



Northern York South Simcoe OHT

Placed-Based Analysis to Understand Health Seeking Behavior (Geo-analytics)

Presentation to Central OHT Collaborative

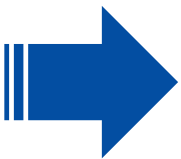
June 13, 2024

OCI Project - Partners

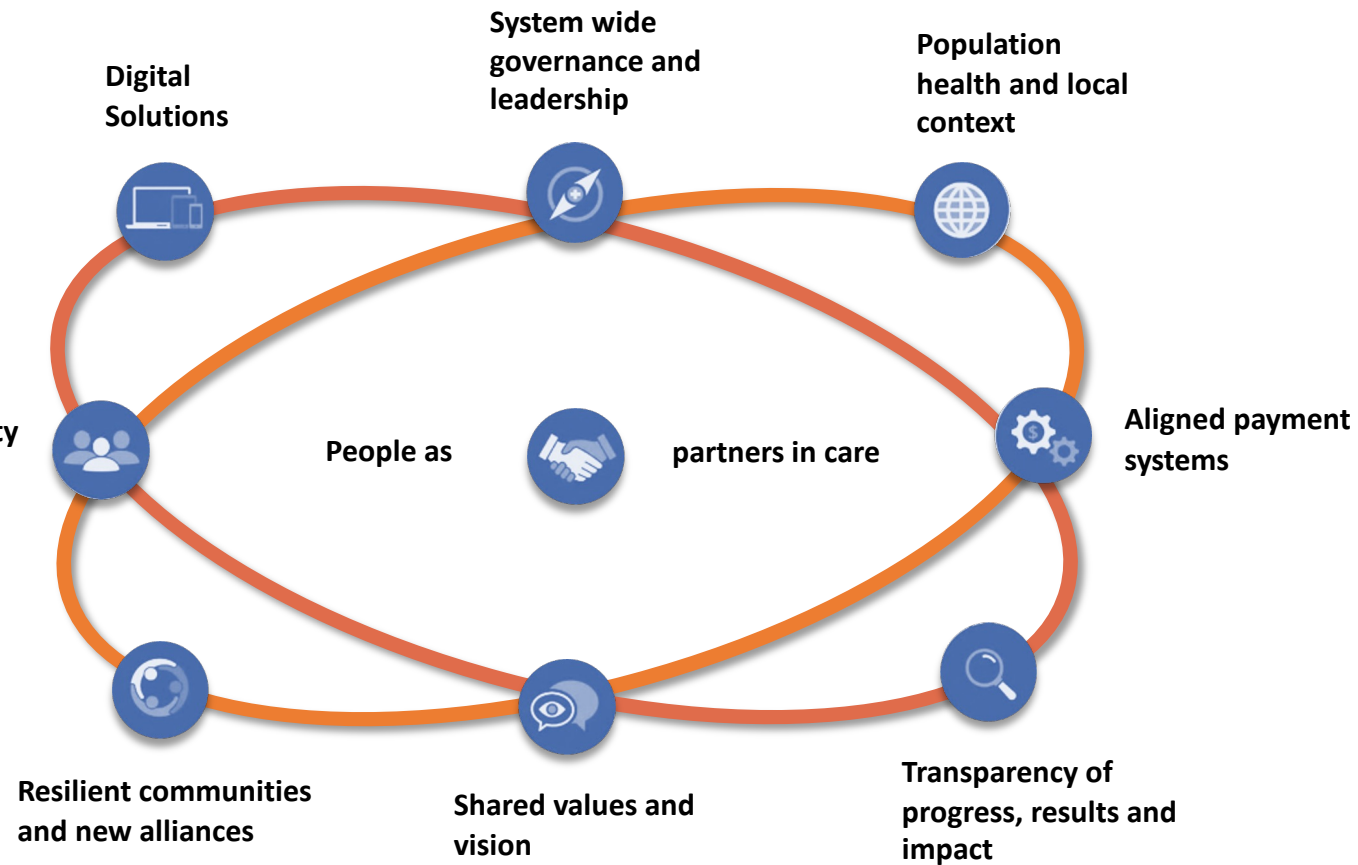


Population Health Management

Starts with Quality
Data and Analysis



Workforce capacity
and capability



Sources: integrated Care Model from [IFIC](#) and diagram depiction from [HSO](#)

