



North Bay Parry Sound District  
**Health Unit**

**Tobacco Highlight Report:  
North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit**

January 24, 2007

**Prepared by:  
Resource Services**

*Tobacco use ranks as the number-one preventable cause of death in Ontario, responsible for 16,000 deaths each year. Tobacco-related diseases cost the Ontario economy at least \$1.7 billion in healthcare annually, result in more than \$2.6 billion in productivity losses and account for at least 500,000 hospital days each year.*

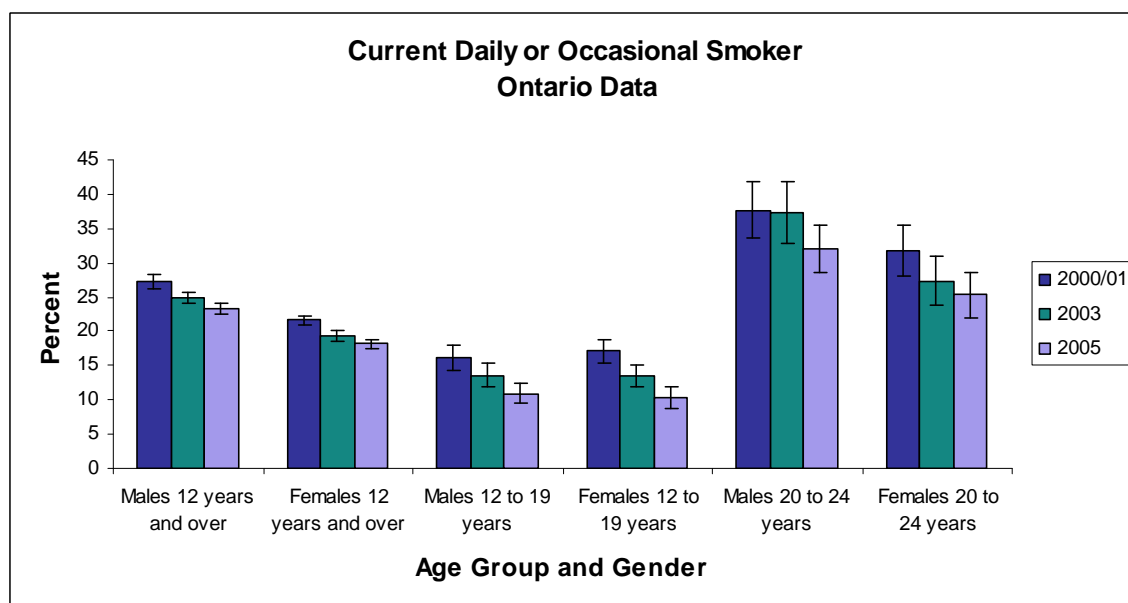
*The Smoke-Free Ontario strategy is the most comprehensive tobacco-control strategy Ontario has ever had, and it is among the toughest and most far-reaching tobacco-control strategies in North America. The strategy is based on internationally-accepted “best practices” guidelines for comprehensive tobacco-control programs, with consideration for the goals, objectives and logic models developed by a provincial external advisory committee.*

Ministry of Health Promotion, [www.mhp.gov.on.ca](http://www.mhp.gov.on.ca), 2007

The purpose of this document “Tobacco Highlight Report: North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit and Ontario” is to support the planning of public health programs around tobacco control issues and to adhere to the Smoke-Free Ontario initiative. This information allows a better perspective in determining strategic advances in health promotion, prevention and protection from tobacco use in Ontario.

This report compares data from the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU), the former North Bay & District Health Unit (NBDHU), the former Muskoka Parry Sound Health Unit (MPSHU), and the North East Local Health Integration Network (NE LHIN)\* to Ontario data.

Note \* - Please refer to [www.lhins.on.ca](http://www.lhins.on.ca) for the geographic boundaries of the North East Local Health Integration Network.



