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Aging in the Kootenays: Exploring Health Service Implications



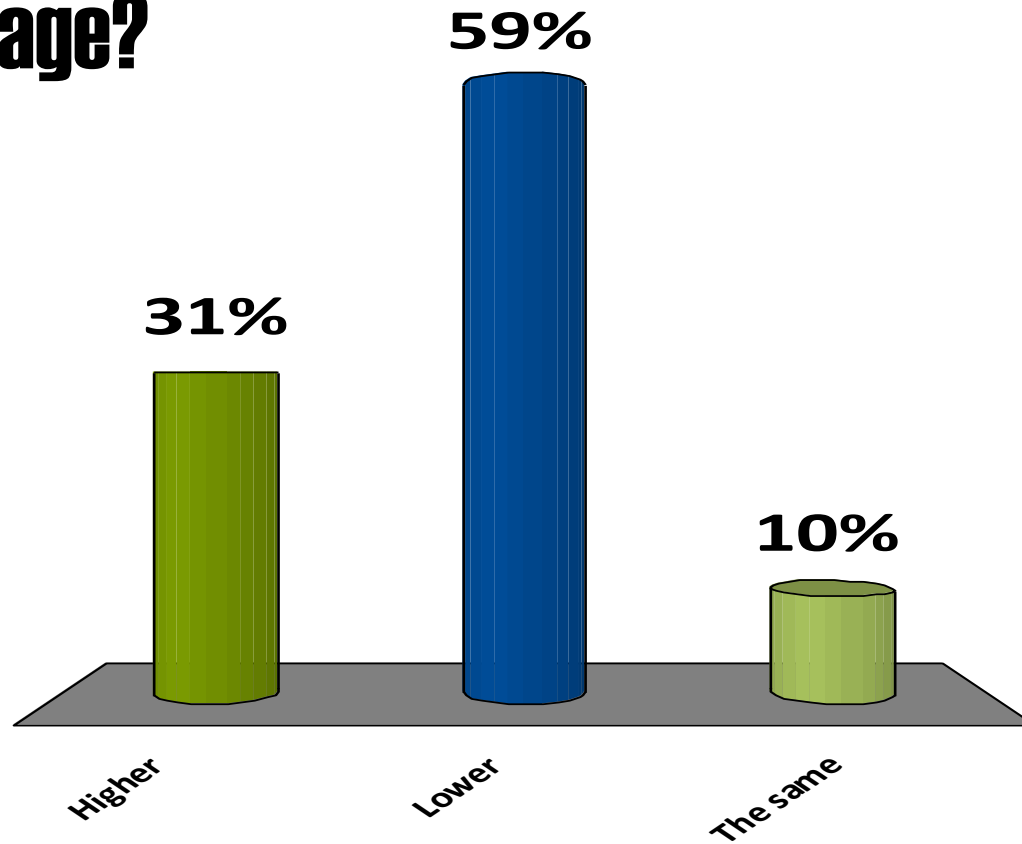
Agenda

- Hospital beds & projected needs
- Access to ER services
- Health Sector Workforce
- Optimal care & policy considerations

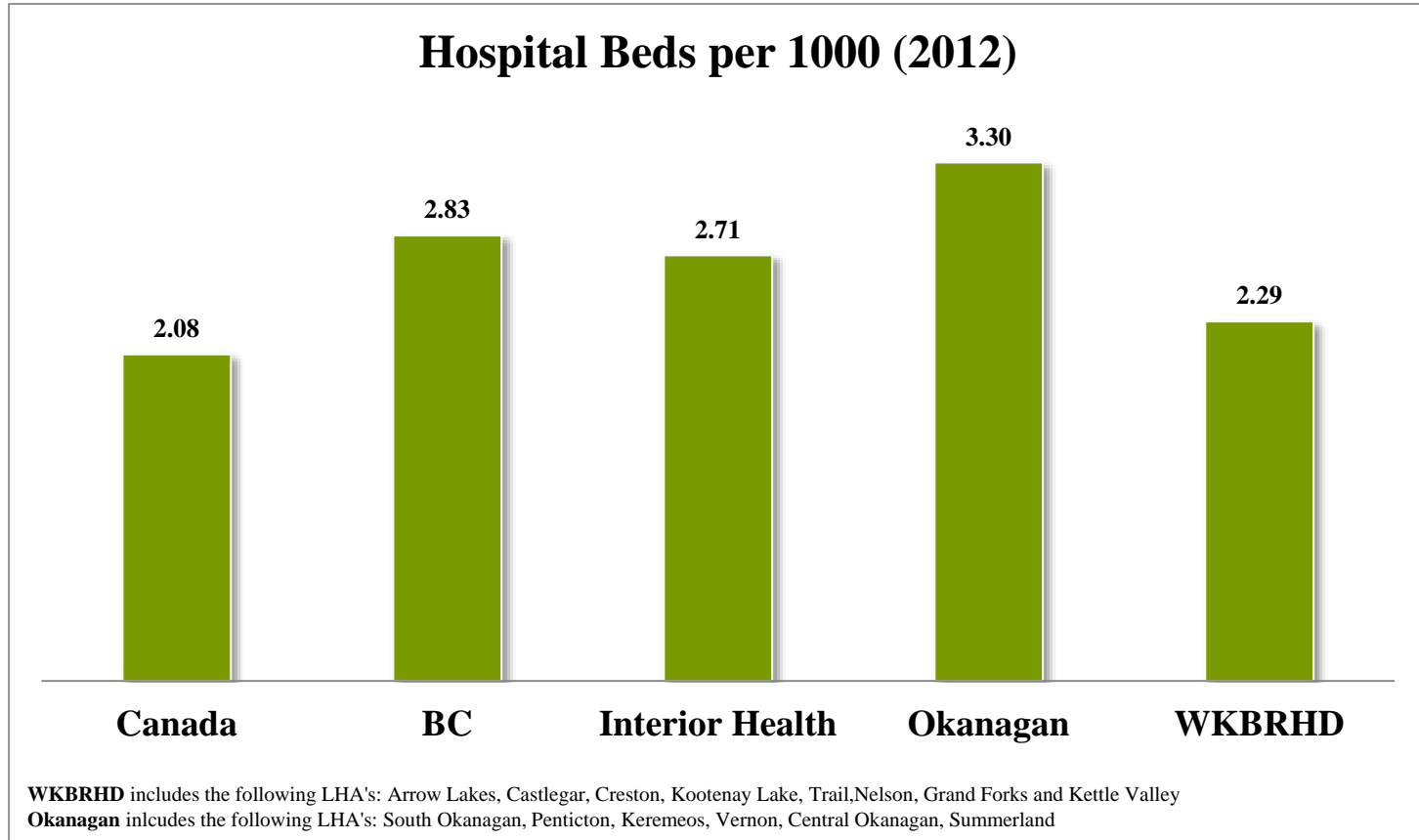


Are hospital beds in the West Kootenay-Boundary Regional Hospital District higher or lower than the Canadian average?

