

# Results

## PART A: DIABETES MEASURES ACROSS ONTARIO

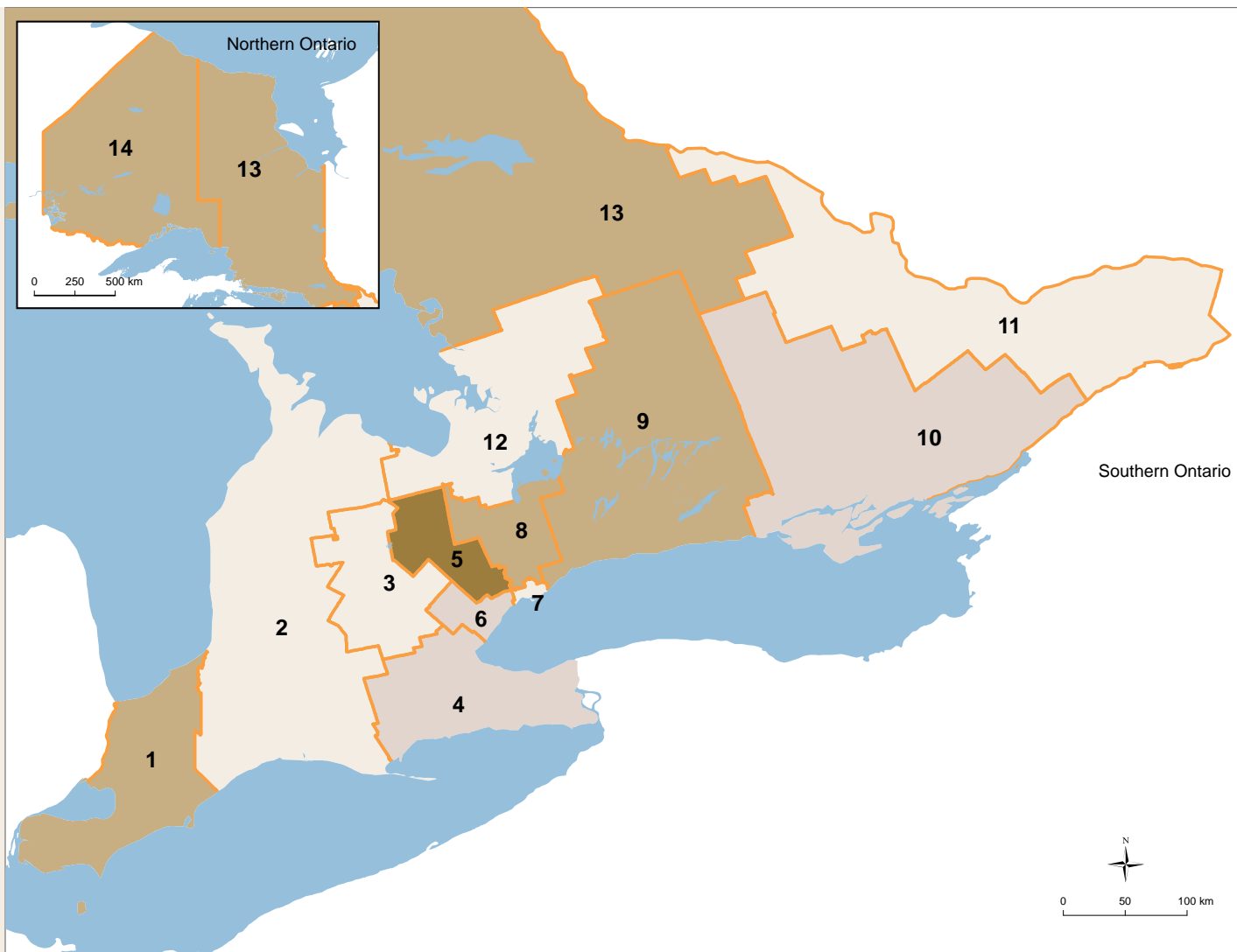
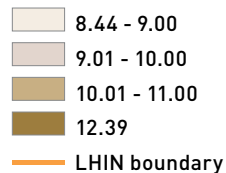
## EXHIBIT A.1

Diabetes prevalence per 100 adults in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), on March 31, 2011

### KEY FINDINGS

- Across Ontario's 14 LHINs, the average prevalence of diabetes in March 2011 varied by as much as 1.5-fold, ranging from 8.44 to 12.39 for every 100 adults.
- Diabetes prevalence was highest in the Central West LHIN (5) at 12.39 for every 100 adults. Higher-than-average prevalence was also seen in the Erie St. Clair, Central, Central East, North East and North West LHINs (1, 8, 9, 13 and 14).

### PREVALENCE PER 100 ADULTS



Data sources: Ontario Diabetes Database; Registered Persons Database.

