



Quebec's Social and Health Survey Information: Baseline Data Report 2008 (Section 2.18)

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2.18 Recourse to Hospitalization, Day Surgery, & Post-hospital Care

- Female respondents were somewhat more likely than males to have been hospitalized at least once in twelve months.
- The likelihood of hospitalization increased with each age cohort and was much more frequently reported by those 65 years and over.
- Hospitalization was more likely to be reported by those with low income and low scolarity.
- Older age and low scolarity was associated with an increased likelihood to receive day surgery.
- Among respondents receiving day surgery, 25% of respondents found the length of waiting time too long. Among persons hospitalized, 14.4% found the length of waiting time too long.
- Among persons receiving post-hospital service at home after day surgery, 96.3% relied upon the aid of family and close friends and 57.9% relied on family and close friends for home treatment.
- Among persons hospitalized, 81.2% relied upon aid at home from family and close friends and 38% relied upon a CLSC, private organization or community organization for home treatment.
- Anglophone survey respondents reported a somewhat higher reliance on family and friends than Francophones for post-hospital aid at home.



Table 2.18.1 – Recourse to day surgery and hospitalization at least once in twelve months, according to certain demographic and socio-economic characteristics, total population, Quebec, 1998

	Persons receiving day surgery		Persons hospitalized	
	%	Pop	%	Pop
		'000		'000
Men	4.0	140	5.2	183
Women	4.4	160	7.5	272
Both sexes				
0-14 years	2.4	33	3.5	48
15-24 years	3.5	34	4.4	43
25-44years	4.6	107	6.1	142
45-64years	4.7	80	6.4	109
65 years or more	5.8	47	13.9	113
Total	4.2	300	6.4	455
Relative scolarity¹				
Very low	5.3	59	8.4	94
Low, Average, High	4.3	153	6.8	245
Very High	4.7	56	5.7	68
Income level				
Very poor	4.6*	24	9.4	49
Poor	4.8	40	8.7	76
Lower middle income	4.3	99	6.5	152
Upper middle income	5.1	105	5.5	144
High income	4.0	32	4.2	34

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé 1998*.

1- Population 15 years and older

* Interpret with caution

- Female respondents were somewhat more likely than males to have been hospitalized at least once in twelve months.
- The likelihood of hospitalization increased with each age cohort and was much more frequently reported by those 65 years and over.
- Hospitalization was more likely to be reported by those with low income and low scolarity.
- Older age and low scolarity was associated with an increased likelihood to receive day surgery.

Table 2.18.2 – Problems treated at the last recourse to day surgery and the last hospitalization, according to the population treated in day surgery and the hospitalized population, Quebec, 1998

	Persons receiving day surgery		Persons hospitalized	
	Pop %	'000	Pop %	'000
Tumours	7.2	22	3.0	14
Endocrinal problems ¹	-	-	2.0	9
Mental health problems ¹	-	-	2.6	12
Problems with the nervous system or sensory organs	14.2	43	3.9	18
Problems with the circulatory system	3.5	11	10.5	48
Problems with the respiratory system	6.4	19	9.4	43
Problems with the digestive system	10.1	30	14.7	67
Genital-urinary problems	7.1	21	7.2	33
Delivery and complications from pregnancy and delivery	1.4	4	16.3	74
Skin diseases	9.2	28	1.0	4
Problems with the bone and joint system	3.4	10	3.7	17
Ill-defined symptoms ²	-	-	5.0	23
Traumatic lesions	10.5	31	8.7	39
Others	27.1	81	12.2	55

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé 1998*.

- 1- Insufficient occurrence; regrouped in 'Others' in the case of persons treated in day surgery
 2- Insufficient occurrence in the case of persons treated in day surgery

- Among the respondents treated in day surgery, the majority had problems with their nervous system or sensory organs, followed by those with traumatic lesions and problems with the digestive system.
- Among hospitalized respondents, the majority had delivery complications from pregnancy and delivery followed by those with problems with their digestive system and then circulatory system problems.

Table 2.18.3 – Length of waiting time for treatment in day surgery or admission to hospital, and opinion expressed regarding this delay, according the population treated in day surgery and the hospitalized population, Quebec, 1998

	Persons receiving day surgery	Persons hospitalized
	%	%
Length of wait		
Less than 1 week	23.2	78.4
1 week to less than a month	25.8	7.3
1 month to less than 3 months	31.1	7.4
3 months or more	20.0	6.9
Opinion expressed on the length of wait		
Acceptable	74.8	85.6
A little or too long	25.2	14.4

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé 1998*.

- Among respondents receiving day surgery, the greater percentage waited 1 month to less than 3 months for treatment. 25% of respondents receiving day surgery found the length of waiting time too long.
- Among persons hospitalized, the greater percentage experienced a waiting time for admission of less than a week. 14.4% of persons hospitalized found the length of waiting time too long.

Table 2.18.4 – Use of post-hospital service at home according to the type of service and source of aid, population treated in day surgery and hospitalized population having received post-hospital services at home, Quebec, 1998

	Persons receiving day surgery		Persons hospitalized	
	%	Pop '000	%	Pop '000
Treatment at home				
Family and close friends	57.9*	8	15.0*	8
CLSC, private organization or community organization	36.4**	5	68.5	38
A mix ¹	5.7**	1	16.5*	9
Aid at home				
Family and close friends	96.3	47	81.2	86
CLSC, private organization or community organization	2.0**	1	10.5**	11
A mix ¹	1.7**	1	8.3*	9

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé 1998*.

1- Aid is mixed and comes from both family and close friends, and a CLSC, private organization or a community organization

* Interpret with caution

** Imprecise estimate, indication only

- Among persons receiving post-hospital service at home after day surgery, 96.3% relied upon the aid of family and close friends and 57.9% relied on family and close friends for home treatment.
- Among persons hospitalized, 81.2% relied upon aid at home from family and close friends and 38% relied upon a CLSC, private organization or community organization for home treatment.
- 17 % either relied on family and close friends for post-hospital treatment at home or a mix of family friends and CLSC, private organization or community organization.

Table 2.18.5 – Use of post-hospital aid at home according to the type of service and by mother tongue, population treated in day surgery and hospitalized population having received post-hospital aid at home, Quebec, 1998

	N=	153	8*	0	0
	French	English	Other	n/a	n/a
Family and close friends	94.77%	100.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
CLSC, private organization or community organization	3.27%	0.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
A mix¹	0.00%	0.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	100.00%	100.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête social et de santé 1998*.

1- Aid is mixed and comes from both family and close friends, and a CLSC, private organization or a community organization

* Interpret with caution

- Anglophone survey respondents reported a somewhat higher reliance on family and friends than Francophones for post-hospital aid at home.