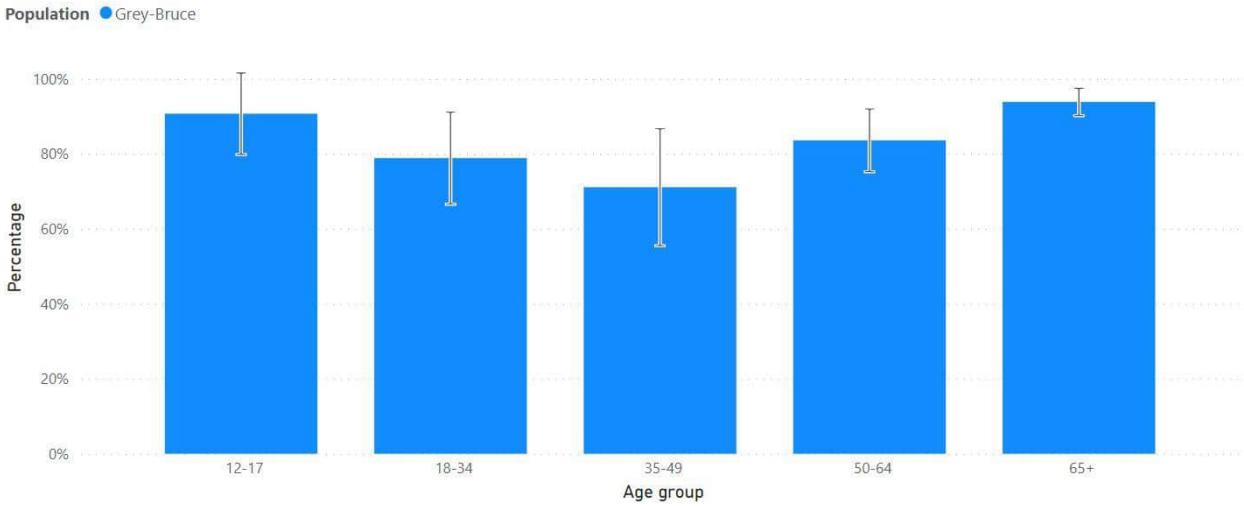
Consulted mental health professional - 12 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		80.7%	75.9%	85.5%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		83.6%	79.4%	87.8%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		86.6%	79.2%	94.0%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		79.5%	78.4%	80.6%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		83.9%	83.2%	84.6%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		88.5%	87.6%	89.3%



Consulted mental health professional - 12 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17		90.7%	79.8%	101.6%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		78.9%	66.6%	91.1%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		71.1%	55.5%	86.7%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		83.6%	75.2%	92.0%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+		93.8%	90.2%	97.5%



Considered Suicide

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

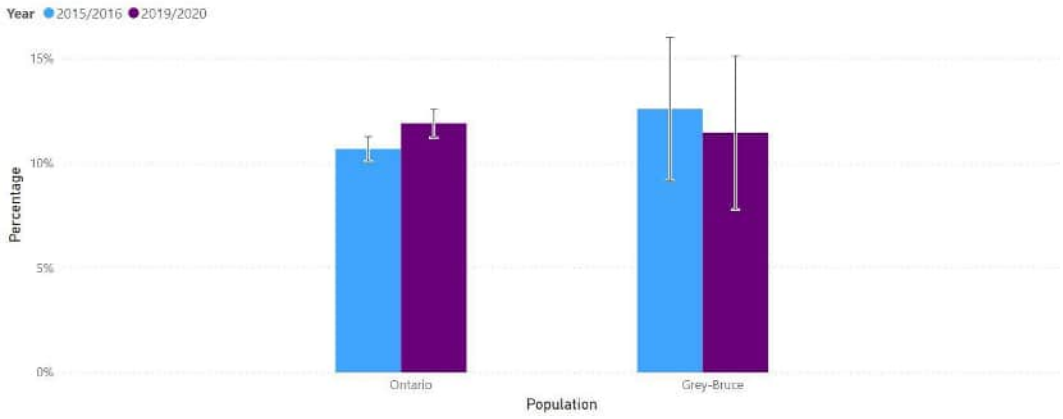
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS onward to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

Grey Bruce residents are **no more or less likely** to contemplate suicide compared to Ontarians. Approximately 11.4% of Grey Bruce respondents ages 15 and up contemplated suicide in 2019/2020.

Since 2015, there has been no significant changes in how many Grey Bruce residents contemplate suicide (Figure 4). At the provincial level, females are more likely to contemplate suicide in their lifetime when compared to males. In Grey Bruce, males and females are no more or less likely to contemplate suicide during their lifetime (Figure 5). Age has no significant impact on suicide contemplation (Figure 6).

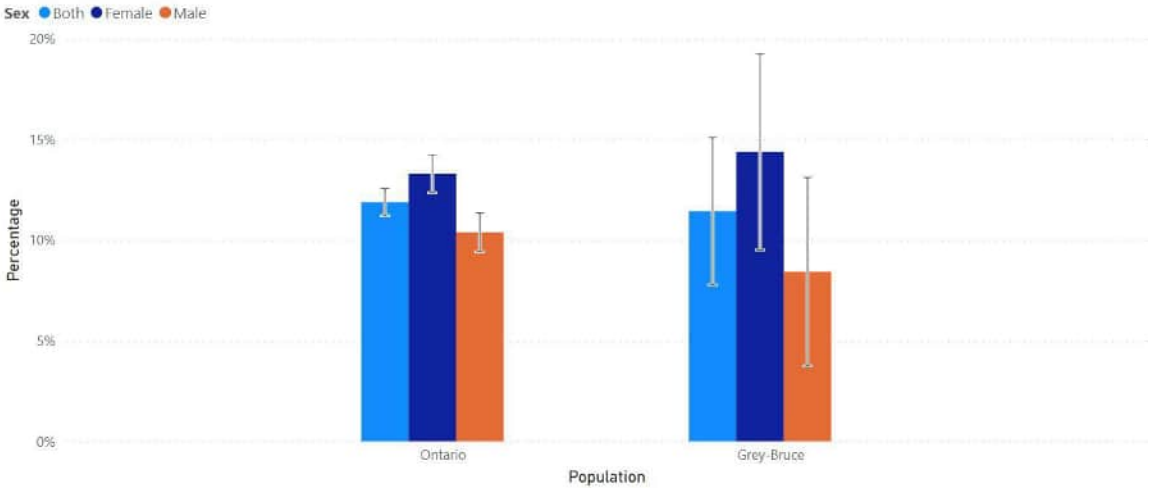
Has considered suicide - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		12.6%	9.2%	16.0%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		10.7%	10.1%	11.3%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	11.4%	7.8%	15.1%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		11.9%	11.2%	12.6%



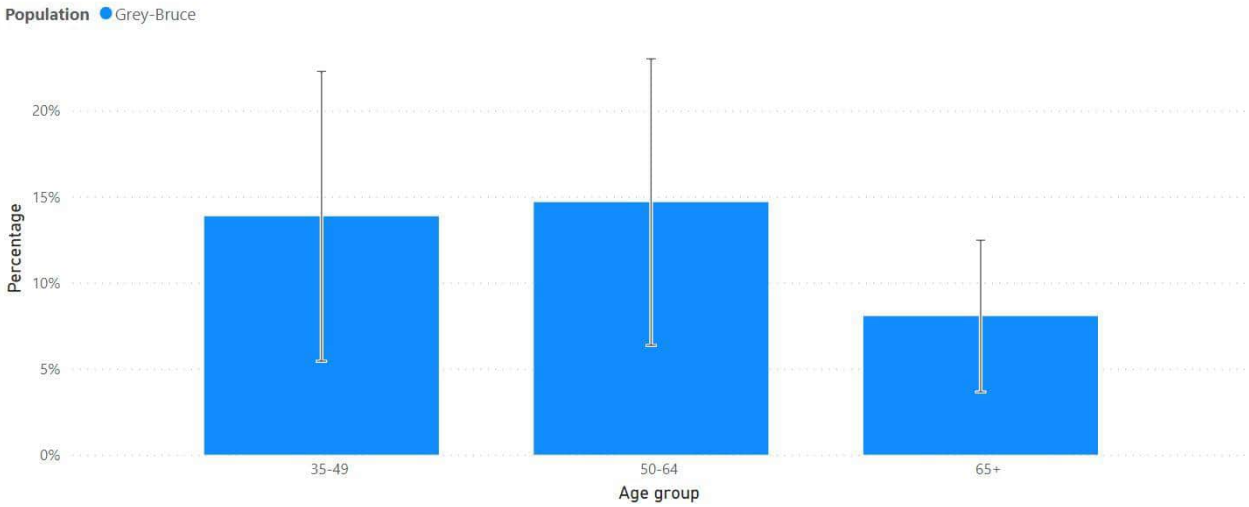
Has considered suicide - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+	E	8.4%	3.7%	13.1%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	11.4%	7.8%	15.1%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+	E	14.4%	9.5%	19.3%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		10.4%	9.4%	11.4%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		11.9%	11.2%	12.6%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		13.3%	12.4%	14.2%