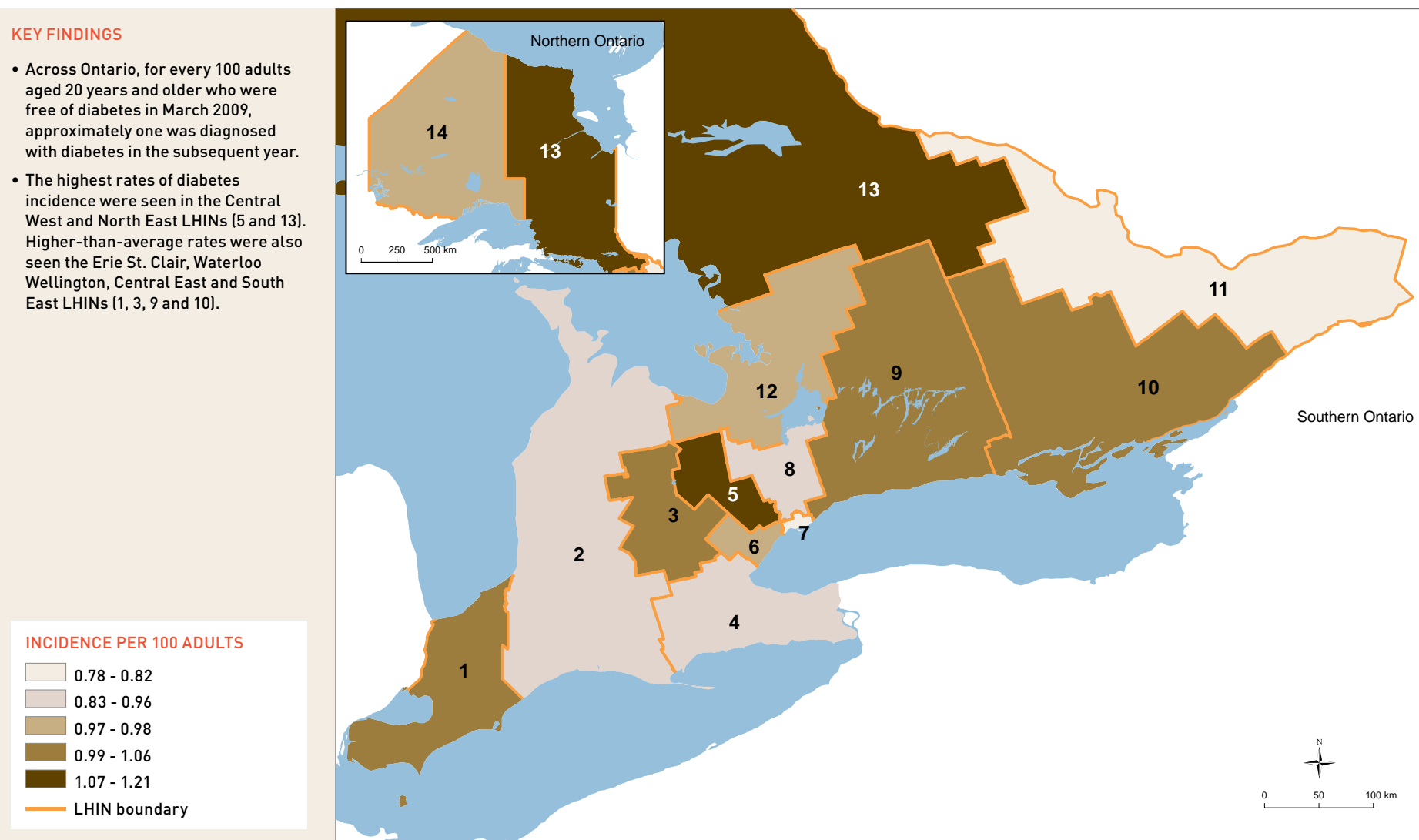
Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the 2001 Ontario population of the same age as the standard population.

## EXHIBIT A.2

Diabetes incidence per 100 adults in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2009/10

### KEY FINDINGS

- Across Ontario, for every 100 adults aged 20 years and older who were free of diabetes in March 2009, approximately one was diagnosed with diabetes in the subsequent year.
- The highest rates of diabetes incidence were seen in the Central West and North East LHINs (5 and 13). Higher-than-average rates were also seen in the Erie St. Clair, Waterloo Wellington, Central East and South East LHINs (1, 3, 9 and 10).



Data sources: Ontario Diabetes Database; Registered Persons Database.

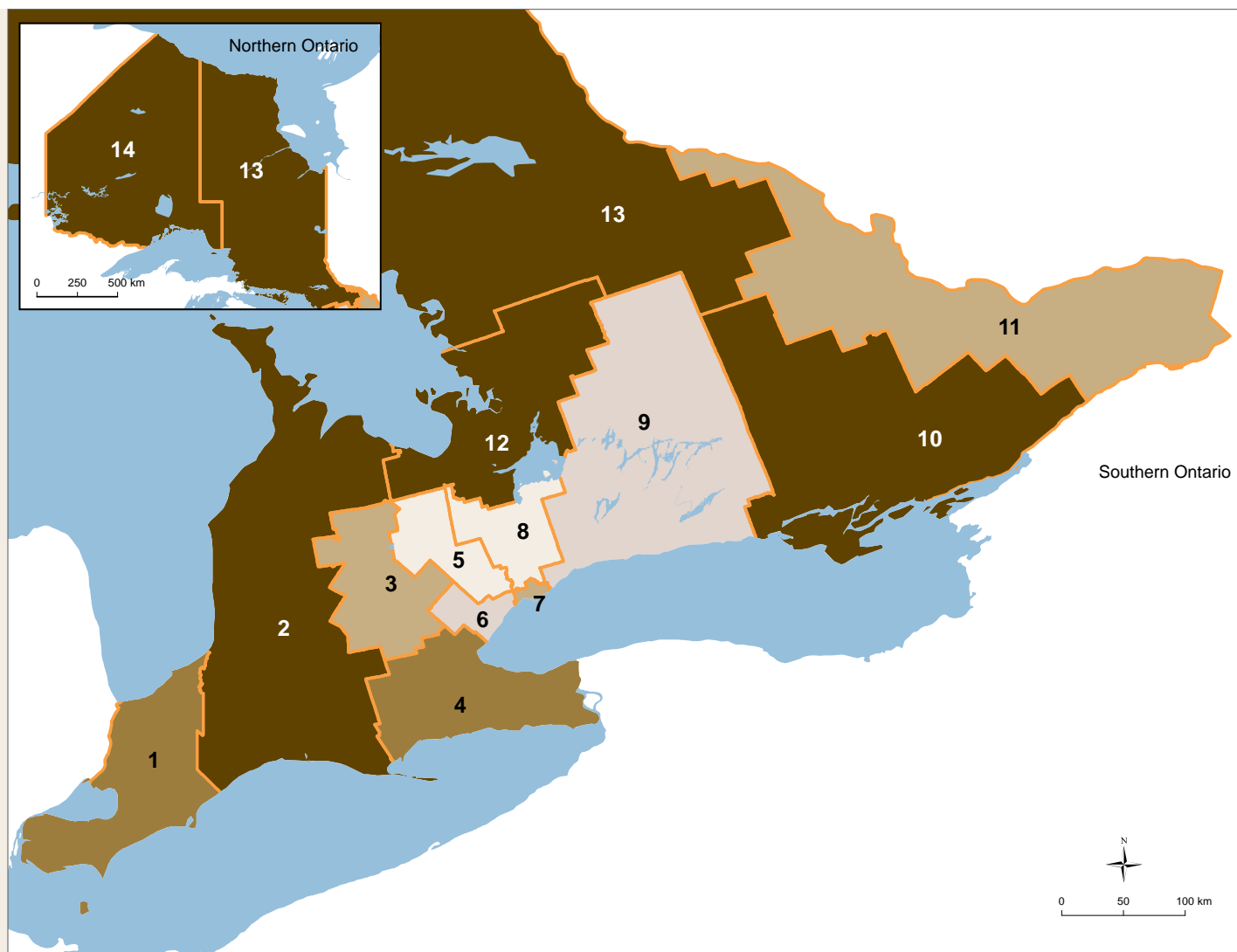
Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the 2001 Ontario population of the same age as the standard population.