Social Determinants of Health

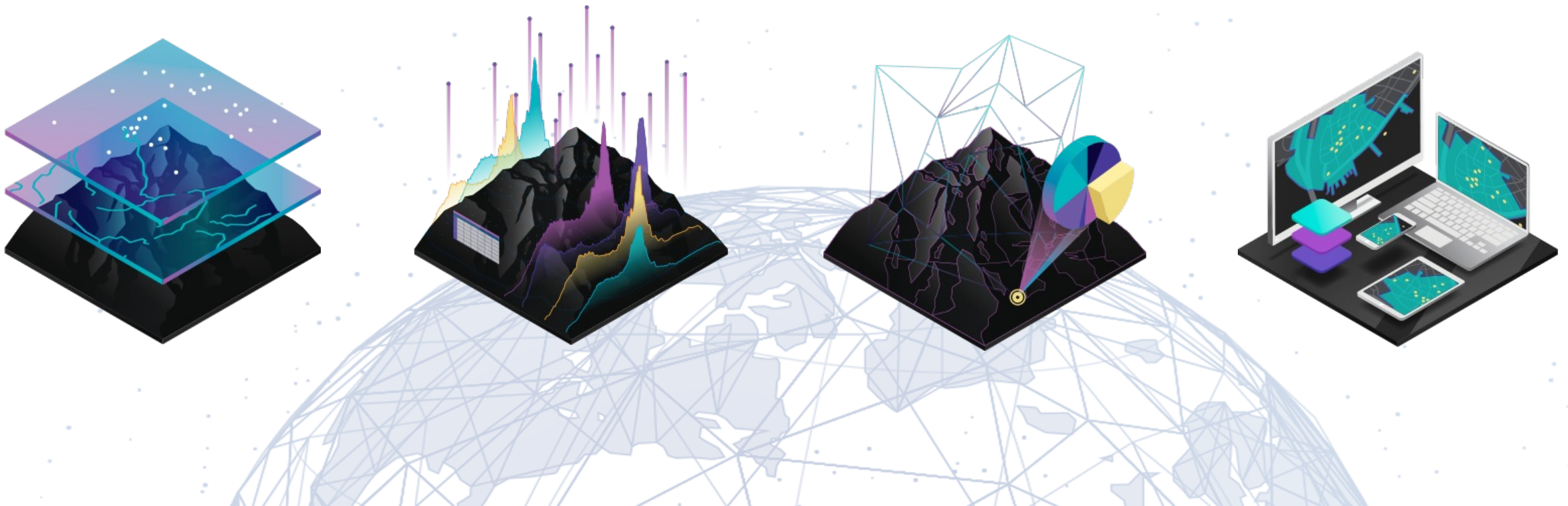
Social determinants of health (SDOH) are crucial factors that significantly influence individuals' health outcomes and overall well-being



