

ICES Data Holdings - Statements of Purpose

ICES has data that is used to conduct Statistical Analysis and Research. Many of these data holdings contain Identifiable Information, including Personal Health Information and Personal Information. These Statements of Purpose describe the type of data in each data holding; the source(s) of the data; the purpose of each data holding; why the data is needed to reach that purpose; and, when applicable, why De-Identified Information will not serve the purpose.

Short Name	Data Holding Name	ICES Data Type	Source	Description of Data	Purpose of Data Holding	Need for Data in Relation to Purpose	Why De-Identified will not Serve the Identified Purpose
ADP	Assistive Devices Program	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOHLTC	Patient-level data associated with: --- mobility aids --- hearing aids and other devices --- communication aids --- visual aids --- diabetic equipment and supplies --- respiratory equipment and supplies --- home oxygen therapy --- artificial eyes and facial prosthetics --- custom orthotic braces, compression garments and lymphedema pumps --- prosthetic breasts or limbs	ADP captures data associated with Ontario residents with long-term physical disabilities who receive funding for customized equipment appropriate for the individual's basic needs.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of supporting funding to Ontario residents who have long-term physical disabilities and access to personalized assistive devices appropriate for the individual's basic needs.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ALR	Cancer Activity Level Reporting	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly CCO)	--- Clinical data --- Patient-level data --- Patient-level activity within the cancer system focused on radiation and systemic therapy services and outpatient oncology clinic visits	ALR data are collected for reporting and analysis purposes. It represents the basic set of data elements required to produce the quality, cost and performance indicators for the provincial cancer system.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of treatment provided to cancer patients.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ASTHMA	Ontario Asthma dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOHLTC CIHI	--- Patient-level data --- This data holding is a cumulative ICES-derived database updated annually using updated OHIP, DAD, SDS, and RPDDB data.	ASTHMA collects data, which includes all Ontario asthma patients identified since 1991 for the purpose of identifying cases, validation measures, citations for each cohort creation, data availability, prevalence and incidence flags.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of prevalence and incidence of asthma in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
BORN	Better Outcomes Registry and Network	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CHEO	--- Patient-level data (infant and maternal) --- Demographic data (e.g., birth date, infant sex, maternal age) --- Clinical and self-reported health data (e.g. health conditions, procedures, treatments, outcomes, health behaviours)	BORN collects data for health care encounters which are integrated across the continuum of care for the mother and infant. Data collected provides information on maternal demographics and health behaviours, pre-existing maternal health problems, obstetric complications, intrapartum interventions, prenatal screening, antenatal general, antenatal speciality, postpartum mother and child outcomes	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area(s) of pregnancy, labour, birth and early newborn care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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BRTRC	Bariatric Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Dr. Mehran Anvari	- Demographic data - Baseline clinical data (BMI, comorbidities, medications) - Follow-up clinical data (BMI, comorbidities, medications) - Surgical procedures and complications - Quality of life data - Socio-economic data	The Bariatric Registry collects information on bariatric treatments across Ontario to understand different treatment effects and results. Data are collected for the purposes of identifying and informing decision makers of practices and health care service areas that need improvement.	The data are required to conduct research, specifically in the area of bariatric surgery.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
C19INTGR	COVID19 Integrated Testing Data	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Derived from 3 data sources: - Ontario Laboratories Information System (OLIS) - Distributed testing data from laboratories (DL) within the COVID-19 Diagnostic Network - Public Health Case & Contact Management (CCM) Solution, formerly known as the integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS)	- Each observation represents a testing episode. This dataset can be used to identify individuals who tested positive and negative for COVID-19. - This dataset has more comprehensive testing data (especially earlier in the pandemic) compared to the OLIS data alone	Created by ICES and is a comprehensive dataset of all available COVID-19 diagnostic laboratory results in Ontario to support efforts to curb the pandemic.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area of COVID19.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CAPE	Client Agency Program Enrolment	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOHLTC	Data on enrolment of an individual in a program with a specific practitioner and group	CAPE is a database which lists patients who have ever enrolled or de-enrolled with a family physician. This system helps to identify enrolled patients who may no longer be seeing the physician they are enrolled with, even though this physician is still being paid for being their family physician.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area primary health care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CBI	Community Business Intelligence	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CAMH,Reconnect	- Aggregate service utilization data across health service providers - Use of community-based services and length of stay	CBI collects individual-level service utilization data across health service providers, maintaining a single repository that contains information on patients' use of community-based services and their length of stay.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of community health services in the sectors of community addictions, community mental health, and community support services	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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CCHS	Canadian Community Health Survey	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, Statistics Canada	Household residents in all provinces and territories, with the principal exclusion of populations on Indian Reserves, Canadian Forces Bases, and some remote areas	The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is a national cross-sectional survey, conducted by Statistics Canada.	The CCHS collects information related to health status, health care utilization and health determinants for the Canadian population.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CCIS	Critical Care Information System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CritiCall Ontario	--- The CCIS provides near-real time information on every patient admitted to level 3 and level 2 critical care units in Ontario's acute care hospitals --- The system captures data on bed availability, critical care service utilization and patient outcomes. CCIS also captures patient-specific data from CCRTs	The Critical Care Information System (CCIS) data holding is comprised of standard critical care data elements entered into the CCIS by authorized agents of participating Ontario hospitals in critical care and neonatal intensive units.	These data were provided to ICES under section 45 of PHIPA and may only be used for the "purpose of analysis or compiling statistical information with respect to the management of, evaluation or monitoring of, the allocation of resources to or planning for all or part of the health system." They may not be used for "research".	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CCM	Case and Contact Management System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OCMOH	--- The Health Protection and Promotion Act requires that each public health unit in Ontario collect information about people with diseases of public health significance (reportable diseases), including COVID-19, in their jurisdiction and report it to the Ministry of Health (MOH) --- This information is used for local, provincial and national surveillance	The Case and Contact Management System (CCM) is a central data repository for COVID-19 case and contact management, and reporting in Ontario	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of reportable diseases.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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CCN	Cardiac Care Network	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly CorHealth Ontario)	CCN includes all 18 hospitals in Ontario that perform adult cardiac catheterization and surgery and is funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care	The Cardiac Care Network (CCN) of Ontario (now named as CorHealth Ontario, www.corhealthontario.ca) is an advisory body dedicated to ensuring equitable, timely, and appropriate access to cardiac services in the province of Ontario.	CCN was founded in 1990 and engages in two main areas of activity: 1. Coordinating the provision of adult cardiac services province-wide with the aid of a computerized registry of all cardiac surgery patients. This database serves as a waiting list management system, which is used to facilitate and monitor access to cardiac surgery. Expansion of the registry to include other surgical and non-surgical care is under development. 2. Advising the Ontario Ministry of Health on matters related to adult cardiac services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CCRS	Continuing Care Reporting System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	This range includes hospital-based continuing care (for example, complex continuing care, extended/chronic care) and residential care providing 24-hour nursing services (for example, nursing home, home for the aged)	Data for the CCRS will be collected using the Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) Minimum Data Set assessment instrument. The CCRS is appropriate for a wide range of continuing care services.	The Continuing Care Reporting System (CCRS) has been developed for clinical and demographic information on residents receiving facility based continuing care services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CENSUS	Ontario Census Area Profiles	Other Identifiable Data (OID)	Statistics Canada	• Ontario-level demographic and statistical data on individuals and households	Every ten years, households receive a short-form census questionnaire where the following data is extracted; age and sex, family, language, aboriginal peoples, education, labor, immigration and citizenship, and ethnicity. Census data provides demographic and statistical data which is used to plan public services (health care, education, transportation), assess the economic state of the country and develop socioeconomic status indicators.	The data are required to conduct analysis, compile statistical information and to support related research.	Not Applicable - this is aggregate-level data and it is not record-level data about specific individuals.