## EXHIBIT A.3

Number, per 10,000 adults with diabetes, who had at least one hospitalization or emergency department visit for hyper- or hypoglycemia in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2010/11

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the number of adults, per 10,000 with diabetes, who were hospitalized or made emergency department visits for hyper- or hypoglycemia varied by as much as two-fold. The provincial average was 486 per 10,000 adults with diabetes.
- The highest rates were seen in LHINs in southwestern, southeastern, central and northern Ontario (2, 10, 12, 13 and 14).



Data sources: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System; Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

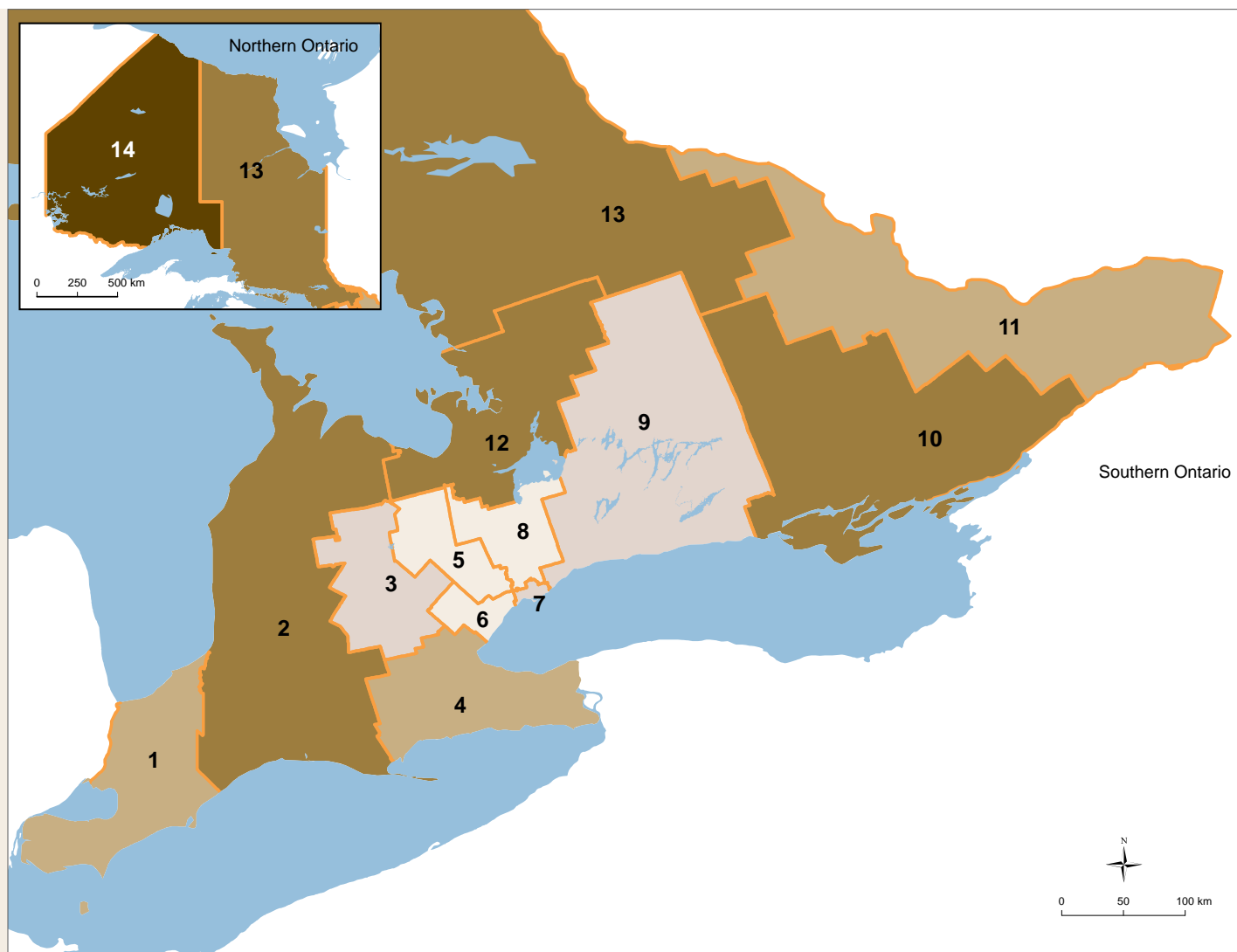
Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population.