- A. Higher
- B. Lower
- C. The same



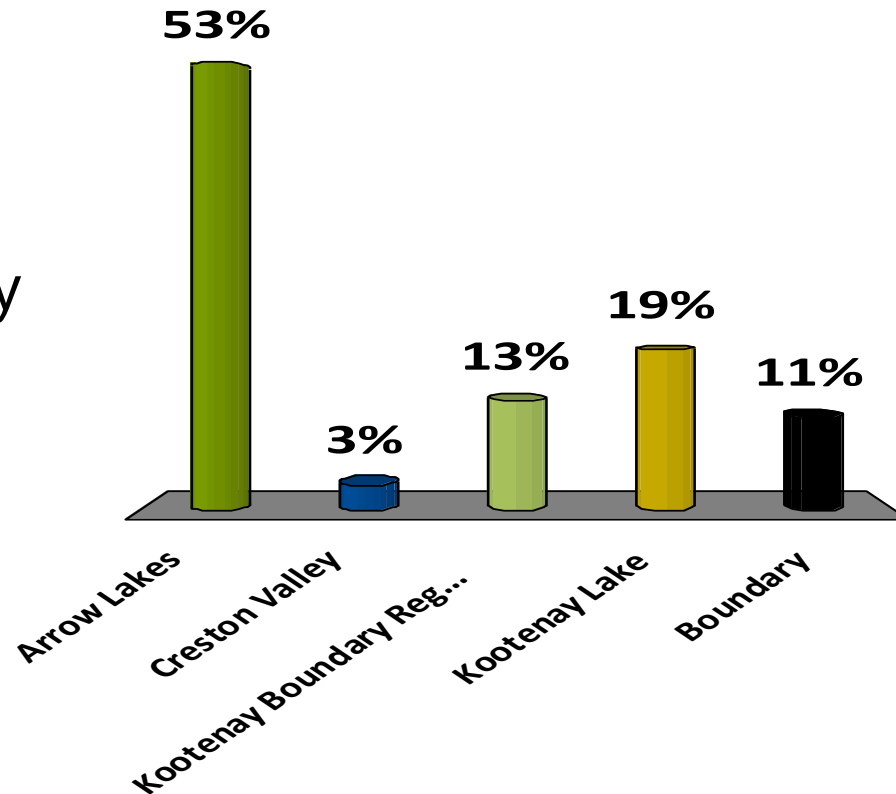
Hospital Beds



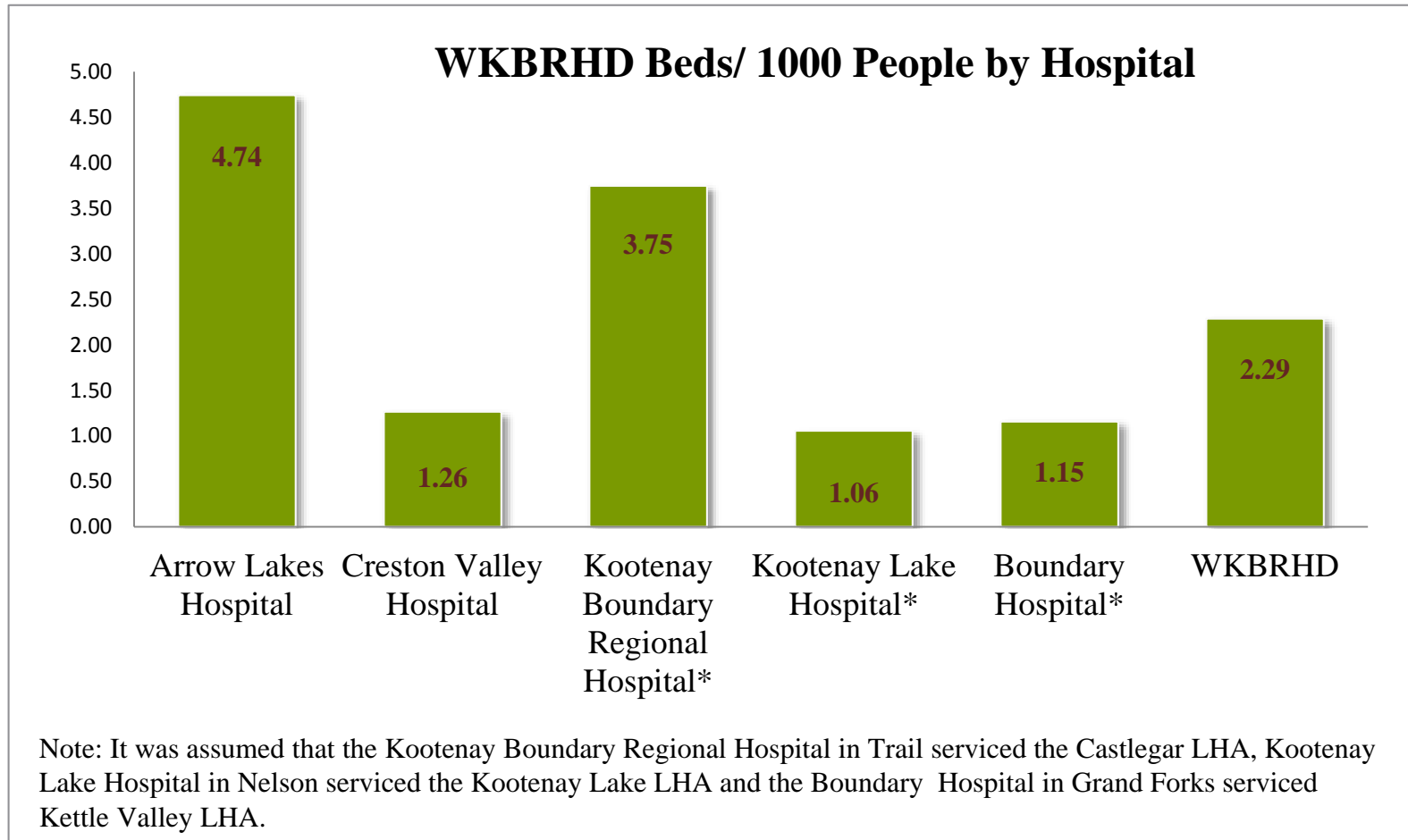
Source: Number of staffed hospital beds(2011/2012): Canadian Institute of Health and Information
Population: Statistics Canada

Which of the following hospitals has the most limited numbers of beds?

- A. Arrow Lakes
- B. Creston Valley
- C. Kootenay Boundary Regional
- D. Kootenay Lake
- E. Boundary



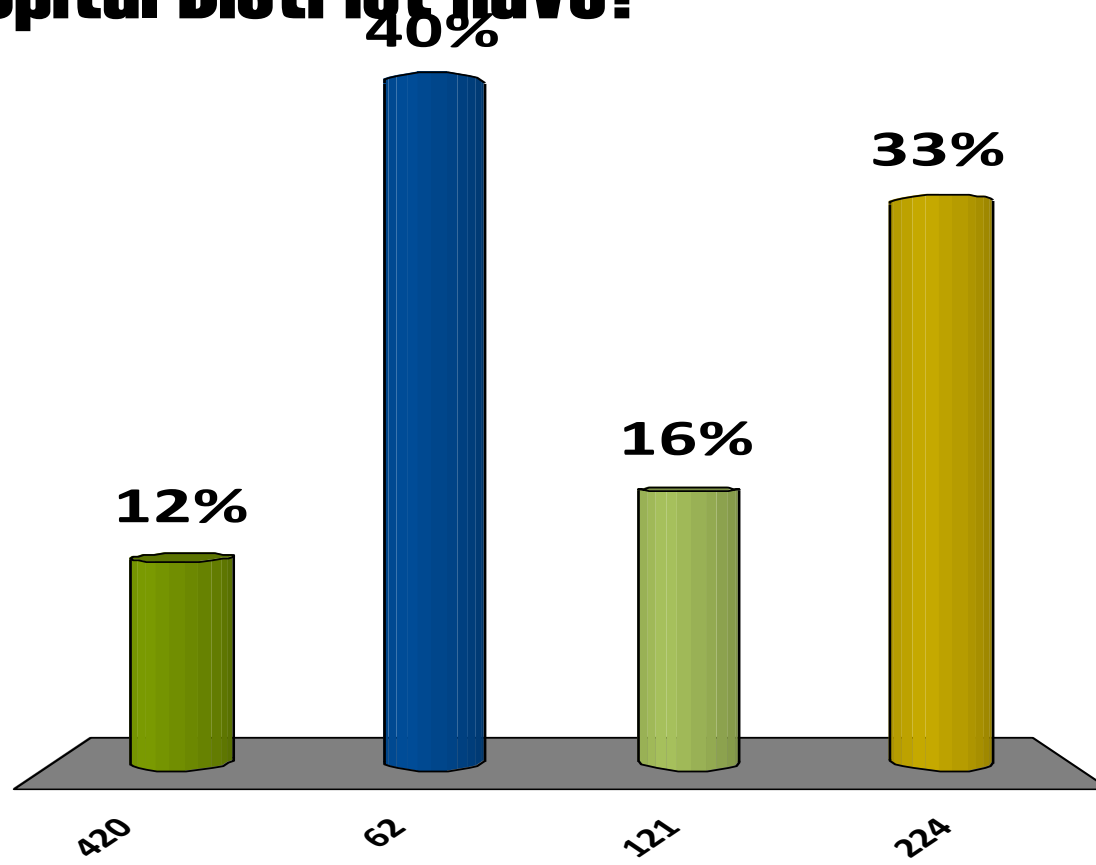
Hospital Beds



Source: Number of Hospital beds staffed: Canadian Institute of Health and Information
Population: Statistics Canada

