

# Neighbourhood HEALTH PROFILE 2005

A PEEL HEALTH STATUS REPORT

## CALEDON



M. Morrison,  
Caledon Mayor



 Region of Peel  
Working for you  
Public Health

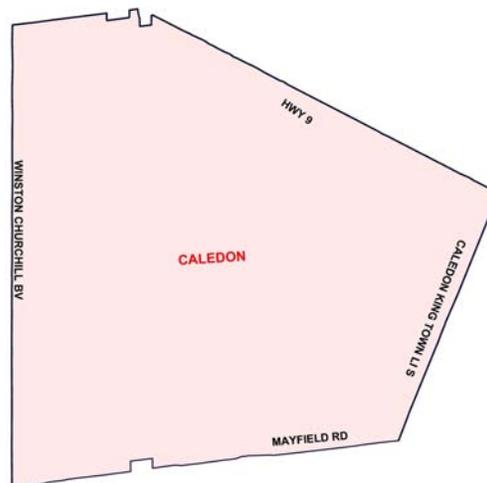
## Caledon

This report provides an overview of the health status of residents of Caledon, including:

- Socio-demographic facts
- Reported births
- Leading causes of death
- Leading causes of hospitalization
- Selected leading causes of injury-related hospitalizations
- Commonly reported communicable diseases

Where appropriate, comparisons are made between Caledon and Peel overall. For the purposes of this report, terms such as “significant”, “more likely”, and “less likely” are used only when differences in proportions have been found to be both statistically significant and where a difference of proportions of 5% or more is observed.

This report makes use of a wide variety of data to describe health in Caledon. A number of important data limitations are noted in the Data Sources, Methods and Limitations Section at the end of this report.

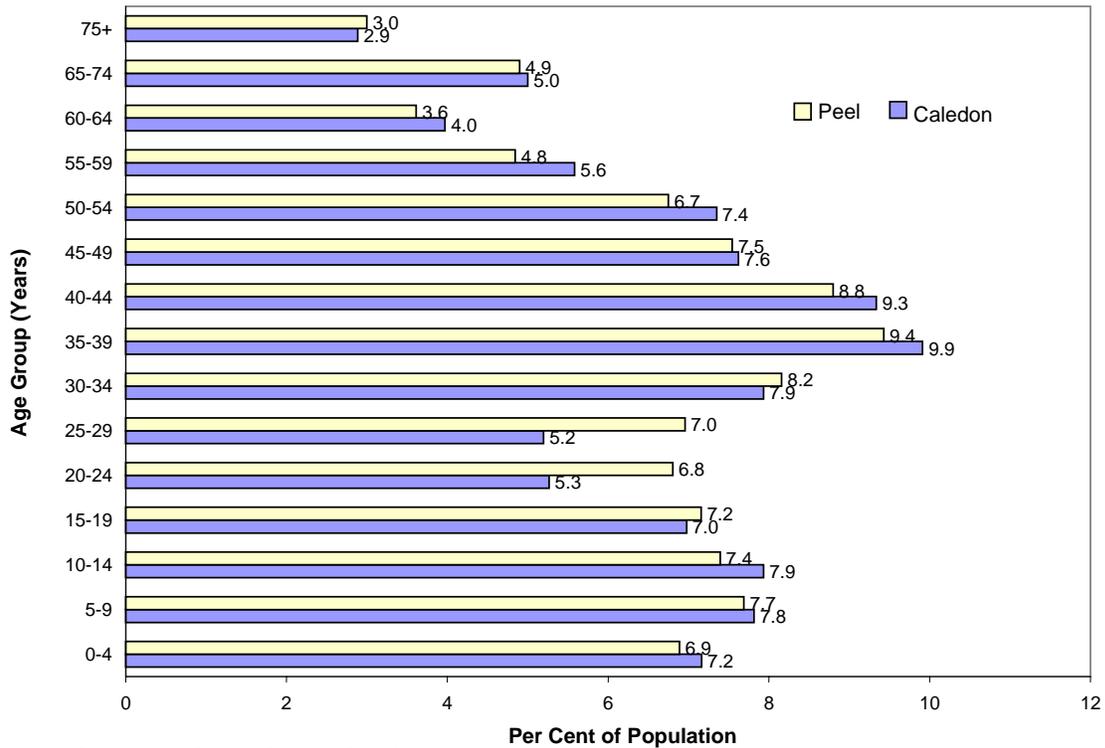


## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS

### The Population

According to the 2001 Census, there were 50,595 people living in Caledon in 2001. This represents about 5% of the population of Peel. Figure 1 shows the population of Caledon, by age group, compared to Peel's population in 2001. In Caledon, in 2001, there was a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years and adults aged 35 to 74 years compared to Peel overall. In contrast, there were lower proportions of 15 to 34 year-olds and older adults (aged 75 years and older) in Caledon compared to Peel.

