



Home and Continuing Care in Canada

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Home and Continuing Care Unit Health Policy Branch Health Canada



Health Canada's Role in Home and Continuing Care



Health Canada provides leadership and contributes to:

- ▲ Research
- ▲ Knowledge Dissemination
- ▲ Facilitates dialogue with provinces, territories, stakeholders and researchers
- First Nations on Reserve and Inuit Communities-Health Canada's First Nations Inuit Health Branch delivers homecare



Definitions in Canada.....



Continuing Care....

 Generally used to describe 'a system of service delivery' which includes all of the services provided by long term care, home care and home support.





Continuing Care







Home Care in Canada.....

 an array of services which enables clients, incapacitated in whole or in part, to live at home, often with the effect of preventing, delaying, or substituting for long-term care or acute care alternatives.





Long Term Care

 Often used to indicate long term institutional care

Home Support

 Services generally provided by persons other than professionals, ex. Housekeeping, meals on wheels





Funding of Home and Continuing Care in Canada

•In Canada, funding comes from both provincial/territorial governments as well as the federal government through general transfers for health and social services.

 The federal government also funds home care directly for Veterans and on First Nations reserves and in Inuit communities.



Delivery of Publicly Funded Home and Continuing Care



 Provinces and territories are responsible for the administration and delivery of most home care and continuing care services

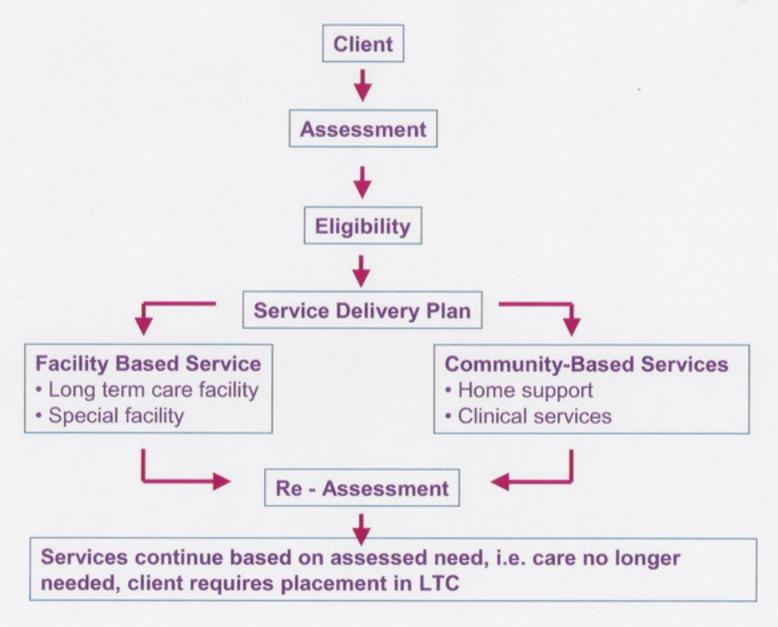
 All provinces and territories have publicly funded home care programs

 Access, availability, and limits to service vary.



Movement through the system...











Generally, the purpose of home care is to provide:

- a substitution function
- a maintenance function
- a preventive function



Service availability..a patchwork 🧚



Available in all Provinces and Territories Available in varying degrees in all Provinces and Territories

Not available in all Provinces and Territories

Assessment
Case coordination
Case management

Acute
LTC
Palliative
Nursing
Home Support
Respite
Meals on wheels

Therapies
Drugs
Medical
supplies
Equipment
Transportation





Characteristics of Home Care Clients

- Recipients of home care are more likely to:
- be older (including over 30% over age 80)
 - ▲ live alone
 - ▲ have a low income
 - have two or more chronic health conditions





Home care providers

Array of publicly contracted professionals, non-profit and private sector employees, contract workers and volunteers, including:

- Regulated professionals nurses, physiotherapists and occupational therapists
- Unregulated workers health care aides, home support workers and personal care workers



Drivers of Change in Home and Continuing Care

- 和精
- Increasing demand for servicespeople want to be cared for at home
- Aging society
- Downsizing and shifts in other parts of health system-early discharge from hospital
- Availability of technology in the home
- Shortage of health human resources
- Increased expectations for family /informal caregivers

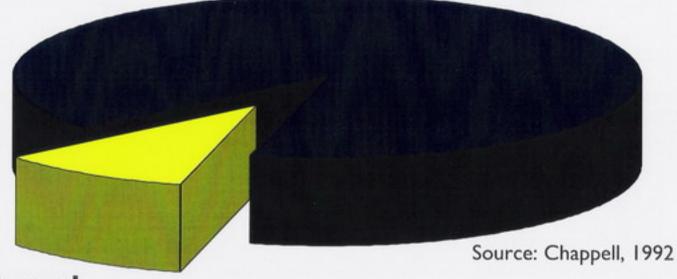


Family Caregivers



Providing 80-90% of care in the home Key to the sustainability of the health care system

Family Care



Formal Care





In 2004, Prime Minister Martin appoints Canada's first Secretary of State for Families and Caregivers,

Minister Tony Ianno



The Compassionate Care Benefit

- Six weeks of Employment Insurance to ensure eligible workers can take a temporary absence from work to provide care or support to a gravely ill or dying child, parent or spouse without fear of sudden income or job loss
- Began on January 4, 2004

www.hrsdc.gc.ca



Ten Year Plan to Strengthen Health Care



- In September 2004, Prime Minister Martin and the provincial premiers and territorial leaders agreed on a ten-year plan for health care.
- \$ 41.3 B of new federal funding



Our Current Policy Work-Focus On Vulnerable Populations



- •Rural and Remote Communities-innovative practices
- Long Term Institutional Care
- Children and Home Care
- Support for Family Caregivers
- Role of Self Managed Care
- Supportive Housing
- •Role of Telehomecare
- Ethical issues



Vision for Home and Continuing Care



- Integrated and coordinated services
- Services accessible to all Canadians regardless of where you live
- High quality, publicly funded services
- Sustainable and affordable system