Has considered suicide - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49	E	13.9%	5.4%	22.3%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64	E	14.7%	6.3%	23.0%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+	E	8.1%	3.6%	12.5%



Section 2: Risk & Protective Behaviour

Smokes in Home

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

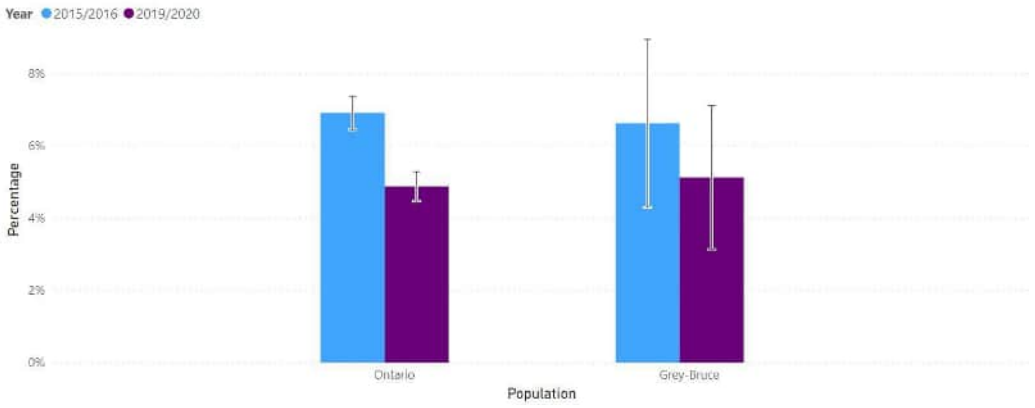
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015+ CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

In 2019/2020 Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** to report daily smoking inside their home when compared to Ontarians. Approximately 5% of Grey Bruce residents aged 12 and up reported that someone smokes inside their homes everyday.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant changes in the rates at which Grey Bruce respondents smoke in their house daily. Males and females are no more or less likely to smoke in their house daily. Age also has no significant impact on smoking inside the house daily.

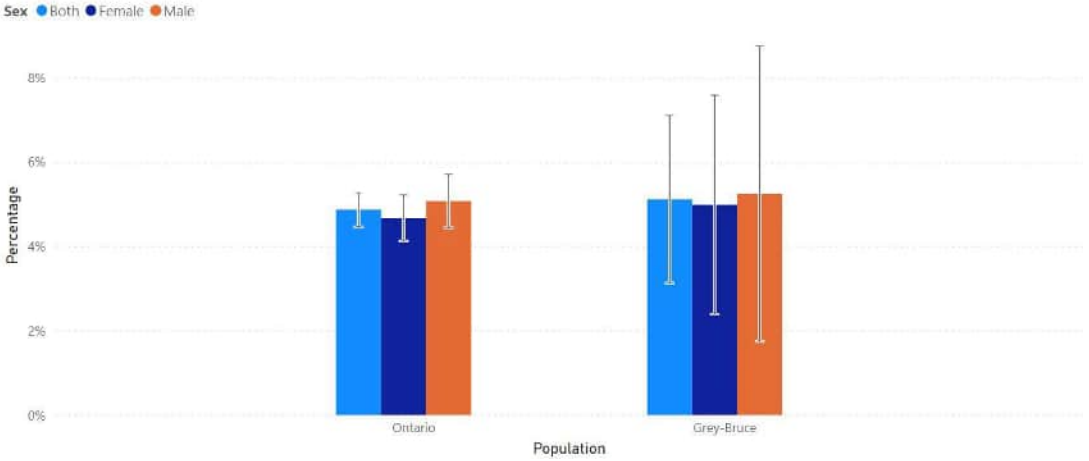
Someone smokes inside home every day - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	6.6%	4.3%	8.9%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		6.9%	6.4%	7.4%
2019/2020	Grey Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	5.1%	3.1%	7.1%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		4.9%	4.5%	5.3%



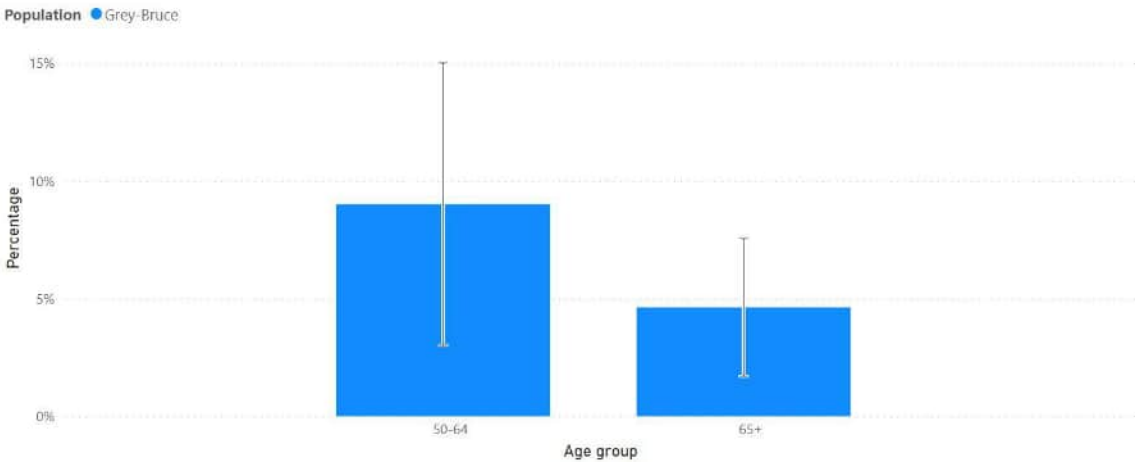
Someone smokes inside home every day - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+	E	5.0%	2.4%	7.6%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	5.1%	3.1%	7.1%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+	E	5.2%	1.7%	8.7%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		4.7%	4.1%	5.2%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		4.9%	4.5%	5.3%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		5.1%	4.4%	5.7%



Someone smokes inside home every day - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64	E	9.0%	3.0%	15.0%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+	E	4.6%	1.7%	7.6%



Alternative Tobacco Usage

Question: “Have you used a tobacco alternative? Yes, No.” (Statistics Canada, 2020)

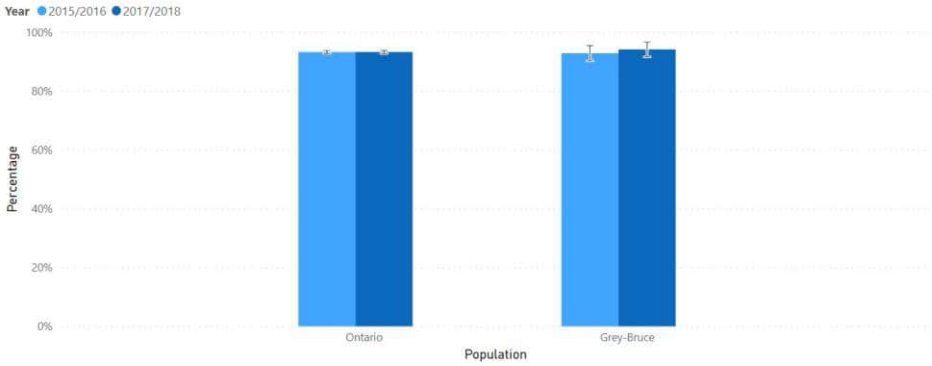
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015+ CCHS to previous years’ releases because of the recent survey redesign.

In 2017/18 Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** to report not using alternative tobacco products when compared to Ontarians. Approximately 94% of Grey Bruce residents reported that they have not used a tobacco alternative.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant changes in the rates at which Grey Bruce respondents reported not using tobacco alternatives. At the provincial level, males are more likely to use tobacco alternatives when compared to females. In Grey Bruce, males and females are no more or less likely to report not using tobacco alternatives. In Grey Bruce, respondents ages 18-34 are more likely to use tobacco alternatives, with other age groups reporting that they do not use tobacco alternatives at a higher rate.

