

LHIN 8
Central



8. Central LHIN

Key Findings

Top three priority risk factor population estimates by sex (see Table 8.1 below):

Females

Alcohol—current consumption

Physical activity

Smoking—ever-smoked status

Males

Alcohol—current consumption

Smoking—ever-smoked status

Physical activity

Risk factor summary

Alcohol—current consumption

Priority areas:

- Females: areas throughout the northern half of the LHIN (e.g. Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora)
- Males: areas in the northern and central parts of the LHIN (e.g. Bradford, Newmarket, King City)
- Adolescent females: areas in northern parts of the LHIN (e.g. Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora)
- Adolescent males: areas dispersed across the northern part of the LHIN (e.g. Newmarket, Bradford, Keswick)

Alcohol—consumption exceeding cancer prevention recommendations

Priority areas:

- Females: areas towards the western and eastern boundaries of the LHIN
- Males: areas throughout the northern part of the LHIN (e.g. north of Newmarket)

Excess body weight

Priority areas:

- Females: areas in the west of Northern Toronto and scattered across the northern tip of the LHIN
- Males: areas across the northern half of the LHIN

Inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption

Priority areas:

- Females: areas in Richmond Hill, Markham and in the northeast of the LHIN
- Males: areas in the northeastern and eastern parts of the LHIN



Physical activity

Priority areas:

- Females: areas in the southern part of the LHIN (e.g. Vaughan, Markham and Northern Toronto)
- Males: dispersed in areas around Bradford and the southern part of the LHIN (e.g. Markham and Northern Toronto)
- Adolescent females: areas in the southern parts of the LHIN (e.g. Vaughan, Markham and Northern Toronto)
- Adolescent males: a few areas in Markham

Sedentary behaviour

Priority areas:

- Females: few areas mostly in Markham
- Males: two areas at the northwestern part of the LHIN

Smoking—current status

Priority areas:

- Females: areas in the northern half of the LHIN, mostly north of Newmarket
- Males: areas in the northeastern part of the LHIN around Keswick
- Adolescent females: areas in the northeastern part of the LHIN around Keswick
- Adolescent males: few areas in Northern Toronto

Smoking—ever-smoked status

Priority areas:

- Females: areas throughout the northern half of the LHIN (e.g. Keswick, Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora)
- Males: areas in the northern half of the LHIN (e.g. Keswick, Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora) and in Northern Toronto



Introduction

This section describes the estimated local prevalence of risk factors across the LHIN compared to the Ontario prevalence estimates from 2000 to 2014. These comparisons are always relative to Ontario with respect to the level of statistical evidence for the underlying prevalence estimate and often the number of areas meeting specific criteria are presented in parentheses (e.g., n=40). Risk factor maps are presented for females and males age 12 and older, and for adolescent females and adolescent males ages 12 to 18 inclusive. Throughout the text, the terms “area(s)” and “local” refer to the 2006 census dissemination areas (see the [Data and Methods](#) section, page 3).

Exclusions

As discussed in the [Interpretation](#) section (page 7), maps are shown only for risk factor estimates in the LHIN where one or more local estimates were higher than Ontario (or lower than Ontario for physical activity). Therefore, the risk factor maps not displayed for Central LHIN include:

- excess body weight (overweight/obese) among adolescent females and adolescent males;
- inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption among adolescent females and adolescent males; and
- sedentary behaviour among adolescent females and adolescent males.

Notes

Risk factor prevalence could not be estimated for several areas in the Central LHIN (e.g., suppressed census populations or institutionalized populations), which are shown as “insufficient data” on the maps. These areas include the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation. Additionally, areas with unavailable population data are shown as “insufficient data.” See [Appendix C](#) for a full list of areas in the insufficient data category.

Priority population estimates

Priority population estimates may be helpful in prioritizing health promotion and planning efforts for potential populations affected by certain modifiable risk factors. Table 8.1 (page 267) presents the estimated priority populations for each risk factor by sex and age group in the Central LHIN. Priority populations are defined as those living in areas with a higher risk factor prevalence (or lower prevalence for physical activity) than Ontario. These estimates were produced by summing the population from all higher (or lower for physical activity) prevalence small areas (2006 dissemination areas) after taking into account the risk factor prevalence of each area. For example, if among females 100 areas had a higher prevalence of current alcohol consumption than Ontario, the female 2006 census populations in each of these areas were multiplied by the prevalence of current alcohol consumption for each area and then summed across the 100 areas to produce an estimate of the female “priority population.” These calculations are intended to provide a measure to prioritize the risk factors rather than a population estimate.

According to the [Methods](#) (page 4) and [Interpretation](#) (page 7) sections, these higher prevalence areas had strong statistical evidence of elevated prevalence compared to Ontario (posterior probabilities $\geq 80\%$). An exception is physical activity, which had strong statistical evidence of lower prevalence estimates than Ontario (posterior probabilities $\leq 20\%$). Therefore, the population estimates for each risk factor are likely undercounted because areas with less statistical certainty (posterior probabilities $< 80\%$ and physical activity posterior probabilities $> 20\%$) are not included in the priority population estimates.



Table 8.1 Estimated priority populations among higher prevalence** dissemination areas compared to Ontario by risk factor, sex and age group, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), using 2006 census populations

Risk factor	Female priority population**†	% of female population in the LHIN† (n=681,080)	Male priority population* †	% of male population in the LHIN† (n=627,470)	Adolescent female priority population**	% of adolescent female population in the LHIN† (n=72,040)	Adolescent males priority population**	% of adolescent male population in the LHIN† (n=76,800)
Alcohol—current consumption	71,670	11%	60,090	10%	2,210	3%	2,120	3%
Alcohol—consumption exceeding cancer prevention recommendations	1,120	0%	8,840	1%	NM	—	NM	—
Excess body weight	10,950	2%	16,360	3%	NE	—	NE	—
Inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption	45,260	7%	14,100	2%	NE	—	NE	—
Physical activity**	52,440	8%	25,200	4%	4,380	6%	600	1%
Sedentary behaviour	4,270	1%	1,500	0%	NE	—	NE	—
Smoking—current status	9,630	1%	4,800	1%	90	0%	0	0%
Smoking—ever-smoked status	46,990	7%	34,710	6%	NM	—	NM	—

NE = no estimates within the “higher” prevalence categories**; NM = not modelled

* Estimates rounded to multiples of 10

** For physical activity, priority populations are those living in areas with a lower risk factor prevalence compared to Ontario

† Population age 12 and older

‡ Population ages 12 to 18

— Value not applicable



Alcohol—current consumption

People age 12 and older

An estimated 70% of females and 79% of males in Ontario reported current alcohol consumption.

[Higher prevalence than Ontario](#)

Areas with a higher prevalence of current alcohol consumption than the Ontario average were more common among females (n=297; Figure 8.1) compared to males (n=192; Figure 8.2). These areas were found mainly in the northern part of the LHIN (e.g. Keswick, Bradford, Newmarket and Aurora) with a few areas around Richmond Hill, Markham and on the south side of Northern Toronto. For males, higher prevalence areas were dispersed more extensively in the central and northern parts of the LHIN around Keswick, Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora and King City. Also, for males, higher prevalence areas were located further south across Vaughan, Richmond Hill and Markham compared to females.

[Lower prevalence than Ontario](#)

Areas with a lower prevalence of current alcohol consumption than Ontario were located across the southern half of the LHIN (e.g. Vaughan, parts of Richmond Hill and Markham, Northern Toronto) for females (n=756; Figure 8.1). For males, these areas were located around Richmond Hill and Markham, and in the eastern (e.g., along Highway 404) and western (e.g., along Highway 400) parts of Northern Toronto (n=385; Figure 8.2).

Adolescents

Among the adolescent population in Ontario, approximately 40% of females and males reported current alcohol consumption.

[Higher prevalence than Ontario](#)

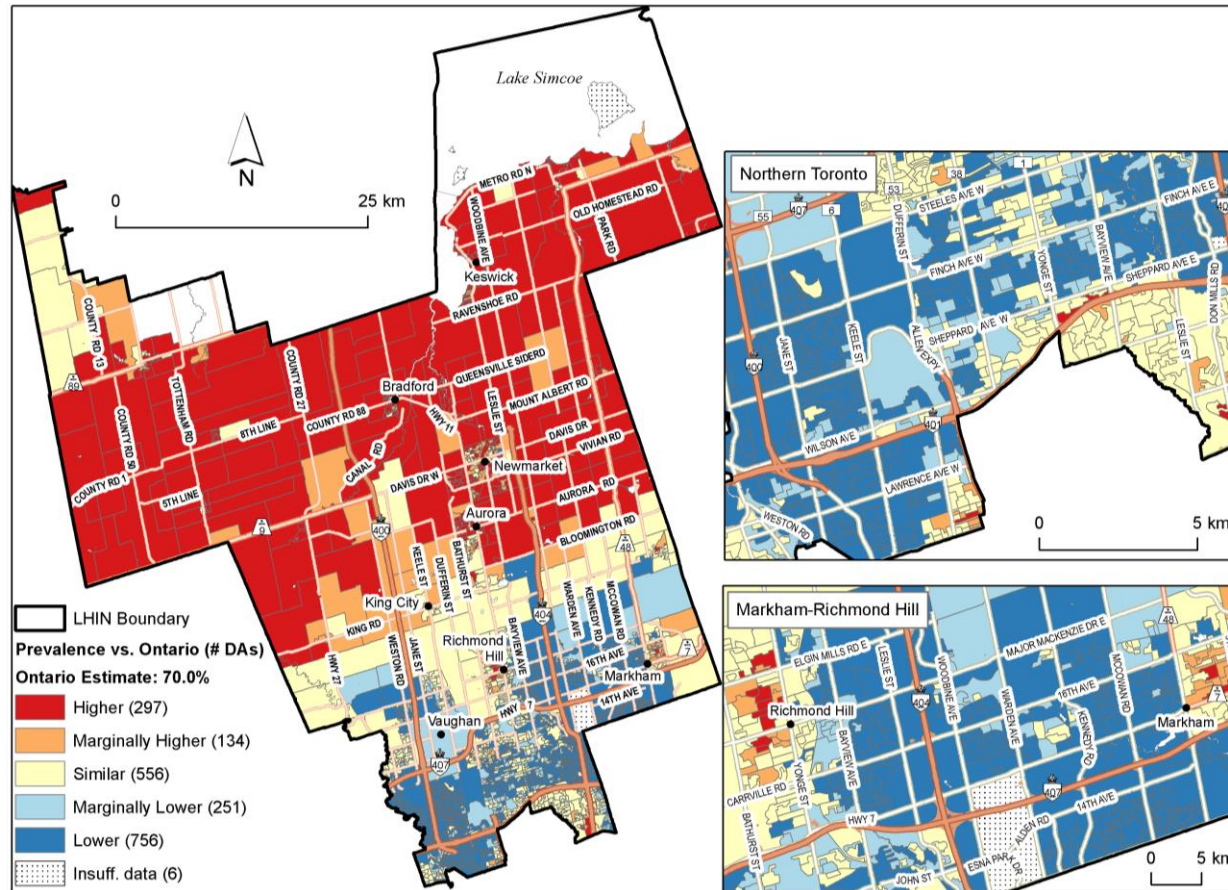
Areas with a higher prevalence of current alcohol consumption than Ontario for adolescent females (n=164; Figure 8.3) were prominent across the northern part of the LHIN. These areas were located around Keswick, Bradford, Newmarket and Aurora. A few areas were also scattered across Northern Toronto and Markham-Richmond Hill. For adolescent males (n=146; Figure 8.4), higher prevalence areas were dispersed across the northern part of the LHIN and across Northern Toronto (e.g., around Newmarket and King City).

[Lower prevalence than Ontario](#)

Lower prevalence of current alcohol consumption was common for adolescent females (n=926; Figure 8.3) and adolescent males (n=844; Figure 8.4) and occurred mainly throughout the southern part of the LHIN. For adolescent females, lower prevalence areas were located in and around Aurora, King City, Vaughan, Richmond Hill and Markham, and throughout Northern Toronto. Lower prevalence areas for adolescent males were found in many parts of Markham, Richmond Hill and Northern Toronto, and near Aurora and Vaughan.