How many acute care beds does the Kootenay East Regional Hospital District have?

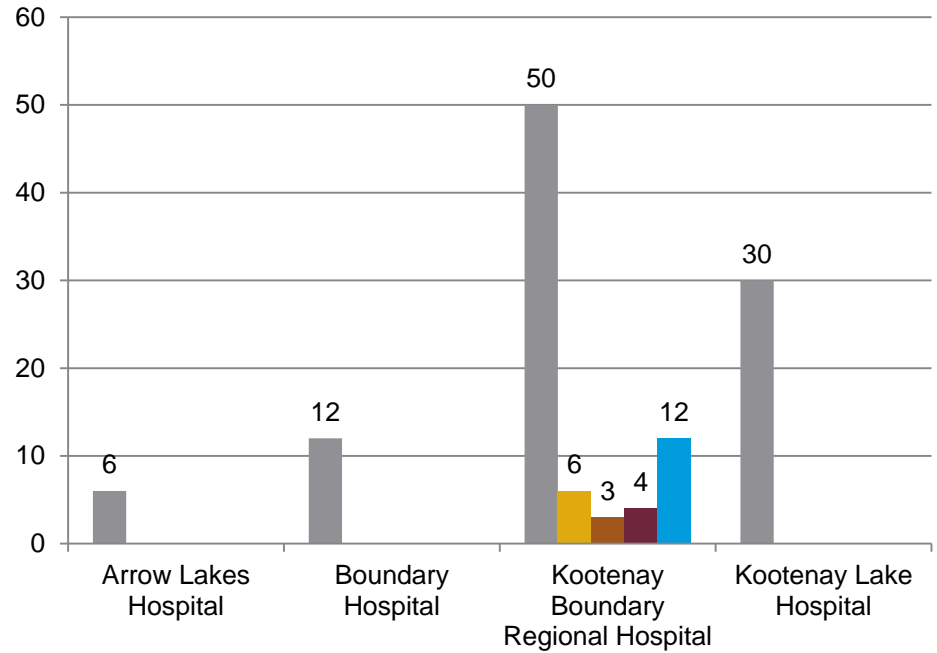
- A. 420
- B. 62
- C. 121
- D. 224



Acute Care Beds

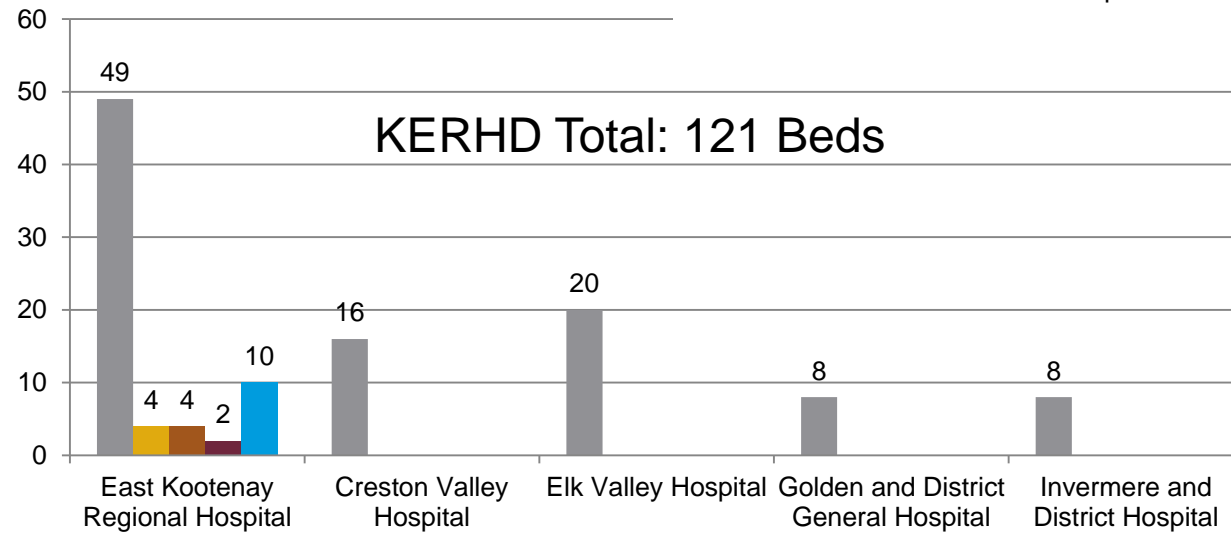
- Medical/Surgical
- ICU/CCU
- Obstetrics
- Pediatric
- Psychiatry

WKBRHD Total: 123 Beds



KERHD Total: 121 Beds

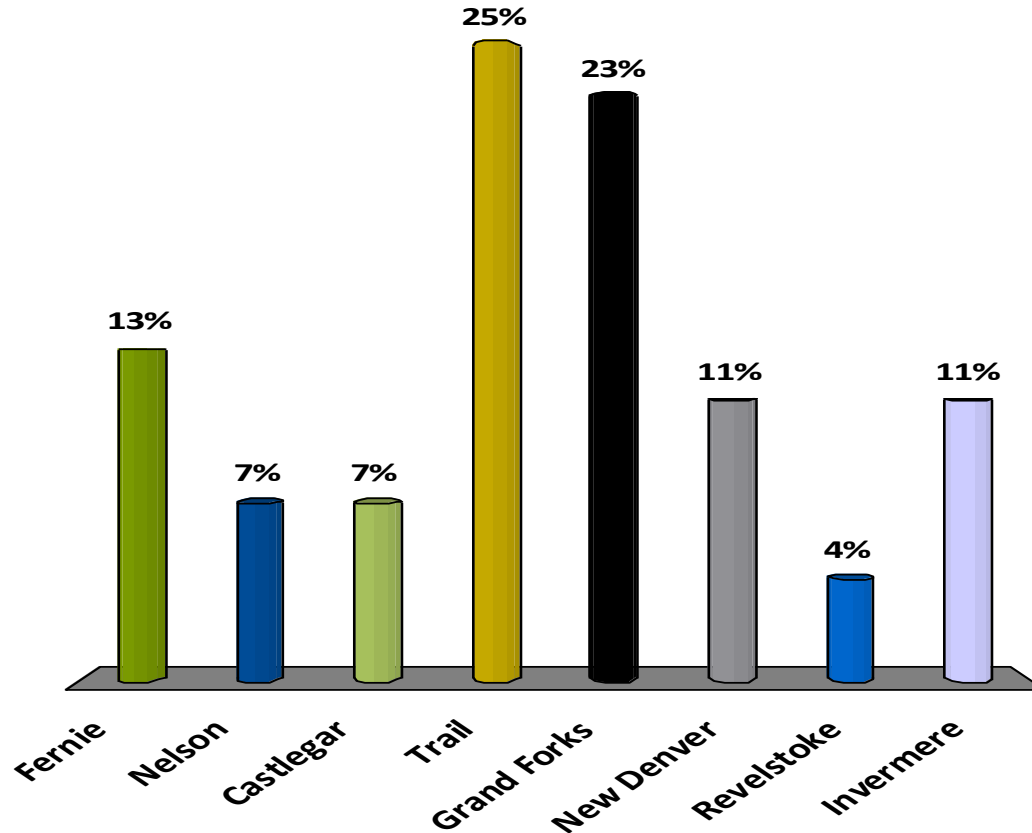
- Medical/Surgical
- ICU/CCU
- Obstetrics
- Pediatric
- Psychiatry



