



Hospital Mental Health Services

in Canada, 2005–2006

H o s p i t a l M e n t a l H e a l t h D a t a b a s e



Canadian Institute
for Health Information

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Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada, 2005–2006

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Executive Summary

Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada, 2005–2006 draws on data from the Canadian Institute for Health Information's Hospital Mental Health Database (HMHDB) and Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB) for 2005–2006 to examine inpatient hospital service use among individuals diagnosed with a mental illness.

The goal of the *Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada* series of annual reports is to provide key indicators of hospital services for individuals diagnosed with mental illness, including separation volumes (discharges and deaths), service rates and lengths of stay. These indicators of hospital service usage are presented by age, gender and diagnosis and are provided at the pan-Canadian, provincial/territorial and regional levels.

The information provided in this report will be of relevance to individuals interested in the policy, clinical and service management elements of the health and mental health fields, as well as to individuals generally interested in mental health services in Canada.

The report shows that separation rates for general hospitals remained relatively stable over six years (see Figure E1); however, lengths of stay appear to have decreased (see Figure E2). In 2005–2006, mental illnesses were the most responsible diagnosis in 170,705 completed general hospital separations. This represents a crude rate of 529.0 separations per 100,000 population. The average length of stay for these separations was 16.4 days. By comparison, the separation rate and average length of stay in 2000–2001 were 552.5 per 100,000 population and 36.2 days, respectively.

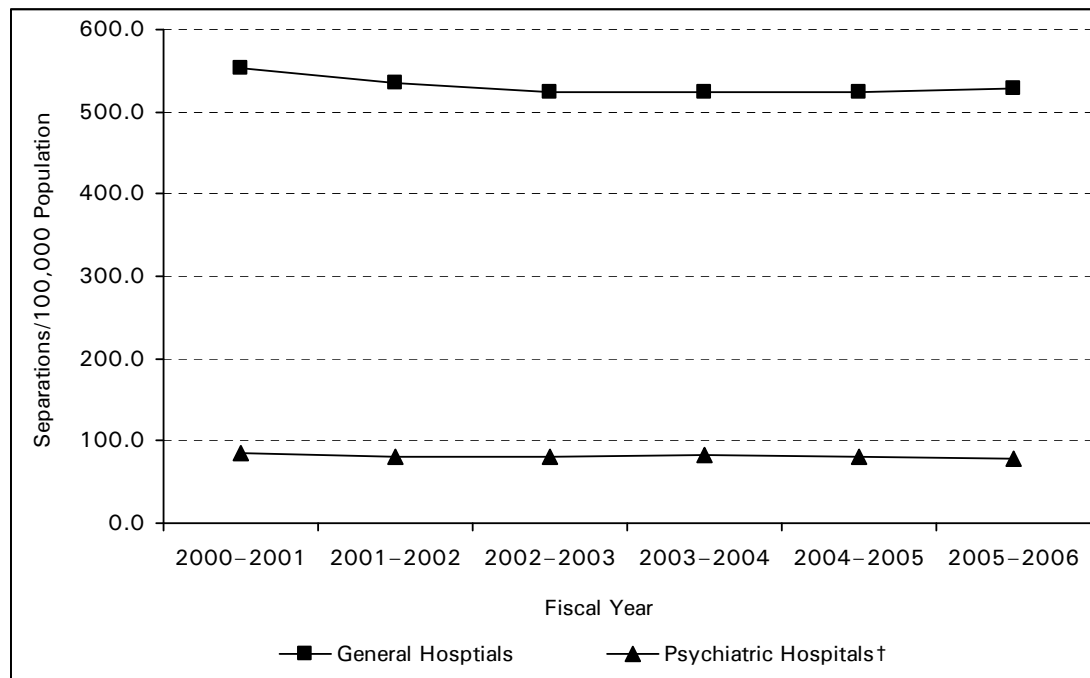
In 2005–2006, psychiatric hospitals outside Quebec had 19,555 separations. This represents a crude separation rate of 79.3 per 100,000 population, with an average length of stay of 100.3 days (see figures E1 and E2).ⁱ As with general hospital separations, there was some decline in the separation rate when compared to 2000–2001; however, there was a more pronounced decline in the average length of stay, from approximately 160 days.

Although the majority (86.8%) of hospitalized mental health cases were treated in general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals continue to account for more than half (50.6%)ⁱⁱ of all hospital days related to a mental health diagnosis, reflecting the longer stays among patients in these specialized facilities. In comparison with published figures for average length of stay dating back to 1982–1983,ⁱⁱⁱ both the averages for general and psychiatric hospitals represent historic lows for length of hospital stay in Canada.

-
- i. These values and those on length of stay do not include data for Quebec's psychiatric facilities, due to a data quality issue identified by the province.
 - ii. Number excludes general and psychiatric hospital data from Quebec.
 - iii. J. Randhawa and R. Riley, "Mental Health Statistics, 1982–83 to 1993–94," *Health Reports* 7, 4 (1996): pp. 55–65.

For both types of hospital settings, as expected, variation in separation rates and average length of stay was observed as a function of diagnosis type. Among the mental illnesses, mood disorders were the most common primary separation diagnoses in general hospitals, whereas schizophrenia and psychotic disorders were the most common primary separation diagnoses in psychiatric hospitals. Schizophrenia and psychotic disorders also made up the largest proportion of hospital days in both general and psychiatric facilities.

Figure E1 Age-Standardized Hospital Separation Rate* for Mental Illness by Type of Hospital, 2000–2001 to 2005–2006



Notes

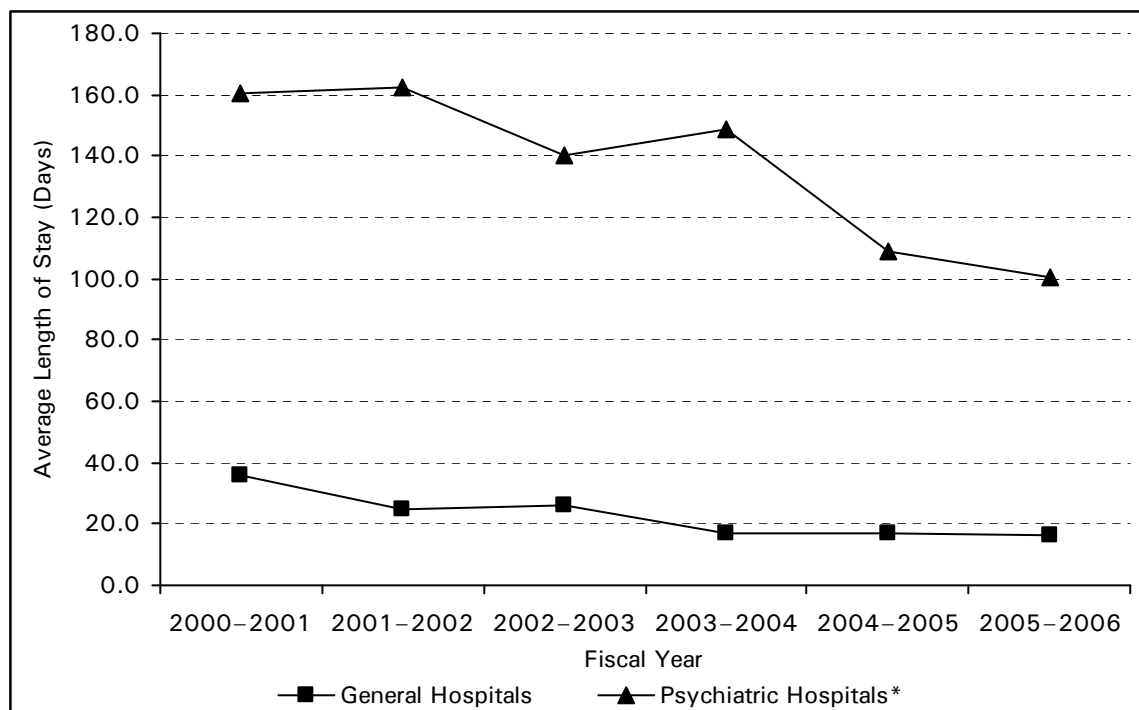
* Age-standardized rates are based on the number of separations per 100,000 population. Population counts are based on Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 2005. (Standard population—Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 1991.)