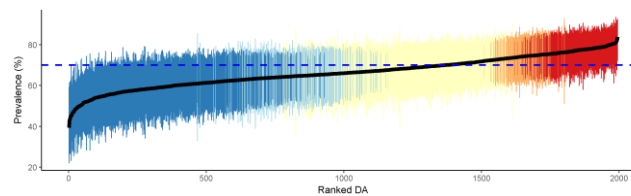
Figure 8.1 Current alcohol consumption among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 08-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	66.3
Higher	77.3 (73.8, 83.9)
Marginally Higher	74.0 (72.1, 76.4)
Similar	69.1 (64.3, 73.6)
Marginally Lower	65.0 (61.0, 67.6)
Lower	58.9 (39.3, 65.5)

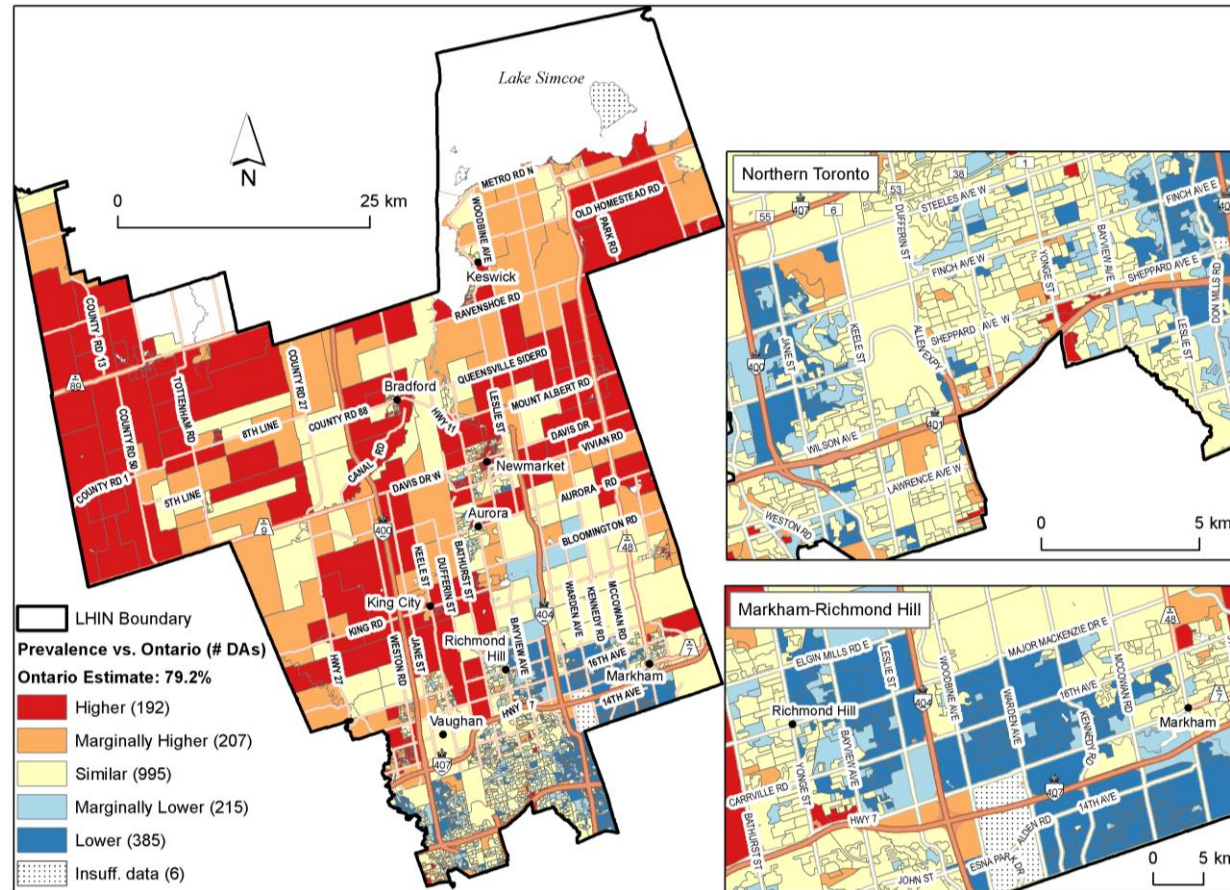
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



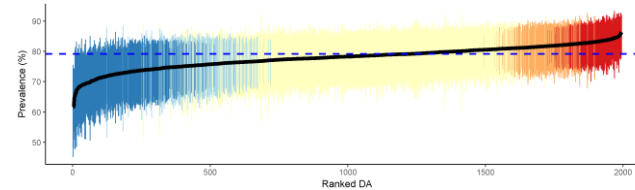
Figure 8.2 Current alcohol consumption among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 08-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	77.9
Higher	83.3 (81.8, 86.3)
Marginally Higher	81.6 (80.5, 83.1)
Similar	78.7 (73.8, 81.7)
Marginally Lower	75.7 (71.9, 77.1)
Lower	72.4 (61.8, 76.3)

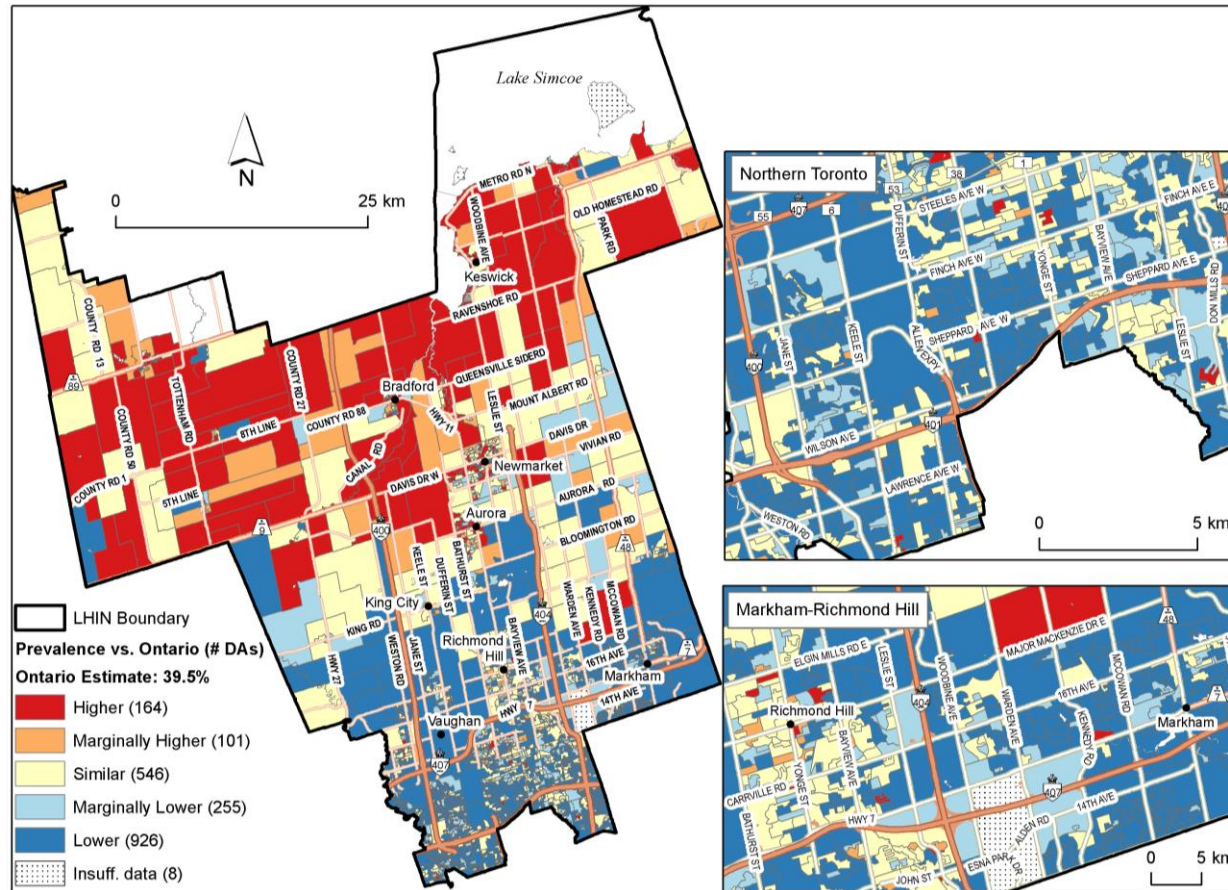
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



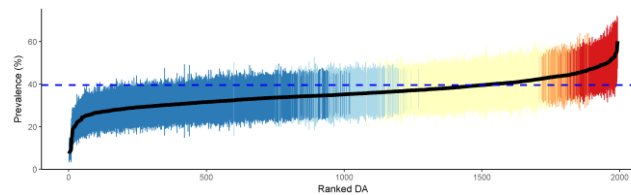
Figure 8.3 Current alcohol consumption among adolescent females (ages 12 to 18), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 08-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	35.6
Higher	48.2 (43.8, 60.2)
Marginally Higher	43.8 (42.4, 46.9)
Similar	39.2 (35.7, 43.6)
Marginally Lower	35.5 (32.4, 37.3)
Lower	30.5 (7.3, 35.4)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

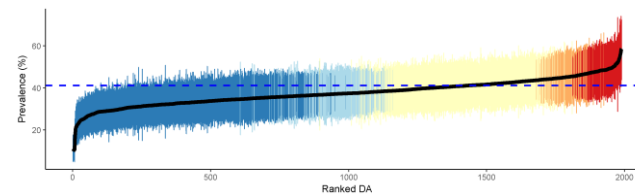
Figure 8.4 Current alcohol consumption among adolescent males (ages 12 to 18), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	37.7
Higher	48.9 (45.5, 58.7)
Marginally Higher	45.2 (43.7, 48.5)
Similar	41.0 (36.8, 45.5)
Marginally Lower	37.2 (34.7, 38.7)
Lower	32.3 (9.9, 37.4)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



Alcohol—consumption exceeding cancer prevention recommendations

People age 12 and older

Almost 7% of the female population in Ontario drank alcohol in excess of the recommended limits for cancer prevention. Among males, the Ontario prevalence of exceeding the recommended limits was 8.5%.

Higher prevalence than Ontario

For females (Figure 8.5), 44 areas had a higher prevalence than the Ontario average of alcohol consumption in excess of recommended limits for cancer prevention. These areas occurred along the northwestern and northeastern boundaries of the LHIN. Among males (n=263; Figure 8.6), higher prevalence estimates were detected throughout the northern part of the LHIN, in and around Keswick, Bradford and Newmarket.

