



Using Population Health Data
TO PROFILE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
of Children and Youth in Eastern Ontario

SECOND EDITION • SPRING 2014



Acknowledgements

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The Second Edition of the *Profile* (Spring 2014) is intended to build on the previous report (Winter 2010), and complement other initiatives that address the previous report (Winter 2010), to complement other initiatives that address the challenges of accessing data and integrating a population health perspective into planning, program development and evaluation work, and to contribute to the improvement of data access and use. A key example of this is the Community Information and Mapping System (CIMS), which houses much of the data in this report. You may access it at www.cims-scic.ca.



Introduction

The first edition of this report, *Using Population Health Data to Profile the Health and Well-being of Children and Youth in Eastern Ontario—Winter 2010*, (Profile) was published with the aim of providing a tool for agencies to use to adopt a population health approach and to better plan services for children and youth. Building on this work, the 2014 edition aims to provide the latest available data on child and youth health and wellness indicators in three overarching domains:

- 1. Demographic Environment**
- 2. Determinants of Health**
- 3. Health Outcomes**



A NOTE ABOUT THE INDICATORS AND DATA IN THIS REPORT

This report has been created using data and statistics that are available in the public domain, at no cost to access. Wherever possible, comparisons are made between the 2005–2008 data and the 2009–2011 data that is currently available. The result is that across many of the indicators, changes that have occurred over the last five years can be observed. Recent changes to the Canadian Census, the timing of data released from Statistics Canada, and the availability of data from specific geographic boundaries have meant that in some instances comparisons are not possible. Several indicators from the previous report are no longer available or the data is too unreliable to be published.

The indicators are population-based and, wherever possible, have been presented for Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Champlain Local Health Integration Network (CLHIN, Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care), City of Ottawa, and the counties in Eastern Ontario (Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Lanark, Leeds & Grenville, Prescott-Russell and Renfrew). See *Map* on page 5.



Map of Eastern Ontario and Local Health Integration Network Boundaries

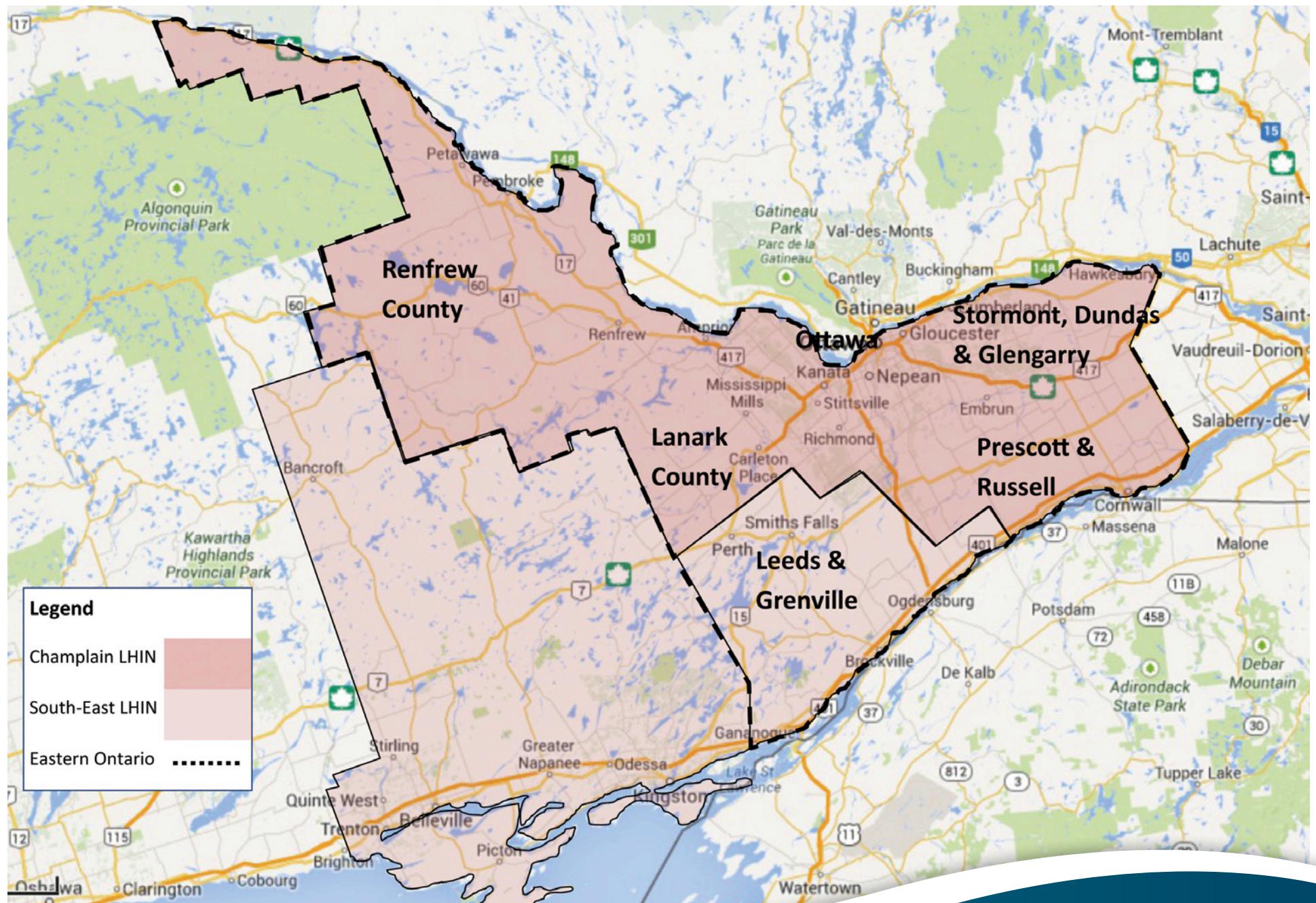


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A.

DEMOGRAPHIC ENVIRONMENT

The profile of children and youth in Eastern Ontario is changing. There are over 2,000 more children and youth living in Eastern Ontario in 2011 than there were 5 years before. Population projections show the number of children and youth will continue to rise over the next 20 years. It is estimated that by 2034, there will be 64,000 more children and youth living in Eastern Ontario than there are today.

These changes are not uniform across the region; where a child or youth lives makes a difference. For instance, the data tells us that while the number of children and youth have grown in some areas, like the City of Ottawa and Renfrew County, the numbers have actually declined in other areas, like Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and Prescott-Russell.

The fastest growing age group is one- to four-year-olds, while the largest age group is 15- to 19-year-olds. Additionally, nearly twice as many children and youth continue to live in Ottawa (66%) compared to those who live outside of Ottawa (36%). It is important to understand how the profile of children and youth is changing in Eastern Ontario, and the following pages will highlight some of these trends.



1. Demographic Environment

1.1 » NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN EASTERN ONTARIO

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 310,450 children and youth (0–19 years) live in Eastern Ontario.
- 23.1% of the total population of Eastern Ontario are children and youth (0–19 years).
- In Eastern Ontario, the majority of children and youth (0–19 years) live in Ottawa (66.6%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The number of children and youth (0–19 years) living in Eastern Ontario has grown from 308,415 in 2006 to 310,450 in 2011 (just over 2,000 new additions to our population). At the local level, the number of children and youth has grown in some areas (Ottawa and Renfrew County), while declining in others (Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville).

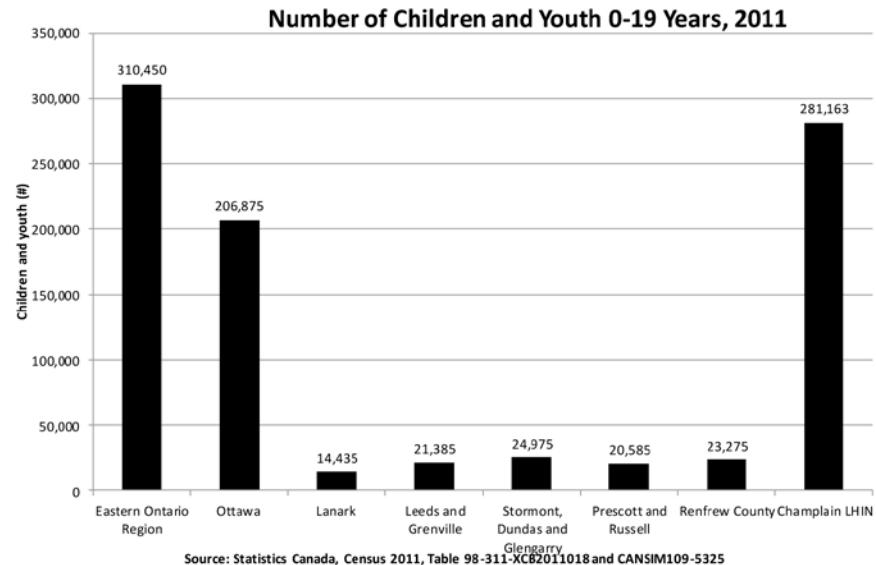
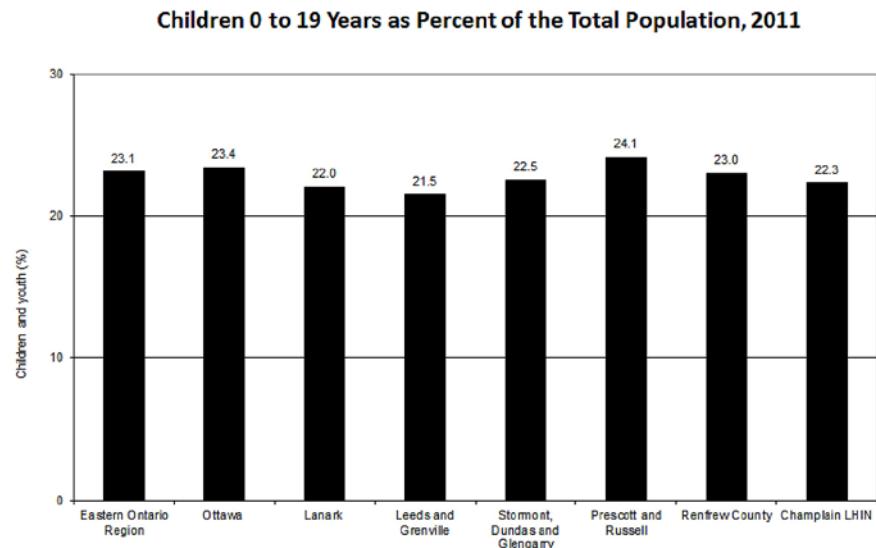


TABLE 1.1

Number of Children and Youth (0–19 years)

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	197,345	206,875	↑4.8%
Lanark, Leeds and Grenville	39,070	35,820	↓8.3%
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	27,285	24,975	↓8.5%
Prescott and Russell	21,005	20,585	↓2.0%
Renfrew County	23,710	23,275	↑1.8%
Eastern Ontario	308,415	310,450	↑0.66%



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa, based on Statistics Canada, 98-311-XCB2011018 and CANSIM109-5325, 2011 Census

1.2 » CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY AGE GROUP

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Percentage of children and youth in Eastern Ontario:

- less than 1 year of age 4%
- between 1 and 4 years of age 22%
- between 5 and 9 years of age 22%
- between 10 and 14 years of age 24%
- between 15 and 19 years of age 28%

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The number of children and youth (0–19 years) in Eastern Ontario has increased in nearly every age category, with the largest growth being amongst one- to four-year-olds (+35%).

Number of Children and Youth in the Eastern Ontario Region, 2011.
By County and Age Group

AGE GROUP	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	Prescott- Russell	Ottawa	Lanark	Leeds & Grenville	Renfrew County
Under 1 year	1,045	885	9,545	590	785	1,045
1–4 years	5,575	4,595	49,140	3,095	4,355	5,295
5–9 years	5,575	4,600	48,765	3,290	4,815	5,170
10–14 years	6,180	5,215	50,665	3,730	5,715	5,480
15–19 years	7,645	6,175	58,305	4,320	6,500	6,285

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census, Table 98-311-XCB211018

TABLE 1.2

Number of Children and Youth (0–19) by Age Group, Eastern Ontario

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Under 1 year	12,990	13,895	↑7.0%
1–4 years	53,390	72,055	↑35.0%
5–9 years	71,565	72,215	↑0.9%
10–14 years	83,620	76,985	↓8.0%
15–19 years	86,565	89,230	↑3.1%

1.3 » CHILDREN AND YOUTH POPULATION PROJECTION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 310,450 children and youth (0–19 years) live in Eastern Ontario.
- By 2034, a projected 374,300 children and youth (0–19 years) will be living in Eastern Ontario.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

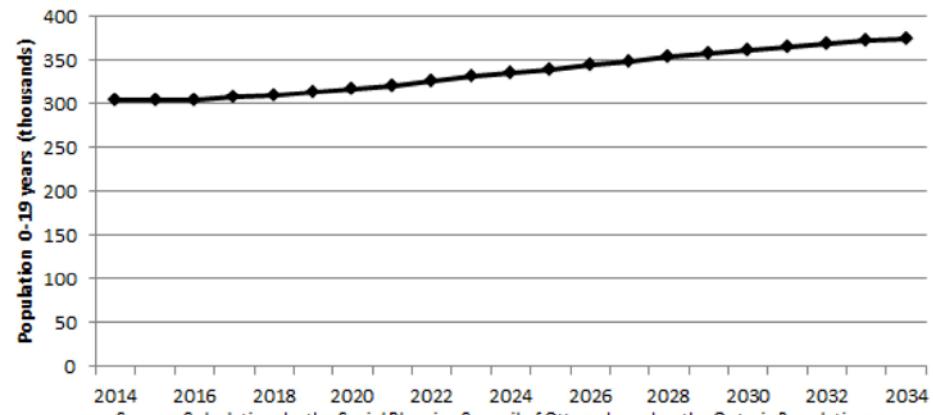
Over the next 20 years, the overall number of children and youth is expected to rise by 20%. By 2034, there will be an estimated 64,000 more children and youth living in Eastern Ontario than there are today.

TABLE 1.3

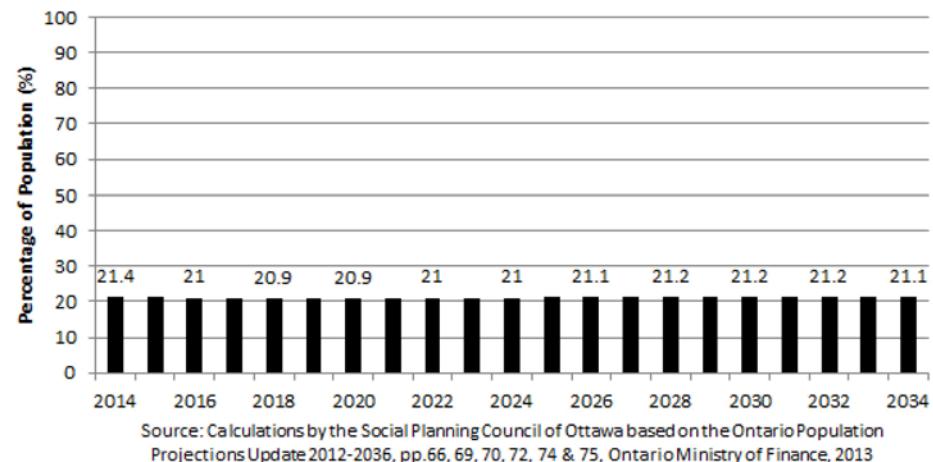
Population Projections (0–19 years) in Eastern Ontario (thousands)

Year	Population Projection	Year	Population Projection
2015	303.5	2025	339.4
2016	304.5	2026	343.9
2017	306.7	2027	348.8
2018	309.4	2028	352.9
2019	312.7	2029	357.1
2020	316.6	2030	361.0
2021	321.1	2031	364.6
2022	325.9	2032	368.0
2023	330.5	2033	371.3
2024	335.0	2034	374.3

**Population Projection - Number of 0-19 years olds
2014-2034, Eastern Ontario**



**Population Projection - Percent of Population 0-19 years
2014-2034, Eastern Ontario**



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on the Ontario Population Projections Update 2012-2036, pp.66, 69, 70, 72, 74 & 75, Ontario Ministry of Finance, 2013

B.

THE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The determinants of health—the social and environmental factors that shape our health and well-being—can tell us a lot about the health of the children, youth and families in our community. Over the past five years, we have seen a number of positive trends in the social and economic status of families living in Eastern Ontario. For example, median incomes for both couple and lone-parent families have risen in nearly every region of Eastern Ontario, sometimes by as much as 23 per cent (\$8,000). The rate of youth not completing high school education has dropped, and fewer youth report second hand smoke exposure in the home. All of these are positive developments in our community. However, the data also tells us that more work needs to be done.

While we have seen overall gains in the rate of child and youth poverty declining in Eastern Ontario, in some regions the rate has actually increased as high as 21 per cent (that's one in five children). Housing affordability and suitability continue to be a challenge for many families in our region, and the youth unemployment rate continues to climb. Additionally, there appears to be a gap between urban and rural areas, a gap that needs to be addressed if all children and youth are to be afforded the same opportunities to reach their full potential.



2. Cultural Diversity

2.1 » ALL ABORIGINAL PEOPLES: FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, INUIT

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

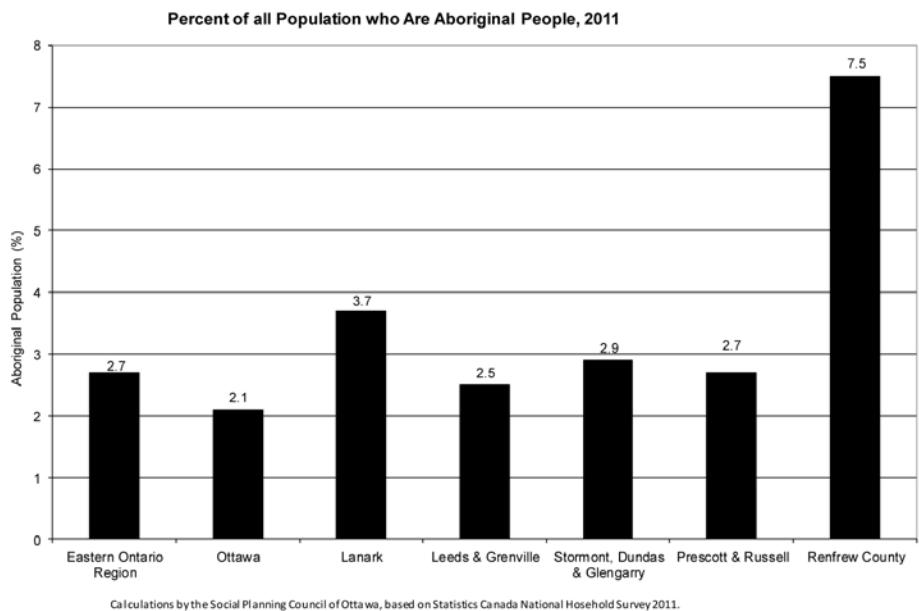
- In Eastern Ontario, 35,880 people (or 3% of the total population) self-identify as Aboriginal.
- The majority of Aboriginal people live in Ottawa (18,180).
- Renfrew County has the highest percentage of Aboriginal people (7.5% of the total population).

TABLE 2.1

Number of Aboriginal People and Percent of all Population who are Aboriginal (2011)

	NUMBER*	PERCENT
Ottawa	18,180	2.1%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	4,855	—
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3,130	2.9%
Prescott-Russell	2,295	2.7%
Renfrew County	7,420	7.5%
Eastern Ontario	35,880	2.7%

*Changes between the 2006 and 2011 census cannot be reliably displayed due to the likelihood that more people who self-identify as Aboriginal completed the 2011 census compared to the 2006 census (vs. a true change in the number of Aboriginal people living in Eastern Ontario).



2. Cultural Diversity

2.2 » ABORIGINAL CHILDREN: FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, INUIT

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

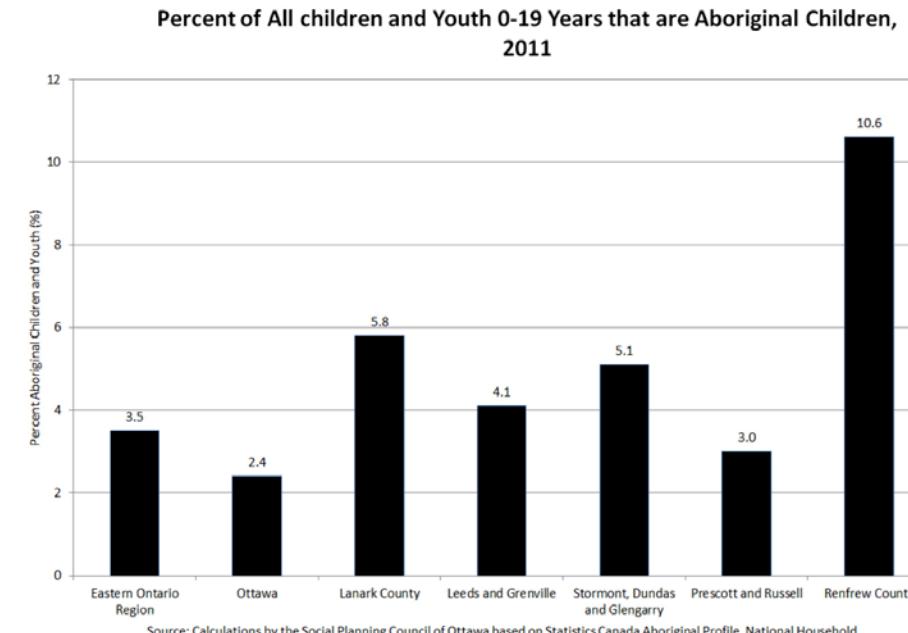
- 10,970 Aboriginal children and youth (0–19 years) live in Eastern Ontario (31% of the total Aboriginal population).
- The majority of Aboriginal children and youth (0–19 years) live in Ottawa (5,005).
- Renfrew County has the highest proportion of all children and youth (0–19 years) who self-identify as Aboriginal (10.6%).