† Quebec was not included in the calculations for psychiatric facilities for the period 2004–2005 and 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure E2 Average Length of Stay for Mental Illness by Type of Hospital, 2000–2001 to 2005–2006



Note

* Quebec was not included in the calculations for psychiatric facilities for the period 2004–2005 and 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Mental Health Services Indicators, 2005–2006

The *Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada* annual reports from the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) contain data and information relating to inpatient stays, or separations, for people with at least one diagnosis of mental illness. Hospitalization accounts for only a fraction of the group of services used by individuals living with mental illness. Other sectors, most notably community-based care and primary care, are also involved in maintaining and promoting mental health and are not captured in this report.

Hospitalization remains an important component of the continuum of mental health services. It is particularly important to those individuals for whom the conditions of a mental illness become very severe, as well as those who have nowhere else to turn for care. Often, hospitalization can aid in stabilizing an individual's condition, attending to his or her personal safety, resuming pharmacological treatments and reconnecting the individual with social supports and services outside the hospital.

Data in this report are intended to offer a pan-Canadian perspective on hospital service usage by individuals diagnosed with mental illness and on the scope of these services for different age groups, diagnosis groups and hospital types. Many of these data were aggregated across regions and provinces and thus necessarily omit details and inherent variations due to differences in policies, service delivery models, demographics and other characteristics that exist across jurisdictions.

The data and indicators presented in the first section include pan-Canadian information on separation rates (deaths and discharges), lengths of stay, characteristics of the population, diagnosis categories, demographic categories, type of hospital providing services and co-occurring disorders. Data are also provided in subsequent tables and figures by province and by region for a number of key inpatient mental health services indicators.

A main challenge of presenting an overview of provincial/territorial/regional data is to provide high-level insight into the characteristics of mental health services in a particular province/territory/region without inviting unwarranted comparative inferences. Differences among jurisdictions may arise from numerous structural, political, economic and other factors, interacting with each other in complex and largely unknown ways. They should thus be interpreted with caution. Presenting the data by the smaller geographical/political units, however, promotes jurisdiction-specific examination and opportunities for better understanding the provision and management of mental health services across the continuum.

Organization of This Report

This report is composed of figures and tables containing 2005–2006 updates to the standard hospital mental health service indicators from the HMHDB. Like preceding reports, this report provides pan-Canadian, provincial/territorial and regional data on some basic indicators of hospital services for individuals diagnosed with mental illness. In addition, this year's report draws on data from the 2005–2006 Hospital Morbidity Database to provide 30-day and 1-year hospital readmission rates for mental illness.

The first section presents a pan-Canadian perspective on hospital separations for mental illness, including number of separations, separation rates and lengths of stay, and key descriptors of the population that received hospital services for mental illness. Characteristics of separations by hospital type (general or psychiatric) are also provided.

The second section provides a provincial/territorial breakdown of the hospitalization data. Also included in this section of the report are 2005–2006 regional-level data for a number of indicators for regions with a population greater than 75,000.

Appendix A contains the list of diagnosis categories used throughout this report.

Appendix B contains a glossary of some of the key terms used.

More information, including interactive tables, is available through the *Quick Stats* application that is found at www.cihi.ca/mentalhealth.

Additional information on future analytical and other activities at CIHI relating to the spectrum of mental health services is available at www.cihi.ca or by contacting CIHI at mentalhealth@cihi.ca.

Methodological Notes

Inclusion Criteria

The report focuses on hospital separations (discharges or deaths) that occurred during 2005–2006 with mental illness as the most responsible diagnosis. Data from prior to 2005–2006 are selectively included in the report for comparative and trending purposes.

The Hospital Mental Health Database (HMHDB) data used for the analyses are primarily from the Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB). The HMDB contains hospital inpatient separation data for a variety of diagnoses, including mental illness, as well as demographic data for acute care facilities across Canada. Some of the psychiatric hospital data used for the report are also from the HMDB, in that a number of the psychiatric hospitals report data directly to CIHI's Discharge Abstract Database, which is a data source for the HMDB and, ultimately, the HMHDB. A small number of psychiatric hospitals continue to submit data to the HMHDB either via their respective provincial ministries of health or directly to CIHI.

For both psychiatric and general hospitals, no limit was placed on length of stay relating to each separation. The data also included separations with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's in the "organic disorders" category. These separations were indicated by a separation diagnosis of G30 in the ICD-10-CA classification system or 294.1 in the ICD-9 classification system.

Exclusion Criteria

The exclusions noted here refer to the HMHDB for 2005–2006 and not specifically to exclusions solely for the contents of this report. The database and report both focus only on those cases of hospitalization for a mental illness that included a separation, meaning they do not include information on those individuals who were admitted to hospital but not separated within 2005–2006.

Notably excluded in 2005–2006, as in 2004–2005, are data from Quebec's psychiatric hospitals. The exclusion is due to a data quality issue identified by that province's ministry of health and noted throughout the report. Therefore, the tables and charts in the report that are focused on psychiatric hospital separations are exclusive of any data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities. Quebec data are, however, included in the report's measures of general hospital services.

Not included in the HMHDB or this report are measures relating to individuals treated for mental illness as outpatients, in community-based facilities, in residential care facilities or group homes, in primary care facilities, in day and night centres, or those treated by private practitioners. The report also does not include individuals treated either in institutions for those with intellectual disabilities or in alcohol/drug treatment agencies.

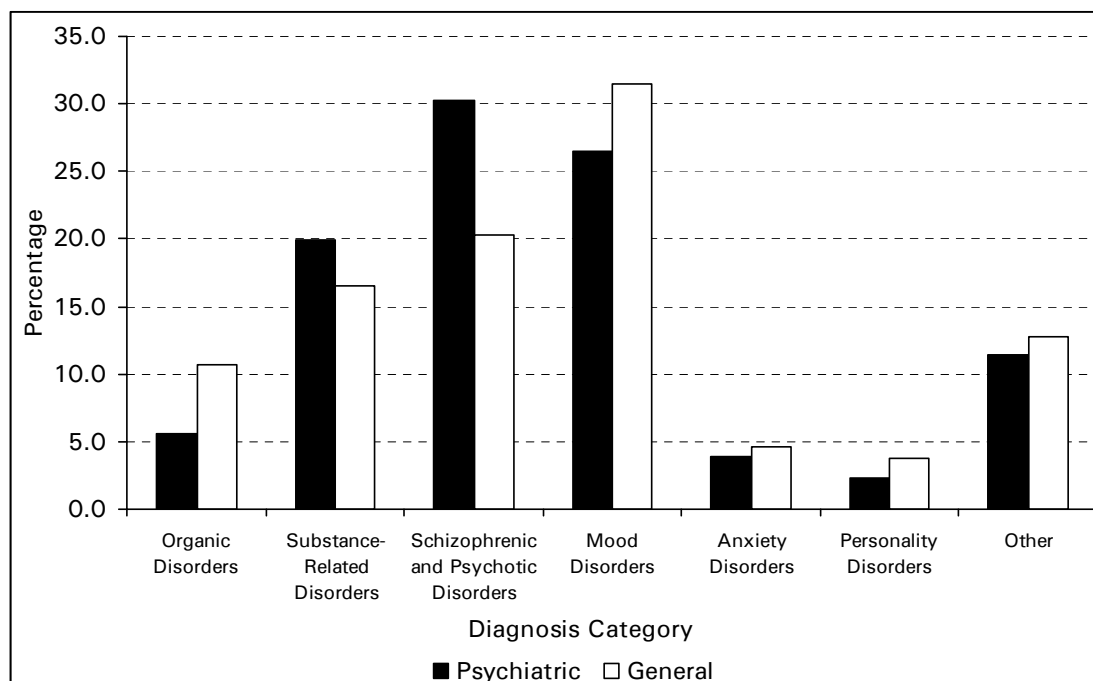
General hospital data in the HMHDB exclude newborns, inpatients whose residence is outside the province of hospitalization and those individuals who present at emergency departments with a mental illness but are not admitted as inpatients.

Comparability

Care must be exercised when comparing multiple years of HMHDB data because of regular and ongoing changes in the HMHDB frame, as well as the implementation of ICD-10-CA in recent years. Frame changes result from events such as hospital closures, restructuring of the way mental health services are delivered, hospital mergers and difficulties in timely and accurate reporting, among others. Caution should also be exercised when attempting to make specific comparisons across jurisdictions. Inter-jurisdictional hospital and level-of-care definitions, as well as systemic and demographic differences, among others, can affect such comparisons.