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CENSUSCA	Ontario Census Area Profiles	Other Identifiable Data (OID)	Statistics Canada	•Canada-level demographic and statistical data on individuals and households	Every ten years, households receive a short-form census questionnaire where the following data is extracted; age and sex, family, language, aboriginal peoples, education, labor, immigration and citizenship, and ethnicity. Census data provides demographic and statistical data which is used to plan public services (health care, education, transportation), assess the economic state of the country and develop socioeconomic status indicators.	The data are required to conduct analysis, compile statistical information and to support related research.	Not Applicable - this is aggregate-level data and it is not record-level data about specific individuals.
CERNER	Laboratory Data from South-Western Ontario Hospitals	Personal Health Information (PHI)	LHSC and SJHC(L) on behalf of twelve (12) hospitals	Patient-level laboratory data	To permit evaluation of laboratory-based outcomes in individuals residing in Southwestern Ontario.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of laboratory-identified outcomes (acute kidney injury, etc.)	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CHC	Community Health Centre	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Community Health Centres	Includes information about the --- client --- disability --- procedures (date, type) --- providers (type) --- service facts --- diagnosis --- immunization --- service events	To provide info on CHC patients/physicians/interprofessional teams and integrated models of care working in partnership with other agencies (not captured in any other data). Some of the health care professionals on staff include physicians, nurse practitioners, nurses, counsellors, community workers, and dietitians.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area of delivering primary care services in combination with health promotion and illness prevention services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CHF	Congestive Heart Failure	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Patient-level data on individuals who meet the administrative data-based definition of CHF, including a diagnosis date.	The CHF database contains all Ontario individuals with CHF identified since 1991. The CHF database collects data to help identify cases of CHF from primary care patient records and administrative data.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of the prevalence and incidence of congestive heart failure in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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CIC	Permanent Resident and Temporary Residents data	Other Identifiable Data (OID)	IRCC	The data contains newcomer residents' demographic information, such as country of citizenship, country of birth, level of education, mother tongue, landing date, skills, immigrant categories, etc.	IRCC data contains newcomer residents' demographic information, such as country of citizenship, level of education, mother tongue and landing date. IRCC data is collected for the purposes of health research, evaluation and support for health policy and program development for the population.	The data are required to conduct research, specifically in connection with newcomer resident populations.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CJRR	Canadian Joint Replacement Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CIHI	Patient-specific information (clinical, surgical and prosthesis) on hip and knee replacement surgeries performed in hospital.	CJRR collects patient-specific information (clinical, surgical and prosthesis) on hip and knee replacement surgeries performed in hospital. Data are collected for the purposes of recording and analyzing clinical parameters and outcomes of primary and revision hip and knee replacements over time.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of hip and knee replacement for the aging population.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CLD	Clinical Liver Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Toronto Western Hospital	Data on demographics, medications, laboratory results and clinical status at each visit, as compiled in the clinic's standardized clinical record.	CLD contains clinical information from patients seen at the Toronto Western Hospital Liver Clinic from 2000 to 2014. CLD collects data on demographics, medications, laboratory results and clinical status at each visit, for the purpose of compiling a standardized clinical record.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of liver disease of varied etiologies, most commonly alcohol-related, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, viral hepatitis and autoimmune	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CLSA	Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging	Personal Health Information (PHI)	PHI is collected directly from patients through survey as part of the CLSA study. McMaster University	HCN, sex, date of birth, postal code, and name	The CLSA is a national research study of adult development and aging. It includes information on biological, medical, psychological, social, and economic aspects over a 20-year period, and is used to support provincial-level estimates of health determinants, health status, and health system utilization.	Identifying information is required for linkage with ICES Data Holdings for use in ICES Projects and DAS Projects and disclosure to Third-Party Researchers.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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CONTACT	Yearly Health Services Contact	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Files are created by ICES using in-house datasets received from MOHLTC and CIHI. The files contain, for each quarter of a calendar year: --- A marker indicating RPDB eligibility status --- A marker indicating any health care contact (hospital visit, OHIP claim, OBD claim, nursing home resident etc.) --- A marker indicating CAPE enrolment	Patient contact and eligibility yearly files contain records of individuals who are eligible for OHIP.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of health services research.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Patient-level data --- Yearly prevalence and incidence of COPD in Ontario --- COPD diagnosis date	COPD contains all Ontario COPD patients identified since 1991, which enables identification of individuals with physician diagnosed COPD in health administrative databases.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of respiratory disease.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CORR	Canadian Organ Replacement Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CIHI	Data on hospital dialysis programs, transplant programs, organ procurement organizations and independent health facilities that track patients from their first treatment for end-stage organ failure (dialysis or transplantation) to their death.	CORR records and analyzes the level of activity and outcome of vital organ transplantation and renal dialysis activities. CORR provides extended access to recipients receiving treatment outside Ontario. CORR collects data to provide: a national view on end-stage organ failure statistics for comparative analyses and research studies, an opportunity to facilitate better treatment decisions and statistics on long-term trends (used for planning; and optimizing programs) and lastly to provide statistics to the health care industry to enhance business.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of organ transplant and renal replacement therapy.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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COVAXON	Ontario COVID-19 Vaccine Data	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OCMOH	Information on COVID-19 vaccination events, including: --- Date(s) of dose administration --- Reason for administration (e.g., health care worker, long-term care resident, other priority groups) --- Vaccine product information (i.e., manufacturer, lot number, diluent) --- Location and responsible Public Health Unit for vaccination event	To provide info on the central provincial database developed as a point-of-care system to support: · Scheduling · Client registration · COVID-19 vaccine administration and documentation · COVID-19 vaccine management · Reporting of COVID-19 vaccination in Ontario	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area of COVID19 and provincial vaccination efforts.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CPDB	Corporate Provider Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	Individual-level physician data including birth year (for age), sex, year of graduation, practice location.	Files are maintained by the MOHLTC Provider Services branch containing information about all physician and some non-physician providers funded by the Ministry. CPDB uses this data to create their database, for the purposes of providing information on demographic, eligibility, speciality and practice location of physicians and non-physicians.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically related to physician services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
CPRO	Client Profile Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, HSSO (formerly OACCAC)	--- Patient-level long term care home application information --- Patient long term home choices	CPRO contains long-term care home application information at the patient level such as patient characteristics and location at application, long-term care home choices and milestone events through the placement process. CPRO collects data for the purposes of tracking patients waiting for long-stay placement in Ontario long term care homes and tracking requests for change of placement for those already residing in long term care.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area(s) of long-term care placement in Ontario”	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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DAD	Discharge Abstract Database DAD	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Contains information about patient separations, such as: -- Clinical data (diagnoses, procedures, physician) -- Demographic data (patient gender, date of birth, postal code, county and residence code) -- Administrative data (institution/hospital number, admission category, length of stay, disposition) -- Data used to evaluate patient length of stay and resource consumption, as defined using case mixed group, complexity and resource intensity weight -- Additional data on mental health inpatients (since 1998/99)	DAD captures administrative (institution-hospital number, admission category, length of stay, disposition), clinical (diagnoses, procedures, physician) and demographic information (patient gender, date of birth, postal code, county and residence code), on hospital discharges including deaths, sign-outs and transfers.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of evaluation of inpatient services use, in-patient deaths, acute care availability, case costing and service transfers.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