TABLE 2.21

Number of Aboriginal Children and Youth (0–19 years) and Percent of All Children and Youth who are Aboriginal

	NUMBER*	PERCENT
Ottawa	5,005	2.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	1,705	-
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1,285	5.1%
Prescott-Russell	615	3.0%
Renfrew County	2,360	10.6%
Eastern Ontario	10,970	3.5%

*Changes between the 2006 and 2011 census cannot be reliably displayed due to the likelihood that more people who self-identify as Aboriginal completed the 2011 census compared to the 2006 census (vs. a true change in the number of Aboriginal people living in Eastern Ontario).



2.2 » ABORIGINAL CHILDREN: FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, INUIT

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 30.6% of all Aboriginal people are children and youth (0–19 years)
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry has the highest proportion of Aboriginal children and youth (0–19 years) (41%).

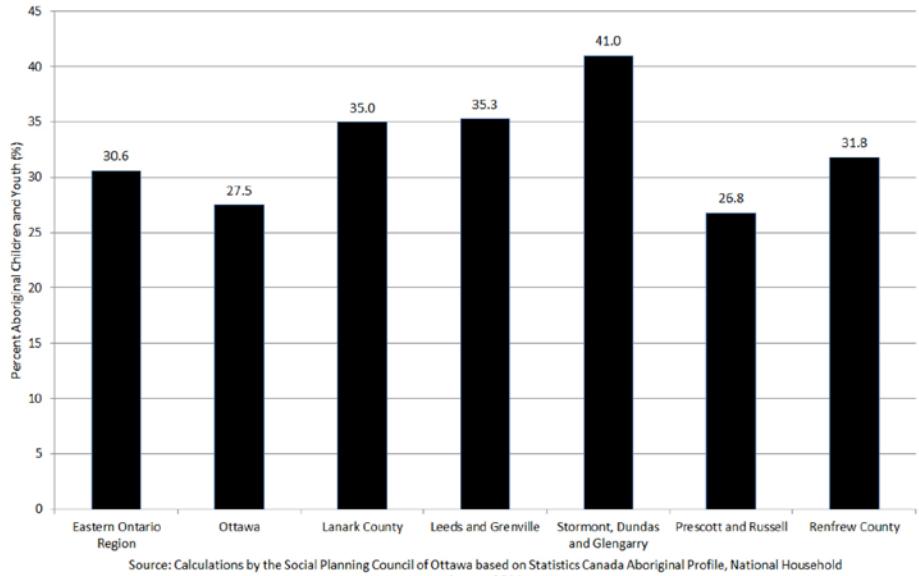
TABLE 2.22

Percent of all Aboriginal People that are Children and Youth
(0–19 years)

2001	
Ottawa	27.5%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	35.2%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	41.0%
Prescott-Russell	26.8%
Renfrew County	31.8
Eastern Ontario	30.6%

**Changes between the 2006 and 2011 census cannot be reliably displayed due to the likelihood that more people who self-identify as Aboriginal completed the 2011 census compared to the 2006 census (vs. a true change in the number of Aboriginal people living in Eastern Ontario).*

Percent of All Aboriginal People that are Children and Youth 0 to 19 Years, 2011



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Aboriginal Profile, National Household Survey, 2011

2.3 » IMMIGRATION

All people who have immigrated to Canada from another country, regardless of when they arrived, have been included.

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 230,060 people (or 17.4% of the total population) have come to live in Eastern Ontario from other countries.
- The majority of people who have come to live in Eastern Ontario from other countries live in Ottawa (202,610 people).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

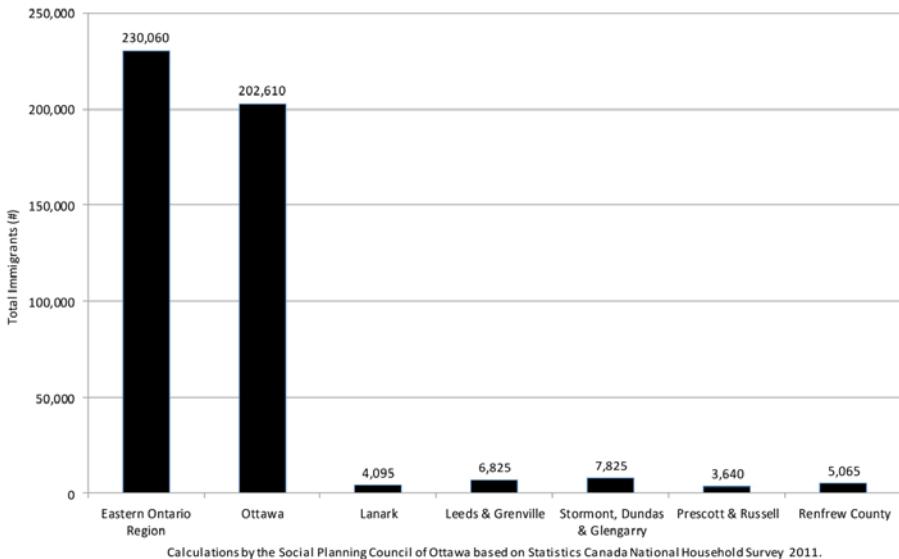
The number of people who have come to live in Eastern Ontario from other countries has grown by 8%; from 212,795 in 2006 to 230,060 in 2011. Ottawa and Prescott-Russell have experienced the largest growth (14% and 12%, respectively), while the other regions have actually seen a drop in overall numbers.

TABLE 2.3

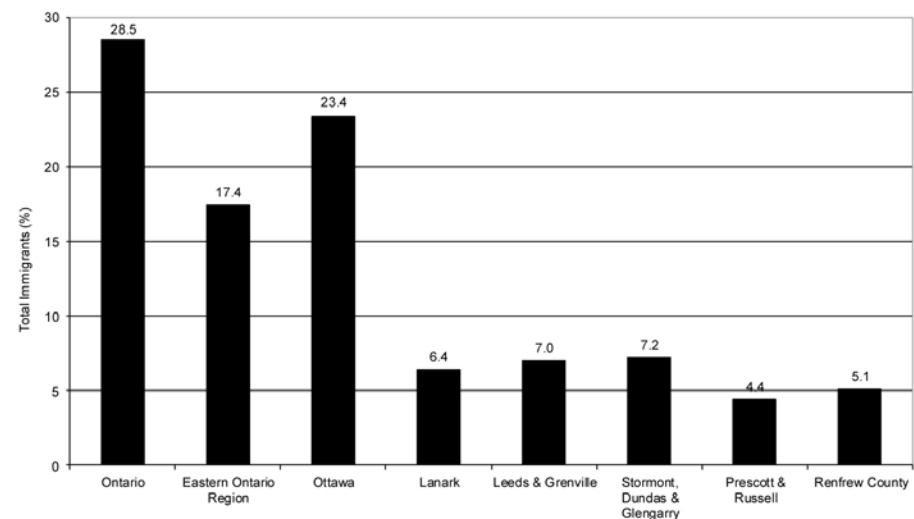
Number of people who have come to live in Eastern Ontario from other Countries

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	178,545	202,610	↑13.5%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	12,225	10,920	↓10.7%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7,965	7,825	↓1.8%
Prescott-Russell	3,265	3,640	↑11.5%
Renfrew County	6,095	5,065	↓16.9%
Eastern Ontario	212,795	230,060	↑8.4%

Number of People that have Come to Live in Eastern Ontario from Other Countries, 2011



Percent of the Total Population who were not Born in Canada, 2011



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey, 2011.

2.4 » RECENT IMMIGRATION

People who have recently (between 2006 and 2011) come to live in Eastern Ontario from other countries have been included.

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 34,735 people have recently come (between 2006 and 2011) to live in Eastern Ontario from other countries.
- 15.1% of the total Eastern Ontario population (not born in Canada) who have recently come to live in Eastern Ontario (between 2006 and 2011) from other countries.
- The majority of people who have recently come to live in Eastern Ontario from other countries live in Ottawa (16%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

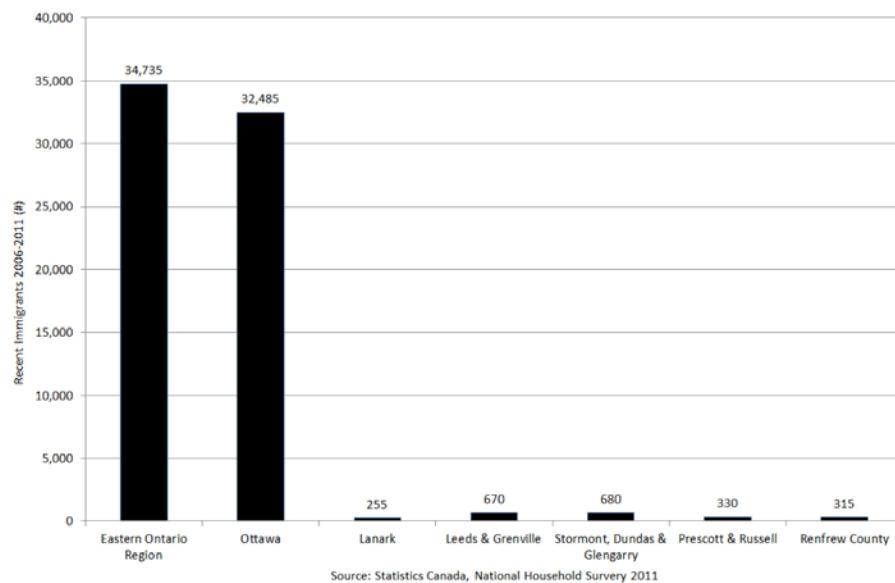
Overall, the percentage of those who were not born in Canada and who have come recently to Eastern Ontario has experienced a slight decline (-1%) between 2001 and 2011. Most regions witnessed modest changes, the largest being in Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry (-4%).

TABLE 2.4

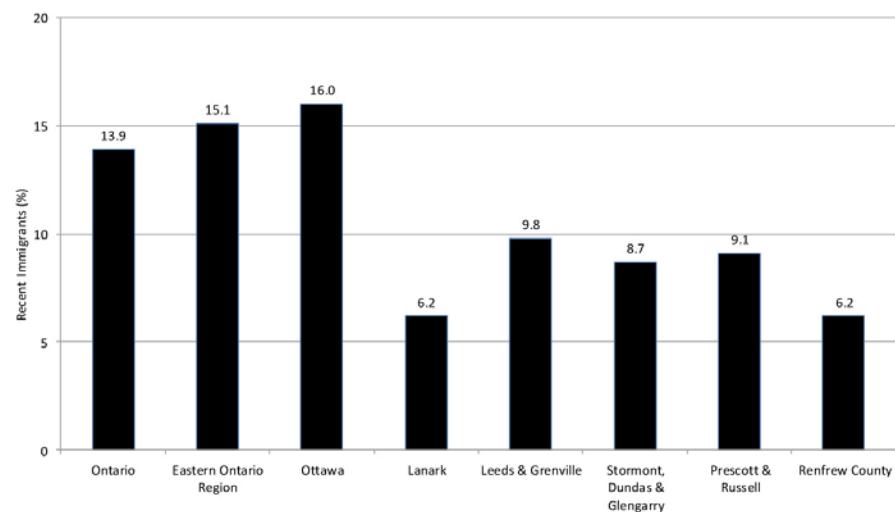
Percent of total population who were not born in Canada who have come recently to Eastern Ontario

	2001-2006	2006-2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	16.6%	16.0%	↓0.6%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	5.9%	8.5%	↑2.6%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	12.3%	8.7%	↓3.6%
Prescott-Russell	8.6%	9.1%	↑0.5%
Renfrew County	5.5%	6.2%	↑0.7%
Eastern Ontario	15.7%	15.1%	↓0.6%

Number of People that Recently Come (between 2006 and 2011) to Live in Eastern Ontario from Other Countries 2011



Percent of the Total Population who were not Born in Canada who have Come Recently - Between 2006 and 2011, 2011



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011

2.5 » VISIBLE MINORITY GROUPS PERSONS, OTHER THAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES, WHO ARE NON-CAUCASIAN IN RACE OR NON-WHITE IN COLOUR

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 215,760 people (or 16.3% of the total population) who self-identify as being from a visible minority group, live in Eastern Ontario.
- The majority of people who self-identify as being from a visible minority group live in Ottawa (205,155 people).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

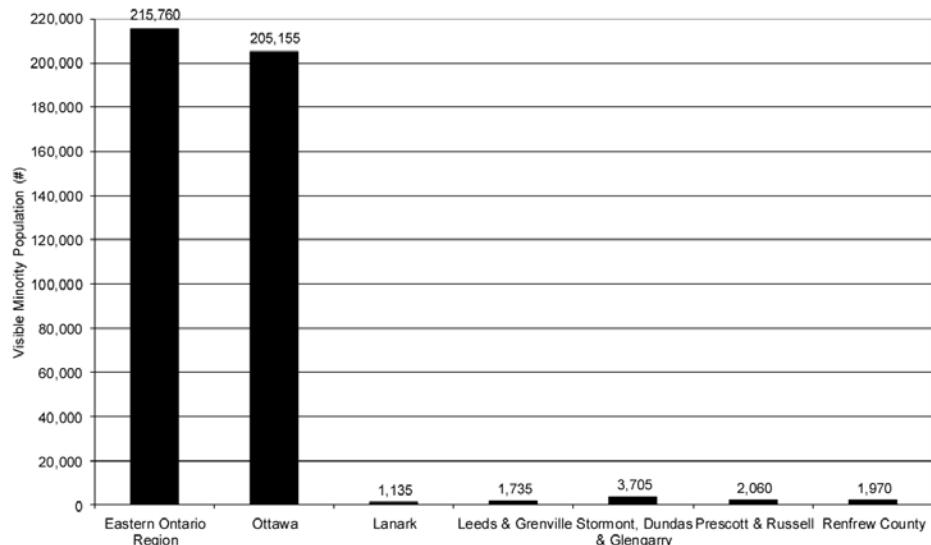
The number of people in Eastern Ontario who self-identify as being from a visible minority group has grown by 27%; from 170,765 in 2006 to 215,760 in 2011. All regions of Eastern Ontario experienced growth in this area, most notably Prescott-Russell and Ottawa, who saw a 46% and 27% increase, respectively.

TABLE 2.5

Number of people who self-identified as being from a visible minority

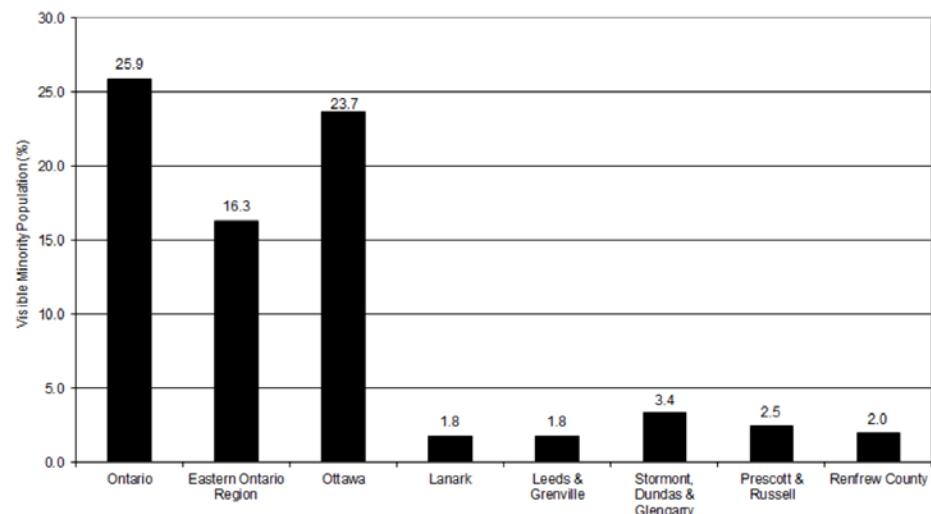
	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	161,720	205,155	↑ 26.9%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	2,570	2,870	↑ 11.7%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3,285	3,705	↑ 12.8%
Prescott-Russell	1,415	2,060	↑ 45.6%
Renfrew County	1,775	1,970	↑ 11.0%
Eastern Ontario	170,765	215,760	↑ 26.3%

Number of People who Self-Identified as being from a Visible Minority Group, 2011



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011.

Percent of all People in the Population who Self-Identified as being from a Visible Minority Group, 2011



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011.

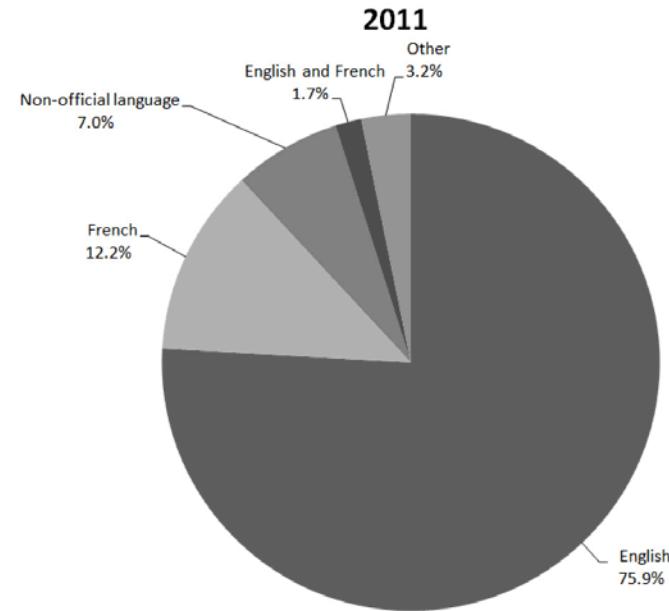
2.6 » LANGUAGE

a) Children and youth under the age of 15

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The number of children and youth (under the age of 15) who speak English most often at home has grown in Eastern Ontario by 6% between 2006 and 2011. The number who speak French most often at home has remained relatively stable over this time period, while those who speak a non-official language has decreased by 5%.

Proportion of Children under 15 Years Speaking English, French and Non-Official Languages Most Often at Home, Eastern Ontario Region,



Other = English and non-official language; French and non-official language; and English, French and non-official language

Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada 2011 Census, Table 98-314-XCB2011028

TABLE 2.6 A)

Proportion of Children under the age of 15 speaking English, French and non-official languages most often at home

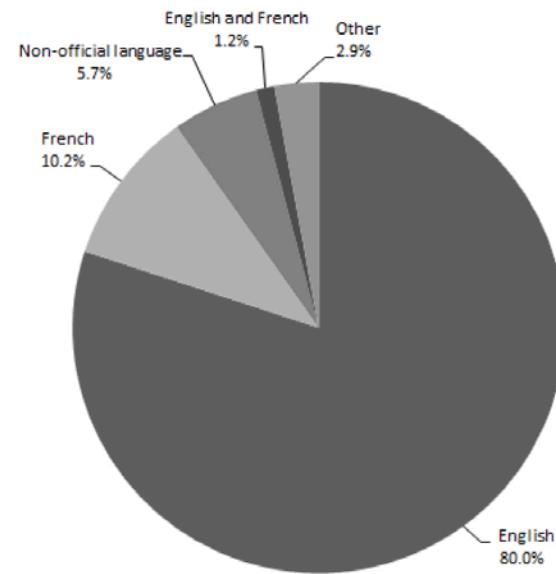
	ENGLISH		FRENCH		NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE		ENGLISH & FRENCH		OTHER	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Ontario	82.8%	81.1%	2.4%	2.3%	12.1%	11.4%	0.3%	0.5%	2.4%	4.7%
Eastern Ontario	77.4%	83.6%	12.3%	11.9%	7.5%	2.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%
Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	83.6%	38.8%	12.3%	57.4%	2.4%	1.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Prescott-Russell	38.7%	72.9%	58.0%	10.7%	1.3%	9.8%	1.7%	1.9%	0.2%	4.6%
Ottawa	74.4%	97.7%	10.9%	1.1%	10.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.2%	2.5%	0.3%
Lanark, Leeds, Grenville	97.9%	97.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Renfrew	96.4%	95.9%	2.3%	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%

b) Children and youth between 15 and 24 years of age

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The number of youth (15–24 years) in Eastern Ontario who speak English most often at home has grown by 8% between 2006 and 2011, while the number who speak French most often at home has decreased by 3%. Similarly, the number of people who speak a non-official language at home has decreased by 5%.

Proportion of Youth 15-24 Years Speaking English, French and Non-Official Language Most Often at Home, Eastern Ontario Region, 2011



Other = English and non-official language; French and non-official language; and English, French and non-official language

Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa, based on Statistics Canada 2011 Census, Table 98-314-XCB2011028, 2011.

TABLE 2.6 B)

Proportion of Children under the age of 15 speaking English, French and non-official languages most often at home

	ENGLISH		FRENCH		NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGE		ENGLISH & FRENCH		OTHER	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Ontario	83.4%	82.9%	2.1%	1.8%	12.1%	10.6%	0.2%	0.3%	2.3%	4.4%
Eastern Ontario	79.9%	87.7%	11.4%	8.9%	6.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.8%
Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry	87.0%	39.4%	9.3%	57.7%	1.8%	0.5%	1.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.5%
Prescott-Russell	34.5%	78.2%	62.8%	8.4%	0.8%	8.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.1%	4.0%
Ottawa	78.2%	98.2%	9.9%	0.6%	9.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	2.2%	0.2%
Lanark, Leeds, Grenville	98.5%	98.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Renfrew	96.2%	97.1%	2.1%	1.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%

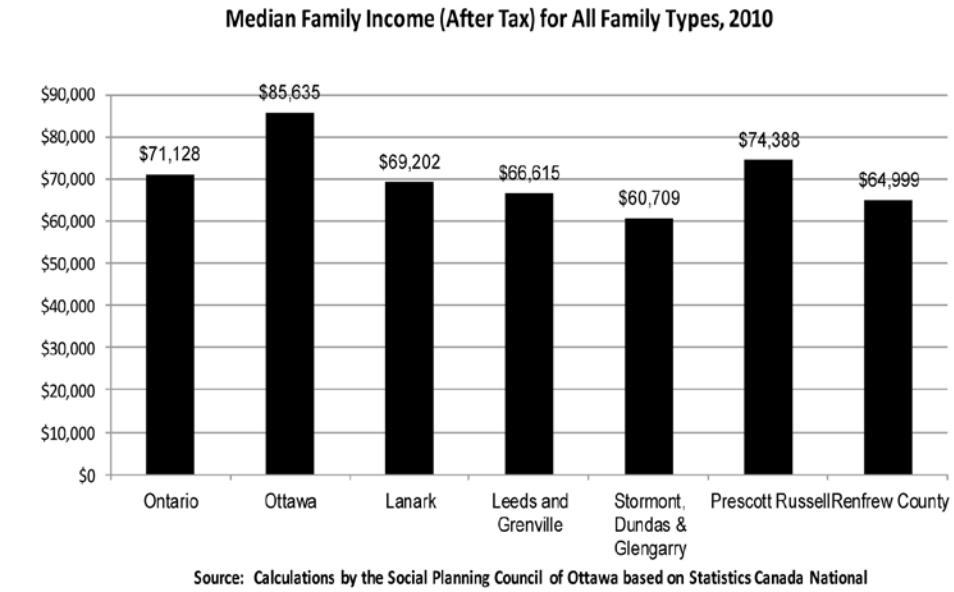
3. Economic Security, Income and Social Status

3.1 » MEDIAN INCOME*

a) All Family households

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Ottawa has the highest median income (after tax) in Eastern Ontario (\$85,635).
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry has the lowest median income (after tax) in Eastern Ontario (\$60,709).



**Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. For example, based on the graph above, 50% of the population of Ottawa would have family income above \$85,635, and 50% would have a family income less than \$86,635. "Median income is considered by many to be a more accurate indicator of a community's economic status than mean (average) income, since the mean can be influenced by the extreme highest and lowest incomes." [From 2006 Report]*

b) Couple families with and without children

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Couple families with children who live in Ottawa, Lanark and Prescott-Russell, tend to have higher median incomes (after tax) than the provincial median.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

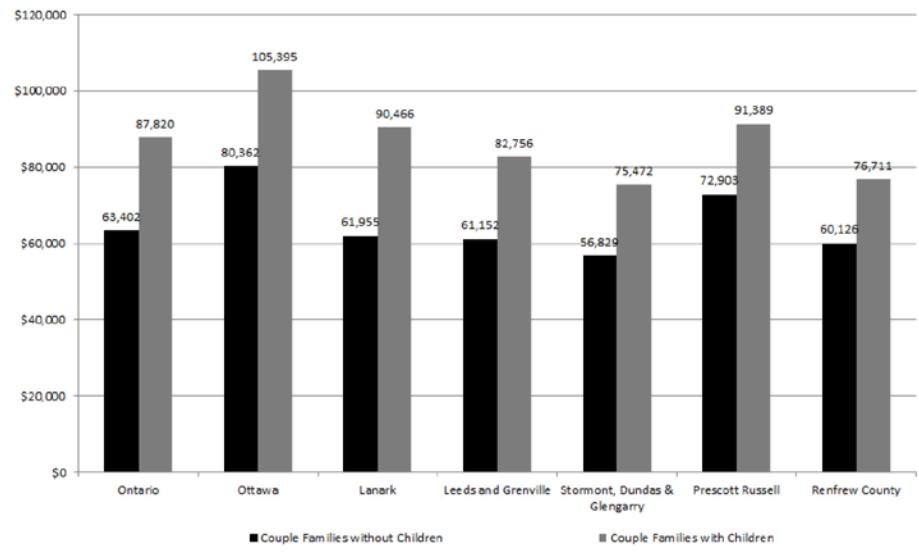
The median income (after tax) for couple families with children living in Ottawa remained relatively unchanged between 2005 and 2011, while other regions of Eastern Ontario saw a growth in median incomes.

TABLE 3.1

Median income (after tax) of couple families with children

	2005	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	\$105,817	\$105,395	↓0.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	\$81,633	n/a	-
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	\$72,959	\$75,472	↑3.4%
Prescott-Russell	\$86,940	\$91,389	↑5.1%
Renfrew County	\$75,285	\$76,711	↑1.9%
Champlain LHIN	\$96,199	n/a	-

Median Income of Couple Families, with and without Children
(After Tax), 2010



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011, Table 99-004-XWE

*Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. For example, based on the graph above, 50% of the population of Ottawa would have family income above \$85,635, and 50% would have a family income less than \$86,635. Median income is considered by many to be a more accurate indicator of a community's economic status than mean (average) income, since the mean can be influenced by the extreme highest and lowest incomes.

c) Lone Parent Families and Couple Families with Children

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In every region across Eastern Ontario, couple families with children tend to have a higher median income (after tax) than lone parent families.
- The disparity between median income (after tax) of lone-parent and couple families with children tends to be highest in Ottawa (\$53,263 income difference)
- The disparity between median income (after tax) of lone-parent and couple families with children tends to be lowest in Renfrew County (\$33,927 income difference)

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the median income (after tax) of lone-parent families has risen between 2005 and 2011, most notably in Renfrew County where the median income has grown by nearly 23% (\$8,000).

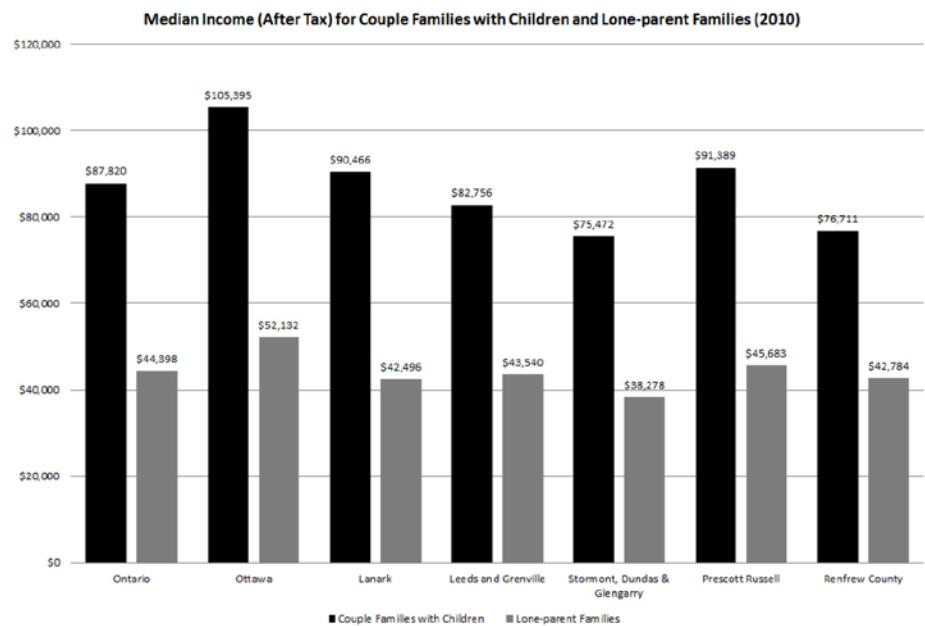


TABLE 3.1

Median income (after tax) of lone-parent families

	2005 2011 CHANGE		
Ottawa	\$44,033	\$52,132	↑18.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	\$32,652	n/a	-
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	\$31,463	\$38,278	↑21.7%
Prescott-Russell	\$39,597	\$45,683	↑15.4%
Renfrew County	\$34,796	\$42,784	↑23.0%
Champlain LHIN	\$41,354	n/a	-

3.2 » CHILD & YOUTH POVERTY

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In the Champlain LHIN, 14.8% of children and youth (0–18 years) live in low income.
- The region with the highest rate of children and youth (0–18 years) living in low income is Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry (20.7%).
- The region with the lowest rate of children and youth (0–18 years) living in low income is Prescott-Russell (10.8%).

TABLE 3.2

Percent of children and youth (0–18) in low income

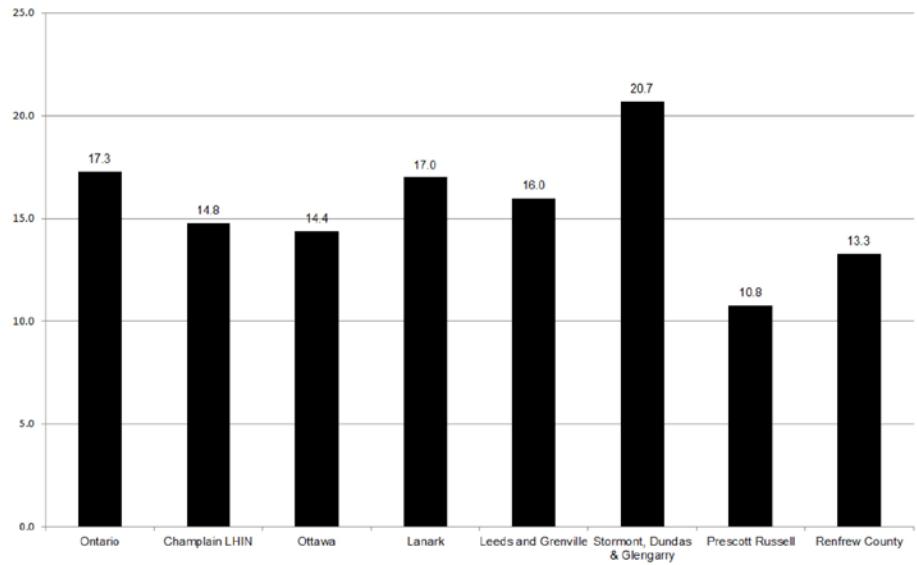
	2011*
Ottawa	14.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	16.4%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	20.7%
Prescott-Russell	10.8%
Renfrew County	13.3%
Champlain LHIN	14.8%

*In the 2006 Report and in this 2011 Report, two different methodologies to measure poverty have been used: LICO-BT and LIM.

2006 Report used the LICO-BT (low income cut-off before tax) LICO-BT is defined as the income level at which families or person not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.”

2011 Report uses the LIM (low income measure) Defined by Statistics Canada as a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted economic family income, where ‘adjusted’ means that family needs are taken into account. Adjustment for family sizes reflects the fact that a family’s needs increase as the number of members increases.

Percent of Children and Youth less than 18 Years of Age in Low Income,
(Below the Low Income Measure - After Tax), 2011



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011, Table 99-004-XWE

3.3 » EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

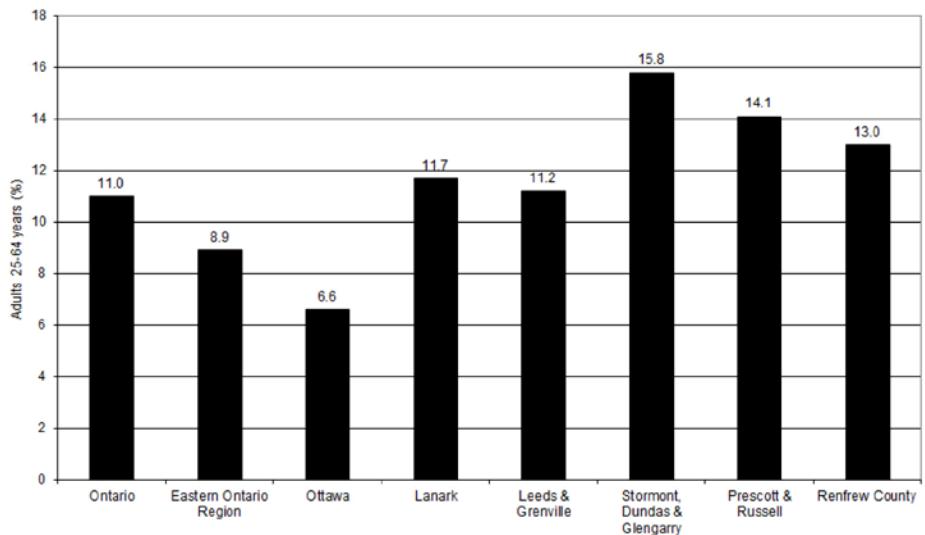
DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 8.9% of adults (25-64 years) have less than a high school education.
- The region with the highest rate of adults (25-64 years) with less than a high school education is Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry (15.8%).
- The region with the lowest rate of adults (25-64 years) with less than a high school education is Ottawa (6.6%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the overall number of adults (25-64 years) with less than a high school education has decreased by 2%; from 11% in 2006 to 9% in 2011. The greatest gains were in Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, where the number of adults with less than a high school education dropped by nearly 4%.

Percent of Adults 25-64 Years of Age with Less than a High School Education, 2011 (No certificate, diploma or degree)



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011.

TABLE 3.3

Percent of adults (25–64) with less than a high school education

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	8.0%	6.6%	↓1.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	14.5%	11.4%	↓3.1%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	19.6%	15.8%	↓3.8%
Prescott-Russell	16.9%	14.1%	↓2.8%
Renfrew County	16.4%	13.0%	↓3.4%
Eastern Ontario	11.0%	8.9%	↓2.1%

3.4 » LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION*

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

In Eastern Ontario:

- 67.3% of people aged 15 years and older participate in the labour force.*
- 7% of people aged 15 years and older are unemployed.
- 32.7% of the population (15 years and older) are not in the labour force.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

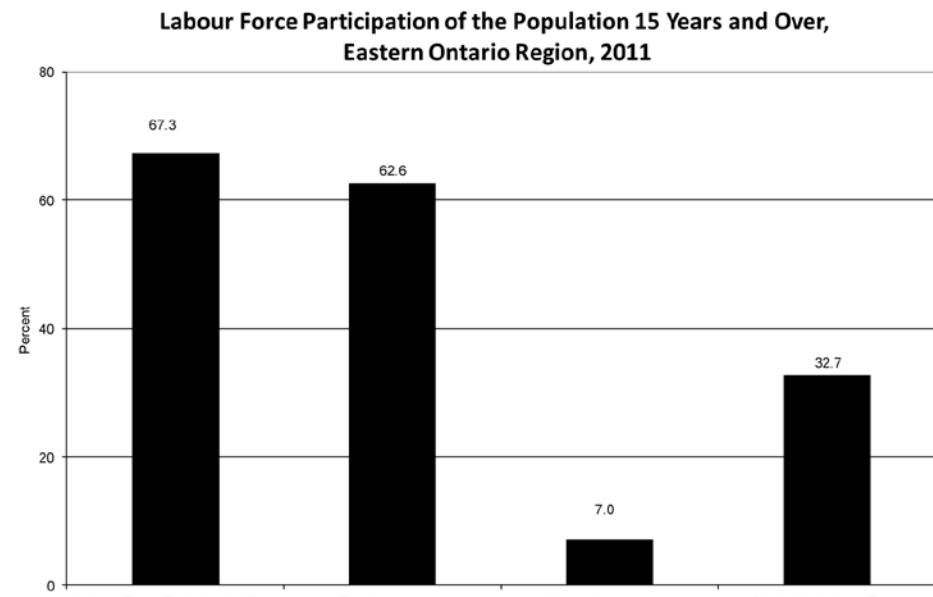
The rate of labour force participation (those working and looking for work, aged 15 years and older) has remained relatively stable between 2006 (68%) and 2011 (67%).

TABLE 3.4

Labour Force Participation Rate in Eastern Ontario (15 years and older)

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Labour force participation rate	67.5%	67.3%	↓0.2%
Employment rate	63.5%	62.6%	↓0.9%
Unemployment rate	5.9%	7.0%	↑1.1%
Not in the labour force	32.5%	32.7%	↑0.2%

*Labour force participation includes those working and looking for work, including retired individuals



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011.

3.5 » UNEMPLOYMENT

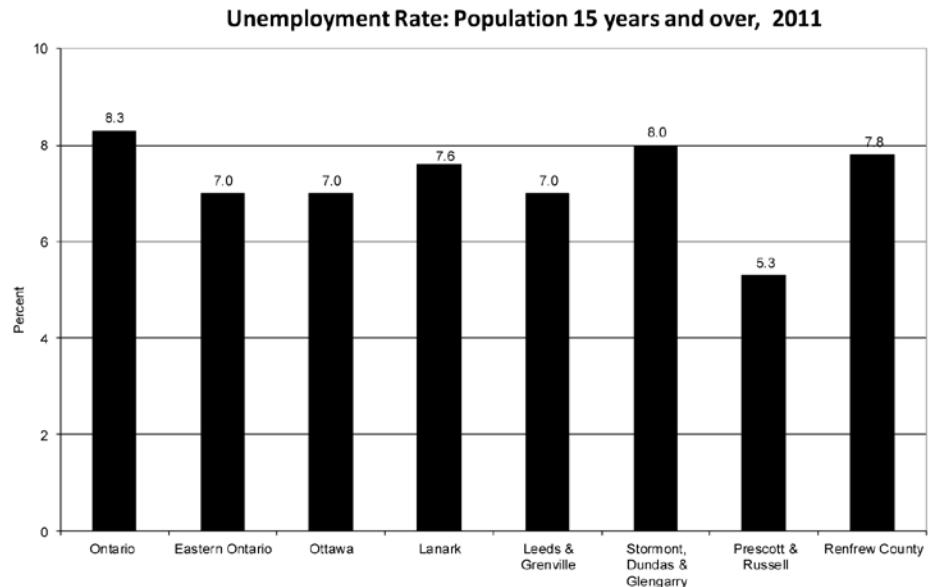
DATA HIGHLIGHTS

In Eastern Ontario:

- 7% of the population aged 15 years and older are unemployed.
- Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry has the highest unemployment rate for those aged 15 years and older (8%).
- Prescott-Russell has the lowest unemployment rate for those aged 15 years and older (5.3%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the unemployment rate for those aged 15 years and older has risen slightly from 6% in 2006 to 7% in 2011. The rate of increase has been fairly uniform across each of the regions in Eastern Ontario.



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011.

TABLE 3.5

Unemployment Rate (ages 15 years and older)

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	5.9%	7.0%	↑1.1%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	5.9%	7.3%	↑1.4%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	6.1%	8.0%	↑1.9%
Prescott-Russell	4.2%	5.3%	↑1.1%
Renfrew County	6.7%	7.8%	↑1.1%
Eastern Ontario	5.9%	7.0%	↑1.1%

4. Housing

4.1 » HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

a) All Households

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

In Eastern Ontario:

- 33.7% of lone-parent households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs.
- 12.3% of couple households with children spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs.
- Lone-parent families are just over two and half times more likely to spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs than couple families with children.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

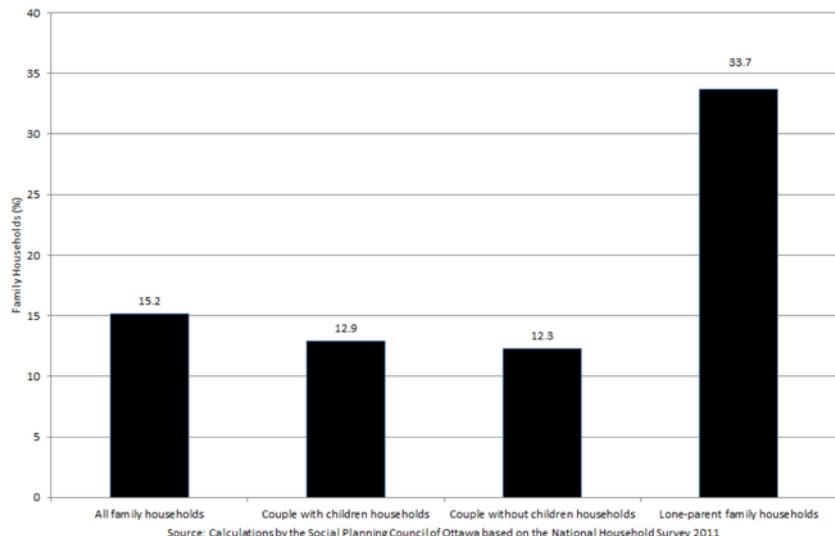
In every family household category, the percent of families spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs has decreased slightly, most notably in lone-parent family households (-3%).

4.1.1

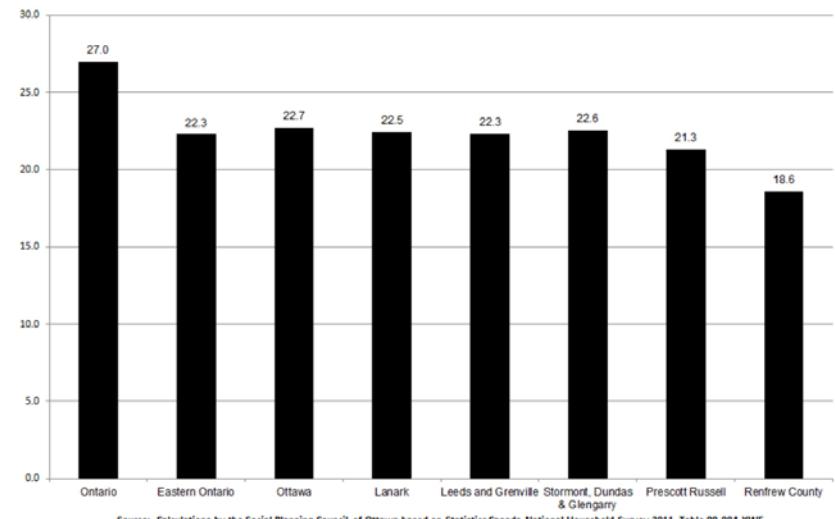
Census family households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs

	2006	2001	CHANGE
All family households	16.7%	15.2%	↓1.5%
Couple with children households	14.2%	12.9%	↓1.3%
Couple without children households	13.1%	12.3%	↓0.8%
Lone-parent family households	37.0%	33.7%	↓3.3%

Census Family Households Spending 30% or More of their Income on Housing Costs, Eastern Ontario Region, 2011



Percent of Owner and Tenant Households Spending 30% or more of Household Income On Shelter Costs, 2011



4. Housing

4.1 » HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

b) Couple families with Children

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 12.9% of couple families with children spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs.
- Ottawa and Leeds & Grenville have the highest rate of couple families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs (13.6%).
- Renfrew County has the lowest rate of couple families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs (8.6%).