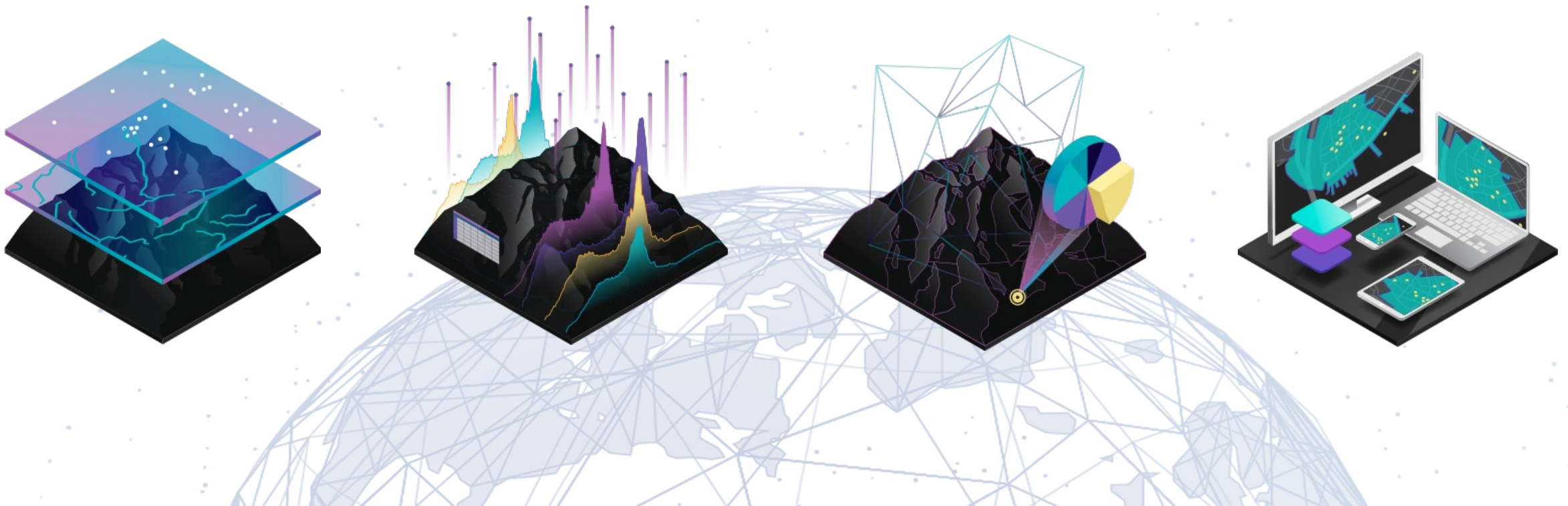


Placed-Based Analysis

Location intelligence is an organization's ability to tap into geospatial information and generate insights.



A geographic information system (GIS) is a system that creates, manages, analyzes, and *maps* all types of data.