Lower prevalence than Ontario

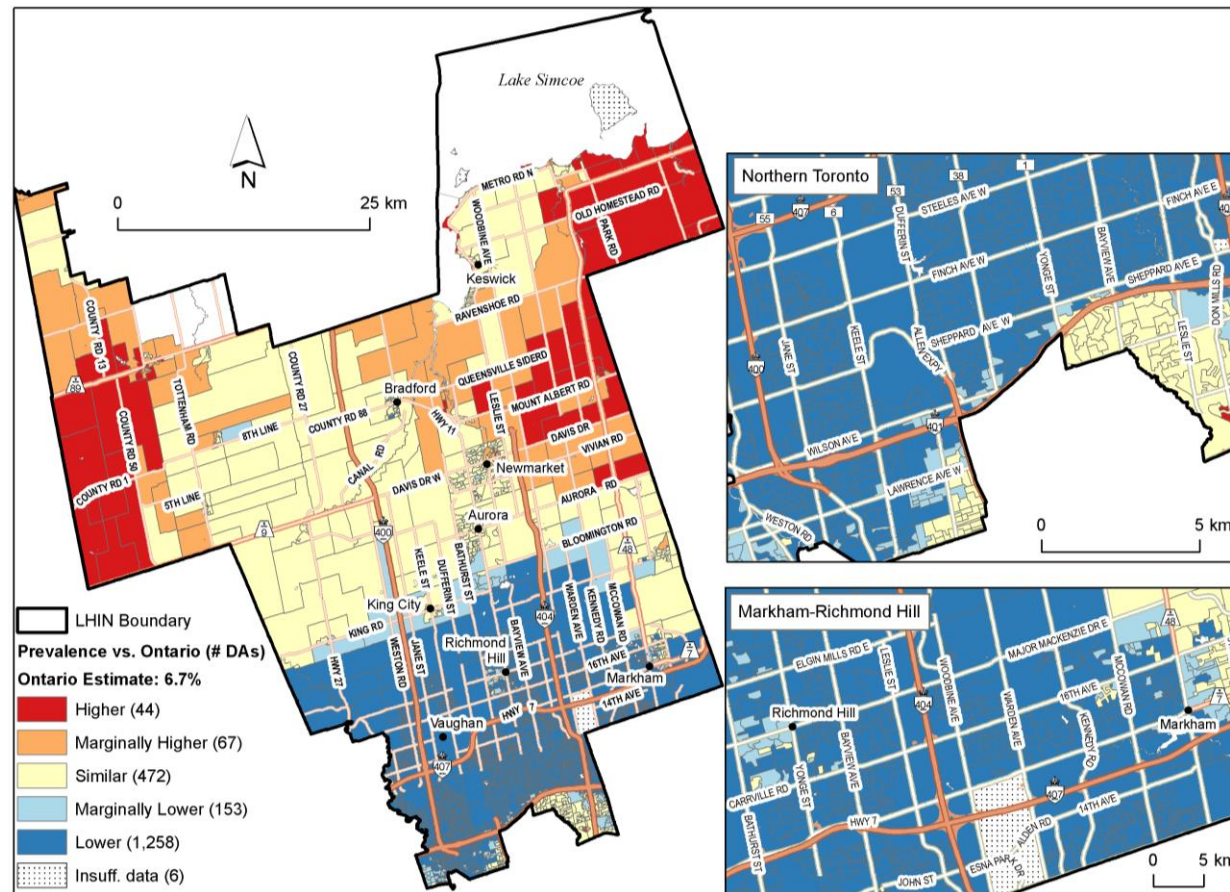
Areas with a lower prevalence than the Ontario average of alcohol consumption in excess of cancer prevention recommended limits were located in southern parts of the LHIN in and around Richmond Hill, Vaughan and in parts of Markham and Northern Toronto for females (n=1,258; Figure 8.5) and males (n=1,527; Figure 8.6). Additional lower prevalence areas were located south of Highway 401 in the southeast of Northern Toronto and east of Highway 48 in the northeast of Markham for males only.

Adolescents

The area-based prevalence of exceeding cancer prevention recommendations was not estimated for adolescent populations.



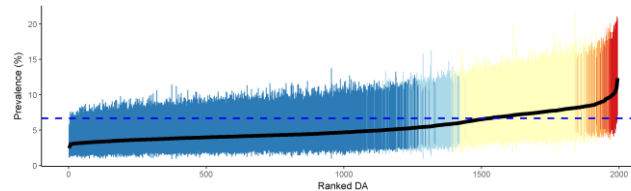
Figure 8.5 Alcohol consumption exceeding cancer prevention recommendations among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

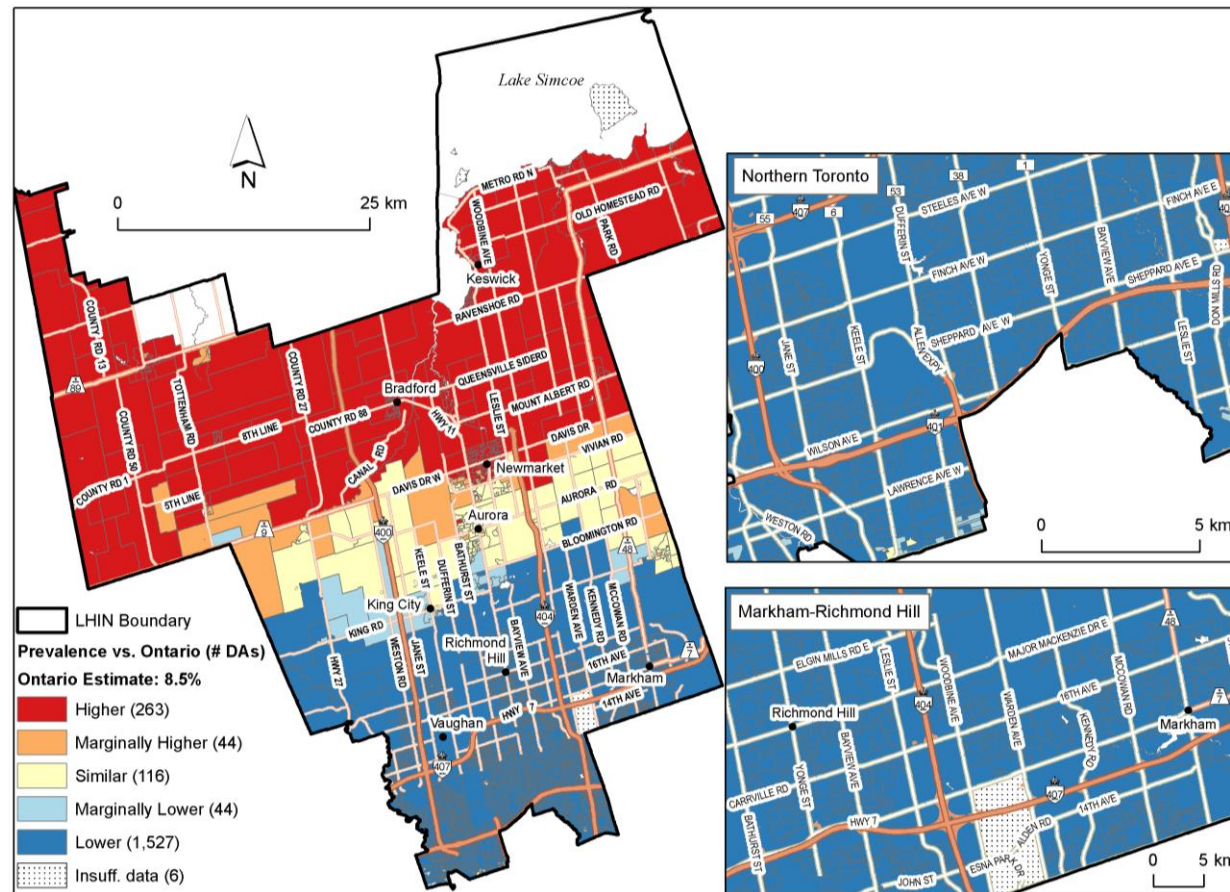
Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	5.3
Higher	10.0 (8.8, 12.4)
Marginally Higher	8.8 (8.2, 9.8)
Similar	7.2 (5.9, 8.8)
Marginally Lower	5.6 (4.9, 6.2)
Lower	4.2 (2.4, 5.6)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

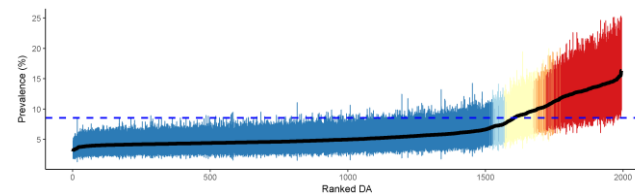
Figure 8.6 Alcohol consumption exceeding cancer prevention recommendations among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	6.4
Higher	13.1 (10.4, 16.3)
Marginally Higher	10.4 (9.7, 11.7)
Similar	9.0 (7.6, 10.7)
Marginally Lower	7.3 (6.9, 7.8)
Lower	4.9 (3.0, 7.3)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



Excess body weight

People age 12 and older

The estimated Ontario prevalence of excess body weight (overweight or obese) was 41% among females and 56% among males.

[Higher prevalence than Ontario](#)

A similar number of areas with a higher prevalence of excess body weight than the Ontario average were detected for females (n=80; Figure 8.7) and males (n=85; Figure 8.8) but their geographic patterns were different. For females, higher prevalence estimates were dispersed in the western and eastern parts of the northern half of the LHIN and also to the south in the west of Northern Toronto. For males, higher prevalence areas were mostly located in the northern parts of the LHIN around Keswick, Bradford and Newmarket.

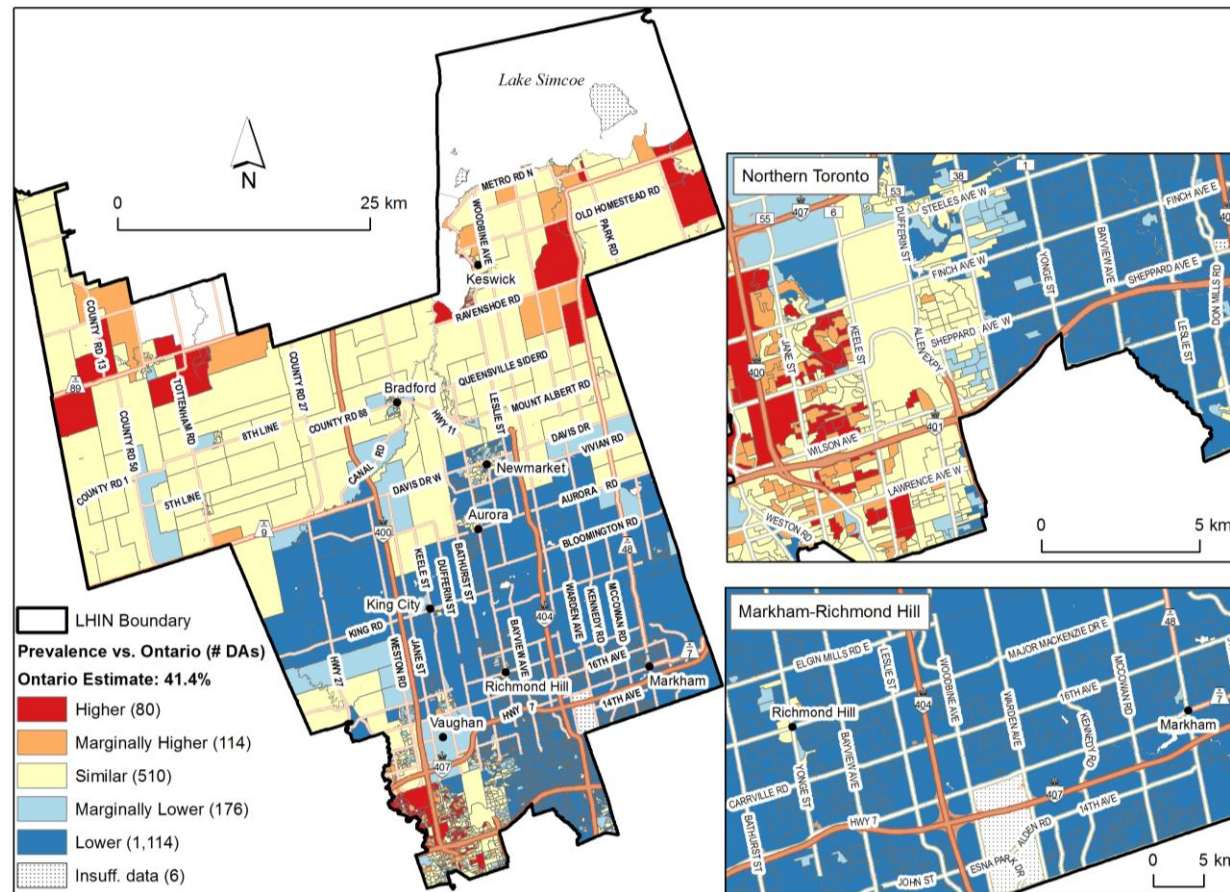
[Lower prevalence than Ontario](#)

Areas with a lower prevalence of excess body weight than Ontario for females (n=1,114; Figure 8.7) were common in the southern half of the LHIN. These areas were found in and around Newmarket, Aurora and King City, Richmond Hill and Markham, and in the eastern part of Northern Toronto (e.g. east of Dufferin Street). Compared to females, lower prevalence areas for males (n=1,233; Figure 8.8) occurred more often south of King City and Aurora, and in Richmond Hill, Vaughan, Markham and Northern Toronto.

Adolescents

Among Ontario adolescents, an estimated 15% of females and 25% of males were overweight or obese. In the Central LHIN, there were no areas with a higher prevalence than the Ontario average for adolescents, which is why those maps are not shown.