CHANGE OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS:

In Eastern Ontario, the percentage of couple with children family households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs has decreased across the region, most notably in Renfrew County (-3%).

Couple with Children Family Households Spending 30% or More of their Income in Housing Costs, 2011

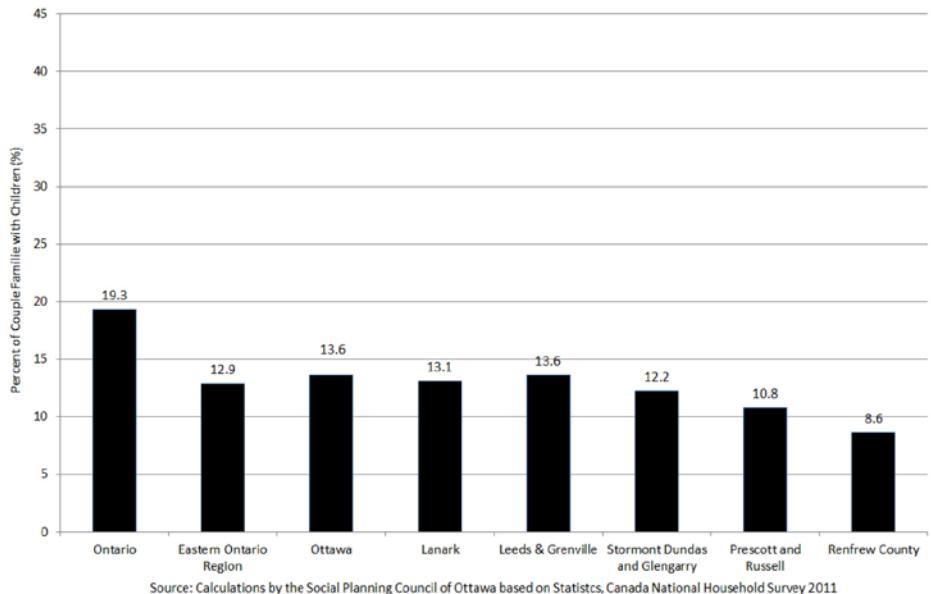


TABLE 4.12

Couple families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	15.0%	13.6%	↓1.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	13.8%	13.4%	↓0.4%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	14.1%	12.2%	↓1.9%
Prescott-Russell	11.1%	10.8%	↓0.3%
Renfrew County	11.1%	8.6%	↓2.5%
Eastern Ontario	14.2%	12.9%	↓1.3%

c) Lone-parent Families

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 33.7% of lone-parent family households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs.
- Lanark has the highest rate of lone-parent families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs (41.6%)
- Ottawa and Prescott-Russell have the lowest rate of lone-parent families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs (32.9%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the overall rate of lone-parent families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs has declined by 3% between 2006 and 2011.

Lone-Parent Family Households Spending 30% or More of their Income in Housing Costs, 2011

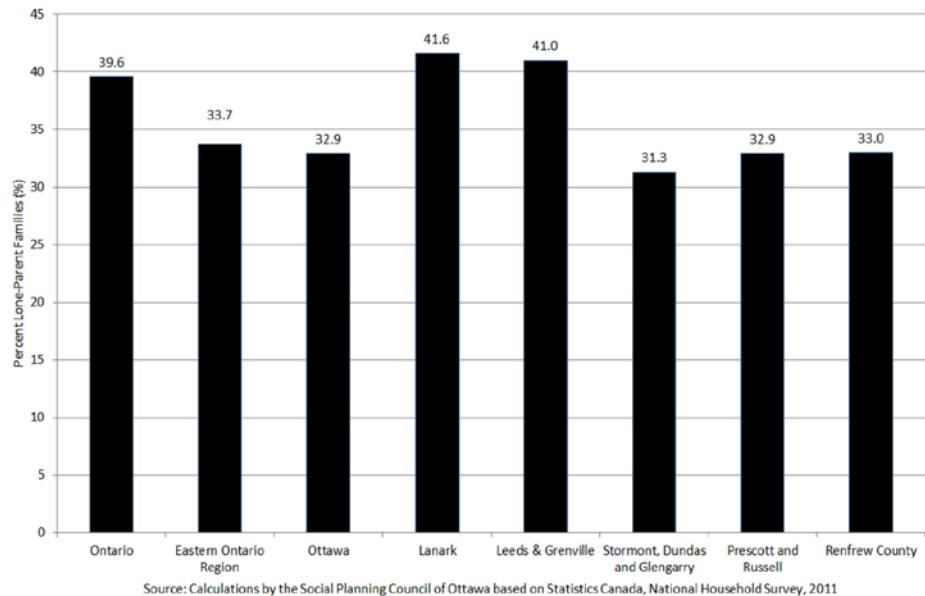


TABLE 4.13

Lone-parent families with children spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	36.8%	32.9%	↓3.9%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	39.0%	41.3%	↑2.3%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	37.5%	31.3%	↓6.2%
Prescott-Russell	37.2%	32.9%	↓4.3%
Renfrew County	35.0%	33.0%	↓2.0%
Eastern Ontario	37.0%	33.7%	↓3.3%

4.2 » HOUSING IN NEED OF REPAIR

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 6.9% of occupied dwellings are in need of major repair.
- Leeds & Grenville has the highest rate of occupied dwellings in need of major repair (8.9%).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of occupied dwellings that are in need of major repair (6.2%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

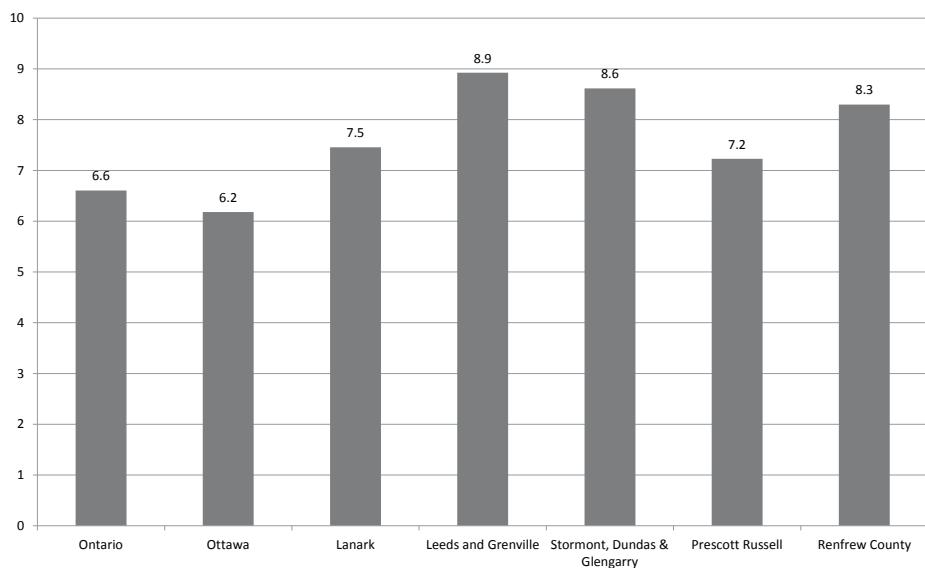
In Eastern Ontario, the rate of occupied dwellings in need of major repair has remained virtually unchanged between 2005 and 2011.

TABLE 4.2

Percent of all occupied dwellings that are in need of major repair

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	6.3%	6.2%	↓0.1%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	7.8%	8.3%	↑0.5%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	8.5%	8.6%	↑0.1%
Prescott-Russell	7.2%	7.2%	↔0.0%
Renfrew County	8.3%	8.3%	↔0.0%
Eastern Ontario	6.9%	6.9%	↔0.0%

Percent of all Occupied Dwellings that are in Need of Major Repair, 2011

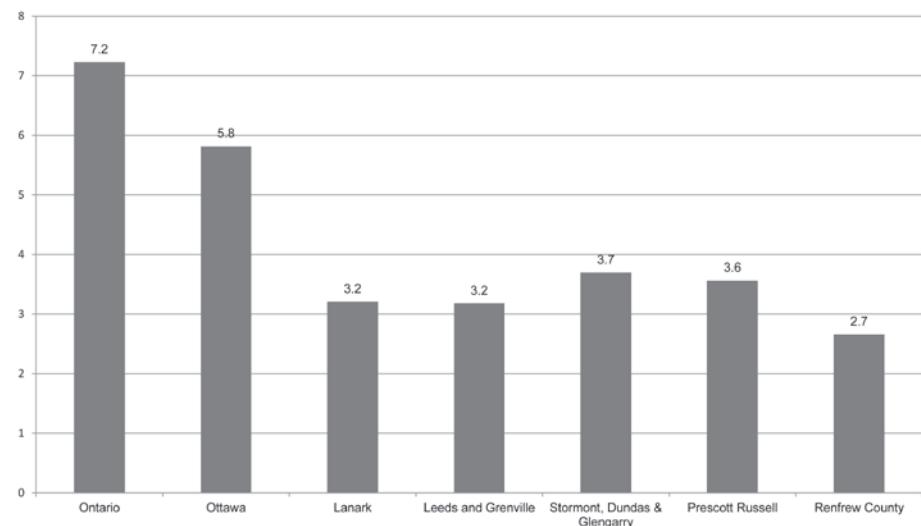


4.3 » HOUSING SUITABILITY

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 4.9% of all households in Eastern Ontario live in housing not suitable to their household size.
- Ottawa has the highest rate of households living in housing not suitable to their household size (5.8%).
- Renfrew County has the lowest rate of households.

Percent of all Households Living in Housing Not Suitable to Their Household Size According to the National Occupancy Standards, 2011



5. Family Structure and Support

5.1 » LONE-PARENT FAMILIES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 57,800 lone-parent families live in Eastern Ontario.
- Ottawa has the highest number (38,540) of lone-parent families.
- Lanark County has the fewest number (2,735) of lone-parent families.

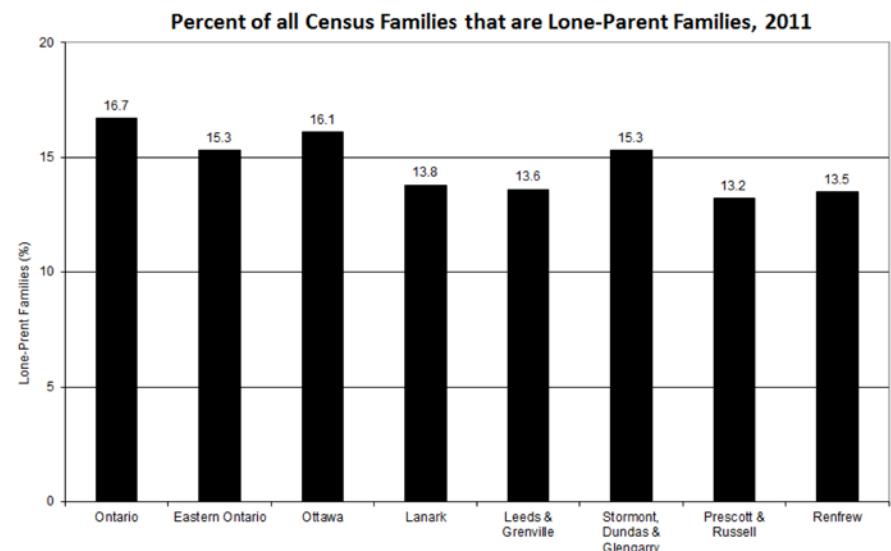
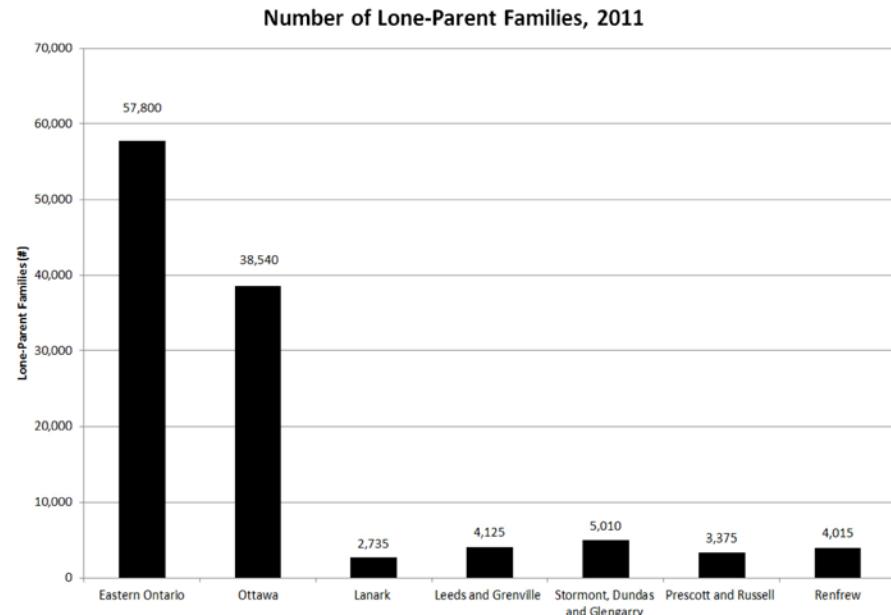
CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the number of lone-parent families has increased by 9%; from 52,950 in 2006 to 57,800 in 2011. All counties experienced an increase, most notably Prescott-Russell where the number of lone-parent families has grown by 17%.

TABLE 5.11

Number of lone-parent families

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	35,440	38,540	↑8.7%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	6,390	6,860	↑7.4%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	4,540	5,010	↑10.4%
Prescott-Russell	2,885	3,375	↑17.0%
Renfrew County	3,695	4,015	↑8.6%
Eastern Ontario	52,950	57,800	↑9.2%



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada 2011 Census, Community Profiles.

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

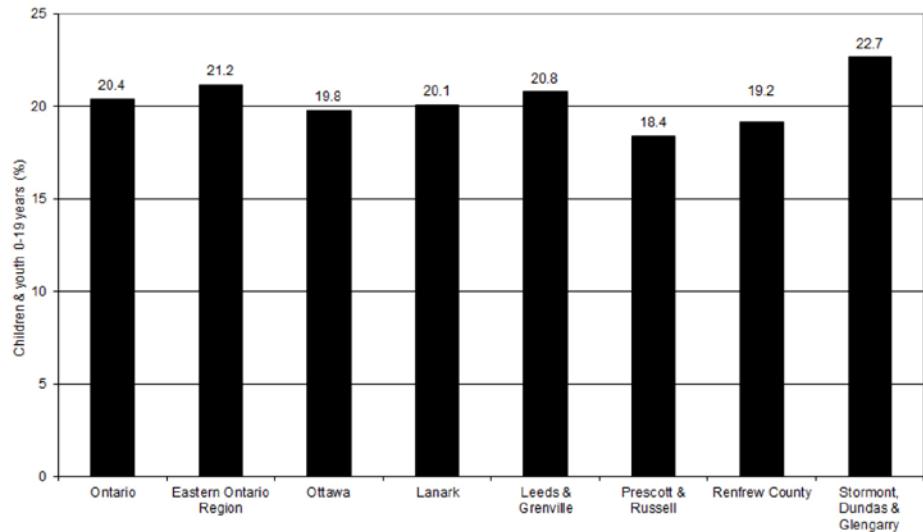
Lone parent families with children 0 to 19 years of age:

- 21.2% of children and youth (0–19 years) in Eastern Ontario live in lone-parent families.
- Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have the highest percentage of children and youth (0–19 years) living in lone parent families (22.7%).
- Prescott-Russell has the lowest percentage of children and youth (0–19 years) living in lone parent families (18.4%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the rate of children and youth (0–19 years) living in lone-parent families has remained virtually unchanged between 2006 and 2011. However, between counties there have been changes, most notably in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and Lanark, Leeds & Grenville, both of whom saw a 6% and 4% growth, respectively.

Percent of Children and Youth 0-19 years Living in Lone-Parent Families, 2011



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada 2011 Census, Table 98-312-XCB2011024

TABLE 5.12

Percent of children and youth (0–19 years) living in lone-parent families

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	24.0%	19.8%	↓4.2%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	14.6%	20.5%	↑5.9%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	16.8%	22.7%	↑5.9%
Prescott-Russell	18.9%	18.4%	↓0.5%
Renfrew County	16.8%	19.2%	↑2.4%
Eastern Ontario	21.3%	21.2%	↓0.1%

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Lone parent families with children 0 to 4 years of age:

- 14% of children (0–4 years) in Eastern Ontario live in lone-parent families.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry has highest percentage of children and youth (0–4 years) living in lone parent families (20.6%).
- Prescott-Russell has the lowest percentage of children and youth (0–4 years) living in lone parent families (12.8%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

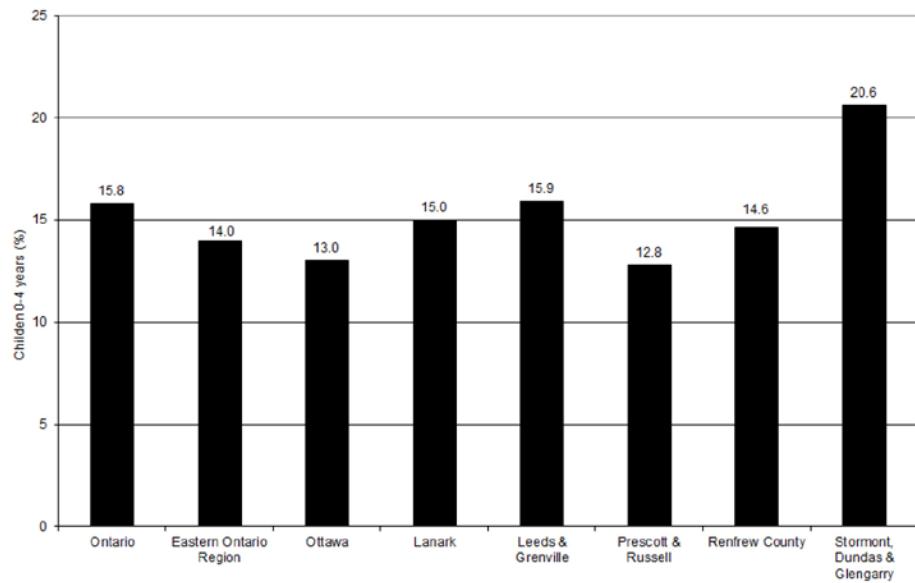
In Eastern Ontario, the number of children aged 0 to 4 years living in lone-parent families decreased by 3% between 2006 and 2011.

TABLE 5.13

Percent of children (0–4 years) living in lone-parent families

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	17.3%	13.0%	↓4.3%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	17.9%	15.5%	↓2.4%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	18.4%	20.6%	↑2.2%
Prescott-Russell	15.8%	12.8%	↓3.0%
Renfrew County	15.7%	14.6%	↓1.1%
Eastern Ontario	17.3%	14.0%	↓3.3%

Percent of 0-4 year olds Living in Lone-Parent Families, 2011

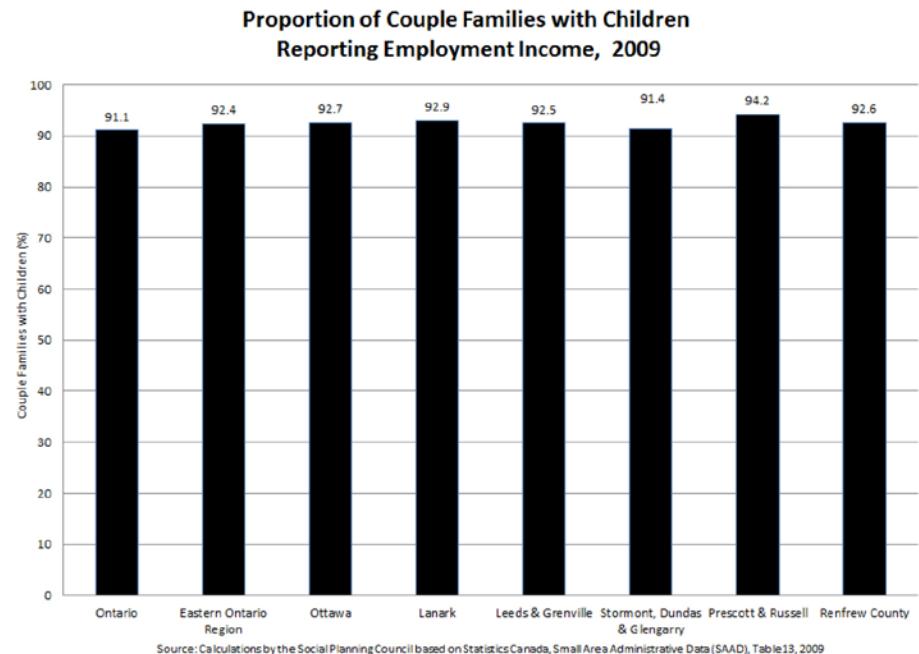


Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada 2011 Census, Table 98-312-XCB20011024.

5.2 » PARENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 92.4% of couple families with children report having employment income.
- Prescott-Russell has highest percentage of couple families with children reporting employment income (94.2%).
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry has the lowest rate of couple families with children reporting employment income (91.4%).



6. Community Support and Inclusion

6.1 » SENSE OF BELONGING TO THE COMMUNITY

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 67.6% of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario report that their sense of belonging to their local community is somewhat strong or very strong.
- Leeds, Grenville & Lanark has the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting that their sense of belonging to their local community is somewhat strong or very strong (80.5%).
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting that their sense of belonging to their local community is somewhat strong or very strong (50.4%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report a somewhat strong or very strong sense of belonging to their local community decreased from 73.4% in 2007 to 67.6% in 2010. Both Renfrew County and Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry and Prescott-Russell experienced the greatest decline, 15% and 11%, respectively.