Section I—Pan-Canadian Information

Figure 1 Percentage of Mental Illness Separations by Diagnosis Category and Hospital Type,* 2005–2006



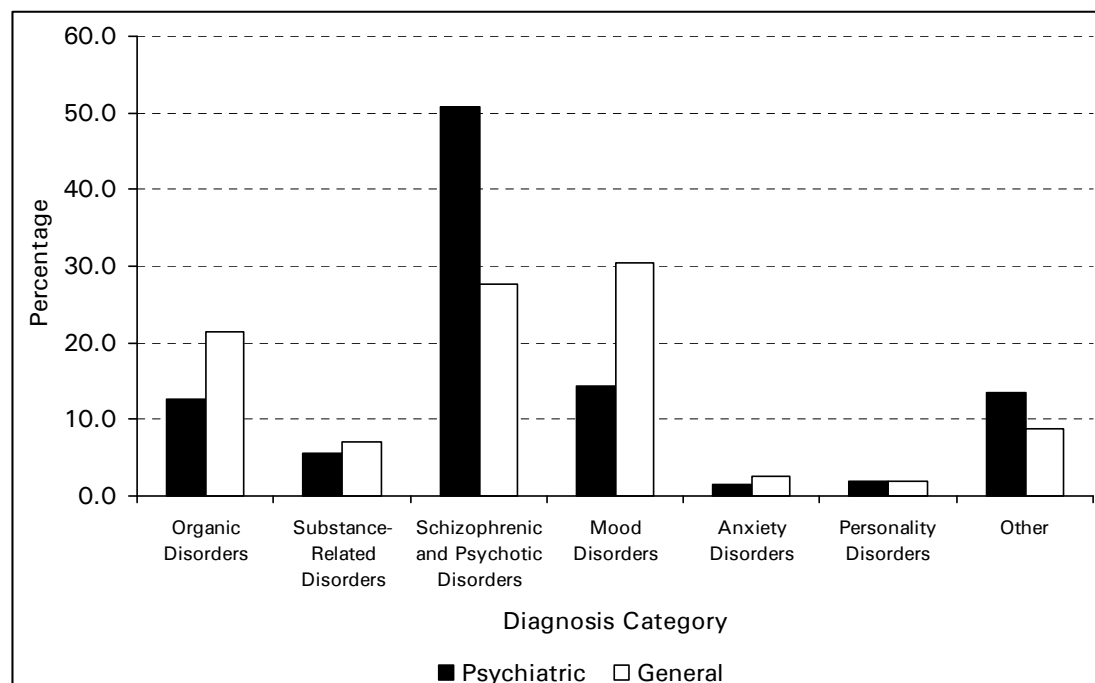
Note

* Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities were not included in 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2 Percentage* of Days Stayed by Diagnosis Category and Hospital Type,† 2005–2006



Notes

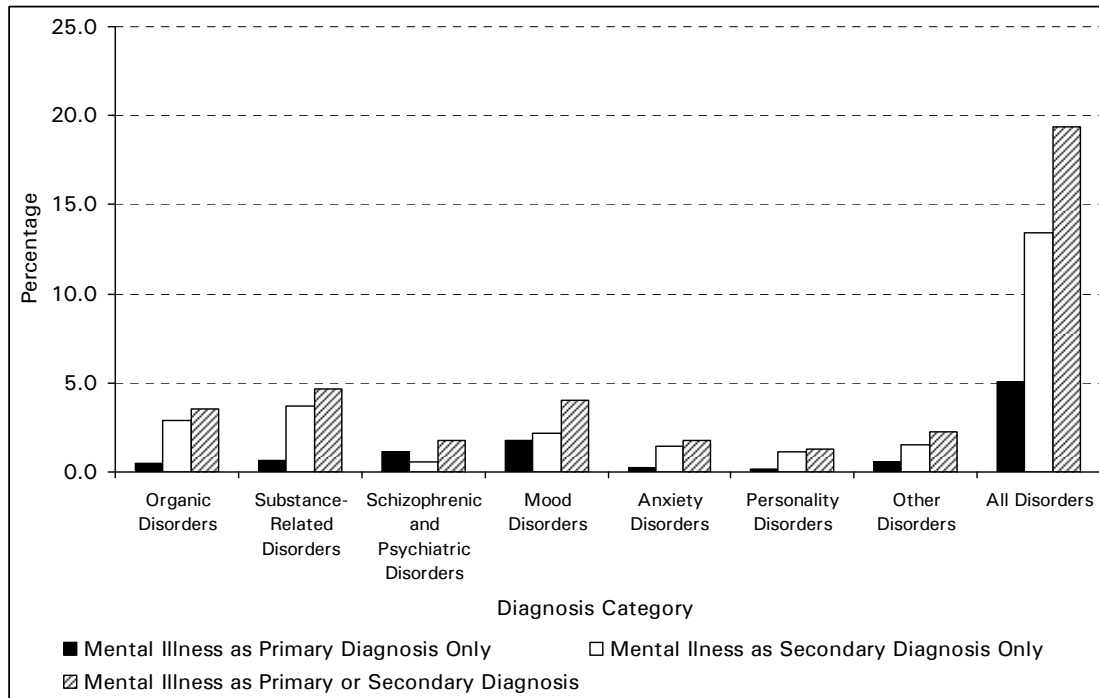
* Percentages represent the proportion of all days stayed in a general or psychiatric hospital attributed to a primary diagnosis of mental illness.

† Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities were not included in 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3 Percentage of All General Hospital Separations Involving Primary or Secondary Diagnosis of Mental Illness, 2005–2006



Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 1a Separations, Percentage of Separations, Median Length of Stay, Average Length of Stay, One-Percent Trimmed Mean Length of Stay and Total Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Median LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	1% Trimmed Mean LOS (Days)	Total LOS
Organic Disorders	18,245	10.7	19	32.9	29.8	600,168
Substance-Related Disorders	28,117	16.5	3	7.1	6.0	199,167
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	34,550	20.2	13	22.5	20.4	776,121
Mood Disorders	53,822	31.5	9	15.8	15.0	849,275
Anxiety Disorders	7,844	4.6	4	9.5	8.6	74,394
Personality Disorders	6,384	3.7	4	8.4	7.4	53,768
Other	21,743	12.7	4	11.3	10.2	244,764
Total	170,705	100.0	8	16.4	14.9	2,797,657

Note

LOS: length of stay.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 1b Separations, Percentage of Separations, Median Length of Stay, Average Length of Stay, One-Percent Trimmed Mean Length of Stay and Total Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category, Psychiatric Hospitals,* 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Median LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	1% Trimmed Mean LOS (Days)	Total LOS
Organic Disorders	1,087	5.6	69	225.5	188.0	245,083
Substance-Related Disorders	3,895	19.9	21	27.4	22.3	106,744
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	5,924	30.3	35	166.8	129.0	988,170
Mood Disorders	5,186	26.5	25	53.9	44.0	279,556
Anxiety Disorders	758	3.9	27	36.6	35.5	27,704
Personality Disorders	459	2.4	11	77.5	51.3	35,567
Other	2,240	11.5	9	117.2	69.5	262,473
Total	19,549[†]	100.0	26	99.5	71.5	1,945,297

Notes

* Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities were not included in 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

† Six records were excluded from the data, as a primary separation diagnosis was not available.

LOS: length of stay.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2 Characteristics of Inpatient Populations by Hospital Type, 2005–2006

	Mental Illness MRDx		Non-Mental Illness MRDx
	General Hospitals	Psychiatric Hospitals*	
Percentage of Separations	6.0	—	94.0
Percentage of Length of Stay	13	—	87
Male (%)	48.4	56.7	42.0
Average Age (Years)	44.8	42.3	52.4
Age Group (%)			
0 to 14	3.2	0.7	7.9
15 to 24	15.7	16.2	7.1
25 to 44	35.4	42.7	23.1
45 to 64	26.8	28.3	23.1
65 or Older	18.9	12.0	38.8
Death in Hospital (%)	0.7	1.0	4.0
With at Least One Co-Occurring Psychiatric Condition (%)	52.1	60.5	9.2
Length of Stay (%)			
1 Day	14.3	6.7	23.4
2 to 7 Days	35.5	17.1	54.0
8 to 30 Days	36.4	35.1	18.9
31 to 365 Days	13.8	37.1	3.6
More Than 365 Days	0.1	4.0	0.0
Average LOS (Days)	16.4	100.3	7.0
Median LOS (Days)	8	26	3
Admitted via the ED (%)	80.7	—	55.0
Rural/Urban			
Rural	16.8	—	20.3
Urban	55.7	—	55.5
Unknown	27.5	—	24.2

Notes

* Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities for 2005–2006 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

MRDx: most responsible diagnosis.

