

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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18-Month Well-Baby Visits

- are the services rendered when a physician performs all of the following for a child aged 17 to 24 months: (1) those services defined as “well-baby care”; (2) an 18-month age appropriate developmental screen; and (3) review with the child’s guardian of a brief standardized tool that aids in the identification of children at risk of development disorders.

18-Month Well-Baby Visits Rate

- is the number of children receiving the visit divided by the total population of children one year of age who were registered for the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP).

2SLGBTQ

- is an acronym for Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer and collectively, represents the group of people who identify their sexual orientation as one of the following:
 - Two-Spirit** is an Indigenous person who identifies with both a male and female spirit. This identity is culturally specific to people of Indigenous ancestry and can also refer to sexual orientation.
 - Lesbian** is a woman whose primary sexual and romantic attraction is toward other women.
 - Gay** is a person who is attracted mainly to people of the same sex or gender identity. This term is used by both men and women.
 - Bisexual** is a person who is sexually and romantically attracted to those of the same sex or gender identity and those of another sex or gender identity.
 - Trans** is an umbrella term used to describe people whose gender identity does not match with the sex they were assigned at birth. A person who was assigned female at birth but identifies as a man is a trans man or transgender man. A person who was assigned male at birth but identifies as a woman is a trans woman or transgender woman.
 - Queer** is a person who does not identify with binary terms that describe sexual, gender and sociopolitical constructed identities.

Variations of this acronym are used in this report for consistency with the related method of data collection.

95% Confidence Interval (CI)

- is the range within which the true value of an estimate lies, 95% of the time, or 19 times out of 20. The 95% CI is used as a conservative method to determine statistical significance regarding differences among groups using survey data.

A

Aboriginal Identity

- refers to whether the person identifies with the original Peoples of Canada and their descendants. This includes those who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal Peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. See also ‘Indigenous’.

Active Transportation

- is using one's own power to get from one place to another. This includes: walking, biking, skateboarding, non-mechanized wheel chairing, etc.

Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) Event Rate

- measures the age-standardized rate of new AMI events where a person was admitted to an acute care hospital.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

- is the number of live births to females of a particular age group per 1,000 females in the age group.

Age-Standardized Rate

- is a rate standardized to the 2011 Canadian population. Age-standardization is a technique based on weighted averaging that removes the effects of the distribution of age when comparing over time and geography.

Alcohol Exposure during Pregnancy

- is the proportion of women with any alcohol exposure during pregnancy, expressed as a percent of the number of women who gave birth.

All Cancers

- includes all malignant neoplasms.

Any Breastfeeding Rate

- is the proportion of babies at a certain time point who were receiving human milk with or without other liquids or solid foods. Any breastfeeding includes both exclusive and non-exclusive breastfeeding.

Attempt to Quit Smoking

- is based on the percent of current smokers who reported that they stopped smoking for at least 24 hours in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking.

B**Birth Control**

- refers to the tools and procedures used to avoid pregnancy and control fertility.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

- in adults is calculated by dividing an individual's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres. According to the International Classification System outlined by the World Health Organization (WHO), a BMI of under 18.5 is considered underweight, 18.5 to 24.9 represents normal weight, 25.0 to 29.9 is overweight, and 30.0 and greater is obese. BMI can misclassify adults who are naturally very lean or who have very high muscle mass. Some evidence has shown that the risk factors associated with overweight and obesity correspond to different BMI cut-offs for different ethno-racial groups, particularly Asian people, who may be at a higher risk at a lower weight. However, the WHO recommends the cut-offs used here as the international standard.

Breakfast Consumption

- refers to consuming more than a glass of milk or fruit juice.

C

Cancer

- includes all malignant neoplasms, and is defined by ICD-10 codes C-00 to C-97 and ICD-9 codes 140 to 208.

Cardiovascular Disease

- is a disease of the heart and/or blood vessels, and includes ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, heart failure, rheumatic heart disease, and congenital heart disease. It is defined by ICD-10 codes I00 to I99.