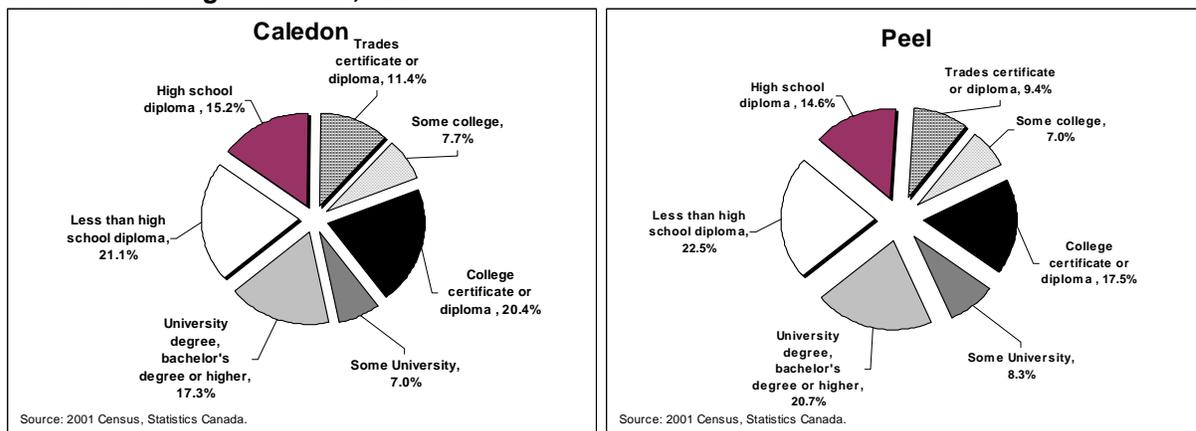
Figure 1: Proportion of Population by Age Group, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2001



Highest Level of Schooling Completed

Figure 2 shows the population, aged 20 years and older, in Caledon by highest level of schooling completed compared to Peel in 2001. Caledon residents attained similar levels of education across all categories compared to Peel residents in this age group.

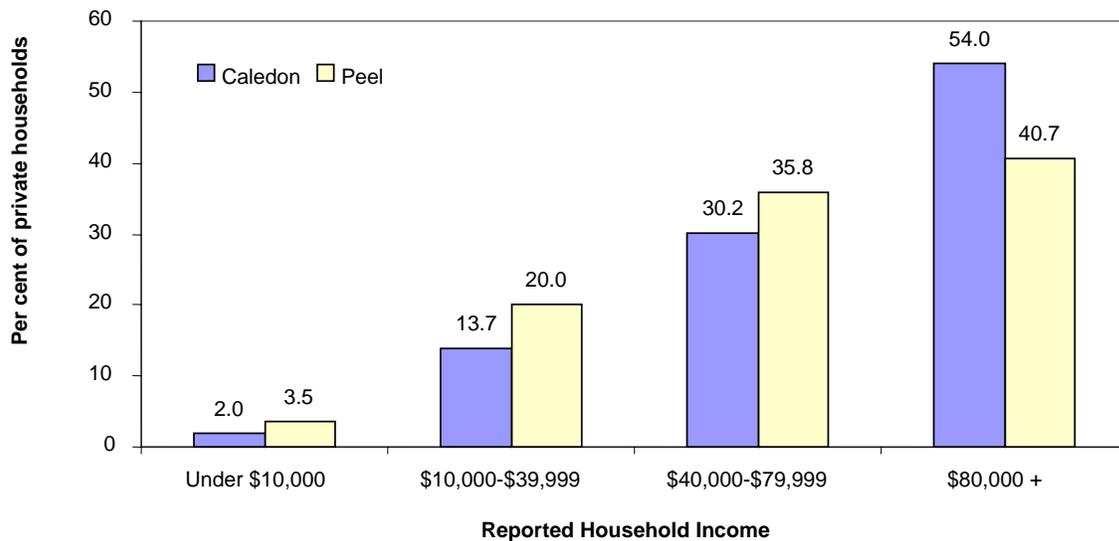
Figure 2: Proportion of Population Aged 20 Years and Older, by Highest Level of Schooling Completed, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2001



## Household Income

The distribution of household income for private households in Caledon compared to Peel in 2000 is shown in Figure 3. A private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The total income for over half of all private households in Caledon (54%) was \$80,000 or greater. There was a higher proportion of households in the \$80,000 or greater category for Caledon compared to Peel overall. Correspondingly, there was a lower proportion of households with incomes in the \$79,999 or lower categories for Caledon than for Peel overall.