GIS can safely integrate diverse sources of health data across institutions

Demographic Data

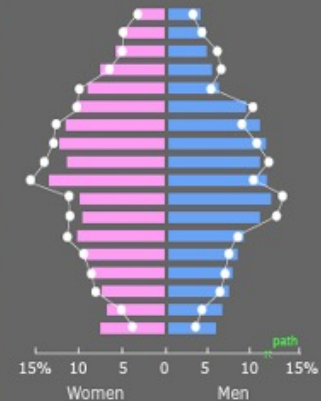
Socio-economic Data

Environmental Data

Health-related Data

Age Pyramid

MANY Men, age 25-29
FEW Men, age 85+

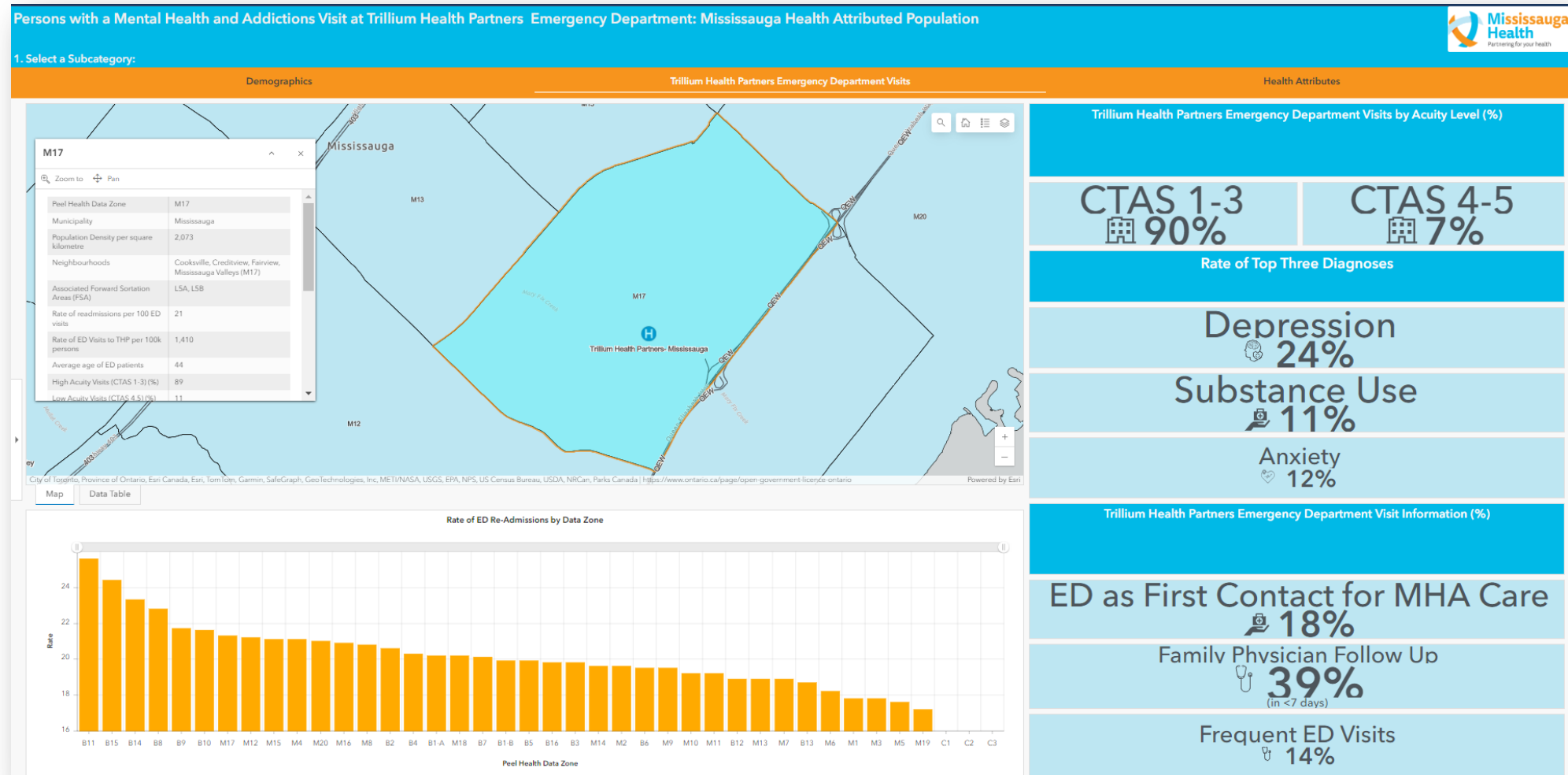


Dots show comparison to
Dots show comparison to
Contrast Costa County

Location intelligence and GIS provide improved patient-centered care and health system planning

- Helped understand **how to provide services** to people *where they want to receive care* for better health outcomes
- **Hyper-local interventions** tailored and targeted to **unique community needs**
- Deeper understanding of patients' **social determinants of health** using maps and geoanalytics
- Map dashboards **intuitive tools** for regional teams to **collaborate, share and merge data**, and develop **cohesive** health systems strategies
- Informed **growth strategy** and **health service area expansion**

Mississauga Health currently use geoanalytics to unpack emergency department visits by their attributed population