Case

- is an episode of disease. Each reportable disease has a provincial case definition, defined by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) in the Infectious Diseases Protocol, 2016.

Case Fatality Rate

- is the proportion of people with a particular condition (cases) that die as a result of their illness in a given period of time. The denominator is the total number of cases in the time period; the numerator is the number of deaths attributed to the diagnosed disease, where the disease was a contributing factor, or with unknown or missing causes of death.

Census Family

- is defined as a married couple and their children, if any, of either and/or both spouses; a couple living common law and the children, if any, of either and/or both partners; or a lone parent of any marital status with at least one child living in the same dwelling and that child or those children. All members of a particular census family live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children may be children by birth, marriage, common-law union or adoption regardless of their age or marital status as long as they live in the dwelling and do not have their own married spouse, common-law partner or child living in the dwelling. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.

Co-Infection

- is having two infections at the same time. For example, a person infected with both human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and syphilis has a co-infection. With co-infection, the progression of both or either infection can potentially be accelerated as a result. Syphilis-HIV co-infection has been modified to include cases of syphilis who either were previously co-infected with HIV or were reported to Public Health with an HIV infection three months after their episode of syphilis.

Confidence Interval

- see 95% Confidence Interval.

Core Housing Need

- is a household that falls below at least one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (e.g. meets all three housing standards). Available at: https://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCODefinitions_EN.html#_Housing_Standards. Non-family households with at least one maintainer aged 15 to 29 attending school are considered not to be in 'core housing need' regardless of their housing circumstances. Attending school is considered a transitional phase, and low incomes earned by student households are viewed as being a temporary condition.

Current Smokers (Adults)

- includes individuals (18 year of age and over) who are either daily or occasional smokers. Determined from survey participants' response to the question "At the present time, do you smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally or not at all?" Current smokers are those individuals who responded either 'daily' or 'occasionally' to the question.

D**Dementia**

- is an umbrella term used to describe a range of symptoms and diseases associated with a decline in mental and cognitive function severe enough to reduce a person's ability to perform everyday activities.

Dependency Ratio

- is the ratio of the combined children/youth population (19 years of age and under) and senior population (65 years or older) to the working-age population (20 to 64 years of age).

Diabetes

- includes type 1 and type 2 diabetes combined. Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease where the body is not able to produce insulin. Type 2 diabetes is a metabolic disorder where the body does not produce enough insulin, or it is not able to utilize the insulin produced efficiently.

Drug and Substance Exposure during Pregnancy

- refers to women with any drug and substance exposure during pregnancy.

E**Economic Immigrants**

- are permanent residents selected for their skills and ability to contribute to Canada's economy. The economic immigrant category includes skilled workers, business immigrants, provincial or territorial nominees, caregivers and Canadian Experience Class.

Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes)

- are battery operated devices that mimic the use and sometimes appearance and taste of conventional cigarettes. They do not contain tobacco and produce vapour (also referred to as aerosol) instead of smoke when used. A typical e-cigarette consists of a battery, a cartridge containing (sometimes) nicotine, water and flavouring in a base of propylene glycol and vegetable glycerine and an atomizer that heats the liquid and produces a vapour. E-cigarettes may or may not contain nicotine. The act of using an e-cigarette is often referred to as vaping.

Emergency Department Visits

- include individuals who present to the emergency department, or a hospital-based urgent care centre, either by their own means or by ambulance, and without a prior scheduled appointment for a specified condition.

Endemic

- is the constant presence of a disease in a given geographic area or within a given population. It may also refer to a disease that is usually present at a relatively high prevalence and incidence rate in comparison with other areas or populations. In the area of HIV/AIDS surveillance, endemic often refers to a country where the principal way in which people become infected with HIV is through heterosexual contact.