LOS: length of stay.

ED: emergency department.

Sources

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006 and Discharge Abstract Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 3a Percentage of Separations by Diagnosis Category and Age Group, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Age Group (Years)				
	0 to 14 (N = 5,396)	15 to 24 (N = 26,848)	25 to 44 (N = 60,491)	45 to 64 (N = 45,774)	65+ (N = 32,196)
	%	%	%	%	%
Organic Disorders	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.8	50.9
Substance-Related Disorders	5.7	16.7	19.6	19.5	7.9
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	3.8	22.5	25.7	21.6	8.9
Mood Disorders	19.8	29.3	32.8	39.2	21.9
Anxiety Disorders	8.4	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.8
Personality Disorders	1.2	5.6	5.2	3.2	0.6
Other	60.5	20.6	11.8	9.2	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 3b Percentage of Separations by Diagnosis Category and Age Group, Psychiatric Hospitals,* 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Age Group (Years)				
	0 to 14 (N = 144)	15 to 24 (N = 3,168)	25 to 44 (N = 8,352)	45 to 64 (N = 5,533)	65+ (N = 2,350)
	%	%	%	%	%
Organic Disorders	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.8	35.2
Substance-Related Disorders	†	19.7	24.7	20.2	4.0
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	4.9	32.0	33.5	31.8	14.9
Mood Disorders	9.0	19.6	24.2	31.0	34.8
Anxiety Disorders	20.1	5.1	4.0	3.8	0.9
Personality Disorders	0.0	4.1	2.8	1.4	0.5
Other	65.3	18.7	9.9	9.1	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

* Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities were not included in 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

† Cells with fewer than five separations were suppressed for reasons of confidentiality.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4a Average Length of Stay and Median Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category and Age Group, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Age Group (Years)									
	0 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 or Older	
	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS
Organic Disorders	6.5	2	14.2	6	17.6	7	22.9	11	34.3	20
Substance-Related Disorders	2.6	1	5.8	3	5.2	3	8.3	4	14.2	7
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	24.1	7	21.8	13	20.3	11	24.2	14	29.7	18
Mood Disorders	10.8	6	11.2	6	12.8	8	17.2	11	26.4	18
Anxiety Disorders	13.1	6	10.0	4	7.9	3	8.4	4	12.0	5
Personality Disorders	7.7	2	7.8	3	7.8	4	9.0	4	18.8	9
Other	15.3	6	10.8	4	8.6	4	10.5	4	18.3	10
Total	13.7	5	12.4	5	12.3	6	15.9	8	28.6	16

Note

LOS: length of stay.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4b Average Length of Stay and Median Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category and Age Group, Psychiatric Hospitals,* 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Age Group (Years)									
	0 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 or Older	
	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS	Average LOS	Median LOS
Organic Disorders	—	—	722.2	24	433.8	73	217.3	56	192.0	72
Substance-Related Disorders	†	†	24.7	15	23.0	21	33.1	26	74.2	32
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	1,905.0	20	110.3	33	183.1	33	155.5	37	222.7	54
Mood Disorders	65.8	23	42.8	19	39.6	20	61.6	28	81.4	42
Anxiety Disorders	16.3	7	22.9	11	40.1	39	41.8	42	58.2	34
Personality Disorders	—	—	43.9	9	94.0	12	89.4	14	33.6	4
Other	12.1	7	85.5	10	129.7	9	164.4	10	93.4	8
Total	109.8	9	73.4	20	97.7	23	99.0	28	141.9	48

Notes

* Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities were not included in 2005–2006 due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

† Cells with fewer than five separations were suppressed for reasons of confidentiality.
LOS: length of stay.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 5 Comparisons of Mental Illness Separations With and Without Co-Occurring Substance-Related Disorders, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

	Without Co-Occurring Substance-Related Disorders*	With Co-Occurring Substance-Related Disorders
Age Group (%)		
0 to 14 Years	3.8	0.9
15 to 24 Years	14.3	22.4
25 to 44 Years	32.1	46.5
45 to 64 Years	26.6	23.9
65 Years or Older	23.2	6.3
Average Age (Years)	46.9	37.7
Gender (%)		
Female	58.0	38.2
Male	42.0	61.8
Length of Stay (%)		
1 Day	11.3	11.5
2 to 7 Days	30.2	34.7
8 to 30 Days	38.6	38.3
31 to 365 Days	19.3	15.1
More Than 365 Days	0.6	0.5
Average Length of Stay (Days)	29.1	23.2
Median Length of Stay (Days)	10.0	9.0
Primary Diagnosis Category (%)		
Organic Disorders	14.0	4.2
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	24.9	28.7
Mood Disorders	36.7	40.1
Anxiety Disorders	5.7	4.4
Personality Disorders	3.8	6.8
Other	15.0	15.9
Total	81.7	18.3

Note

* The term “co-occurring substance-related disorders” refers to the existence of drug- or alcohol-related disorders as secondary diagnoses.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 6 Admission Through Emergency Department: One-Percent Trimmed Mean Length of Stay, Average Length of Stay, Median Length of Stay and Percentage of Separations, by Diagnosis Category, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

Diagnosis Category	Admitted Through ED (No/Yes)	1% Trimmed Mean Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Median Length of Stay (Days)	Percentage of Separations
Organic Disorders	No	37.7	45.3	21	18.5
	Yes	28.6	30.2	18	81.5
Substance-Related Disorders	No	7.4	11.1	5	14.4
	Yes	5.8	6.4	3	85.6
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	No	20.8	23.8	14	20.8
	Yes	20.3	22.1	13	79.2
Mood Disorders	No	16.7	17.4	11	25.4
	Yes	14.4	15.2	9	74.6
Anxiety Disorders	No	12.9	14.2	7	23.5
	Yes	7.2	8.0	3	76.5
Personality Disorders	No	7.3	7.9	4	14.6
	Yes	7.5	8.5	4	85.4
Other	No	15.8	16.9	7	21.5
	Yes	8.7	9.8	4	78.5
All Mental Illnesses	No	17.5	20.1	10	21.0
	Yes	14.2	15.4	7	79.0
Non-Mental Illnesses	No	5.1	5.8	3	45.0
	Yes	7.4	8.0	4	55.0

Note

ED: emergency department.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 7 Secondary Mental Illness Diagnosis: Frequency and Percentage of Separations by Diagnosis Category, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