**Figure 3: Distribution of Household Income in Private Households, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2000**



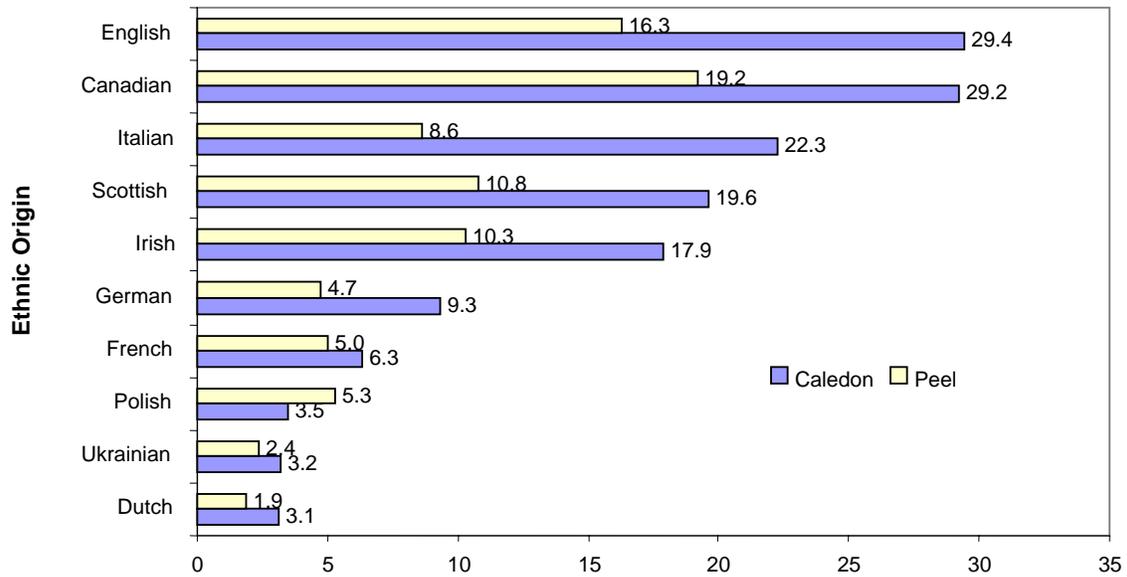
Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada.

**Cultural Diversity**

*Ethnic Origin*

As in the rest of Peel, residents living in Caledon belong to a diverse group of ethnic backgrounds. As part of the 2001 Census of Canada, a sample of Canadian residents was asked to identify to which ethnic or cultural group(s) their ancestors belonged. Seven of the top ten ethnic groups in Caledon were among the top ten ethnic groups in Peel overall, although the proportions of each within these geographic neighbourhoods differed. Caledon had a significantly larger proportion of residents of English, Canadian, Italian, Scottish, and Irish origins than Peel overall. The proportion of Caledon’s German population was also higher than Peel. There were similar proportions of the remaining top ten ethnic groups in Caledon compared to Peel overall (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Proportion of Population by Top Ten Ethnic Origins, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2001**



Note: estimates based on aggregation of census tract data

Per Cent of Population

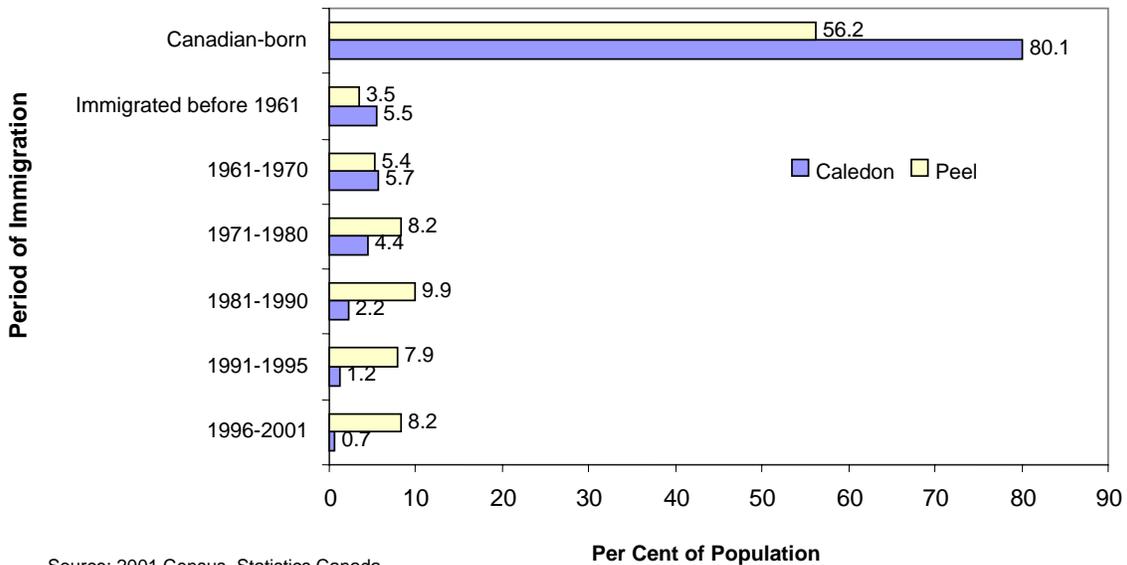
Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada.

