

Table 1: Health Unit Profiles – Initial Report on Public Health, 2014 Update (revised February 2015)

Peer Group (2011)	Peer Group (2007)	Public Health Unit	Variable																										
			Size of Region (km ²)	Population Estimates (2013)	Population Growth Rate (2008-2012)	Population Density (km ²) (2013)	% Immigrants	# First Nations	Employment Rate	Housing Affordability	% Persons Under 18 Years in Low Income Households (after tax)	% with Post-Secondary Education	Size of Birth Cohort (2013)	% Francophone Population	% Speaking neither English nor French	Cost of Nutritious Food Basket for Family of Four (2013)	# Food Premises (2012)	# Long-Term Care Homes	# Hospital Sites	# Licensed Day Nurseries	# Personal Services Settings (estimated, 2013)	# Schools	# School Boards	# Small Drinking Water Systems	# Municipalities	# Tobacco Vendors (2013)	# College and University Campuses	# Retirement Homes	Board of Health Governance Model
Rural Northern Regions (H)	H	Northwestern	171,288	86,175	0.7%	0.5	4.9%	39	57.3%	16.3%	15.2%	54.3%	931	2.3%	0.3%	\$230	407	9	8	54	87	50	5	907	19	123	5	0	Autonomous
Mainly Rural (D)	E	Grey Bruce	8,586	162,822	0.2%	19.0	7.5%	2	58.2%	22.1%	15.6%	58.0%	1,433	1.1%	0.4%	\$179	1,662	21	11	70	249	67	3	586	17	172	1	22	Autonomous
	E	Huron County	3,397	58,477	-2.4%	17.2	7.3%	0	62.2%	20.1%	14.2%	54.0%	570	1.0%	0.7%	\$198	419	9	5	8	129	31	2	107	9	64	1	8	Autonomous/Integrated
	E	Perth District	2,218	77,919	0.8%	35.1	8.4%	0	67.1%	19.3%	12.9%	52.5%	772	0.8%	0.6%	\$191	519	10	3	30	117	36	2	118	6	60	2	11	Autonomous
	E	Renfrew County & District	14,980	105,344	1.6%	7.0	5.2%	1	57.7%	18.5%	13.3%	54.5%	1,119	5.4%	0.1%	\$184	1,014	14	5	23	182	58	5	403	19	118	2	18	Autonomous
Sparsely Populated Urban/Rural Mix (C)	C	District of Algoma	44,308	116,498	-1.9%	2.6	8.5%	8	50.5%	19.5%	20.1%	59.8%	1,056	7.0%	0.4%	\$194	769	12	6	40	145	81	4	323	22	114	2	5	Autonomous
	A	Chatham-Kent	2,471	105,722	-3.4%	42.8	8.5%	2	54.1%	23.0%	23.4%	51.0%	1,061	3.2%	0.6%	\$173	688	8	2	45	153	49	3	32	1	90	2	13	Autonomous/Integrated
	C	North Bay Parry Sound District	16,802	128,263	0.6%	7.6	5.3%	6	53.3%	25.3%	17.5%	60.0%	1,084	17.9%	0.1%	\$193	761	8	4	37	173	73	5	588	31	174	7	5	Autonomous
	H	Porcupine	266,291	85,848	-2.7%	0.3	3.0%	10	55.7%	17.2%	16.9%	55.5%	997	44.8%	0.2%	\$205	572	10	11	29	228	78	9	74	14	111	9	3	Autonomous