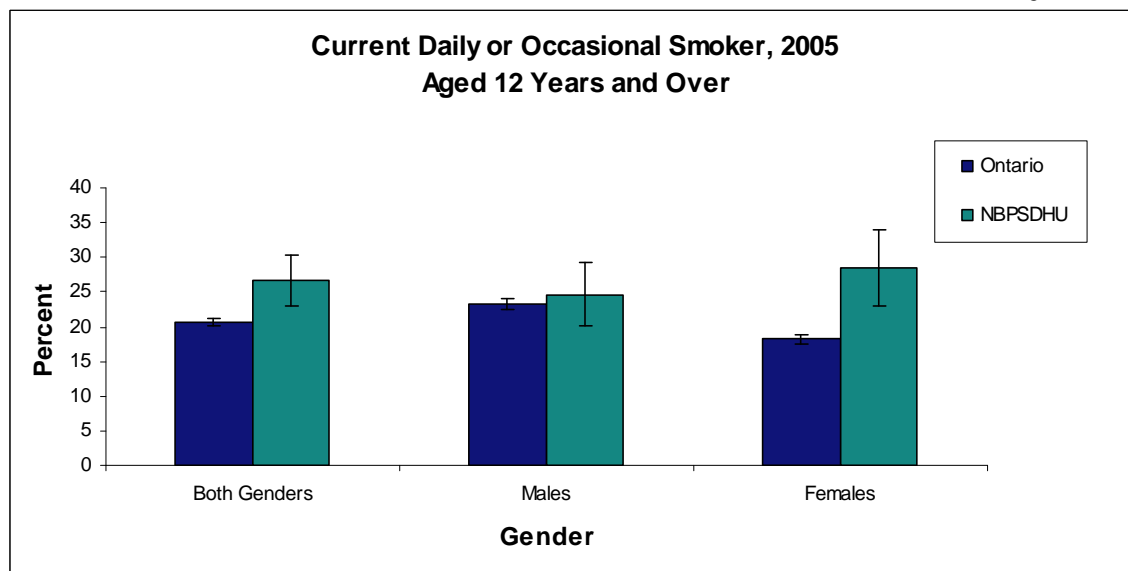
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) 2000/2001, 2003 and 2005

#### Current Daily or Occasional Smoker - Ontario

	12 Years and Over		12 to 19 Years		20 to 24 Years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Ontario 2000/2001	27.3	21.8	16.1	17.1	37.7	31.8
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	26.3-28.2	20.9-22.2	14.2-18.0	15.3-18.9	33.6-41.7	28.1-35.5
Ontario 2003	24.9	19.4	13.6	13.6	37.2	27.3
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	24.0-25.8	18.6-20.2	11.9-15.3	12.0-15.2	32.7-41.7	23.7-31.0
Ontario 2005	23.3	18.2	10.9	10.3	32.0	25.3
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	22.5-24.1	17.4-18.9	9.4-12.5	8.8-11.8	28.6-35.4	22.1-28.5

#### Key Highlights – for Ontario

- In 2005, there were significantly more male current or daily occasional smokers than females, aged 12 years and over.
- Compared to 2000/2001, both male and female current daily or occasional smokers, aged 12 years and over and 12 to 19 years, were significantly lower in 2005. Male and female current daily or occasional smokers, aged 20 to 24, are lower, but not significantly, in 2005.
- In 2005, there was a difference, but not a significant difference, between male and female current daily or occasional smoker, aged 12 to 19 years.