# NEIGHBOURHOOD HEALTH PROFILE – 2005

## Immigration Status and Period of Immigration

In 2001, the majority (80%) of residents in Caledon were Canadian-born, whereas 20% were immigrants to Canada (Figure 5). Caledon had a significantly lower immigrant population than Peel overall (20% vs. 44%); however Caledon had a similar proportion who immigrated in 1970 or earlier (11% vs. 9% respectively) as shown in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Population by Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2001**



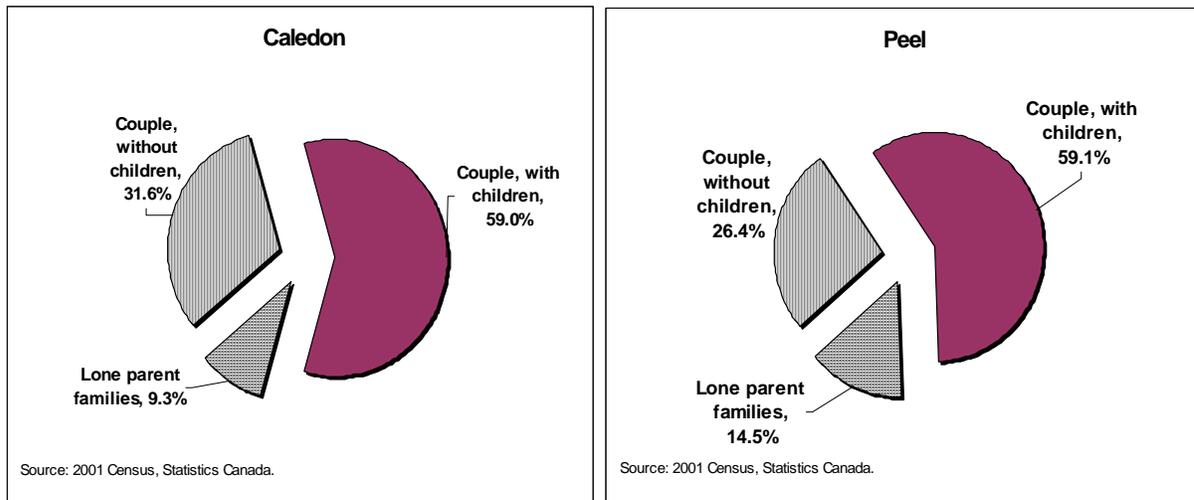
Source: 2001 Census, Statistics Canada.

**Families**

During the 2001 census year, information was collected about different types of families, one of which was the “census family”. The census family was defined as a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of the opposite or same sex.

Figure 6 shows the types of families living in Caledon and in the Region of Peel in 2001. The majority of families in Caledon consisted of couples with children (59%) (Figure 6). Couples without children accounted for 32% of families, whereas single parent families made up 9% of families. When examining family types in Caledon compared to Peel, Caledon had a similar proportion of couples with children (59%) as Peel (59%), a significantly higher proportion of couples without children (32% vs. 26% respectively) and a significantly lower proportion of lone parent families (9% vs. 15% respectively).