English or French Language Learners (EFLL)

- refers to children who are identified by the school board as being enrolled in an English Language Learning or French as a Second Language program. It does not refer to Anglophone children who are enrolled in a French immersion program.

Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate

- is the proportion of babies at a certain time point who were receiving human milk and had never been fed any liquid or food other than breast milk, not even water. Other liquids do not include oral rehydration solutions, vitamins, medicines, or minerals.

F**Feeding at Entry to Service**

- is what an infant is being fed when they leave hospital or midwife practice group and enter into a public health or other community services.

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

- is an umbrella term used to describe a range of physical, mental, behavioural, and learning disabilities caused by prenatal alcohol exposure.

Fiscal Year

- is the period used for accounting and budget purposes. In Canada, the government's fiscal year is April 1st to March 31st of the following calendar year.

Folic Acid

- is a naturally occurring B vitamin (B9). It is necessary for the breakdown and use of protein, and the formation of nucleic acids and heme. Need for folic acid is increased during pregnancy, in infancy, and by stress. Low intake of folic acid (folate) in pregnant women is associated with neural tube defects. Health Canada recommends that all women of childbearing age increase their daily intake from the 0.2 mg recommended daily intake for adults to 400 µg (0.4 mg) daily. Supplementation of a woman's diet with folic acid should occur from at least three months before conception and continue throughout the pregnancy.

Guidelines available from Health Canada: "Prenatal Nutrition Guidelines for Health Professionals - Folate," 2009. [Online]. Available: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/alt_formats/hpfb-dgpsa/pdf/pubs/folate-eng.pdf

Folic Acid Supplementation Prior to Pregnancy

- is the proportion of women who took folic acid supplement before pregnancy, expressed as a percent of the number of women who gave birth.

Food Insecurity

- is classified as at least one affirmative response on the ten item adult food security scale in the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) 2013/14.

G**Gender**

- is a system that operates in a social context and classifies people frequently based on their assigned sex.

General Fertility Rate

- is the number of live births during a given period per 1,000 females aged 15 to 49 years.

Gestational Age

- is calculated as the interval between the date of delivery of the fetus or newborn and the first day of the women's last normal menstrual period. Full-term pregnancies average about 40 weeks (37 completed weeks to 42 completed weeks).

Gestational Diabetes Rate

- is the proportion of women with gestational diabetes, expressed as a percent of the number of women who gave birth.

Gestational Weight Gain Rate

- is the proportion of women with gestational weight gain within, greater than, or less than recommended, expressed as a percent of the number of women who gave birth. Weight gain recommendations are based on the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (2011) recommendations for singleton, non-obese pregnancies and the Institute of Medicine/Health Canada recommendations (2009) for all other pregnancies.

H**Health Adjusted Life Years (HALYs)**

- allow for the simultaneous description of both premature mortality and the reduced functioning or suboptimal state of health associated with diseases or injuries. They quantify the amount of “healthy” life lost by estimating the difference between actual population health and a specified norm or goal.

Health Inequities

- are differences in health status between population groups that are socially produced, systematic in their unequal distribution across the population, avoidable and unfair (National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health. (2013). For more information on health inequities see Let's Talk: Health Equity: http://nccd.ca/images/uploads/Lets_Talk_Health_Equity_English.pdf).

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree

- refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported.

Homelessness

- 2018 Street Needs Assessment: is defined as any individual sleeping outdoors on the night of April 26, 2018, as well as individuals staying in emergency and transitional shelters (including motel/hotel shelter programs), Violence Against Women shelters, 24-hour respite sites (including 24-hour women's drop-ins and the Out of the Cold overnight program, open on April 26, 2018), individuals in health, crisis or treatment (including post-treatment) facilities identified as homeless, as well as individuals in correctional facilities who listed their previous residence as 'no fixed address' or a known shelter location. This definition of homelessness excludes the 'hidden' homeless (e.g., staying temporarily with family or friends).