In-patient acute care beds only (does not include long-term/residential care beds)
 Source: Interior Health, Facility Profiles

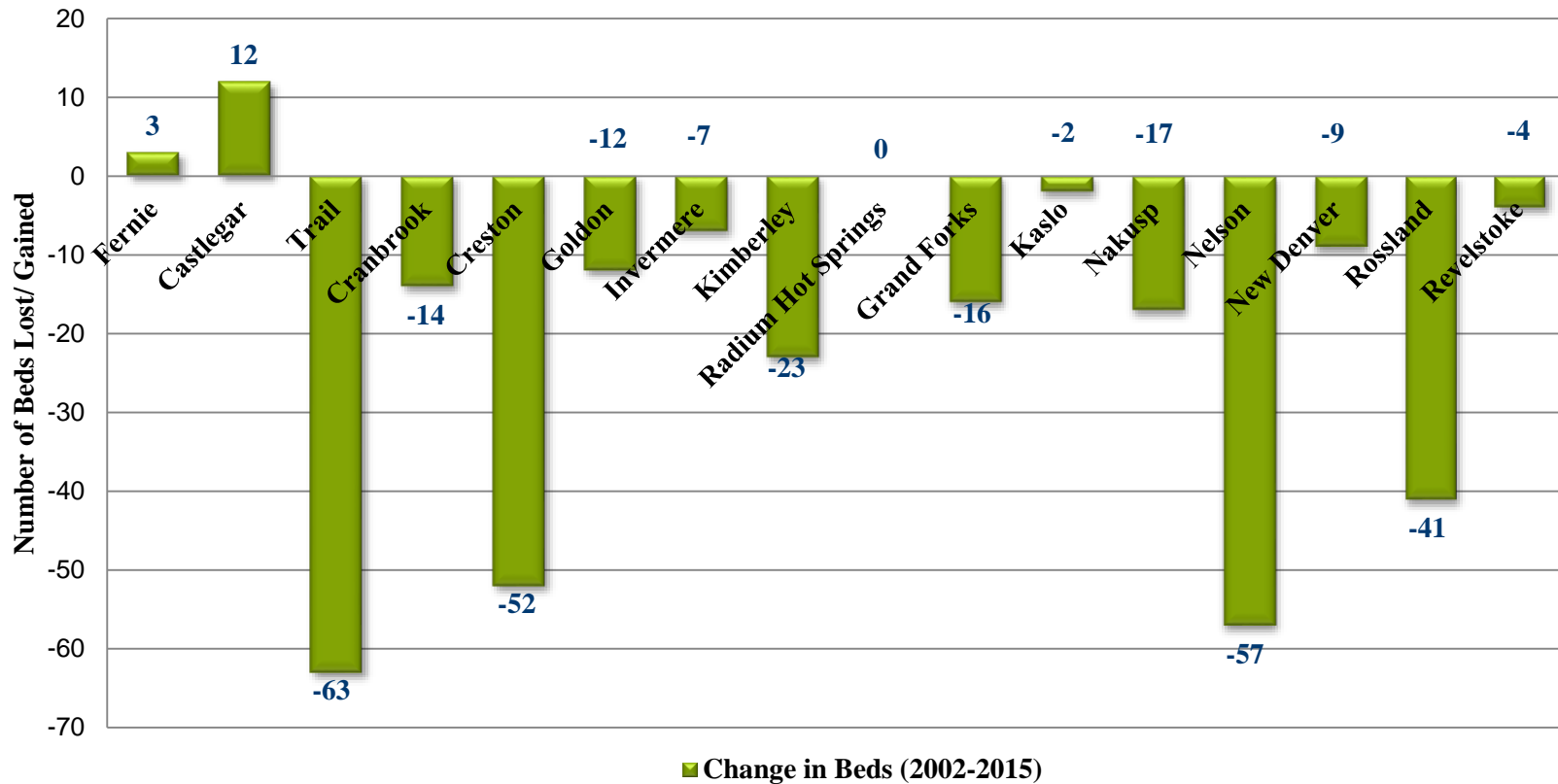
Which community experienced an increase in long-term residential care beds between 2002-2015?

- A. Fernie
- B. Nelson
- C. Castlegar
- D. Trail
- E. Grand Forks
- F. New Denver
- G. Revelstoke
- H. Invermere



Change in Long-Term Residential Care Beds

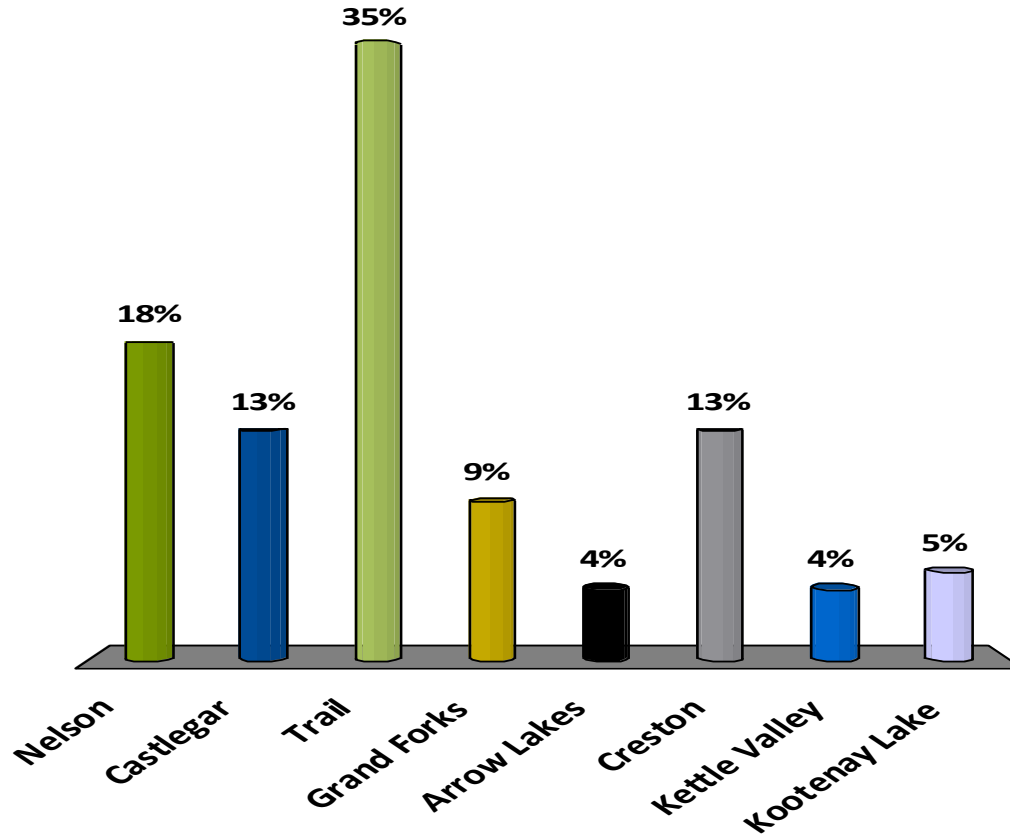
Change in Residential Care Beds (2002 to 2015)