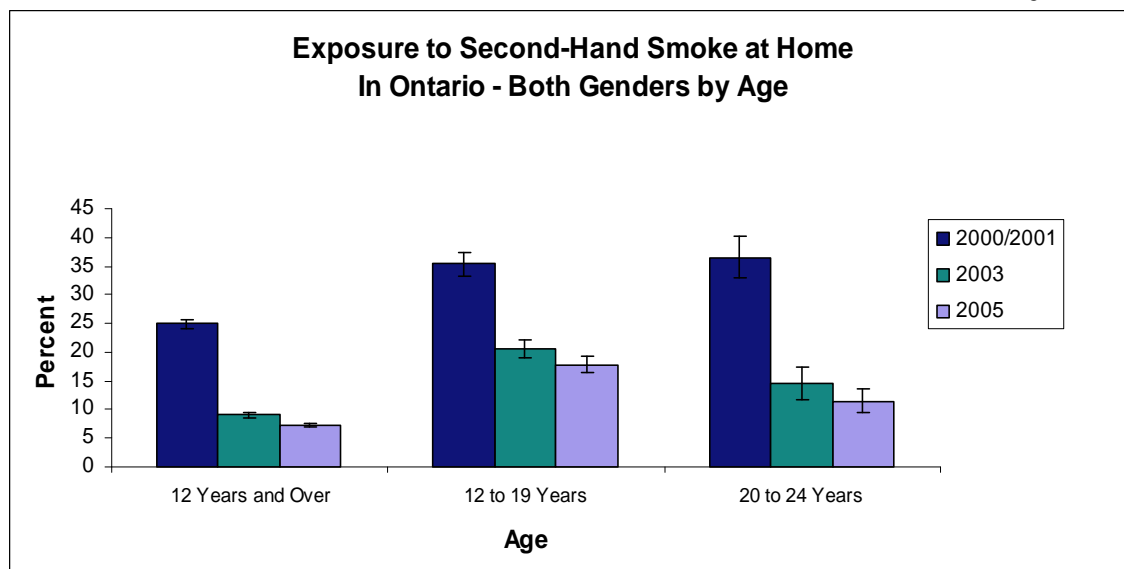
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 3.1) 2005

### Current Daily or Occasional Smoker - 2005 12 Years and Over

	Both Genders	Males	Females
Ontario	20.7	23.3	18.2
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	20.1-21.3	22.5-24.1	17.4-18.9
NBPSDHU	26.6	24.6	28.5
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	22.9-30.3	20.1-29.2	23.0-33.9

### Key Highlights

- Data for age groups 12 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years, for 2000/2001 and 2003, were too unreliable to be published and therefore, were suppressed. All data shown is for 2005 only.
- For both genders, the NBPSDHU area had significantly higher rates of current daily or occasional smokers than Ontario.
- The NBPSDHU area was higher, although not significantly higher, than Ontario for male current daily or occasional smokers.
- The NBPSDHU area was significantly higher than Ontario for female current daily or occasional smokers.
- In the NBPSDHU area there were more, although not significantly more, female current daily or occasional smokers than males.



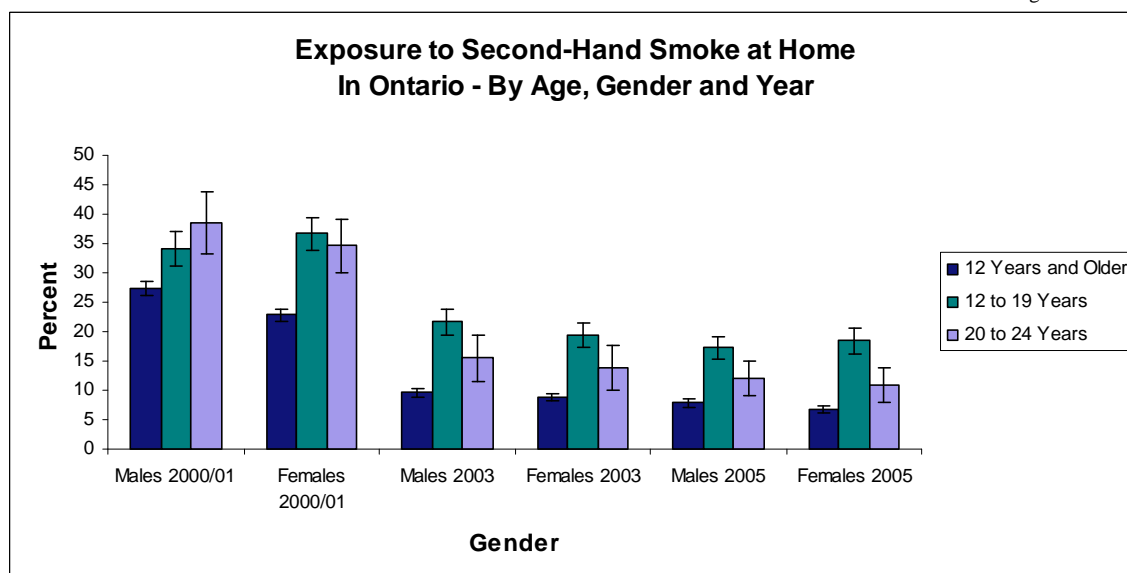
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) 2001, 2003 and 2005

### Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke at Home in Ontario Both Genders

	12 Years and Over	12 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years
Ontario 2000/2001	24.9	35.4	36.5
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	24.2-25.7	33.4-37.4	32.9-40.1
Ontario 2003	9.1	20.6	14.6
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	8.7-9.6	19.0-22.1	11.7-17.5
Ontario 2005	7.3	17.8	11.5
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	6.9-7.7	16.4-19.2	9.4-13.6

### Key Highlights

- Data for the NBPSDHU, NE LHIN, NBDHU, MPSHU, males and females, were too unreliable to be published and therefore, were suppressed. All data shown is for both genders, in Ontario only.
- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home in Ontario, for all age groups, decreased significantly from 2000/2001 to 2005.
- In 2005, exposure to second-hand smoke at home in Ontario, was significantly higher for those aged 12 to 19 years than those aged 12 years and over and 20 to 24 years.



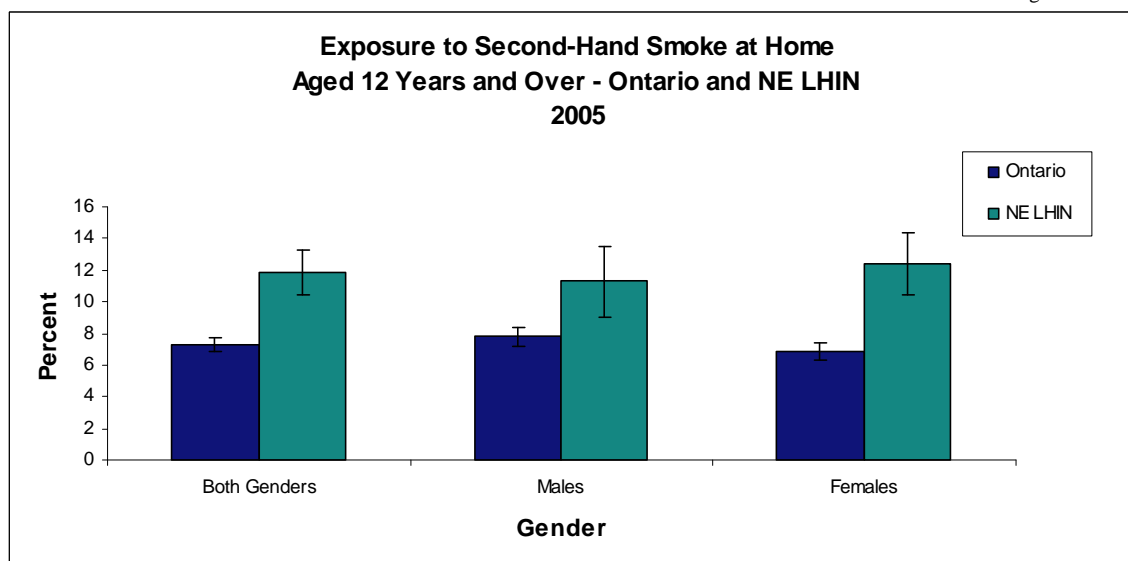
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 1.1, 2.1, 3.1) 2000/2001, 2003 and 2005

### Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke at Home in Ontario - by Age and Gender

	12 Years and Over		12 to 19 Years		20 to 24 Years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Ontario 2000/2001	27.3	22.8	34.2	36.7	38.5	34.6
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	26.2-28.4	21.9-23.8	31.3-37.0	33.8-39.5	33.1-43.9	29.9-39.2
Ontario 2003	9.6	8.7	21.7	19.4	15.5	13.8
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	8.9-10.2	8.1-9.4	19.5-23.9	17.3-21.5	11.5-19.5	9.9-17.7
Ontario 2005	7.8	6.9	17.3	18.4	12.1	10.8
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	7.2-8.4	6.3-7.4	15.4-19.2	16.1-20.6	9.2-15.0	7.9-13.7

### Key Highlights

- Data for the NBPSDHU, NE LHIN, NBDHU, MPSHU, for all age groups, were too unreliable to be published and therefore, were suppressed. All data shown is for Ontario only.
- In 2005, exposure to second-hand smoke at home decreased significantly for all age groups, males and females, from 2000/2001.
- In 2005, males aged 12 years and over, had more exposure, although not significantly more, to second hand smoke at home than females.
- In 2005, females aged 12 to 19 years, had more exposure, although not significantly more, to second-hand smoke at home than males.



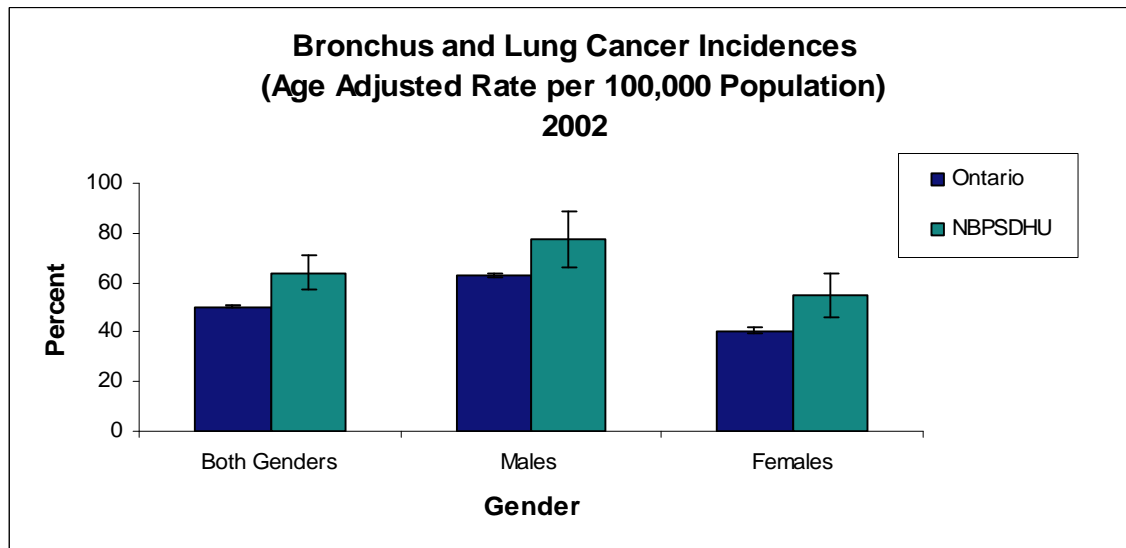
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 3.1) 2005

### Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke at Home 12 Years and Over

	Both Genders	Males	Females
Ontario	7.3	7.8	6.9
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	6.9-7.7	7.2-8.4	6.3-7.4
NE LHIN	11.9	11.3	12.4
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	10.4-13.3	9.0-13.5	10.5-14.4

### Key Highlights

- 2005 data for NBPSDHU, aged 12 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years, were too unreliable to be published and therefore, were suppressed. All data shown compares NE LHIN data with Ontario data for the group aged 12 years and over.
- Compared to Ontario, there was significantly more exposure to second-hand smoke at home, for all genders, in the NE LHIN area.
- More males, although not significantly more, were exposed to second-hand smoke at home than females, in Ontario.
- Females in the NE LHIN area had a higher, although not significantly higher, exposure to second-hand smoke at home than males.