DATIS	Drug and Alcohol Treatment Information System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CAMH	Data includes referral information such as referring agency and client type; self-reported demographic data such as age, education, and income source; and health service use such as self-reported problem substances and prescription opioids.	To better understand and facilitate province wide, standardized reporting on substance abuse and problem gambling service in Ontario.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area of substance abuse and problem gambling service in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
DDARD	Drug and Drug/Alcohol-related Deaths	Personal Information (PI)	Minister of Solicitor General	Information about individuals whose deaths involved opioids and non-opioid substance substances, including but not limited to: -- Demographic information -- Past drug and medical history -- Circumstances surrounding death -- Cause and manner of death -- Non-opioid substances involved in the individual's death (if applicable)	DDARD contains data on drug and alcohol related deaths in Ontario.	The data are required to enable analytics and research into opioid mortality and non-opioid, substance-related mortalities in Ontario, in order to prevent further deaths.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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DEMENTIA	Ontario Dementia Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Patient-level data on all Ontarians who were identified with dementia (including Alzheimer's) between the ages of 40 to 110 years since 1988 --- DEMENTIA is a cumulative ICES-derived database updated annually using updated OHIP, DAD, SDS, ODB and RPDB data	The Ontario Dementia Dataset is comprised of all Ontario persons who have been identified with Alzheimer's and related dementias in ICES data holdings between the ages of 40 to 110 years.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of prevalence and incidence of dementia	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
DIN	Drugs List	Non-Identifiable Data (NID)	IQVIA Solutions Canada Inc., MOH	•Near exhaustive list of DINs used in Canada from 1990 forward •Contains information on drug and product names, subclass information product codes, drug strength, route of administration, first and last dispensing dates from ODB	The Drugs List data set contains information on drug and product names, subclass information, product codes, drug strength, route of administration, first and last dispensing dates from OD. This data set is used to obtain a list of drug information numbers (DINs) which fall under generic drug names/drug subclasses, to look up properties of a drug such as strength, and to gather information on doses of drug dispensed in an ODB claim.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of treatment duration, patient outcomes, drug intervention for specific disease.	Not Applicable - this data does not identify an individual and it is not reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual.
DPD	Drug Product Database	Non-Identifiable Data (NID)	Health Canada	•Contains product and company information on drug products marketed in Canada, as collected by Health Canada	The DPD contains product specific information on legal drugs approved for use and authorized for sale by Health Canada such as drugs for humans and animals, disinfectants, radiopharmaceutical drugs and biological drugs for humans.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of drug utilization.	Not Applicable - this data does not identify an individual and it is not reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual.
EFFECT	Enhanced Feedback for Effective Cardiac Treatment	Personal Health Information (PHI)	85 hospital corporations	Patient-level, clinical data collected from patient charts after acute myocardial infarction and congestive heart failure	The EFFECT consists of clinical data such as acute myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure for the purpose of measuring and improving the quality of cardiac care. The purpose of the collection was to determine whether developing and publishing report cards based on clinical data collected from patient charts leads to greater use of evidenced based therapy at hospitals that receive them.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of cardiac care.	alone or with other information, to identify an individual.

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EMRPC	Electronic Medical Records Primary Care	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Data is collected through Physician participation.	--- Patient-level data --- Clinical data included in patient's electronic medical record (e.g., medical history, current health problems, treatments prescribed, clinical notes, test results, etc.)	EMRPC consists of clinically relevant information maintained by family physicians practicing in Ontario derived from electronic medical records (EMRs). EMRPC data is collected for the following purposes: validating methods for identifying patients with particular disease conditions using administrative data, developing automated, accurate methods for identifying patients with disease conditions within the EMR, providing feedback regarding physician performance on quality indicators for several chronic diseases, and examining wait times for referrals from primary care physicians to specialists.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of primary care, health systems, and population health.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ERCLAIM	OHIP's Emergency Claims Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Contains OHIP records identified as occurring in the Emergency Department --- Created in-house at ICES using a subset of OHIP records received from MOHLTC	ERCLAIM comprises data on billings by Emergency Doctors, in order to enable ICES to separate OHIP billings for patient visits that occur in the Emergency Department from regular office visits.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ESAS	Symptom Management Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly CCO)	--- This data holding consists four smaller datasets: Edmonton Symptom Assessment System (ESAS), Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status (ECOG), Patient Reported Functional Status (PRFS), and Palliative Performance Scale (PPS). --- This data holding provides information on patients' symptoms and functional status during their journey of cancer care	The Symptom Management Database is a web-based symptom screening tool provided by CCO to healthcare providers (and their patients where available) to monitor patients symptoms. Data are collected for the purpose of improving symptom management and collaborative palliative care planning through earlier identification, documentation and communication of patient symptoms and performance status.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of cancer care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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ESTSOB	Estimated Schedule of Benefits (SOB) price associated with each OHIP feecode and suffix.	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- A list of the average or most frequently billed price for each OHIP fee code or fee suffix. --- Created in-house at ICES using a subset of OHIP records received from MOHLTC	Comprises details about physician services and billing requirements for various procedures and visits.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, and specifically to create a standard price for services recorded in the OHIP database. Used for costing analyses.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
GAPP	GAPP Decision Support Systems (Physician Payments)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOHLTC	Information on non-fee-for-service payments made to physicians through various alternate payment plans.	GAPP contains non-OHIP-related payments for health care providers (e.g. primary care organizations) for the purpose of examining population health care cost.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of physician compensation.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
GDML	Gamma Dynacare Medical Laboratories	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Dynacare Gamma Laboratory Partnership dba Dynacare	--- Patient-level data including date and results of a variety of outpatient laboratory serum/urine test data from 225 Gamma-Dynacare laboratories across Ontario for 2002 to 2016.	GDML collects data by linking outpatient serum/urine test data from 225 Gamma-Dynacare laboratories across Ontario from 2002 to 2016.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of laboratory confirmed disease, including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease and diabetes.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
GEMINI	GEMINI Study	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Unity Health Toronto / Dr. Amol Verma	--- Detailed patient information from general medicine and intensive care units --- Data on admissions, discharges, transfers, labs, radiology, pharmacy, and electronic medical records	GEMINI collects and analyzes detailed clinical and administrative data from more than 35 hospitals across Ontario to improve hospital performance and advance our scientific understanding of internal medicine patients. The platform emphasizes outcomes, resource use, and the impact of sociodemographic and clinical factors.	Generate deeper insights into hospital-based care to drive better patient outcomes and build a more connected and data-informed healthcare system in Ontario	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HCD	Home Care Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly HSSO/OACCAC)	--- Data on all home care visits between fiscal years 2005/06 to the current time, including date and type of visit. --- Basic demographic and health-related characteristics of individuals who received home care visits during this period	HCD contains information on clients, intake, assessment, admission, diagnostic and surgical procedure, and service delivery. Data are collected for the purpose of helping home care clinicians code diseases and other health conditions that frequently occur in home care.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of home care services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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HCDMOH	Home Care Database (Alternate Source: MOHLTC)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Data on all home care visits between fiscal years 1994/05 and 2014/15, including date and type of visit. --- Basic demographic and health-related characteristics of individuals who received home care visits during that period	HCD collects data for the purpose of providing clinical insight into patients who encounter service through Ontario's Community Care Access Centres (CCACs).	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of home care services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HCES	Health Care Experience Survey	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	Public experiences with aspects of the health system (Ontarians age 16 and older.)	HCES is a cross-sectional voluntary telephone survey conducted for the purpose of examining the attachment to primary care providers in Ontario and the public's experience with other aspects of the health care system.