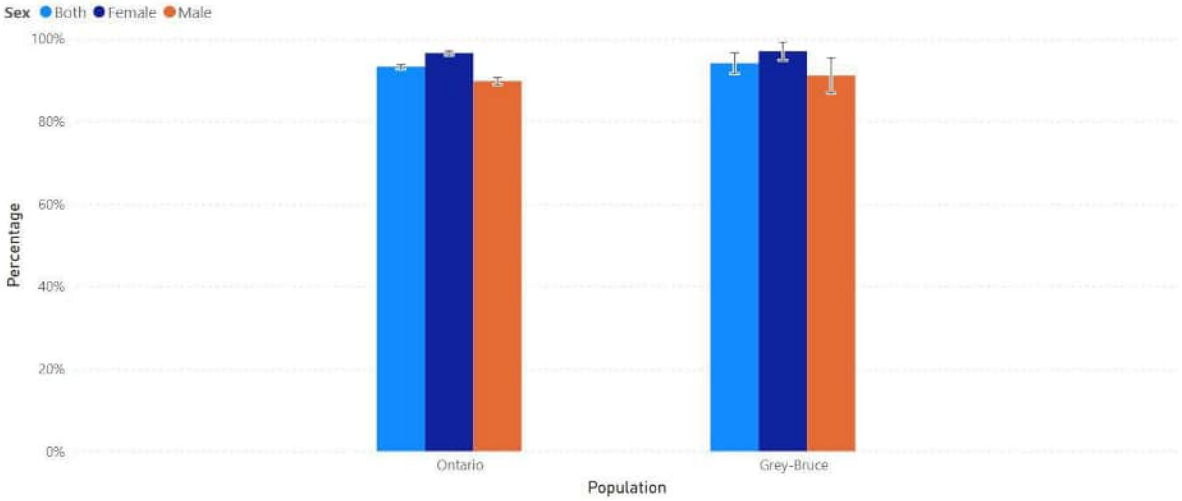
Alternative tobacco product usage - (D) - Has not used an alternative tobacco product

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		92.8%	90.2%	95.4%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.2%	92.7%	93.7%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		94.1%	91.6%	96.6%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.2%	92.7%	93.8%



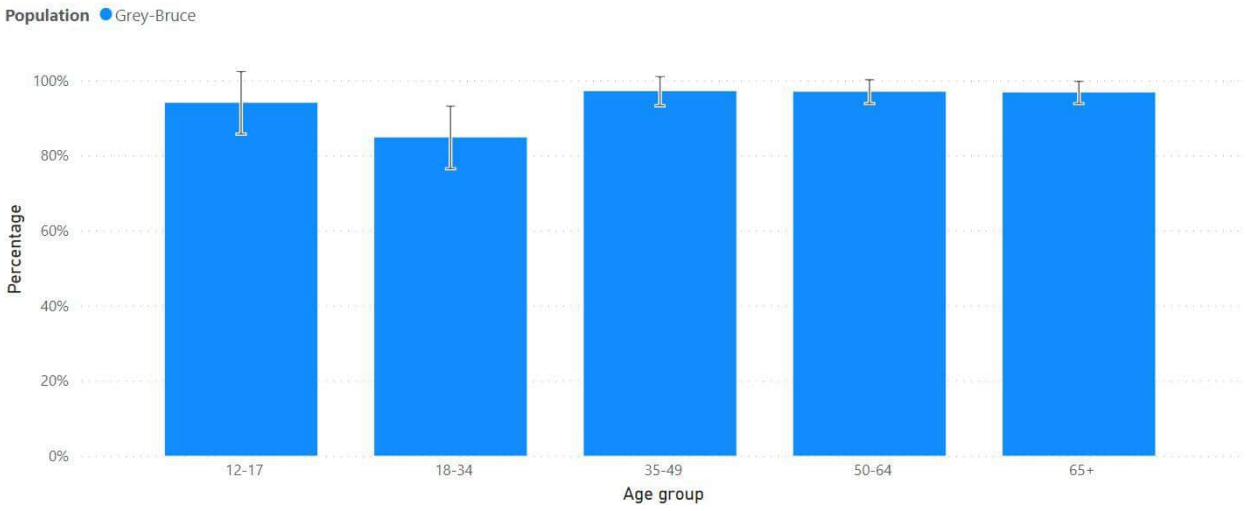
Alternative tobacco product usage - (D) - Has not used an alternative tobacco product

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		91.1%	86.9%	95.4%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		94.1%	91.6%	96.6%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		97.0%	94.8%	99.2%
2017/2018	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		89.7%	88.8%	90.6%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.2%	92.7%	93.8%
2017/2018	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		96.5%	96.0%	97.1%



Alternative tobacco product usage - (D) - Has not used an alternative tobacco product

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17		94.0%	85.7%	102.4%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		84.8%	76.4%	93.1%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		97.1%	93.2%	101.0%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		97.0%	93.8%	100.1%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+		96.8%	93.8%	99.7%



Influenza Vaccine

Question: "Have you ever received the influenza vaccine at any point in your life? Yes, No. (excluding H1N1)" (Statistics Canada, 2020)

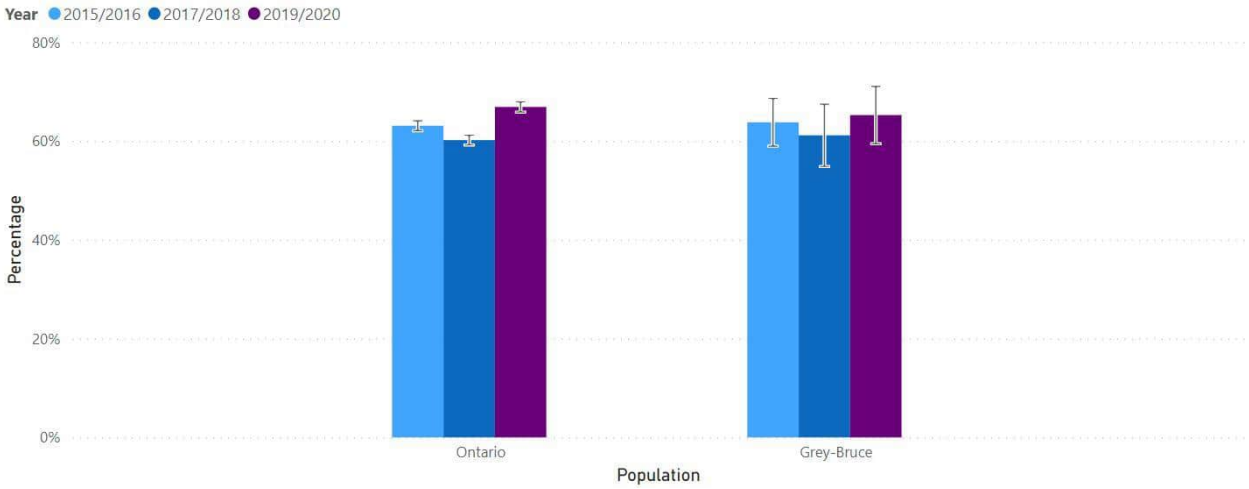
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015+ CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

In 2019/2020 Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** than Ontarians to report having received the influenza vaccine at some point in their life. Approximately 67% of Grey Bruce residents have reported receiving the influenza vaccine at least once in their lifetime.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant changes in the rates at which Grey Bruce respondents reported received the influenza vaccine, whereas Ontarians reported an increase in influenza vaccine uptake. Males and females are no more or less likely to have received the influenza vaccine in their lifetime. Ages 65+ are significantly more likely to have received the influenza vaccine in their life when compared to adults ages 35-64 but are no more likely when compared to ages 12-34.

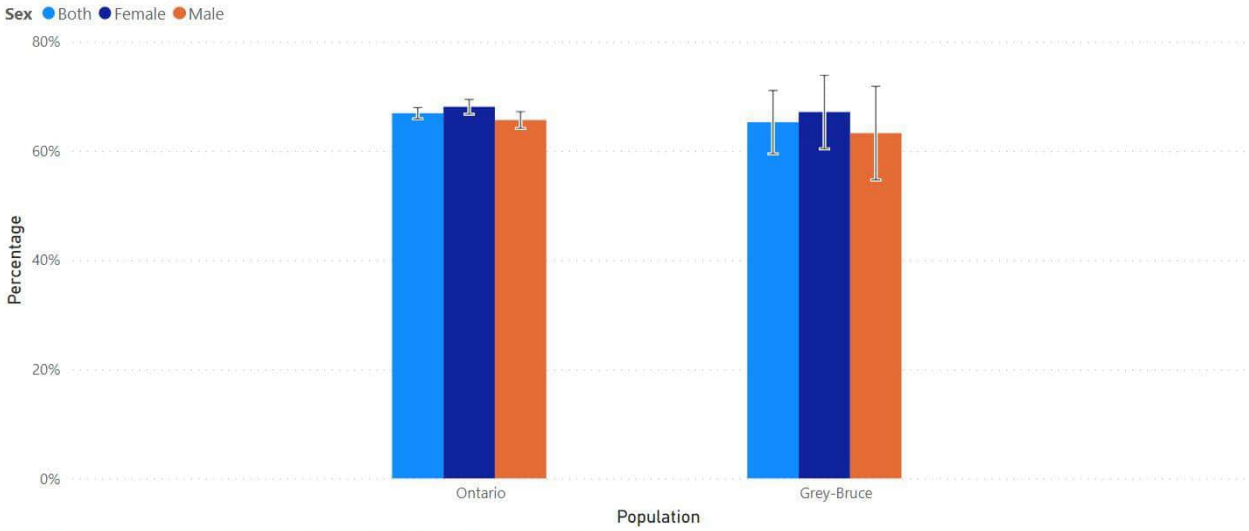
Had a seasonal flu shot (excluding H1N1) - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		63.8%	58.9%	68.6%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		63.1%	62.1%	64.1%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		61.2%	54.8%	67.5%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		60.2%	59.2%	61.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		65.2%	59.4%	71.1%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		66.9%	65.9%	67.9%