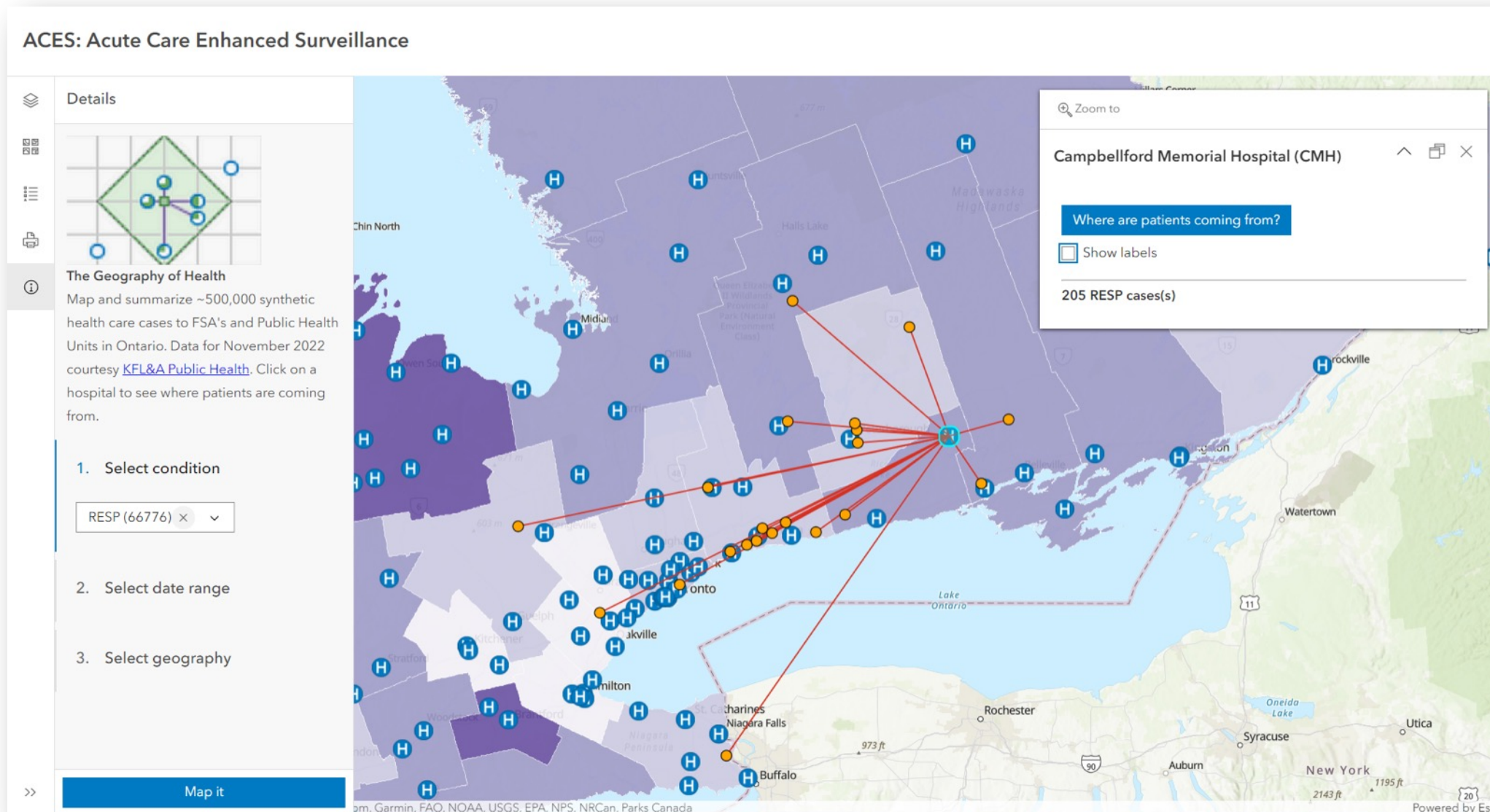


Link to map tools [here](#).