- TPH's Initiative for Monitoring the Deaths of People Experience Homelessness: is defined as: “The situation of an individual or family without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it. It is the result of systemic or societal barriers, a lack of affordable and appropriate housing, the individual/household’s financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges, and/or racism and discrimination. Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, stressful and distressing” (Canadian Observatory on Homelessness).

Homicide Occurrence

- includes the offences of First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, and Manslaughter. A homicide occurs when a person directly or indirectly, by any means, causes the death of another human being. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, or accidental or justifiable homicide (i.e. self-defence) are not included. The count is based each deceased victim.

Homicide Victim

- is any deceased person where the offence of First or Second Degree Murder or Manslaughter was committed.

Hospitalizations

- includes individuals who have stayed in a hospital bed overnight for a specified condition.

Household Living Arrangement

- refers to whether or not the person lives with another person or persons and if so, whether or not he or she is related to that person or persons.

Housing Suitability

- refers to whether a private household is living in suitable accommodations according to the National Occupancy Standard (NOS). A household is deemed to be living in suitable accommodations if its dwelling has enough bedrooms based on the size and composition of the household.

I

ICD

- is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) is a medical classification list by the World Health Organization (WHO) currently in its 10th revision (ICD-10).

Immigrant

- refers to a person who is, or who has ever been, a landed immigrant or permanent resident. Such a person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this group. This category excludes non-permanent residents (see ‘Non-Permanent Resident’ definition below).

Immunization Coverage

- refers to the proportion of a defined group of people (e.g., students of a specific age) who are appropriately immunized against a specific vaccine-preventable disease at a point in time.

Incidence Rate

- is the rate at which new events, or new cases occur in a defined time in a defined population that is at risk of experiencing the condition or event, and is not standardized to account for the age structure of the population.

Income Quintiles

- are five groups, each containing approximately 20% of the population. They were created by ranking Toronto's census tracts based on the percent of residents living below the Statistics Canada after-tax Low Income Measure (LIM), using income tax filer data. Quintile 1 includes the census tracts with the highest percent of people living below the LIM and is therefore the lowest income quintile. Quintile 5 includes the census tracts with the lowest percent of people living below the LIM, making it the highest income quintile. LIM is an income level set at 50% of the median income in Canada in a given year, adjusted for household size.

Indigenous

- As described by the 2018 Relationship with Indigenous Communities Guideline (Ontario Public Health Standards), means 'native to the area'. It is the preferred collective name for the original people of Canada and their descendants. This includes First Nations (status and non-status), Métis, and Inuit. Available at: http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/oph_standards/docs/protocols_guidelines/Relationship_with_Indigenous_Communities_Guideline_en.pdf.

Indigenous Adults (Our Health Counts)

- includes persons 15 years of age or older, self-identifying as Indigenous, such as First Nations, Métis, Inuit, or other Indigenous nations, living or using services in Toronto.

Intent to Quit Smoking

- is based on the percent of current smokers who reported that they seriously considered quitting smoking within the next 30 days.

Ischemic Heart Disease

- is a disease characterized by ischemia (reduced blood supply) of the heart muscle, usually due to atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. It is defined by ICD-10 codes I20 to I25.

K

Knowledge of Official Languages

- refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language.

L

Language Spoken Most Often at Home

- refers to the language the person speaks most often at home at the time of data collection. A person can report more than one language as 'spoken most often at home' if the languages are spoken equally often. For a person who lives alone, the language spoken most often at home is the language in which he or she feels most comfortable. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this is the language spoken most often to the child at home. Where two languages are spoken to the child, the language spoken most often at home is the language spoken most often. If both languages are used equally often, then both languages are included.