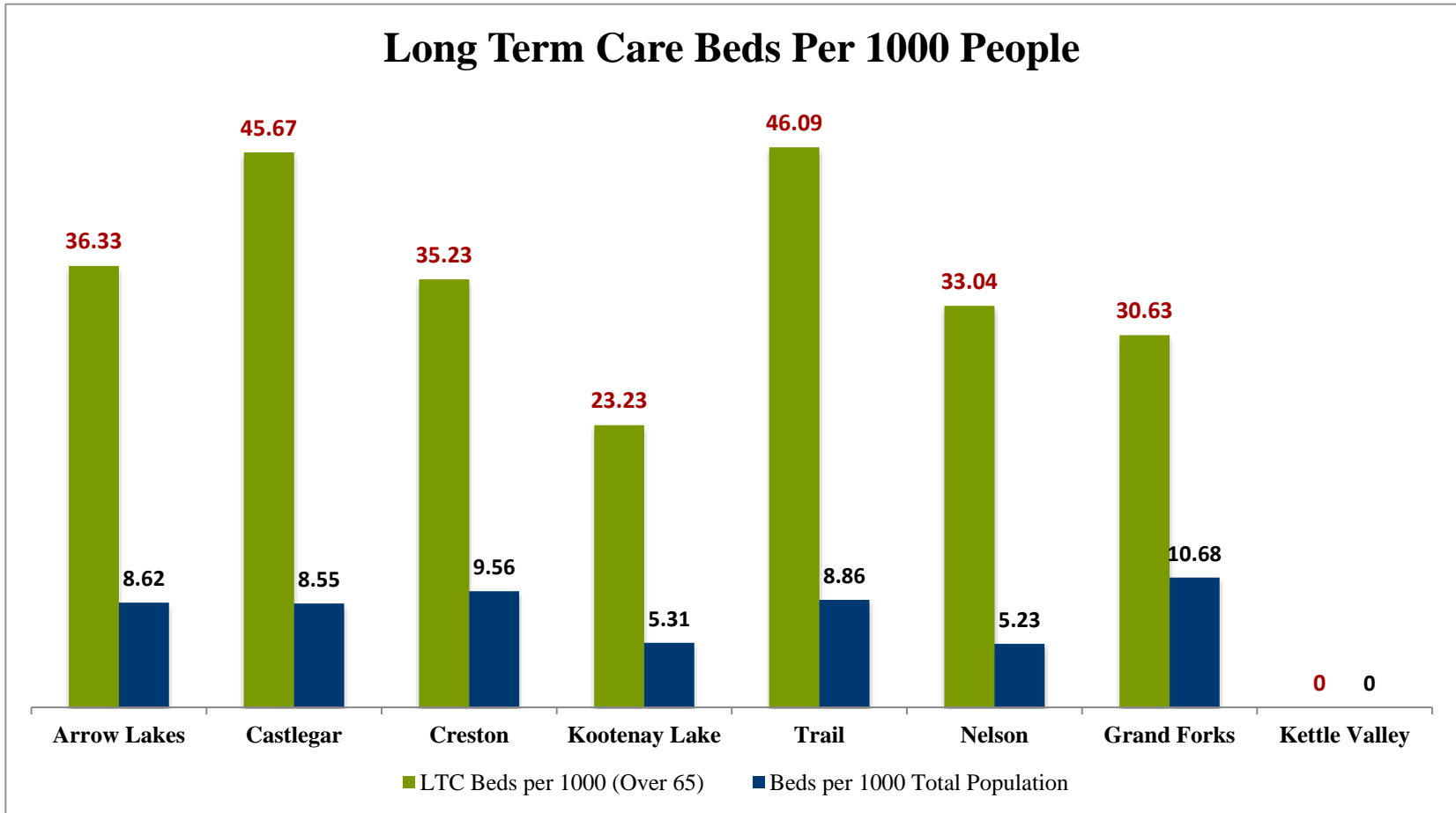
Source: Long term care beds by year: RDCK Regional Directors

Which community has the highest number of long-term residential care beds for seniors?

- A. Nelson
- B. Castlegar
- C. Trail
- D. Grand Forks
- E. Arrow Lakes
- F. Creston
- G. Kettle Valley
- H. Kootenay Lake



