

# **Long Term Care Action Plan 2016**

A one year action plan under the Bermuda Health Strategy 2014-2019

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# **Table of Contents**

Context	3
Situational Analysis	5
Policy Direction	8
Action Plan Initiatives	11
Governance Arrangements	12
Annex: Long Term Care Action Plan Needs & Capacity Assessment	13
REFERENCES	19

#### **Context**

Developed economies, like Bermuda's, are facing a challenge in caring for older members of society. A lower birth rate and longer life expectancy—traditionally the hallmarks of developed economies—mean that older adults are beginning to outnumber younger adults. Our social and health infrastructures are not well positioned for this new reality.

In addition, disability increases with ageing and younger disabled persons and their families can also require support services. Changing demographics and evolving family dynamics are leaving many countries ill prepared for the increasing demands on their long term care systems.

"Our reverence of independence takes no account of the reality of what happens in life: sooner or later, independence will become impossible. Serious illness or infirmity will strike. It is as inevitable as the sunset." (Atul Gawande, 2014)<sup>1</sup>

Long term care (LTC) is defined as "a range of services required by persons with a reduced degree of functional capacity, physical or cognitive, and who are consequently

dependent for an extended period of time on help with basic activities of daily living (ADL). This

Long term care is not just about institutions, beds and bricks and mortar. It is just as much about building skills, capacity and social support systems.

personal care component is frequently provided in combination with help with basic medical services such as nursing care (help with wound dressing, pain Long term care (LTC) is defined as "a range of services required by persons with a reduced degree of functional capacity, physical or cognitive, and who are consequently dependent for an extended period of time on help with basic activities of daily living (ADL).

management, medication, health monitoring), as well as prevention, rehabilitation or services or palliative care. Long term care services can also be combined with lower-level care related to domestic help or help with instrumental activities of daily living (IADL)".<sup>2</sup>

As such, the scope of "long term care" is very broad. It includes seniors as well as disabled persons of all ages. Disability includes a wide range of physical, cognitive and mental disabilities. Service provision has to address the needs of children with disabilities and their families, adults with disabilities and their families, and seniors who may develop disability or simply age healthily but lose functional capacity with natural ageing, and their families.

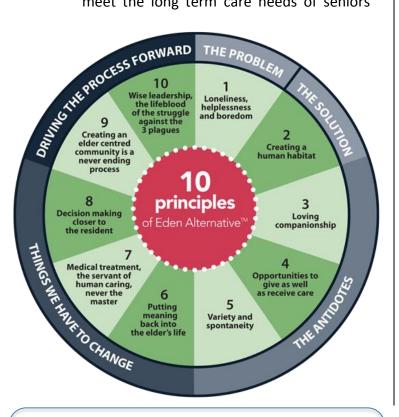
The spectrum of services needed to address such broad needs means that long term care has to encompass a continuum of care approach that includes, for example, home

care, day care and respite care, as well as palliative and end of life care. As such, long

term care is not just about institutions, beds and bricks and mortar. It is just as much about skills, capacity and social support systems that enable those affected to have good quality of life. This is especially so for the often invisible army of informal caregivers, often friends and family, who rise to the challenge daily with no training, little support and barely any acknowledgement, just because it's the right thing to do. Importantly, these caregivers are very often seniors themselves.

Consequently, addressing the long term care needs of various population cohorts will require a comprehensive approach covering both formal services and informal care provision by family and friends. This will require planning on how to finance these services.

Goal 7 of the Bermuda's Health Strategy 2014-2019 is to implement strategies to meet the long term care needs of seniors



**Figure 1:** The Eden Alternative® is an international, non-profit organization dedicated to creating quality of life for Elders and their care partners, wherever they may live.<sup>1</sup>

and persons with disabilities. This action plan presents initial, urgent actions that will be undertaken in Bermuda to support this strategic goal.

Meeting long term care needs is just one of 14 goals in the Health Strategy and must be considered in conjunction with other necessary health system reforms.



Sample Eden Alternative layout design

"It is not death that the very old tell me they fear. It is what happens short of death — losing their hearing, their memory, their best friends, their way of life." (Atul Gawande, 2014)



Lantern assisted living facilities in Ohio provide homes focused on memory-care and naturalistic environments and schedules. Instead of rooms or units, each resident gets a "home" on a quiet little indoor street reminiscent of the neighbourhoods many of them grew up in.<sup>1</sup>

## **Situational Analysis**

#### **Population size**

The 2010 Census reports that there are 8,683 seniors aged 65 years and over, representing 13% of Bermuda's total population.<sup>3</sup> Of these, 825 (9.5%) are aged over 85 years. By 2030 it is projected that 22% of the population will be aged over 65, and by 2050 it will be 25%. A total of 3,174 persons are reported to have a disability, 373 are aged under 24 and 1,213 are seniors.<sup>4</sup> The number of persons with dementia in Bermuda is not currently known, though informal estimates project the figure to be close to 1,000, based on population estimates. Of the individuals who are known to have Alzheimer's or dementia, 138 live in care homes and 200 live at home in the community. 5 Overall, there are approximately 595 persons, whether senior or disabled, living in long term care institutions.

"People with serious illness have priorities besides simply prolonging their lives... their top concerns include avoiding suffering, strengthening relationships with family and friends, being mentally aware, not being a burden to others, and achieving a sense that their life is complete." (Atul Gawande, 2014)

#### **Financial means**

Approximately 49% of seniors live below Bermuda's Low Income Threshold (LIT) of \$51,013 per year. 6 Research by Age Concern indicates that senior's average income is approximately \$30,000, highlighting the difficult financial position for this population at a time in life when care needs are greatest. Indeed, of the roughly 3,000

persons receiving Government Financial Assistance in any given year, nearly 60% are either senior or disabled. In Fiscal Year 2015/16, there were 1,707 clients in these categories, of whom 893 (30%) were seniors and 814 (27%) were disabled. The cost of a nursing home-starts from \$48,000 a year, and generally increases with more complex levels of care. Preliminary estimates indicate that the real cost of providing intermediate to complex level residential nursing care could be closer to \$120,000 per year.