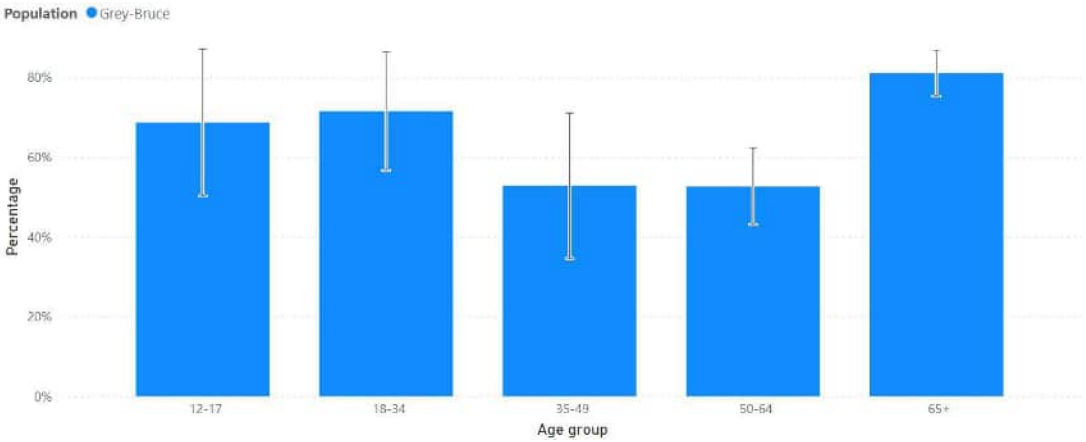
Had a seasonal flu shot (excluding H1N1) - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		63.3%	54.7%	71.8%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		65.2%	59.4%	71.1%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		67.1%	60.4%	73.9%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		65.6%	64.1%	67.2%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		66.9%	65.9%	67.9%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		68.1%	66.7%	69.4%



Had a seasonal flu shot (excluding H1N1) - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17		68.6%	50.2%	87.1%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		71.5%	56.6%	86.3%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49	E	52.8%	34.5%	71.0%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		52.6%	43.1%	62.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+		81.0%	75.3%	86.8%



Illicit Drug Use

Question: Derived from those who did not answer 'Yes' to any of the following questions:

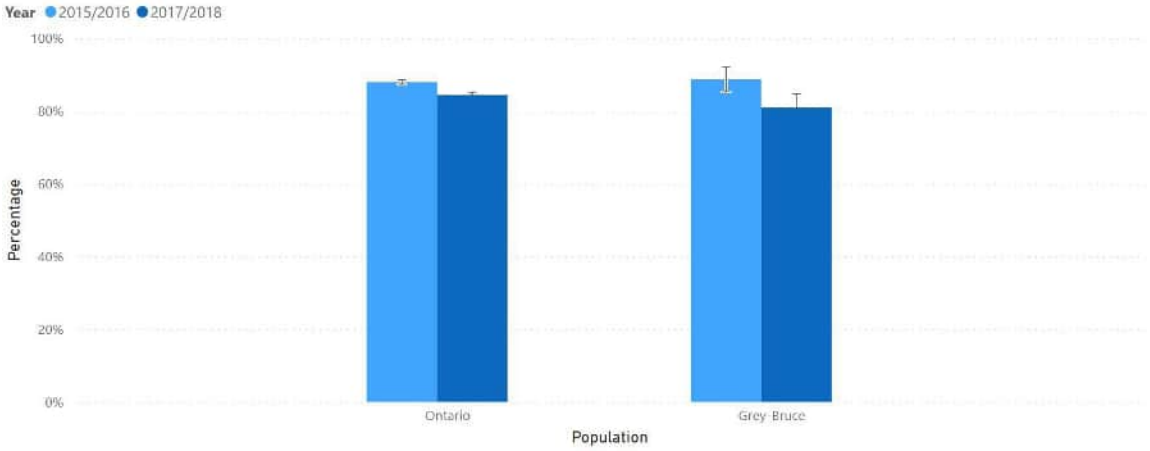
- **Have you ever used or tried marijuana or hashish? / In the last 12 months?**
- **Have you ever used or tried cocaine in any form, including crack, freebase, powder or snow? / In the last 12 months?**
- **Have you ever used or tried amphetamines, speed, methamphetamines or crystal meth? / In the last 12 months?**
- **Have you ever used or tried ecstasy, also known as MDMA, E, Xtc, Adam or X? / In the last 12 months?**
- **Have you ever used or tried hallucinogens such as PCP, LSD, acid, magic mushrooms, mescaline or angel dust? / In the last 12 months?**
- **Have you ever sniffed glue, gasoline or other solvents to get high? / In the last 12 months**
- **Have you ever used a needle to inject or be injected with a drug not prescribed by a doctor? / In the last 12 months?**

In 2017/2018, Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** to have used drugs in the last 12 months than Ontarians. Approximately 80.9% of Grey Bruce residents have reported not having taken illicit drugs in the last 12 months.

Grey Bruce females are **more likely** than males to have no taken drugs in the last 12 months. Grey Bruce adults ages 12-17 are less likely to have no taken drugs in the last 12 months than the 12-34 age group.

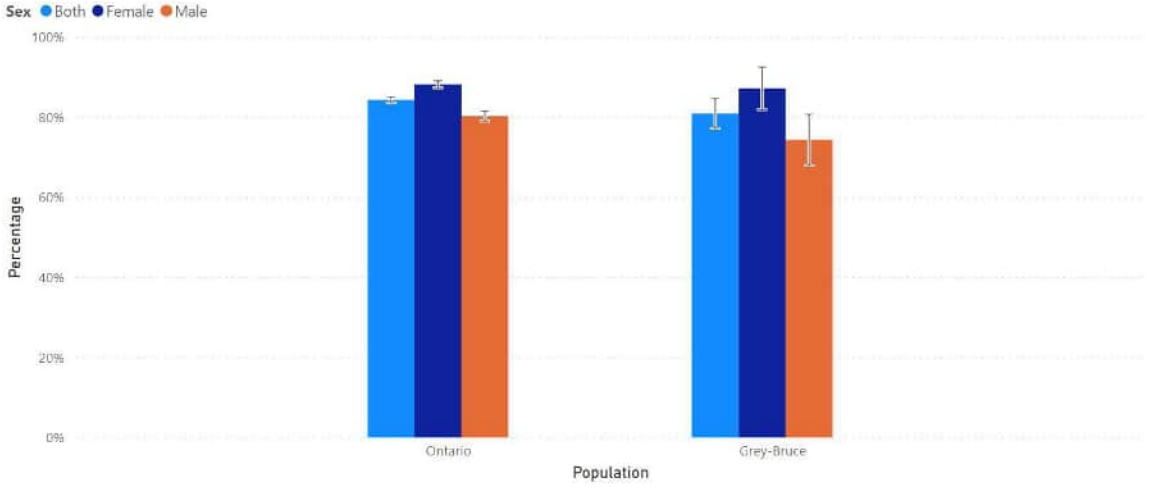
Illicit drug use - 12 mo (including just once marijuana) - (D) - Has not used drugs - 12 mo

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		88.6%	85.2%	92.1%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		87.9%	87.3%	88.5%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		80.9%	77.2%	84.7%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		84.3%	83.6%	85.1%



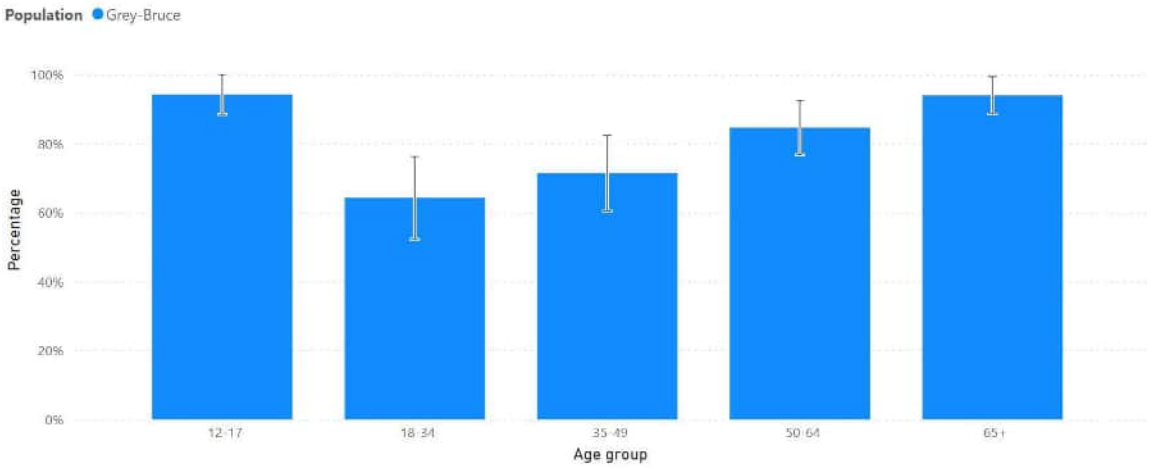
Illicit drug use - 12 mo (including just once marijuana) - (D) - Has not used drugs - 12 mo