## EXHIBIT A.4

Number, per 10,000 adults with diabetes, who had at least one hospitalization or emergency department visit for a skin and soft tissue infection or foot ulcer in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2010/11

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the number of adults, per 10,000 with diabetes, who had at least one hospitalization or emergency department visit for a skin and soft tissue infection or foot ulcer varied by more than three-fold across Ontario. The provincial average was 618 per 10,000 adults with diabetes.
- A markedly elevated rate was seen in the North West LHIN (14): 1,308 per 10,000 adults with diabetes. Above-average rates were also seen in the other central and northern LHINs (12 and 13) and in LHINs in southwestern and southeastern Ontario (2 and 10).



Data sources: National Ambulatory Care Reporting System; Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

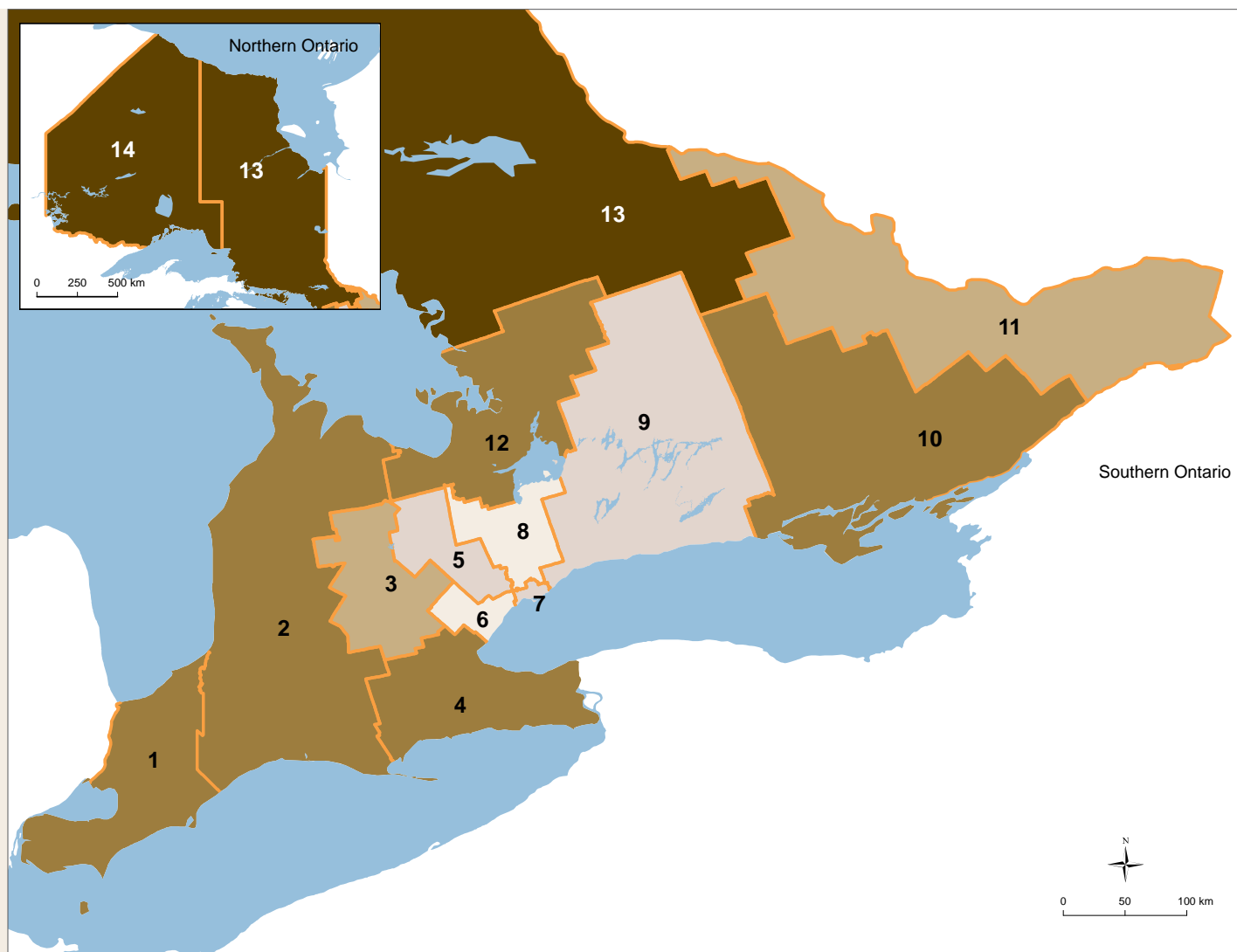
Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population.

## EXHIBIT A.5

Number, per 10,000 adults with diabetes, who had at least one hospitalization for a cardiovascular condition in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2010/11

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the number of adults, per 10,000 with diabetes, who had at least one hospitalization for a cardiovascular condition varied by nearly two-fold across the 14 LHINs. The provincial average was 888 per 10,000 adults with diabetes.
- The highest rates were seen in the two northern LHINs (13 and 14). Above-average rates were also seen in LHINs in southwestern, southeastern and central Ontario (1, 2, 4, 10 and 12).