Long Term-Residential Care Beds



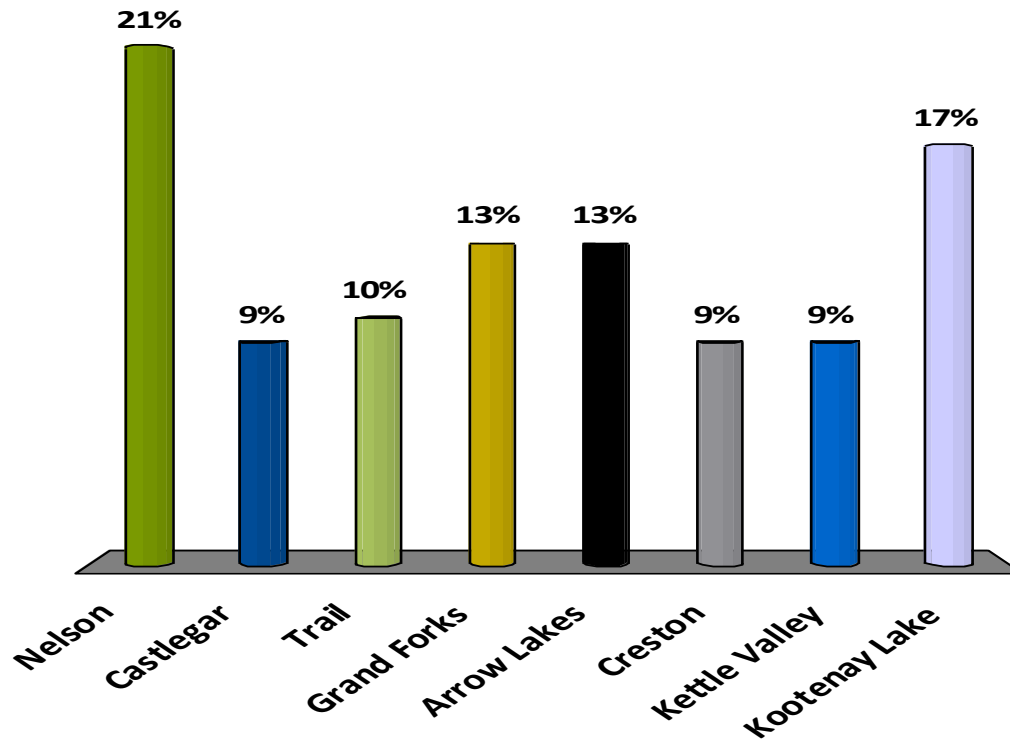
Source: Population: Statistics Canada

Long term care beds: Interior Health Website

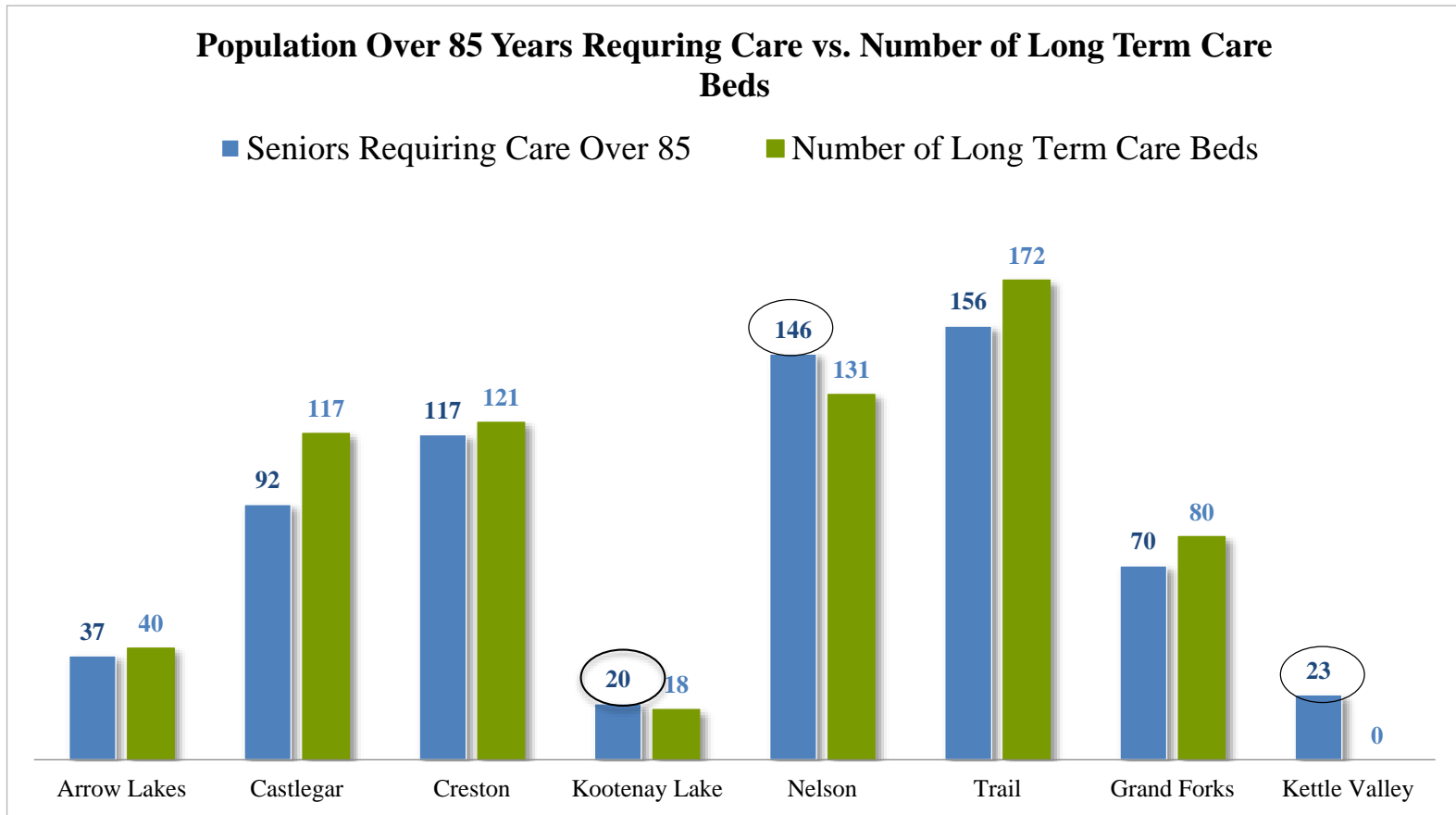
CIHI: https://secure.cihi.ca/free_products/HCIC_2011_seniors_report_en.pdf

Which communities currently don't have enough long-term beds to accommodate the needs of the 85+ population (pick 3)?

- A. Nelson
- B. Castlegar
- C. Trail
- D. Grand Forks
- E. Arrow Lakes
- F. Creston
- G. Kettle Valley
- H. Kootenay Lake



Needed versus Available Long Term Care Beds



Source: Population: Statistics Canada
Long term care beds (2015): Interior Health Website

Based on Canadian Institute for Health Information research, 25% of people over 85 require long term care because of moderate (15%), severe (5%) or total limitation (5%) of functional capacity

Over 85 Requiring Long Term Care

KE Regional Hospital District

- 490 require long term care in 2015
- 1131 in 2035
- 449 residential care beds (2015)

WK-B Regional Hospital District

- 542 require long term care in 2015
- 1147 in 2035
- 558 residential care beds (2015)

Based on Canadian Institute for Health Information research, 25% of people over 85 require long term care because of moderate (15%), severe (5%) or total limitation (5%) of functional capacity

Source: BC Stats, Population Projections

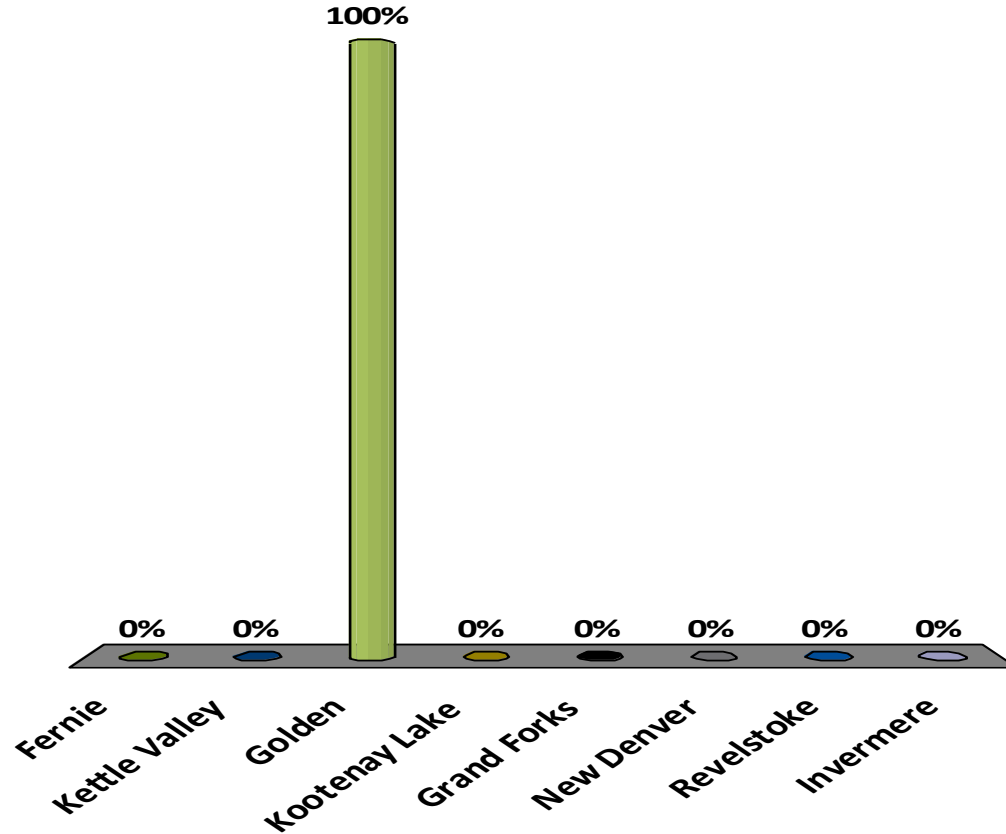
Comparisons of long-term home care clients and seniors living in residential care facilities showed that the latter tend to have higher care and support needs.



Informal caregiver support is key to enabling many seniors to remain in their communities safely and independently as they age.

Which Local Health Area has the lowest number of households within 1 hour of 24-7 emergency health services?