Percent 12 to 19 Year Olds who Report their Sense of Belonging to Local Community as Somewhat Strong or Very Strong, 2009-2010

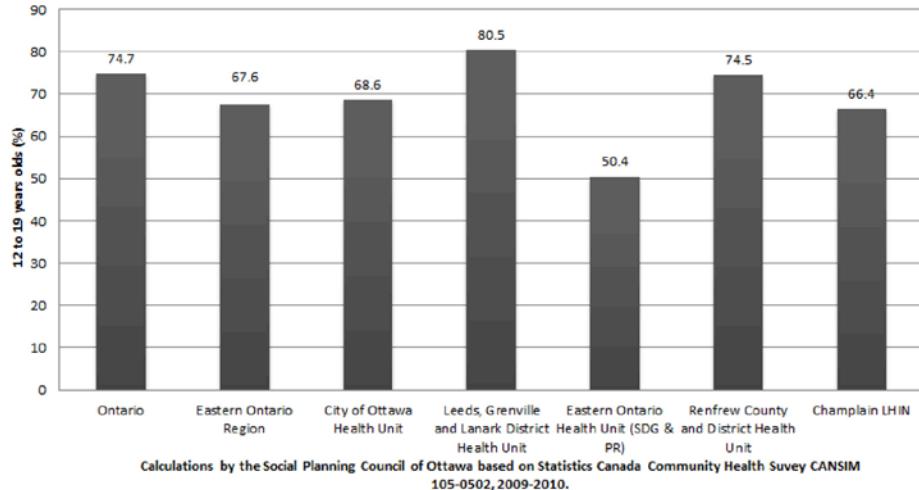


TABLE 6.1

Percent of children and youth (12–19 years) who report a somewhat strong or very strong sense of belonging to their local community

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	72.2%	68.6%	↓3.6%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	81.1%	80.5%	↓0.6%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	65.6%	50.4%	↓15.2%
Renfrew County and District	85.7%	74.5%	↓11.2%
Eastern Ontario Health Region	73.4%	67.6%	↓5.8%

7. Access to and Utilization of Health Services

7.1 » CONTACT WITH A MEDICAL DOCTOR

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 78.6% of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario report that they have had contact with a medical doctor within the past 12 months.
- Ottawa has the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they have had contact with a medical doctor within the past 12 months (81.8%).
- Renfrew County has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they have had contact with a medical doctor within the past 12 months (66.6%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting contact with a medical doctor within the past 12 months increased by 5.1% between 2007 and 2010. At the county level, the City of Ottawa saw the greatest increase (7%), while Renfrew County saw a 4% decline.

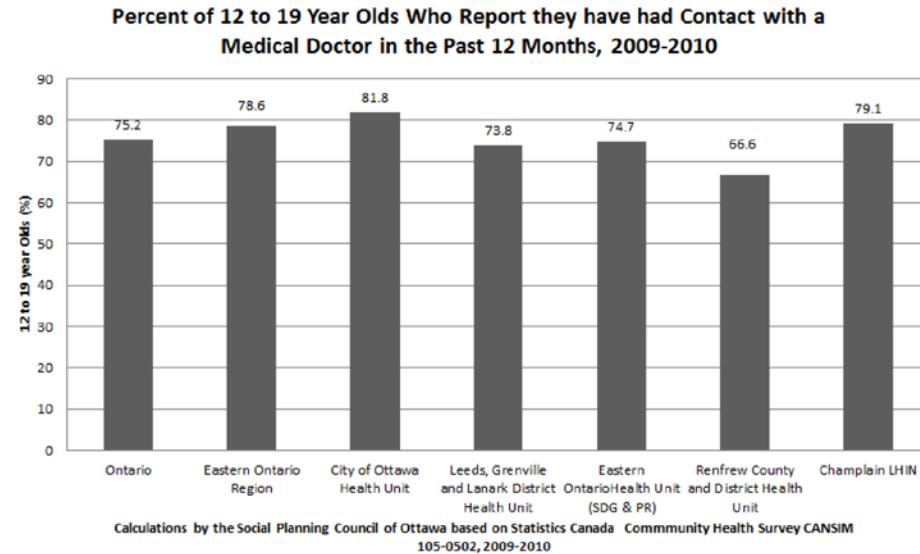


TABLE 7.1

Percent of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting contact with a medical doctor in the past 12 months

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	74.5%	81.8%	↑7.3%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	71.3%	73.8%	↑2.5%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	72.5%	74.7%	↑2.2%
Renfrew County and District	70.6%	66.6%	↓4.0%
Eastern Ontario Health Region	73.5%	78.6%	↑5.1%

7.2 » HAVING A REGULAR MEDICAL DOCTOR

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 88.1% of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario report they have a regular medical doctor.
- Leeds, Grenville & Lanark have the highest percentage of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they have a regular medical doctor (99.8%).
- Renfrew County has the lowest percentage of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they have a regular medical doctor (75.3%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, while the overall rate of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario who report they have a regular medical doctor has decreased from 89.7% in 2007 to 88.1% in 2010. There has been variability across the region, most notably in Renfrew County where there was a 17% decline.

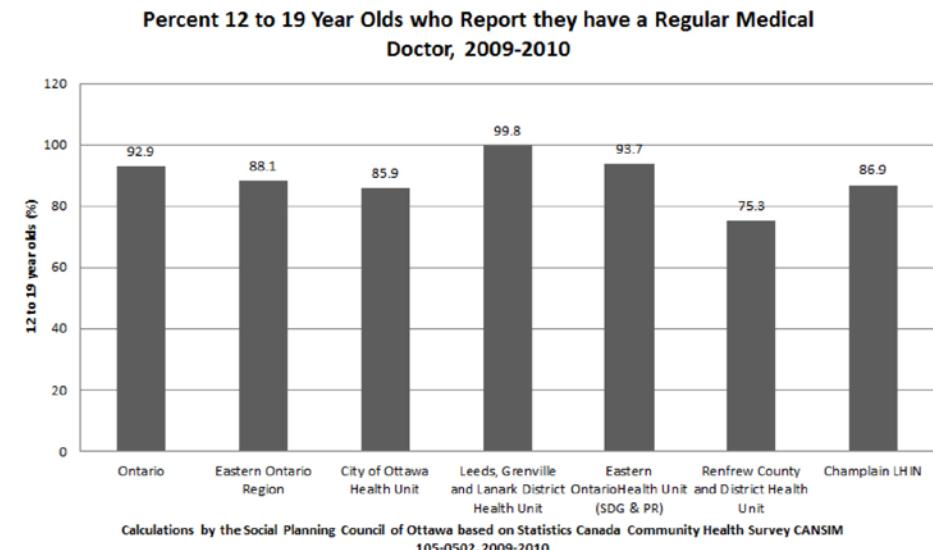


TABLE 7.2

Percent of children and youth (12–19 years) who report having a regular medical doctor

	2007–2008	2009–2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	86.7%	85.9%	↓0.8%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	95.3%	99.8%	↑4.5%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	95.1%	93.7%	↓1.4%
Renfrew County and District	92.3%	75.3%	↓17%
Eastern Ontario Health Region	89.7%	88.1%	↓1.6%

7.3 » INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATION

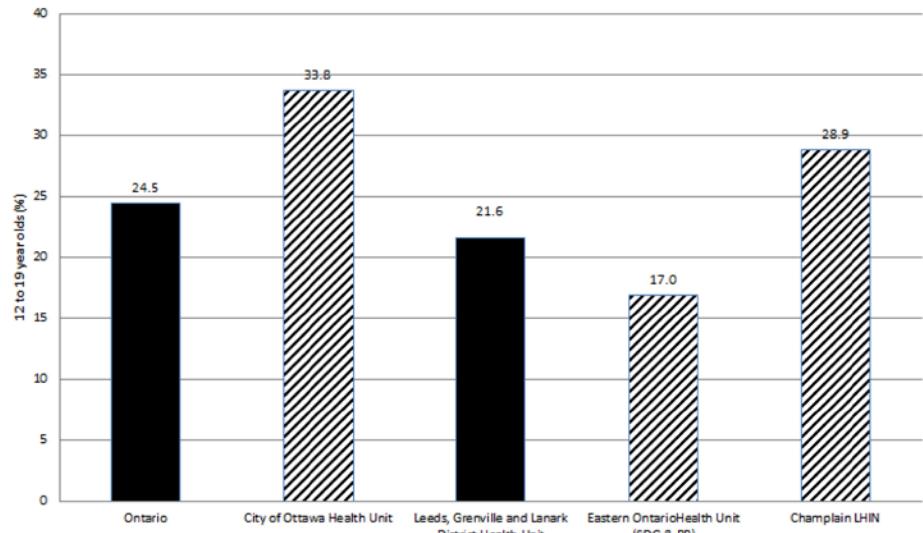
DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 28.9%* of children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN report that they have had an influenza immunization less than one year ago.
- Ottawa has the highest percentage of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they have had an influenza immunization less than one year ago (33.8%).*
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the lowest percentage of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they have had an influenza immunization less than one year ago (17.0%).*

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In the Champlain LHIN, there was a 12%* decline in the rate of children and youth (12–19 year old) reporting they have had an influenza immunization between 2007 and 2010, most notably in Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, who saw a 22%* drop.

Percent of 12 to 19 Year Olds who Report they Have had Influenza Immunization Less than One Year Ago, 2009-2010



Source: Calculations of the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada, Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009-2010. Data with lines have to be used with caution.
Data for Renfrew and District Health Unit too unreliable to be p

TABLE 7.3

Rate of Influenza Immunization amongst 12 to 19 year olds

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	41.8%	33.8%*	↓8.0%*
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	36.9%	21.6%	↓15.3%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	39.2%	17.0%*	↓22.2%*
Renfrew County and District	34.4%	-	-
Champlain LHIN	40.7%	28.9%*	↓11.8%*

*Statistics Canada provides this cautionary note on the data it releases, to inform the public about the quality of the data. The data is measured against acceptable quality levels using the coefficient of variability. Data must meet certain standards to be presented here; if the quality level is too low, it has not been included and will read 'data too unreliable to be published'). The cautionary note does not prevent comparisons with other years to be made, but rather it alerts people to be careful about how information is used.

7.4 » HOSPITALIZATION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, there were 12,445 hospital separations* in 2012/2013 among children and youth under 20 years.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry has the highest number of hospital separations* among children and youth under 20 years (4,489).
- Lanark County has the lowest rate of hospital separations* among children and youth under 20 years (3,346).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, in 2012/2013 there were 12,445 hospital separations among children and youth under 20 years. Similar to the previous reported period (2007–2008), Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Renfrew County had the highest rates of hospital separations. However in both areas, the rate has decreased since 2007–2008.

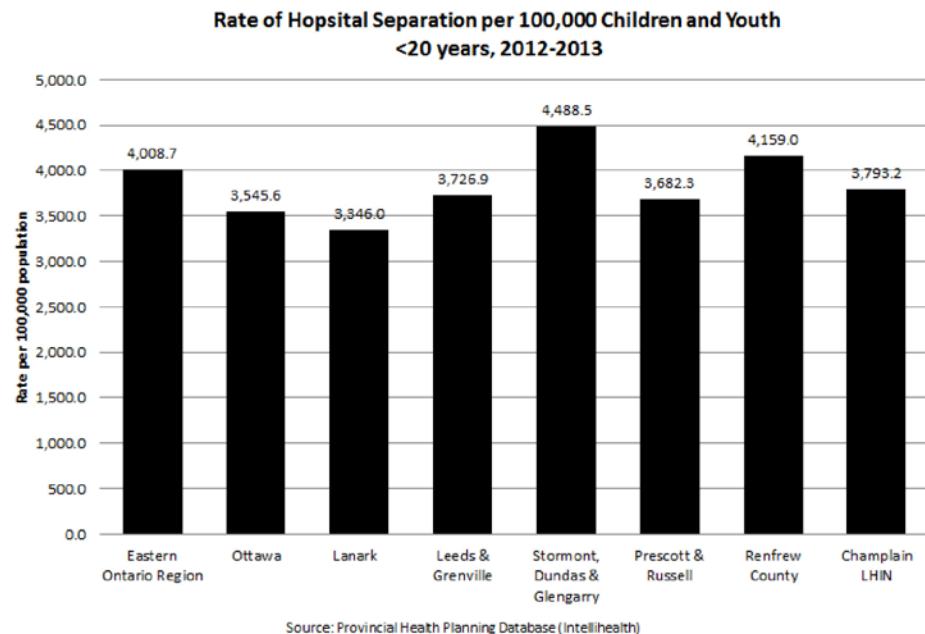


TABLE 7.4

Rate of hospital separation per 100,000 children and youth

	2007-2008	2012-2013	CHANGE
Ottawa	3494.0	3545.6	↑1.5%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	3512.4	3573.4	↑1.7%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5567.8	4488.5	↓19.4%
Prescott-Russell	3232.9	3682.3	↑14.0%
Renfrew County	4589.9	4159.0	↓9.4%
Eastern Ontario Region	3741.7	4008.7	↑7.1%

* A hospital separation is counted when a person leaves the hospital, for reasons including discharge, death, sign-out against medical advice or transfer. The numbers of separations are counted—therefore, one person can have more than one separation in a year. This excludes the hospitalization of healthy newborns after birth.

8. Learning, Education and Work

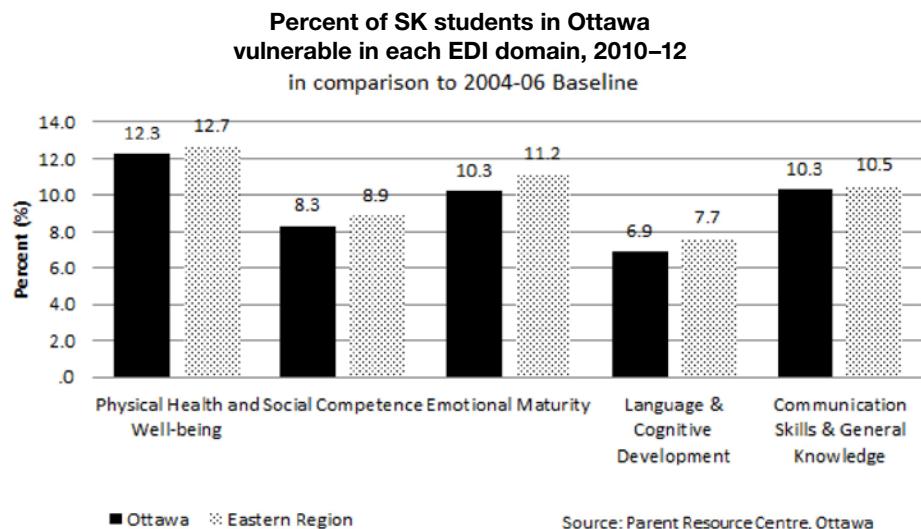
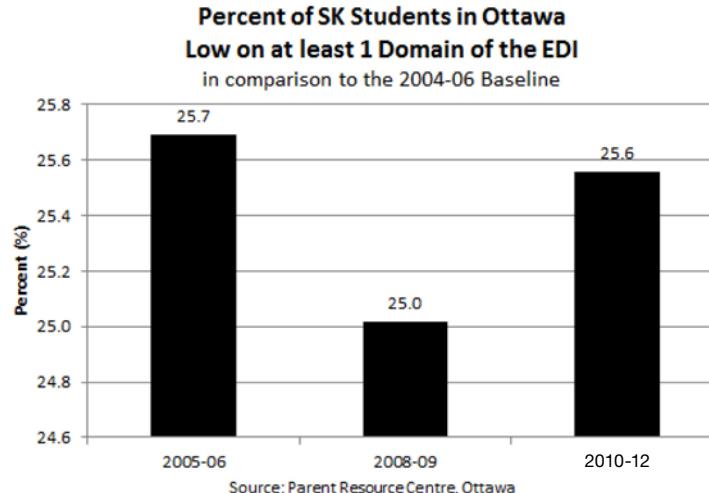
8.1 » CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL HEALTH AT SCHOOL ENTRY—CITY OF OTTAWA

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 25.6% of senior kindergarten children in Ottawa were vulnerable on at least one domain of the Early Development Instrument (EDI) in 2010/12.
- In Ottawa, between 6 and 13% of senior kindergarten students were considered vulnerable throughout the 5 EDI domains in 2010/12.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The higher the percentage of students that score low on the EDI, the more vulnerable children in a neighbourhood may be in terms of developmental health at school entry. Those who score below the 10th percentile, based on the provincial baseline, have the lowest EDI scores and are considered 'vulnerable'. (Source: *Charting Outcomes: Community Actions for Healthy Development of Children and Youth in Ottawa*, Ottawa Child and Youth Initiatives, 2014).



8.1 » CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL HEALTH AT SCHOOL ENTRY—STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLENGARRY AND CORNWALL

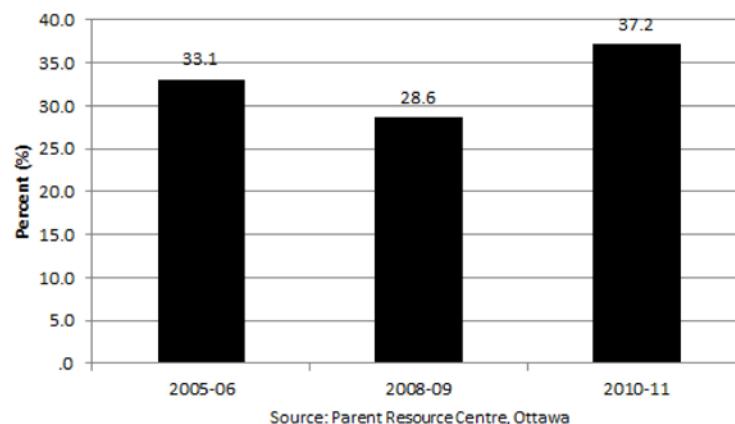
DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 37.2% of senior kindergarten children in Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry and Cornwall were vulnerable on at least one EDI domain in 2010/11.
- In Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry and Cornwall between 7 and 19% of senior kindergarten students were considered vulnerable throughout the 5 EDI domains in 2010/11.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

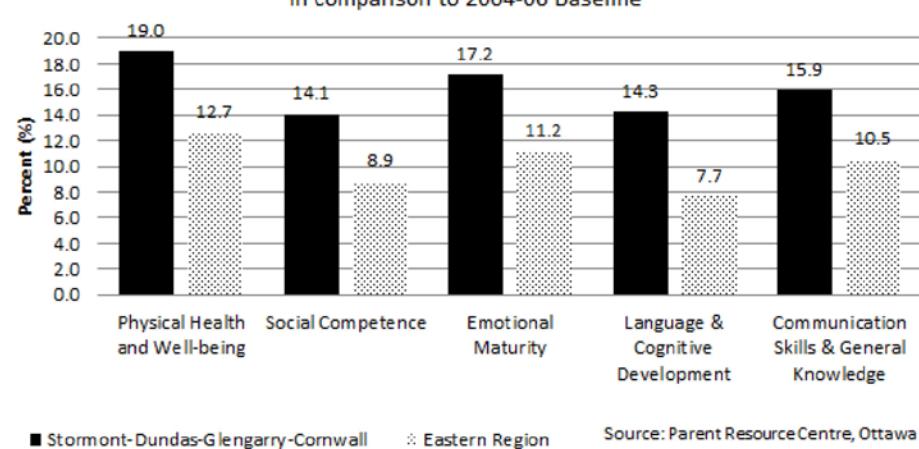
The higher the percentage of students that score low on the EDI, the more vulnerable children in a neighbourhood may be in terms of developmental health at school entry. Those who score below the 10th percentile, based on the provincial baseline, have the lowest EDI scores and are considered 'vulnerable'. (Source: *Charting Outcomes: Community Actions for Healthy Development of Children and Youth in Ottawa*, Ottawa Child and Youth Initiatives, 2014)

Percent of SK Students in Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Low on at least 1 Domain of the EDI in comparison to the 2004-06 Baseline



Source: Parent Resource Centre, Ottawa

Percent of SK students in Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry and Cornwall vulnerable in each EDI domain, 2010-11 in comparison to 2004-06 Baseline



■ Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry-Cornwall ◊ Eastern Region

Source: Parent Resource Centre, Ottawa

8.1 » CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENTAL HEALTH AT SCHOOL ENTRY—PRESCOTT-RUSSELL

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 23.1% of senior kindergarten children in Prescott-Russell were vulnerable on at least one EDI domain in 2010/11.
- In Prescott-Russell, between 6 and 13% of senior kindergarten students were considered vulnerable throughout the 5 EDI domains in 2010/11.