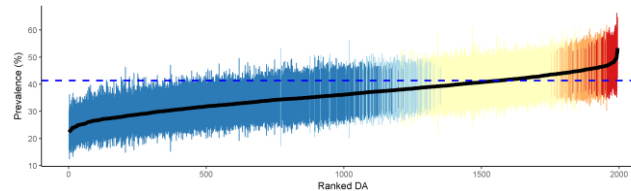
Figure 8.7 Excess body weight (overweight/obese) among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

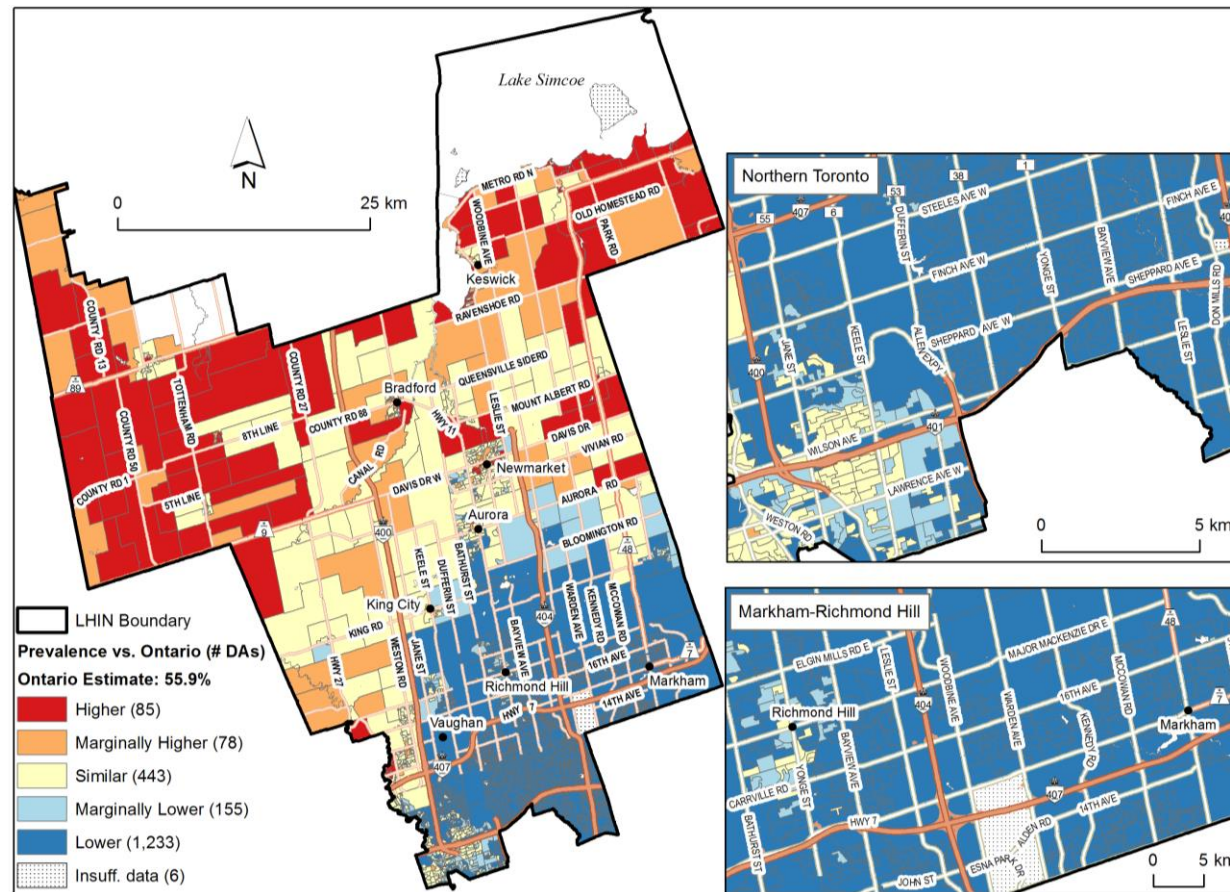
Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	36.2
Higher	47.2 (44.7, 53.4)
Marginally Higher	45.1 (43.6, 46.9)
Similar	41.3 (38.1, 45.0)
Marginally Lower	37.9 (34.4, 39.4)
Lower	31.9 (22.4, 38.1)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



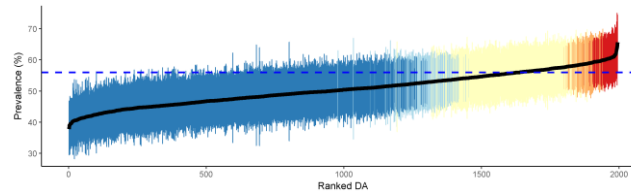
Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

Figure 8.8 Excess body weight (overweight/obese) among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	50.6
Higher	60.4 (58.6, 65.7)
Marginally Higher	58.6 (57.6, 59.9)
Similar	55.7 (51.9, 58.8)
Marginally Lower	52.8 (50.2, 54.2)
Lower	47.3 (37.8, 52.9)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

Inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption

People age 12 and older

Inadequate consumption of vegetables and fruits was common across Ontario, with approximately 63% of females and 77% of males reporting inadequate consumption.

Higher prevalence than Ontario

One hundred and sixty-three areas with a higher prevalence than the Ontario average of inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption were detected for females (Figure 8.9), whereas only 59 (Figure 8.10) were detected for males. For both sexes, higher prevalence estimates occurred around Keswick and the northeast of the LHIN. For females, additional areas of higher prevalence occurred in eastern Richmond Hill and southern Markham. Additional areas for males were located east of Newmarket along the eastern boundary of the LHIN. Several higher prevalence areas for males were also located in parts of Markham.

Lower prevalence than Ontario

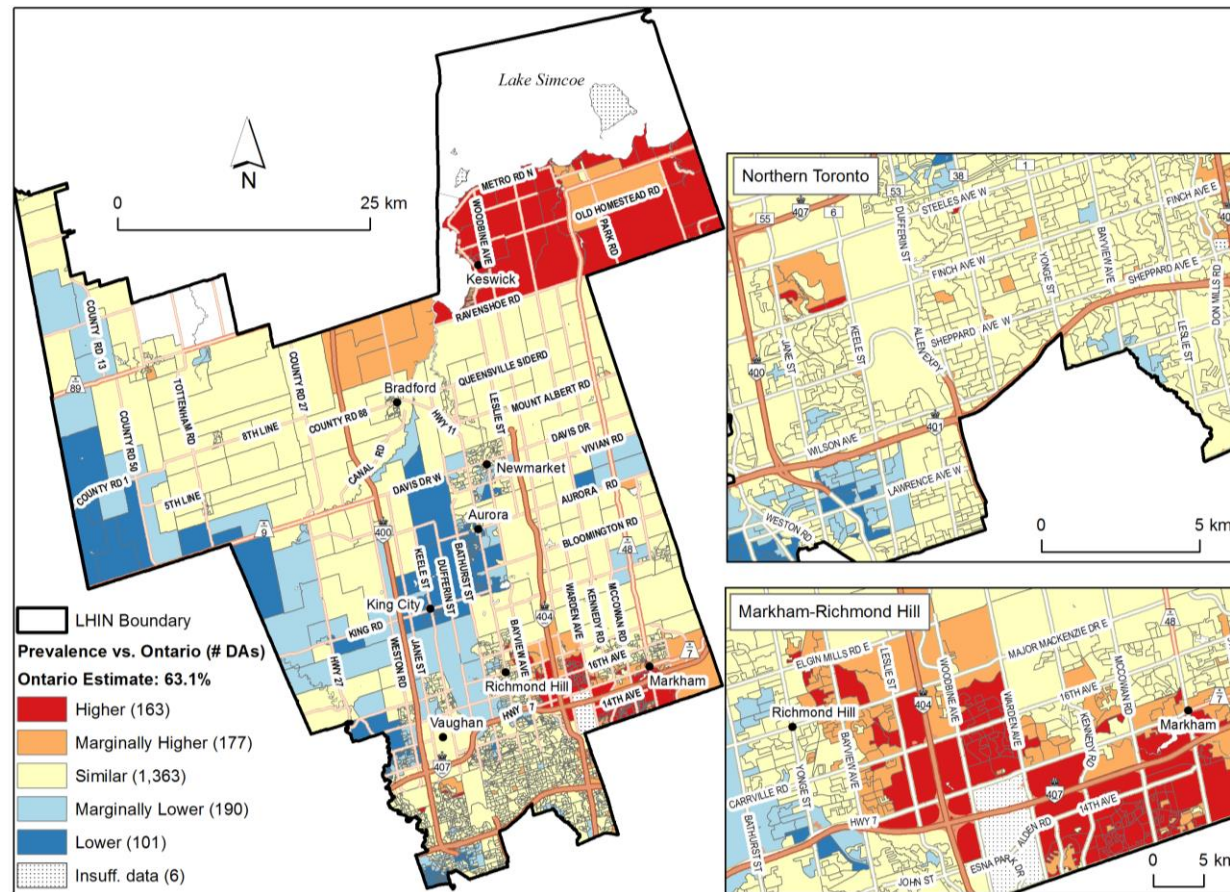
Areas with a lower prevalence of inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption than Ontario were less common for females (n=101; Figure 8.9) than males (n=682; Figure 8.10). For females, these areas occurred between King City and Aurora, west of County Road 50, west of Vaughan, and the southwest tip of Northern Toronto. For males, lower prevalence areas were identified predominantly across southwestern parts of the LHIN near King City, throughout Vaughan and Northern Toronto.

Adolescents

More than two thirds of the adolescent Ontario population had inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption at approximately 68% for females and 74% for males. In the Central LHIN, there were no areas with a higher prevalence than the Ontario average for adolescents, which is why those maps are not shown.



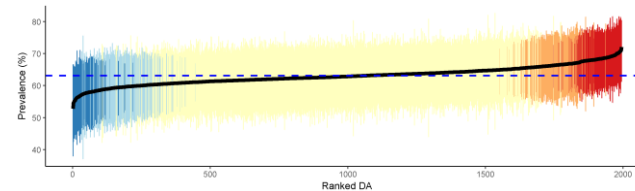
Figure 8.9 Inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	63.0
Higher	68.5 (66.3, 72.0)
Marginally Higher	66.3 (64.9, 68.7)
Similar	62.8 (58.7, 66.6)
Marginally Lower	59.6 (57.1, 61.1)
Lower	57.6 (52.8, 59.8)

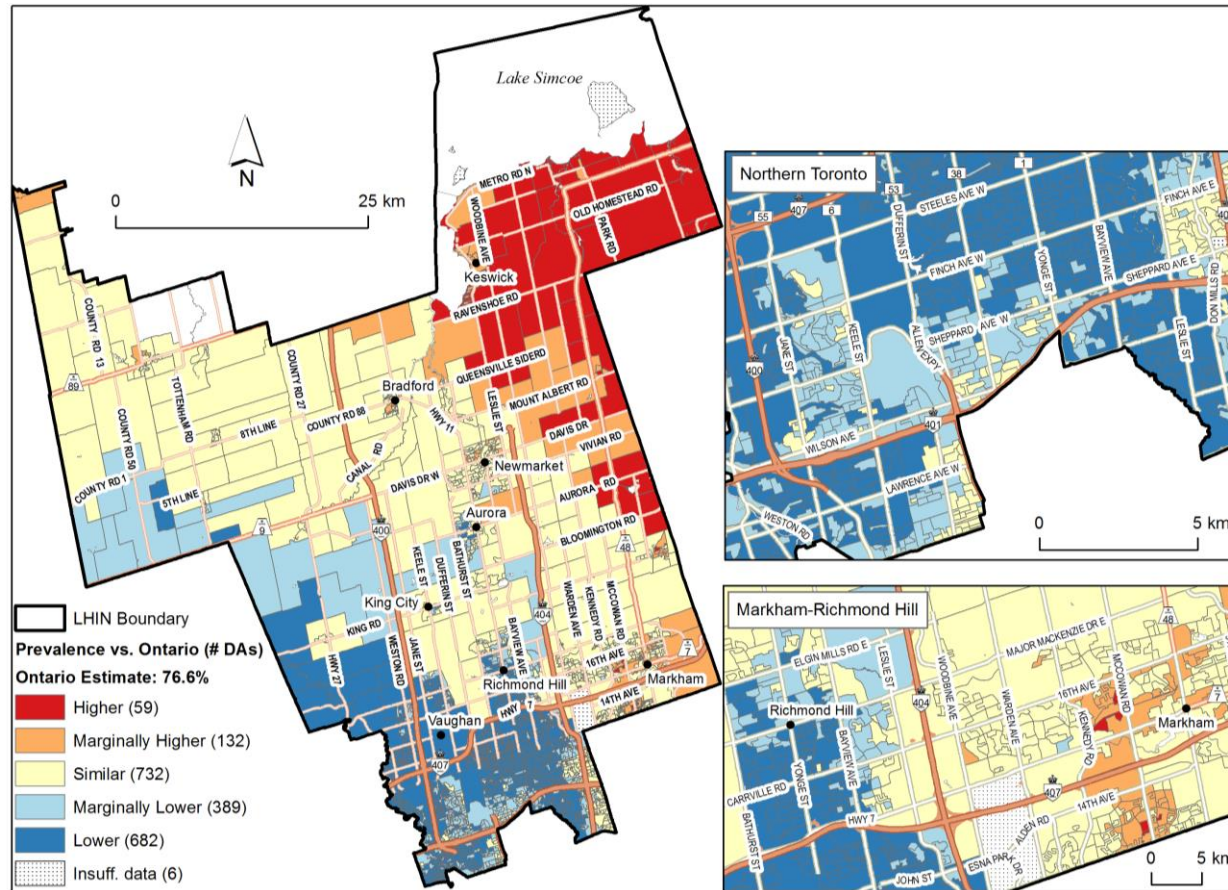
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