Leading Causes of Death

- are based on a standard list developed by Becker, et al. (2006) for the World Health Organization (WHO) that was modified by the Association of Public Health Epidemiologists of Ontario (APHEO) in 2008. The original methodology and WHO categories can be found at: <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/84/4/297.pdf>, and the APHEO modifications can be found at: <http://core.apheo.ca/resources/indicators/APHEO%20Modifications%20to%20Lead%20CauseDeath%20Becker%20at%20a.,16Dec2008.pdf>

Legal Marital Status

- refers to the marital status of the person under the law not taking into account common-law status. All persons less than 15 years of age are considered as never married. Civil unions and same-sex marriages are included.

Live Birth

- is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. A live birth is not necessarily a viable birth.

Lone-Parent Family

- is a type of census family where a lone parent (with any marital status) is living with at least one child in the same dwelling.

Longer-Term Immigrants

- are those immigrants that first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status at least five years or more prior to the year of data collection.

Low Birth Weight

- is defined as a birth weight less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds), regardless of gestational age.

Low Birth Weight (LBW) Rate

- is the number of LBW live births, expressed as a percent of the number of all live births.

Low-Income Cut-Offs, Before Tax (LICO-BT)

- are income thresholds, defined using 1992 expenditure data, below which families would likely devote a larger share of their total income than average to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. More specifically, the thresholds represent income levels at which these families expect to spend 20% or more of their total income than average on food, shelter and clothing. Income thresholds are set by a combination of family size and community size.

Low-Income Measure, After Tax (LIM-AT)

- refers to a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of private households. The household after-tax income is adjusted by an equivalence scale to take economies of scale into account. This adjustment for different household sizes reflects the fact that a household's needs increase, but at a decreasing rate, as the number of members increases. Using data from the 2016 Census of Population, the threshold applicable to a household is defined as half the Canadian median of the adjusted household after-tax income, multiplied by the square root of household size. The median is determined based on all persons in private households where low-income concepts are applicable. Thresholds for specific household sizes are presented here: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/tab/t4_2-eng.cfm. When the unadjusted after-tax income of household pertaining to a person falls below the threshold applicable to the person based on household size, the person is considered to be in low income according to LIM-AT. Since the LIM-AT threshold and household income are unique within each household, low-income status based on LIM-AT can also be reported for households.

M

Marital Status

- refers to whether or not a person is living in a common-law union as well as the legal marital status of those who are not living in a common-law union. All persons less than 15 years of age are considered as never married and not living common law.

Market Basket Measure (MBM)

- refers to a set of thresholds based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living developed by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). The base threshold equals the estimated costs of specified qualities and quantities of food, clothing, footwear, transportation, a shelter and other expenses for a reference family of two adults and two children. The base threshold is calculated separately for multiple regions. An equivalence factor equal to the square root of economic family size is used to derive the MBM threshold for other family sizes in that region. Thresholds for various regions are presented here: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/tab/t4_5-eng.cfm. MBM thresholds are compared to the disposable income of economic families and persons not in an economic family.

Meeting Canada's Physical Activity Guidelines

- Adults: refers to meeting the recommendation by the Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines that adults 18 to 64 years of age, and older adults 65 years of age and over accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate- to vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity per week, in bouts of ten minutes or more. Physical activity is assessed by asking survey respondents the total number of minutes they engaged in active transportation and moderate to vigorous recreational and other physical activities over the last seven days.
- Students: refers to meeting the recommendation by the Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines that youth 12 to 17 years of age accumulate at least 60 minutes of moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity daily. Physical activity is assessed by asking students how much time they spent doing activities that made them sweat and breathe harder for each of the past seven days. This includes physical activity during physical education class, lunch, after school, evenings, and spare time.

Mental Health Concern during Pregnancy

- are any mental health concern experienced by a woman during pregnancy. A mental health concern can include anxiety, depression, addiction, bipolar, schizophrenia, other, or a history of postpartum depression.

Mother Tongue

- refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

N

Neural Tube Defects

- are genetic malformations involving the skull and spinal cord. Neural tube defects are primarily caused by a failure of the neural tube to close during development of the embryo.