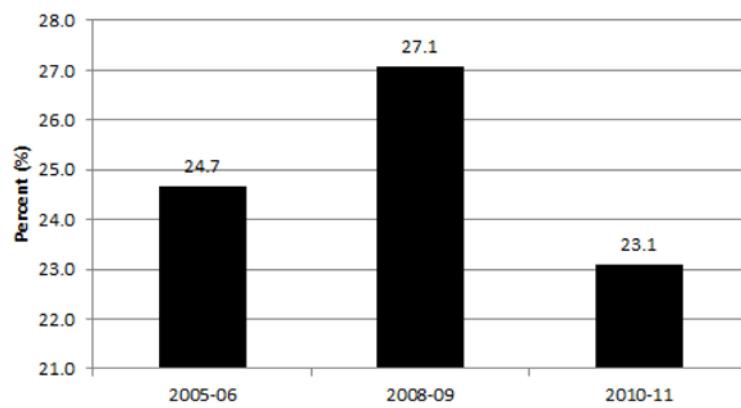
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

- The higher the percentage of students that score low on the EDI, the more vulnerable children in a neighbourhood may be in terms of developmental health at school entry. Those who score below the 10th percentile, based on the provincial baseline, have the lowest EDI scores and are considered 'vulnerable'.
(Source: Charting Outcomes: Community Actions for Healthy Development of Children and Youth in Ottawa, Ottawa Child and Youth Initiatives, 2014)

Percent of SK Students in Prescott & Russell

Low on at least 1 Domain of the EDI

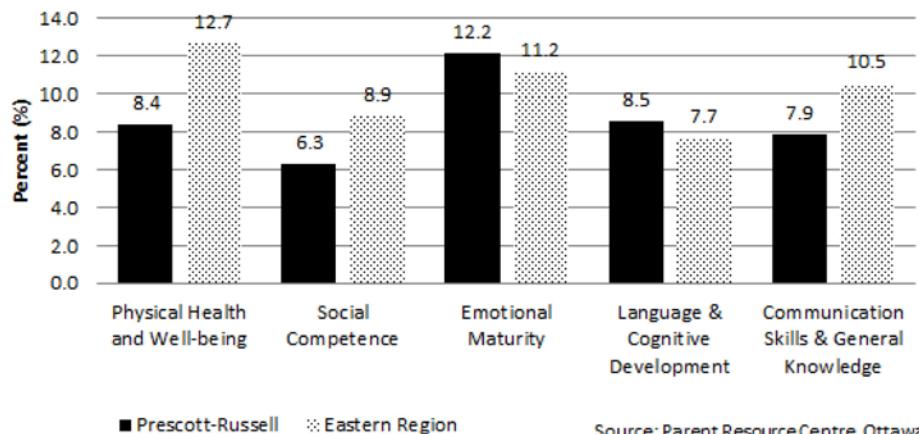
in comparison to the 2004-06 Baseline



Source: Parent Resource Centre, Ottawa

Percent of SK students in Prescott-Russell
vulnerable in each EDI domain, 2010-11

in comparison to 2004-06 Baseline



Source: Parent Resource Centre, Ottawa

8.2 » HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 5.8% of youth (20–24 years) do not have a high school certificate and are not in school .
- Lanark County has the highest rate of youth (20–24 years) who do not have a high school certificate and are not in school (11.4%).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of youth (20–24 years) who do not have a high school certificate and are not in school (4.9%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

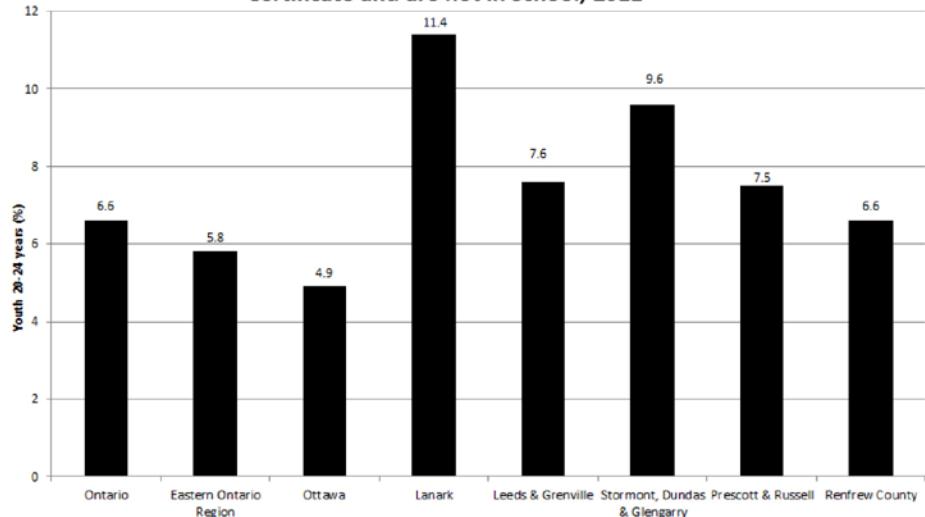
In Eastern Ontario, the rate of youth (20–24 years) not completing high school and not in school has declined by 1.5% between 2006 and 2011, most notably in Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, who saw a decline of nearly 3%.

TABLE 8.2

Percent of youth (20–24 years) who do not have a high school certificate and are not in school

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	5.6%	4.9%	↓ 0.7%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	11.8%	9.1%	↓ 2.7%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	12.5%	9.6%	↓ 2.9%
Prescott-Russell	7.9%	7.5%	↓ 0.4%
Renfrew County	11.1%	6.6%	↓ 4.5%
Eastern Ontario Region	7.2%	5.8%	↓ 1.4%

Proportion of Youth 20-24 Years who do not have a High School Certificate and are not in School, 2011



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey Table 99-012-X2011047, 2011.

8.3 » LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 65.2% of youth (15–24 years) are in the labour force.
- 53.5% of youth (15–24 years) are employed.
- 17.9% of youth (15–24 years) are unemployed.

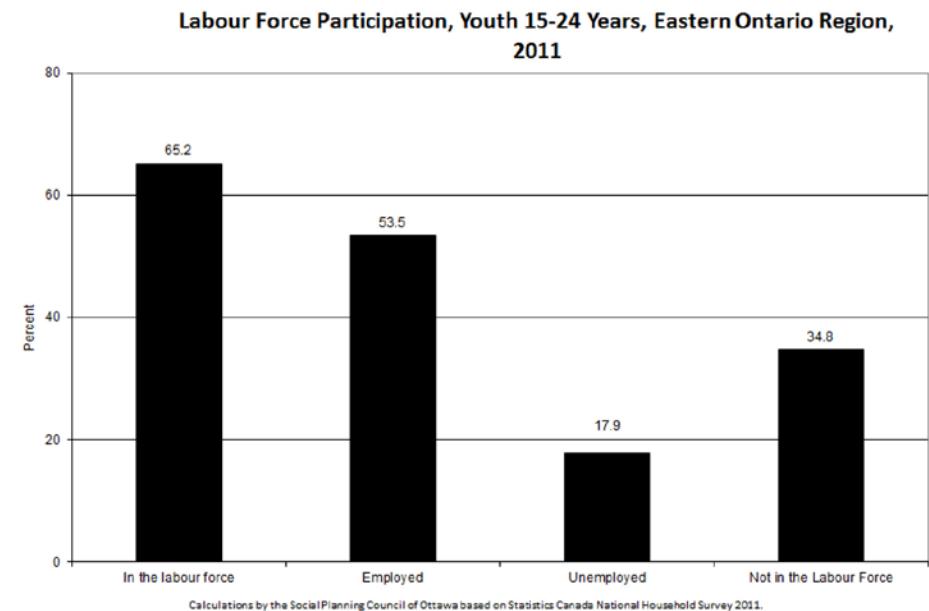
CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the youth (15–24 years) employment rate has declined by nearly 5% between 2006 and 2011, while the rate of unemployment and not in the labour force has risen, by 4% and 2% respectively.

TABLE 8.3

Labour force participation rate (ages 15–24 years)

	2006	2011	CHANGE
In the labour force	67.5%	65.2%	↓2.3%
Employed	58.1%	53.5%	↓4.6%
Unemployed	13.9%	17.9%	↑4.0%
Not in the labour force	32.5%	34.8%	↑2.3%



8.4 » YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 17.9% of youth (15–24 years) are unemployed in Eastern Ontario.
- Leeds & Grenville have the highest rate of youth (15–24 years) unemployment (19.1%).
- Prescott-Russell has the lowest rate of youth (15–24 years) unemployment (12.5%).

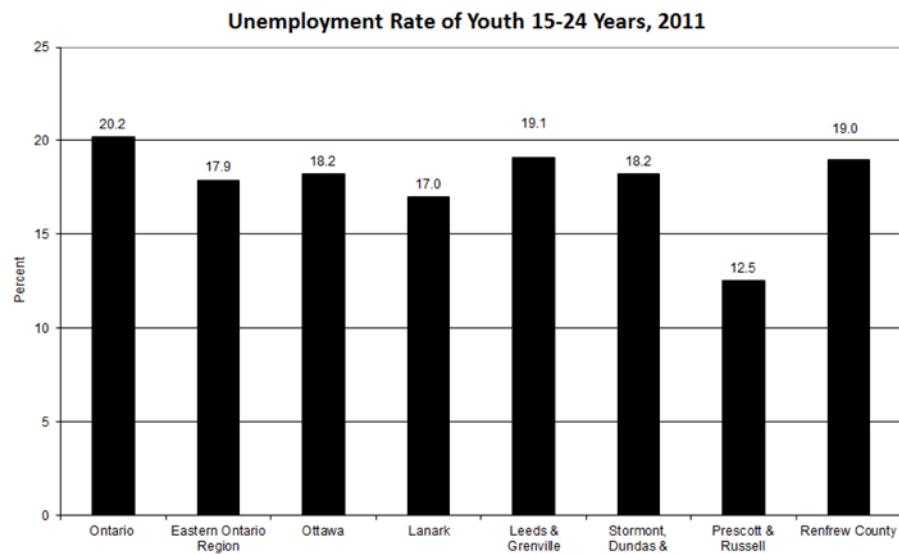
CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the youth unemployment rate has increased by 4% between 2006 and 2011, and this trend has been fairly uniform across the entire region.

TABLE 8.4

Youth (15–24) unemployment rate

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	13.8%	18.2%	↑4.4%
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	16.2%	18.2%	↑2.0%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	13.3%	18.2%	↑4.9%
Prescott-Russell	9.5%	12.5%	↑3.0%
Renfrew County	14.9%	19.0%	↑4.1%
Eastern Ontario Region	13.9%	17.9%	↑4.0%



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011.

8.5 » YOUTH NOT IN SCHOOL AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

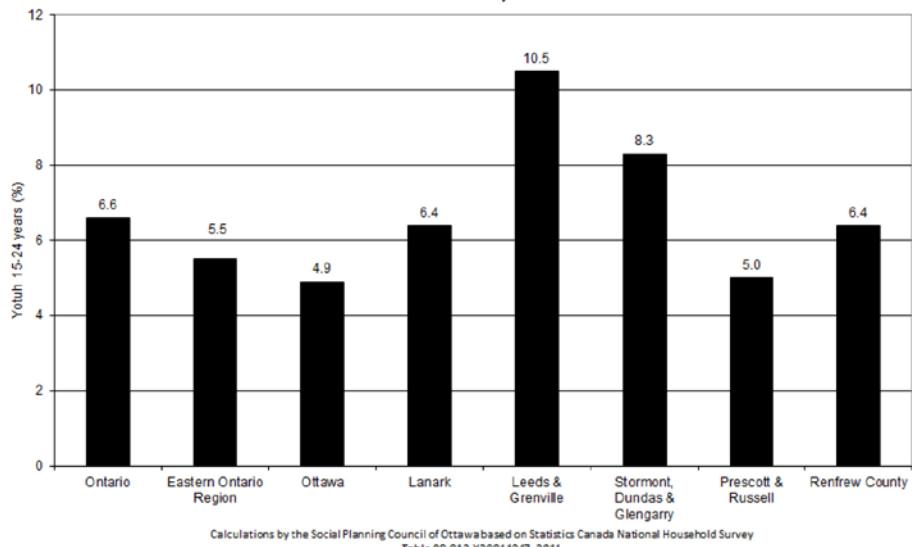
DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In Eastern Ontario, 5.5% of youth (15–24 years) are not in school and not in labour force.
- Leeds & Grenville has the highest rate of youth (15–24 years) not in school and not in labour force (10.5%).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of youth (15–24 years) not in school and not in labour force (4.9%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

Despite some fluctuations county to county, the overall rate of youth (15–24 years) not in school and not in the labour force in Eastern Ontario has remained relatively unchanged between 2006 and 2011.

Proportion of Youth 15-24 Years who are Not in School and Not in the Labour force, 2011



Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada National Household Survey
Table 99-012-X20011047, 2011

TABLE 8.5

Proportion of youth who are not in school and not in labour force

	2006	2011	CHANGE
Ottawa	4.9%	4.9%	↔0.0%
Leeds & Grenville	5.8%	8.0%	↑2.2%
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	8.0%	8.3%	↑0.3%
Prescott-Russell	6.4%	5.0%	↓1.4%
Renfrew County	7.5%	6.4%	↓1.1%
Eastern Ontario Region	5.6%	5.5%	↓0.1%

9. Environmental Toxins

9.1 » SECOND-HAND SMOKE

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 9.4% of children and youth (12–19 years) report exposure to second hand smoke in the home in the Champlain LHIN.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting exposure to second hand smoke in the home (20.9%).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting exposure to second hand smoke in the home (5.1%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In the Champlain LHIN, there has been a 5% decline amongst children and youth (12–19 years) reporting second hand smoke exposure in the home. This was below the provincial rate of 12%. All of the counties saw a decline, except Renfrew County whose rate increased by 3%*.

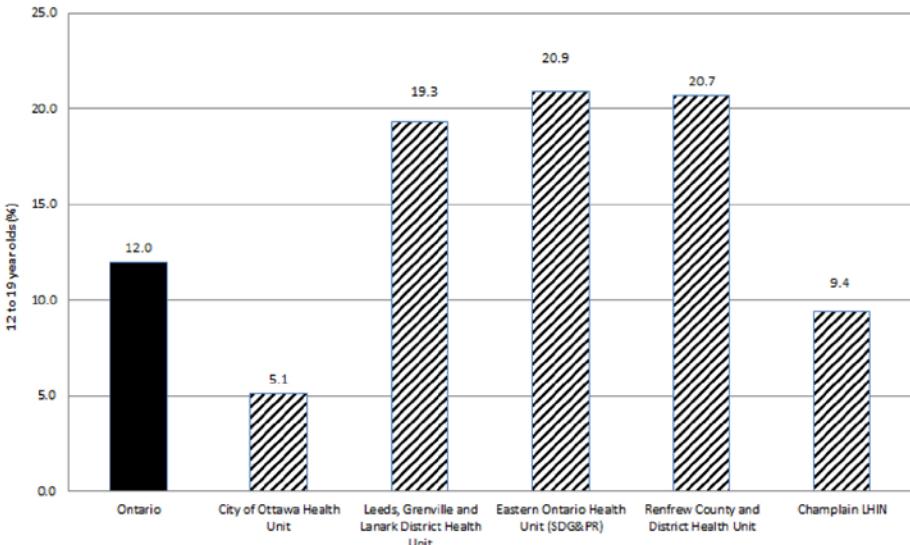
TABLE 9.1

Percent of youth (12–19) reporting exposure to second hand smoke in the home

	2007–2008	2009–2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	9.5%	5.1%*	↓4.4%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	19.3%	19.3%*	↔0.0%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	29.7%	20.9%*	↓8.8%
Renfrew County and District	17.7%	20.7%*	↑3.0%
Champlain LHIN	14.3%	9.4%*	↓4.9%

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Proportion of 12 to 19 Year Olds Reporting that they are Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke at Home, 2009–2010



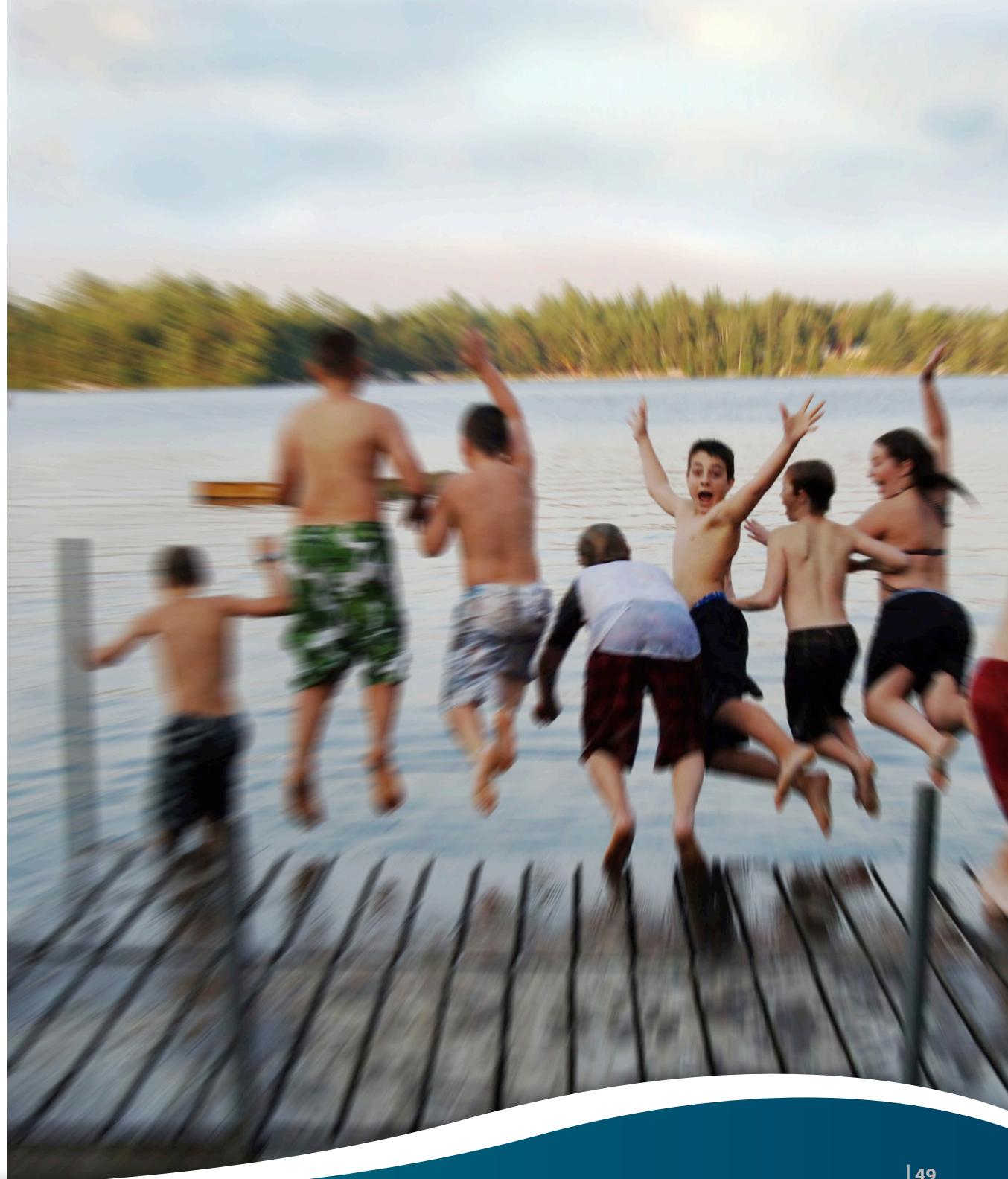
Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009–2010.
Data with lines to be used with caution.

C.

HEALTH OUTCOMES

The changes in the health status of children and youth in our community can tell us a lot about what is working well, and what still needs to be done. Over the past 5 years, many health behaviours have shown an improvement. Physical activity rates, for instance, have increased while smoking rates have decreased. Other health behaviours continue to be a challenge. Ten percent of youth reported driving while using alcohol or cannabis in the past year, and over 40% reported using an illicit drug during the same time period.

Mental health continues to be a prominent issue for many children and youth in our community; while 75% of children and youth report that their mental health is very good or excellent, 25% did not. And while there has been a positive shift towards fewer children and youth reporting that they have quite a lot of stress in their lives, 1 in 7 continue to rate their stress levels high. The following pages will illustrate how our children and youth are doing on a number of health indicators from reproductive health, to injuries, to mental health and healthy behaviours.



10. Perceived Health Status

10.1 » PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AMONGST 12 TO 19 YEAR OLDS

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 65.2% of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario consider their health to be very good or excellent.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who consider their health to be very good or excellent (71.3%).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who consider their health to be very good or excellent (63.4%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting that they consider their health to be very good or excellent dropped by 5.5% between 2007 and 2010, most notably in Renfrew County. In contrast, Lanark, Leeds & Grenville saw a 7% increase in youth reporting their health to be very good or excellent.

Percent of 12 to 19 Year Olds who Report that they Consider their Health to be Very Good or Excellent, 2009-2010

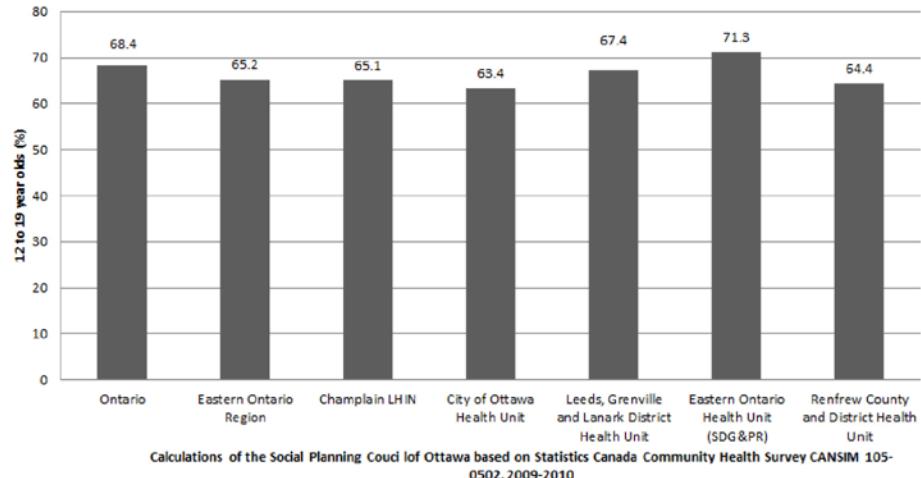


TABLE 10.1

Percent of youth (12–19) who report that they consider their health to be very good or excellent

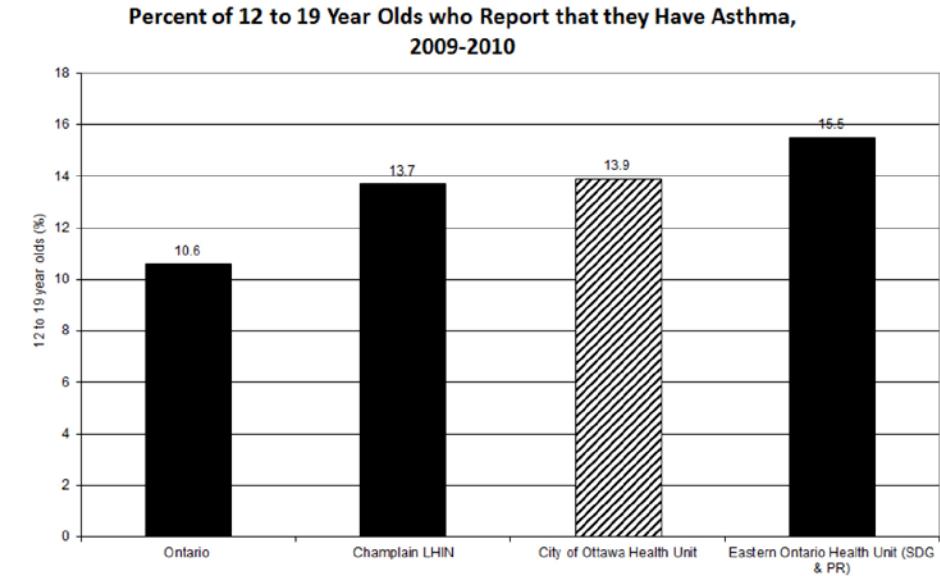
	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	72.9%	63.4%	↓9.5%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	60.2%	67.4%	↑7.2%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	70.3%	71.3%	↑1.0%
Renfrew County and District	71.6%	64.4%	↓7.2%
Eastern Ontario Region	70.7%	65.2%	↓5.5%

11. Respiratory Health

11.1 » SELF-REPORTED ASTHMA

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In the Champlain LHIN, 13.7% of children and youth (12–19 years) report that they have asthma.
- The Champlain LHIN rate is approximately 3% higher than the Provincial rate of 10.6%.