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically to measure attachment to primary care providers in Ontario, the public's experience including wait times at service providers, walk-in clinics and emergency departments, referral to specialists.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HIV	Ontario HIV Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Clinical data including date of HIV diagnoses, prevalence and incidence each year	The Ontario HIV Database contains all Ontario HIV positive patients identified since 1992.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of HIV diagnoses, new infections and health care utilization trends among people living with HIV in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HIVOHTN	Ontario HIV Treatment Network	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OHTN	--- Patient-level data: sociodemographic data, social determinants of health --- Clinical characteristics --- Laboratory data	An observational, open, dynamic cohort study of individuals with HIV who have been diagnosed and have entered care in Ontario. The data are collected for the purposes of conducting scholarly research that contributes to an improved understanding of HIV, providing improved treatment for people living with HIV, and helping people living with HIV get better access to care.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of engagement in HIV care and the characteristics and health care utilization patterns of individuals living with HIV and engaged in care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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HLINK	Health Links Datasets	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOHLTC	Data includes: --- Care coordination status --- LHIN number of patient residence --- LHIN name of patient residence --- LHIN sub-region of patient residence --- Dates related to patient visit/assessment, case conference completion, and when no longer receiving Health Links care	Health Link is a team of providers in a geographic area working together to provide coordinated health care to patients with multiple complex conditions (often seniors) with the patient at the center. The Health Link program aims to engage patients and their care providers to ensure that the plan is being followed, that patients are taking the right medications and that patients have a care provider who knows them. The Health Link program's purposes are to improve access to care, reduce wait times and prevent unnecessary hospital and emergency visits.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of coordinated care services provided to patients of high needs.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HLINKSEL	Health Links for Southeast LHIN	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Kingston Health Sciences Centre is acting as a Health Information Network Provider for the Southeast LHIN. The Health Links data come to Local Health Integration Networks from organizations such as long-term care homes, primary care providers, hospitals, and home care providers.	Patient registration information provided by the Health Links in the Southeast LHIN.	To better understand the Model of Care initiative launched in 2012 by the MOH which focuses on coordination of services for specific-patient groups (such as those with complex chronic conditions).	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area of patients with complex chronic conditions in the Southeast LHIN.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HOBIC	Health Outcomes for Better Information and Care	Personal Health Information (PHI)	~160 sites	Measures of the acute care, complex continuing care, home care, and long-term care setting in Ontario from December 2006 to March 2012.	HOBIC focuses on the clinical status of patients admitted to acute care, long-term care, complex continuing care and home care organizations in Ontario. HOBIC collects data for the purposes of developing a standard for the assessment of clinical information reflective of nursing care across the province, providing information to support quality improvement initiatives at organizations and promoting evidence-based health system planning, policymaking and research through linkage to health outcomes.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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HSU	High Service User	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CIHI	These data are derived from a combination of the Discharge Abstract Database (when looking at high system use based on inpatient care) and the National Ambulatory Care Reporting System that ICES receives from CIHI and include: --- Basic demographic data --- Encounter dates (dates of admission and discharge for inpatient stays; dates and time stamps for emergency department visit start and end) --- Most responsible diagnosis --- Procedures --- Service type (for inpatient stays) --- Discharge disposition --- Use of ambulance (for emergency department visits) --- Triage acuity (for emergency department visits) --- Type of stay/visit (i.e. planned vs. emergency) --- Flag identifying high system user status --- Hospital identifier	High Service Users are individuals who comprise a large percentage of health care services and incur a large percentage of costs. Close examinations of these high user populations provides valuable insight into the health care system and highlight opportunities for improvement such as: integration and continuity of clinical and social care, increased resources for home care and long-term care (particularly for palliative patients), and increased focus on disease prevention and health promotion.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically related to individuals identified as "high service users". High service users are identified based on either their frequency of use (specifically emergency departments), their length of stay in hospital, or their overall costs within a given fiscal year. By having a consistent definition of high system user (rather than having every study use a unique definition), we are better able to understand who these individuals are, how they differ from those with less frequent/intensive health service use, and where there may be opportunities to intervene to reduce the need for acute care use.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
HYPER	Ontario Hypertension dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Patient-level data, --- Demographic data --- Diagnosis date (since 1991), age at diagnosis, prevalent flags since 1991 and incident flags since 1994 Created in-house at ICES using data received from MOHLTC and CIHI	HYPER contains all Ontario hypertension patients identified since 1991, for the purposes of including algorithms for identifying cases, validation measures, citations for each cohort creation, data availability, prevalence and incidence flags.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of identifying hypertension cases, including incident and prevalent hypertension cases in a certain year.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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INST	Information about Ontario health care institutions funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	The INST datasets map the institution numbers to the name, type (e.g. acute care hospital, nursing home), and location (e.g., postal code, LHIN) of the institution. They also map the institution numbers to the umbrella facility number, indicate which hospitals have academic affiliations, and provide a chronological history of changes to the institution numbers assigned to the same institution	INST contains a series of datasets regarding Ontario's health care system which enable the assignment of numbers to each institution funded by the MOHLTC.	Datasets such as the hospital discharge database, the OHIP physician claims database and the National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS) database identify places of care using the institution number. INST allows ICES to use this institution number for purposes of: • Estimating the distance that patients travel to receive care (based on the distance from the patient's postal code to the institution's postal code) • Examining the effect of hospital volume on treatment outcomes (which requires knowing the history of changes in the institution number for a given institution over time) • Determining which individuals are living in a long-term care institution (by determining the institution type for the institution number noted in physician claims)	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
IPDB	ICES Physician Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, OPRC (formerly OPHRDC)	Information about physician specialties, demographics, practice characteristics and relative workload.	ICES Physician Database contains yearly information about all physicians in Ontario for the purposes of physician profiling, predicting physician behavior, and measuring physician supply.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of practice and personal characteristics of physicians providing services in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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IPHCO	The Indigenous Primary Health Care Organization	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Each IPHCO contributing to the IPHCO holding will send its client encounter data to the Business Intelligence Reporting Tool ("BIRT") operated by the Alliance for Healthier Communities (the "Alliance"). The Alliance, acting as an agent for each IPHCO, will send the client encounter data of each IPHCO to ICES.		Client encounter data will be used to support the advancement and evolution of Indigenous primary health care services provision and planning throughout Ontario, and which coordinates cooperation between mobile health units, and IPHCOs including Aboriginal Health Access Centres ("AHACs"), Indigenous Community Health Centres ("IHCs"), Indigenous Family Health Teams ("IFHTs"), and Indigenous Interprofessional Primary Care Teams ("IIPCTs")	Identifying information is required for linkage with ICES Data Holdings for use in ICES Projects and Third-Party Researcher projects.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct person
LHIN	Local Health Integration Network	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, Statistics Canada	--- One record for each of the 14 different geographic areas of Ontario with the following information for each LHIN: LHIN number, name, population, localization index (percent of hospitalizations occurring at local high-volume hospitals), number of high-volume hospitals, list of high-volume hospitals (names and institution numbers). --- Contains one record for each of the 175 acute care hospitals in Ontario --- Residence codes (based on Ontario municipal boundaries) linkage to LHIN --- Yearly population estimates and projections by single years of age and sex	LHIN is comprised of data from 14 not-for-profit corporations who work with local health providers in planning, funding, integrating and delivering local home care services to citizens across the city to meet the needs of residents. LHIN health services include hospitals, community care access centres, community support services, long-term care, mental health and addictions services and community health centres.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of planning, integrating and funding local health services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