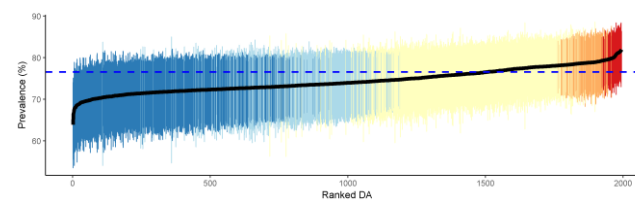
Figure 8.10 Inadequate vegetable and fruit consumption among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 12-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	74.4
Higher	80.3 (79.2, 82.0)
Marginally Higher	78.8 (78.1, 79.8)
Similar	76.2 (72.9, 78.9)
Marginally Lower	73.4 (70.4, 74.7)
Lower	71.6 (63.8, 73.7)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



Physical activity

Because physical activity reduces cancer risk, lower prevalence estimates of this risk factor are of interest. The colour scheme of the maps was inverted so that the “lower than Ontario” estimates are displayed in red.

People age 12 and older

Most of the Ontario population was not physically active, with approximately one in five (23%) females and one in three (30%) males being physically active.

Lower prevalence than Ontario

Areas with a lower prevalence of physical activity than the Ontario average were detected mainly in the southern part of the LHIN for females (n=785; Figure 8.11) and males (n=304; Figure 8.12). For females, these areas were located around Vaughan, Richmond Hill, Markham and in Northern Toronto. For males, lower prevalence areas were detected for males around Bradford, south of Vaughan and Markham, as well as in Northern Toronto.

Higher prevalence than Ontario

Higher prevalence estimates than Ontario for females (n=141; Figure 8.11) tended to occur in the northern and eastern parts of the LHIN, and around Newmarket and Aurora. Higher prevalence areas for males were less extensive (n=96; Figure 8.12) and mostly occurred in the northwestern part of the LHIN, around Newmarket and southeast of Newmarket.

Adolescents

Adolescents were more physically active than adults, with approximately 40% of adolescent females and 57% of adolescent males being active.

Lower prevalence than Ontario

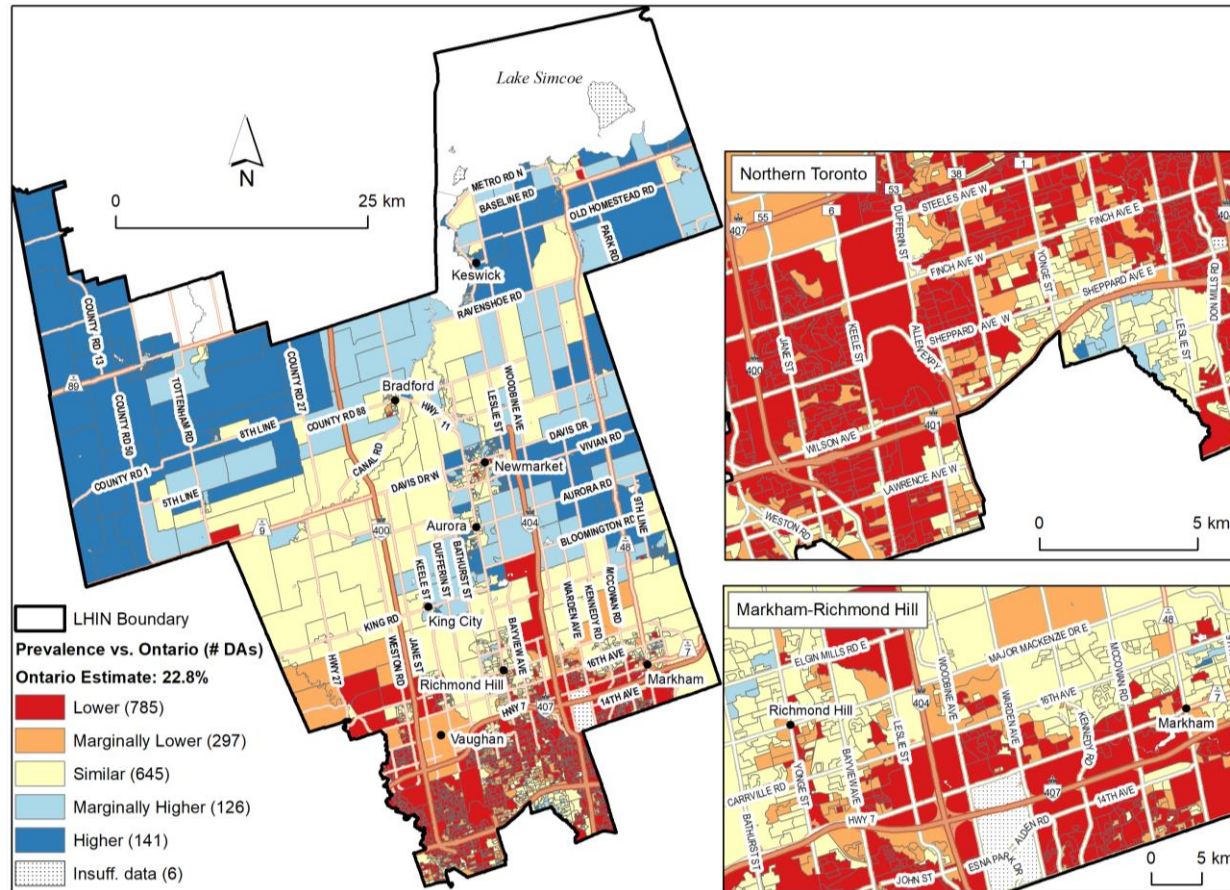
Many areas with a lower prevalence of physical activity than the Ontario average were detected for adolescent females (n=321; Figure 8.13) compared to adolescent males (n=23; Figure 8.14). For both sexes, lower prevalence areas were located in Markham, but occurred throughout parts of Northern Toronto and Vaughan among adolescent females.

Higher prevalence than Ontario

Areas with a higher prevalence of physical activity than the Ontario average were located along the northern boundary of the LHIN for adolescent females (n=55; Figure 8.13), typically north of Bradford. No higher prevalence areas were detected for adolescent males (Figure 8.14).



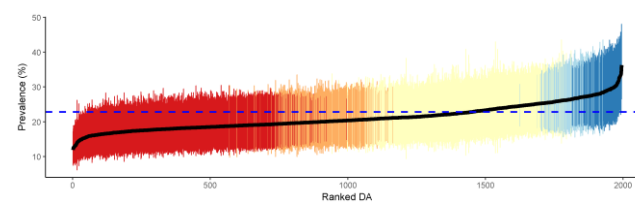
Figure 8.11 Physical activity among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 20-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	21.1
Lower	17.9 (11.9, 20.4)
Marginally Lower	20.1 (18.8, 21.1)
Similar	22.7 (20.2, 26.5)
Marginally Higher	26.3 (24.6, 28.4)
Higher	28.8 (26.5, 36.3)

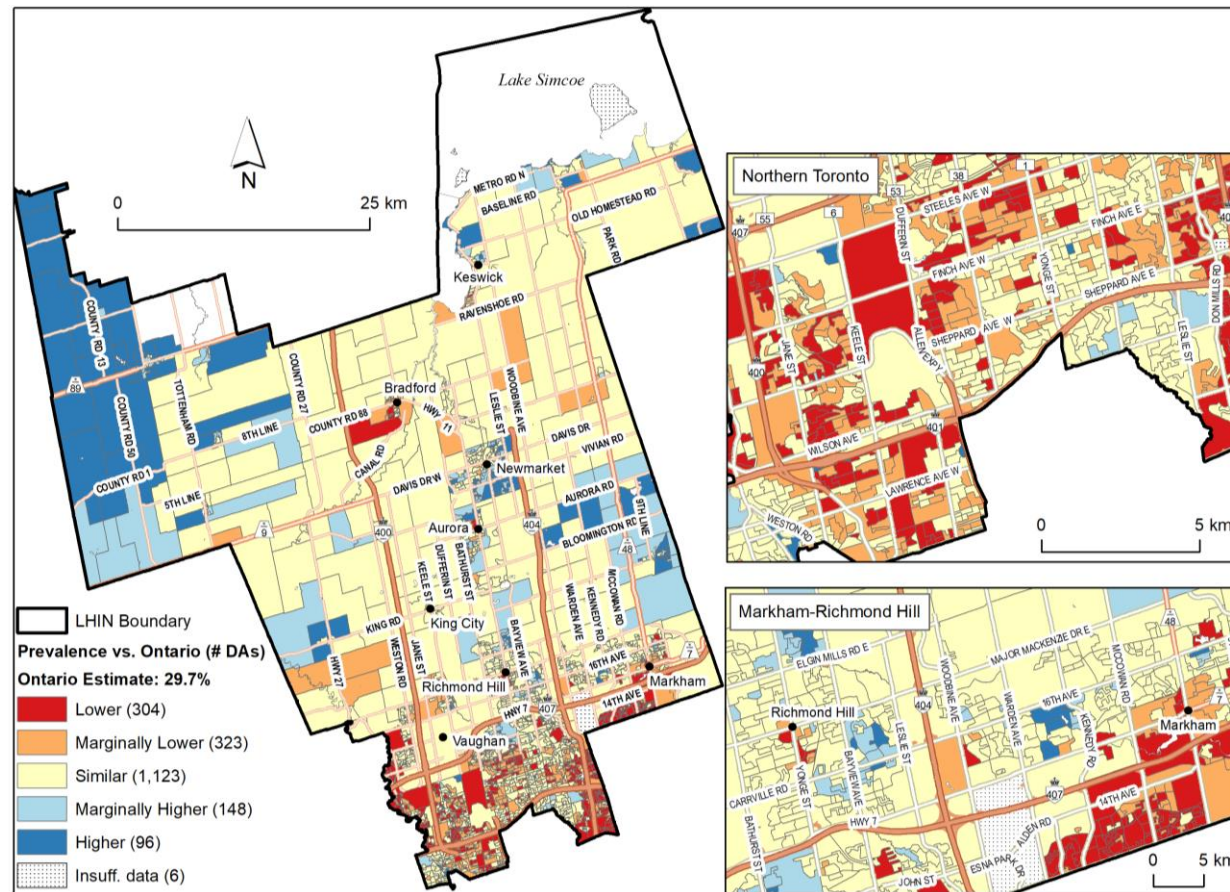
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



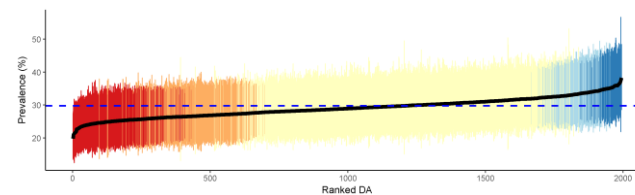
Figure 8.12 Physical activity among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 20-Sep-17