Data sources: Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

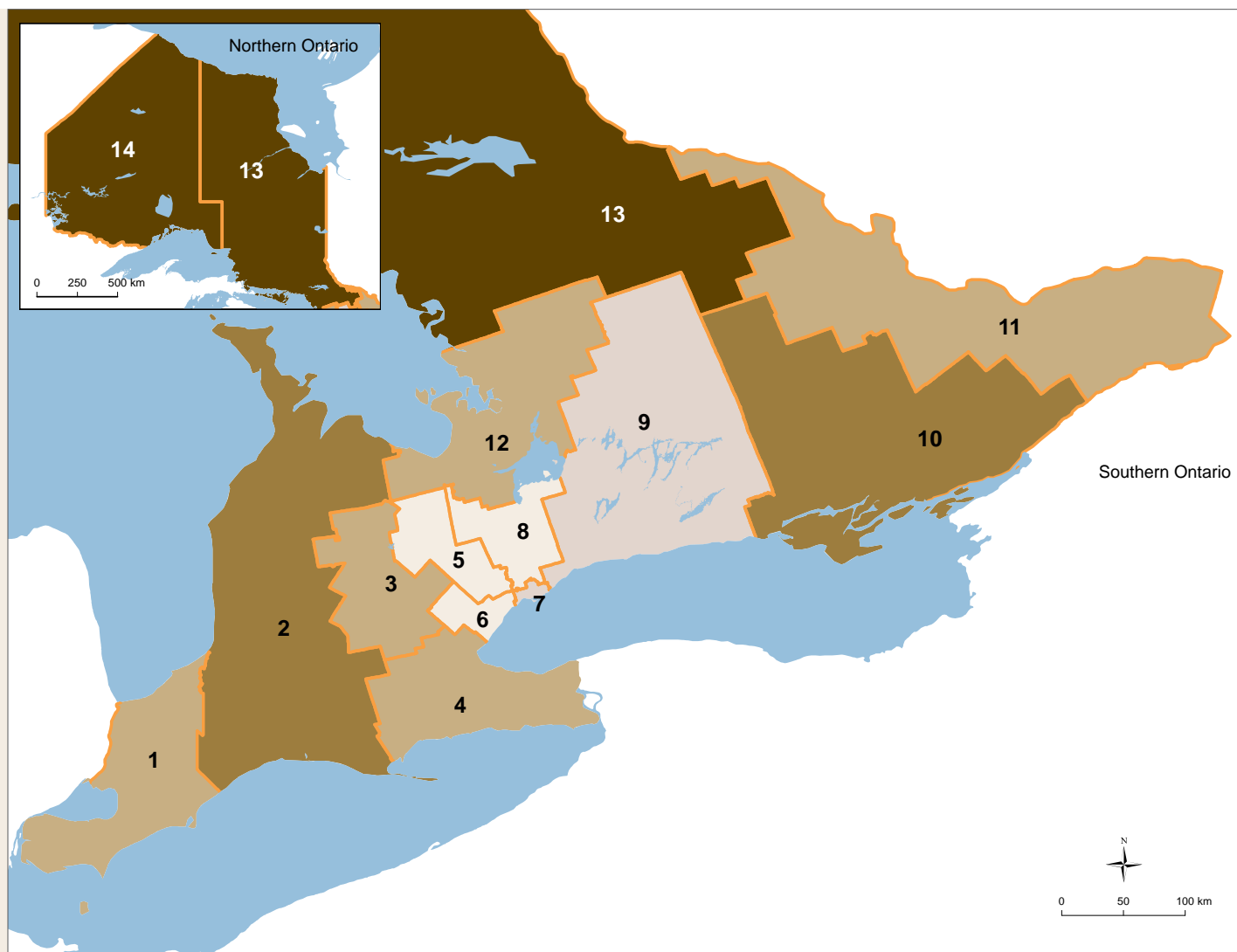
Technical notes: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population. Cardiovascular conditions included myocardial infarction, stroke, congestive heart failure, unstable angina and transient ischemic attack.

## EXHIBIT A.6

Number, per 10,000 adults with diabetes, who had a lower extremity amputation in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2010/11

### KEY FINDINGS

- Among adults with diabetes, rates of lower extremity amputations varied by more than 3.5-fold across Ontario's 14 LHINs between 2006/07 and 2010/11. The provincial average was 74 per 10,000 adults with diabetes.
- The highest rates were seen in the two northern LHINs (13 and 14). Above-average rates were also seen in LHINs in southwestern and southeastern Ontario (2 and 10).