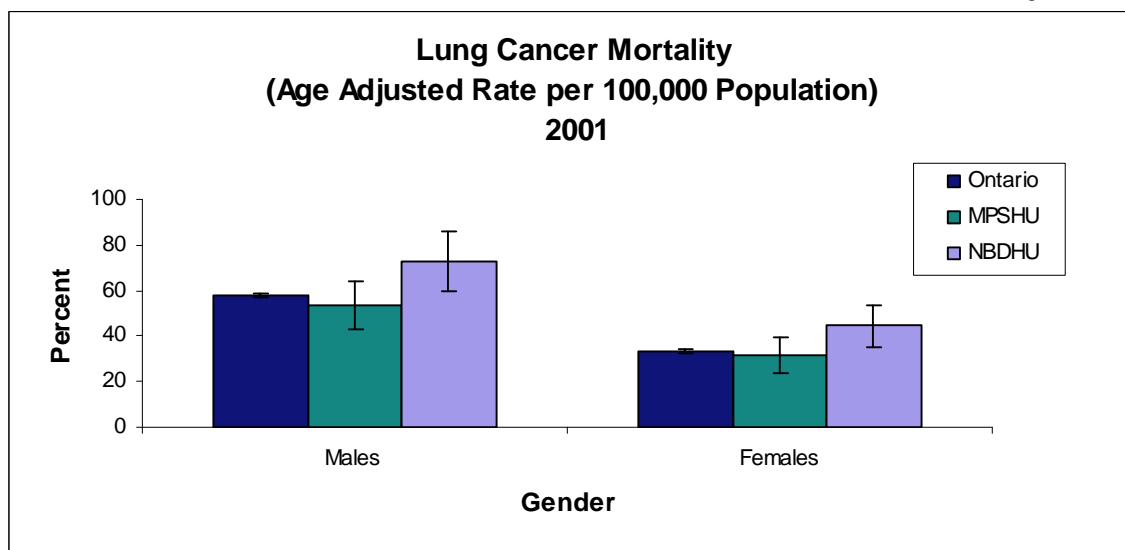
Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Cancer Registry – CCR, July 2005

#### Bronchus and Lung Cancer Incidences - 2002

	Both Genders	Males	Females
Ontario	50.4	62.9	40.7
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	49.7-51.1	61.8-64.1	39.9-41.6
NBPSDHU	63.9	77.5	54.6
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	57.0-70.7	66.2-88.8	45.7-63.4

#### **Key Highlights**

- Males and females in the NBPSDHU area had significantly higher incidences of bronchus and lung cancer, compared to Ontario.
- Males in the NBPSDHU area had significantly higher incidences of bronchus and lung cancer than females.



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics – Death Database and Demography Division, 2001

### **Lung Cancer Mortality – 2001**

	Males	Females
Ontario	57.7	33.3
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	56.6-58.8	32.5-34.0
MPSHU	53.2	31.7
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	42.6-63.7	24.0-39.5
NBDHU	73.0	44.3
95% Confidence Interval (low-high)	60.0-86.1	35.1-53.5

### **Key Highlights**

- The most recent data on lung cancer mortality is from 2001 therefore, data represents the NBDHU and the MPSHU areas.
- Lung cancer mortality rates among males and females in the NBDHU area were significantly higher, compared to Ontario.
- Lung cancer mortality rates among males and females in the MPSHU area were lower, although not significantly lower, compared to Ontario.
- Lung cancer mortality rates among males and females in the NBDHU area were higher, although not significantly higher, compared to the MPSHU area.