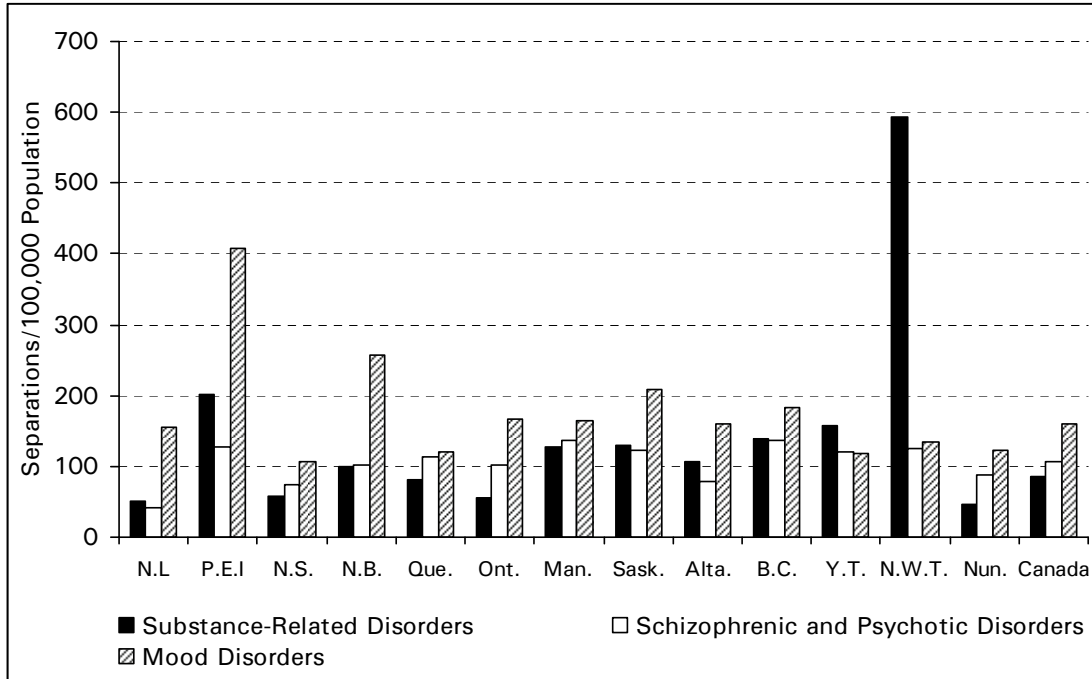
Primary Diagnosis Category	Number of Secondary Mental Illness Diagnoses	Percentage of Separations Within Diagnosis Category	Percentage of Total Mental Illness Separations
Organic Disorders	0	75.5	8.1
	1	18.8	2.0
	2	4.3	0.5
	3	1.0	0.1
	4	0.3	0.0
	5+	0.0	0.0
Substance-Related Disorders	0	61.3	10.1
	1	27.7	4.6
	2	8.5	1.4
	3	2.0	0.3
	4	0.5	0.1
	5+	0.1	0.0
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	0	61.4	12.4
	1	24.5	5.0
	2	9.4	1.9
	3	3.2	0.7
	4	1.0	0.2
	5+	0.4	0.1
Mood Disorders	0	51.5	16.2
	1	30.4	9.6
	2	12.6	4.0
	3	4.0	1.3
	4	1.2	0.4
	5+	0.5	0.1
Anxiety Disorders	0	51.2	2.4
	1	30.7	1.4
	2	12.2	0.6
	3	4.1	0.2
	4	1.3	0.1
	5+	0.5	0.0
Personality Disorders	0	45.1	1.0
	1	37.0	0.8
	2	13.4	0.3
	3	3.3	0.1
	4	1.0	0.0
	5+	0.2	0.0
Other	0	52.0	7.4
	1	31.3	4.4
	2	11.9	1.7
	3	3.6	0.5
	4	1.0	0.1
	5+	0.3	0.0

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Section II—Provincial/Territorial and Regional Information

Figure 4a Age-Standardized Separation Rates* per 100,000 Population by Selected Diagnosis Categories and Province/Territory,† General Hospitals, 2005–2006



Notes

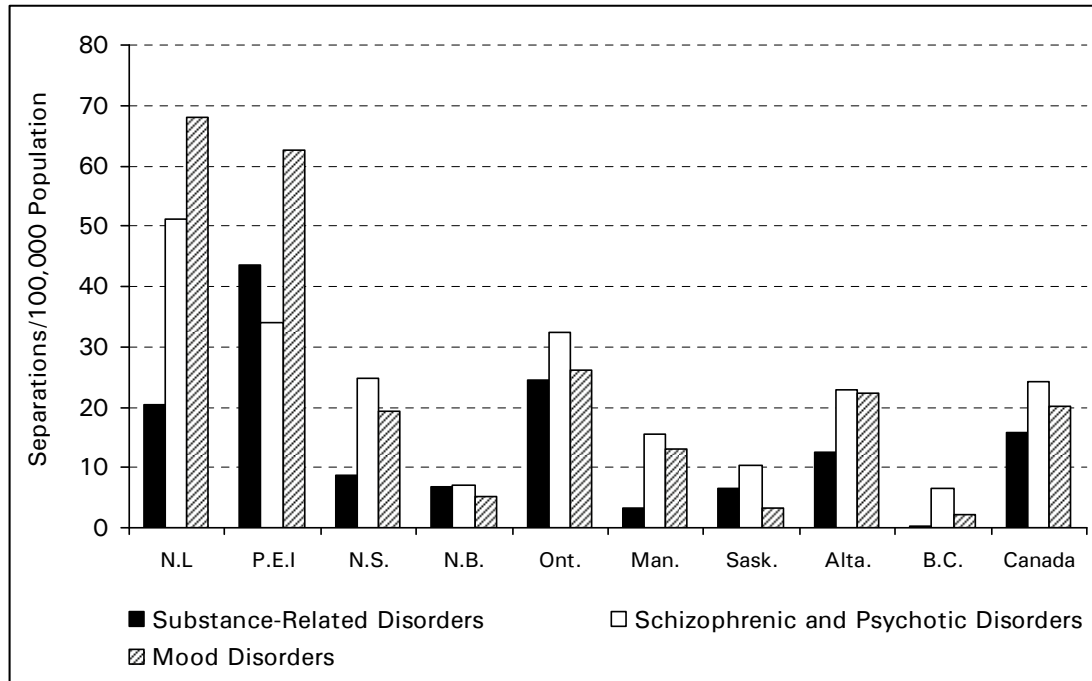
* Age-standardized rates are based on the number of separations per 100,000 population. Population counts are based on Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 2005. (Standard population—Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 1991.)

† Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 4b Age-Standardized Separation Rates* per 100,000 Population by Selected Diagnosis Categories and Province,† Psychiatric Hospitals,‡ 2005–2006



Notes

* Age-standardized rates are based on the number of separations per 100,000 population. Population counts are based on Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 2005. (Standard population—Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 1991.)

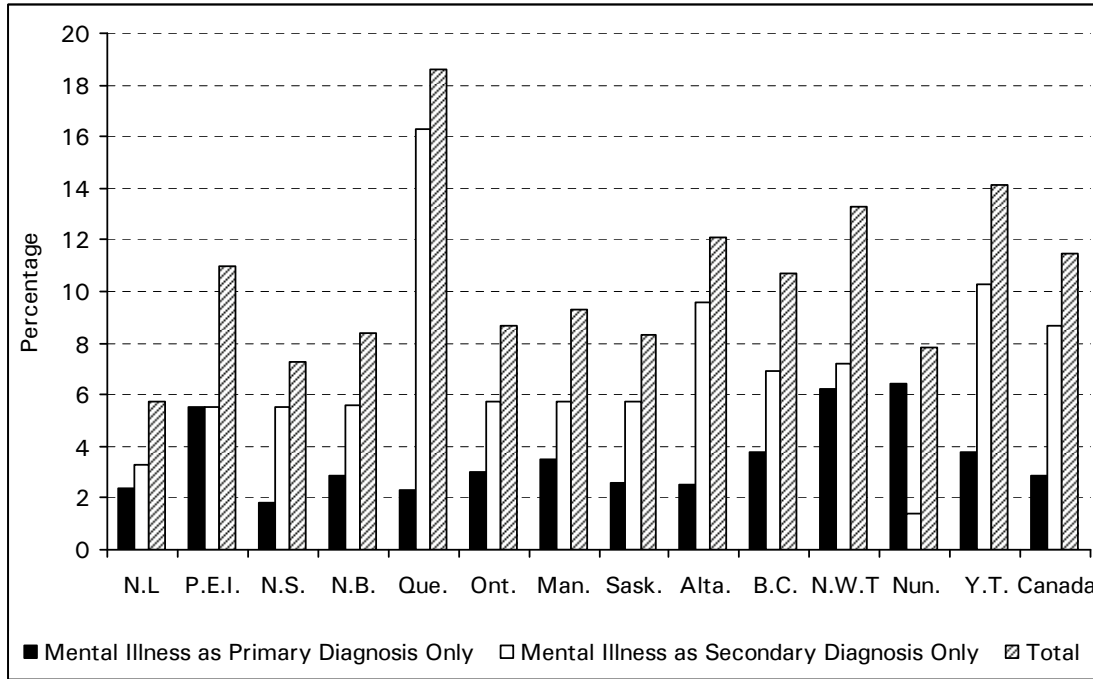
† Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

‡ Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities for 2005–2006 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 5 Percentage of All General Hospital Separations Involving Primary or Secondary Diagnosis of Mental Illness, by Province/Territory,* 2005–2006



Note

* Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 8a Proportion of Separations by Province/Territory,* General Hospitals, 2005–2006

