

PRIMARY CARE Provincial

Measure Name	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY	2015-16 FQ4	2016-17 FQ1	2016-17 FQ2	2016-17 FQ3	2016-17 FQ4	2015-16 FQ4YTD	2016-17 FQ4YTD
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. (Rate of hospital admissions for conditions that may be prevented or managed by appropriate primary health care. Quarterly results are Annualized).	291	288	281	300	271	265	275	282	281	269
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions (Per cent of emergency department or urgent care visits for health conditions that may be appropriately managed at a family physician's office.)	25.1%	24.3%	23.0%	23.5%	21.9%	21.5%	23.0%	22.1%	23.0%	22.1%

CONTINUING CARE

Total Number of Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Acute / Subacute Hospital	5,522	5,548	5,405	1,367	1,419	1,200	1,301	1,475	5,405	5395
Total Number of Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community (home)	2,172	2,262	2,474	618	752	542	627	647	2,474	2568
Average Wait Time in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (in days)	31	42	44	45	40	47	51	47	44	46
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	512	690	628	628	718	836	786	846	628	846
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	681	854	783	783	852	979	973	1,027	783	1,027
Number of Unique Home Care Clients	112,062	114,990	116,462	74,649	75,653	76,220	76,832	76,989	116,462	118,834

CANCER WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks)

Radiation Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a radiation oncologist	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.0
Medical Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a medical oncologist	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.1

ACUTE CARE

Acute Care Occupancy - Busiest Hospitals (Per cent of patient days in hospital compared to available bed days in the reporting period for top16 AHS Sites)	97.4%	97.1%	95.6%	98.1%	96.0%	94.9%	97.0%	98.1%	95.6%	96.5%
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) days Per cent of Total Hospital Days classified as ALC.	10.1%	12.2%	13.5%	13.8%	13.9%	13.6%	15.7%	17.1%	13.5%	15.1%

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED wait times)

Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (Busiest Sites)	66%	63%	63%	59%	63%	64%	63%	60%	63%	62%
Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (All Sites)	80%	78%	78%	76%	78%	79%	78%	76%	78%	78%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (Busiest Sites)	46%	39%	41%	38%	43%	43%	39%	38%	41%	41%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (All Sites)	54%	48%	49%	47%	51%	51%	48%	47%	49%	49%

SURGERY WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks as Decision To Treat (DTT) and Ready To Treat (RTT))

CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) Urgency III – Scheduled	21.5	23.7	19.8	19.2	14.3	15.3	13.5	17.0	19.8	15.5
CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) RTT (Ready to Treat to Treatment) Urgency III – Scheduled	13.3	14.9	12.1	13.1	9.4	9.0	9.7	11.9	12.1	10.7
Cataract Surgery (DTT)	31.6	33.3	35.9	36.6	37.9	36.1	35.7	38.0	35.9	36.9
Cataract Surgery (RTT)	27.9	29.9	33.0	35.0	35.1	33.9	32.3	33.9	33.0	34.0
Hip Replacement Surgery (DTT)	36.7	36.3	38.0	39.9	38.7	37.7	37.9	39.3	38.0	38.3
Hip Replacement Surgery (RTT)	27.9	28.7	31.4	33.0	31.1	31.1	32.5	35.4	31.4	32.9
Knee Replacement Surgery (DTT)	41.9	44.9	43.9	43.1	47.9	45.9	48.1	46.4	43.9	47.0
Knee Replacement Surgery (RTT)	31.4	33.0	34.7	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.3	39.0	34.7	37.1
Hip Fracture Repair (Per cent of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission.)	88.4%	86.2%	90.0%	92.4%	94.2%	90.3%	90.6%	92.5%	90.0%	91.9%

HEALTH INFORMATION

Health Link Alberta (Per cent of calls to Health Link that are answered within two minutes.)	79.0%	76.7%	75.6%	67.6%	81.1%	79.3%	68.1%	66.8%	75.6%	73.5%
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CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Per cent of Children aged 0 to 17 years receiving scheduled mental health treatment within 30 days	81%	82%	73%	70%	69%	71%	79%	72%	73%	73%
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PRIMARY CARE Zone 1 South

Measure Name	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY	2015-16 FQ4	2016-17 FQ1	2016-17 FQ2	2016-17 FQ3	2016-17 FQ4	2015-16 FQ4YTD	2016-17 FQ4YTD
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. (Rate of hospital admissions for conditions that may be prevented or managed by appropriate primary health care. Quarterly results are Annualized).	387	368	351	377	366	342	355	355	351	351
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions (Per cent of emergency department or urgent care visits for health conditions that may be appropriately managed at a family physician's office.)	27.1%	25.5%	24.1%	25.4%	23.8%	22.3%	24.2%	24.3%	24.1%	23.6%