	C	Sudbury & District	46,475	199,711	-0.4%	4.3	5.7%	13	56.7%	21.6%	15.4%	63.0%	1,882	26.7%	0.2%	\$191	1,423	13	5	101	389	117	8	353	19	204	5	12	Autonomous
	C	Thunder Bay District	235,531	151,230	-0.9%	0.6	8.5%	25	56.0%	18.0%	19.4%	61.5%	1,496	4.0%	0.5%	\$183	1,169	14	6	40	211	89	6	342	15	158	4	5	Autonomous
	C	Timiskaming	14,125	34,263	-1.3%	2.4	3.2%	2	51.2%	19.4%	22.6%	53.5%	340	24.4%	0.1%	\$201	348	16	3	33	52	26	4	145	24	57	3	2	Autonomous
Urban/Rural Mix (A)	A	Brant County	1,129	142,771	2.6%	126.5	11.2%	2	60.1%	24.6%	17.2%	56.9%	1,376	1.2%	0.4%	\$180	761	7	2	21	131	60	3	104	2	114	4	12	Autonomous
	E	Eastern Ontario	5,308	204,742	2.0%	38.6	6.0%	1	60.2%	22.0%	16.3%	54.4%	2,051	41.8%	0.1%	\$187	1,674	17	4	86	398	114	4	325	15	199	3	31	Autonomous
	E	Elgin St. Thomas	1,881	90,392	0.9%	48.1	12.7%	0	58.5%	24.2%	20.1%	52.5%	948	1.2%	0.9%	\$185	496	8	2	11	120	34	2	72	8	82	1	6	Autonomous
	E	Haldimand-Norfolk	2,858	109,855	-0.7%	38.4	10.2%	0	58.7%	20.0%	14.0%	56.1%	1,030	1.2%	0.8%	\$187	806	10	3	23	139	52	2	273	2	95	1	9	Single-Tier
	E	Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District	8,988	179,073	0.8%	19.9	9.3%	1	54.0%	24.2%	17.7%	57.8%	1,254	1.4%	0.1%	\$187	1,353	20	5	38	211	77	3	616	12	222	4	16	Autonomous
	A	Hamilton	1,117	545,585	2.9%	488.4	24.5%	0	57.3%	26.5%	20.9%	61.7%	5,406	1.7%	1.7%	\$171	3,020	28	8	201	710	175	4	212	1	431	6	32	Single-Tier
	A	Hastings & Prince Edward Counties	7,028	163,402	0.2%	23.3	6.9%	1	54.1%	24.6%	20.6%	55.5%	1,459	2.3%	0.2%	\$183	1,133	15	4	69	209	74	5	385	17	147	2	18	Autonomous
	A	Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington	6,449	199,669	3.0%	31.0	10.8%	0	58.6%	25.8%	15.0%	65.0%	1,750	3.4%	0.3%	\$186	1,244	11	5	66	293	87	4	446	9	175	2	16	Autonomous
	A	Lambton	3,002	130,297	-1.0%	43.4	10.0%	3	53.9%	20.8%	18.7%	58.1%	1,110	2.4%	0.2%	\$179	635	10	2	31	100	53	4	10	11	109	2	10	Autonomous/Integrated
	E	Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District	6,329	169,229	0.6%	26.7	6.7%	0	58.1%	22.4%	16.4%	59.8%	1,411	3.8%	0.1%	\$178	1,046	14	6	68	216	86	3	485	22	158	3	19	Autonomous
	A	Middlesex-London	3,317	461,737	2.8%	139.2	19.4%	3	59.9%	26.6%	19.5%	64.5%	4,624	1.6%	1.1%	\$182	2,460	20	10	106	612	158	4	129	9	340	4	25	Autonomous
	A	Niagara Region	1,854	445,351	0.8%	240.2	16.5%	0	56.8%	24.9%	16.9%	58.9%	3,739	3.5%	0.6%	\$190	2,611	32	9	170	655	190	4	218	12	431	6	36	Regional