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12. Reproductive Health

12.1 » BREASTFEEDING INITIATION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

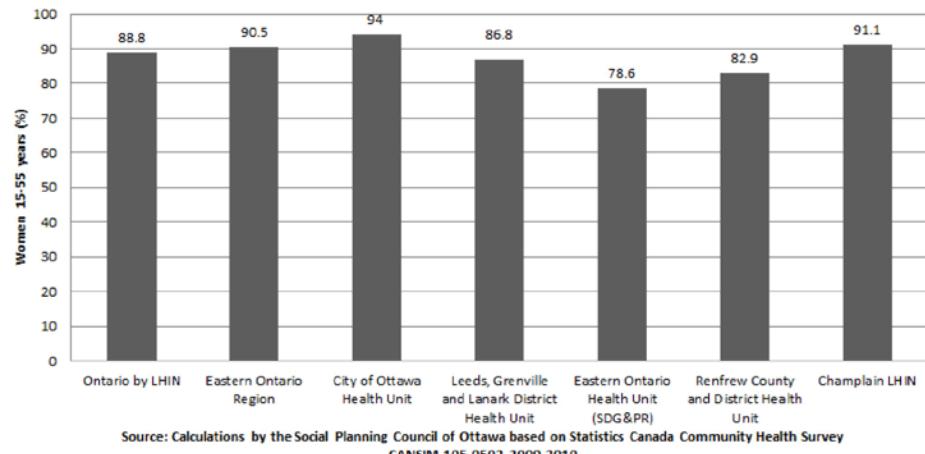
- 88.8% of women (15–55 years) in Eastern Ontario who had a baby in the last five years reported that they initiated breastfeeding that baby.
- Ottawa the highest rate of women (15–55 years) who had a baby in the last five years and reported that they initiated breastfeeding that baby (94.0%).
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the lowest rate of women (15–55 years) who had a baby in the last five years and reported that they initiated breastfeeding that baby (78.6%).



CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the rate of women (15–55 years) who had a baby in the last five years and reported that they initiated breastfeeding that baby remained virtually unchanged between 2007 and 2010. Lanark, Leeds & Grenville saw the most notable change: a 5.2% decrease.

Percent of Women Aged 15 to 55 who had a Baby in the Last Five Years and Report that they Initiated Breastfeeding that Baby, 2009-2010



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009-2010

TABLE 12.1

Percent of women (15–55) who had a baby in the last five years and report that they initiated breastfeeding that baby

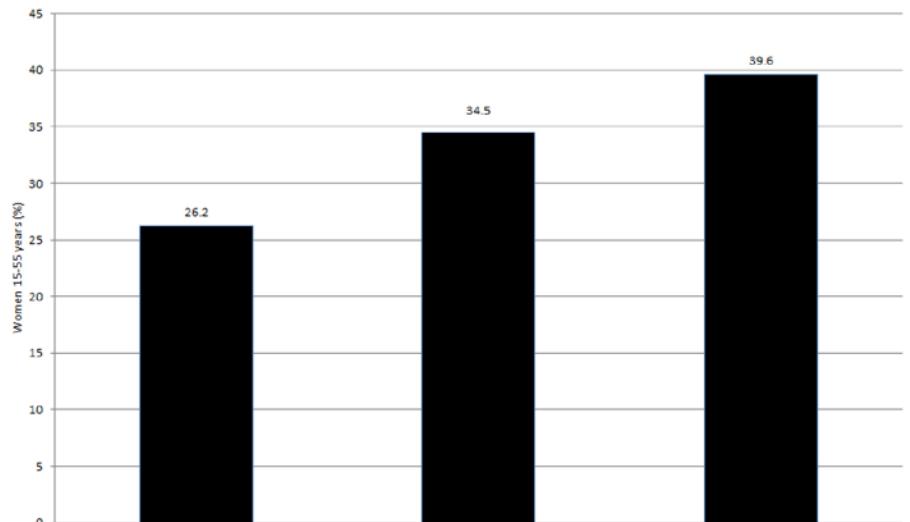
	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	94.6%	94.0%	↓0.6%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	92.0%	86.8%	↓5.2%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	78.4%	78.6%	↑0.2%
Renfrew County and District	84.7%	82.9%	↓1.8%
Eastern Ontario Region	90.3%	90.5%	↓0.2%

12.2 » BREASTFEEDING DURATION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 34.5% of women (15–55 years) in the Champlain LHIN who gave birth in the past five years and breastfed exclusively their last child at least six months.
 - 39.6% of women (15–55 years) in Ottawa who gave birth in the past five years and breastfed exclusively their last child at least six months.
- 35%
40%

Percentage of Women 15-55 Years Who Gave Birth in the Past 5 Years and Breastfed Exclusively their Last Child at Least 6 Months, 2009-2010



Source: Statistics Canada, Community Health Survey 2009-2010, CANSIM Table 105-0502. Data for Leeds, Grenville and Lanark, Renfrew County and Eastern Ontario Health Units, too unreliable to be published.

13. Physical Disability

13.1 » PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY LIMITATION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 16.5%* of children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN report that they have a participation and activity limitation sometimes or often.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they have a participation and activity limitation sometimes or often (8.0%*).
- Lanark, Leeds & Grenville has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they have a participation and activity limitation sometimes or often (16.4%*).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

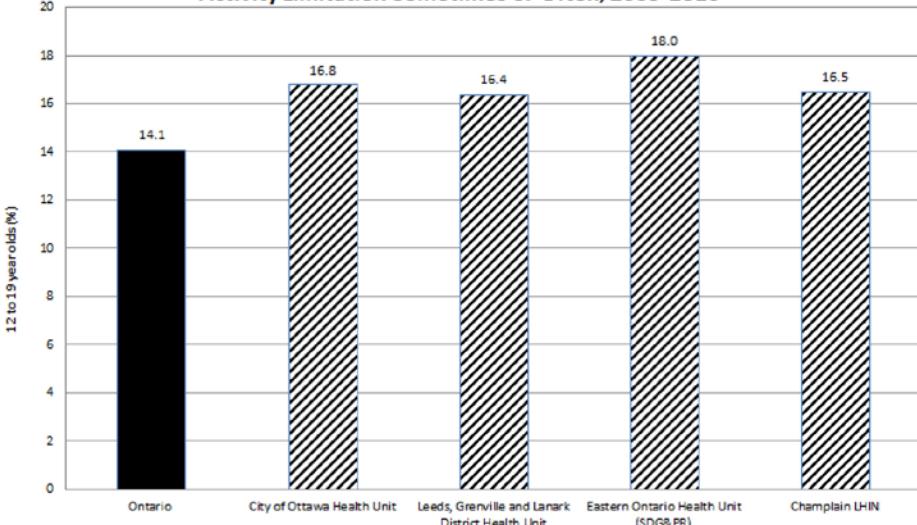
In the Champlain LHIN, the rate of children and youth (12–19 years) reporting they have participation and activity limitation sometimes or often has remained virtually unchanged between 2007 and 2010. Rates across the region tend to be higher than the provincial average of 14%.

TABLE 13.1

Percent of youth (12–19) who report they have a participation and activity limitation sometimes or often

	2007–2008	2009–2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	16.9%	16.8%*	↓0.1%*
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	20.8%	16.4%*	↓4.4%*
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	19.7%	18.0%*	↓1.7%*
Renfrew County and District	15.6%	—	—
Champlain LHIN	17.8%	16.5%*	↓1.2%*

Percent 12 to 19 Year Olds who Report they have a Participation and Activity Limitation Sometimes or Often, 2009–2010



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009-2010.
Data with lines to be used with caution. Data for Renfrew Health Unit: too unreliable to be published.

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14. Injuries

14.1 » SELF-REPORTED INJURIES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 23.7% of injuries reported in the last 12 months caused an activity limitation of normal activities amongst children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN.
- Renfrew County has the highest percentage of injuries reported in the last 12 months causing activity limitation of normal activities amongst children and youth (12–19 years) (30.4%*).
- Ottawa has the lowest percentage of injuries reported in the last 12 months causing activity limitation of normal activities amongst children and youth (12–19 years) (21.5%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

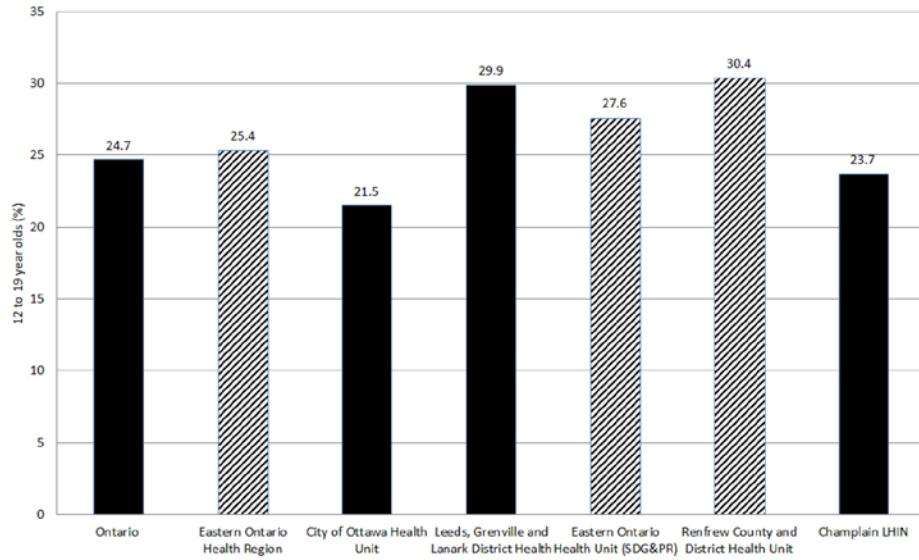
In the Champlain LHIN, the rate of injuries reported in the last 12 months causing activity limitation of normal activities amongst children and youth (12–19 years) has declined by 2%. Between counties there was greater variability; Ottawa saw a decline of 7%, while Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry and Renfrew county experienced an increase of 10% between 2005 and 2010.

TABLE 14.1

Percent of injuries reported causing activity limitation of normal activities (12–19)

	2005	2009–2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	28.2%	21.5%	↓6.5%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	28.3%	29.9%	↑1.6%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	18.1%	27.6%*	↑9.5%
Renfrew County and District	20.9%	30.4%*	↑9.5%
Champlain LHIN	25.8%	23.7%	↓2.1%

Injuries Reported in the Last 12 Months Causing Activity Limitation of Normal Activities, Children and Youth Ages 12 to 19, 2009-2010



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009-2010.
Data with lines to be used with caution.

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14.2 » INJURIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 13.2% of injuries reported in the last 12 months sought medical attention amongst children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell had the highest rate of injuries reported in the last 12 months where medical attention was sought amongst children and youth (12–19 years) (20.0%*).
- Ottawa had the lowest rate of injuries reported in the last 12 months where medical attention was sought amongst children and youth (12–19 years) (11.9%*).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In the Champlain LHIN, there has been a 3% decrease in reported injuries requiring medical attention amongst children and youth (12–19 years) between 2005 and 2010. The drop in reported injuries requiring medical attention has been greatest in Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott-Russell (nearly 9%).

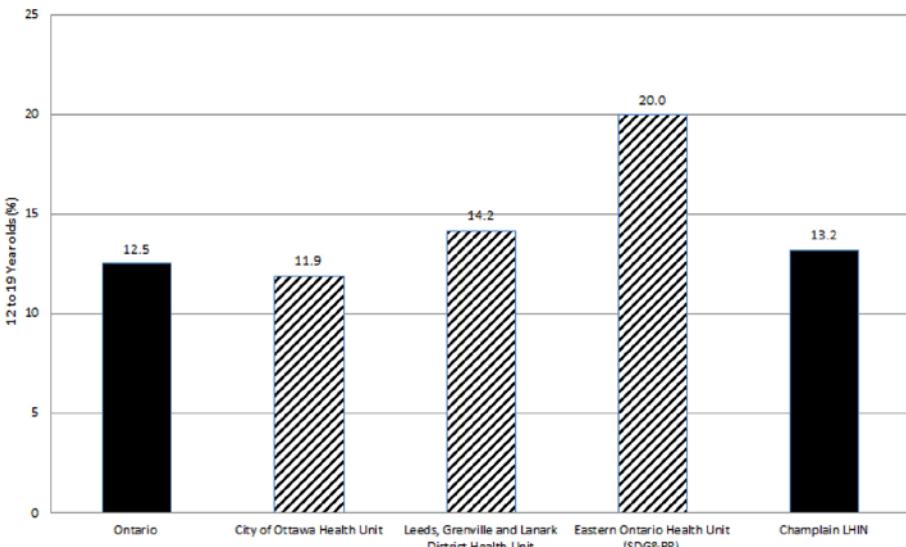
TABLE 14.2

Percent of injuries reported (12–19) where the child/youth sought medical attention

	2005	2009–2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	18.1%	11.9%*	↓6.2%*
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	14.8%	14.2%*	↓0.6%*
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	11.1%	20.0%*	↓8.9%*
Renfrew County and District	14.6%	—	—
Champlain LHIN	16.1%	13.2%	↓2.9%

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Injuries Reported in the Last 12 Months, Children and Youth Ages 12 to 19, Where the Child/Youth Sought Medical Attention, 2009-2010



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009-2010. Data for Renfrew County & DHU too unreliable to be published. Data with lines to be used with caution.

15. Mental Health

15.1 » SELF-REPORTED MENTAL HEALTH

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 75.6% of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario report that their mental health is very good or excellent.
- Renfrew County has the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that their mental health is very good or excellent (82.4%).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that their mental health is very good or excellent (74.3%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, there was a decrease of 1.4% amongst children and youth (12–19 years) who report that their mental health is very good or excellent, most notably in Ottawa who saw a drop of 4%.

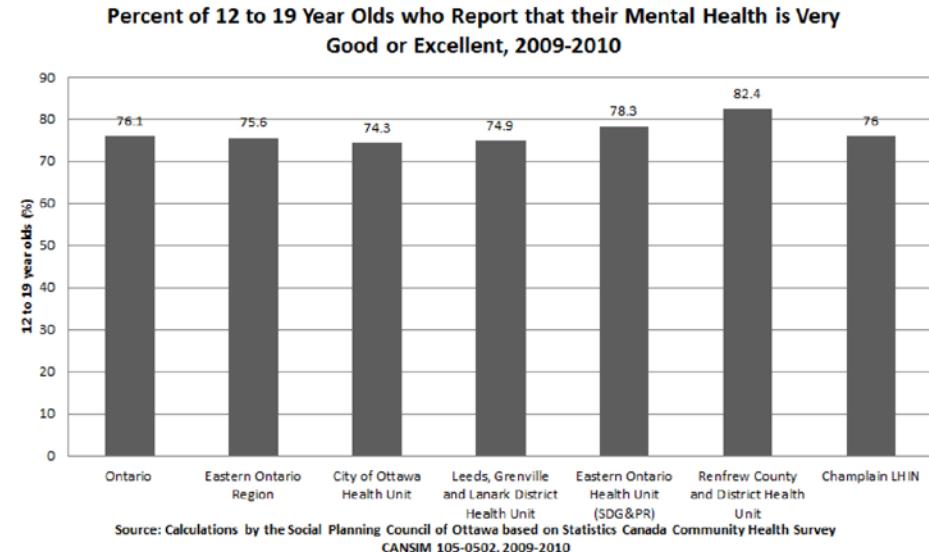


TABLE 15.1

Percent of youth (12–19) who report that their mental health is very good or excellent

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	78.1%	74.3%	↓3.8%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	72.7%	74.9%	↑2.2%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	75.2%	78.3%	↑3.1%
Renfrew County and District	79.8%	82.4%	↑2.6%
Eastern Ontario Region	77.0%	75.6%	↓1.4%

15.2 » PERCEIVED LIFE STRESS

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 16.6%* of youth (15–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN report that they have quite a lot of stress in their lives.
- Lanark, Leeds & Grenville has the highest rate of youth (15–19 years) who report that they have quite a lot of stress in their lives (24.6%*).
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the lowest rate of youth (15–19 years) who report that they have quite a lot of stress in their lives (10.3%*).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In Eastern Ontario, the rate of youth (15–19 years) who report that they have quite a lot of stress in their lives has decreased by nearly 6%* between 2007 and 2010. This same trend was noticed across the region, most notably in Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott-Russell who experienced a 7%* drop.

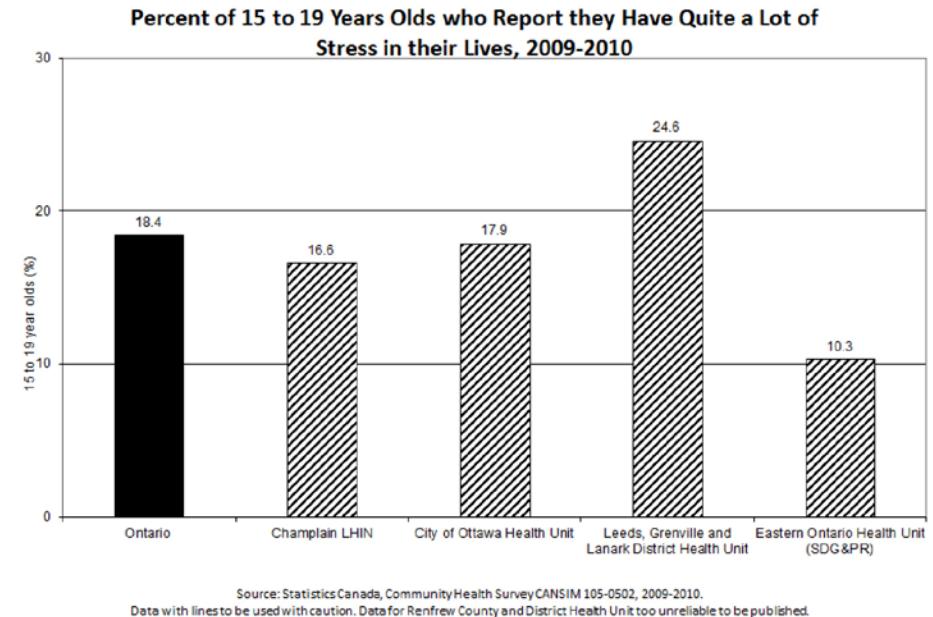


TABLE 15.2

Percent of youth (15–19) who report they have quite a lot of stress in their lives

HEALTH UNITS	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	23.2%	17.9%*	↓5.3%*
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	27.5%	24.6%*	↓2.9%*
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	17.5%	10.3%*	↓7.2%*
Renfrew County and District	—	—	—
Champlain LHIN	22.3%	16.6%*	↓5.7

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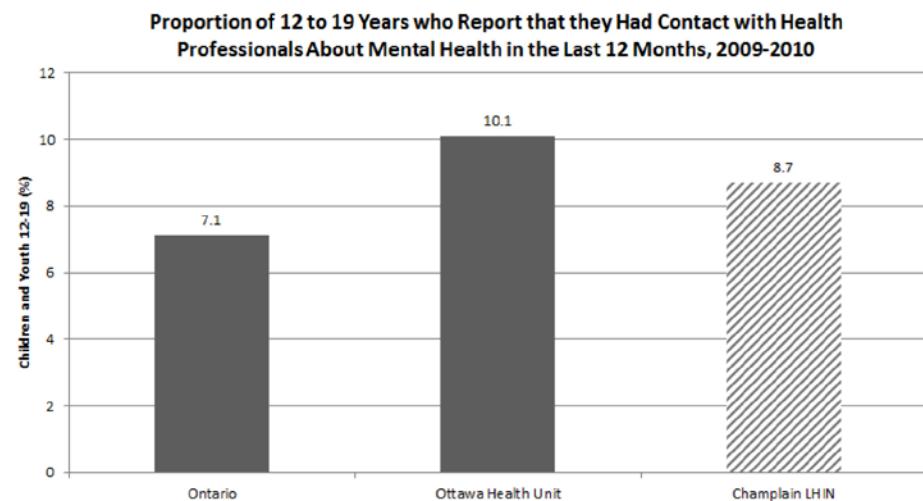
15.3 » CONTACT WITH A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 8.7%* of children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN report that they have had contact with health professionals about mental health in the last 12 months.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The rate of children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN who report that they have had contact with a health professional about mental health in the last 12 months has grown 3%*, from 6% in 2007/08 to 9%* in 2009/10.



Source: Calculations by Health Analytics Branch, MOHLTC based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey 2009-20. Data for Leeds, Grenville and Lanark and Renfrew County too unreliable to be released. Data with bars use it with caution.