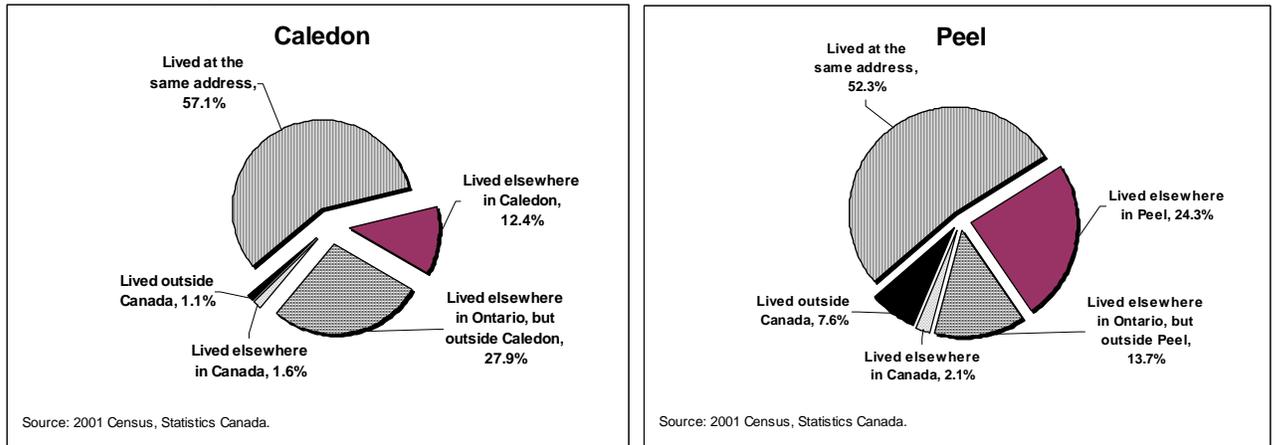
**Figure 6: Proportion of Census Families by Family Type, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2001**



**Mobility – Where Residents Lived on May 15, 1996**

The 2001 Census collected information on where residents lived 'five years ago', that is on May 15, 1996. Fifty-seven per cent of residents aged five years and older in Caledon lived at the same address five years before and 12% lived elsewhere in Caledon (Figure 7). The remainder of residents lived elsewhere in Ontario but outside of Caledon (28%), lived elsewhere in Canada (2%), or lived outside of Canada (1%). Similarly, more than half (52%) of Peel residents lived at the same address five years before. Overall, a significantly lower proportion of residents of Caledon moved during the past five years compared to Peel residents overall.

**Figure 7: Where Residents Lived on May 15, 1996, Total Population Aged Five Years and Older, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2001**

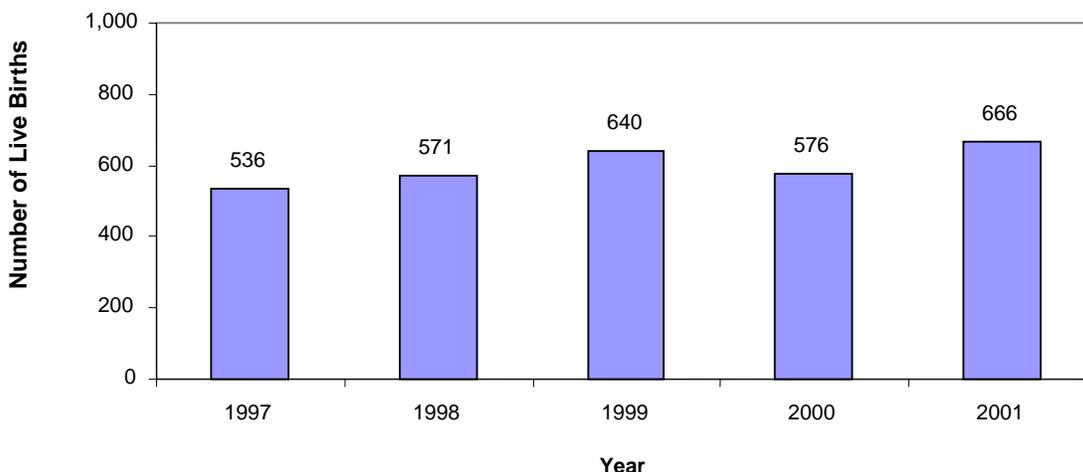


## HEALTH FACTS

### Births

In 2001, the most recent year for which official data are available, there were 666 live births in Caledon (Figure 8), which represented approximately 5% of the 13,654 live births in the Region of Peel. The number of live births in Caledon fluctuated with an overall increase from 536 in 1997 to 666 in 2001. Although an overall increase in the number of births was observed, it does not necessarily represent an increasing trend in birth rates. Any trend in rates would depend not only on the number of births per year, but also on the size of the population for the same time period. In Peel overall, the number of live births remained relatively stable between 1997 and 2001, with an average of 13,143 live births per year (data not shown).