locate where to improve healthcare access **vulnerable neighbourhoods**



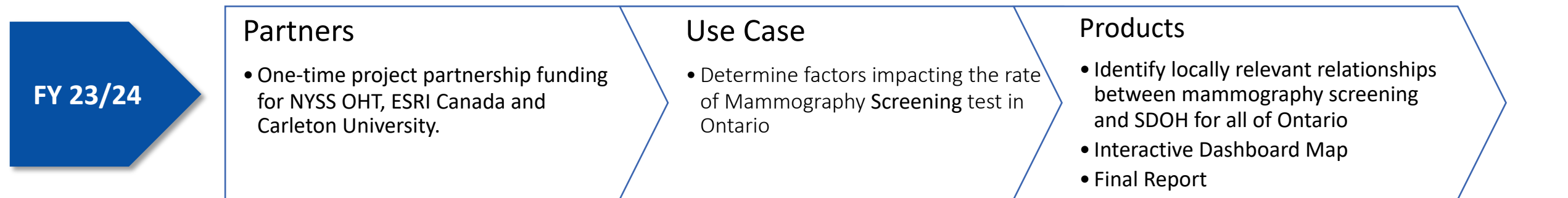
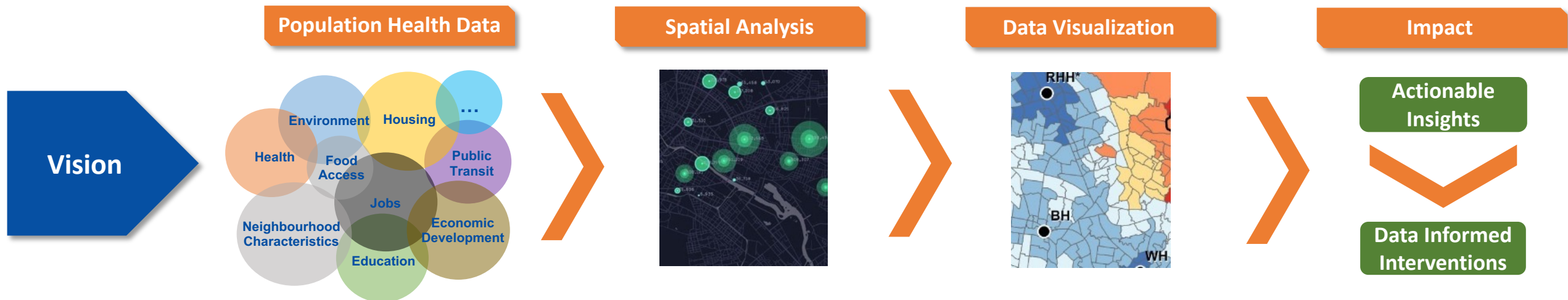
KFL&A Public Health: geospatial insights in Ontario hospital use derived from **ACES** syndromic surveillance system





Project Overview and Outcomes

Geo-Analytics Project





Methodology & Key Findings

Methodology and Technology

Geographic Information Systems are more than a technology; it is a way of thinking about the spatial relationships that drive health inequities where people live, work, learn, and play.