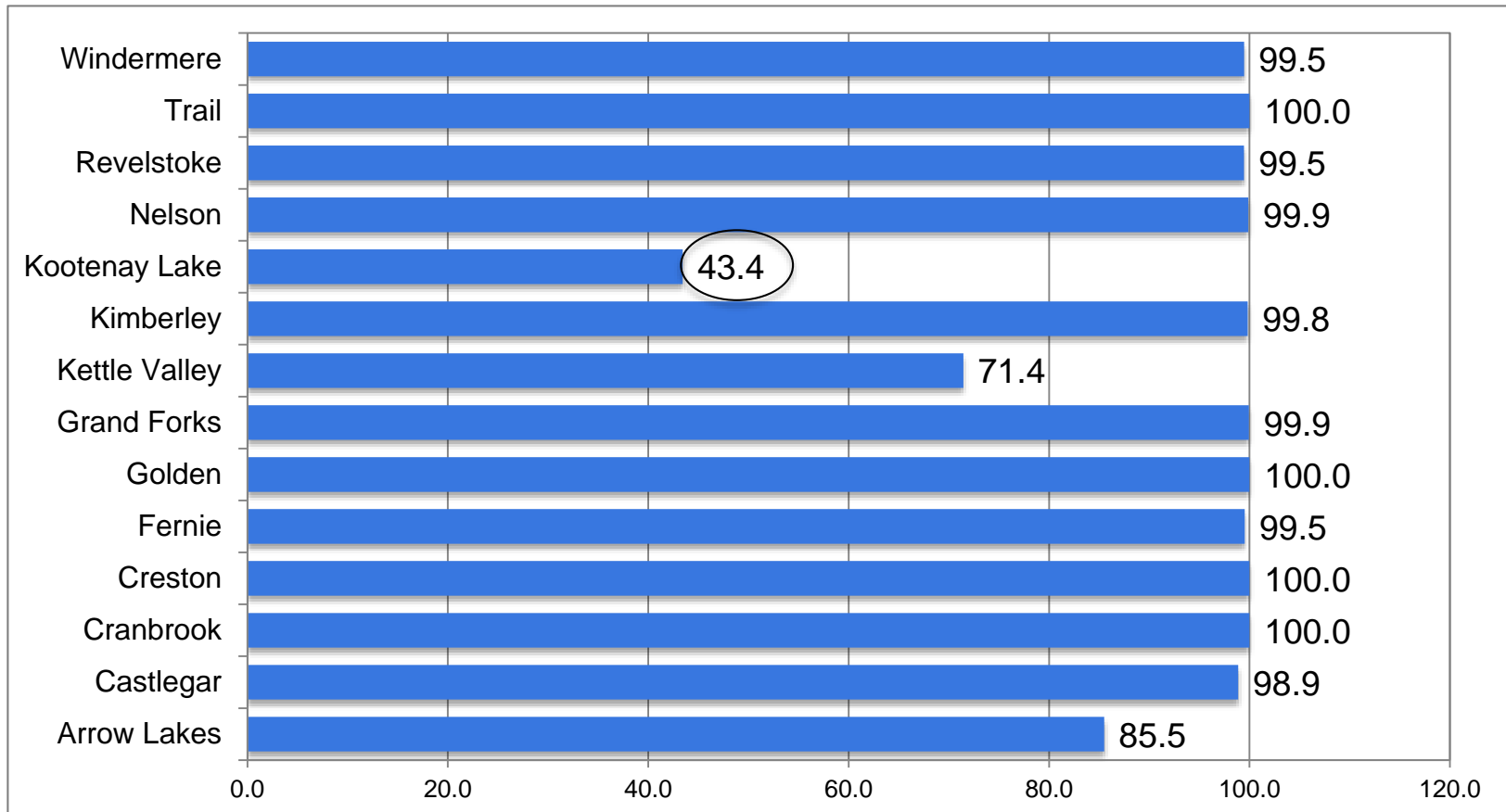
- A. Fernie
- B. Kettle Valley
- C. Golden
- D. Kootenay Lake
- E. Grand Forks
- F. New Denver
- G. Revelstoke
- H. Invermere



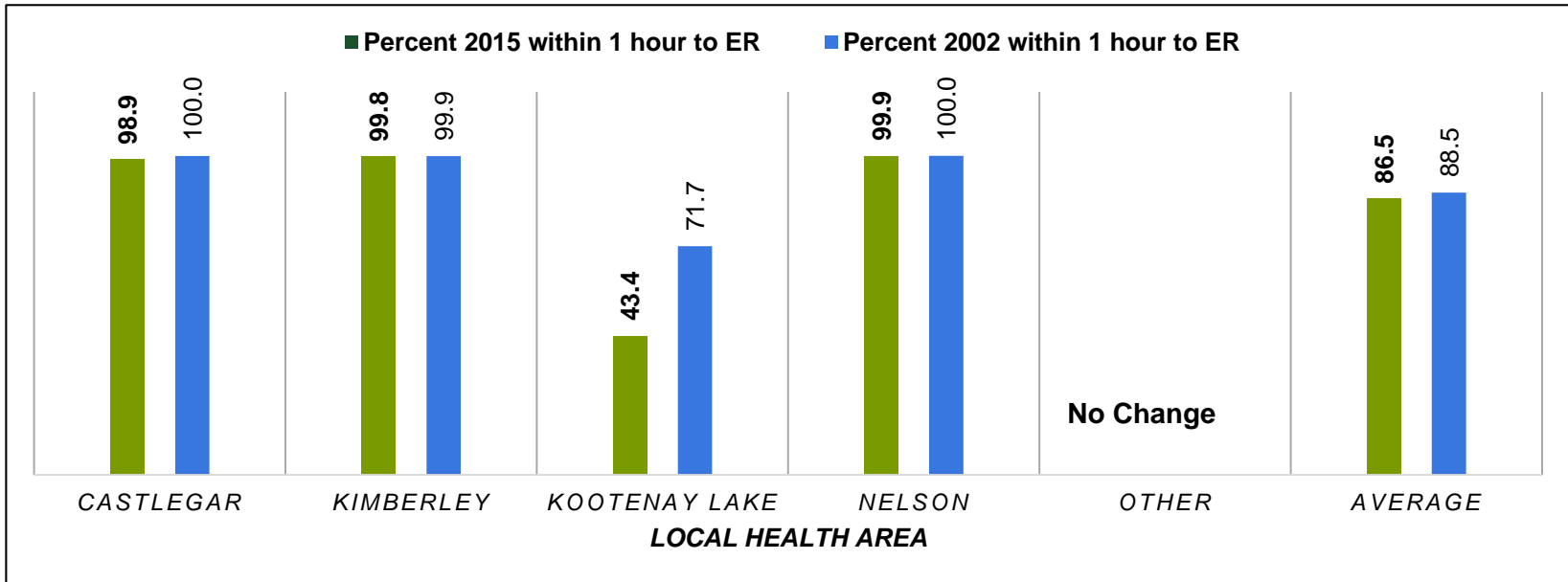
Access to ER Services

In 2009–2010, one-quarter (about 25%) of seniors were admitted to inpatient care via the emergency department, compared with only 8% of non-seniors.