**Figure 8: Number of Live Births by Year, Caledon, 1997-2001**



Source: Ontario Live Birth Database 1997-2001, HELPS (Health Planning System), Public Health Branch, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

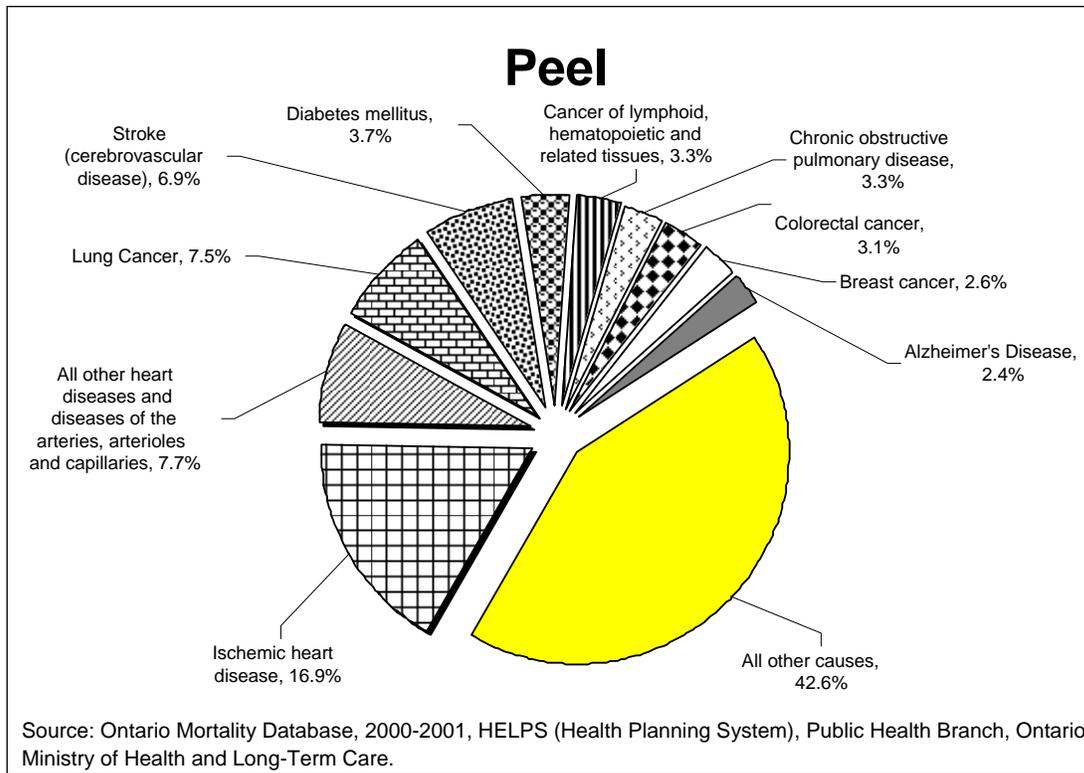
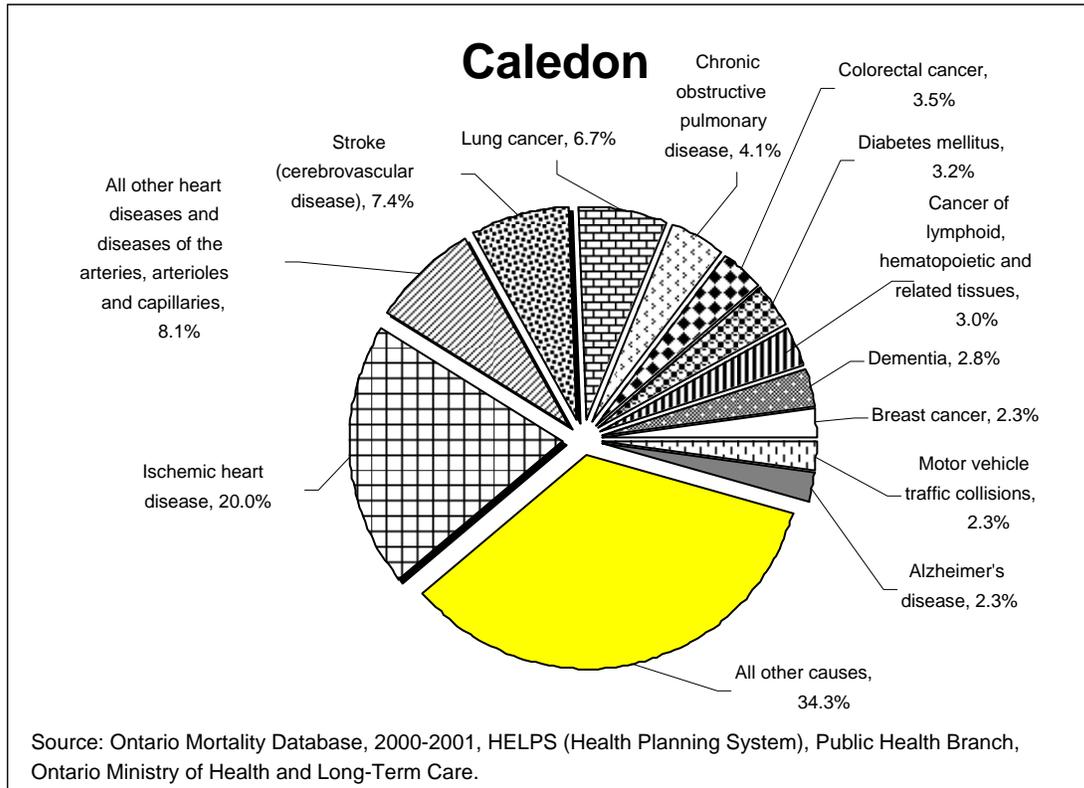
Birth weight is an important predictor of maternal and infant health. Infants born with low birth weight (weight less than 2,500 grams) tend to have an increased risk of dying and experience more developmental and physical health problems than babies born with normal birth weight.<sup>1,2</sup> The singleton<sup>†</sup> low birth weight rate in Caledon in 2001 was 3.4 per 100 live births, compared to 4.9 per 100 live births in Peel overall.