Data sources: Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

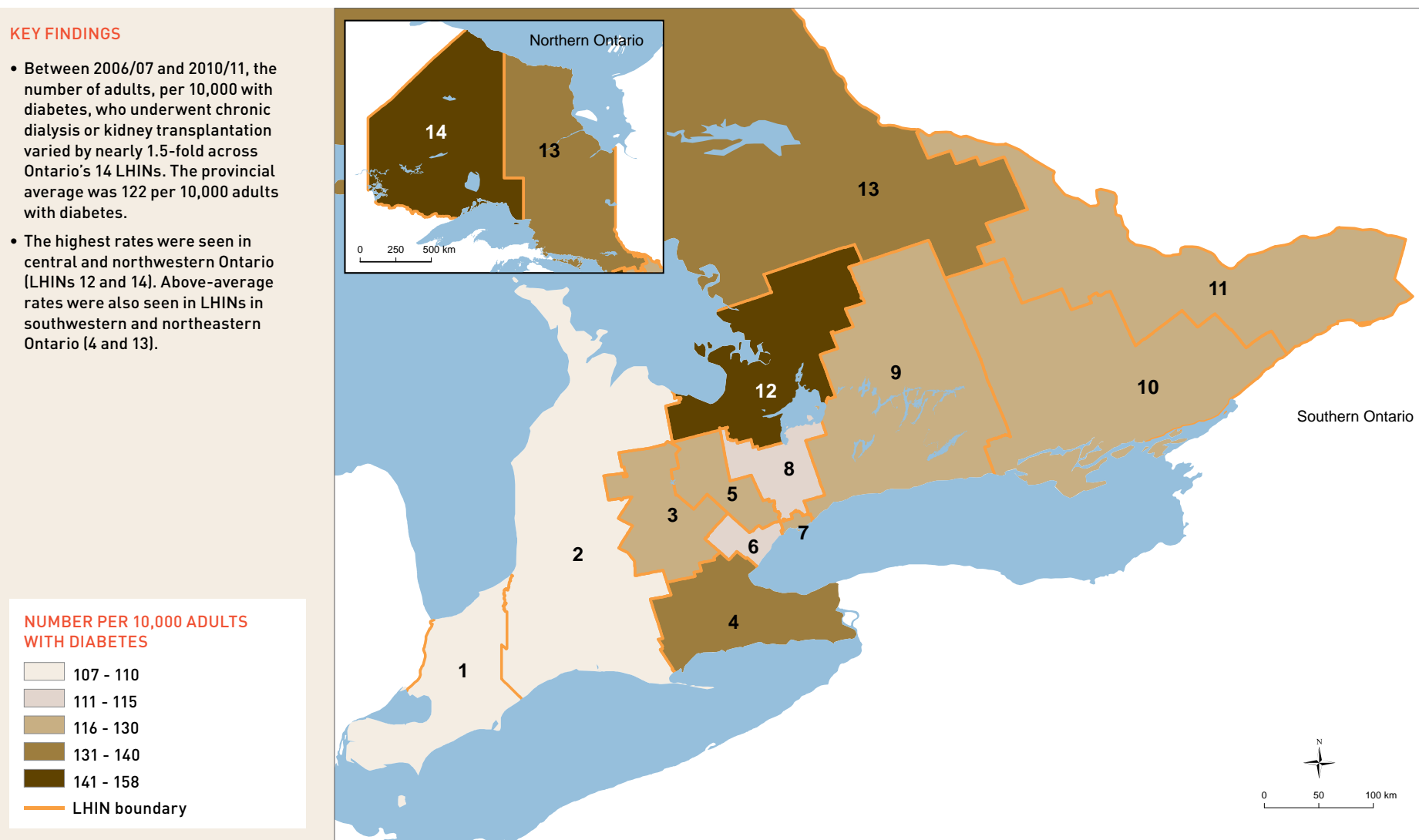
Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population.

## EXHIBIT A.7

Number, per 10,000 adults with diabetes, who received chronic dialysis or kidney transplantation in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2010/11

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the number of adults, per 10,000 with diabetes, who underwent chronic dialysis or kidney transplantation varied by nearly 1.5-fold across Ontario's 14 LHINs. The provincial average was 122 per 10,000 adults with diabetes.
- The highest rates were seen in central and northwestern Ontario (LHINs 12 and 14). Above-average rates were also seen in LHINs in southwestern and northeastern Ontario (4 and 13).



Data sources: Ontario Health Insurance Plan Database; Canadian Organ Replacement Register Database; Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Trillium Gift of Life Network Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population.