Non-Permanent Residents

- includes people from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them. The ‘non-permanent residents’ category is derived using the citizenship and immigrant status questions in the Census. People who are not Canadian citizens by birth (answered “no” to having a Canadian citizenship) and who answered “no” to the immigrant status question, are considered to be non-permanent residents.

Non-Smokers

- includes individuals who are either former smokers or never smokers. Former smokers include individuals who were not smoking at the time of the interview and answered ‘yes’ to the question “Have you smoked more than 100 cigarettes (about 4 packs) in your life?” Never smokers include individuals who were not smoking at the time of the interview and answered ‘no’ to the question “Have you smoked more than 100 cigarettes (about 4 packs) in your life?”

Notifiable Disease or Reportable Disease

- is a disease that is considered to be of such importance to public health that its occurrence is required to be reported to public health authorities. In Ontario, regulation 599/91 under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, defines the diseases that are designated as reportable. Under this legislation, these diseases must be reported to the local public health unit by physicians, laboratories, hospitals, principals of schools, and superintendents of institutions, among others.

O

Ontario excluding Toronto (Rest of Ontario)

- refers to the province of Ontario with Toronto removed from the Ontario data.

Overweight Status/Obesity (Adults)

- Adults: is the BMI measure used for adults that is calculated from self-reported height and weight survey data. However, the estimates are adjusted for self-reported values using correction equations.
- Students: is the BMI measure used for students, based on physical measurements. A student was categorized as underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obese based on the World Health Organization’s Child Growth Standards. BMI is plotted on sex-specific growth charts for weight classification.

P

Pansexual

- is the sexual attraction to all genders, including non-binary genders.

Parity

- refers to the number of times a woman has given birth to date. Primiparous refers to women who are giving birth for the first time while multiparous refers to a woman who has previously given birth to at least one child.

Part-Time Employment

- consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job. It includes people who were employed when the Labour Force Survey was administered or who last worked within the previous year.

Perinatal Period

- is defined as the time spanning conception to one year postpartum.

Permanent Residents

- are people who have been granted permanent resident status in Canada. Permanent residents must live in Canada for at least 730 days (two years) within a five-year period or risk losing their status. Permanent residents have all the rights guaranteed under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms such as equality rights, legal rights, and mobility rights, freedom of religion, freedom of expression and freedom of association, but not the right to vote in elections.

Place/Country of Birth

- refers to the name of the geographic location where the person was born. The geographic location is specified according to geographic boundaries current at the time of data collection, not the geographic boundaries at the time of birth. The geographic location refers to a country if the person was born outside Canada.

Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index

- is the proportion of women who entered pregnancy by weight category (underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obese), expressed as a percent of the number of women who gave birth.

Preterm Birth

- is defined as a live birth that occurs at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.

Preterm Birth Rate

- is the number of preterm live births, expressed as a percent of the number of all live births.

Prevalence

- is the rate of new and pre-existing cases in a population of people alive on a certain date.

R**Racialization**

- is defined by the 2018 Health Equity Guideline (Ontario Public Health Standards) as the social processes that construct racial categories as “real, different and unequal in ways that matter to economic, political and social life”. Racialization is often based on perceived differences in anatomical, cultural, ethnic, genetic, geographical, historical, linguistic, religious, and/or social characteristics and affiliations. The use of the term in the report of the report acknowledges that health inequities often exist for people as a result of racialization, based in part, on their ethno-racial identity. The 2018 Health Equity Guideline is available here: http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/pro/programs/publichealth/oph_standards/docs/protocols_guidelines/Health_Equity_Guideline_2018_en.pdf.

Racialized Group

- refers to non-dominant ethno-racial communities who, through the process of racialization, experience race as a key factor in their identity and experience of inequality. More information can be found here: Galabuzi, G. E. (2006). *Canada's Economic Apartheid: The Social Exclusion of Racialized Groups in the New Century*. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press Inc.

