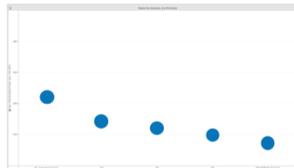
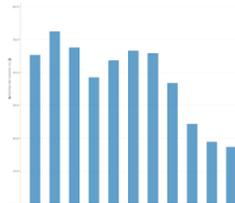


Health Inequalities Interactive Tool User Guide

The Health Inequalities Interactive Tool provides a series of indicator reports that allow users to explore rates of health indicators, as well as corresponding measures of health inequalities, by income level for each province and over time.

Tab Descriptions

<p>Main View indicator rates by income for each province, by year</p> <p>Compare inequality with the Canadian average</p> 	<p>Gradient View the indicator gradient across income quintiles, by province, by year</p> 	<p>Impact View the potential impact if all Canadians had experienced the same indicator rate as those in the highest income level for each province, by year</p> 	<p>Trend View the trends over time in indicator rates by income for each province</p> <p>Identify changes over time</p> 
---	---	---	---

Glossary/Key Concepts

Income quintile: Income quintiles are generated by dividing the population under analysis into 5 equally sized levels according to income; Quintile 1 (Q1) is the lowest income level and Quintile 5 (Q5) is the highest. For this tool, income quintiles were derived using either adjusted self-reported household income or average neighbourhood-level income, depending on the indicator data source and income data availability.

Lower/upper confidence limit: This is the lower or upper limit of an estimate's confidence interval. It is calculated based on a confidence level of 95%.

Income-related health inequality: Income-related health inequality can be quantified using various approaches. In this tool, income-related health inequality is primarily quantified by analyzing the gap in indicator rates between the highest and lowest income levels.

Rate ratio: The rate ratio captures **relative** inequality and is calculated by dividing the highest rate (usually from the lowest income level) by the lowest rate (usually from the highest income level).

Example: $Q1 \div Q5 = 10 \div 5 = 2.00$

Interpretation: The rate of condition X is 2 times higher for Canadians in the lowest income level than for those in the highest income level.

Rate difference: The rate difference captures **absolute** inequality and is calculated by subtracting the lowest rate from the highest rate.

Example: $Q1 - Q5 = 10 - 5 = 5$

Interpretation: 5 more Canadians have condition X in the lowest income level than in the highest income level.

Potential rate reduction (PRR): This is the potential reduction in a health indicator rate that would occur in the hypothetical scenario where all income levels experience the same rate as the highest income level. Also known as the “population-attributable fraction,” this is a **relative** measure that captures the gradient of inequality across all income levels. In this tool, PRR estimates that were negative were suppressed, as they indicated a lack of any potential rate reduction.

Example: $PRR = 15.0\%$

Interpretation: In a given year, 15% of hospitalizations related to condition X could have been avoided if Canadians in all income levels had experienced the same rate of hospitalizations as those in the highest income level.

Population impact number (PIN): This is the approximate number of cases that could be avoided in the hypothetical scenario where all income levels experience the same rate as the highest income level. This is an **absolute** measure that captures the gradient of inequality across all income levels. The PIN is derived from the corresponding PRR and is calculated only when the PRR is significantly greater than 0, based on its 95% confidence interval.

Example: $PIN = 2,500$

Interpretation: In a given year, 2,500 hospitalizations could have been avoided if Canadians in all income levels had experienced the same rate of hospitalizations as those in the highest income level.

Statistical difference: For this tool, statistically significant differences between estimates are identified based on non-overlapping 95% confidence limits.

Inequality Comparisons

On the Main tab, the provincial inequality estimates for a given year are compared with the corresponding national estimate and are classified into the following 3 categories:

- Below average:** Provincial inequality estimate is significantly **lower** than the Canadian estimate.
- Same as average:** Provincial inequality estimate is **not statistically different** from the Canadian estimate.
- Above average:** Provincial inequality estimate is significantly **higher** than the Canadian estimate.

Change Over Time

On the Trend tab, the change over time for a rate or an inequality measure is assessed by comparing the estimates for the first and the last time points and is classified into the following 3 categories:

- Decrease:** Rate or inequality estimate significantly **decreased** between first and last time points.
- No change:** Rate or inequality estimate is **not statistically different** between first and last time points.
- Increase:** Rate or inequality estimate significantly **increased** between first and last time points.

When a measure increased or decreased between the first and last time points, the change is quantified as both a **percentage** and a **difference** and is presented with corresponding 95% confidence intervals.

Please refer to the document *Trends in Income-Related Health Inequalities: Methodological Notes* for further information on all measures provided in this tool.

Interactive Tool Features

Data filters

Select province

Export to PDF

Province (1 of 11)

- (Select all)
- 01 Can.
- 02 B.C.
- 03 Alta.
- 04 Sask.
- 05 Man.
- 06 Ont.
- 07 Que.
- 08 N.B.
- 09 N.S.
- 10 P.E.I.
- 11 N.L.

Select income quintile

Income quintile ...

- (Select all)
- All quintiles
- Q1 (lowest income)
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4
- Q5 (highest income)

Click to download all tabs to an interactive PDF

Tabs

Select one of 4 tabs

Main | Gradient | Impact | **Trend**

Click to enlarge visualization

Hover over data point to see value and confidence interval

Province: 01 Can.
 Income quintile: Q1 (lowest income)
 Year: 2005
 Age-standardized rate (per 100,000): 197
 LCL: 191
 UCL: 202

Legend

Income quintile

- Q1 (lowest income)
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4
- Q5 (highest income)

Visualization

Visualization

Use scroll bars to view all data

Hover at top-left corner of visualization to export table as Excel file or PDF

Rates by income

Province: 01 Can.

Age-standardized rate (per 100,000)

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Change between 2001 and 2012

Province	Income quintile	Percentage (%)	LCL	UCL	Difference (per 100,000)	LCL	UCL
01 Can.	Q1 (lowest income)	7.2	4.4	10.0	15	9	21
01 Can.	Q2						
01 Can.	Q3	-5.0	-8.3	-1.8	-6	-10	-2
01 Can.	Q4	-5.3	-8.8	-1.8	-6	-9	-2
01 Can.	Q5 (highest income)	0.7	12.7	5.8	6	11	4

Relative inequality

Rate ratio

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Province: 01 Can.

Absolute inequality

Rate difference...

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Province: 01 Can.

Change between 2001 and 2012

Province	Percentage (%)	LCL	UCL	Difference	LCL	UCL
01 Can.	18.8	16.6	20.9	0.49	0.44	0.54

Change between 2001 and 2012

Province	Percentage (%)	LCL	UCL	Difference (per 100,000)	LCL	UCL
01 Can.	17.7	12.1	23.4	23	16	29