GLOSSARY

Alternate level of care (ALC) days
Definition: The number of ALC days as a proportion of the total length of stay in acute care. ALC days are those days where a physician has indicated that a patient occupying an acute care hospital bed does not require the intensity of resources/services provided in acute care.
Source: Discharge Abstract Database for 2015-16 Fiscal Year. Data based on area of residence.

Average monthly number of patients waiting for long-term care
Definition: Average monthly number of patients waiting in HNHB hospital or community settings for long stay long-term care home admission.
Source: HNHB CCAC for 2015-16 Fiscal Year.

ED visits for conditions best managed elsewhere
Definition: Rate of unscheduled emergency visits that could be treated in alternative primary care settings per 1,000 population age 1-74 years. ED visits with Canadian Emergency Department Triage and Acuity Scale (CTAS) levels – IV and V (less-urgent, non-urgent) for conditions of: conjunctivitis, otitis media, upper respiratory tract infections, or cystitis.
Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System for 2015-16 Fiscal Year. Data based on area of residence.

Home & Community Care Service Providers
Reporting of service types based on Transfer Business Payment Entities (TPBEs):

- Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) Services: includes assisted living (supportive housing) and personal support services (attendant outreach) for ABI clients
- Community Care Access Centre (CCAC)
- Community Health Centre (CHC) (included under primary care)
- Community Support Services: all other CSS services not delineated elsewhere; including Attendant Outreach (AO) and Palliative Care (PALC)
- Mental Health (MH): includes residential and supportive housing services for mental health clients
- Problem Gambling (PG)
- Substance Abuse Program (SAP): includes residential and supportive housing services for addiction clients
- Supportive Housing (SH): includes supportive housing services not captured under ABI, MH and SAP; specifically those SH services funded under the SH TPBE

A service provider can deliver more than one service type and in more than one sub-region therefore the number of home and community care service providers will be lower than the number of service types.
Source: Based on data validated January 2016. HNHB LHIN-funded providers only

Hospitalizations for conditions that could be treated in ambulatory setting
Definition: Rate of hospitalization for ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 100,000 population age <75. Includes hospitalizations for select disease diagnosis codes for most responsible diagnosis: grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions, asthma, diabetes, congestive heart failure (CHF) and pulmonary edema, hypertension, angina, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
Source: Discharge Abstract Database for 2015-16 Fiscal Year. Data based on area of residence.

Identify as indigenous
Definition: % who self-identify as Aboriginal.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household survey.

Population
Source: Statistics Canada, 2014 Population Estimates.

Primary care physicians
Family Health Teams (FHT): Family Health Teams are primary health care organizations that include a team of family physicians, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, social workers, dietitians, and other professionals who work together to provide primary health care for their community.
Family Health Groups (FHG): a group of at least 3 family physicians agree to work together to provide primary care to a group of registered patients. Physicians in the group must agree to provide comprehensive ongoing care to their set of registered patients.
Family Health Organizations/Networks (FHO/FHN): a group of family physicians who work together to give the patient timely access to quality primary services. Physicians receive monthly comprehensive care capitation payments for all enrolled patients. Capitation is based on a defined basket of primary care services provided to enrolled patients.
Source: Based on data validated January 2016.

Material deprivation
Definition: The Ontario Marginalization Index (ON-Marg) shows differences in marginalization between areas and inequalities in various measures of health and social well-being. There are six indicators included in the material deprivation index: high-school education, lone parent families, government transfer payments, unemployment, low-income families, and housing in need of repair. The map shows the distribution of material deprivation quintile values by dissemination area.
Source: Ontario Marginalization Index (ON-Marg) using Census data from Statistics Canada for 2001 & 2006.

Repeat unscheduled ED visits within 30 days for mental health conditions
Definition: Percent of repeat unscheduled emergency visits within 30 days for a mental health condition, presented as a proportion of all mental health emergency visits.
Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System for 2015-16 Fiscal Year. Data based on area of residence.

Repeat unscheduled ED visits within 30 days for substance abuse conditions
Definition: Percent of repeat unscheduled emergency visits within 30 days for substance abuse conditions, presented as a proportion of all substance abuse emergency visits.
Source: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System for 2015-16 Fiscal Year. Data based on area of residence.

Report French as mother tongue
Definition: % who include French as their mother tongue.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census.

Satisfied with their health care
Definition: Percentage very or somewhat satisfied by health care in their community.
Source: Health Care Experience Survey for data collected between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016.