Province	Diagnosis Category							
	Organic Disorders	Substance-Related Disorders	Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	Mood Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Personality Disorders	Other Disorders	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N.L.	9.9	14.2	10.2	42.9	7.4	1.7	13.7	100.0
P.E.I.	6.4	19.3	11.3	39.0	8.9	2.0	13.2	100.0
N.S.	12.7	14.7	19.2	29.3	6.9	1.7	15.6	100.0
N.B.	16.5	13.3	13.1	35.8	4.8	2.0	14.5	100.0
Que.	11.6	14.9	21.1	23.9	3.9	6.1	18.6	100.0
Ont.	9.3	12.9	22.3	38.1	4.2	3.2	10.1	100.0
Man.	14.1	20.1	21.0	26.6	5.5	3.2	9.6	100.0
Sask.	8.7	20.3	18.7	32.6	7.2	1.2	11.4	100.0
Alta.	11.1	20.0	14.6	30.0	6.2	3.6	14.5	100.0
B.C.	10.4	22.5	21.5	30.4	3.8	3.0	8.6	100.0
Y.T.	4.4	29.0	19.7	23.5	8.7	7.1	7.7	100.0
N.W.T.	3.3	56.6	12.2	12.2	8.7	1.7	5.2	100.0
Nun.	2.7	10.6	23.9	31.9	22.1	3.5	5.3	100.0
Canada	10.7	16.5	20.2	31.5	4.6	3.7	12.7	100.0

Note

* Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

**Table 8b Proportion of Separations by Province/Territory,* Psychiatric Hospitals,†
2005–2006**

Province	Diagnosis Category							
	Organic Disorders	Substance-Related Disorders	Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	Mood Disorders	Anxiety Disorders	Personality Disorders	Other Disorders	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N.L.	6.2	8.6	22.2	29.8	1.8	3.1	28.3	100.0
P.E.I.	‡	23.0	18.8	34.5	3.1	9.2	10.0	100.0
N.S.	3.3	12.3	35.0	29.1	2.7	2.0	15.6	100.0
N.B.	3.1	20.7	22.0	17.2	‡	17.6	17.6	100.0
Ont.	4.2	23.4	30.5	26.2	4.5	2.4	8.8	100.0
Man.	5.9	6.9	38.2	33.0	1.5	0.4	14.1	100.0
Sask.	‡	27.4	41.8	15.9	0.0	‡	13.5	100.0
Alta.	10.2	14.7	27.3	27.2	3.9	0.7	15.9	100.0
B.C.	22.1	1.9	50.5	19.1	0.0	‡	6.3	100.0
Canada†	5.6	19.9	30.3	26.5	3.9	2.4	11.5	100.0

Notes

* Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

† Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities for 2005–2006 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

‡ Cells with fewer than five separations were suppressed for reasons of confidentiality.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 9 Separation Frequencies and Rates by Hospital Type and Province/Territory, * 2005–2006

Province	Psychiatric Hospitals [†]			General Hospitals		
	Number of Separations	Crude Rate [‡] per 100,000	Age-Standardized Rate [§] per 100,000	Number of Separations	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Standardized Rate per 100,000
N.L.	1,214	235.3	227.8	1,976	383.0	367.2
P.E.I.	263	190.4	188.5	1,511	1,094.0	1,053.2
N.S.	640	68.2	68.3	3,652	389.4	369.6
N.B.	227	30.2	32.1	5,829	775.1	712.4
Que.	NA	NA	NA	41,752	549.5	517.1
Ont.	13,262	105.7	103.4	56,794	452.9	438.0
Man.	476	40.4	40.2	7,486	635.7	605.7
Sask.	212	21.3	24.0	6,268	630.5	623.5
Alta.	2,722	83.6	83.1	17,961	551.5	539.7
B.C.	539	12.7	11.8	26,721	628.1	603.3
Y.T.	—	—	—	183	590.6	580.6
N.W.T.	—	—	—	459	1,067.9	1,093.1
Nun.	—	—	—	113	376.8	392.1
Canada [†]	19,555	79.3	—	170,705	529.0	507.1

Notes

* Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

† Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities for 2005–2006 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

‡ Based on Statistics Canada's Canadian population estimates, excluding Quebec, for 2005–2006.

§ 1991 Canadian population estimates were used as standard population.

NA: not available.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 10 Total Patient Days, Average Length of Stay and Median Length of Stay Related to Mental Illness Separations, by Hospital Type and Province/Territory,* 2005–2006

Province	General Hospitals			Psychiatric Hospitals [†]		
	Total LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	Median LOS (Days)	Total LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	Median LOS (Days)
N.L.	36,265	18.4	8	61,914	51.0	12
P.E.I.	16,363	10.8	4	7,274	27.7	15
N.S.	70,428	19.3	7	25,140	39.3	6
N.B.	139,498	23.9	8	41,091	181.0	28
Que.	879,469	21.1	10	NA	NA	NA
Ont.	698,215	12.3	7	1,145,678	86.4	26
Man.	175,645	23.5	9	73,410	154.2	28
Sask.	79,368	12.7	7	77,931	367.6	21
Alta.	296,798	16.5	7	293,267	107.7	29
B.C.	401,295	15.0	6	236,568	438.9	89
Y.T.	1,230	6.7	3	—	—	—
N.W.T.	2,721	5.9	2	—	—	—
Nun.	362	3.2	2	—	—	—
Canada [†]	2,797,657	16.4	8	1,962,273	100.4	26

Notes

* Data are based on the jurisdiction of the facility.

† Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities for 2005–2006 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

LOS: length of stay.

NA: not available.

Source

Hospital Mental Health Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 11 Regional Hospital Mental Health Service Indicators, General Hospitals, 2005–2006

Region Code	Health Region*	Region Population (2005)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate [†] per 100,000 Population	Standardized Separation Rate [†] per 100,000 Population	30-Day Readmission Rate [†] per 100 People	1-Year Readmission Rate [†] per 100 People
1099	Newfoundland and Labrador	515,961	1,946	35,700	18.3	377.2	362.9	9.80	22.28
1011	Eastern Regional Integrated Health Authority	299,376	623	11,921	19.1	208.1	190.1	6.77	18.31
1012	Central Regional Integrated Health Authority	97,818	455	10,444	23.0	465.1	436.8	7.09	17.76
1013	Western Regional Integrated Health Authority	80,563	534	11,394	21.3	662.8	681.2	15.00	31.29
1199	Prince Edward Island	138,113	1,480	16,168	10.9	1,071.6	1,029.8	11.74	31.78
1299	Nova Scotia	937,889	3,535	66,710	18.9	376.9	356.5	10.19	24.21
1201	Zone 1	123,837	571	11,421	20.0	461.1	427.7	11.71	25.07
1202	Zone 2	82,685	162	2,244	13.9	195.9	178.8	4.31	13.45
1203	Zone 3	106,787	372	5,452	14.7	348.4	322.1	7.33	20.15
1204	Zone 4	93,859	672	8,185	12.2	716.0	712.7	9.29	23.88
1205	Zone 5	130,346	913	15,756	17.3	700.4	723.8	15.49	33.44
1206	Zone 6	400,375	845	23,652	28.0	211.1	201.6	6.32	17.71
1399	New Brunswick	752,006	5,667	134,770	23.8	753.6	691.4	9.41	24.60
1301	Region 1	195,017	1,409	24,377	17.3	722.5	666.8	10.52	26.08
1302	Region 2	176,046	796	65,331	82.1	452.2	383.7	8.90	19.00
1303	Region 3	171,582	989	15,500	15.7	576.4	537.4	8.74	27.02
1306	Region 6	81,269	851	11,607	13.6	1,047.1	1,026.4	6.76	16.88