### Deaths

Between 2000 and 2001, the most common causes of death in Caledon were ischemic heart disease, accounting for an estimated 20% of all deaths within Caledon; all other heart diseases and diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (8%); stroke (7%); lung cancer (7%); and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (4%) (Figure 9). There were no significant differences between the top causes of death found in Caledon compared with Peel. Please note that caution must be used when comparing these proportions, as higher proportions of deaths due to specific causes do not mean higher rates of deaths. The differences in proportions presented here do not account for differences in size and age distributions between populations.

<sup>†</sup> A singleton is a baby that is not a twin or other multiple birth.

Figure 9: Top Causes of Mortality, Caledon and Region of Peel, 2000-2001 Combined



## Communicable Diseases

The communicable diseases (CD) described herein, are among those that must be reported to the local Medical Officer of Health under the Health Protection and Promotion Act (HPPA). Table 1 depicts the top 10 reportable communicable diseases for Caledon during 2003. These were similar to the top 10 CD's reported among residents of the Region of Peel (data not shown).

**Table 1: Top Ten Reportable Diseases, Caledon, 2003**

Reportable Disease	Number of Cases Reported
Chlamydia (sexually transmitted)	26
Campylobacteriosis (foodborne)	25
Salmonellosis (foodborne)	14
Influenza (vaccine-preventable)	13
Hepatitis C (bloodborne)	12
Giardiasis (waterborne / foodborne)	9
Amebiasis (waterborne / foodborne)	<5
Gonorrhea (sexually transmitted)	<5
Tuberculosis (spread by close personal contact)	<5
Encephalitis / Meningitis (spread by close personal contact)	<5

**Source:** Reportable Disease Information System, Region of Peel Health Department, as of 06/08/2004.

## Hospitalizations

Table 2 depicts the top ten causes of hospitalization among females in Caledon from 1997 to 2001 combined, and compares them to those of the Region of Peel. The proportions of hospitalizations for females in Caledon were similar to those in Peel.

**Table 2: Top 10 Causes of Hospitalization in Females, Caledon and Region of Peel, 1997-2001 Combined**

Cause of Hospitalization	Caledon #	Caledon %	Peel %
Labour, delivery and associated complications	2,624	23.0	24.9
Injury and poisoning	659	5.8	4.4
Complications of pregnancy	620	5.4	5.2
All other heart disease and diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	321	2.8	2.6
Ischemic heart disease	246	2.2	2.9
Arthropathies	220	1.9	1.6
Benign neoplasms	213	1.9	2.0
Pneumonia and influenza	187	1.6	1.5
Chronic obstructive lung disease	156	1.4	1.9
Miscarriage, abortion and complications	131	1.1	1.5
Other	6,029	52.9	51.5

**Source:** Hospital In-Patient Data, 1997-2001, Provincial Health Planning Database (PHPDB), Extracted: January 13, 2004. Health Planning Branch, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

Table 3 depicts the top ten causes of hospitalization among males in Caledon from 1997 to 2001 combined, and compares them to those of the Region of Peel. The proportions of hospitalizations for males in Caledon were similar to those in Peel.

**Table 3: Top 10 Causes of Hospitalization in Males, Caledon and Region of Peel, 1997-2001 Combined**

<b>Cause of Hospitalization</b>	<b>Caledon #</b>	<b>Caledon %</b>	<b>Peel %</b>
Injury and poisoning	806	9.7	7.3
Ischemic heart disease	513	6.2	8.3
All other heart disease and diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	436	5.3	4.5
Arthropathies	226	2.7	1.9
Pneumonia and influenza	217	2.6	2.3
Chronic obstructive lung disease	212	2.6	3.2
Stroke (cerebrovascular disease)	131	1.6	1.8
Prostate cancer	91	1.1	0.8
Affective psychoses	82	1.0	1.2
Colorectal cancer	72	0.9	0.6
Other	5,488	66.3	68.1

**Source:** Hospital In-Patient Data, 1997-2001, Provincial Health Planning Database (PHPDB), Extracted: January 13, 2004. Health Planning Branch, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

Please note that caution must be used when comparing these proportions, as higher proportions of hospitalizations due to specific causes do not mean higher rates. The differences in proportions presented here do not account for differences in size and age distributions between populations.