Recent Immigrants

- are those immigrants that first obtained landed immigrant or permanent resident status up to five years prior to the year of data collection.

Regular Healthcare Provider

- is defined in the CCHS 2015/16 as “one health professional that you regularly see or talk to when you need care or advice for your health.”

Resettled Refugees and Protected Persons

- include government-assisted refugees, privately sponsored refugees, blended sponsorship refugees, and protected persons in Canada.

Respiratory Disease

- includes upper and lower respiratory tract infections and diseases, including influenza and pneumonia. It is defined by ICD-10 codes J-00 to J-99.

Rest of Ontario (or Ontario excluding Toronto)

- refers to the province of Ontario with Toronto removed from the Ontario data.

Risk Factor

- is an aspect of someone's behaviour or lifestyle, a characteristic that a person was born with, or an event that he or she has been exposed to, that may have been associated with acquiring their episode of disease.

S**Screen Time**

- refers to the number of hours outside of school that students spent sitting or lying down looking at a screen, for example, watching TV or movies, playing video games, text messaging, or surfing internet sites.

Second-Hand Smoke

- is the smoke from a burning cigarette, pipe or cigar, or the smoke exhaled by a smoker.

Second-Hand Smoke Exposure

- In Public Places (Adults): refers to non-smoking adults (18 years of age and over) exposed to second-hand smoke in places such as bars, restaurants, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls, and bowling alleys.
- Students: includes exposure where the student lives, on school grounds, while at work or volunteering, and outdoors.

Sex

- defines people based on their biological characteristics, whereas gender is a socially constructed concept. From a social determinants of health perspective, certain health conditions can be associated with gender, and from a biological perspective, health conditions can be associated with sex. Although reporting based on both concepts would be preferable, most of the data source used here only collects information on sex, and not gender.

Sexual Initiation

- is when a person had their first sexual intercourse.

Sexual Orientation

- is one's romantic, emotional, or sexual interest or attraction. See also 2SLGBTQ.

Shelter Costs

- refers to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their dwelling. Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

Shelter-Cost-to-Income Ratio

- refers to the proportion of average total income of household which is spent on shelter costs.

Shooting Occurrence

- are incidents where the victim(s) was reported to have been shot or shot at with a real firearm (firearm as defined under the Criminal Code of Canada). Refers to any incident where evidence exists that a bullet (s) was discharged from a real firearm including accidental discharge (non-police), celebratory fire, drive-by etc. Excludes events such as suicide, dispatch animal, police-involved or any event where the weapon used was not a real firearm (such as pellet gun, air pistol, "simmunition" etc.).

Shooting Victim

- is any person who was shot or shot at.

Singleton Birth

- refers to the birth (live or stillbirth) of one child during a single delivery.

Small for Gestational Age

- refers to babies with birth weights below the 10th percentile of birth weight for babies of the same sex and gestational age. The percentile cut-offs are based on the population-based Canadian reference tables that apply to singleton babies born between 22 and 43 weeks of gestation.

Small for Gestational Age (SGA) Rate

- is the number of SGA singleton live births, expressed as a percent of the number of singleton live births.

Smoked Cigarettes Daily (Students)

- includes students who smoked cigarettes daily, even just a few puffs, in the past 30 days.

Social Determinants of Health

- are a combination of factors such as income, education, work, housing and discrimination, which interact and work together to shape people's opportunities to be healthy. The unequal distribution of these determinants of health makes some people more vulnerable to disease and injury.

Socio-Economic Access (Students)

- refers to a family's ability to access goods and services, which is a reflection of a family's income level. Students that took part in the 2014 TPH Student Survey were asked to rank their family's access to goods and services on a scale from one to ten. At the highest point on the scale are the students who perceive their families as having the easiest access to housing, clothes, food, activities, and other possessions. At the lowest point on the scale are the people with the most difficult access. 'Low Access' represents those students who ranked their families' access as five or less; 'Middle Access' is six or seven; and 'High Access' is eight, nine, or ten.