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		74.3%	67.9%	80.7%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		80.9%	77.2%	84.7%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		87.2%	81.8%	92.5%
2017/2018	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		80.3%	79.0%	81.5%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		84.3%	83.6%	85.1%
2017/2018	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		88.2%	87.3%	89.1%



Illicit drug use - 12 mo (including just once marijuana) - (D) - Has not used drugs - 12 mo

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17		94.3%	88.5%	100.0%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		64.3%	52.3%	76.3%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		71.4%	60.5%	82.4%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		84.7%	76.8%	92.6%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+		94.0%	88.6%	99.4%



Time Spent Inactive

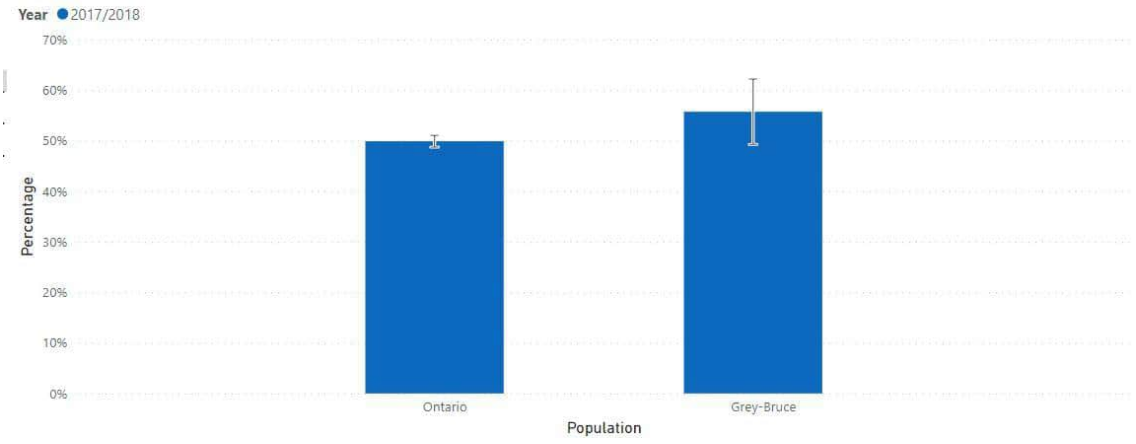
Question: "On a school or workday, how much of your free time did you spend watching television or a screen on any electronic device while sitting or lying down?"

In 2017/2018, Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** than Ontarians to spend 2 hours or less per day watching television or looking at the screen of any electronic device. Approximately 56% of Grey Bruce residents have reported spending less than 2 hours per day watching television or screen on a device.

Grey Bruce males and females are no more or less likely to spend 2 hours or less bring inactive. At the provincial level, males are less likely to spend less than 2 hours or less looking at screens. Grey Bruce adults ages 35-49 are more likely to spend less than 2 hours or less looking at screens when compared to Grey Bruce youth ages 12-17 and adults ages 65+.

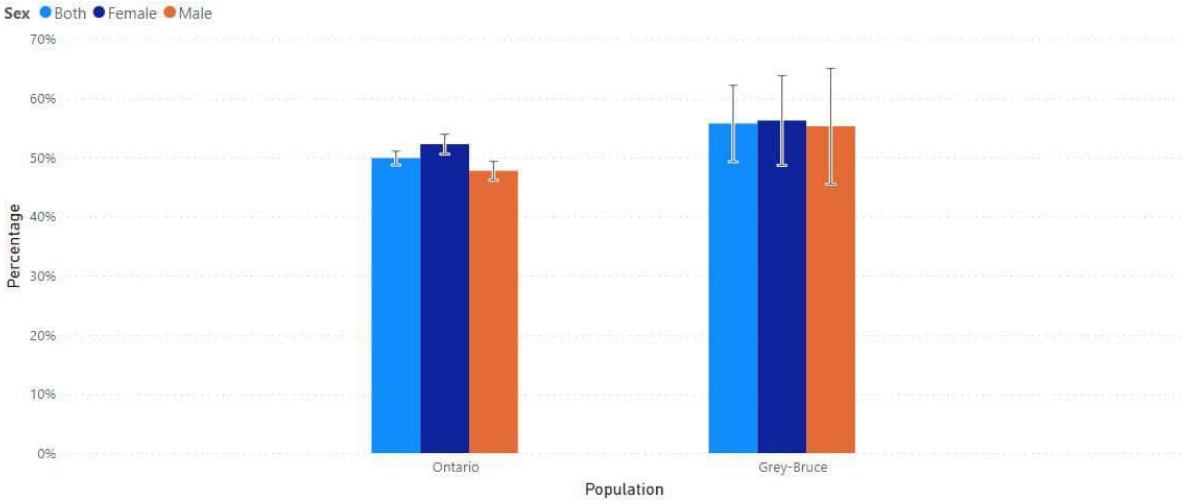
Time spent sitting / lying watching TV / screen - school / work - 2 hours or less per day

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		55.7%	49.3%	62.2%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		49.9%	48.7%	51.1%



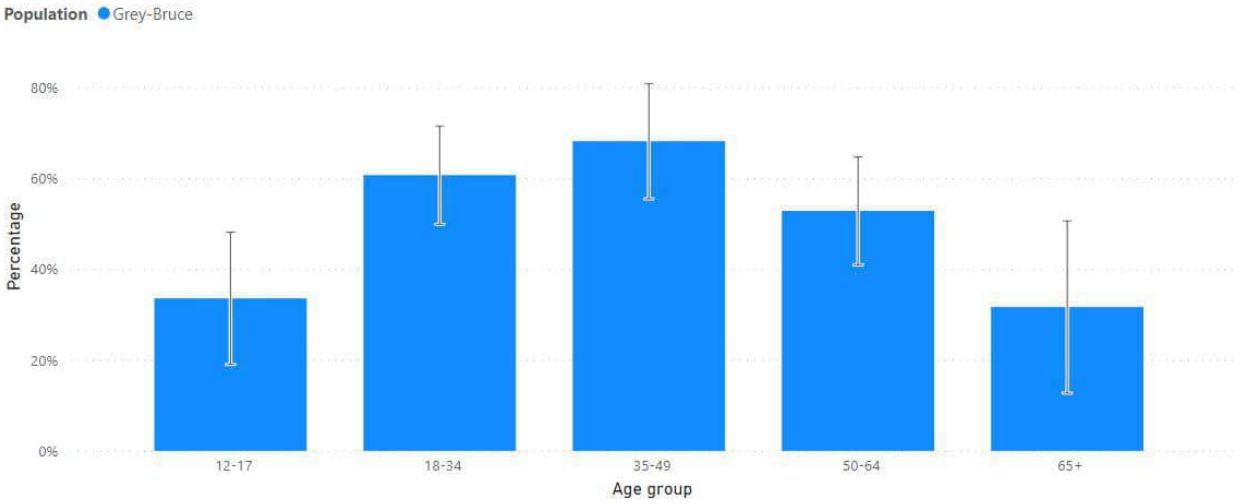
Time spent sitting / lying watching TV / screen - school / work - 2 hours or less per day

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		55.3%	45.5%	65.1%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		55.7%	49.3%	62.2%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		56.2%	48.6%	63.8%
2017/2018	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		47.7%	46.1%	49.3%
2017/2018	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		49.9%	48.7%	51.1%
2017/2018	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		52.2%	50.6%	53.9%



Time spent sitting / lying watching TV / screen - school / work - 2 hours or less per day

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17	E	33.5%	19.0%	48.1%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		60.6%	49.8%	71.5%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		68.1%	55.4%	80.8%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		52.8%	40.9%	64.7%
2017/2018	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+	E	31.6%	12.7%	50.6%



Sleep Apnea

Question: "Have you been diagnosed with sleep apnea? Yes, No"