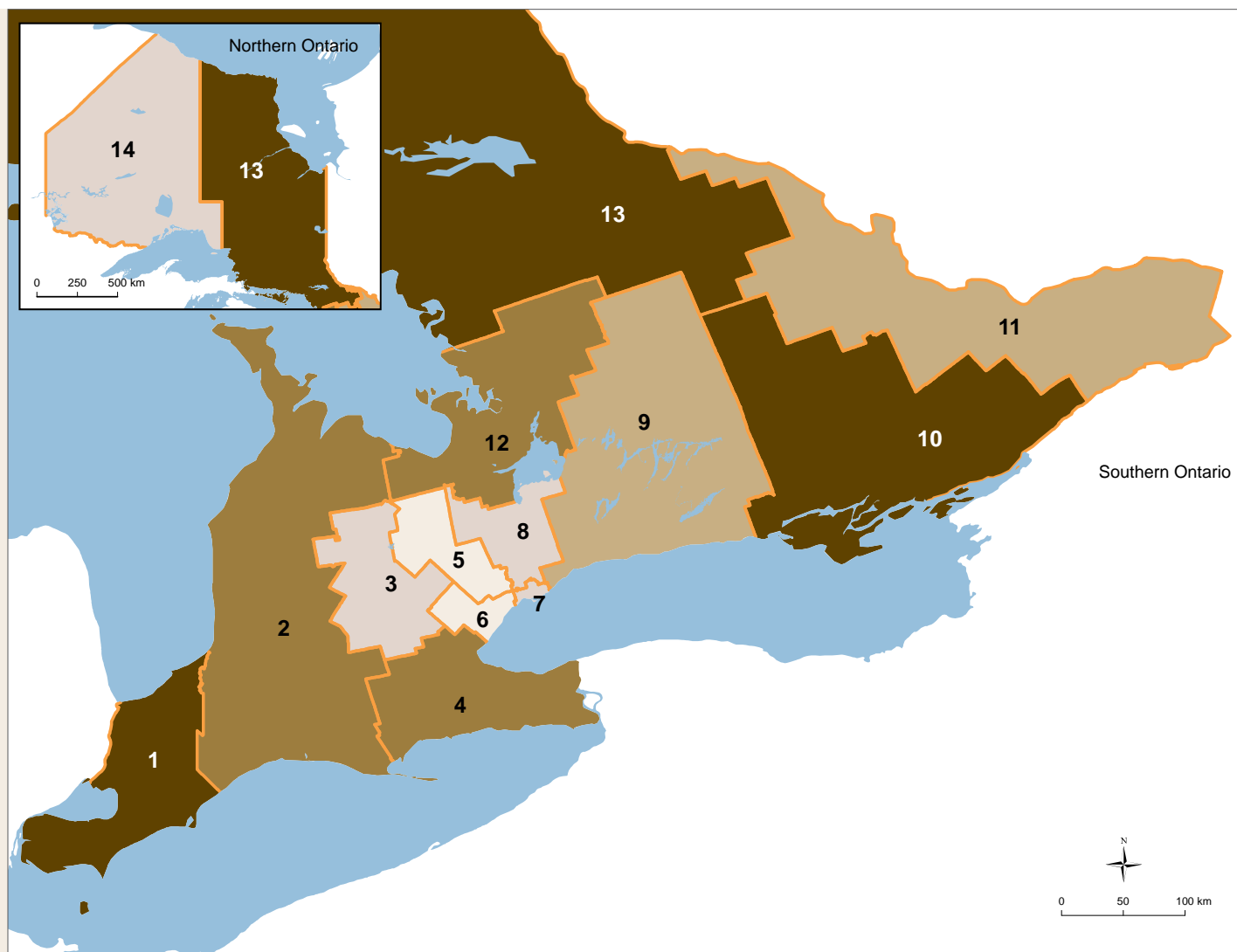


## EXHIBIT A.8

Number, per 100 adults with diabetes, who had an additional chronic medical condition in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2008/09

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2006/07 and 2008/09, the proportion of adults with diabetes who had one or more chronic medical conditions besides diabetes was relatively high, ranging from 51.24 to 59.43 per 100 adults. The provincial average over this three-year period was 54.84 per 100.
- There was little variation across LHINs. The highest rates were found in LHINs in southwestern, southeastern and northern Ontario (1, 10 and 13).



Data sources: Ontario Health Insurance Plan Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

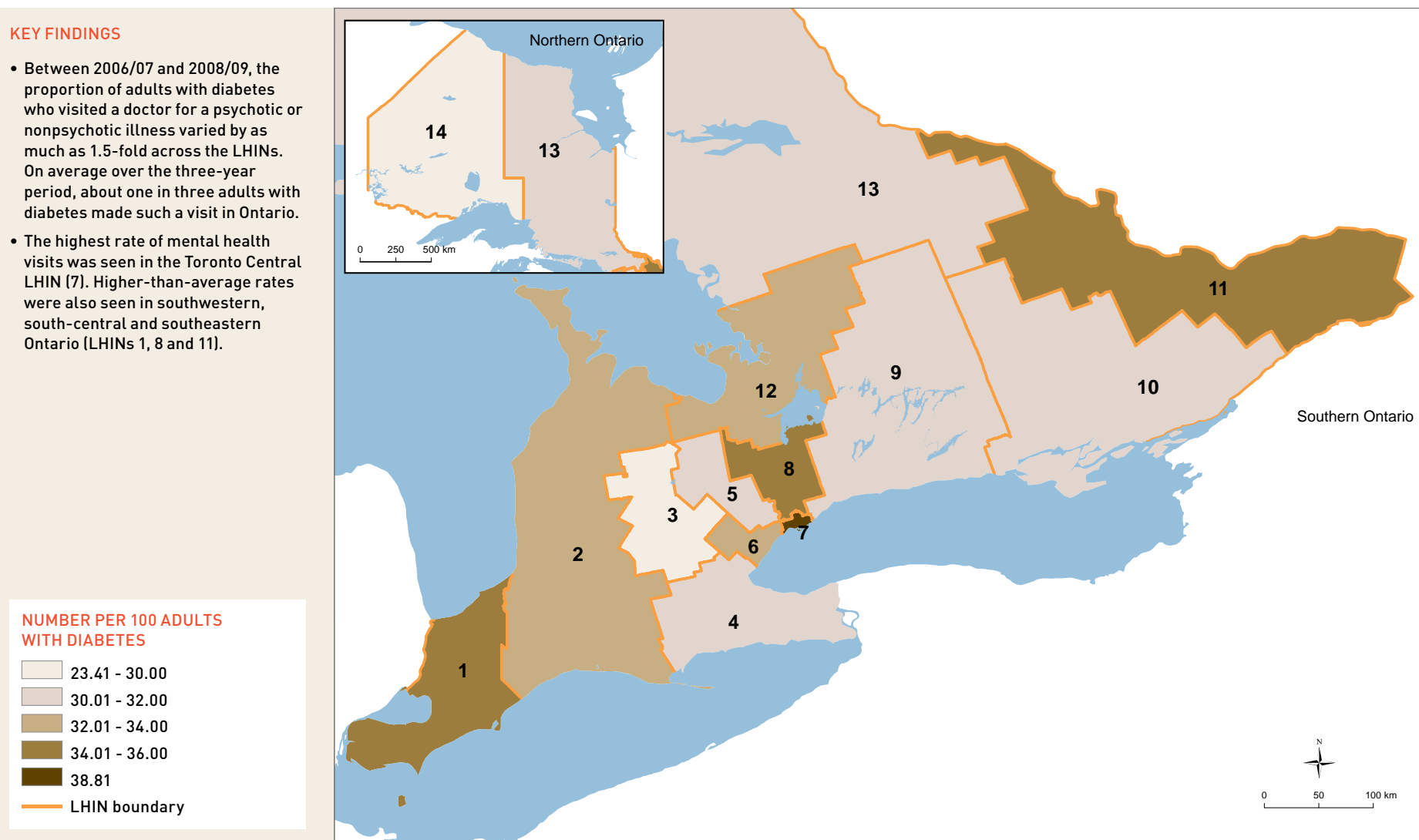
Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population.

## EXHIBIT A.9

Number, per 100 adults with diabetes, who made a mental health visit for a psychotic or nonpsychotic illness in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2008/09

### KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2006/07 and 2008/09, the proportion of adults with diabetes who visited a doctor for a psychotic or nonpsychotic illness varied by as much as 1.5-fold across the LHINs. On average over the three-year period, about one in three adults with diabetes made such a visit in Ontario.
- The highest rate of mental health visits was seen in the Toronto Central LHIN (7). Higher-than-average rates were also seen in southwestern, south-central and southeastern Ontario (LHINs 1, 8 and 11).