Region Code	Health Region*	Region Population (2005)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate [†]	Standardized Separation Rate [†]	30-Day Readmission Rate [†]	1-Year Readmission Rate [†]
						per 100,000 Population	per 100,000 Population	per 100 People	per 100 People
2499	Quebec	7,598,146	41,814	878,951	21.0	550.3	517.8	—	—
2401	ASSS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	201,882	1,578	23,980	15.2	781.6	731.5	—	—
2402	ASSS du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	275,427	2,464	48,040	19.5	894.6	847.5	—	—
2403	ASSS de la Capitale nationale	667,877	3,674	82,938	22.6	550.1	499.4	—	—
2404	ASSS de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	486,985	3,323	66,251	19.9	682.4	658.1	—	—
2405	ASSS de l'Estrie	300,383	1,639	40,768	24.9	545.6	520.7	—	—
2406	ASSS de Montréal	1,873,816	7,095	196,769	27.7	378.6	326.2	—	—
2407	ASSS de l'Outaouais	341,752	1,667	31,097	18.7	487.8	469.1	—	—
2408	ASSS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,097	1,318	25,154	19.1	908.4	912.7	—	—
2409	ASSS de la Côte-Nord	96,423	802	16,203	20.2	831.8	825.5	—	—
2411	ASSS de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	96,361	917	14,303	15.6	951.6	940.3	—	—
2412	ASSS de Chaudière-Appalaches	396,122	2,840	47,434	16.7	717.0	691.2	—	—
2413	ASSS de Laval	370,369	1,739	43,650	25.1	469.5	443.0	—	—
2414	ASSS de Lanaudière	424,224	2,602	46,528	17.9	613.4	620.4	—	—
2415	ASSS des Laurentides	509,460	2,625	51,260	19.5	515.3	512.7	—	—
2416	ASSS de la Montérégie	1,371,733	7,093	140,513	19.8	517.1	509.0	—	—

Region Code	Health Region*	Region Population (2005)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate [†] per 100,000 Population	Standardized Separation Rate [†] per 100,000 Population	30-Day Readmission Rate [†] per 100 People	1-Year Readmission Rate [†] per 100 People
3599	Ontario (LHIN)	12,541,410	54,682	677,271	12.4	436.0	421.0	9.17	23.11
3501	Erie St. Clair	646,359	3,552	48,080	13.5	549.5	536.5	6.16	18.18
3502	South West	929,483	4,781	52,042	10.9	514.4	498.6	9.58	23.81
3503	Waterloo Wellington	698,560	2,677	26,727	10.0	383.2	378.0	10.66	24.45
3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,364,701	6,441	75,837	11.8	472.0	461.0	6.92	20.36
3505	Central West	741,203	2,423	27,437	11.3	326.9	326.4	9.22	25.13
3506	Mississauga Halton	1,076,055	3,072	39,744	12.9	285.5	282.2	11.47	25.68
3507	Toronto Central	1,148,755	4,745	75,079	15.8	413.1	385.7	11.56	25.70
3508	Central	1,577,404	4,523	62,898	13.9	286.7	278.3	8.00	20.18
3509	Central East	1,463,762	5,941	70,063	11.8	405.9	388.3	9.58	24.78
3510	South East	482,921	2,228	29,365	13.2	461.4	454.1	8.59	21.12
3511	Champlain	1,180,442	5,192	80,681	15.5	439.8	422.0	8.73	23.32
3512	North Simcoe Muskoka	423,006	2,122	18,044	8.5	501.6	482.7	8.03	20.72
3513	North East	567,729	5,007	47,674	9.5	881.9	872.6	11.84	27.73
3514	North West	241,030	1,978	23,600	11.9	820.6	849.8	9.30	25.27
4699	Manitoba	1,177,556	7,299	173,443	23.8	619.8	589.5	6.58	22.29
4610	Winnipeg	662,952	3,862	118,015	30.6	582.5	542.8	7.04	24.54
4630	Interlake	79,754	342	5,271	15.4	428.8	400.6	3.42	12.50
4640	Central	102,780	581	12,076	20.8	565.3	521.8	6.25	20.39
4799	Saskatchewan	994,126	6,172	78,602	12.7	620.8	614.4	7.16	21.13
4704	Regina Qu'Appelle RHA	241,803	1,340	21,644	16.2	554.2	537.2	7.97	25.37
4706	Saskatoon RHA	286,098	1,207	18,526	15.3	421.9	414.2	5.33	17.38

Region Code	Health Region*	Region Population (2005)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate [†]	Standardized Separation Rate [†]	30-Day Readmission Rate [†]	1-Year Readmission Rate [†]
						per 100,000 Population	per 100,000 Population	per 100 People	per 100 People
4709	Prince Albert Parkland RHA	75,130	576	7,438	12.9	766.7	778.2	8.45	13.92
4899	Alberta	3,256,816	17,334	287,009	16.6	532.2	520.6	7.92	21.54
4820	Chinook Regional Health Authority	154,751	1,231	19,524	15.9	795.5	780.0	9.20	24.94
4821	Palliser Health Region	100,649	981	12,087	12.3	974.7	942.3	12.19	27.41
4822	Calgary Health Region	1,189,483	5,520	106,671	19.3	464.1	456.9	7.66	21.97
4823	David Thompson Regional Health Authority	293,029	1,531	24,021	15.7	522.5	502.9	6.97	16.45
4824	East Central Health	112,726	960	12,700	13.2	851.6	783.2	6.28	21.76
4825	Capital Health	1,022,884	4,166	80,051	19.2	407.3	394.6	7.03	19.85
4826	Aspen Regional Health Authority	176,362	1,494	13,673	9.2	847.1	872.4	7.65	21.96
4827	Peace Country Health	133,906	1,079	12,659	11.7	805.8	834.3	10.53	27.38
5999	British Columbia	4,254,522	25,283	387,388	15.3	594.3	567.2	10.20	27.35
5911	East Kootenay	82,738	592	6,041	10.2	715.5	688.2	7.75	24.36
5912	Kootenay Boundary	80,466	632	6,649	10.5	785.4	780.1	8.50	20.78
5913	Okanagan	331,447	2,304	22,225	9.6	695.1	681.3	11.39	27.87
5914	Thompson/Cariboo	222,361	1,409	14,663	10.4	633.7	626.5	7.03	21.81
5921	Fraser East	264,277	1,820	19,662	10.8	688.7	692.5	11.01	30.18
5922	Fraser North	562,447	2,679	43,239	16.1	476.3	460.2	11.09	28.63
5923	Fraser South	639,604	2,836	47,722	16.8	443.4	438.0	8.94	29.48
5931	Richmond	173,430	600	9,677	16.1	346.0	320.1	15.60	31.16

Region Code	Health Region*	Region Population (2005)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate†	Standardized Separation Rate†	30-Day Readmission Rate‡	1-Year Readmission Rate‡
						per 100,000 Population	per 100,000 Population	per 100 People	per 100 People
5932	Vancouver	593,273	3,882	66,490	17.1	654.3	594.4	12.24	31.46
5933	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	273,911	1,357	18,032	13.3	495.4	489.4	7.91	24.84
5941	South Vancouver Island	351,023	2,568	63,029	24.5	731.6	675.4	11.93	31.05
5942	Central Vancouver Island	252,968	1,570	21,192	13.5	620.6	614.9	7.80	24.67
5943	North Vancouver Island	119,011	590	11,626	19.7	495.8	475.5	7.12	19.79
5951	Northwest	84,392	738	8,551	11.6	874.5	880.8	11.58	26.61
5952	Northern Interior	153,929	1,110	22,924	20.7	721.1	716.0	8.51	25.00
9999	Canada	32,270,507	166,023	2,741,295	16.5	514.5	492.2	9.23	22.90

Notes

* Health regions for this table only are based on the location of patients' residences using patients' residential postal codes and the postal code conversion file for 2005–2006.

† Age-standardized rates are based on the number of separations per 100,000 population. Population counts are based on Statistics Canada's population estimates for 2005. (Standard population—Statistics Canada's population estimates for 1991.)

‡ 30-day and 1-year readmission rates are based on acute care hospital data from the Hospital Morbidity Database for 2004–2005 and 2005–2006. See the definition of readmission in Appendix B in the report. Readmission rates included only individuals whose age at admission was between 15 and 65 years old, who were diagnosed with a mental illness in the index episode and who were readmitted with mental disorders via the emergency department. Rates exclude patients with invalid health card numbers or postal codes. Data needed for the computation of Quebec readmission rates were not available.

LHIN: local health integration network.