CONTINUING CARE

Total Number of Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Acute / Subacute Hospital	423	425	448	122	124	96	100	127	448	447
Total Number of Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community (home)	445	441	439	98	133	104	104	137	439	478
Average Wait Time in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (in days)	23	44	57	60	55	51	62	60	57	57
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	41	44	60	60	54	66	72	66	60	66
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	44	96	88	88	98	109	109	81	88	81
Number of Unique Home Care Clients	11,577	12,044	12,060	8,005	8,023	8,107	8,124	8,057	12,060	12,381

CANCER WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks)

Radiation Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a radiation oncologist	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.9
Medical Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a medical oncologist	4.9	5.6	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.4	4.5

ACUTE CARE

Acute Care Occupancy - Busiest Hospitals (Per cent of patient days in hospital compared to available bed days in the reporting period for top16 AHS Sites)	88.7%	88.9%	91.4%	94.9%	93.1%	87.3%	90.2%	90.5%	91.4%	90.2%
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) days Per cent of Total Hospital Days classified as ALC.	6.9%	9.0%	12.6%	15.3%	14.0%	12.0%	13.9%	15.6%	12.6%	13.9%

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED wait times)

Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (Busiest Sites)	80%	78%	77%	76%	80%	81%	82%	78%	77%	80%
Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (All Sites)	88%	87%	86%	85%	87%	87%	87%	86%	86%	87%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (Busiest Sites)	79%	73%	70%	64%	71%	75%	71%	65%	70%	70%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (All Sites)	81%	76%	73%	69%	73%	77%	74%	70%	73%	74%

SURGERY WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks as Decision To Treat (DTT) and Ready To Treat (RTT))

Cataract Surgery (DTT)	36.3	26.4	29.0	34.3	42.0	30.9	28.9	25.9	29.0	30.6
Cataract Surgery (RTT)	16.9	14.0	31.1	33.4	31.3	30.5	28.7	25.9	31.1	28.9
Hip Replacement Surgery (DTT)	42.5	43.4	42.9	44.2	48.9	44.7	45.5	45.7	42.9	46.9
Hip Replacement Surgery (RTT)	31.1	42.2	40.1	42.8	48.4	44.4	43.6	42.8	40.1	46.1
Knee Replacement Surgery (DTT)	49.6	56.3	58.4	53.8	62.6	67.8	58.5	60.0	58.4	60.1
Knee Replacement Surgery (RTT)	38.0	47.9	51.6	48.1	56.4	62.9	52.9	58.6	51.6	56.0
Hip Fracture Repair (Per cent of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission.)	91.1%	85.9%	93.1%	97.4%	88.9%	89.4%	82.9%	91.8%	93.1%	88.0%

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Per cent of Children aged 0 to 17 years receiving scheduled mental health treatment within 30 days	92%	92%	84%	87%	88%	92%	93%	88%	84%	90%
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PRIMARY CARE Zone 2 Calgary

Measure Name	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY	2015-16 FQ4	2016-17 FQ1	2016-17 FQ2	2016-17 FQ3	2016-17 FQ4	2015-16 FQ4YTD	2016-17 FQ4YTD
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. (Rate of hospital admissions for conditions that may be prevented or managed by appropriate primary health care. Quarterly results are Annualized).	231	235	231	249	212	211	224	218	231	213
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions (Per cent of emergency department or urgent care visits for health conditions that may be appropriately managed at a family physician's office.)	19.2%	18.5%	16.9%	17.5%	15.7%	15.5%	16.9%	15.3%	16.9%	15.8%

CONTINUING CARE

Total Number of Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Acute / Subacute Hospital	1,698	1,869	1,837	486	441	344	398	484	1,837	1667
Total Number of Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community (home)	466	679	885	252	243	155	176	197	885	771
Average Wait Time in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (in days)	34	50	49	48	38	42	61	50	49	48
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	196	234	183	183	228	274	265	268	183	268
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	351	352	293	293	311	345	381	393	293	393
Number of Unique Home Care Clients	32,648	33,548	34,690	22,576	23,016	23,202	23,622	23,946	34,690	35,892

CANCER WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks)

Radiation Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a radiation oncologist	5.1	6.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.1
Medical Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a medical oncologist	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.0

ACUTE CARE

Acute Care Occupancy - Busiest Hospitals (Per cent of patient days in hospital compared to available bed days in the reporting period for top16 AHS Sites)	99.0%	99.1%	98.7%	101.2%	97.5%	96.6%	100.9%	101.5%	98.7%	99.1%
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) days Per cent of Total Hospital Days classified as ALC.	11.7%	15.2%	16.6%	17.4%	15.0%	15.1%	18.3%	18.7%	16.6%	17.4%

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED wait times)

Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (Busiest Sites)	66%	63%	61%	56%	62%	62%	60%	59%	61%	61%
Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (All Sites)	77%	75%	75%	72%	75%	76%	74%	73%	75%	75%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (Busiest Sites)	48%	38%	39%	36%	44%	42%	37%	38%	39%	40%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (All Sites)	49%	40%	40%	37%	45%	43%	38%	39%	40%	41%