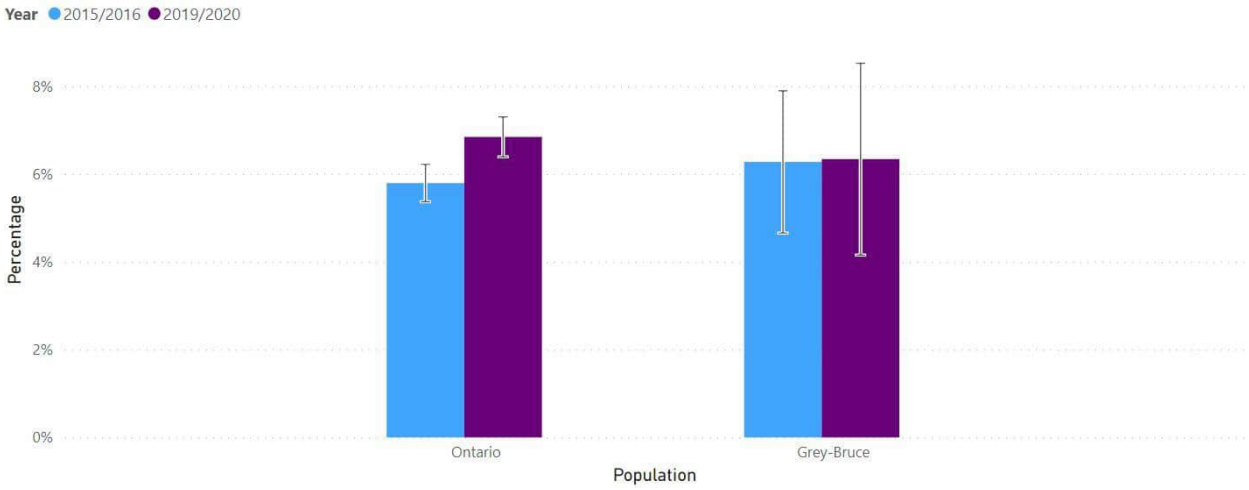
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS onward to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

In 2019/2020, Grey Bruce respondents were no more or less likely to report having sleep apnea when compared to Ontarians. Approximately 6.3% of Grey Bruce respondents reported having been diagnosed with sleep apnea.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant change in the rate in which respondents report having sleep apnea. Grey Bruce females are no more or less likely to have been diagnosed with sleep apnea. However, at a provincial level, males are significantly more likely to be diagnosed with sleep apnea.

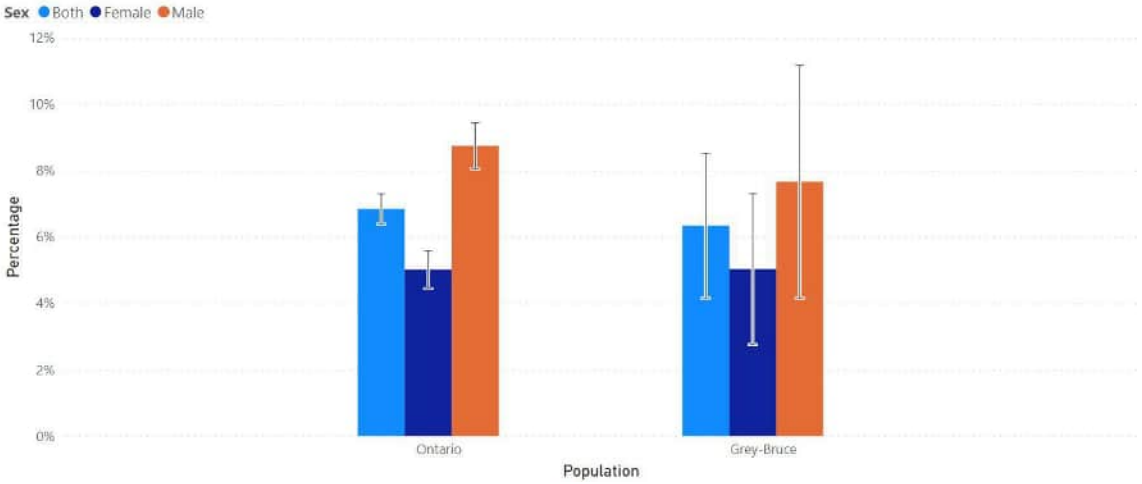
Has sleep apnea - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		6.3%	4.7%	7.9%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		5.8%	5.4%	6.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	6.3%	4.2%	8.5%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		6.8%	6.4%	7.3%



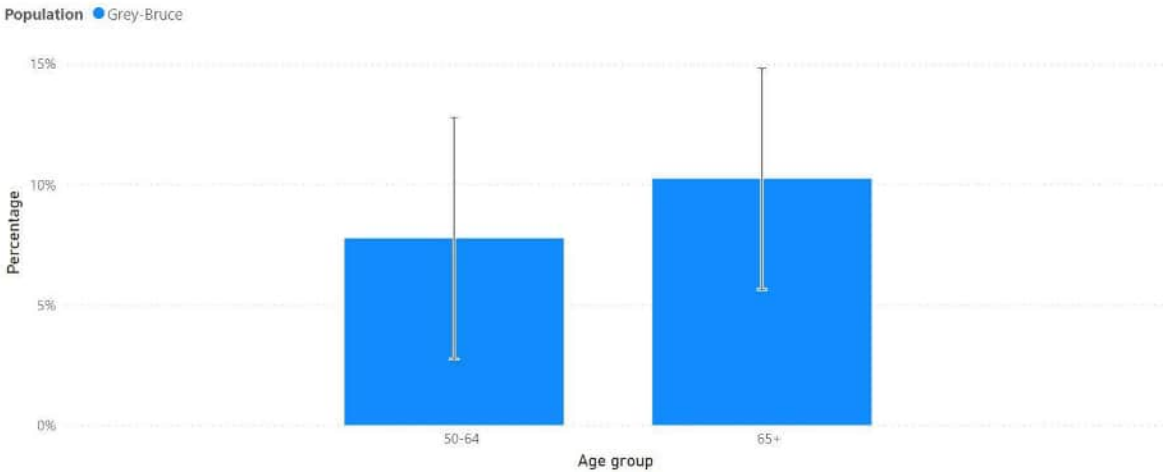
Has sleep apnea - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+	E	5.0%	2.8%	7.3%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+	E	6.3%	4.2%	8.5%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+	E	7.7%	4.2%	11.2%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		5.0%	4.4%	5.6%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		6.8%	6.4%	7.3%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		8.7%	8.1%	9.4%



Has sleep apnea - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64	E	7.8%	2.7%	12.8%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+	E	10.2%	5.6%	14.8%



Section 3: Environmental

Second-Hand Smoke in Public

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

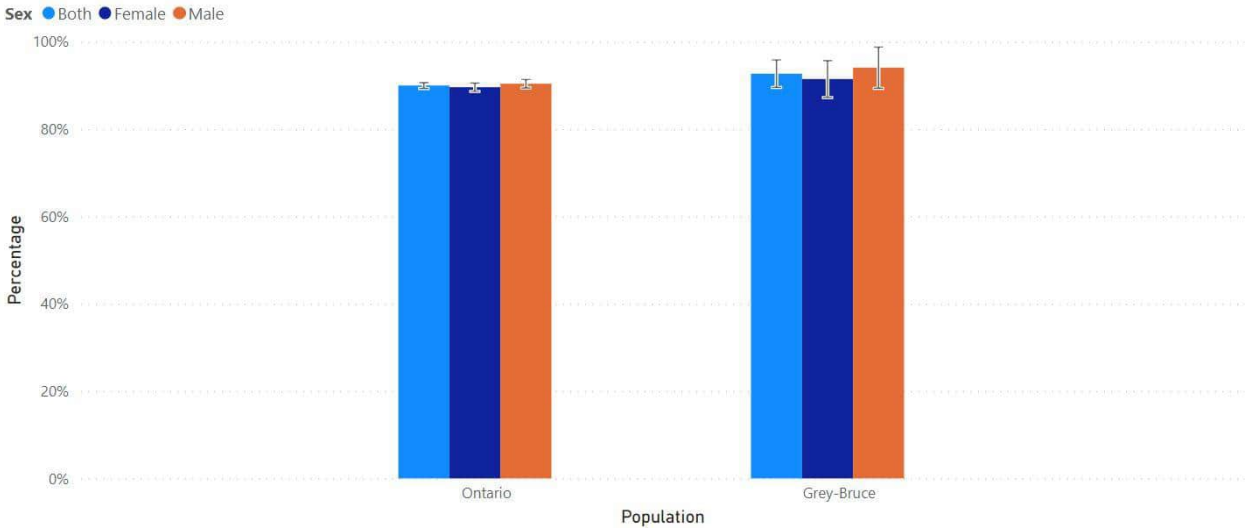
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS onward to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

In 2019/2020 Grey Bruce residents overall were **no more or less likely** than Ontarians to report having been exposed to second-hand smoke. Approximately 93% of Grey Bruce residents have **not** been exposed to second-hand smoke while in public over the last month.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant changes in the rates at which Grey Bruce respondents report being exposed to second-hand smoke while in public whereas Ontarians saw an decrease in second-hand smoke exposure while in public. Males and females are no more or less likely to have been exposed over the last month. Age has no significant impact on the likelihood of encountering second hand smoke while in public.

