

Glossary

Age-standardised rate	Rates in which there has been an adjustment for differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared. In this report, the total NZ 1996 population is used as the reference population for age standardisation, by 5 year age groups.
Age-sex standardised rate	Rates that have been statistically adjusted to enable valid comparison despite differences in age and sex structures of a populations being compared. In this document the 1996 New Zealand population has been used as the reference population for age standardisation.
Age-specific rate	Rates within specific age categories eg 0-14 years.
Allied health services	Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, social work and speech-language therapy
Ambulatory sensitive hospitalisations (ASH)	A subcategory of <i>potentially avoidable hospitalisations</i> , comprising hospitalisations of people aged 0-74 years from causes considered to be responsive to prophylactic or therapeutic interventions deliverable in the ambulatory ie primary health care setting.
Avoidable hospitalisation	See <i>potentially avoidable hospitalisation</i> (PAH)
Avoidable mortality	See <i>potentially avoidable mortality</i> (PAM)
Average length of stay (ALOS)	The sum of the lengths of stay for a group of patient encounters, divided by the number of encounters. A day stay (admitted and discharged on the same day) is counted as 0
Bed-day	A bed that is occupied for one day by an admitted patient during the reporting period. It is calculated by multiplying mean days stay by the number of hospitalisations.
Capitated population	A financial term used to describe a method of funding whereby workers are paid to look after a person and their health rather than for providing a service; ie a per capita payment
Casemix	This refers to the classification of patients into homogenous groups (based on diagnosis/procedures and the consumption of like resources) for analysis of clinical/quality/productivity and financial measures.
Census area unit (CAU)	A Statistics NZ-defined area, CAUs are aggregations of <i>meshblocks</i> . There are 113 CAUs in CM, with an average population in 1996 of 3035 (range 84 – 5455). All <i>TLAs</i> are expected to be congruent with CAU boundaries.

Chronic disease	A disease lasting or expected to last for six months or longer.
Cost effectiveness analysis	Analysis providing evidence as to whether a particular intervention works and what it costs, usually in comparison to the presently accepted intervention.
Cost utility analysis	Analysis providing evidence as to whether an intervention works and its cost where cost and the outcome are linked in some way eg. cost per quality adjusted life year.
Day patient	Or day stay – person is admitted and discharged on the same day. If care is less than 3 hours duration would normally be considered an <i>outpatient</i> . See also <i>Inpatient</i> and <i>ALOS</i>
De-facto population	This counts the people who were in an area on census night, less those visitors who don't live here, plus those residents who were away on census night, but remained in NZ and were able to be counted. Cf <i>Usually resident</i>
Decile	Grouping of 10 eg lowest 10%, next 10% etc
Diagnosis related groups (DRG's)	All inpatients are assigned a DRG based on their principal and secondary diagnoses and procedures using the ICD-9-CMA classification system.
Disability-adjusted life year (DALY)	An integrated health gap measure, derived by adding YLL and YLD. One DALY thus represents one year of healthy life.
Disability support services	A disability support service (DSS) is a service provided to someone with a disability or long-term illness, where 'long-term' is defined as relating to a condition which has been, or is likely to be, present for six months or more.
Discharge	Person leaving hospital after a <i>hospitalisation</i> . The technically correct term, as the <i>NMDS</i> counts discharges rather than admissions (ie a record is not added to the <i>NMDS</i> unit the patient is discharged).
Domicile code	A hospital code for place of residence. Has a one-to-one match with <i>census area units</i>
Elective surgery	Surgery that has been organised in advance
Faleola services	Pacific Island clinical community mental health services
Global health indicators	Indicators that have been accepted in a number of countries as representing the overall picture of health in the country eg. the infant mortality rate. There are standard ways to measure these indicators