SURGERY WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks as Decision To Treat (DTT) and Ready To Treat (RTT))

CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) Urgency III – Scheduled	19.0	26.0	22.8	21.3	14.6	12.6	15.3	17.7	22.8	16.1
CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) RTT (Ready to Treat to Treatment) Urgency III – Scheduled	11.1	17.0	15.1	13.9	11.4	9.8	11.3	14.4	15.1	11.9
Cataract Surgery (DTT)	36.0	42.0	49.7	50.9	43.4	42.7	43.4	47.0	49.7	44.1
Cataract Surgery (RTT)	35.0	37.7	43.1	44.1	40.9	40.9	38.1	41.7	43.1	40.9
Hip Replacement Surgery (DTT)	37.5	33.1	34.9	36.1	33.0	37.9	35.6	36.9	34.9	35.8
Hip Replacement Surgery (RTT)	32.1	25.8	30.7	31.1	29.1	31.0	31.3	34.1	30.7	31.1
Knee Replacement Surgery (DTT)	41.9	37.6	37.3	37.6	43.0	41.9	37.7	36.3	37.3	38.9
Knee Replacement Surgery (RTT)	36.3	27.9	30.1	31.7	33.0	33.1	31.4	30.0	30.1	32.1
Hip Fracture Repair (Per cent of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission.)	91.3%	90.0%	88.8%	91.6%	93.1%	88.0%	90.4%	89.8%	88.8%	90.2%

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Per cent of Children aged 0 to 17 years receiving scheduled mental health treatment within 30 days	81%	91%	74%	64%	68%	86%	86%	89%	74%	82%
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PRIMARY CARE Zone 3 Central

Measure Name	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY	2015-16 FQ4	2016-17 FQ1	2016-17 FQ2	2016-17 FQ3	2016-17 FQ4	2015-16 FQ4YTD	2016-17 FQ4YTD
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. (Rate of hospital admissions for conditions that may be prevented or managed by appropriate primary health care. Quarterly results are Annualized).	356	384	378	400	341	398	347	403	378	368
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions (Per cent of emergency department or urgent care visits for health conditions that may be appropriately managed at a family physician's office.)	30.5%	30.3%	28.5%	28.9%	27.7%	27.1%	28.8%	28.4%	28.5%	27.7%

CONTINUING CARE

Total Number of Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Acute / Subacute Hospital	680	796	643	129	219	198	173	218	643	808
Total Number of Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community (home)	509	463	417	72	126	130	165	123	417	544
Average Wait Time in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (in days)	48	41	41	47	43	46	47	40	41	44
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	77	88	108	108	102	101	79	116	108	116
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	104	132	116	116	121	148	103	163	116	163
Number of Unique Home Care Clients	17,483	18,245	18,370	11,172	11,423	11,597	11,731	11,787	18,370	18,770

CANCER WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks)

Radiation Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a radiation oncologist	7.0	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.6
Medical Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a medical oncologist	5.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	6.0	4.9	4.9

ACUTE CARE

Acute Care Occupancy - Busiest Hospitals (Per cent of patient days in hospital compared to available bed days in the reporting period for top16 AHS Sites)	99.4%	96.7%	96.7%	98.1%	97.6%	98.1%	98.7%	99.3%	96.7%	98.4%
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) days Per cent of Total Hospital Days classified as ALC.	13.0%	13.1%	12.0%	11.2%	14.0%	12.7%	14.9%	17.9%	12.0%	15.2%

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED wait times)

Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (Busiest Sites)	67%	60%	64%	60%	64%	65%	63%	62%	64%	63%
Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (All Sites)	88%	87%	87%	85%	86%	86%	86%	85%	87%	86%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (Busiest Sites)	34%	37%	36%	36%	38%	38%	38%	38%	36%	38%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (All Sites)	63%	64%	64%	64%	64%	65%	64%	64%	64%	64%

SURGERY WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks as Decision To Treat (DTT) and Ready To Treat (RTT))

Cataract Surgery (DTT)	23.1	28.0	25.9	27.6	29.1	31.7	33.7	36.4	25.9	31.7
Cataract Surgery (RTT)	22.6	28.0	25.6	27.6	29.0	31.4	31.4	34.9	25.6	31.1
Hip Replacement Surgery (DTT)	27.7	30.1	32.4	33.2	37.6	34.2	42.0	41.3	32.4	39.5
Hip Replacement Surgery (RTT)	20.0	25.9	24.7	28.8	31.1	30.3	39.6	36.2	24.7	34.7
Knee Replacement Surgery (DTT)	30.7	33.2	36.0	38.6	39.5	43.7	50.0	42.4	36.0	44.4
Knee Replacement Surgery (RTT)	24.7	27.1	26.8	32.4	34.0	40.0	42.8	39.1	26.8	39.9
Hip Fracture Repair (Per cent of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission.)	77.6%	86.1%	86.7%	92.9%	93.5%	94.4%	95.8%	94.4%	86.7%	94.6%