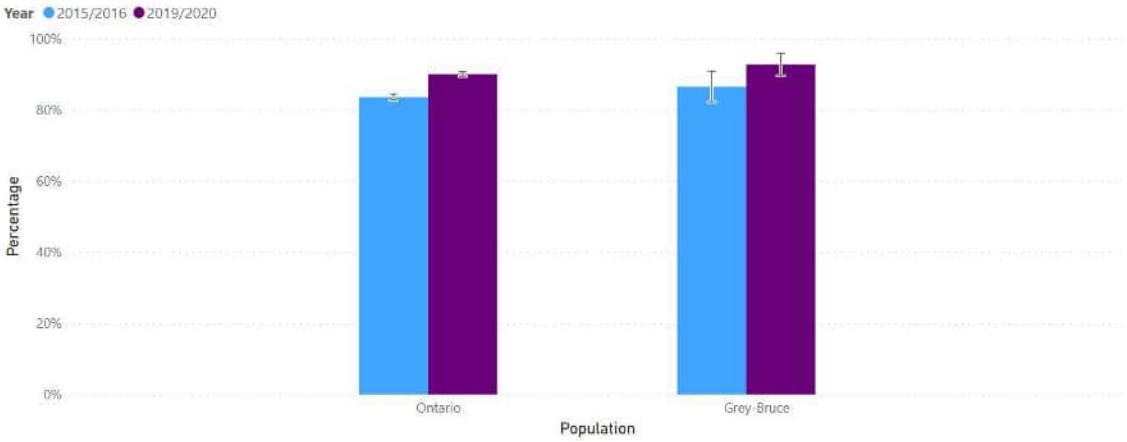
Exposed to second-hand smoke - public places - 1 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		91.4%	87.2%	95.7%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		92.7%	89.5%	95.8%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		94.1%	89.3%	98.8%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		89.6%	88.6%	90.5%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		90.0%	89.3%	90.6%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		90.4%	89.4%	91.4%



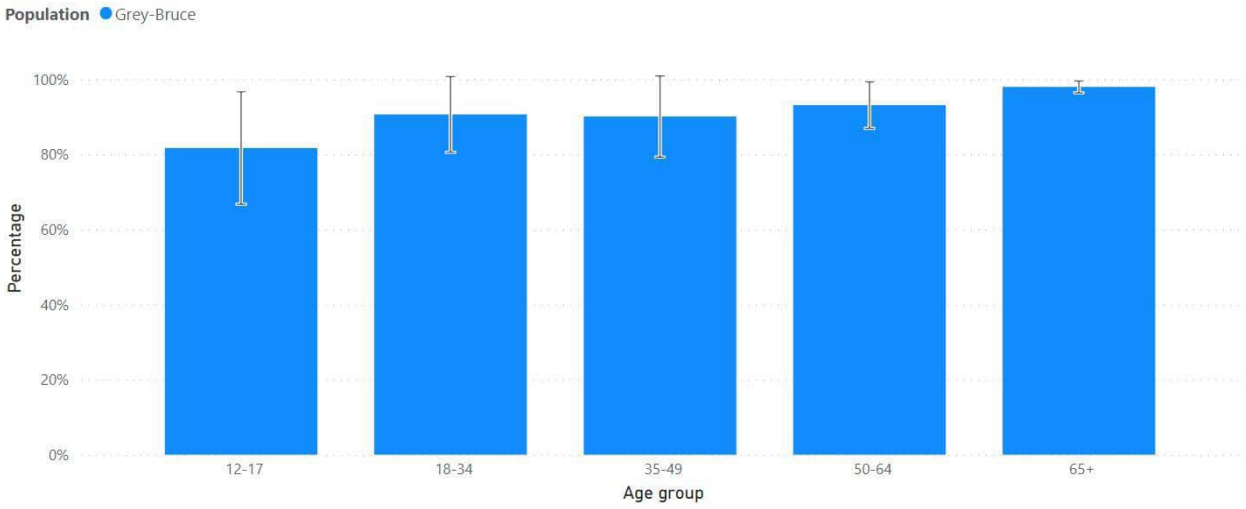
Exposed to second-hand smoke - public places - 1 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		86.5%	82.2%	90.7%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		83.5%	82.7%	84.4%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		92.7%	89.5%	95.8%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		90.0%	89.3%	90.6%



Exposed to second-hand smoke - public places - 1 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17		81.7%	66.7%	96.7%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		90.7%	80.6%	100.7%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		90.1%	79.3%	100.9%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		93.1%	86.9%	99.3%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+		98.0%	96.4%	99.6%



Second-Hand Smoke at Workplace/ School

Question: "Were you exposed to second-hand smoke while at the workplace or at school in the last month? Yes, No"

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

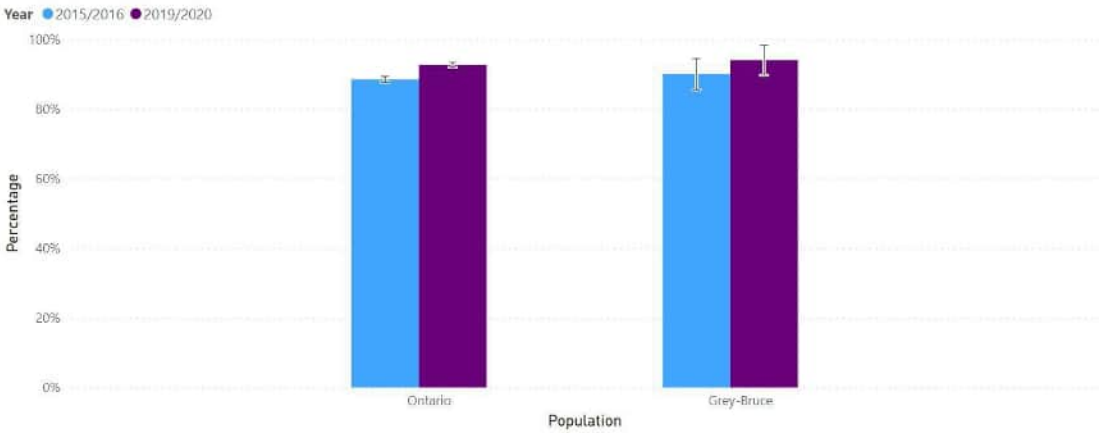
In 2019/2020, Grey Bruce residents are **no more or less likely** to encounter second-hand smoke while at the workplace or at school when compared to Ontarians. Approximately 94% of Grey Bruce respondents ages 12 and up have **not** encountered second-hand smoke while at the workplace or school.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant changes in how many Grey Bruce respondents encounter second-hand smoke while at the workplace or school. Males and females are no more or less likely to

smoke cigarettes every day. All ages are equally likely to encounter second-hand smoke while in public.

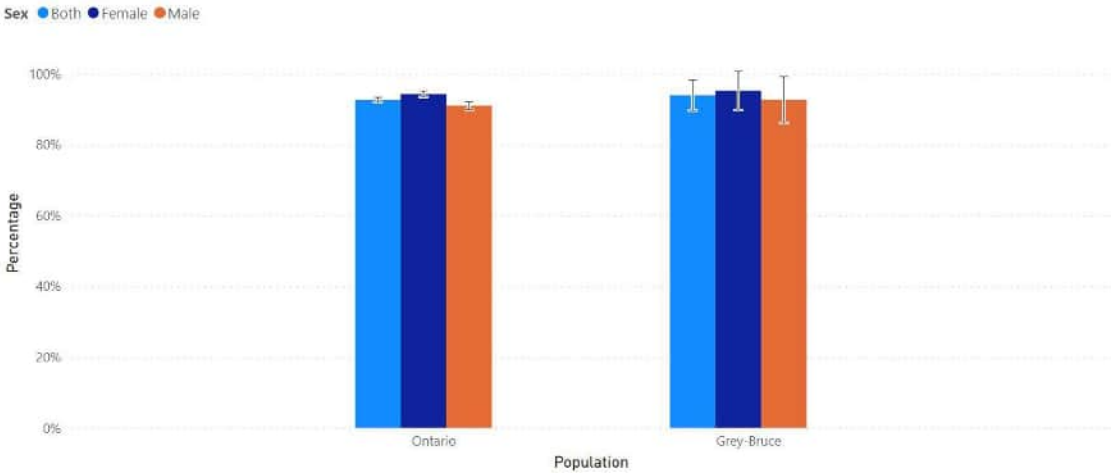
Exposed to second-hand smoke - workplace / school - 1 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		89.9%	85.4%	94.4%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		88.4%	87.6%	89.3%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.9%	89.6%	98.2%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		92.6%	91.9%	93.3%