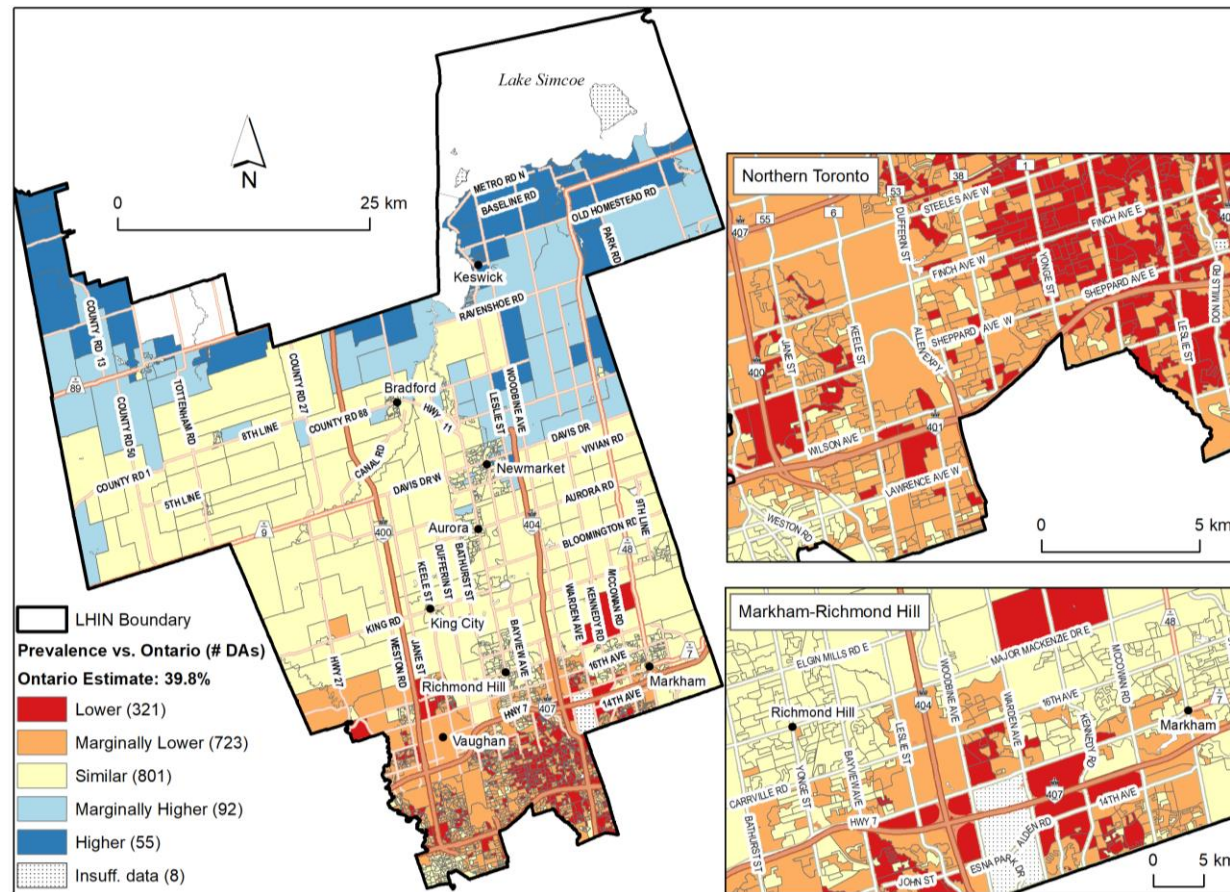
Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	29.1
Lower	24.9 (19.8, 26.6)
Marginally Lower	26.7 (24.6, 27.8)
Similar	29.8 (26.5, 33.4)
Marginally Higher	33.3 (32.0, 35.2)
Higher	35.2 (33.6, 38.3)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

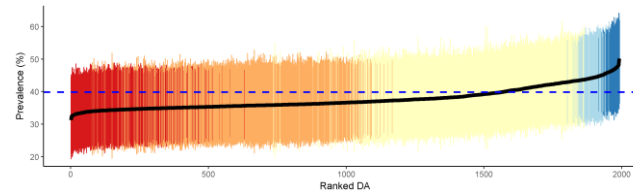
Figure 8.13 Physical activity among adolescent females (ages 12 to 18), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 20-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	37.6
Lower	34.3 (31.3, 35.7)
Marginally Lower	35.8 (34.0, 37.3)
Similar	39.3 (35.9, 44.0)
Marginally Higher	44.3 (43.0, 46.0)
Higher	46.7 (44.8, 50.2)

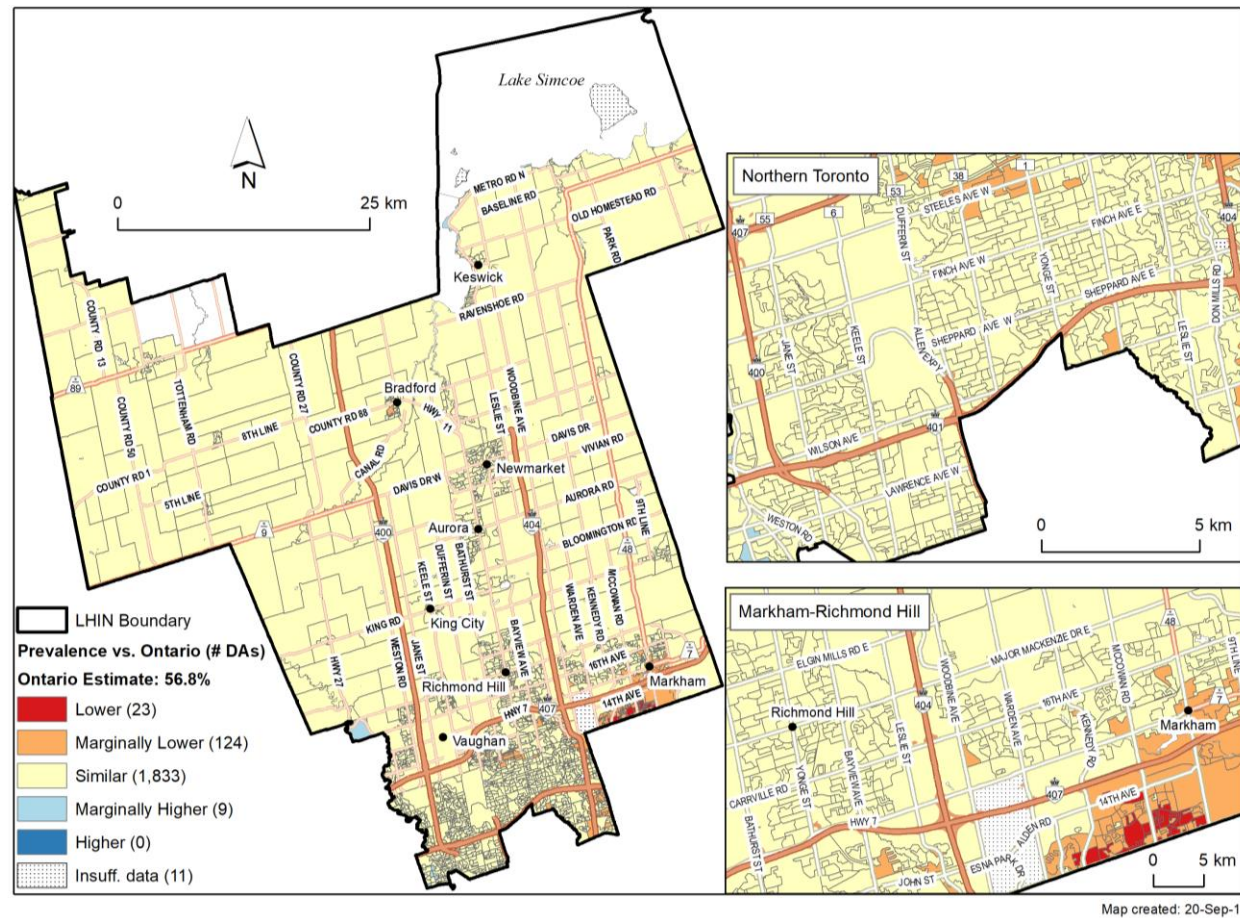
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



Figure 8.14 Physical activity among adolescent males (ages 12 to 18), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)

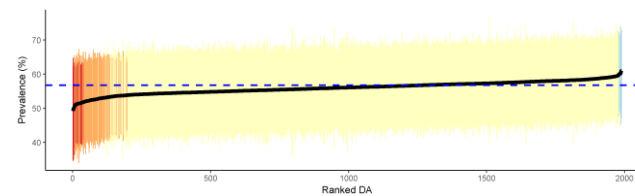


Map created: 20-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	56.0
Lower	51.1 (49.2, 51.9)
Marginally Lower	52.6 (50.7, 53.9)
Similar	56.3 (52.5, 60.2)
Marginally Higher	60.3 (59.9, 61.0)
Higher	N/A

N/A = no estimates in the category

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



Sedentary behaviour

People age 12 and older

Approximately half of the Ontario population reported sedentary behaviour during leisure time (females, 49%; males, 56%).

Higher prevalence than Ontario

Areas with a higher prevalence of sedentary behaviour during leisure time than the Ontario average were uncommon in the LHIN for females (n=16; Figure 8.15) and males (n=6; Figure 8.16). For females, these areas were dispersed across the northern parts of the LHIN and in Markham, Richmond Hill and Northern Toronto. The few higher prevalence areas for males were located in Richmond Hill and Northern Toronto.

Lower prevalence than Ontario

Many areas with a lower prevalence of sedentary behaviour than Ontario were identified for females (n=527; Figure 8.15). In contrast, only 132 areas were detected for males (Figure 8.16). For females, the lower prevalence areas were located throughout the central and western parts of the LHIN, in Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora, King City and Vaughan and in the west of Northern Toronto. For males, lower prevalence areas were located throughout the western part of the LHIN as well as near Keswick and Aurora.

Adolescents

More than half of the Ontario adolescent population reported sedentary behaviour during leisure time, at approximately 55% for females and 60% for males. In the Central LHIN, there were no areas with a higher prevalence than Ontario for adolescents, which is why those maps are not shown.



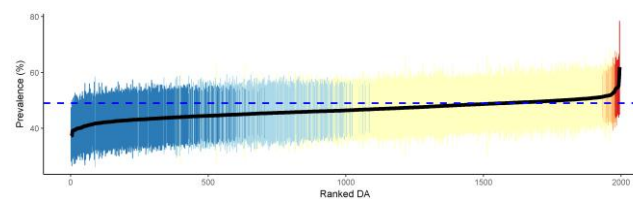
Figure 8.15 Sedentary behaviour among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	46.5
Higher	55.3 (53.5, 62.0)
Marginally Higher	52.3 (51.3, 54.4)
Similar	48.5 (44.0, 52.1)
Marginally Lower	45.5 (41.8, 46.8)
Lower	43.0 (37.3, 45.4)