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Per cent of Children aged 0 to 17 years receiving scheduled mental health treatment within 30 days	94%	93%	92%	91%	86%	85%	91%	87%	92%	88%
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PRIMARY CARE Zone 4 Edmonton

Measure Name	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY	2015-16 FQ4	2016-17 FQ1	2016-17 FQ2	2016-17 FQ3	2016-17 FQ4	2015-16 FQ4YTD	2016-17 FQ4YTD
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. (Rate of hospital admissions for conditions that may be prevented or managed by appropriate primary health care. Quarterly results are Annualized).	249	238	232	250	226	215	240	241	232	227
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions (Per cent of emergency department or urgent care visits for health conditions that may be appropriately managed at a family physician's office.)	14.1%	14.5%	13.5%	14.1%	12.6%	12.7%	14.0%	13.2%	13.5%	13.1%

CONTINUING CARE

Total Number of Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Acute / Subacute Hospital	2,260	1,993	2,039	516	511	469	539	521	2,039	2040
Total Number of Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community (home)	482	450	467	118	167	99	130	139	467	535
Average Wait Time in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (in days)	20	30	33	34	35	49	43	37	33	41
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	140	245	213	213	267	301	250	272	213	272
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	81	192	212	212	248	304	302	306	212	306
Number of Unique Home Care Clients	38,011	38,183	37,554	23,972	24,153	24,308	24,317	24,166	37,554	38,013

CANCER WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks)

Radiation Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a radiation oncologist	4.7	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.0
Medical Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a medical oncologist	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.4

ACUTE CARE

Acute Care Occupancy - Busiest Hospitals (Per cent of patient days in hospital compared to available bed days in the reporting period for top16 AHS Sites)	97.9%	97.6%	93.9%	96.1%	95.3%	95.5%	95.3%	96.2%	93.9%	95.6%
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) days Per cent of Total Hospital Days classified as ALC.	7.8%	9.1%	9.5%	9.2%	11.1%	12.7%	14.6%	15.0%	9.5%	14.1%

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED wait times)

Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (Busiest Sites)	57%	55%	56%	52%	56%	56%	55%	51%	56%	54%
Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (All Sites)	64%	62%	63%	60%	63%	64%	62%	59%	63%	62%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (Busiest Sites)	36%	31%	36%	34%	36%	35%	33%	31%	36%	33%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (All Sites)	36%	30%	36%	34%	35%	35%	33%	31%	36%	33%

SURGERY WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks as Decision To Treat (DTT) and Ready To Treat (RTT))

CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) Urgency III – Scheduled	23.1	19.5	13.2	12.7	13.5	18.5	11.2	13.4	13.2	14.5
CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft) RTT (Ready to Treat to Treatment) Urgency III – Scheduled	14.2	11.3	5.6	6.9	7.5	8.9	6.6	8.2	5.6	8.0
Cataract Surgery (DTT)	24.3	27.7	31.4	32.7	36.3	33.2	30.9	30.9	31.4	33.6
Cataract Surgery (RTT)	22.1	23.9	27.9	29.9	34.1	31.3	28.2	29.1	27.9	30.9
Hip Replacement Surgery (DTT)	33.4	35.7	39.0	40.6	37.8	33.7	34.7	35.5	39.0	35.6
Hip Replacement Surgery (RTT)	24.4	27.9	31.4	33.0	27.7	27.8	26.7	32.1	31.4	29.0
Knee Replacement Surgery (DTT)	38.9	47.1	47.3	43.6	45.9	41.6	39.9	42.9	47.3	42.7
Knee Replacement Surgery (RTT)	28.7	33.4	34.0	35.0	30.2	29.2	31.0	39.6	34.0	31.9
Hip Fracture Repair (Per cent of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission.)	87.7%	83.8%	91.1%	91.2%	96.5%	92.1%	91.7%	94.7%	91.1%	93.8%

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Per cent of Children aged 0 to 17 years receiving scheduled mental health treatment within 30 days	62%	51%	33%	31%	27%	23%	51%	33%	33%	34%
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PRIMARY CARE Zone 5 North

Measure Name	2013-14 FY	2014-15 FY	2015-16 FY	2015-16 FQ4	2016-17 FQ1	2016-17 FQ2	2016-17 FQ3	2016-17 FQ4	2015-16 FQ4YTD	2016-17 FQ4YTD
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions. (Rate of hospital admissions for conditions that may be prevented or managed by appropriate primary health care. Quarterly results are Annualized).	477	458	456	472	471	414	425	443	456	432
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions (Per cent of emergency department or urgent care visits for health conditions that may be appropriately managed at a family physician's office.)	37.3%	36.1%	35.9%	36.2%	35.4%	34.3%	36.3%	35.1%	35.9%	35.3%

