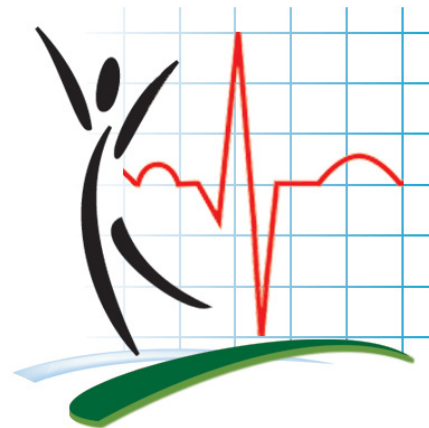# Quick facts by census metropolitan area, 2013-2014

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How to obtain more information

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telephone, from Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.

Standard table symbols

The following symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

Symbol	Meaning
.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

Census metropolitan area of St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the St. John's census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Newfoundland and Labrador and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 65.0%; higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (61.5%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 76.5%; higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (73.4%); and higher than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 18.1%; higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (15.6%); and lower than the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 18.1%; lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (24.0%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.3%; lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (8.8%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 37.5%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (38.5%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 65.9%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (68.3%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 28.4%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (29.8%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 27.9%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (25.6%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 51.8%; higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (48.0%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 29.3%; higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (25.0%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 20.2%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (20.8%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 5.1%;[1] similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (4.7%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 7.3%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (7.4%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.2%; similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (93.1%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 71.0%; lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (77.0%); and higher than

the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Halifax census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Nova Scotia and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 62.3%; higher than Nova Scotia (57.6%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 72.8%; higher than Nova Scotia (69.0%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.9%; higher than Nova Scotia (19.4%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 14.3%; lower than Nova Scotia (20.3%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.1%; lower than Nova Scotia (7.9%); and lower than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 33.6%; similar to Nova Scotia (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 57.5%; lower than Nova Scotia (61.8%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 23.9%; lower than Nova Scotia (27.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 35.1%; higher than Nova Scotia (32.1%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 60.5%; higher than Nova Scotia (54.2%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 19.4%; similar to Nova Scotia (19.6%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 20.6%; similar to Nova Scotia (21.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 5.0%;[1] similar to Nova Scotia (6.2%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.8%; similar to Nova Scotia (6.7%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.6%; similar to Nova Scotia (91.7%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.7%; lower than Nova Scotia (72.9%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Moncton, New Brunswick

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Moncton census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for New Brunswick and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 56.9%; similar to New Brunswick (53.0%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 70.4%; higher than New Brunswick (65.5%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 20.6%; similar to New Brunswick (20.3%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 21.2%; similar to New Brunswick (23.2%); and higher than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 7.7%; similar to New Brunswick (8.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 35.5%; similar to New Brunswick (37.9%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 59.9%; similar to New Brunswick (64.0%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 24.4%; similar to New Brunswick (26.1%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 37.7%; similar to New Brunswick (35.1%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 53.0%; similar to New Brunswick (49.3%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 24.3%; similar to New Brunswick (23.3%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 17.7%; similar to New Brunswick (21.3%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.8%;[1] similar to New Brunswick (5.0%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 7.4%;[1] similar to New Brunswick (7.9%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.6%; higher than New Brunswick (91.9%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).

- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 64.2%; lower than New Brunswick (70.8%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Saint John, New Brunswick

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Saint John census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for New Brunswick and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 55.5%; similar to New Brunswick (53.0%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 67.9%; similar to New Brunswick (65.5%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 20.1%; similar to New Brunswick (20.3%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 20.6%; similar to New Brunswick (23.2%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.4%; similar to New Brunswick (8.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 37.3%; similar to New Brunswick (37.9%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 62.5%; similar to New Brunswick (64.0%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 25.1%; similar to New Brunswick (26.1%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 32.5%; similar to New Brunswick (35.1%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 57.4%; higher than New Brunswick (49.3%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 26.4%; similar to New Brunswick (23.3%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 23.6%; similar to New Brunswick (21.3%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.0%;[1] lower than New Brunswick (5.0%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.4%;[1] similar to New Brunswick (7.9%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 93.9%; similar to New Brunswick (91.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).

- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 75.9%; higher than New Brunswick (70.8%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Saguenay, Quebec

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Saguenay census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Quebec and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 59.2%; similar to Quebec (58.7%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 76.7%; similar to Quebec (73.9%); and higher than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 24.1%; similar to Quebec (25.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 20.3%; similar to Quebec (17.3%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 7.8%; similar to Quebec (6.9%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 33.6%; similar to Quebec (34.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 49.5%; similar to Quebec (52.2%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 16.0%; similar to Quebec (18.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 40.9%; lower than Quebec (46.6%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 46.3%; lower than Quebec (51.2%); and lower than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 28.4%; higher than Quebec (20.5%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 20.2%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 6.1%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.2%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.3%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.5%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.5%; similar to Quebec (93.3%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 65.4%; higher than Quebec (58.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Québec, Quebec

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Québec census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Quebec and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 62.8%; higher than Quebec (58.7%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 76.6%; similar to Quebec (73.9%); and higher than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 26.4%; similar to Quebec (25.9%); and higher than the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 16.7%; similar to Quebec (17.3%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.8%; similar to Quebec (6.9%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 37.1%; higher than Quebec (34.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 53.2%; similar to Quebec (52.2%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 16.1%; similar to Quebec (18.2%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 50.9%; higher than Quebec (46.6%); and higher than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 53.7%; similar to Quebec (51.2%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 24.6%; higher than Quebec (20.5%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 16.8%; lower than Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.5%; lower than Quebec (6.2%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 3.1%;[1] lower than Quebec (6.5%); and lower than the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 93.6%; similar to Quebec (93.3%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 53.3%; lower than Quebec (58.0%); and lower than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

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Census metropolitan area of Sherbrooke, Quebec

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Sherbrooke census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Quebec and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 65.5%; higher than Quebec (58.7%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 79.3%; higher than Quebec (73.9%); and higher than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 27.1%; similar to Quebec (25.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 14.6%; similar to Quebec (17.3%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.2%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.9%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 30.1%; similar to Quebec (34.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 44.7%; lower than Quebec (52.2%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 14.6%; lower than Quebec (18.2%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 53.3%; higher than Quebec (46.6%); and higher than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 53.6%; similar to Quebec (51.2%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 21.2%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 19.3%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.3%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.2%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.6%;[1] lower than Quebec (6.5%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.5%; similar to Quebec (93.3%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 62.7%; similar to Quebec (58.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Trois-Rivières, Quebec

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Trois-Rivières census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Quebec and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 55.9%; similar to Quebec (58.7%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 67.6%; lower than Quebec (73.9%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 24.4%; similar to Quebec (25.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 19.2%; similar to Quebec (17.3%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 11.7%;[1] higher than Quebec (6.9%); and higher than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 35.1%; similar to Quebec (34.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 50.9%; similar to Quebec (52.2%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 15.8%; similar to Quebec (18.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 45.5%; similar to Quebec (46.6%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 50.6%; similar to Quebec (51.2%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 24.1%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 22.4%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 8.8%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.2%); and higher than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.7%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.5%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.7%; similar to Quebec (93.3%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 54.8%; similar to Quebec (58.0%); and lower than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Montréal, Quebec

