

Information About Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership Geographies Definitions, Notes and Historical Context

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Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods are the most common and smallest geographic level used on our Ontario Community Health Profiles Partnership (OCHPP) website.

City of Toronto Neighbourhoods

The City of Toronto 140 neighbourhoods were created by the Social Policy Analysis and Research unit in the City's Social Development & Administration Division with assistance from Toronto Public Health. They are aggregates of Statistics Canada census tracts (CTs) into meaningful geographic units for planning and service delivery with an average population of 7,000-10,000 people. For more information on how neighbourhoods were created, please go to:

<http://www.toronto.ca/demographics/neighbourhoods.htm>

Central Local Health Integration Network (LHIN) Neighbourhoods

For Central Local Health Integration Network, we created 105 neighbourhoods based on similar areas in York Region that were used by the region to analyze the results from the Early Development Instrument (EDI). Central LHIN neighbourhoods range between 2,700 and 58,500 in population size. For more information about the EDI please visit: <http://goo.gl/UvrUow>

Sub-LHINs (new as of 2015)

The new Sub-LHIN areas are being developed by each LHIN to meet the needs of geographic restructuring brought in by the Ministry of Health and Long-term Care initiative "Patients First: Action Plan for Health Care."

These units are used to plan and evaluate health care system's regional characteristics within LHINs such as accessibility to health care services, level of connectivity between service providers and patients, and information about the health care system among patients.

Health Links

There are currently 82 approved Health Links across 14 Local Health Integration Networks. Their purpose is to "provide coordinated, efficient and effective care to patients with complex needs."

Principles for Health Links creation process:

- Align with LHIN boundaries
- Provide primary care leadership within LHINs

- Reflect population characteristics
- Oversee existing infrastructure (e.g. CSS, CMHA, CHC organizations, Primary Care Providers)
- Other factors (e.g. physician models, disease prevalence rates, non-health infrastructure)

For more information on Health Links please visit:

<http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/transformation/community.aspx>

Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs)

Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs) are the health authorities responsible for regional administration of public healthcare services in the province of Ontario, Canada.

LHINs are community-based, non-profit organizations funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care to plan, fund and coordinate services delivered by:

- Hospitals
- Long-Term Care Homes
- Community Care Access Centres (CCAC)
- Community Support Service Agencies
- Mental Health and Addiction Agencies
- Community Health Centres (CHCs)

For more information on Ontario LHINs please visit: <http://www.lhins.on.ca>