LOC	Levels of Care Classification System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	These datasets contain patient-level data, gathered at the annual audit. Only those patients in the facility at the time of the audit, or those who died at the facility immediately prior to the audit, are captured. If a patient moved facilities in the audit period, s/he may be captured in both facilities.	The LOC holds information from the annual assessment of Ontario Long-Term Care Homes residents' level of care requirements. Residents are classified according to their nursing and personal care requirements and general profile, health status, activities of daily living, behaviours of daily living, and continuing care level by facility.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area of individuals living in Ontario Long-Term Care Homes.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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MIS	Management Information System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Balance sheet data (e.g., current assets, long-term liabilities) --- Income statement data (e.g., revenue, expenses, gains, losses) --- Revenue and expense information --- Functional (accounting) centre data --- Statistical information (e.g., nursing service recipient workload, earned hours, number of meals, volunteer hours of service)	MIS is a comprehensive reporting system for use by hospitals across Canada, for the purpose of providing management information to assist health care managers in allocating and utilizing resources more efficiently and effectively.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of financial accounting and management statistics related to the day-to-day operations of health service organizations.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
MOMBABY	Linked Delivering Mother and Newborns	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Demographic data (e.g., birth date, infant sex, maternal age) --- Clinical health data (e.g., birth outcome, length of gestation, birthweight, parity, admission and discharge date)	MOMBABY dataset links the DAD inpatient admission records of delivering mothers and their newborns for the purpose of corresponding records between a mother-child pair.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of perinatal health.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
MOSHIP	McMaster Outcome Study of Hypertension in Pregnancy	Personal Health Information (PHI)	McMaster University Medical Centre	MOSHIP dataset were created by linking 1) a historical cohort of woman who delivered at McMaster University Medical Centre (using OHIP numbers), and who concomitantly had hypertension in pregnancy (henceforth called MOSHIP cohort) and 2) the ICES datasets, which include the MOMBABY dataset and CIHI DAD (which includes subsequent hospitalization), the OHIP database (outpatient health visits) and the Vital Statistics Database (which contains information about the cause of death).	Hypertension in pregnancy can be harmful to a mother and newborn. Moreover, the long-term health consequences for mother and child have been shown including a higher risk of cardiovascular disease and kidney disease as well as all-cause mortality. The linked MOSHIP-ICES data can help to address these unanswered issues in an efficient and ethical manner.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related analytics specifically in the area to improve information for patient, health care researchers, providers and policy makers about maternal, perinatal and child outcomes when a mother has a diagnosis of hypertension during pregnancy and may be placed on anti-hypertensive medications.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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NACRS	National Ambulatory Care Reporting System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Data on all hospital-based and community-based ambulatory care (e.g. day surgery, outpatient and community-based clinics, and emergency departments)	NACRS captures information on patient visits to hospital and community based ambulatory care such as day surgery, outpatient clinics and emergency departments within Ontario. NACRS collects data for the purposes of processing and analyzing summary data on institution-based ambulatory care, supporting management decision making at the hospital, facilitating provincial and national comparative reporting and supporting related approved analysis and research.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of (1) identifying patients treated at emergency departments, dialysis clinics, cancer clinics, and people receiving same day surgeries, (2) service volume, and (3) identifying specific health care needs of Ontarians.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
NDFP	New Drug Funding Program	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH	Patient-level data related to funding of cancer medication	The NDFP contains data related to funding of new and often expensive cancer drugs for the purpose of ensuring that Ontario patients have equal access to high-quality intravenous (IV) cancer drugs.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of systemic therapy in cancer patients.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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NMS	Narcotics Monitoring System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, IQVIA	Prescription drugs captured in this database include: --- Opioid analgesics (e.g. Tylenol 3®, OxyNEO™) --- Stimulants (e.g. methylphenidate (Ritalin®)) --- Benzodiazepines/zolpidem (e.g. Valium®) --- Barbiturates (e.g. phenobarbital) --- Testosterone products --- Other Drugs (i.e. tramadol containing products) --- Information on the prescription dispensed (drug identification number, quantity, day supply, route of administration, strength, manufacturer) --- patient (cardholder ID, age, sex, birth date) --- prescriber (specialty [i.e. physician, nurse practitioner etc.], prescriber ID), --- pharmacist ID, and --- agency where the prescription was dispensed	The NMS collects data on dispensed prescriptions for narcotics, controlled substances and other monitored drugs. NMS data are collected for the purposes of educational and public health and reporting possible criminal conduct to law enforcement agencies.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of prescribing practices and use of narcotic analgesics (i.e. opioids), non-narcotic controlled drugs (i.e. stimulants, benzodiazepines, barbiturates), and other monitored drugs (e.g. testosterone) in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
NPHS	National Population Health Survey	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, Statistics Canada	Health survey results about health status and factors impacting health	The NPHS is a longitudinal survey that collects information related to the health of the Canadian population.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of evaluating population health status, health care service usage, and lifestyle risk factors such as smoking or alcohol use.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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NRS	National Rehabilitation Reporting System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Data on all stays in an inpatient rehabilitation bed. --- Patient characteristics at the time of arrival and again at the time of discharge.	The NRS contains patient data collected from participating adult inpatient rehabilitation facilities and programs across Canada. NRS collects data for the purposes of supporting CIHI's mandate, collecting processing and analyzing adult inpatient rehabilitation services, supporting management decision making at the hospital, facilitating provincial and national comparative reporting and supporting related approved analysis and research.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of inpatient rehabilitation services	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
NSO	Newborn Screening Ontario	Personal Health Information (PHI)	CHEO	Data from NSO are contained in three types of datasets: a) demographic information about the newborn and the mother; b) blood sample analyte values (concentrations, ratios); c) disease outcomes and diagnoses from NSO screening tests, as based on analyte values and standard diagnostic cut-offs.	NSO screens almost every newborn in Ontario for rare but treatable diseases using a combination of advanced laboratory techniques. NSO data are collected for the purposes of retaining demographic information about the newborn and the mother, blood samples and disease outcomes and diagnoses from NSO screening tests.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of monitoring diseases of newborn screened and quality control and quality assurance on the screening tests.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OBI	Ontario Brain Institute Crosswalk (Backbone linkage of OBI ID and IKN)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Ontario Brain Institute (OBI)	This crosswalk includes unique identifiers generated by OBI for encrypted health card numbers of Ontarios who have participated in OBI research studies, linked to ICES Key Numbers (IKNs)	This crosswalk supports a research partnership between OBI and ICES in which OBI discloses PHI on a per project basis to ICES for use in analytics and research.	Enables linkage of PHI provided by OBI with ICES data while protecting the privacy of Ontarians by keeping health numbers separate from other direct identifiers.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OBSP	Ontario Breast Screening Program	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly CCO)	Patient-level data related to mammography (breast X-ray) and a physical examination of the breasts by a physician or a nurse	OBSP collects data in the course of operating the breast screening program, including with respect to recruitment, recall, follow-up and ongoing quality assurance in order to provide timely, coordinated assessments of women with abnormal mammograms.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of breast cancer prevention	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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OCCC	Ontario Crohn's and Colitis Cohort dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Includes all Ontario patients who were identified with Inflammatory Bowel Disease aged 0-105 years since 1991 --- Created in-house at ICES and updated annually using data from CIHI and MOHLTC	OCCC includes all Ontario patients who were identified with Crohn's disease or Ulcerative Colitis from the ages of 0-105 years.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of prevalence and incidence of Crohn's disease or Ulcerative Colitis which means Inflammatory Bowel Disease.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OCCI	Ontario Case Costing Initiative	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Patient-level data --- Health system cost data (e.g., estimated costs of acute hospitalizations and emergency department visits)	OCCI collects case costing data for acute inpatient, day surgery and ambulatory care cases, as well as complex continuing care and rehabilitation cases. Data are collected for the purposes of improving management decision making, development of hospital funding methodologies and ensuring comparability in the costing methodology across hospitals.