Data sources: Ontario Health Insurance Plan Database; Ontario Diabetes Database.

Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. Rates were age- and sex-standardized using the same-aged population in the Ontario Diabetes Database on March 31, 2006 as the standard population.

**EXHIBIT A.10**

**Number and percentage of adults with diabetes in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), on March 31, 2011**

LHIN NO.	LHIN	NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL ONTARIANS WITH DIABETES
8	Central	157,276	13.51
9	Central East	155,250	13.33
4	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	121,559	10.44
11	Champlain	98,803	8.48
5	Mississauga Halton	95,319	8.19
7	Toronto Central	93,327	8.01
6	Central West	82,943	7.12
2	South West	78,487	6.74
1	Erie St. Clair	60,962	5.24
13	North East	59,919	5.15
3	Waterloo Wellington	54,956	4.72
10	South East	45,415	3.90
12	North Simcoe Muskoka	37,192	3.19
14	North West	23,084	1.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,164,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data source: Ontario Diabetes Database; Registered Persons Database.

Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older.

**EXHIBIT A.11**

Number and percentage of adults with diabetes in Ontario, by major urban centre, on March 31, 2011

RANK	URBAN CENTRE	NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL ONTARIANS WITH DIABETES
1	Toronto	259,409	22.28
2	Mississauga	68,286	5.86
3	Ottawa	65,552	5.62
4	Brampton	50,819	4.36
5	Hamilton	46,169	3.96
6	London	29,361	2.52
7	Markham	29,446	2.53
8	Vaughan	26,390	2.27
9	Windsor	22,504	1.93
10	Kitchener	17,426	1.50
11	Greater Sudbury	16,689	1.43
12	Richmond Hill	15,719	1.35
13	Oshawa	14,080	1.21
14	Oakville	12,813	1.10
15	Burlington	12,667	1.09
16	St. Catharines	12,149	1.04

RANK	URBAN CENTRE	NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL ONTARIANS WITH DIABETES
17	Cambridge	11,720	1.01
18	Thunder Bay	10,965	0.94
19	Kingston	10,766	0.92
20	Chatham-Kent	10,354	0.89
21	Barrie	9,584	0.82
22	Ajax	9,132	0.78
23	Brantford	9,074	0.78
24	Guelph	8,946	0.77
25	Whitby	8,848	0.76
26	Pickering	8,062	0.69
27	Niagara Falls	7,924	0.68
28	Sault Ste. Marie	7,552	0.65
29	Peterborough	7,040	0.60
30	Clarington	6,638	0.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>826,084</b>	<b>70.94</b>

**EXHIBIT A.12**

**Number and percentage of adults with diabetes who had any chronic complication in Ontario, by Local Health Integration Network (LHIN), 2006/07–2010/11**

LHIN NO.	LHIN	NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL ONTARIANS WITH DIABETES AND CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS
4	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	10,818	12.52
9	Central East	10,251	11.86
8	Central	8,880	10.28
11	Champlain	7,407	8.57
7	Toronto Central	6,849	7.93
2	South West	6,728	7.79
13	North East	6,324	7.32
1	Erie St. Clair	5,626	6.51
5	Mississauga Halton	5,246	6.07
6	Central West	4,469	5.17
10	South East	4,027	4.66
3	Waterloo Wellington	3,824	4.43
12	North Simcoe Muskoka	3,284	3.80
14	North West	2,681	3.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>86,414</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Data sources: Ontario Health Insurance Plan Database; Canadian Organ Replacement Register Database; Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Trillium Gift of Life Network; Ontario Diabetes Database.

Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. A chronic complication consisted of hospitalization for a cardiovascular condition or having a lower extremity amputation or end-stage renal disease (chronic dialysis or kidney transplantation).

**EXHIBIT A.13**

**Number and percentage of adults with diabetes who had any chronic complication in Ontario, by major urban centre, 2006/07–2010/11**

RANK	URBAN CENTRE	NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL ONTARIANS WITH DIABETES AND CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS
1	Toronto	17,629	20.40
2	Ottawa	4,217	4.88
3	Hamilton	4,152	4.80
4	Mississauga	3,609	4.18
5	Brampton	2,304	2.67
6	London	2,020	2.34
7	Windsor	1,937	2.24
8	Greater Sudbury	1,477	1.71
9	Vaughan	1,372	1.59
10	Thunder Bay	1,355	1.57
11	Chatham-Kent	1,186	1.37
12	Markham	1,144	1.32
13	Kitchener	1,112	1.29
14	St. Catharines	1,104	1.28
15	Oshawa	1,079	1.25
16	Sault Ste. Marie	960	1.11

RANK	URBAN CENTRE	NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES	PERCENTAGE OF ALL ONTARIANS WITH DIABETES AND CHRONIC COMPLICATIONS
17	Burlington	920	1.06
18	Brantford	875	1.01
19	Kingston	871	1.01
20	Cambridge	814	0.94
21	Oakville	744	0.86
22	Barrie	743	0.86
23	Richmond Hill	736	0.85
24	Kawartha Lakes	736	0.85
25	Sarnia	719	0.83
26	Peterborough	646	0.75
27	Norfolk County	641	0.74
28	Guelph	633	0.73
29	North Bay	552	0.64
30	Pickering	495	0.57
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,782</b>	<b>65.71</b>

Data sources: Ontario Health Insurance Plan Database; Canadian Organ Replacement Register Database; Canadian Institute of Health Information Discharge Abstract Database; Trillium Gift of Life Network; Ontario Diabetes Database.

Technical note: Adults were defined as those aged 20 years and older. A chronic complication consisted of hospitalization for a cardiovascular condition or having a lower extremity amputation or end-stage renal disease (chronic dialysis or kidney transplantation).