	E	Oxford County	2,039	110,725	2.9%	54.3	9.4%	0	63.0%	21.6%	14.1%	53.9%	1,151	1.2%	0.4%	\$196	688	23	3	18	147	44	3	216	8	90	3	13	Regional
	A	Peterborough County-City	3,806	138,992	0.9%	36.5	8.2%	2	54.6%	25.9%	18.7%	61.9%	1,305	1.3%	0.2%	\$189	831	24	1	44	176	52	2	316	9	181	4	9	Autonomous
	B	Windsor-Essex County	1,851	402,060	-0.4%	217.2	21.4%	0	53.8%	23.5%	22.9%	58.2%	3,783	3.7%	1.8%	\$180	2,120	18	3	145	418	171	4	82	9	320	4	25	Autonomous
Urban Centres (B)	B	Durham Region	2,523	645,043	5.6%	255.7	20.9%	1	63.2%	25.0%	12.4%	63.7%	6,466	2.0%	0.6%	\$172	2,952	19	7	208	654	213	6	239	8	408	5	29	Regional
	B	Halton Region	967	539,423	10.1%	557.8	26.0%	0	66.5%	23.0%	9.2%	73.9%	5,547	2.2%	1.0%	\$185	2,958	18	4	283	641	157	4	166	4	302	3	20	Regional
	B	Ottawa	2,778	934,300	6.4%	336.3	23.4%	0	64.5%	22.7%	14.4%	74.6%	9,631	16.0%	1.4%	\$182	5,304	30	10	399	929	305	4	240	1	541	9	60	Semi-Autonomous
	E	Simcoe Muskoka District	8,731	534,067	4.2%	61.2	11.1%	4	59.9%	26.7%	14.1%	58.8%	4,755	2.6%	0.4%	\$181	3,303	29	9	207	605	199	7	758	24	479	7	46	Autonomous
	B	Region of Waterloo	1,369	534,762	4.2%	390.6	22.3%	0	64.9%	23.8%	15.0%	62.0%	5,693	1.5%	1.6%	\$178	2,531	24	4	124	676	174	4	131	7	342	7	36	Regional
	B	Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph	4,142	278,511	3.1%	67.2	15.7%	0	65.7%	24.5%	12.5%	61.4%	2,947	1.4%	0.8%	\$195	1,450	33	6	95	362	100	5	214	16	212	4	25	Autonomous
Mainly Urban (J)	B	Peel Region	1,242	1,387,870	7.3%	1,117.4	50.5%	0	62.6%	31.0%	16.3%	66.0%	15,241	1.4%	3.9%	\$180	5,353	28	3	235	1,170	393	4	70	3	728	3	28	Regional
	B	York Region	1,762	1,106,096	9.9%	627.8	45.2%	1	63.5%	28.5%	12.4%	70.2%	10,639	1.2%	4.7%	\$193	6,216	28	4	568	1,248	303	4	316	9	597	4	37	Regional
Metro Centre (G)	G	Toronto	630	2,771,770	4.2%	4,399.6	48.6%	0	58.3%	34.8%	18.7%	68.9%	30,264	1.7%	5.3%	\$183	17,479	86	37	1,067	3,540	814	4	1	1	2,769	30	49	Semi-Autonomous
		Ontario Value			4.1%	14.9	28.5%		60.1%	27.0%	17.3%	64.8%		4.4%	2.3%	\$187													
		Ontario Total	907,574	13,537,994				127					136,321				78,175	696	220	4,793	16,475	4,840	149	10,002	415	10,917	164	711	
		Ontario Minimum	630	34,263	-3.4%	0.3	3.0%	0	50.5%	16.3%	9.2%	51.0%	340	0.8%	0.1%	\$171	348	7	1	8	52	26	2	1	1	57	1	0	
		Ontario Maximum	266,291	2,771,770	10.1%	4,399.6	50.5%	39	67.1%	34.8%	23.4%	74.6%	30,264	44.8%	5.3%	\$230	17,479	86	37	1,067	3,540	814	9	907	31	2,769	30	60	