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Quebec and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 59.0%; similar to Quebec (58.7%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 73.5%; similar to Quebec (73.9%); and higher than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 27.1%; higher than Quebec (25.9%); and higher than the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 16.6%; lower than Quebec (17.3%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.7%; similar to Quebec (6.9%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 33.4%; similar to Quebec (34.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 50.8%; lower than Quebec (52.2%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 17.4%; similar to Quebec (18.2%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 46.4%; similar to Quebec (46.6%); and higher than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 50.3%; similar to Quebec (51.2%); and lower than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 19.2%; lower than Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 20.4%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.8%; lower than Quebec (6.2%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.8%; similar to Quebec (6.5%); and higher than the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 93.2%; similar to Quebec (93.3%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 56.2%; lower than Quebec (58.0%); and lower than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Quebec and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 58.1%; similar to Quebec (58.7%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 73.3%; similar to Quebec (73.9%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 25.5%; similar to Quebec (25.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 12.9%; lower than Quebec (17.3%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.9%; similar to Quebec (6.9%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 36.7%; similar to Quebec (34.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 58.7%; higher than Quebec (52.2%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 21.9%; similar to Quebec (18.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 46.3%; similar to Quebec (46.6%); and higher than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 55.7%; similar to Quebec (51.2%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 19.9%; similar to Quebec (20.5%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 24.7%; higher than Quebec (20.5%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.7%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.2%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 7.9%;[1] similar to Quebec (6.5%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.3%; similar to Quebec (93.3%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 51.3%; lower than Quebec (58.0%); and lower than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 63.0%; higher than Ontario (59.5%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 69.9%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 24.0%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 15.1%; lower than Ontario (18.5%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.6%; lower than Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 32.4%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 48.0%; lower than Ontario (53.9%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 15.6%; lower than Ontario (19.2%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 40.5%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 60.6%; higher than Ontario (53.4%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 17.8%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 15.2%; lower than Ontario (17.7%); and lower than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.2%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.1%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.8%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 64.4%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Kingston, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Kingston census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 60.8%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 68.3%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 26.1%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 19.7%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 9.2%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.4%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 58.3%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 23.9%; higher than Ontario (19.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 42.3%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 56.8%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 19.8%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 20.5%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 5.3%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.0%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.3%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.3%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Peterborough, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Peterborough census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 62.2%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 69.7%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.0%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 18.1%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 8.7%;[1] similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.3%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 58.7%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 24.4%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 36.8%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 59.8%; higher than Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 24.3%; higher than Ontario (16.7%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 27.1%; higher than Ontario (17.7%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.1%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.8%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.0%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 67.9%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1 Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Oshawa, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Oshawa census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 62.2%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 73.7%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 18.6%; lower than Ontario (22.9%); and lower than the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 17.5%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.2%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.6%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 56.1%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 21.5%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 35.7%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 55.7%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 17.1%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 21.5%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.2%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 8.2%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.7%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 71.8%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Toronto, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 59.3%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 71.2%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 23.8%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 17.6%; lower than Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.5%; lower than Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.5%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 49.7%; lower than Ontario (53.9%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 15.1%; lower than Ontario (19.2%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 38.9%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 50.2%; lower than Ontario (53.4%); and lower than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 13.7%; lower than Ontario (16.7%); and lower than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 15.0%; lower than Ontario (17.7%); and lower than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.1%; lower than Ontario (3.6%); and lower than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.5%; lower than Ontario (5.3%); and lower than the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 90.2%; lower than Ontario (90.9%); and lower than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 67.0%; lower than Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Census metropolitan area of Hamilton, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Hamilton census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 61.3%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 72.6%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.4%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 18.7%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 7.5%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 38.0%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and higher than the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 58.9%; higher than Ontario (53.9%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 20.9%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 40.8%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 53.6%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 14.8%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and lower than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 19.0%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 5.4%; higher than Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.3%; similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.2%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 71.7%; higher than Ontario (68.0%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Census metropolitan area of St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the St. Catharines-Niagara census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 53.9%; lower than Ontario (59.5%); and lower than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 70.1%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.6%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 20.1%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 7.8%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 28.2%; lower than Ontario (34.7%); and lower than the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 52.1%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 23.9%; higher than Ontario (19.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 40.2%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 56.9%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 18.0%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 22.7%; higher than Ontario (17.7%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.1%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.3%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.2%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 67.3%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 61.5%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 71.9%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 24.5%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 15.4%; lower than Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 8.0%;[1] similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 33.8%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 55.1%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 21.3%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 40.3%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 57.5%; higher than Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 17.9%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 16.9%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 2.4%;[1] lower than Ontario (3.6%); and lower than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.9%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.7%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 70.0%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Brantford, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Brantford census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 52.3%; lower than Ontario (59.5%); and lower than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 68.9%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 28.4%; higher than Ontario (22.9%); and higher than the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 21.3%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and higher than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 8.7%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 29.8%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 59.1%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 29.4%; higher than Ontario (19.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 34.5%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 55.9%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 16.3%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 26.9%; higher than Ontario (17.7%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 5.5%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 7.9%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 89.8%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 63.6%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Guelph, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Guelph census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 63.2%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 67.7%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 25.7%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 14.1%; lower than Ontario (18.5%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.3%;[1] similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 31.1%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 47.0%; lower than Ontario (53.9%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 15.9%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 40.1%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 61.5%; higher than Ontario (53.4%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 22.9%; higher than Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 19.2%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 5.6%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.5%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.3%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 73.4%; higher than Ontario (68.0%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of London, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the London census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 62.3%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 68.1%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 20.7%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 14.4%; lower than Ontario (18.5%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.2%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 38.1%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and higher than the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 56.9%; similar to Ontario (53.9%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 18.8%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 37.1%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 48.1%; lower than Ontario (53.4%); and lower than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 16.6%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 15.6%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and lower than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 2.5%;[1] lower than Ontario (3.6%); and lower than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.0%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.8%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
  Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 62.9%; lower than Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Windsor, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Windsor census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 59.1%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 71.8%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 24.3%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 20.6%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.7%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 38.6%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 61.6%; higher than Ontario (53.9%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 23.0%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 34.8%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 51.6%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 19.9%; similar to Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 18.2%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.7%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 5.2%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 88.7%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and lower than the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.4%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Barrie, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Barrie census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 60.9%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 72.8%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 20.8%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 18.3%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.6%;[1] similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 39.6%; higher than Ontario (34.7%); and higher than the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 59.3%; higher than Ontario (53.9%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 19.8%; similar to Ontario (19.2%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 38.9%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 59.8%; higher than Ontario (53.4%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 23.3%; higher than Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 18.7%; similar to Ontario (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.7%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.5%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 88.9%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 65.5%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Greater Sudbury, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Greater Sudbury census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 56.0%; similar to Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 71.2%; similar to Ontario (70.7%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.7%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 18.8%; similar to Ontario (18.5%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 7.2%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 32.5%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 61.5%; higher than Ontario (53.9%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 29.0%; higher than Ontario (19.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 39.4%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 55.7%; similar to Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 23.5%; higher than Ontario (16.7%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 23.9%; higher than Ontario (17.7%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.5%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 8.7%; higher than Ontario (5.3%); and higher than the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 90.5%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 66.6%; similar to Ontario (68.0%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Thunder Bay, Ontario