CONTINUING CARE

Total Number of Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Acute / Subacute Hospital	461	465	438	114	124	93	91	125	438	433
Total Number of Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community (home)	270	229	266	78	83	54	52	51	266	240
Average Wait Time in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (in days)	56	58	61	58	47	47	56	75	61	57
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Acute / Subacute Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	58	79	64	64	67	94	120	124	64	124
Total Number of Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement (as of the last day of the period)	101	82	74	74	74	73	78	84	74	84
Number of Unique Home Care Clients	12,343	12,970	13,788	8,924	9,038	9,006	9,038	9,033	13,788	13,778

CANCER WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks)

Radiation Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a radiation oncologist	12.4	5.4	5.7	6.5	6.0	13.7	8.2	7.2	5.7	10.2
Medical Oncology Access (referral to first consult) Time from referral to the time of the first appointment with a medical oncologist	3.9	5.1	5.5	6.8	5.0	5.9	4.0	4.3	5.5	5.0

ACUTE CARE

Acute Care Occupancy - Busiest Hospitals (Per cent of patient days in hospital compared to available bed days in the reporting period for top16 AHS Sites)	91.1%	89.2%	88.4%	92.1%	91.0%	84.8%	87.3%	96.1%	88.4%	89.7%
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) days Per cent of Total Hospital Days classified as ALC.	11.7%	13.8%	18.6%	18.4%	20.0%	13.9%	12.1%	19.1%	18.6%	15.2%

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED wait times)

Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (Busiest Sites)	80%	80%	80%	80%	81%	84%	82%	82%	80%	82%
Per cent of patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (All Sites)	91%	90%	90%	89%	91%	91%	90%	89%	90%	90%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (Busiest Sites)	58%	50%	52%	51%	47%	59%	56%	50%	52%	53%
Per cent of patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (All Sites)	80%	77%	75%	73%	76%	78%	77%	72%	75%	76%

SURGERY WAIT TIME (90th Percentile in weeks as Decision To Treat (DTT) and Ready To Treat (RTT))

Cataract Surgery (DTT)	40.2	45.1	44.1	37.7	34.9	34.2	29.6	23.0	44.1	32.3
Cataract Surgery (RTT)	34.7	45.0	43.6	37.5	34.1	33.2	29.0	22.9	43.6	30.9
Hip Replacement Surgery (DTT)	44.3	37.2	40.6	43.1	46.0	46.3	37.8	45.8	40.6	45.3
Hip Replacement Surgery (RTT)	24.0	28.3	32.4	45.0	35.9	23.3	23.4	25.0	32.4	25.7
Knee Replacement Surgery (DTT)	53.7	45.5	43.1	44.0	46.7	46.9	44.1	51.4	43.1	48.8
Knee Replacement Surgery (RTT)	30.3	31.9	37.1	41.4	38.2	40.9	30.9	34.7	37.1	34.5
Hip Fracture Repair (Per cent of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission.)	90.0%	83.1%	90.4%	95.2%	100.0%	76.5%	92.3%	89.7%	90.4%	89.7%

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Per cent of Children aged 0 to 17 years receiving scheduled mental health treatment within 30 days	81%	80%	82%	79%	73%	74%	76%	67%	82%	72%
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Monitoring Measures Dashboard

Annual (2016-17)

Provincial					
PRIMARY CARE	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Albertans Enrolled in a Primary Care Network (%)	76%	78%	79%	80%	81%
INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATION	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rates of seasonal influenza immunization (Adults aged 65 years and older)	60.0%	63.6%	60.5%	62.7%	62.4%
Rates of seasonal influenza immunization (Children aged 6 to 23 months)	30.2%	35.7%	35.6%	35.9%	34.4%
Rates of seasonal influenza immunization (AHS employees) new definition (AHS with AH data)	n/a	60.0%	63.9%	60.9%	44.1%
CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rates of childhood immunization by two years of age for diphtheria/ tetanus/ acellular pertussis, polio, Hib (DTP)	75.0%	74.8%	75.8%	75.6%	77.0%
Rates of childhood immunization by two years of age for measles/ mumps/ rubella (MMR)	85.9%	86.1%	88.1%	87.4%	87.9%
LIFE EXPECTANCY	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Life Expectancy (All)	81.7	81.7	81.8	81.8	81.9
Life Expectancy (Female)	83.9	83.7	83.9	84.1	84.2
Life Expectancy (Male)	79.4	79.6	79.7	79.5	79.7
Life Expectancy (First Nations)	72.2	72.5	71.6	70.4	
Life Expectancy (Non-First Nations)	82.0	82.1	82.2	82.3	
POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Potential Years of Life Lost per 1,000 Population (Both)	48.4	48.2	49.5	50.1	48.9
Potential Years of Life Lost per 1,000 Population (Female)	37.5	38.3	38.7	38.1	37.8
Potential Years of Life Lost per 1,000 Population (Male)	58.9	57.7	59.7	61.5	59.5
CANCER SCREENING PARTICIPATION RATES	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Breast Cancer Screening Participation Rate	n/a	62.2%	62.7%	62.8%	
Colorectal Cancer Screening Participation Rate	n/a	n/a	39.2%	38.0%	
Cervical Cancer Screening Participation Rate	64.2% (2011-13)	62.7% (2012-14)	62.0% (2013-15)	61.5% (2014-16)	