Definitions and Data Sources

I: Principal Characteristics of Peer Groups - Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada Peer Group	Peer Group Name 2009 and 2012 Health Unit Profiles	2007 Principal Characteristics*	Peer Group Name 2014 Health Unit Profiles	2011 Principal Characteristics**
A	Urban/Rural Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Low male population Slow population growth from 1996 to 2001 	Urban/Rural Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Average percentage of immigrant population
B	Urban Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly urban centres with moderately high population density Low percentage of government transfer income Rapid population growth from 1996 to 2001 	Urban Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly urban centres in Ontario and Alberta with moderately high population density Low percentage of Aboriginal population Very high employment rate Higher than average percentage of immigrant population
C	Sparsely Populated Urban/Rural Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparsely populated urban-rural mix from coast to coast Average percentage of Aboriginal population Negative population growth 	Sparsely Populated Urban/Rural Mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparsely populated urban-rural mix in Eastern and Central provinces Average percentage of Aboriginal population Average employment rate Low percentage of immigrant population
D	Not used – not applicable to Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural regions mainly in the central Prairies Moderate Aboriginal population Moderately high percentage of government transfer income Almost equal numbers of men and women Negative population growth 	Mainly Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly rural regions from Quebec to British Columbia Average percentage of Aboriginal population High employment rate
E	Mainly Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly rural regions in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies High proportion of people recently moved to or within these regions since 1996 Average percentage of Aboriginal population Moderate population growth 	Not used – not applicable to Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly rural and remote regions in the Western provinces and the Territories High proportion of Aboriginal population Average percentage of immigrant population
F	Not used – not applicable to Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern and remote regions Very high Aboriginal population Moderately high percentage of government transfer income Slightly higher male population Moderate population growth 	Not used – not applicable to Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern and remote regions Very high proportion of Aboriginal population Very low employment rate Low proportion of immigrants
G	Metro Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest metro centres with an average population density of 3,934 people per square kilometre Low Aboriginal population Moderate percentage of government transfer income High female population 	Metro Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest metro centres with an average population density of 4,065 people per square kilometre Very low proportion of Aboriginal population Average employment rate Very high proportion of immigrant population
H	Rural Northern Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural northern regions High Aboriginal population High male population Negative population growth 	Rural Northern Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural northern regions from coast to coast High proportion of Aboriginal population Low proportion of immigrants
I	Not used – not applicable to Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly rural Eastern regions Very high percentage of government transfer income Negative population growth Low percentage of people having moved to or within these regions since 1996 	Not used – not applicable to Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly rural Eastern regions Average percentage of Aboriginal population Low employment rate Very low percentage of immigrant population
J			Mainly Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly urban centers in Ontario and British Columbia with high population density Low proportion of Aboriginal population High proportion of immigrants

*Statistics Canada. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-221-x/2008001/hregions-regionss/5202306-eng.htm>

**Statistics Canada. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-402-x/2013003/regions/hrt9-eng.htm>

II: Variable Definitions and Data Sources

Variable	2014 Definition	Data Source and Notes
Size of Region (km ²)	Land area of health unit in square kilometres.	<i>Source:</i> 2009 Initial Report on Public Health.
Population Estimates (2013)	Number of individuals residing in the health unit based on population estimates for 2013.	<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 109-5335. Abstracted August 2014.
Population Growth Rate (2008-2012)	Percentage change in population estimates calculated as the difference between the population at the end of the period (2012) and the population at the beginning of the period (2008) relative to the population at the beginning of the period (2008).	<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 109-5335. Abstracted August 2014.
Population Density (km ²) (2013)	Number of individuals residing in the health unit (2013 estimates) per square kilometre. The calculation for population density is total population divided by land area. Land area is the area in square kilometres of the land-based portions of standard geographic areas.	<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 109-5335. Abstracted August 2014.
% Immigrants	Percentage of the total population in private households that are immigrants. Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants/ permanent residents in Canada. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are more recent arrivals. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.	<i>Source:</i> National Household Survey (NHS), 2011. ¹ Note: The definition of this variable has not changed since the 2006 census. However, differences in survey methodology and the effect of biases may affect comparability of the data.
# First Nations	A First Nation, or Band, is a group of people for whom lands have been set aside or declared to be a Band for the purposes of the <i>Indian Act of Canada</i> (Bill C-31).	<i>Source:</i> 2009 Initial Report on Public Health.
Employment Rate	Percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, that were employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.	<i>Source:</i> NHS, 2011. ¹ Note: Definition of this rate is unchanged from the 2006 Census to the 2011 NHS.
Housing Affordability	Percentage of households (total renters and owners) spending 30% or more of total household income on shelter expenses. Shelter-related expenses include the monthly rent (for tenants) or mortgage payment, property taxes and condominium fees (for owners) and costs of electricity, heat, and other municipal services. Excludes Band housing on First Nation reserves.	<i>Source:</i> NHS, 2011. ¹ Note: Definition of this rate is unchanged from the 2006 Census to the 2011 NHS.
% Persons Under 18 Years in Low Income Households (after tax)	Percentage of persons <18 years of age in low-income households (based on LIM-AT) relative to the total number of children <18 years of age in private households. After tax income refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for the reference year.	<i>Source:</i> NHS, 2011. ¹ Note: Low-income estimates in the 2011 NHS are based on the after-tax low-income measure LIM-AT. This measure is not related to the low-income cut-offs (LICO) presented in the 2006 Census and direct comparison of prevalence rates in the 2009 report with prevalence rates in the 2014 update is discouraged.