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of health system costs.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OCP	Ontario College of Pharmacists	Other Identifiable Data (OID)	N/A	No PHI	1. Conducting ICES Projects 2. Preparation of Risk-reduced Coded Data for analysis by Third Party Researchers on the ICES Desktop for the purposes of conducting Third Party Research 3. Preparation and disclosure of De-Identified Data for disclosure to Third Party Researchers for the purposes of privately funded Third Party Research	Identifying information is required for linking with ICES data, which is necessary for the Purposes.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OCR	Ontario Cancer Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly CCO)	Patient demographics, cancer diagnosis details, and death information.	OCR is the provincial database of information for all Ontario residents who have been diagnosed with cancer or who have died of cancer. The OCR collects data and exchanges information with other provinces and territories about residents diagnosed or treated outside of Ontario. This approach ensures completeness of provincial cancer records.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of cancer care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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ODB	Ontario Drug Benefit Claims	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, IQVIA Solutions Canada Inc.	Each record represents a drug claim (i.e. a dispensed prescription) paid for by the Ministry of Health. Data includes: --- Drug identifier --- Quantity, # days supplied --- Cost --- Patient, Pharmacy and Physician identifiers --- Date prescription was dispensed --- Long Term Care indicator	The ODB database contains claims for prescription drugs received under the Ontario Drug Benefit program.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of treatment intervention, diagnosis, patient outcomes and follow-up.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ODD	Ontario Diabetes Dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- The Ontario Diabetes Database (ODD and ODD specific) contains all individuals in Ontario with any type of non-gestational diabetes identified since 1991. --- Created in-house at ICES and updated annually using data from CIHI and MOHLTC	The ODD is a population-based disease registry constructed using a validated algorithm based on hospitalizations and physician visits to identify individuals with physician-diagnosed diabetes mellitus in Ontario. ODD data is collected for the purpose of recording physician-diagnosed diabetes cases.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of identify diabetes cases, and incidence/prevalence of diabetes.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ODR	Organ Donor Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	Includes the date of registration, donor status and the specific organs that individuals have exempted out of potentially donating	The ODR collects data on patients who have registered to be a deceased organ donor and date of registration.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of organ donation.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OHCAS	Ontario Home Care Administrative System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Information on all home care visits for fiscal years 1988/89 – 2005/06, including date and type of visit. --- Basic demographic and health-related characteristics of individuals who received home care visits during that period	OHCAS collects patient data for purposes related to administering home care services in Ontario.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of delivery and receipt of home care services.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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OHIP	Ontario Health Insurance Plan Claims Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Each record represents a single service, identified by the fee code, and relates to an individual patient --- Captures all health care providers who can claim under OHIP (this includes physicians, groups, laboratories, and out-of-province providers with some exceptions)	OHIP data contains most claims paid for by the Ontario Health Insurance Plan. The data covers all health care providers who can claim under OHIP (this includes physicians, groups, laboratories, and out-of-province providers) for the purposes of maintaining a record of the patient and physician, services provided, date of the service, associated diagnosis, and fees paid.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of health services utilization, tracking of patient history and patient care trajectory.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OHS	Ontario Health Study	Personal Health Information (PHI)	The Ontario Institute for Cancer Research	--- Demographic data (e.g. birth date, sex, family size, work history, language, ethnicity, income, education) --- Health-related self-ratings (e.g. personal and family health history, physical activity, eating habits, women's health history, environmental exposures, behaviour, alcohol and tobacco use, sleep patterns, medication history, emotional health and well-being) --- Test results (e.g. blood tests, mammography, pap test, sigmoidoscopy, and colonoscopy) --- Acute and chronic conditions (e.g. cancer, infections, cardiovascular diseases, chronic pulmonary obstructive disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, endocrine disease, thyroid disease, gastrointestinal disease)	The OHS collects health data through online questionnaires, physical measures and blood samples for the purposes of providing researchers with the resources to investigate the relationship between genetics, lifestyle, the environment and overall health.	The data are required to conduct research, specifically in the areas of cancer and chronic diseases.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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OHSURVEY	Ontario Health Survey	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, Statistics Canada	Individual-level data related to health practices and behaviors	The OHSURVEY collects health data on behalf of Ontario's population which is used to examine self-reported utilization of specific health services. Data can be compared across various socioeconomic strata and health status states, and can be linked to administrative data. This link provides the ability to assess health status' and concurrent medical conditions in combination with actual health care utilization. OHSURVEY's data serves the purpose of understanding health practices and behaviours that are unattainable from other data sources.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically related to the link between health behaviour and determinants of health and health care utilization.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OLIS	Ontario Laboratories Information System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Demographic data (e.g., birth date, sex, patient address) --- Healthcare provider data (e.g., practitioner licensing numbers) --- Clinical data (e.g., lab test results, additional information on test requisitions and test types)	OLIS provides authorized health care providers access to lab test orders, results from hospitals, community labs and public health labs. As patients move between hospitals, family physicians, home care and long-term care settings, OLIS makes viewing patients current and past test results easier and enables treatment decisions to be made at the point of care. The data collected serves the following purposes: providing a comprehensive and complete lab test history, monitoring progress of treatments, supporting chronic disease management and creates system cost savings by reducing administrative time spent sending lab results to the physician.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of clinical lab testing, and disease detection, diagnosis and monitoring.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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OLISC19	OLIS COVID-19 Laboratory Data	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Ministry of Health (MOH) (as provider of the OLIS data holding)	Using a proprietary algorithm, ICES creates a special cut of the OLIS data that contains only lab orders with COVID-19-specific test request or codes indicative of viral testing, respiratory virus testing, or with specific keywords. ICES then generates additional variables (including, for example, one for each virus; COVID-19 and other respiratory viruses) and categorizes data based on virus name.	Provides information about labor orders and testing for COVID-19 and other respiratory viruses in Ontario.	To evaluate, monitor and better understand the outcomes and use of health services related to COVID-19 and to support the planning and provision of health system services in Ontario	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OMHRS	Ontario Mental Health Reporting System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH; CIHI	--- Diagnosis and intervention data --- Demographic data (e.g. age, sex, education, geographic variables)	OMHRS collects data on patients in adult designated inpatient mental health beds.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of mental health hospitalizations.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OMID	Ontario Myocardial Infarction Dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Information about the index acute myocardial infarction hospitalization --- Interventions received within certain time windows since the index admission --- Information about attending physician	OMID links together all of Ontario's major health administrative databases to create a database for monitoring the quality of acute myocardial infarction care in Ontario.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically related to acute myocardial infarction.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ONMARG	Ontario Marginalization Index	Non-Identifiable Data (NID)	Toronto Community Health Profiles	--- An area-based index developed to quantify the degree of marginalization occurring across the province of Ontario. It is comprised of four major dimensions thought to underlie the construct of marginalization: residential instability, material deprivation, dependency and ethnic concentration. --- This dataset was created in-house at ICES using data pulled directly from Toronto Community Health Profiles.	ONMARG is a geographically based index developed to quantify the degree of marginalization occurring across the province of Ontario, which examines residential instability, material deprivation, dependency and ethnic concentration. ONMARG collects data for the purpose of tackling complex urban health issues such as the health consequences of social inequality in cities.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the evaluation of inequalities in health, other social problems related to health, and health care access among population groups or geographic areas across Ontario.	Not Applicable - this data does not identify an individual and it is not reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual.