Measure	Definition	Understanding this Measure
PRIMARY CARE		
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions	Rate of hospital admissions for health conditions that may be prevented or managed more appropriately by a primary health care provider. The conditions included in this measure are angina, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), diabetes, epilepsy, heart failure and pulmonary edema and hypertension. The rate is calculated as the number of admissions for every 100,000 people and is age standardized and annualized to enable comparison over time.	Hospitalization of a person with an ACSC is considered a measure of access to primary health care services. It is assumed that appropriate care could prevent the onset of this type of illness or condition, control an acute illness or condition, or manage a chronic disease or condition, preventing admission to a hospital. A high ACSC rate is presumed to reflect problems in obtaining access to appropriate primary care.
Family Practice Sensitive Conditions	Percent of emergency department or urgent care centre visits for health conditions that may be more appropriately managed at a family physician's office. Examples of these conditions include conjunctivitis and migraines.	Treatment at family physician offices when appropriate allows for proper follow-up and better patient outcomes. The expectation is that more effective provision of primary care services would result in improvement in this measure. Use of emergency department (ED) and urgent care services for these conditions may also result in higher costs and potentially longer patient waits in ED, than when patients visit more appropriate health care providers in the community for their needs.
CONTINUING CARE		
Patients Placed into Continuing Care from Hospital	The number of clients placed in continuing care living options from acute/sub-acute care (hospitals) to long-term care or designated supportive living (supportive living level 3, 4, and 4-dementia) facilities.	The higher the number, the better, as it primarily demonstrates capacity meeting need for long-term care or designated supportive living (supportive living level 3, 4, and 4-dementia).
Clients Placed into Continuing Care from Community	The number of clients placed in continuing care living options from the community (includes home) to long-term care or designated supportive living (supportive living level 3, 4 and 4-dementia) facilities.	The higher the number, the better, as it primarily demonstrates capacity meeting need for long-term care or designated supportive living (supportive living level 3, 4, and 4-dementia).
Average Wait Time in Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement	The average number of days a client waited from the time they were assessed and approved (ready to treat) for a living option, to time of admission.	These are wait times for individuals whose last location prior to placement was an acute or sub-acute care (hospital) setting. Wait time can also include time spent in community.
Persons Waiting in Hospital Bed for Continuing Care Placement	People waiting in acute/sub-acute (hospital) beds for continuing care placement is a count of the number of persons who have been assessed and approved for placement in continuing care, who are waiting in a hospital acute care or sub-acute bed. The numbers presented are a snapshot on the last day of the reporting period.	Access to continuing care services is in significant demand in Alberta. Alberta Health Services is using multiple strategies to provide both seniors and persons with disabilities more options for quality accommodations specific to their service needs and lifestyles. Moving patients out of hospitals to more appropriate care settings produces better quality of care, reduces acute care pressures and may reduce costs.
Persons Waiting in Community (home) for Continuing Care Placement	People waiting in community for continuing care placement is a count of the number of persons who have been assessed and approved for placement in continuing care, who are waiting in the community. The numbers presented represent a snapshot on the last day of the reporting period.	Access to continuing care services is in significant demand in Alberta. Alberta Health Services is using multiple strategies to provide both seniors and persons with disabilities more options for quality accommodations specific to their service needs and lifestyles.
Unique Home Care Clients	This measure is defined as the total number of unique clients who are active registrations or referrals to a Home Care Program during the reporting period. This includes clients in all age groups within former categories of short-term, long-term, and palliative, as well as day programs and supportive living settings. Individuals of all age groups (Pediatrics - 0 to 18; Adults 19 to 64; Seniors 65 and Older) are eligible for, and receive Home Care services.	Access to continuing care services, including home care and other support services, is a major goal of Alberta Health Services to help people remain independent for as long as possible. Providing appropriate care in the community can help reduce emergency room and hospital visits, while providing a cost-effective approach to care and most importantly, improving the lives of those who require community care services and their families. This measure is used to monitor and report on access to home care in Alberta, as indicated by the volume of individual clients who are accessing home care services at a specific point in time or for a specific period of time.