Variable	2014 Definition	Data Source and Notes
% with Post-Secondary Education	Percentage of the population aged 25-64 years completing a post-secondary education relative to the total non-institutional population aged 25-64 years. Typically, the focus is on the highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by a person. Post-secondary education includes: Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma; University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level; and University certificate, diploma or degree.	<i>Source:</i> NHS, 2011. ¹ Note: Definition now clarifies that certificates or diplomas awarded by provincial or federal authorities, such as the journeyman/ woman designation or teaching and nursing certificates are included, and that the certificate, diploma or degree must be awarded based on educational attainment and not on attendance.
Size of Birth Cohort (2013)	Number of live births for the 2013 calendar year based on hospital newborn admissions weighing 500 grams or more. Note that the provincial total excludes out of province births as analyzed by residence of mother.	<i>Source:</i> Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC), Discharge Abstract Database, 2013. Abstracted September 2014.
% Francophone Population	Percentage of the population of Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants (permanent residents) excluding those who live in institutions (institutional collective dwellings) who report French as their mother tongue. Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual on May 10, 2011.	<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.
% Speaking neither English nor French	Percentage of the total population excluding institutional residents who cannot conduct a conversation in either English or French. This excludes persons who can conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, or in both English and French.	<i>Source:</i> Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population.
Cost of Nutritious Food Basket for Family of Four (2013)	The nutritious food basket (NFB) is a survey tool that is a measure of the cost of basic healthy eating based on Canada's current nutrition recommendations and average food purchasing patterns. It consists of a list of foods which can be priced to estimate the average cost of feeding various age/sex groups, expressed for a one week period for a reference family of four (a man and woman, each aged 31-50 years; a boy, 14-18 years of age; and a girl 4-8 years old).	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2013. Note: Averages are not comparable with years preceding 2009 because the NFB was revised that year and newly defined in terms of (i) the food items included in the NFB and their corresponding weights, and (ii) the members included in the family of four.
# Food Premises (2012)	Number of premises where food or milk is manufactured, processed, prepared, stored, handled, displayed, distributed, transported, sold or offered for sale, but does not include a private residence as defined under the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act</i> . Included are the total numbers of high, moderate and low risk permanent (year round) food premises.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units.
# Long-Term Care Homes	Number of long-term care (LTC) homes in the health unit. A LTC home provides care and services for people who no longer are able to live independently or who require onsite nursing care, 24-hour supervision or personal support. Nursing homes under the <i>Nursing Homes Act</i> , approved charitable homes for the aged under the <i>Charitable Institutions Act</i> and homes under the <i>Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act</i> are all LTC homes. This definition includes all Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged. Excluded are temporary and interim facilities, retirement homes, and supportive housing.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Note: The <i>Nursing Homes Act</i> , <i>Charitable Institutions Act</i> , and <i>Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act</i> have been replaced by the <i>Long-Term Care Homes Act</i> , 2007 in July, 2010. The definition of long-term care home, however, remains as defined in this update.

Variable	2014 Definition	Data Source and Notes
# Hospital Sites	Number of hospital sites in the health unit. Included in this variable are acute care and complex continuing care hospital sites. If a hospital provided both types of care, the site was included only once. Psychiatric hospital sites were also included.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Note: Clarification in definition (since 2009) in bold .
# Licensed Day Nurseries	Number of licensed child care centres under section 1 of the <i>Day Nurseries Act</i> in the health unit. Included in this variable is the number of before- and after-school locations run by licensed day nurseries at different locations than the main day nursery.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Note: Clarification in definition (since 2009) in bold .
# Personal Services Settings (estimated, 2013)	Estimates number of personal services settings as defined in the Infection Control in Personal Services Settings Protocol (2008). Includes any facility where there is a risk of exposure to blood, such as, but not limited to: hairdressing and barber shops, tattoo and body piercing studios, electrolysis, and aesthetic clinics.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2013. Note: Data for Huron County Health Unit from 2009 Initial Report on Public Health: Board of Health Survey, 2008.
# Schools	Number of English or French public and separate elementary and secondary schools in a health unit, excluding private schools. Schools that share facilities but have a separate principal were counted individually. Where there is one principal for more than one school, only one site was included. Alternative/late/co-op schools and continuing education schools with a principal were included. One federally funded school, Curve Lake First Nation, was included for the Peterborough County-City Health Unit.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Note: Clarification in definition (since 2009) in bold .
# School Boards	Number of school boards in a health unit. Includes both English and French language school boards for public and separate schools. Does not include boards of private schools. Ontario total reflects the number of unique school boards in Ontario. Because some school boards cross multiple health units the sum of the column is different from the Ontario total.	<i>Source:</i> Ministry of Education, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units.
# Small Drinking Water Systems	Number of small drinking water systems within each health unit. Small drinking water systems are defined as per O.Reg 318/08 and O.Reg 319/08 under the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act</i> .	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units.
# Municipalities	Number of Ontario single and lower tier municipalities within each health unit.	<i>Source:</i> Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Note: The total number of municipalities in Ontario is 444, including single, lower, and upper tier municipalities.
# Tobacco Vendors	Number of establishments within a health unit where tobacco is available for sale, as reported in the Tobacco Information System (TIS).	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, TIS, 2013. Abstracted July 15, 2014. Note: This is a new variable since the 2009 Initial Report on Public Health.