### **Injuries**

For the years 1997 to 2001 combined, injury and poisoning was the second leading cause of hospitalization in Peel residents overall. For this reason, this section of the report focuses on injuries in more detail.

In order to profile injuries of various levels of severity in a population, one must draw upon multiple sources of data. Injury-related data provided here are based only on hospitalizations, and do not represent injuries that are not severe enough to result in hospitalization or injury-deaths.

For the years 1997 to 2001 combined, the leading causes of injury-related hospitalizations in residents of Caledon included accidental falls which accounted for an average of 136 hospitalizations per year (Table 4); other accidents\* (an average of 51 per year); and drugs causing adverse effects (an average of 43 per year). Over the five-year period, an average of 33 injury-related hospitalizations per year among these residents resulted from motor vehicle traffic crashes, an average of 24 per year from suicide and self-inflicted injury, and an average of eight per year due to motor vehicle non-traffic accidents. Although not shown, over the five-year period, similar proportions of residents of Caledon were hospitalized due to these top ten causes of injury compared to Peel residents.

\*Other accidents include: those caused by being struck by, against or between objects or persons; those involving machinery, cutting or piercing objects, firearms, explosive materials, hot, caustic or corrosive materials, electric currents, or radiation; or those resulting from overexertion and strenuous movements or other environmental factors.

**Table 4: Top Ten Causes of Injury-Related Hospitalizations, Caledon, 1997-2001 Combined**

Cause of Hospitalization	Average Annual Number
Accidental falls	136
Other accidents*	51
Drugs causing adverse effects	43
Motor vehicle traffic crashes	33
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	24
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents	8
Road and air transport accidents	6
Environmental and natural factors	6
Accidental poisonings	5
Late effects of accidental injury	5

\***Other accidents include:** those caused by being struck by, against or between objects or persons; those involving machinery, cutting or piercing objects, firearms, explosive materials, hot, caustic or corrosive materials, electric currents, or radiation; or those resulting from overexertion and strenuous movements or other environmental factors.

**Source:** Hospital In-Patient Data, 1997-2001, Provincial Health Planning Database (PHPDB), Extracted: January 13, 2004. Health Planning Branch, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

### Data Sources, Methods and Limitations

Data sources used in this report and limitations of the data are described below.

For the purposes of this report, terms such as “significant”, “more likely”, and “less likely” are used only when differences in proportions have been found to be both statistically significant at the 95% confidence level and where a difference of proportions of 5% or more is observed.

#### Census Data

2001 Census data used in this report were obtained from Semi-Custom Profiles from Statistics Canada.

#### Reportable Diseases

Since 1990, reportable diseases have been monitored through a public health surveillance system called the Reportable Disease Information System (RDIS). Data for Peel for 2003 were obtained from the Region of Peel Health Department and downloaded on June 8, 2004. It is noted that data for Peel may change in future years, especially for diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) which can take longer to be reported to the Health Department.

#### Hospitalizations

Hospitalization data in this report were collected by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI). Data for Peel from 1997 to 2001 were obtained through the Provincial Health Planning Database (PHPDB) initiative at the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. CIHI data were coded based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD-9) system of classifying causes of death and hospital stay. Injury-related hospitalizations included in this report are based on external causes of hospitalization for all admissions.

#### Vital Statistics

Mortality data in this report were collected by the Office of the Registrar General (of Ontario). Data for Peel from 2000 to 2001 were obtained through the Health Planning System (HELPS) initiative of the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Death data for the year 2000 were coded based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9<sup>th</sup> Revision (ICD-9) system of classifying causes of death and hospital stay, whereas 2001 data were based on the ICD-10 system. Birth Data were obtained from the Live Birth data file also distributed to Peel Health through the HELPS. This report was prepared using 1997 to 2001 live birth data.

### References

1. Chen J, Millar WJ. Birth outcome, the social environment and child health. *Health Rep* 1999; 10(4): 57-67.
2. Health Canada. *Measuring Up: A Health Surveillance Update on Canadian Children and Youth—Infant Mortality* [monograph on the Internet]. 1999 [cited 2004 Oct 12]. Available from: [http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpb/lcdc/brch/measuring/mu\\_c\\_e.html](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpb/lcdc/brch/measuring/mu_c_e.html)

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