

Location of death

Alternate Name*

Percentage of people who died in Ontario reported by location of death

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION

Description*

This indicator measures the proportion of deaths in:

- Hospital (inpatient, ED, CCC, rehab, inpatient mental health)
- Long-term care
- Community (home, residential hospices, retirement homes and assisted living homes)

Indicator Status*

Active

HQO Reporting tool/product

Public reporting

Dimension*

Patient-centred

Effective

Type*

Outcome

DEFINITION AND SOURCE INFORMATION

Unit of Measurement*

Percentage

Calculation Methods*

Numerator divided by the denominator times 100

Numerator including inclusion/exclusion*

Number of people who died in each of the following settings:

- Hospital (inpatient, ED, CCC and rehab)
- Long-term care home
- Community (home, residential hospices, retirement homes and assisted living homes)

Inclusions:

- Hospital deaths are identified by the following codes:
- Inpatient: DAD - SDS dischdisp = 07
- ED: NACRS - Visit disposition = 10 or 11
- CCC: CCRS discharge_to_facility_type = 11
- Rehab: NRS dreason=8
- Deaths in mental health beds (from OMHRS)

LTC

- CCRS-LTC discharge_to_facility_type = 11

Community

- All other deaths not included in one of the above categories

Note:

Merge the administrative data death lists by health card number to compile a final administrative death list. If one health card number appears in multiple care settings (multiple death records), the following hierarchy based on the care intensity should be used to assign death setting: acute care, Emergency, CCC, Rehabilitation facilities, LTCs. There should only be one record per health card number in the final results.

Denominator including inclusion/exclusion*

Number of people in Ontario who died in each year of interest.

Exclusions:

DAD death records (discharge disposition = 07) that have MCC = 19 (Trauma, injury, poisoning, toxic effect of drugs)

NACRS death records (VISIT_DISPOSITION = '10', '11') where any diagnosis code begins with one of the following: 'S', 'T', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y' (sudden deaths)

OMHRS death records (x90 = 2 or 3) where x90 = 2 (suicide)

Adjustment (risk, age/sex standardization)- detailed

None

Data Source

National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS)

National Rehabilitation Reporting System (NRS)

Ontario Mental Health Reporting System (OMHRS)

Registered Persons Database (RPDB)

Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)

Continuing Care Reporting System (CCRS)

Location of death

Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)

Data provided to HQO by

Cancer Care Ontario (CCO)

Reported Levels of comparability /stratifications (defined)

Time

Age

Income

Rurality

Region

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Caveats and Limitations

The data show the location of the death, but not the location where care was received before death (i.e. the death may have occurred in the ED but in general the care may have been provided in LTC). - No information of the preferred place of death is provided.

Comments Detailed

If there are multiple death records with different death date in each of the above administrative database, the last (i.e. most recent) death record for each unique health card number was selected. •If one health card number appears in multiple care settings, the following hierarchy based on the care intensity were used to assign death setting: acute care, Emergency, CCC, Rehabilitation facilities, LTC homes. There should only be one record per health card number. This indicator aligns with the palliative care QS overarching and the OPCN system level indicators.

Footnotes

1. Brazil K, Howell D, Bedard M, Krueger P, Heidebrecht C. Preferences for place of care and place of death among informal caregivers of the terminally ill. *Palliat Medicine*. 2005 Sep 1;19(6):492-499. 2. Jayaraman J, Joseph KS. Determinants of place of death: a population-based retrospective cohort study. *BMC Palliat Care*. 2013 May 1;12(1):1. 3. Health Quality Ontario. Team-based models for end-of-life care: an evidence-based analysis. *Ont Health Technol Assess Ser* [Internet]. 2014 December;14(20):1–49. Available from: <http://www.hqontario.ca/evidence/publicationsand-ohtac-recommendations/ontario-health-technology-assessment-series/eol-team-based-models>

TAGS

TAGS*

Acute Care/Hospital

Long Term Care

Primary Care

Outcome

End-of-life / Palliative

Patient-centred

Location of death

Effective

National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS)

National Rehabilitation Reporting System (NRS)

Ontario Mental Health Reporting System (OMHRS)

Registered Persons Database (RPDB)

Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+)

Continuing Care Reporting System (CCRS)

Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)

PUBLISH

PUBLISH DATETIME*

20/11/2018 15:32:00