Home health care	Healthcare provided in the home where if it was not available the client would need to be admitted to hospital
Hospitalisation	An admission to hospital, either as a <i>daypatient</i> or as a <i>inpatient</i> . Synonymous with <i>discharge</i> . See <i>NMDS</i>
ICD	International classification of diseases, WHO's internationally accepted classification of diseases, injuries and cause of death. The ninth revision with clinical modifications, Australian version (ICD-9-CMA) is used in this report.
Incidence	The number of new cases of a condition in a given time period. See also <i>prevalence</i>
Independent life expectancy	The number of years that a person can expect to live independently without disability needing assistance.
Infant mortality rate	The number of live born infants dying before exact age one year, per 1000 live births. Excludes stillbirths.
Injury	An externally caused condition (ie external to the patient). Includes poisoning and self-harm.
Inpatient	A person admitted to hospital. Will often include <i>day patients</i> , but <i>outpatients</i> are excluded.
Intensive community team	The ICT is a multi-disciplinary team (nurse/support worker/doctor) which has access to Psychology and Occupational Therapy whom together provide assertive treatment for consumers with high needs living in the community.
Life-expectancy (LE)	A summary statistic derived from a life table, estimating the average number of years an individual of a given age is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply.
Meshblock	A meshblock is the smallest geographic unit defined by Statistics New Zealand and contains a median of 90 people. Counties Manukau has 2485 meshblocks, pop range 0- 743, mean 144, median 131.
Morbidity	Any departure (subjective or objective) from a state of physiological or psychological wellbeing
Morbidity rate	Rate of illness in a population
Mortality data	The <i>NZHS</i> -collated database of all deaths in New Zealand. This report uses some provisional 1998 data, but mainly the complete 1996 and 1997 years.

Mortality rate	Rate of death in a population. Calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a specified period by the average total population during that period.
Neonatal	Period from birth to 27 days of age
Net cross boundary registrations	Number of patients registered in a practice that reside outside the home area (in this case Counties Manukau). Usually expressed as a percentage
Net cross boundary consultations	Number of patients attending a practice that reside outside the home area (in this case Counties Manukau)
NMDS	The <i>NZHS</i> -collated database of all public hospital <i>discharges</i> . = National Minimum Data Set. Largely complete within 3 months of end of period
NZDep96	New Zealand Deprivation Index 1996. A combination of 9 census variables statistically combined into a single index. Based at <i>meshblock</i> level, it can be aggregated to larger area like <i>census area units</i> . Often used in the form of a <i>decile</i> or <i>quintile</i>
NZHS	New Zealand Health Information Service, a branch of the Ministry of Health responsible for the national health collections
OECD countries	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. These include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.
Outpatient	Patients not requiring admission to hospital, but who either receive treatment in the emergency department, under-go short-term hospital-based specialist treatment (of less than 3 hours duration), or are treated in their homes by hospital-based staff. Cf <i>daypatient</i> and <i>inpatient</i>
Pacific population	The population of Pacific island ethnic origin (eg Samoan, Cook Island, Tongan, Niuean, Fijian and Tokelauan). Based on the census definitions.
Perinatal mortality rate	The number of foetal deaths of 20 weeks or more gestation or 400 grams birthweight, plus infant deaths within less than 168 completed hours after birth (7 days), per 1000 total births. It includes stillbirths.
Perinatal	Refers to babies who have completed 28 weeks of gestation and over, plus infants under seven days old.
Post neonatal	28 days old to one year

Potentially avoidable hospitalisation (PAH)	Hospitalisations of people aged 0-74 years due to causes considered to be responsive to preventive interventions or ambulatory health care. Has two subsets, <i>preventable</i> and <i>ambulatory sensitive</i> . <i>Injuries</i> are sometimes include in this measure, for this report they have been treated separately
Potentially avoidable mortality (PAM)	Deaths of persons aged 0-74 years from causes considered to be partly or wholly avoidable through preventive or therapeutic interventions.
Prevalence	The number of instances of a given disease in a population at a designated time. Prevalence includes both new (<i>incidence</i>) and existing instances of a disease.
Preventable hospitalisations	A subcategory of <i>potentially avoidable hospitalisations</i> , comprising hospitalisations of persons aged 0-74 years from causes considered to be potentially preventable through population-based interventions.
Primary avoidable mortality (PAM)	A subcategory of <i>potentially avoidable mortality</i> , comprising deaths of persons aged 0-74 years from causes considered to be potentially preventable through modification of risk factors or determinants.
Programme budgeting and marginal analysis (PBMA)	PBMA involves a two-stage process. Firstly, current expenditure, outputs and outcomes are identified for a particular service eg. Mental Health. In the second phase, the services which would be purchased if additional funding were made available and the services which would be reduced if less funding was available, are identified. The costs and benefits of each move are identified and linked to outcomes.
Quintile Rate	Grouping of 5 eg lowest 20%, next 20% etc A rate is the frequency with which a health event occurs in a defined population. The components of the rate are the numbers of deaths or cases (numerator), the population at risk (the denominator) and the specified time in which the events occurred. All rates are ratios, calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator.
Resident population	See <i>usually resident population</i>
Secondary avoidable mortality (SAM)	A subcategory of <i>potentially avoidable mortality</i> , comprising deaths among persons aged 0-74 years from causes considered to be responsive to early detection and intervention, typically in a primary health care setting.