Methodology

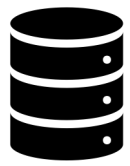
Geoanalytics



Geocode



Socio-Demographic
Databases



Cancer Screening
Databases



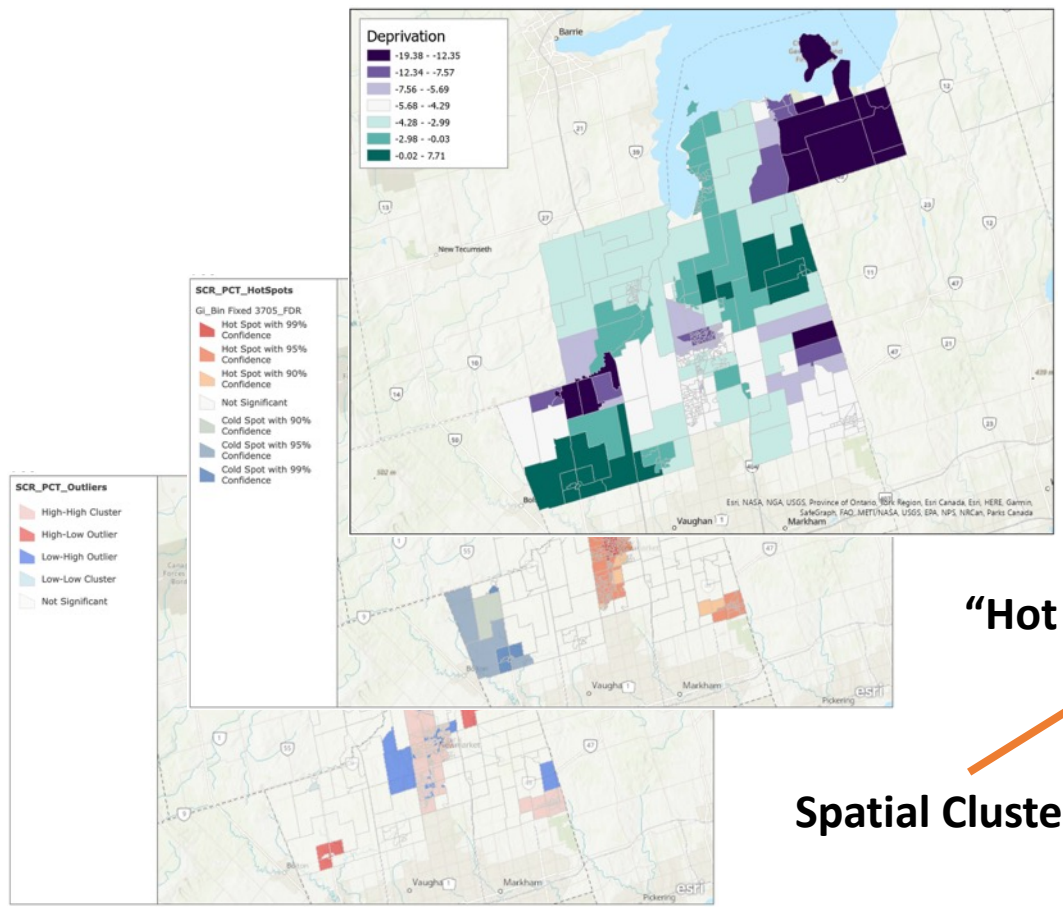
Analytics

Geographic Regression

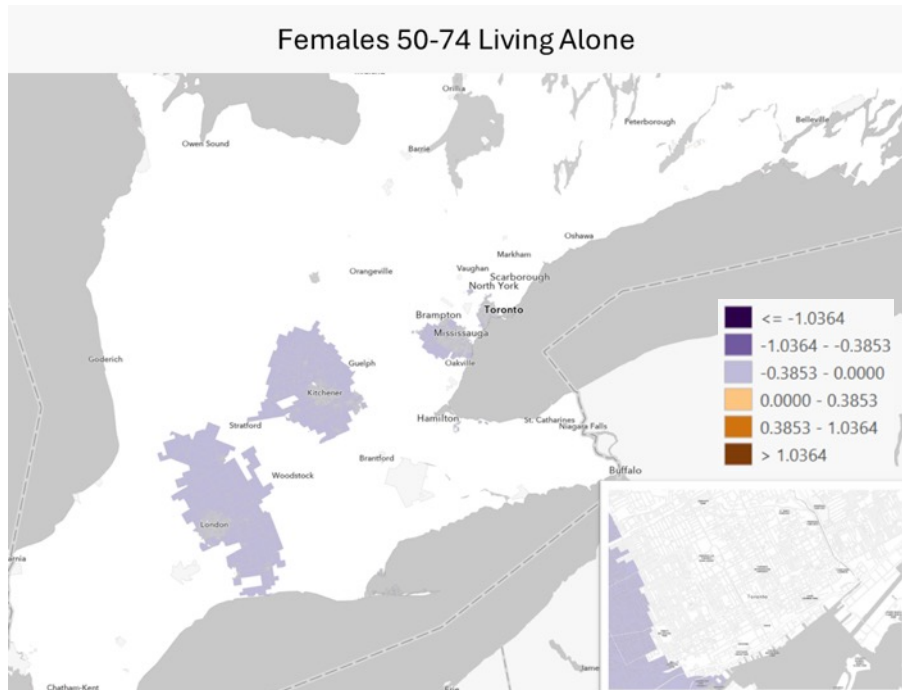
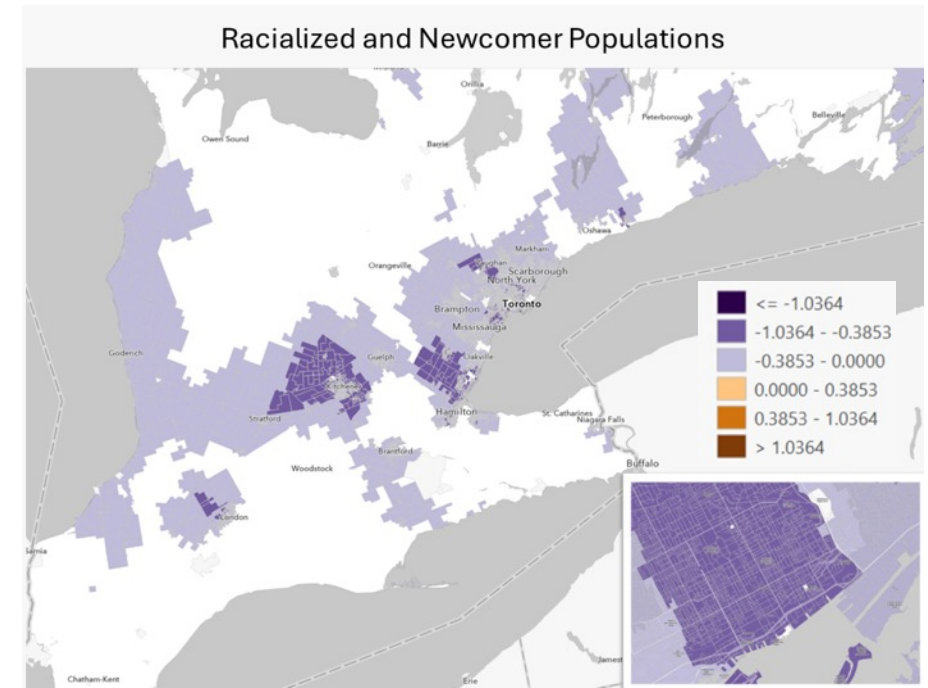
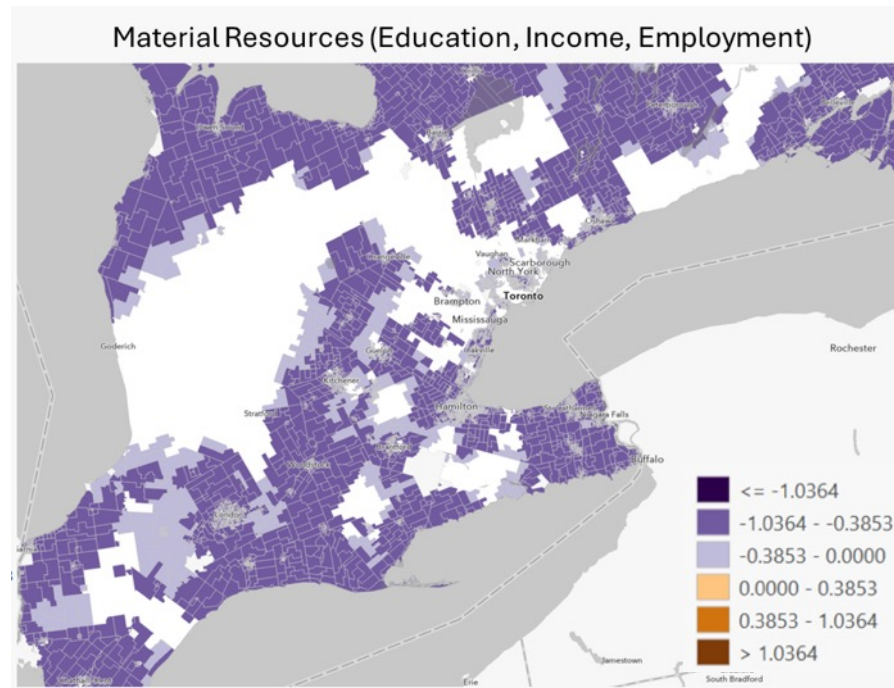
Identifies locally relevant relationships using multi-variate regression.
Provides evidence for population health mgmt.

“Hot Spot” Analysis

Spatial Clustering



Key Findings



The relationship with variables differs over space

- ↑ material deprivation
 - ↑ racialized & newcomer populations
 - ↓ screening
 - ↓ screening
- Eligible females living alone significant in some areas



Demo and Q&A



Link to Dashboard:

Notes:

- Project received one-time funding.
- Enhancements/adjustments are unable to be accommodated.
- Dashboard only be available until October.
- For questions, contact Farzin Bahadori – fbahadori@Southlake.ca