Measure	Definition	Understanding this Measure
CANCER WAIT TIMES		
Radiation Oncology Access	The referral to first consultation time for each patient is the number of days from the date that a referral was received from a physician outside a cancer facility (e.g. family physician or surgeon) to the date that the first consultation with a radiation oncologist occurred. The 90 th percentile time indicates that 90 per cent of patients receive their first consultation in this time or less.	This indicator helps to measure performance in the consultation process and access to radiation services for patients. Alberta Health Services is striving to meet the needs of cancer patients by monitoring timeliness of access to oncology services. Improvements to the triage and referral process, standardization and automation all work towards improving capacity and outcomes for patients. The addition of new facilities has also increased capacity.
Medical Oncology Access	The referral to first consultation time for each patient is the number of days from the date that a referral was received from a physician outside a cancer facility (e.g. family physician or surgeon) to the date that the first consultation with a medical oncologist occurred. The 90 th percentile time indicates that 90 per cent of patients receive their first consultation in this time or less.	Medical oncology referrals include those for medical, surgical, and gynecological oncologists where care planning may be for surgery, chemotherapy, and other interventions not including radiation. Alberta Health Services is striving to meet the needs of cancer patients by monitoring timeliness of access to oncology services. Improved access can be attained through capacity and process improvements. We are standardizing and automating triage and referral processes in order to improve how quickly patients are able to access specialized cancer care. Significant increases in capacity have also been made with additional facilities now available across the province.
ACUTE CARE		
Acute Care Occupancy	This measure of occupancy is the ratio of inpatients currently in hospital compared to the total hospital beds available, averaged over the reporting period. The measure includes only the Top 16 busiest* hospitals in the province. The measure includes all patients in hospital once registered as an inpatient regardless of location (includes operating room and while waiting in emergency department for instance). Over capacity and closed beds are not included.	Hospital occupancy may be used as a proxy measure of hospital access. A hospital with high occupancy may experience longer times to place patients in a unit location. Large urban and suburban hospitals will typically have higher occupancy than rural facilities.
Alternate Level of Care (ALC) per cent of days	This measure is the percentage of all hospital inpatient days classified as Alternate Level of Care (ALC). The total inpatient days includes all patient days when classified as acute, sub-acute, and ALC days. A patient is designated as ALC when they no longer require the intensity of care of the hospital setting and care could be provided in an alternative setting.	This measure can help us to assess pressures on the acute care hospital setting due to limitation in availability or accessibility of alternative care delivery such as Long Term Care and Home Care. Occupancy in the Acute Care environment can be impacted by time spent in the hospital while designated as ALC. It may not be possible to eliminate ALC time entirely due to transition processes required, however, management of the proportion of hospital days which are ALC can help us to monitor and manage timely access to alternative care.
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT		
Patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (%) (Busiest Sites* and All Sites)	This measures the percentage of patients discharged from Emergency Department (ED) or Urgent Care Centre (UCC) with a total stay of four hours or less. The total time is from the first documented time after arrival at the ED/UCC to the time they are discharged and leave the ED. The measure is reported for the busiest* emergency departments as well as for all ED/UCC sites in the province.	The amount of time spent waiting for treatment is a measure of access to the health care system. Patients treated in the ED/UCC should receive care in a timely fashion. Excessive wait times for care can result in treatment delays for individual patients and reduced efficiency in the flow of patients. Reasons for variation of length of stay across sites include complexity of patients, capacity limitations, operational efficiency and access to other primary care options (family physicians, walk-in clinics).
Patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (%) (Busiest Sites* and All Sites)	This measures the percentage of patients admitted from Emergency Department (ED) with a total stay of eight hours or less. The total time is from when a patient is first assessed by a nurse in the ED until they are admitted and leave the ED. The measure is reported for the busiest* emergency departments as well as for all sites in the province.	ED patients requiring hospital admission should be admitted to the appropriate inpatient environment in a timely fashion. Total time spent can be a measure of access to the health care system and a reflection of efficient use of resources. This measure reflects the performance of the entire system. Long wait times in ED for admitted patients suggests pressures in acute care bed capacity which is impacted by many factors.