SF-36 (short form 36)	A health-related quality of life instrument comprising 36 questions that provide an eight dimensional description of health status, including scales relating to physical, mental and social functioning. It generates a profile of eight scores to describe the health of an individual or group.
Socio-economic status	Social position, measured by an ordinal scale indicating an individual's (or family's or household's) relative position in the social hierarchy, based on criteria such as income level, occupational class or educational attainment.
Tamariki Maori Tamaki Oranga Te Matapuna Rapuora	Maori children. A 20 bed inpatient psychiatric longstay rehabilitation unit Maori Health Services
Tertiary avoidable mortality (TAM)	A subcategory of <i>potentially avoidable mortality</i> , comprising deaths among persons aged 0-74 years from causes considered to be responsive to medical or surgical treatment even when fully developed.
Tiaho Mai	A 45 bed acute psychiatric adult inpatient unit at Middlemore Hospital
Usually resident population	This subtracts overseas visitors and adds an estimate for those temporarily overseas at the time of the census. It also adds an estimate of the census undercount, using an instrument known as the post-enumeration survey ie. consists of all enumerated persons who usually reside in New Zealand and excludes persons who usually reside overseas.
Waiting time funded contracts	WTF contracts are specific contracts by the HFA for <i>elective surgery</i> over and above the standard surgical contract, with specific restrictions and performance parameters.
Whanau	Family, relationships that have blood links to a common ancestor
Years of life lost (YLL)	An indicator of the social burden of fatal health outcomes. YLL may be calculated in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By subtracting the age at death from the life expectancy remaining at that age (YLL is then an indicator of "premature" mortality). 2. By subtracting the age at death from an arbitrary upper age limit-usually 70 years (YLL is then a measure of "presenescent" mortality).
Years lost to Disability (YLD)	A measure of the burden of non-fatal health outcomes used in the construction of the DALY. Understood as "year equivalents lost to severity adjusted disability".

Abbreviations

AH	Avoidable hospitalisation
ALOS	Average length of stay
ARC	Auckland Regional Authority
CABG	Coronary artery bypass grafts
CATT	Crisis assessment treatment team
CAU	Census area unit
CM	Counties Manukau
COPD/CORD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary/respiratory disease
DALY	Disability adjusted life years
DRG	Diagnosis related groups
DSS	Disability support services
ESR	Environmental Science and Research limited
FTE	Full time equivalent
GMS	General medical services
HFA	Health Funding Authority
ICD-9-CM A code	The World Health Organisation's internationally accepted classification of death and disease, 9 th revision, Australasian modification.
ICT	Intensive community team
IHD	Ischaemic heart disease
(I)LE	(Independent) life-expectancy
IPA	Independent practitioner association
IPO	Independent practitioner organisation
IT	Information technology
LE	Life expectancy
MHSOP	Mental health services for older people
NMDS	National minimum data set
NZDep91,96	New Zealand deprivation index 1991, 1996
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAH	Potentially avoidable hospitalisation
PAM	Potentially avoidable mortality
PCO	Primary Care Organisation
PM₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns
PMBA	Programme budgeting and marginal analysis
PPH	Post-partum haemorrhage
MHRT	Mangere Health Resources Trust (an IPA)
SAH	South Auckland Health
SES	Socioeconomic status
SIDS	Sudden infant death syndrome
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
TFEA	Targeted funding for educational achievement
THJR	Total hip joint replacement
TIA	Transient ischaemic attack
TLA	Territorial local authority
WTF	Waiting Time Fund