Percentage of Households Within 1 hour of ER Services, 2015



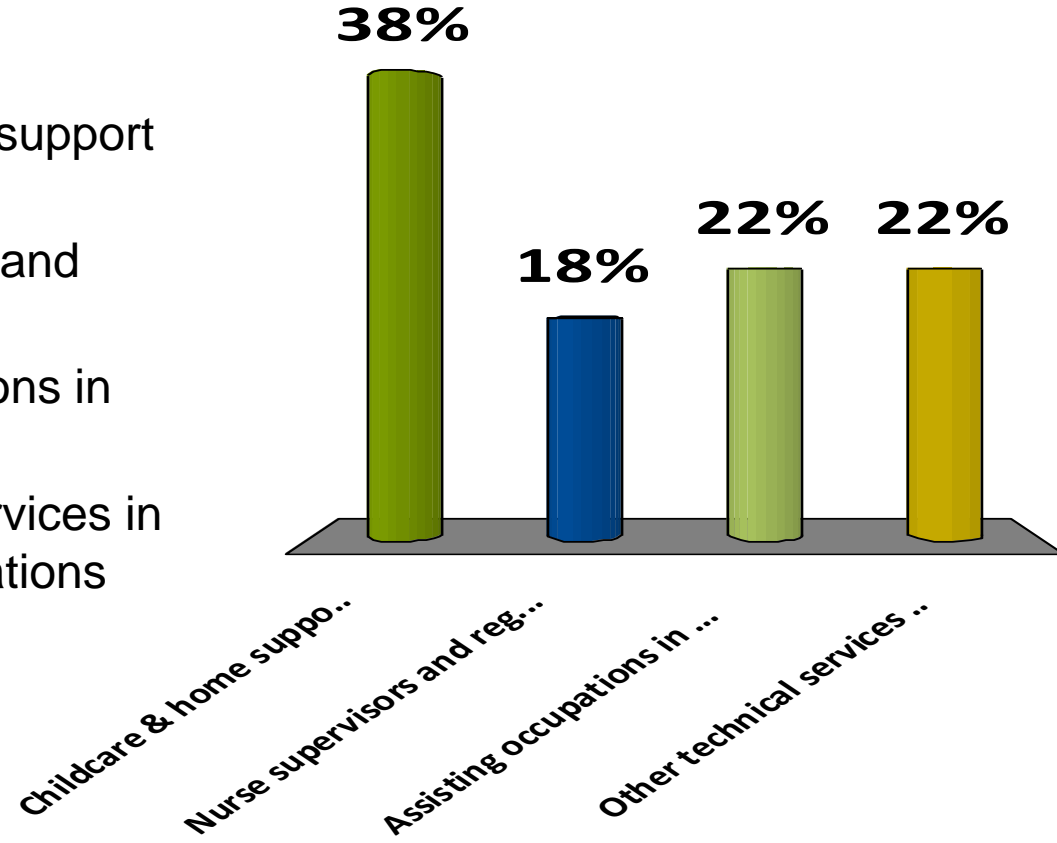
Change in Access to ER Services



The aging of Canada's population will likely put pressure on the health care system to adapt to meet Canadians' needs, both current and future. This presents health care decision-makers with the opportunity to examine aspects of the health care system that could be improved.

Where are the projected health services job growth areas to year 2020?

- A. Childcare & home support workers
- B. Nurse supervisors and registered nurses
- C. Assisting occupations in health services
- D. Other technical services in health care occupations



Projected Workforce Needs in Health Professions

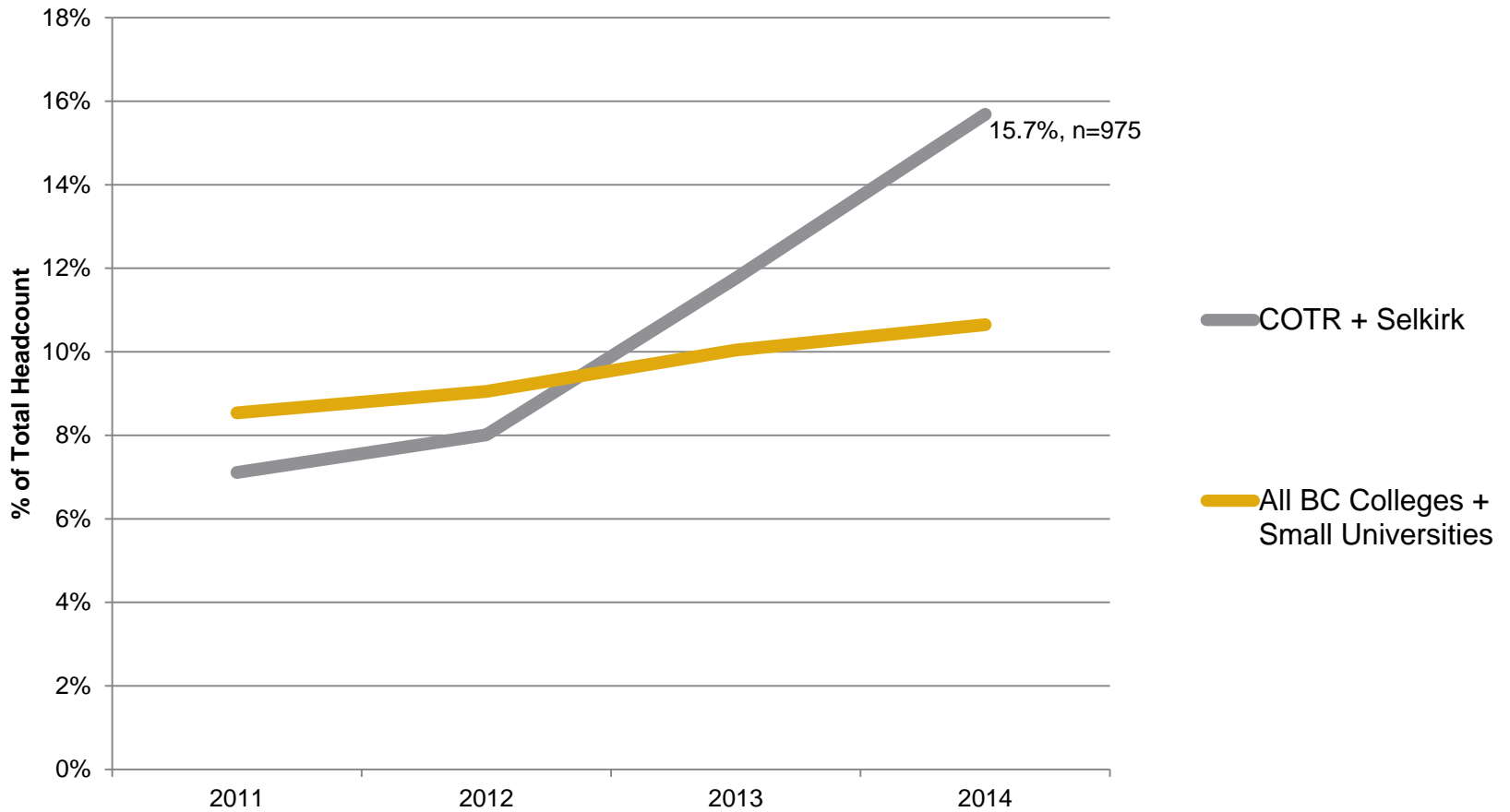
2013-2020 Projected Job Openings, Kootenay Development Region

	Job openings due to:		
	Industry Growth	Age-related Attrition	Total
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	325	390	715
Assisting occupations in support of health services	335	345	700
Childcare and home support workers	160	325	485
Other technical occupations in health care (except dental)	145	200	345

Source: Kootenay Regional Skills Training Plan, 2013



College Headcount in Health Programs



Source: Ministry of Advanced Education, Post-Secondary Central Data Warehouse

Optimal Care Considerations



Promote healthy aging

- physical activity, nutrition, injury prevention and mental health

Provide an age-friendly environment

- Access to adequate income support
- Accessible & affordable seniors housing
- Meaningful employment opportunities
- Built environment designed for seniors

Provide a comprehensive continuum of health services

- Integrated, interdisciplinary health service delivery models for seniors
- Ensure seniors have access to a family physician, supported by specialized geriatric services
- National Caregiver Strategy, expand existing informal caregiver programs
- National Dementia Strategy
- Pan-Canadian Pharmaceutical Strategy (essential meds & optimal prescribing and drug therapy)
- Develop an accessible and sustainable home and long-term funding and delivery framework (alongside health and social services sector)

Policy & Decision-making Considerations

- Funding
- Health human resources
- Unpaid and informal caregivers / volunteers
- Re-focus of home support services
- Drug and health supplies coverage
- Technological innovation
- Integration of service delivery
- Special topics



As the first of the baby boom generation turns age 65 in 2011, seniors will account for an increasingly larger proportion of the Canadian population (about 25% by 2036).



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