Measure	Definition	Understanding this Measure
SURGERY WAIT TIMES		
Surgical wait times are reported in two variations (DTT and RTT)	<p>Decision to Treat to Treatment (DTT) begins from the date when the patient and clinician agreed to surgery as the treatment option of choice, to the date the surgery was completed. This start time is different in the case of CABG Surgery with the details noted below.</p> <p>Ready to Treat to Treatment (RTT) the wait time begins when the patient is ready for surgery until the date the surgery is completed. RTT does not include delays due to patient medical, functional, or social reasons. AHS and national reporting on wait times is shifting to use of RTT to better represent how long the patient will wait for the service and the steps along the way.</p>	
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Urgency III – Scheduled (90th percentile time in weeks)	<p>This measure represents the wait time for coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). For DTT measure, the start time is from the date of cardiac catheterization, or if a cardiac catheterization is not performed, start date is the date of alternate imaging. If no imaging is performed, the wait time would begin at referral to surgery. For the RTT measure the start time is when the patient is ready for surgery.</p> <p>The 90th percentile time indicates that 90 per cent of patients receive their first surgery within this time or less. Emergent/urgent cases are not included.</p>	<p>Wait times for surgical procedures are used as an indicator of access to the health care system and reflect the efficient use of resources. Access in combination with a high quality of service delivery will help ensure optimal patient outcomes.</p> <p>For further comparison of wait times across Canada see CIHI's report on <i>Wait Times for Priority Procedures in Canada, 2015</i>.</p>
Cataract Surgery (90th percentile time in weeks)	<p>This measure represents the time until the cataract surgery was completed. Only scheduled surgeries on the first eye are included. The 90th percentile time indicates that 90 per cent of patients receive their first surgery in this time or less.</p>	<p>Providing reasonable access to health service is a major objective of Alberta Health Services. Longer wait times may affect quality of life and impact clinical outcomes.</p> <p>For further comparison of wait times across Canada see CIHI's report on <i>Wait Times for Priority Procedures in Canada, 2015</i>.</p>
Hip Replacement Surgery (90th percentile time in weeks)	<p>This measure represents the time until hip replacement (arthroplasty) surgery was completed. Emergency cases are not included.</p> <p>The 90th percentile time indicates that 90 per cent of patients receive their first surgery in this time or less.</p>	<p>Wait times for surgical procedures are used as an indicator of access to the health care system and reflect the efficient use of resources.</p> <p>For further comparison of wait times across Canada see CIHI's report on <i>Wait Times for Priority Procedures in Canada, 2015</i>.</p>
Knee Replacement Surgery (90th percentile time in weeks)	<p>This measure represents the time until knee replacement (arthroplasty) surgery was completed. Emergency cases are not included.</p> <p>The 90th percentile time indicates that 90 per cent of patients receive their first surgery in this time or less.</p>	<p>Wait times for surgical procedures are used as an indicator of access to the health care system and reflect the efficient use of resources.</p> <p>For further comparison of wait times across Canada see CIHI's report on <i>Wait Times for Priority Procedures in Canada, 2015</i>.</p>
Hip Fracture Repair within 48 hours	<p>This measure is the percentage of hip fracture surgeries performed within 48 hours of admission. Cases included are all discharges which had a pre-admission hip fracture recorded and where hip fracture surgery was performed.</p>	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that hip fracture surgical procedures delayed by more than 48 hours are associated with poorer outcomes, specifically with respect to length of hospital stay, self-reported pain, 30-day mortality and one-year mortality. Measuring the delay to hip fracture surgery provides an opportunity for hospitals to monitor and improve access to this health care service.</p>
HEALTH INFORMATION		
Health Link Service Level	<p>This measures the percentage of calls to Health Link 811 (HLA) that are answered within two minutes.</p>	<p>One of Health Link's goals is to help people make informed decisions about their health situation and about the care that is appropriate for their symptoms. Slow response times could discourage some callers. Historically, callers perceive the wait time as very good to excellent when the service level of "80 per cent of calls answered within 2 minutes" is met.</p>
MENTAL HEALTH		
Children Mental Health Access	<p>Percentage of children aged 0 – 17 years who received community mental health treatment within 30 days. Time from appointment booked to face-to-face scheduled assessment with a mental health therapist.</p>	<p>Delays in treating mental illness can have negative consequences, including exacerbation of the client's condition. Research has shown that the longer children wait for service, the more likely they are to not attend their first appointment.</p>

Busiest 16 Emergency Departments for Admissions:
South Zone Total
Chinook Regional Hospital
Medicine Hat Regional Hospital
Calgary Zone Total
Alberta Children's Hospital
Foothills Medical Centre
Peter Lougheed Centre
Rockyview General Hospital
South Health Campus
Central Zone Total
Red Deer Regional Hospital Centre
Edmonton Zone Total
Grey Nuns Community Hospital
Misericordia Community Hospital
Royal Alexandra Hospital
Stollery Children's Hospital
Sturgeon Community Hospital
University of Alberta Hospital
North Zone Total
Northern Lights Regional Health Centre
Queen Elizabeth II Hospital
Busiest 17 Emergency Departments for Discharges:
Edmonton Zone: Northeast Community Health Centre

Notes:

Emergency Department (ED) Measures are reported on only the Busiest EDs.

Northeast Health Centre in Edmonton Zone is classified as an Emergency Department and included in the measure *Patients treated and discharged from the Emergency Department within 4 hours (%)*.

However, Northeast Health Centre is not included for ED *Patients treated and admitted to hospital from the Emergency Department within 8 hours (%)* since it is a standalone ED with no hospital beds, patients are not admitted. Also, it is not included in Acute Care Occupancy measure.