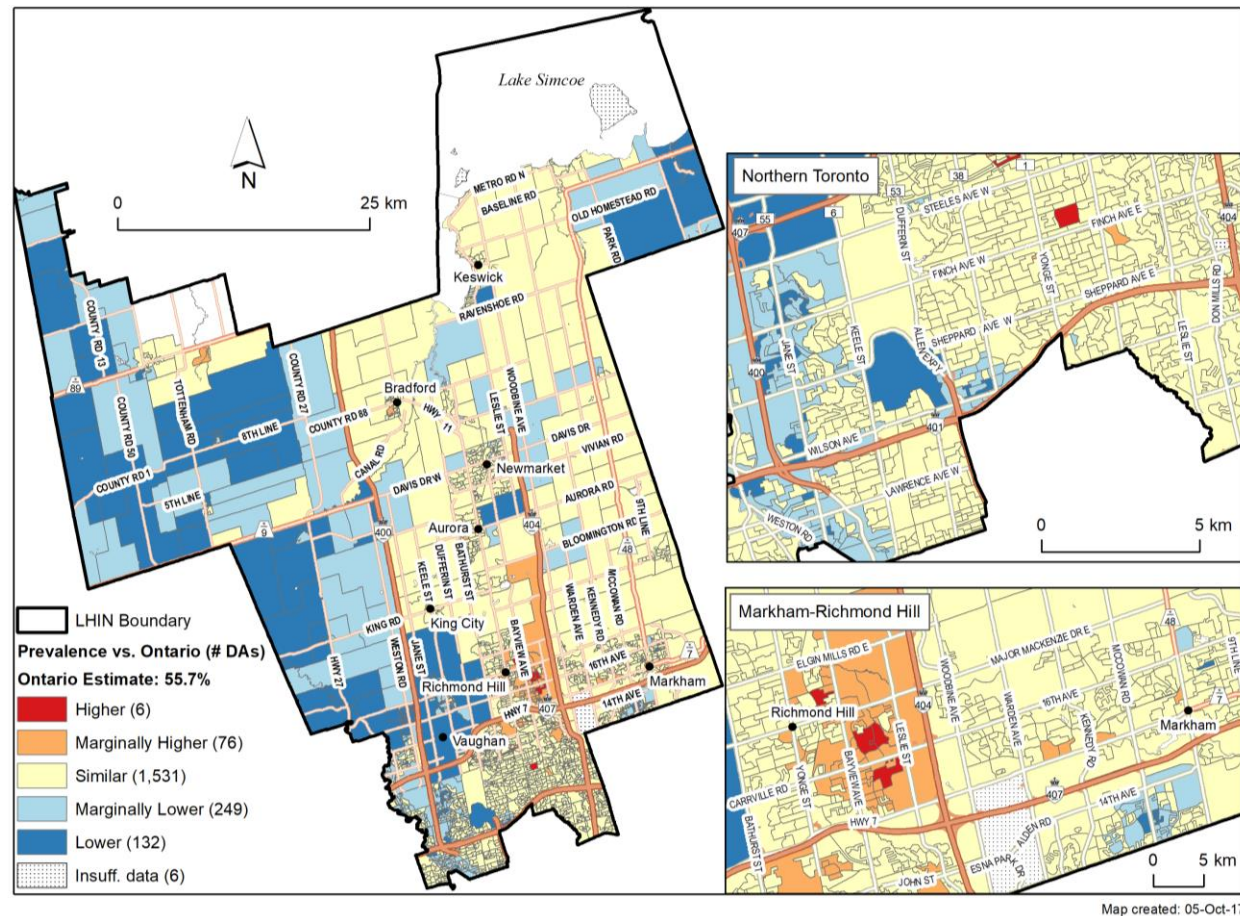
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

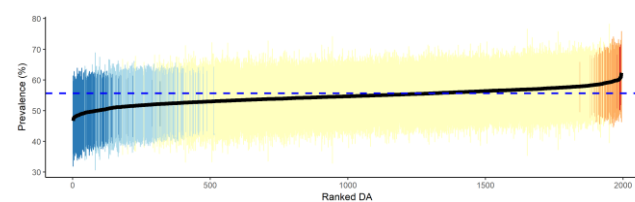


Figure 8.16 Sedentary behaviour among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	54.6
Higher	60.8 (60.0, 61.8)
Marginally Higher	59.3 (57.9, 62.4)
Similar	55.2 (51.3, 59.4)
Marginally Lower	51.8 (49.4, 53.1)
Lower	49.7 (46.7, 52.2)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

Smoking—current status

People age 12 and older

Current tobacco smoking was reported by 17% of Ontario females and 24% of males.

[Higher prevalence than Ontario](#)

There were more areas with a higher prevalence of current smoking than the Ontario average for females (n=135; Figure 8.17) compared to males (n=49; Figure 8.18). Among females, higher prevalence areas were located throughout the northern part of the LHIN around Keswick, Bradford and Newmarket. Among males, higher prevalence areas tended to occur mainly in the northeastern tip of the LHIN around Keswick.

[Lower prevalence than Ontario](#)

For females (n=1,162; Figure 8.17), areas with a lower prevalence of current smoking were located extensively across the southern half of the LHIN, in Newmarket, Aurora, King City, Richmond Hill, Vaughan, Markham and Northern Toronto. For males (n=830; Figure 8.18), lower prevalence areas also tended to be located in the southern half of the LHIN in similar areas as for females, but they also extended north of King City.

Adolescents

Approximately 8% of adolescent females and adolescent males in Ontario reported that they currently smoked tobacco.

[Higher prevalence than Ontario](#)

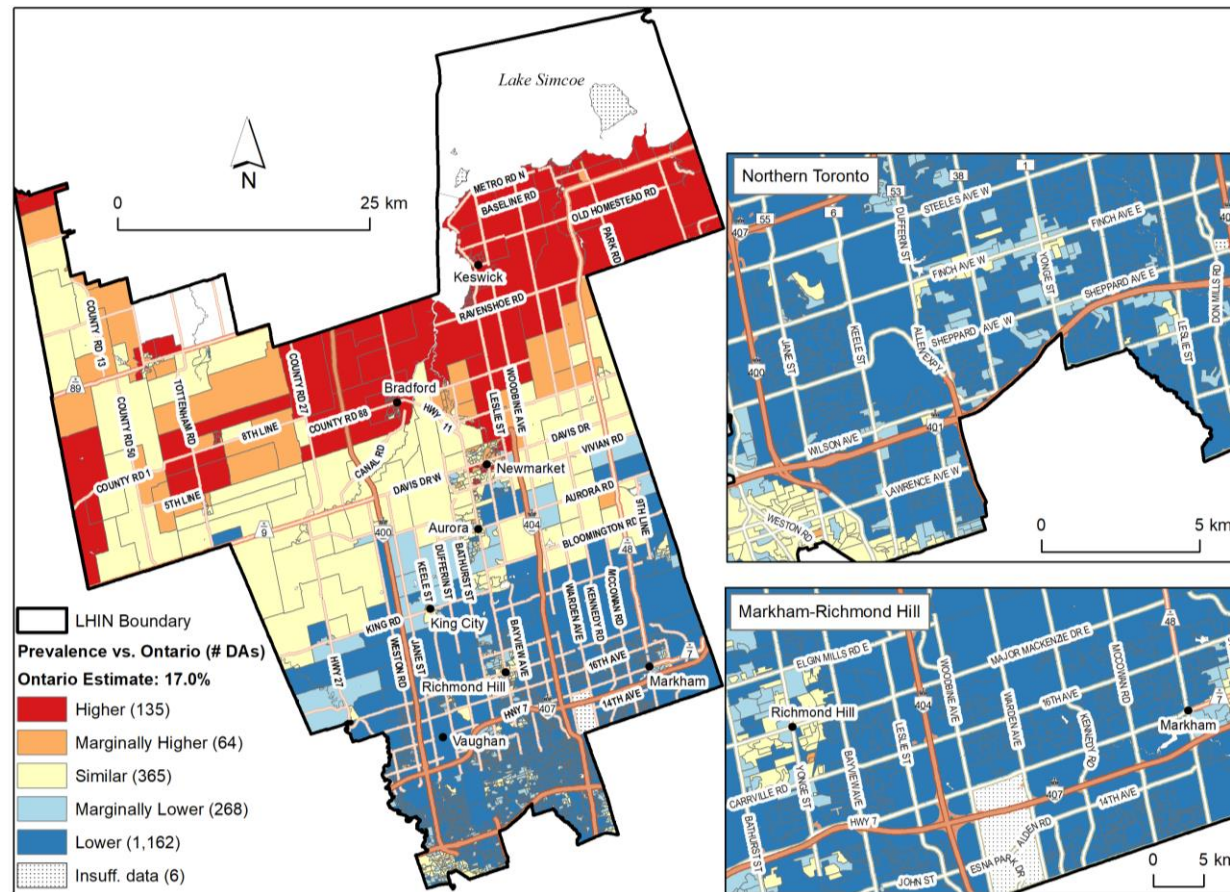
For adolescent females, areas with a higher prevalence of current smoking than the Ontario average were located east of Keswick (n=25; Figure 8.19). For adolescent males, areas with a higher prevalence than Ontario were rarely detected in the LHIN (n=2; Figure 8.20).

[Lower prevalence than Ontario](#)

Areas with a lower prevalence of current smoking than Ontario for adolescent females (n=664; Figure 8.19) were located mostly in the southern half of the LHIN, around Aurora King City, Richmond Hill, Vaughan, Markham and Northern Toronto. For adolescent males (n=558; Figure 8.20), lower prevalence areas mostly occurred south of Newmarket, around Aurora, King City, Vaughan and in many parts of Richmond Hill, Markham and Northern Toronto.



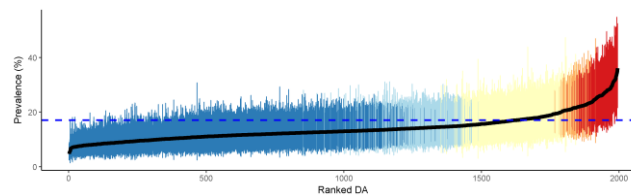
Figure 8.17 Current smoking among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	14.0
Higher	26.1 (20.8, 36.1)
Marginally Higher	21.4 (19.4, 24.8)
Similar	17.1 (14.6, 21.6)
Marginally Lower	14.2 (12.5, 15.5)
Lower	11.1 (4.7, 14.7)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

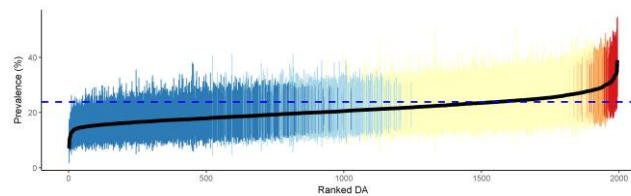


Figure 8.18 Current smoking among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	20.9
Higher	31.6 (27.9, 39.0)
Marginally Higher	28.4 (26.6, 30.4)
Similar	23.8 (20.3, 28.2)
Marginally Lower	20.5 (18.1, 21.9)
Lower	17.4 (6.9, 20.8)

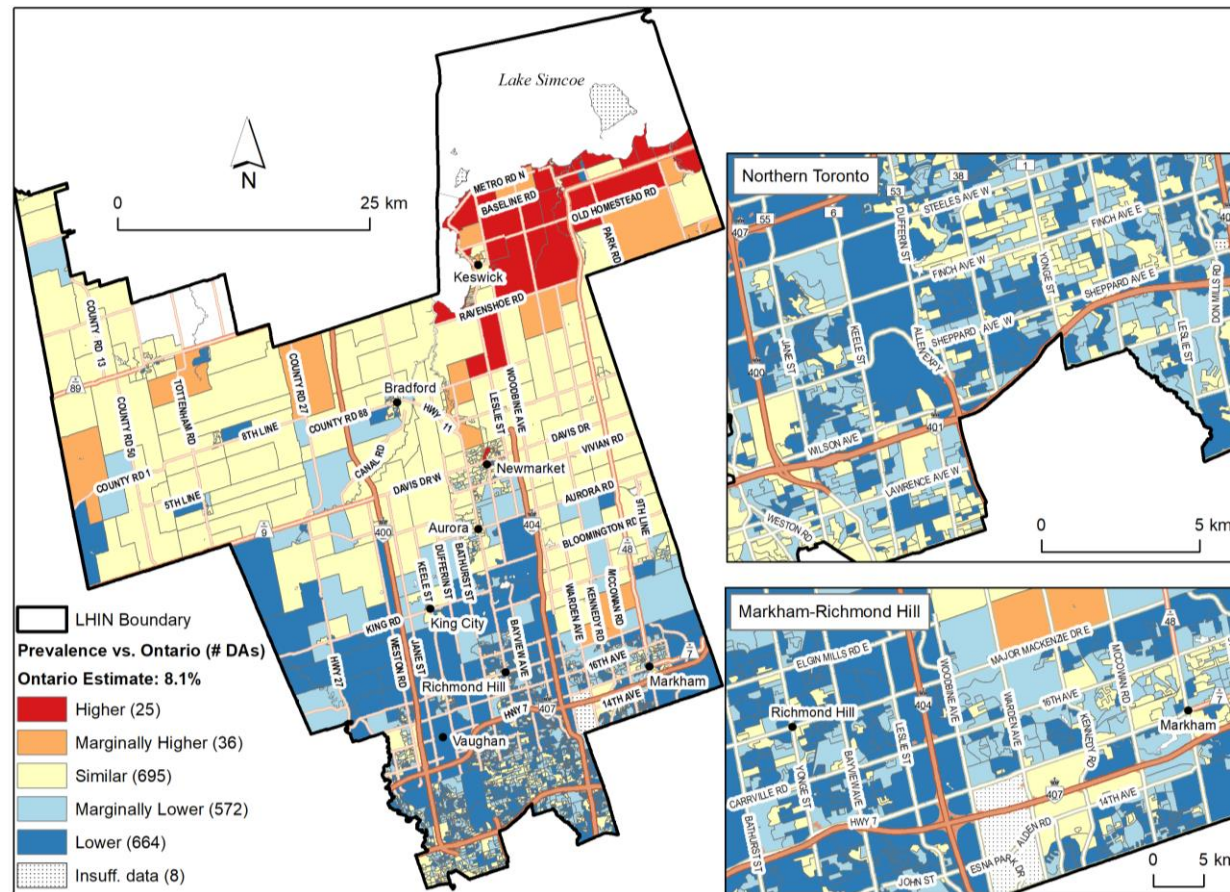
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