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ORAD	Ontario Rheumatoid Arthritis Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Contains both prevalent and incident cases from the beginning of the case-finding period. --- Created in-house at ICES and updated annually using data from CIHI and MOHLTC	ORAD contains data on all Ontario rheumatoid arthritis patients identified since 1991. ORAD collects data for the purpose of improving the accuracy of Canadian health administrative databases in identifying patients with rheumatoid arthritis.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of rheumatoid arthritis diagnoses, incidence and prevalence and health care utilization trends among people living with rheumatoid arthritis in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ORGD	Vital Statistics - Deaths	Other Identifiable Data (OID)	ORG	Underlying cause of death and immediate cause of death information.	ORGD contains information on all deaths registered in Ontario starting on January 1990, for the purpose of collecting data on causes of	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related	
ORNGE	Ontario Patient Transport Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	ORNGE	information about interventions, medications and vital statistics for patients transported by ORNGE, pre-hospital details, and the frequency and nature of inter-facility transfers, patient outcomes and resource utilization, and factors associated with patient and resource utilization outcomes.	ORNGE provides air ambulance service and medical transport to people who are critically ill or injured. During patient transportation, a range of paramedical services are provided which include: emergent and urgent interfacility transport, emergent scene response, repatriation of interfacility patients, non-urgent transport based on geographic and population needs, support for healthcare in remote communities, and transportation related to organ transplant.	The data is required to conduct analysis and compilation of statistical information related to the management, evaluation and monitoring of, allocation of resources to, and planning for the services delivered by ORNGE as well as can provide information on critical pre-hospital details.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
ORRS	Ontario Renal Reporting System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly CCO)	--- Data primarily pertains to patients with End Stage Renal Failure, and also some patients with Acute Kidney Injury receiving outpatient dialysis will be captured.	ORRS collects data on timely chronic kidney disease and renal dialysis, for the purposes of improving system performance, accountability and the quality of chronic kidney disease patient care in Ontario by reporting potential health indicators.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of kidney disease for patients attending pre-dialysis clinics and those receiving dialysis in an outpatient setting	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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OSR	Ontario Stroke Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Numerous Ontario hospitals	Clinical data on patients with acute stroke (including ischemic stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage, and subarachnoid hemorrhage) or transient ischemic attack seen in the emergency department or admitted to hospital in Ontario.	The OSR is compiled to monitor and report on the quality of stroke care in Ontario.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of stroke and transient ischemic attacks.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
OTR	Ontario Trauma Registry	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Contains information regarding trauma team activation upon the admittance of a trauma injury patient in one of the designated trauma center institutions in Ontario --- Contains information about trauma injury events not contained in other databases such as injury severity score, abbreviated injury scale, Glasgow Coma scale indicators	OTR identifies, describes and quantifies trauma (injuries) in Ontario. OTR collects data for the following purposes: to collect, process and analyze summary data on hospital trauma separations, to contribute to the reduction of injuries and related deaths by identifying, describing and quantifying trauma, to increase awareness of injury as a public health problem, to assist injury-prevention and treatment programs and to support injury-related approved analysis and research.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of Ontario trauma trauma injury events.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
PCAS	Primary Care Access Survey	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	Data includes: --- Health Status --- Perceptions of the Health Care System in Ontario --- Family Doctor Status --- Practice Setting for Family Doctor --- Utilization of Primary Health Care Services --- Children's & Dependents' Access to Primary Health Care Services --- Telehealth Ontario – Awareness and Use --- Sociodemographic --- OHIP Status	The PCAS is a cross-sectional voluntary telephone survey conducted by the Institute for Social Research at York University. PCAS collects data for the purpose of measuring the number of Ontarians who are able and unable to access a regular family doctor. Data details their experiences in attaining care, their health and sociodemographic characteristics.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of access to primary care in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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PCCF	Postal Code Conversion File	Non-Identifiable Data (NID)	Canada Post Corporation	postal codes with the geographic variables based on PCCF+ files since 1996 •Geographic variables include neighbourhood income quintiles, census division, dissemination area, latitude/longitude, urban/rural	Data liberation Initiative which links six-character postal codes to standard geographic areas such as dissemination areas, census tracts and census subdivisions. By linking postal codes to standard geographic areas, the file facilitates the extraction and subsequent aggregation of data for selected geographic areas	information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically by using postal code to identify census geographic variables	Not Applicable - this data does not identify an individual and it is not reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual.
PCPOP	Primary Care Population	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI, OH	Data includes: --- Basic demographic variables --- Chronic disease flags --- Hospital readmissions --- Screening – mammograms/pap/colorectal --- Diabetic Care – eye exams/hba1c/lipids --- Selected specialist visits --- Number of core primary care visits to the patient's own physician, own group and total visits. --- Created in-house at ICES using data received from CCO and CIHI	PCPOP is a population level dataset that includes all Ontarians who are deemed alive and eligible at a given point in time for the purpose of retaining information on the physician/group and family health team (FHT) that the patient is enrolled with.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of access to primary care, different interdisciplinary models, and physician reimbursement models.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
PHYSNET	Ontario Multispecialty Physician Network dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Physician Networks are groups of hospitals and physicians (primary care and specialists) which are responsible for the health care of a group of Ontario residents --- The physician networks are designed around existing patterns of patient flow and not constrained geographically --- There are different sets of network datasets created according to different time periods	Physician Networks are groups of hospitals and physicians, primary care and specialists, which are responsible for the health care of a group of Ontario residents. Data are collected for the purposes of reporting existing patient flow to physicians and hospitals where their patients are admitted, determining structural characteristics, physician specialty and chronic disease strategies of high efficiency networks.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of linking patients and/or physicians to physician networks in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
PIBD	Ontario Paediatric Inflammatory Bowel Disease dataset	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Clinical data on all Ontario patients who were identified with Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD, meaning Crohn's disease or colitis) when they were aged 18 years or less since 1991	The PIBD database includes all Ontario patients who were identified with Inflammatory Bowel Disease when they were aged 18 years or less since 1991, for the purpose of reporting.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically related to the incidence and prevalence of Inflammatory Bowel Disease for children in Ontario.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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POGONIS	The Pediatric Oncology Group of Ontario Networked Information System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	POGO	Data on childhood cancer cases in Ontario since 1985, including diagnostic information on pediatric cancer patients, specifics of cancer treatment, and patient outcomes	POGONIS contains detailed clinical information on childhood cancer cases in Ontario, specifically diagnosis, treatment, complications and long-term outcomes. POGONIS data are collected for the purposes of monitoring the incidence and prevalence of childhood cancer, the demand for cancer care, the nature and specifics of cancer treatment, patient outcomes and long-term effects of childhood cancer and cancer treatment.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of pediatric cancer care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
POP	Ontario Inter-censal Population Estimates and Projections	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	Inter-censal and post-censal estimates of the Ontario population by sex, age, and geographic areas since 1981	Files contain inter-censal and post-censal estimates of the Canadian population by sex and age for the purpose of producing statistics on population, resources, economy, society and culture.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
POPCAN	Canada Inter-censal Estimates	Non-Identifiable Data (NID)	Statistics Canada	• Contain intercensal estimates of the Canadian population by sex and age since 1971	Files contain inter-censal and post-censal estimates of the Canadian population by sex and age for the purpose of producing statistics on population, resources, economy, society and culture.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research.	Not Applicable - this data does not identify an individual and it is not reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual.