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16. Health Behaviours

16.1 » PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

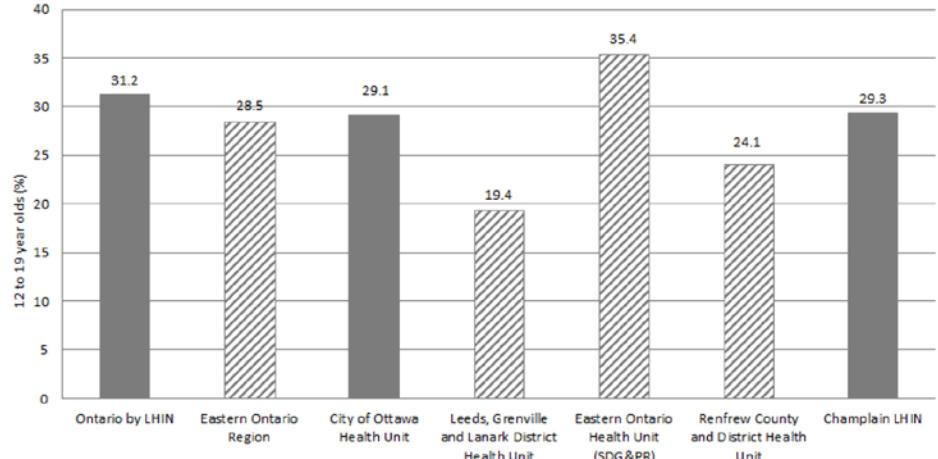
DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 29.3% of children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN report that their level of physical activity is inactive.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that their level of physical activity is inactive (35.4%*).
- Lanark, Leeds & Grenville has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that their level of physical activity is inactive (19.4%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In the Champlain LHIN, the rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that their level of physical activity is active has grown by 6% between 2007 and 2010. The region with the largest increase is Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, whose rate of inactivity grew by nearly 12%.

Proportion of 12 to 19 Year Olds who Report that their Level of Physical Activity is Inactive, 2009-2010



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey CANSIM 105-0502, 2009-2010.
Data with lines to be used with caution.

TABLE 16.1

Percent of youth (12–19) who report that their level of physical activity is inactive

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	25.0%	29.1%	↑4.1%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	22.4%	19.4%*	↓3.0%*
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	23.6%	35.4%*	↑11.8%*
Renfrew County and District	16.9%	24.1%*	↑7.2%*
Champlain LHIN	23.8%	29.3%	↑5.5%

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16.2 » EATING FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 48.5% of children and youth (12–19 years) in Eastern Ontario report that they eat fruits and vegetables five or more times a day.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they eat fruits and vegetables five or more times a day (53.7%).
- Renfrew County has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they eat fruits and vegetables five or more times a day (39.4%*).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The overall rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report that they eat fruits and vegetables five or more times a day in Eastern Ontario declined slightly (-1.1%) between 2007 and 2010. In both Lanark, Leeds & Grenville and Renfrew County, there were large declines of 9% and 17%*, respectively.

Percent of 12 to 19 Year Olds who Report that they Eat Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times a Day, 2009-2010

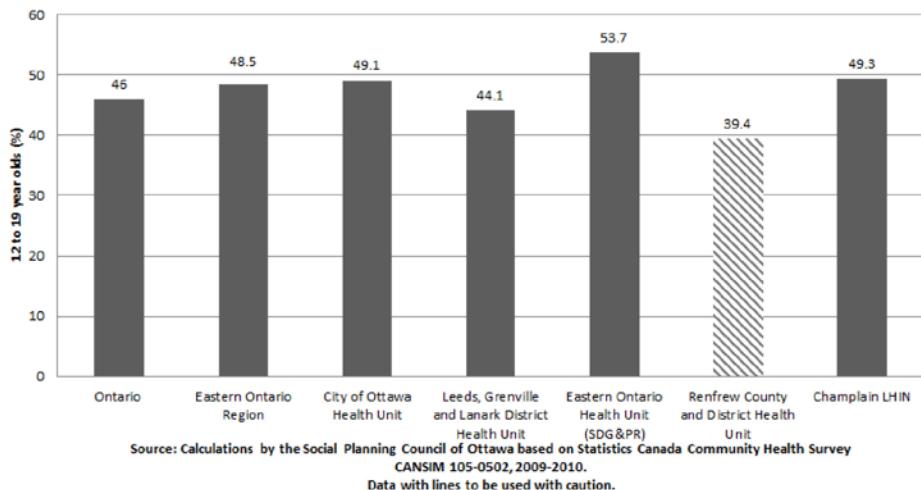


TABLE 16.2

Percent of youth (12–19) who report that they eat fruits and vegetables five or more times a day

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	47.4%	49.1%	↑1.7%
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	52.9%	44.1%	↓8.8%
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	52.6%	53.7%	↑1.1%
Renfrew County and District	55.9%	39.4%*	↓16.5%*
Eastern Ontario Region	49.6%	48.5%	↓1.1%

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16.3 » SMOKING

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 11.3%* of children and youth (12–19 years) in the Champlain LHIN report they are current smokers.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they are current smokers (13.2%*).
- Lanark, Leeds and Grenville has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they are current smokers (10.3%).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

In the Champlain LHIN, there has been a slight increase (1.5%) in the rate of children and youth (12–19 years) who report they are current smokers between 2007 and 2010.

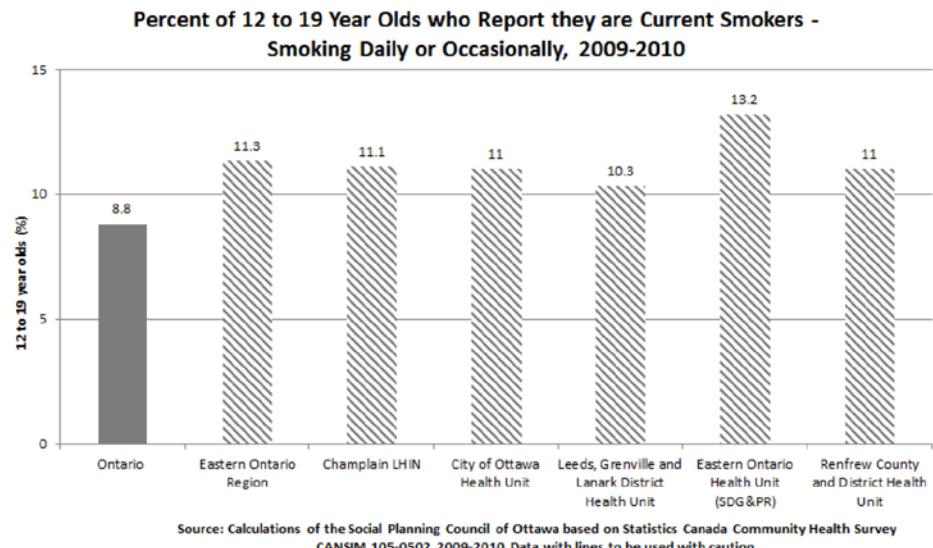


TABLE 16.3

Percent of youth (12–19) who report they are current smokers

	2007-2008	2009-2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	9.0%	11.0%*	↑2.0%*
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	9.0%	10.3%*	↑1.3%*
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	13.8%	13.2%*	↓0.6%*
Renfrew County and District	-	11.0%*	-
Champlain LHIN	9.8%	11.3%*	↑1.5%*

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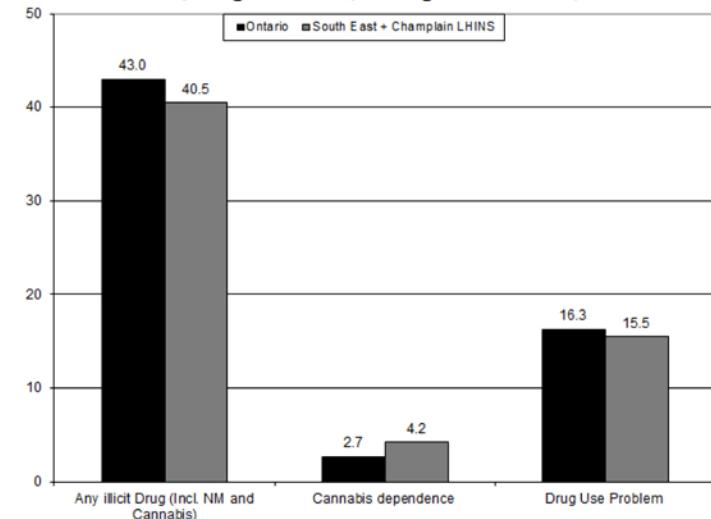
16.4 » DRUG USE

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

In the South East and Champlain LHIN (see map on pg. 4):

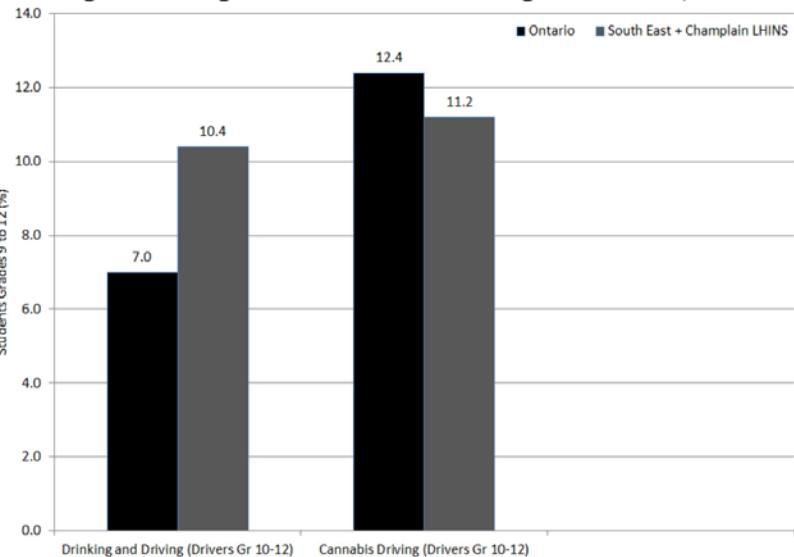
- 40.5% of students report that they had used any illicit drug in the past year.
- 15.5% of students report that they had a drug use problem.
- 10.4% of secondary school students (grades 9–12) report drinking and driving during the past year.
- 11.2% of secondary school students (grades 9–12) report driving while using cannabis during the past year.

Percent of Secondary School Students (Grade 9 to 12) Reporting Drug Use/Drug Problems, During the Past Year, 2011



Source: Drug Use Among Ontario Students, 1977-2011, CAMH Research Document Series No.33
Edward M. Adlaf, Angela Paglia-Boak and Robert E. Mann. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2011.

Percentage of Secondary School Students (Grades 9 to 12) Reporting Driving while Using Alcohol or Cannabis During the Past Year, 2010



Source: Drug Use Among Ontario Students 1977-2011, CAMH Research Document Series No.33.
Edward M. Adlaf, Angela Paglia-Boak and Robert E. Mann. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2011.

17. Obesity

17.1 » SELF-REPORTED BMI

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- 19.3% of children and youth (12–17 years) in the Champlain LHIN self-reported a body mass index indicating they were overweight or obese.
- Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry and Prescott-Russell have the highest rate of children and youth (12–17 years) who self-reported a body mass index indicating they were overweight or obese (34.7%*).
- Ottawa has the lowest rate of children and youth (12–17 years) who self-reported a body mass index indicating they were overweight or obese (14.4%*).

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

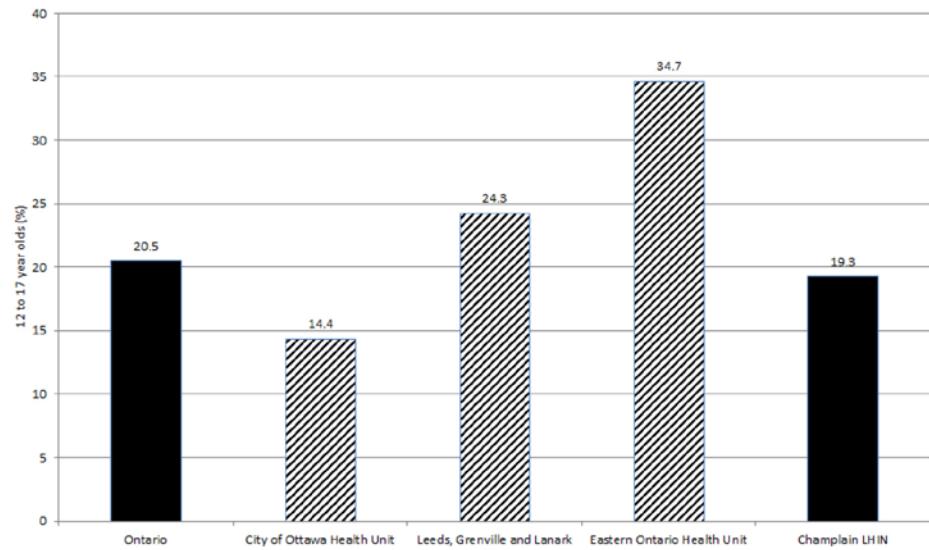
The rate of children and youth (12–17 years) in the Champlain LHIN who self-reported a body mass index indicating they were overweight or obese has increased by 1% between 2007 and 2010, most notably in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry who increased by 13%*.

TABLE 17.1

Percent of children and youth (12–17 years) who self-reported a body mass index indicating they were overweight or obese

	2007–2008	2009–2010	CHANGE
City of Ottawa	15.4%	14.4%*	↓1.0%*
Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	23.4%	24.3%*	↓0.9%*
Eastern Ontario Health Unit (SDG/PR)	21.6%	34.7%*	↑13.1%*
Renfrew County and District	23.0%	—	—
Champlain LHIN	17.9%	19.3%	↑1.4%

Percent of 12 to 17 year olds who Self-Reported a Body Mass Index Indicating they were Overweight or Obese, 2009–2010



Source: Calculations by the Social Planning Council of Ottawa based on Statistics Canada Community Health Survey, CANSIM 105-0502, 2009–2010.
Data with lines to be used with caution. Data for Renfrew Health Unit too unreliable to be published.

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18. Deaths

18.1 » OVER TIME AND BY COUNTY

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 650 children and youth under the age of 20 died in Eastern Ontario between 2004 and 2008.
- In 2008, 118 children and youth under the age of 20 died in Eastern Ontario.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

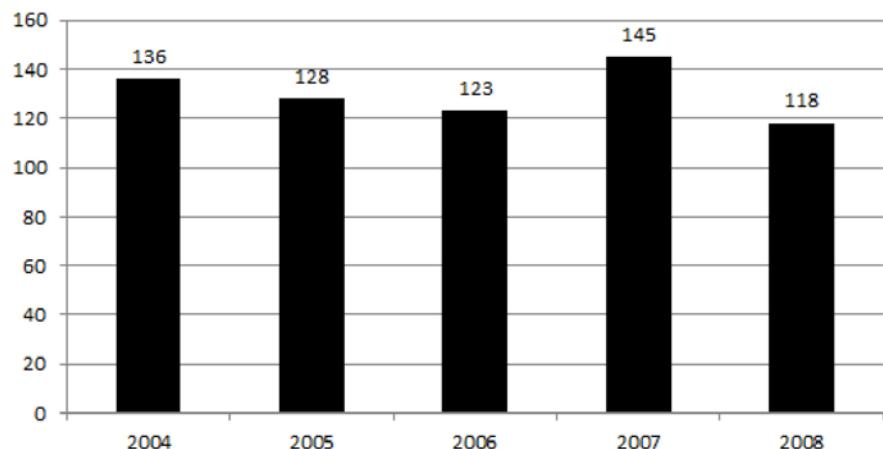
There were some variations over the five year period 2004 to 2008, however the numbers are small and need to be interpreted with caution.

TABLE 18.1

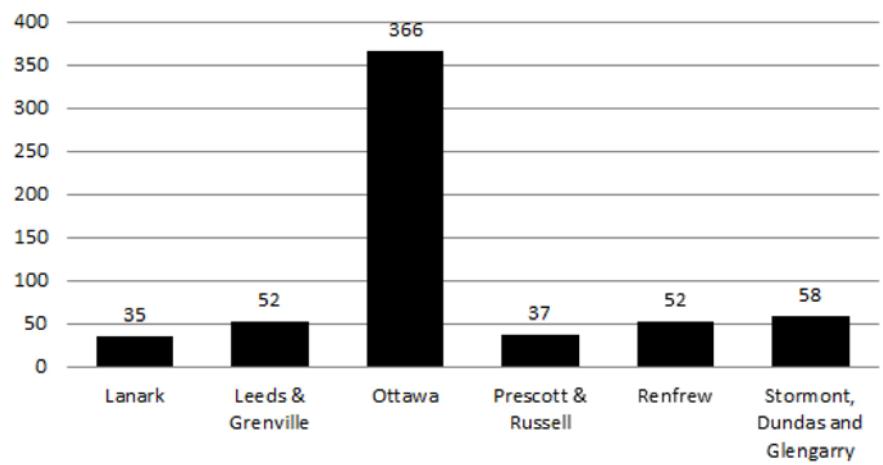
Number of Deaths by County and by Year, Children and Youth < 20 years

COUNTY / REGION:	# OF DEATHS	YEAR:	# DEATHS	
Ottawa	366	2004	136	
Lanark, Leeds & Grenville	87	2005	128	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	58	2006	123	
Prescott-Russell	37	2007	145	
Renfrew County	52	2008	118	
Eastern Ontario	650	5 Yr Total	650	
Champlain LHIN	548			

Number of Deaths by Year
Children and Youth < 20 years, Eastern Ontario, 2004-2008



Number of Deaths by County
Children and Youth < 20 years, Eastern Ontario, 2004-2008



18.3 » DEATHS BY AGE GROUP AND LEADING CAUSE

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 2004 and 2008, infants under one year had the highest number of deaths compared to the other age groups, followed by teenagers 15 to 19 years.
- The leading cause of death among children and youth under 20 years was perinatal conditions.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

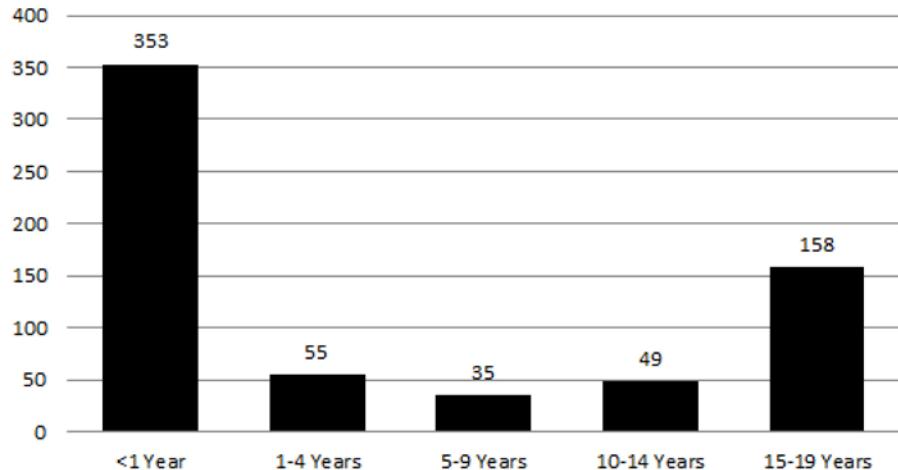
Similar to the previous reported period (2001 to 2005), infants under the age of one year have the highest number of deaths, followed by teenagers 15 to 19 years, however the numbers are small and need to be interpreted with caution.

Leading Causes of Death Among Children and Youth <20 years,
Total Number 2004 to 2008

	# DEATHS
Perinatal Conditions	215
External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	142
Congenital Malformations, deformations, chromosomal	101
Cancer	58
Symptoms, Signs and ill-defined	39
Diseases of Nervous System	30
Five Year Total For Leading Causes Only	585

Source: Provincial Health Planning Database (Intellihealth)

Number of Deaths by Age Group
Children and Youth <20 years, Eastern Ontario, 2004-2008



19. Morbidity

19.2 » HOSPITALIZATION BY AGE GROUP AND LEADING CAUSE

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The leading cause of hospitalization (based on hospital separations*) among children and youth under 20 years in the Eastern Ontario region was conditions originating in the perinatal period. (The perinatal period is the period around the time of birth, specifically from 22 weeks of gestation seven days after birth).
- The second, third and fourth leading causes of hospitalization among children and youth under 20 years in Eastern Ontario are digestive diseases, respiratory diseases and mental disorders, respectively.

CHANGE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

The rate of hospital separations for children and youth under the age of 20 in Eastern Ontario has grown by 2.5% since 2007/08. Infants under one year continue to have much higher separations rates compared to other age groups—primarily related to conditions originating in the perinatal period. Over the past five years, the top four leading causes of hospitalization have remained virtually the same, except for the addition of hospitalizations related to mental health disorders, which has increased by 43% since 2007/08.

TABLE 19.2

Rate of Hospital Separations* per 100,000 population, Eastern Ontario Region, By Age Group

	2007-2008	2012-2013	CHANGE
< 1 year	43,375.8	44,526.8	↑ 2.7%
1 to 4 years	2,499.6	2,034.6	↓ 18.6%
5 to 9 years	1,350.6	1,366.8	↑ 1.2%
10 to 14 years	1,445.0	1,535.4	↑ 6.3%
15 to 19 years	2,702.5	2,939.6	↑ 8.8%
<20 years	3,741.7	3,836.6	↑ 2.5%

Rate of Hospital Separations* per 100,000 population,
Eastern Ontario Region, 2012-13

Perinatal Conditions	1,696.89
Digestive Diseases	369.79
Respiratory Diseases	335.96
Mental Disorders	216.14
Ear and Mastoid Process Diseases	214.85
Injuries, Significant Trauma, Poisoning and Toxic Effects	213.24
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Postpartum	160.73
Diseases of Blood and Blood Forming Organs	121.44
Nervous System Diseases	116.28
Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	107.91
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	99.86
Genitourinary Diseases and Male Reproductive	80.53
Other	65.39
Circulatory Diseases	62.17
Multisystemic or Unspecified Site Infections	57.98
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Diseases	34.47
Hepatobiliary System and Pancreas	21.90
Female Reproduction Diseases	17.72
Eye and Adnexa Diseases	12.56
Miscellaneous (Ungroupable)	1.61
Burns	1.29

Source: Provincial Health Planning Database (Intellihealth)

*A hospital separation is counted when a person leaves the hospital, for reasons including discharge, death, sign-out against medical advice or transfer. The numbers of separations are counted—therefore, one person can have more than one separation in a year. This excludes the hospitalization of healthy newborns after birth.



Using Population Health Data
TO PROFILE THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
of Children and Youth in Eastern Ontario