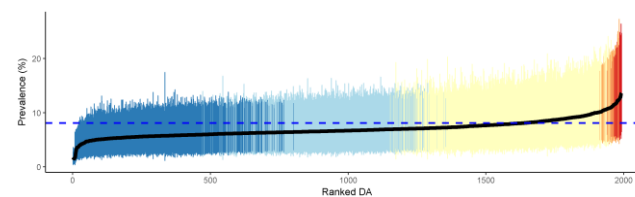
Figure 8.19 Current smoking among adolescent females (ages 12 to 18), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	7.0
Higher	12.2 (10.7, 13.7)
Marginally Higher	11.0 (10.2, 12.5)
Similar	8.2 (6.9, 11.0)
Marginally Lower	6.6 (6.0, 7.3)
Lower	5.6 (1.3, 6.4)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



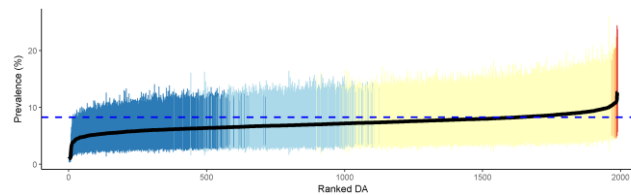
Figure 8.20 Current smoking among adolescent males (ages 12 to 18), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 11-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	7.2
Higher	12.6 (12.6, 12.7)
Marginally Higher	10.8 (10.4, 11.4)
Similar	8.2 (7.0, 10.8)
Marginally Lower	6.9 (6.2, 7.4)
Lower	5.7 (1.0, 6.8)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



Smoking—ever-smoked status

People age 12 and older

Approximately one in two Ontario females and three in five Ontario males reported having ever-smoked.

Higher prevalence than Ontario

For females, areas with a higher prevalence of ever smokers than the Ontario average (n=287; Figure 8.21) were located in the northern half of the LHIN, in and around Keswick, Bradford, Newmarket and Aurora. For males, higher prevalence areas (n=202; Figure 8.22) were also identified in the northern half of the LHIN—less extensively around Newmarket and Aurora—but, also in Northern Toronto.

Lower prevalence than Ontario

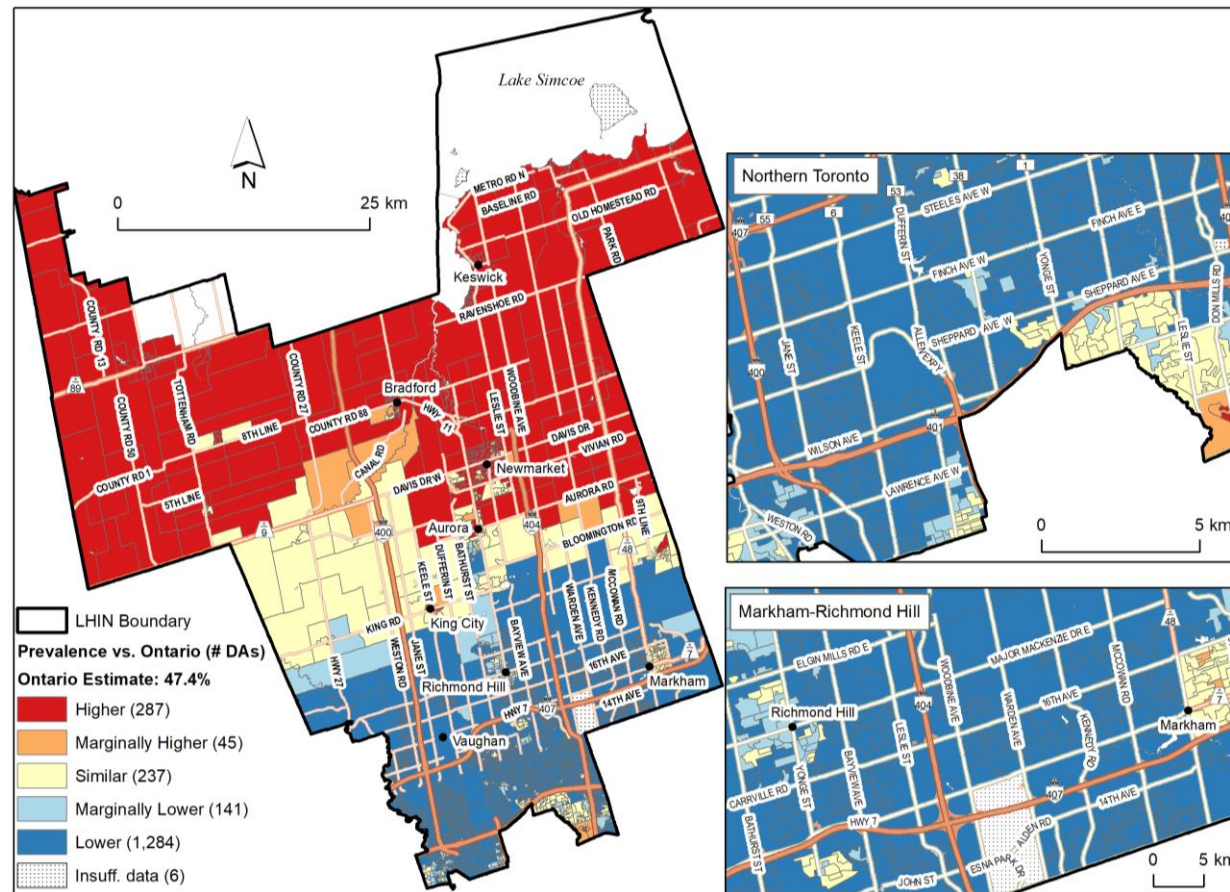
Areas with a lower prevalence of ever-smokers than Ontario tended to occur south of Aurora for adolescent females (n=1,284; Figure 8.21) and adolescent males (n=1,043; Figure 8.22).

Adolescents

The area-based prevalence of ever-smoked status was not estimated for adolescent populations.



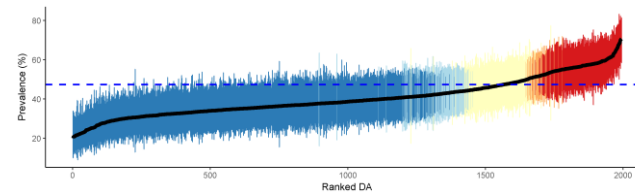
Figure 8.21 Ever-smoked status among females (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 12-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	40.4
Higher	57.6 (50.9, 70.7)
Marginally Higher	51.6 (49.8, 55.0)
Similar	46.9 (41.1, 53.7)
Marginally Lower	42.7 (37.8, 44.8)
Lower	34.8 (20.0, 43.6)

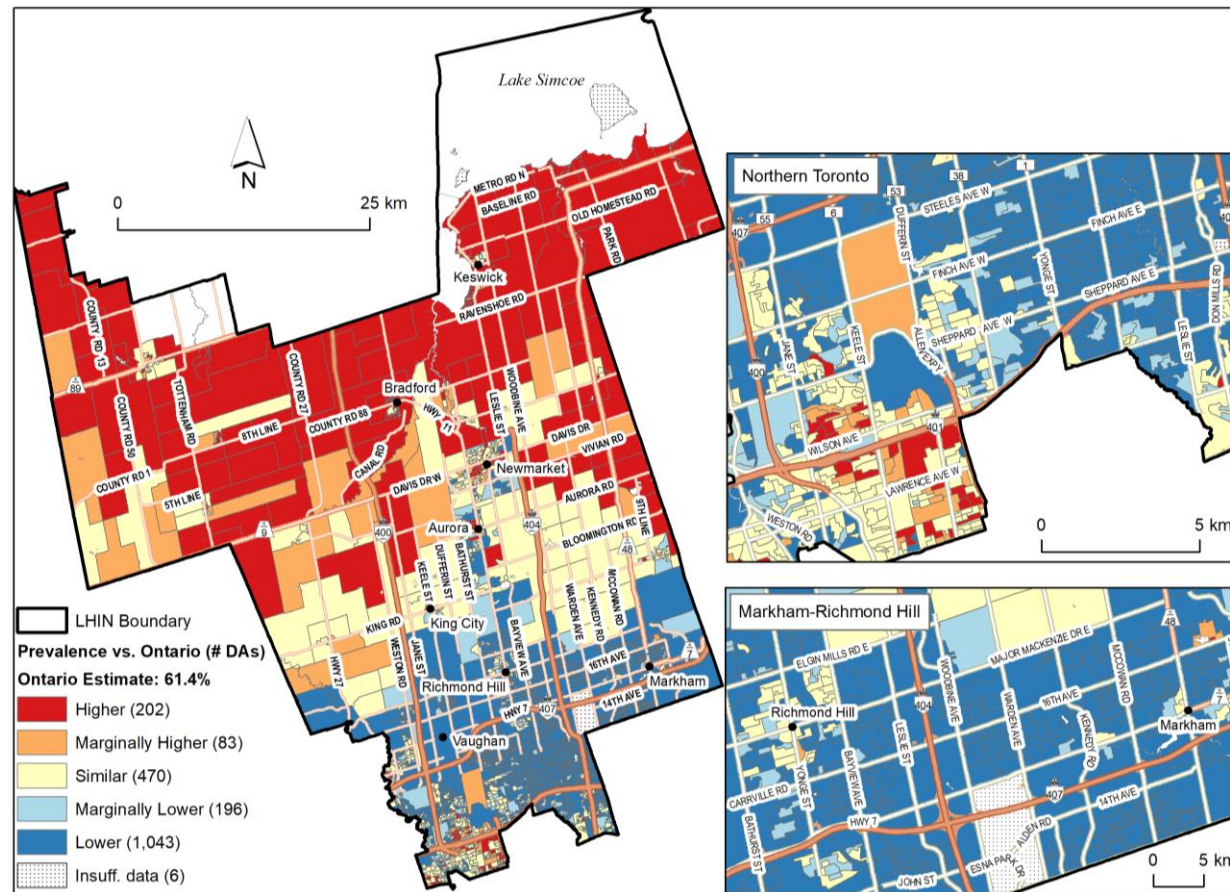
Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.



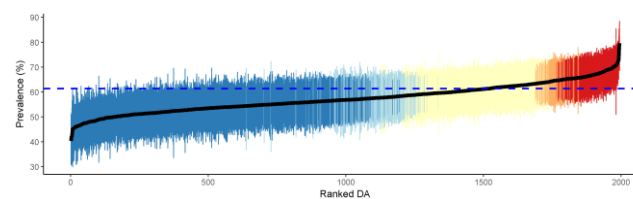
Figure 8.22 Ever-smoked status among males (age 12 and older), 2000–2014, Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) by 2006 dissemination area (DA)



Map created: 12-Sep-17

Category	Mean prevalence % (range)
Overall	57.4
Higher	67.4 (64.7, 79.7)
Marginally Higher	64.4 (63.4, 65.8)
Similar	61.0 (57.4, 64.1)
Marginally Lower	57.8 (54.4, 59.6)
Lower	53.1 (40.4, 58.3)

Prevalence by 2006 dissemination areas (DA) and 95% credibility intervals



Note: The black solid line is the mean prevalence estimate for each DA ranked in ascending order. The colour coded vertical lines are the 95% credibility intervals around the mean estimate for each DA, coloured by the categories on the table (and map). The blue dotted line in the background is the Ontario estimate.