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Thunder Bay census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Ontario and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 54.6%; lower than Ontario (59.5%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 63.2%; lower than Ontario (70.7%); and lower than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.0%; similar to Ontario (22.9%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 23.3%; higher than Ontario (18.5%); and higher than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 8.8%; similar to Ontario (7.0%); and higher than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 35.5%; similar to Ontario (34.7%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 64.3%; higher than Ontario (53.9%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 28.8%; higher than Ontario (19.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 34.9%; similar to Ontario (38.7%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 58.7%; higher than Ontario (53.4%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 22.6%; higher than Ontario (16.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 24.4%; higher than Ontario (17.7%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.9%;[1] similar to Ontario (3.6%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.4%;[1] similar to Ontario (5.3%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 90.0%; similar to Ontario (90.9%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 73.9%; higher than Ontario (68.0%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Winnipeg, Manitoba

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Winnipeg census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Manitoba and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 59.3%; similar to Manitoba (58.7%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 71.0%; similar to Manitoba (69.8%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.5%; similar to Manitoba (21.0%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 18.4%; similar to Manitoba (19.1%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.6%; similar to Manitoba (6.3%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.9%; similar to Manitoba (35.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 56.9%; lower than Manitoba (59.2%); and higher than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 21.9%; lower than Manitoba (24.2%); and higher than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 31.3%; similar to Manitoba (31.4%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 56.8%; higher than Manitoba (54.6%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 19.6%; similar to Manitoba (18.9%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 17.2%; similar to Manitoba (17.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.3%; similar to Manitoba (3.8%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.2%; similar to Manitoba (6.4%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 93.0%; similar to Manitoba (92.8%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 67.3%; lower than Manitoba (69.4%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Census metropolitan area of Regina, Saskatchewan

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Regina census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Saskatchewan and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 61.0%; similar to Saskatchewan (59.9%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 71.4%; similar to Saskatchewan (69.6%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 18.6%; similar to Saskatchewan (20.0%); and lower than the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 14.8%; lower than Saskatchewan (17.0%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 6.4%; similar to Saskatchewan (6.6%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 30.1%; lower than Saskatchewan (34.6%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 52.9%; lower than Saskatchewan (59.7%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 22.8%; similar to Saskatchewan (25.0%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 32.8%; lower than Saskatchewan (37.2%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 56.7%; similar to Saskatchewan (53.1%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 21.8%; similar to Saskatchewan (19.0%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 23.7%; similar to Saskatchewan (21.6%); and higher than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 2.5%;[1] lower than Saskatchewan (4.3%); and lower than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.0%;[1] similar to Saskatchewan (7.4%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.7%; similar to Saskatchewan (93.9%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).

- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.9%; lower than Saskatchewan (73.2%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1	Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Saskatoon census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Saskatchewan and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 65.9%; higher than Saskatchewan (59.9%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 72.7%; higher than Saskatchewan (69.6%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.7%; similar to Saskatchewan (20.0%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 12.0%; lower than Saskatchewan (17.0%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 4.3%; lower than Saskatchewan (6.6%); and lower than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.7%; similar to Saskatchewan (34.6%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 55.5%; lower than Saskatchewan (59.7%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 20.8%; lower than Saskatchewan (25.0%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 41.7%; higher than Saskatchewan (37.2%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 56.4%; similar to Saskatchewan (53.1%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 17.6%; similar to Saskatchewan (19.0%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 16.0%; lower than Saskatchewan (21.6%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 4.4%;[1] similar to Saskatchewan (4.3%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 8.3%;[1] similar to Saskatchewan (7.4%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 94.2%; similar to Saskatchewan (93.9%); and higher than the national average (92.0%).

- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 69.1%; lower than Saskatchewan (73.2%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Calgary census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Alberta and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 65.2%; higher than Alberta (62.2%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 72.5%; similar to Alberta (72.3%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.0%; similar to Alberta (21.6%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 13.0%; lower than Alberta (15.2%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 3.8%; lower than Alberta (5.2%); and lower than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 33.7%; similar to Alberta (34.3%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 49.0%; lower than Alberta (54.8%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 15.2%; lower than Alberta (20.5%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 42.9%; higher than Alberta (40.4%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 59.8%; higher than Alberta (56.9%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 21.4%; similar to Alberta (19.7%); and higher than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 16.9%; lower than Alberta (19.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.8%; similar to Alberta (4.1%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 6.3%; similar to Alberta (6.4%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.9%; similar to Alberta (92.3%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 62.9%; similar to Alberta (65.1%); and lower than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

Census metropolitan area of Edmonton, Alberta

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Edmonton census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for Alberta and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 63.3%; similar to Alberta (62.2%); and higher than the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 73.7%; similar to Alberta (72.3%); and higher than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 22.7%; similar to Alberta (21.6%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 16.0%; similar to Alberta (15.2%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.9%; similar to Alberta (5.2%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 34.0%; similar to Alberta (34.3%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 54.0%; similar to Alberta (54.8%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 20.1%; similar to Alberta (20.5%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 39.0%; similar to Alberta (40.4%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 55.0%; similar to Alberta (56.9%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 17.4%; lower than Alberta (19.7%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 19.2%; similar to Alberta (19.7%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 3.8%;[1] similar to Alberta (4.1%); and similar to the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 4.6%; lower than Alberta (6.4%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 91.9%; similar to Alberta (92.3%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 63.6%; similar to Alberta (65.1%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Kelowna, British Columbia

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Kelowna census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for British Columbia and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 54.7%; similar to British Columbia (58.0%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 67.8%; similar to British Columbia (68.4%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 25.4%; similar to British Columbia (22.8%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 15.1%; similar to British Columbia (15.6%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 4.1%;[1] similar to British Columbia (5.5%); and lower than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 39.4%; higher than British Columbia (32.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 54.7%; higher than British Columbia (47.4%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 15.3%; similar to British Columbia (15.4%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 43.9%; similar to British Columbia (40.2%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 65.7%; similar to British Columbia (62.9%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 20.4%; similar to British Columbia (16.5%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 16.2%; similar to British Columbia (15.3%); and similar to the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: not available;[2] British Columbia (2.1%); and the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 7.4%;[1] higher than British Columbia (4.1%); and similar to the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 93.5%; similar to British Columbia (91.6%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).

  Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 63.9%; lower than British Columbia (69.9%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

2   Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% are suppressed due to extreme sampling variability and are too unreliable to be published.

Census metropolitan area of Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Abbotsford-Mission census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for British Columbia and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 54.7%; similar to British Columbia (58.0%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 67.0%; similar to British Columbia (68.4%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 21.3%; similar to British Columbia (22.8%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 17.9%; similar to British Columbia (15.6%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 8.3%;[1] similar to British Columbia (5.5%); and similar to the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 33.5%; similar to British Columbia (32.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 53.3%; similar to British Columbia (47.4%); and similar to the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 19.8%; similar to British Columbia (15.4%); and similar to the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 44.4%; similar to British Columbia (40.2%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 58.3%; similar to British Columbia (62.9%); and similar to the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 14.0%;[1] similar to British Columbia (16.5%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 13.8%; similar to British Columbia (15.3%); and lower than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: not available;[2] British Columbia (2.1%); and the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: not available;[2] British Columbia (4.1%); and the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.6%; similar to British Columbia (91.6%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).

- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.2%; similar to British Columbia (69.9%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

2   Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% are suppressed due to extreme sampling variability and are too unreliable to be published.

Census metropolitan area of Vancouver, British Columbia

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Vancouver census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for British Columbia and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 57.4%; similar to British Columbia (58.0%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 67.6%; similar to British Columbia (68.4%); and lower than the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 24.4%; higher than British Columbia (22.8%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 14.7%; lower than British Columbia (15.6%); and lower than the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 5.0%; lower than British Columbia (5.5%); and lower than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 29.8%; lower than British Columbia (32.0%); and lower than the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 42.8%; lower than British Columbia (47.4%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 13.0%; lower than British Columbia (15.4%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 37.4%; lower than British Columbia (40.2%); and lower than the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 60.5%; lower than British Columbia (62.9%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 15.4%; lower than British Columbia (16.5%); and lower than the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 13.0%; lower than British Columbia (15.3%); and lower than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 2.0%;[1] similar to British Columbia (2.1%); and lower than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: 3.6%; similar to British Columbia (4.1%); and lower than the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 90.1%; lower than British Columbia (91.6%); and lower than the national average (92.0%).

- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.3%; lower than British Columbia (69.9%); and higher than the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

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1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

Census metropolitan area of Victoria, British Columbia

In 2013-2014, residents aged 12 and over of the Victoria census metropolitan area (CMA), reported information related to their health in the Canadian Community Health Survey. A selection of health indicators that provide data for this CMA (Census metropolitan area) appear below. The data are also compared to the data for British Columbia and for Canada (i.e. (that is to say) the national average).

Comparisons indicate if the difference between estimates is statistically significant (p < 0.05). "Higher" means the difference observed is significantly higher, "lower" means the difference is significantly lower and "similar" means the difference is not statistically significant.

Well-being

- Perceived health, very good or excellent: 62.6%; higher than British Columbia (58.0%); and similar to the national average (59.2%).
- Perceived mental health, very good or excellent: 74.2%; higher than British Columbia (68.4%); and similar to the national average (71.1%).
- Perceived life stress, quite a lot (15 years and over): 20.2%; similar to British Columbia (22.8%); and similar to the national average (23.0%).

Health conditions

- High blood pressure: 15.3%; similar to British Columbia (15.6%); and similar to the national average (17.7%).
- Diabetes: 4.6%; similar to British Columbia (5.5%); and lower than the national average (6.6%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight: 31.8%; similar to British Columbia (32.0%); and similar to the national average (34.3%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), overweight or obese: 45.9%; similar to British Columbia (47.4%); and lower than the national average (53.8%).
- Body mass index, self-reported, adult (18 years and over), obese: 14.1%; similar to British Columbia (15.4%); and lower than the national average (19.5%).

Health behaviours

- Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day: 41.5%; similar to British Columbia (40.2%); and similar to the national average (40.2%).
- Physical activity during leisure-time, moderately active or active: 69.4%; higher than British Columbia (62.9%); and higher than the national average (54.4%).
- Heavy drinking: 20.9%; higher than British Columbia (16.5%); and similar to the national average (18.4%).
- Current smoker, daily or occasional: 15.6%; similar to British Columbia (15.3%); and lower than the national average (18.7%).

Environmental factors

- Exposure to second-hand smoke at home: 1.2%;[1] lower than British Columbia (2.1%); and lower than the national average (4.2%).
- Exposure to second-hand smoke in the past month, in vehicles: not available;[2] British Columbia (4.1%); and the national average (5.8%).

Personal resources

- Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied: 92.3%; similar to British Columbia (91.6%); and similar to the national average (92.0%).
- Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong: 68.7%; similar to British Columbia (69.9%); and similar to the national average (66.2%).

Notes

CMA (Census metropolitan area): Area consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the core.

1   Use with caution: data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3%

2   Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% are suppressed due to extreme sampling variability and are too unreliable to be published.