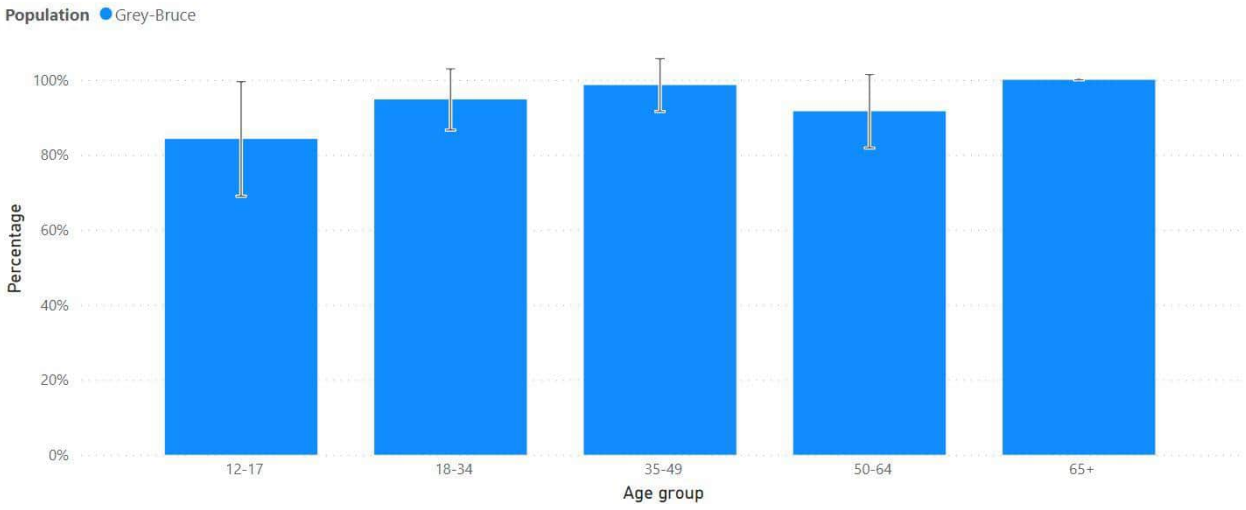
Exposed to second-hand smoke - workplace / school - 1 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		92.6%	86.1%	99.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.9%	89.6%	98.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		95.2%	89.7%	100.7%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		91.0%	89.8%	92.1%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		92.6%	91.9%	93.3%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		94.3%	93.4%	95.1%



Exposed to second-hand smoke - workplace / school - 1 mo - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	12-17		84.2%	69.0%	99.5%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		94.8%	86.6%	102.9%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		98.6%	91.6%	105.6%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		91.6%	81.8%	101.4%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	65+		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Section 4: Sexual Practice

Had Sexual Intercourse

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

Population: Persons aged 15 to 64.

Asked of Proxy Respondents? No.

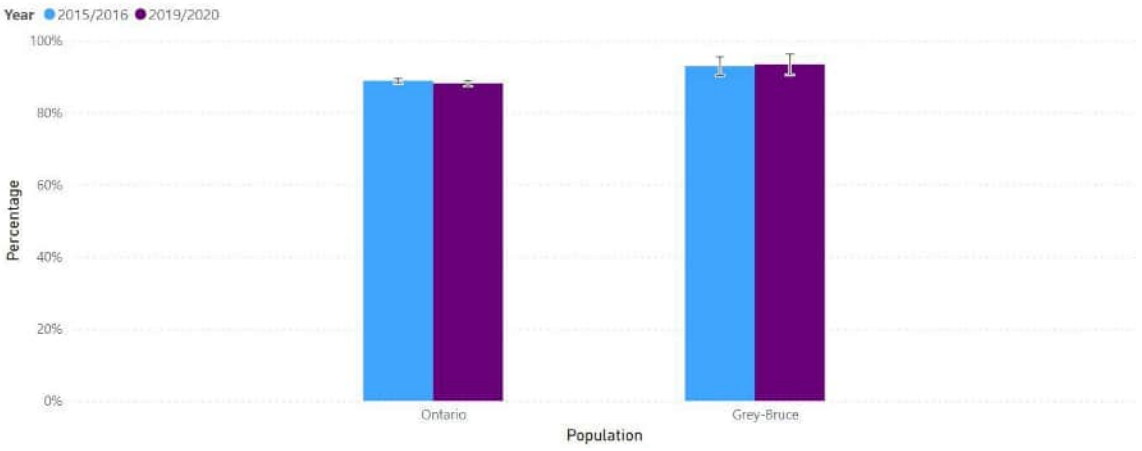
Important Note: Caution should be used when comparing estimates based on the 2015-16 CCHS to previous years' releases because of the recent survey redesign.

In 2019/2020, Grey Bruce respondents **more likely** to report having had sex when compared to Ontarians. Approximately 93.3% of Grey Bruce respondents reported having had sex in their lifetimes compared to 88% of Ontarians.

Since 2015/2016, there has been no significant change in the rate in which respondents report having had sex. There is also no significant differences between male and females who reported having had sex in their lifetimes.

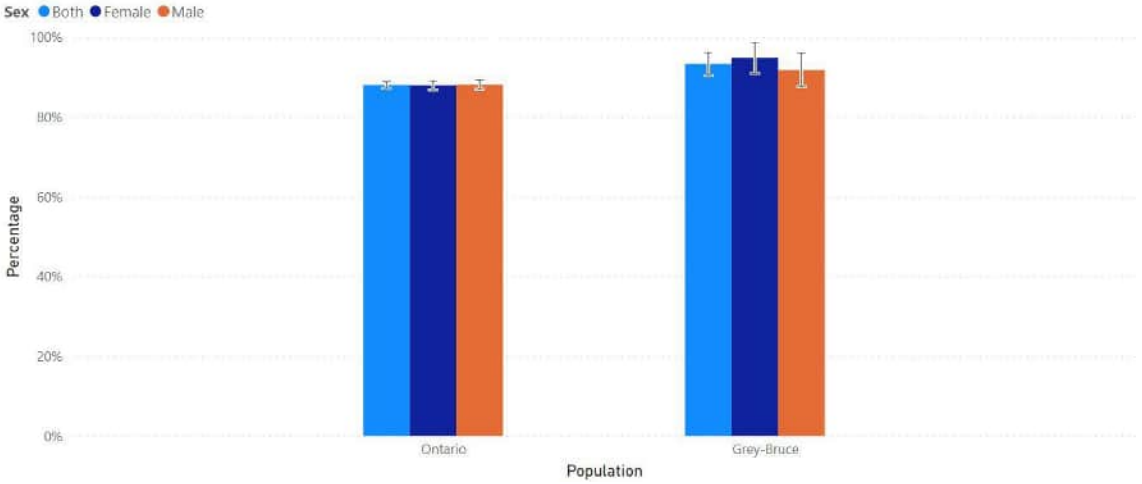
Had sexual intercourse - lifetime - Yes

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2015/2016	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		92.8%	90.2%	95.5%
2015/2016	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		88.8%	88.1%	89.5%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.3%	90.4%	96.2%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		88.0%	87.2%	88.9%



Had sexual intercourse - lifetime - Yes

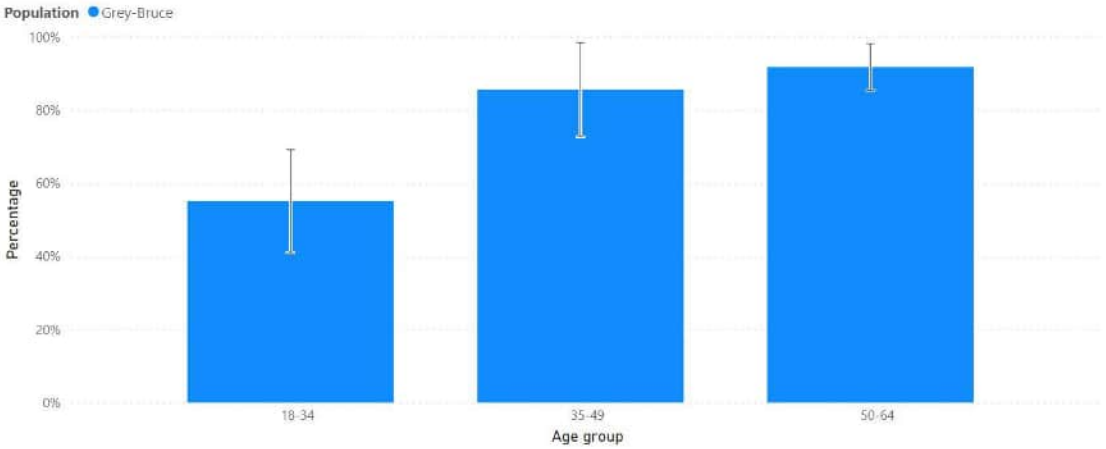
Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Male	TOTAL 12+		91.8%	87.6%	96.0%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	TOTAL 12+		93.3%	90.4%	96.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Female	TOTAL 12+		94.8%	90.9%	98.7%
2019/2020	Ontario	Female	TOTAL 12+		87.9%	86.8%	89.1%
2019/2020	Ontario	Both	TOTAL 12+		88.0%	87.2%	88.9%
2019/2020	Ontario	Male	TOTAL 12+		88.1%	87.0%	89.3%



Used Condom

Last sexual intercourse - used a condom - No

Year	Geography	Sex	Age group	STATUS	Percentage	Low CI	High CI
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	18-34		55.1%	41.0%	69.2%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	35-49		85.6%	72.7%	98.4%
2019/2020	Grey-Bruce	Both	50-64		91.8%	85.4%	98.2%



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