PROMS	Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) collection in Ontario	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Patient reported survey and DAD and NACRS (CIHI, MOH)	--- HCN --- Date of birth --- Recorded sex or gender	ICES will use the data to (a) conduct projects within ICES and (b) for incorporation into datasets made available to public and private third-party researchers.	Identifying information is required for linking with ICES data, which is necessary for the Purposes.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
RAICA	Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) - Contact Assessment	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly HSSO/OACCAC)	--- Demographic information and reason for home care referral --- Home care screening items and modular assessments	RAICA is a short screening assessment completed for adults at the time of intake to home and/or palliative care. RAICA records essential clinical information on the urgency for home care service, need for further in-depth assessments, and need for specialized services.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of home care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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RAIHC	Inter Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) - Home Care	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly HSSO/OACCAC)	--- Demographic information and reason for home care referral --- Home care assessment information	RAIHC informs and guides comprehensive care and service planning in community-based settings. Data are collected for the purpose of focusing on the individuals functioning and quality of life by assessing needs, strengths, and preferences, and facilitates referrals and determining formal health care or supportive services options.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area(s) of home care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
RAIHC MOH	Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) - Home Care (MOHLTC)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH	--- Demographic information and reason for home care referral. --- Home care assessment information	The RAIHC MOH database is compiled for the purpose of informing and guiding comprehensive care planning in the current home care environment. Data are used to evaluate needs, strengths, and preferences of elderly clients of home care agencies.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of home care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
RAIPC	Inter Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) - Palliative Care	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH (formerly HSSO/OACCAC)	Demographic information of patients with terminal illnesses and assessment information regarding palliative care and hospice settings.	The InterRAI PC assessment is a standardized tool for evaluating the needs, strengths, and preferences of those in palliative care or hospice settings. There are 2 modules: 1) the comprehensive assessment contains the full assessment and is used with patients with a terminal illness; and 2) the Hospice version of the assessment consists of a subset of items and is more appropriate for persons with a shorter prognosis.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the area of palliative care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
REF	Reference Files (Look-up Tables)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Various geographic-related look-up tables. (e.g. Dissemination Area can be linked with other geographic variables such as income quintile)	REF contains detailed information on various geographic variables used in conducting population level analysis.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically by identifying geographic area information through look-up tables.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
RHRA	Retirement Homes Regulatory Authority	Non-Identifiable Data (NID)					Not Applicable - this data does not identify an individual and it is not reasonably foreseeable in the circumstances that it could be utilized, either alone or with other information, to identify an individual.

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RPDB	Registered Persons Database	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	Basic demographic information on every patient who has ever received an Ontario health card number	The RPDB database provides demographic information on any individual who has ever received an Ontario health card number, for the purpose of reporting.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in areas of measurement of patient outcomes such as death.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
SDS	Same Day Surgery Database (Annual)	Personal Health Information (PHI)	MOH, CIHI	--- Diagnosis and intervention data --- Demographic data (e.g. age, sex, FSA) --- Provider (e.g. specialty) data	SDS contains patient-level data for day surgery institutions in Ontario. Every record corresponds to one same-day surgery or procedure stay. Each individual data set contains cases from one fiscal year. Compiled to support management decision making at the hospital, regional and provincial/territorial levels, facilitate provincial and national comparative reporting, support related approved analysis and research and support the development and use of case-mix and resource utilization grouping methodologies.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of ambulatory surgical care.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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SURNAMES	Surname-based Ethnicity Group	Personal Health Information (PHI)	N/A	The database classifies people according to their probable ethnic background, with three categories: South Asian, Chinese, and other. This is the only source of (very limited) ethnicity information on all Ontarians.	Canada's two largest visible minority populations, South Asians and Chinese are excluded from Ontario's administrative ethnicity data. Both of these populations have unique identifiable surnames not shared with other ethnic groups. The lists deliberately excludes surnames, which, while they may be common in the South Asian or Chinese population, are not unique to that population. As a result, the South Asian list includes predominantly Hindu surnames and is therefore most representative of Indian surnames; Muslim surnames from Pakistan and Bangladesh are often shared with Muslim populations from other world regions, and so are not included in the list. These exclusions provide very low sensitivity for the South Asian and Chinese population. Collecting data serves the useful purpose in defining a cohort of South Asian and/or Chinese individuals in a study where this is the primary exposure of interest.	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of ethnicity-based determinants of health and health care utilization.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
TARGET	The Applied Research Group for Kids	Personal Health Information (PHI)	Sick Kids Hospital and St. Michael's Hospital	Health-related self- and parent-ratings (e.g., re: healthy behaviours, child development), measures of child growth, and nutrition-related biomarkers	A research study of healthy children aged 0-5 years. The aim of the TARGet Kids! registry is to link early life exposures to health problems including obesity, micronutrient deficiencies, and developmental problems. Children are enrolled in the TARGet Kids! registry through their pediatrician or family doctor's offices during regularly scheduled doctor's appointments. Information collected includes height, weight, waist circumference, lifestyle factors (nutrition, physical activity and amount of screen time) and a blood sample	The data are required to conduct analysis and compile statistical information with respect to the evaluation, planning and monitoring of the health system, and to support related research, specifically in the areas of child and family health.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.

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TGLN	Trillium Gift of Life Network (Organ/Tissue Donation Ontario)	Other Identifiable Data (OID)	TGLN	- Individual level recipient and donor data - TGLN links organ donor and transplant recipient information across Ontario from the years 1991 to 2014 - Contains information on deceased patients who were referred for organ donation, whether their families' were approached and whether consent was given for organ donation	TGLN contains donor and transplant recipient information that is used by the provincial agency responsible for coordination of organ and tissue donation and transplantation in Ontario.	The data are required to conduct research, specifically in the areas of organ donation and transplantation.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.
WTIS	Wait Time Information System	Personal Health Information (PHI)	OH	HCN, MRN, postal code	ICES will collect the WTIS data and link the PHI to other information in ICES data holdings, to support health system planning and management in ICES' capacity as a Prescribed Entity (PE), and shall use and disclose the WTIS data, pursuant to PHIPA and General, O. Reg. 329/04.	The PHI is necessary for linking with other information in ICES Data Holdings for the above-stated purposes.	Identifiable Information is required in order for ICES to assign a unique identifier (known as an IKN) to the data. This IKN allows information about the same individual to become linkable across different datasets. Once the IKN is assigned, direct personal identifiers are removed and certain quasi-identifiers are transformed before the data is used in statistical analysis and research.