Source

Hospital Morbidity Database, 2005–2006, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Appendix A—Mental Illness Diagnosis Categories and Sub-Categories

Diagnosis Category	Sub-Category	ICD-9 Code	ICD-10-CA Code
Organic Disorders	Senile and pre-senile psychotic conditions	290.0–290.9	F00–F09, G30
	Transient organic psychotic conditions	293.0, 293.1, 293.8, 293.9	
	Other organic psychotic conditions	294.0, 294.1, 294.8, 294.9	
Substance-Related Disorders	Alcoholic psychoses	291.0–291.9	F10–F19, F55
	Drug psychoses	292.0–292.9	
	Alcohol dependence	303.0–303.9	
	Drug dependence	304.0–304.9	
	Nondependent abuse of drugs	305.0–305.9	
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	Schizophrenia	295.0–295.9	F20–F29
	Psychotic	298.8–298.9	
	Paranoia	297.1–297.3	
Mood Disorders	Bipolar	296.0–296.1, 296.4–296.8	F30, F31, F34.0
	Depression	296.2, 296.3, 300.4, 311	F32, F33, F34.1, F38.1
	Other	296.9	F34.8, F34.9, F38.0, F38.8, F39
Anxiety Disorders	Anxiety	300.0, 300.2, 300.3, 309.8	F40, F41, F42, F93.0–F93.2
	Acute stress	308.3	F43.0, F43.1, F43.8, F43.9
Personality Disorders	Personality disorders	301.0–301.9	F60, F61, F62, F68, F69

Diagnosis Category	Sub-Category	ICD-9 Code	ICD-10-CA Code
Other Disorders	Adjustment disorders	309.0–309.4, 309.8–309.9	F43.2, F99
	Physiological malfunction arising from mental factors	306.0–306.9	F45, F59,
	Sexual disorders	302.0–302.9	F52, F64, F65, F66
	Delusional disorders	297.0–297.3, 297.8–297.9	
	Disturbance of conduct NOS	312.0–312.4, 312.8–312.9	F63, F91, F92, F95
	Non-organic psychoses	298.0–298.4	
	All other psychiatric disorders	299.0, 299.1, 299.8, 299.9, 300.1, 300.5, 300.6, 300.7, 300.8, 300.9, 307.0, 307.1, 307.2, 307.3–307.7, 307.9, 308.0–308.2, 308.9, 310, 313.0– 313.3, 313.8, 313.9, 314.0–314.2, 314.8, 314.9, 315.0–315.5, 315.9, 316, 317, 318.0–318.2, 319	F44, F48, F50, F51, F53, F54, F70–F73, F78, F79, F80–F82, F83, F84, F88, F89, F90, F93.3–F93.9, F94, F98

Sources

International Classification of Diseases, Volume 9; International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Canada (ICD-10-CA), 2003.

Appendix B—Glossary

30-Day/1-Year Readmission

Based on patients who had more than one episode of hospitalization, with the second episode occurring within 30 days/1 year of the discharge date of the index episode.

Patients were included if the most responsible diagnosis in the index episode was a mental disorder. Patients were considered to be readmitted if they had been re-hospitalized for a mental disorder in an acute care inpatient hospital and were admitted via the emergency department after the index episode within the given period.

Age Group

The age group is determined based on the patients' age at admission. For the purposes of the report, the patients' ages at admission are divided into five groups: 0 to 14 years; 15 to 24 years; 25 to 44 years; 45 to 64 years; and 65 years or older.

Age-Standardized Separation Rate by Province, Territory or Health Region

Rate of departures from hospital through discharge or death, adjusted for prevailing differences in age structures between populations of provinces, territories or health regions. The age-standardized rate allows for the comparison of separation statistics as if all populations had the same age distribution.

Anxiety Disorder

A condition of excessive anxiety, fear or worry, causing either avoidance of situations that might precipitate the anxiety or development of compulsive rituals that lessen the anxiety. Examples of anxiety disorders include generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder and social phobia.

Average Age

The average age is calculated as the sum of age at admission of all separated individuals divided by the total number of separations.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

The average length of stay is the mean number of days stayed in hospital at separation and is calculated as the total number of inpatient days divided by the associated number of separations (departures from hospital through discharge or death). Separations captured in the HMHDB vary in their lengths of stay from a single day to several decades. The resulting average length of stay may therefore be relatively high due to the separation of one or more patients with exceptionally long lengths of stay. As an additional reference of central tendency, the median length of stay is also provided.

Concurrent Disorder

The co-occurrence of a substance-related disorder and any other psychiatric disorder. Used interchangeably with dual diagnosis.

Co-Occurring

Two diseases that exist simultaneously in the same person.

Crude Hospital Separation Rate per 100,000 Population

The hospital separation rate is a measure of hospital utilization. It is the total number of hospital separations for a particular subgroup (those hospitalized for mental illness) that occur in an area over a specific time period divided by the population of the area during a time frame, multiplied by a factor of 100,000.

Days Stayed

Length of hospitalization from date of admission to date of separation. See average length of stay.

General Hospital

A publicly funded hospital that provides for the diagnosis and treatment of inpatients and clients with a wide range of diseases or injuries. The services of a general hospital are not restricted to a specific age group or sex. Within the HMHDB frame, facility types such as non-teaching general hospitals with or without long-term care units, pediatric hospitals, teaching general hospitals and specialty institutions (cancer, cardiology, maternity, extended and chronic care, rehabilitation, neurological, orthopedic, etc.) are included. Contact CIHI for more information about the facilities included in the HMHDB frame.

Hospital Separation

A hospital separation is the departure of an inpatient from hospital, either due to a discharge or death. Hospital separation records are completed by hospitals for each patient who is discharged or who dies in hospital. Hospital separation records provide data on the relative frequency of a disease and the trends in morbidity from it.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9)

A set of internationally accepted codes for classifying medical diagnoses and conditions; medical records staff use these codes when transcribing information from physicians' written medical charts to the hospital database that is submitted to CIHI.

International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10-CA)

ICD-10-CA classifies diseases, injuries and causes of death, as well as external causes of injury and poisoning. The classification has 23 chapters with alphanumeric categories and subcategories. Unlike ICD-9, ICD-10-CA applies beyond acute hospital care. ICD-10-CA also includes conditions and situations that are not diseases but represent risk factors to health, such as occupational and environmental factors, lifestyle and psycho-social circumstances.

Jurisdictions

Refers to provinces, territories or health regions.

Median Length of Stay

The median length of stay in hospital is the middle value in the distribution of all the individual lengths of stay. In the HMHDB, some separations have lengths of stay of years and, in some cases, decades. The median length of stay provides a measure of central tendency that is not affected by extreme values, unlike the average length of stay. See average length of stay.

Mood Disorder

People with mood disorders experience depression, mania or both. Those with depression may feel worthless, sad and empty to the point that these feelings impair functioning. Those with mania are overly energetic and may do things that are out of character. These symptoms are severe and may interfere with day-to-day life. Examples of mood disorders include major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder and dysthymic disorder.

One-Percent Trimmed Mean

A measure of central tendency that removes the highest and lowest 0.5% of values in a sample and then computes the mean of that sample. The 1% trimmed mean is used to reduce the effect of extreme values or outliers in a mean.

Organic Disorder

People with organic disorders have a detectable physiological or structural change in an organ, usually the brain, causing impaired cognitive function. An example of an organic disorder is Alzheimer's disease.

Percentage of Length of Stay

The degree to which a group (hospital type, age and jurisdiction) makes up the total number of hospital days stayed. Used interchangeably with percentage of hospital days stayed.

Personality Disorder

People with personality disorders have personality traits that are used inappropriately and become maladaptive. Some deviations may be quite mild and interfere very little with their life, while others may cause great disturbance. Typical personality disorders include borderline personality disorder, narcissistic personality disorder and dependent personality disorder.

Primary Separation Diagnosis

The diagnosis deemed to be most responsible for an individual's hospital stay at the time of discharge from hospital or death.

Psychiatric Hospital

In Canada, there is no standard definition of a psychiatric hospital. For the purposes of this report and CIHI data collection, psychiatric hospitals are medical hospitals that provide psychiatric services on an inpatient and/or outpatient basis and that have been identified by the provinces as those that should participate in the CIHI Hospital Mental Health Survey.

Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorder

Schizophrenic and psychotic disorders are characterized by disturbances of thought and the experience of delusions and hallucinations that might lead to atypical behaviour. These signs and symptoms are severe enough to cause dysfunction in daily life.

Secondary Psychiatric Disorder

Any of the 2nd to the 25th diagnoses are considered secondary psychiatric disorders.

Separation Rate

See crude hospital separation rate per 100,000 population.

Substance-Related Disorder

People with substance-related disorders either abuse or are dependent on psychoactive substances. A substance can be anything that is ingested in order to produce a high, alter one's senses or otherwise affect functioning. Examples of substances are alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and heroine.

Total Patient Days

The sum of hospital days stayed.