Sponsored Family Member

- are permanent residents sponsored by a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident living in Canada who is 18 years of age or over. Sponsored family class immigrants include spouses and partners, parents and grandparents, and others (e.g. children).

Stroke Event Rate

- measures the age-standardized rate of new stroke events admitted to an acute care hospital.

Struck by or Against

- includes animate-contact related injuries and those due to contact with inanimate objects. Animate refers to injury caused by contact with animals or people. Examples include contact (hit, strike, kick, bite, stung) with rodent, dog, non-venomous mammals, marine animals, amphibian reptiles/plants/thorns, etc. Inanimate refers to injury caused from falling objects, sports equipment, other objects, or coming in contact with objects or exposure to inanimate mechanical forces.

Sugar-Sweetened Beverages

- includes regular pop or soft drinks (e.g., Coke, Sprite, ginger ale, or root beer) and sweetened beverages (e.g., Gatorade, Snapple, Fruitopia, fruit punch, or Sunny D). Artificially sweetened 'diet' drinks are excluded.

T**Temporary Job**

- is defined as having a predetermined end date, or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. Information is collected to allow the sub-classification of temporary jobs into four groups: seasonal; temporary, term or contract, including work done through a temporary help agency; casual job; and other temporary work.

Temporary Resident

- is a foreign national who is lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a valid document (i.e. work permit, study permit, etc.) issued for the purpose of entering Canada and individuals who seek asylum upon or after their arrival in Canada and remain in the country pending the outcome processes relative to their claim. In this report, temporary resident includes people that are study and work permit holders. It excludes asylum claimants.

Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

- is the area consisting of the City of Toronto and neighboring municipalities including: Ajax, Pickering, Uxbridge, Halton Hills, Milton, Oakville, Brampton, Caledon, Mississauga, Aurora, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, King, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, Vaughan, Whitchurch-Stouffville, Mono, Orangeville, Bradford West Gwillimbury and New Tecumseth.

Total Fertility Rate

- refers to the average number of children that would be born per female if all females lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the age-specific fertility rates for that area and period.

Tried Cigarette Smoking (Students)

- includes students who have ever tried cigarette smoking, even just a few puffs.

U**Unemployment Rate**

- refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployed people refers to persons who during the reference week were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, or (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unintentional Injury

- is an injury that occurs without intent of harm. The ICD-10 codes for specific injuries can be found in the Data Notes.

V**Vegetable and Fruit Consumption**

- Adults: includes six vegetable and fruit categories: pure fruit juice, fruit, dark green vegetables, orange-coloured vegetables, potatoes that are not deep fried, and other vegetables.
- Students: includes raw or cooked vegetables, such as green salads and vegetable juices, and fresh or frozen fruit. Fruit juices were excluded. The assessment of whether the students met the guidelines for vegetable and fruit consumption is based on the 2011 Canada's Food Guide which recommends that:
 - Males and females age 9 to 13 eat six servings of vegetables and fruit per day
 - Males age 14 to 18 years eat eight servings of vegetables and fruit per day
 - Females age 14 to 18 years eat seven servings of vegetables and fruit per day

Visible Minority

- refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as 'persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour'. The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian (East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.), Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc.), West Asian (Afghan, Iranian, etc.), Korean and Japanese.

Vulnerable

- refers to children who score below the vulnerability cut-off points of the Early Development Instrument (EDI). The cut-off points are fixed valued determined based on the lowest 10% of children in each domain in the first Ontario cycle of the EDI (2004/2005).

Vulnerable on Two or More Domains

- refers to the percent of senior kindergarten children who are vulnerable on two or more of the five Early Development Instrument (EDI) domains. This measure of vulnerability allows for results from the five domains to be combined to give a sense of overall vulnerability across domains.