Variable	2014 Definition	Data Source and Notes
# College and University Campuses	Total number of campuses within each health unit of universities and colleges publicly funded by Ontario that the health unit relates to. A satellite campus is reported in the health unit within which it is located and not in the health unit region of the main campus.	<i>Source:</i> Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities, 2012. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Note: This is a new variable since the 2009 Initial Report on Public Health.
# Retirement Homes	As per the <i>Retirement Homes Act</i> , “retirement home” means a whole or part of a residential complex occupied primarily by persons 65 years of age or older not related to the home operator and where at least two care services are available. It does not include premises or parts of premises governed by or funded under the <i>Charitable Institutions Act</i> , <i>Developmental Services Act</i> , <i>Homes for Special Care Act</i> , <i>Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act</i> , <i>Long-Term Care Homes Act</i> , <i>Ministry of Community and Social Services Act</i> , <i>Nursing Homes Act</i> , <i>Private Hospitals Act</i> , <i>Public Hospitals Act</i> , <i>Services and Supports to Promote the Social Inclusion of Persons with Developmental Disabilities Act</i> , premises for emergency hostel services provided under <i>Ontario Works Act</i> , or other premises prescribed.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, Retirement Homes Registry, 2013. Updated on advice of individual public health units. Notes: a) This is a new variable since the 2009 Initial Report on Public Health and the 2012 update to Table 1. b) To operate, retirement homes are now required to be licensed with the Retirement Homes Regulatory Authority.
Board of Health Governance Model	There are 5 types of governance models: autonomous, semi-autonomous, autonomous/integrated, single-tier, and regional.	<i>Source:</i> MOHLTC, 2014.

¹ Comparability of the 2011 NHS estimates and the 2006 Census:

(http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm_guide/guide_4-eng.cfm)

Please note that in 2011 the National Household Survey (NHS) replaced the Census long questionnaire. When comparing estimates between the two surveys it is important to take into account that the surveys represent different populations. The target population for the 2006 Census long form includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them. Moreover, NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey and are therefore subject to potentially higher non-response error than those derived from the 2006 Census long form.

The content of the NHS is similar to that of the 2006 Census long questionnaire. However, caution should be taken when making comparisons between 2006 and 2011 data. Changes were made to some questions and sections of the questionnaire that may affect the comparability of data. Any significant change in survey method or content can affect the comparability of the data over time, and that applies to the NHS as well. It is impossible to determine with certainty whether, and to what extent, differences in a variable over time are attributable to an actual change or to non-response bias.

At every stage of processing, verification and dissemination, considerable effort was made to produce data that are as precise as possible in their level of detail, and to ensure that the NHS published estimates are of good quality in keeping with Statistics Canada standards.

Caution must always be exercised when NHS estimates are compared with estimates produced from the 2006 Census long form, especially when the analysis involves small geographies. Users are asked to use the NHS's main quality indicator, the global non-response rate (see [Section 6.3: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm_guide/guide_5-eng.cfm](http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/nhs-enm_guide/guide_5-eng.cfm)), in assessing the quality of the NHS estimates and determining the extent to which the estimates can be compared with the estimates from the 2006 Census long form. Users are also asked to read any quality notes that may be included in dissemination products.