#### Formal home-based care

There are 15 agencies providing in-home care services ranging from assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs), to rehabilitative therapy and skilled nursing services. These are provided by 12 private agencies<sup>8</sup>, one charity, the Department of Health and the Bermuda Hospitals Board. There is little provision of palliative and end-of-life care, and there is a regrettable lack of cultural acceptance of end-of-life care as an appropriate, and at times preferable, treatment option for some patients.

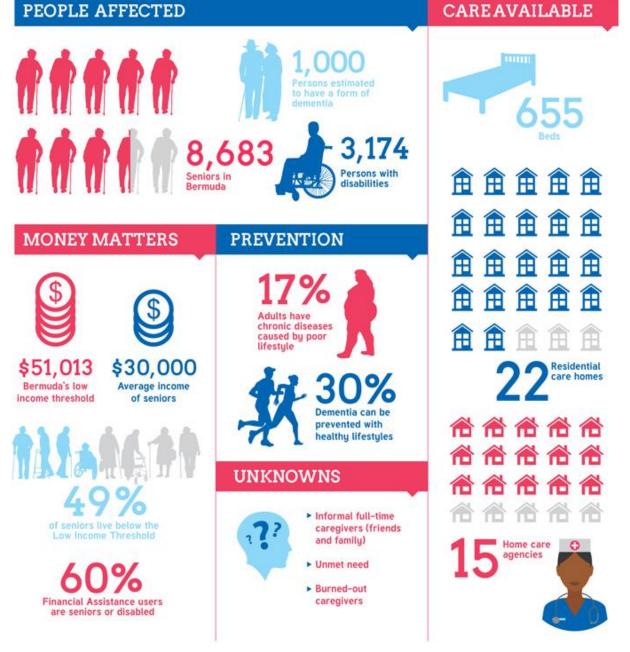
#### Institutional capacity

There are 22 residential care homes in Bermuda, with 20 run privately and two provided by the Government. In addition, some seniors with medical needs have long-stays on four wings at the King Edward Memorial Hospital (KEMH), and one wing of the Mid-Atlantic Wellness Institute (MWI), run by the Bermuda Hospitals Board (see Annex 1). MWI also provides eight group homes for persons with mental illness and 15 group homes for persons with mental illness and 15 group homes for persons with learning disabilities. There is one privately-run home for persons with physical disabilities. Together, these institutions provide 655

beds, which are generally occupied at 90% to 100% at any given time, usually with waiting lists for the appropriate level of care.

<u>Figure 2</u>: Basic statistics relevant to long term care sector

# LONG-TERM CARE NUMBERS



The institutional capacity available provides a range of care levels including assisted living (1), personal care (5), basic skilled nursing care (10), intermediate care (10), complex skilled care (2), and hospice (1). There is one facility with a 16-bed memory unit for clients with Alzheimer's and dementia (See Annex 1 for full breakdown of care levels).

#### **Informal Caregivers**

A 2004 study into the needs of seniors<sup>9</sup> concluded that in Bermuda, "as in other countries, family caregivers provide the bulk of care to Bermuda's seniors." The study reports that caregivers are primarily women with an average age of 58; nearly 50% were black. Of the caregivers studied, 28% had incomes under \$36,000 and 19% described their own health as fair or poor. Most seniors being cared for lived with the caregiver or independently; only 7% lived in a care home. Most caregivers reported emotional, physical or financial strains as a consequence of caring responsibilities, despite the positive aspects of caring for a loved one. The most commonly quoted reasons for lacking support were that other relatives did not contribute, and that they could not afford available services. The study provides an insight into seniors' caregivers, but little is known about the families of children and adults with disabilities.

#### **Unmet need**

Available data makes it impossible to ascertain the exact level of unmet need – i.e. persons who require long term care and are not receiving it; and caregivers in need of support. However, anecdotally, based on reports from agencies working with these populations, it is understood that large numbers of seniors and persons with

disabilities don't have access to the level of care required. The causes include the limited amount of home care institutional care, unaffordability of care for families, lack of support for family and carers and, at times, family members and next of kin who are unable or unwilling to care for a dependent adult. While unmet need can't be fully quantified at this time, for beds and demand long-term hospitalizations indicate that existing capacity is not meeting population needs.

With respect to services for disabled children and adults, gaps exist causing strain for families. For example, day care services capacity for disabled persons is challenging. In particular, the transition point from specialized, school-based services provided for children with cognitive disabilities to services for adults with cognitive disabilities can present gaps. The sole adult services programme provided by Government is not currently able to accommodate community needs.

"A public health approach to addressing vascular risk factors like high blood pressure and cholesterol, and lifestyle risk factors like diet, sleep, exercise and social and intellectual engagement, could prevent up to 30% of dementia over the next 20 years." (Norton, Matthews, Lancet Neurology, 2014)

#### Prevention

Ultimately, if Bermuda is to withstand the economic and social tsunami that the ageing of our population represents, we will have to be much more aggressive in our management and prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases (NCD).

Currently 75% of adults are overweight or obese, and 17% have at least one chronic disease. 10 non-communicable These conditions make healthy ageing impossible, leading to greater levels of disability starting from younger ages. For example, Bermuda has the highest rates of diabetesrelated amputations in the developed world. 11 Primary prevention of NCD risk factors is a vital part of ensuring that Bermuda's population can age better and minimize the need for long term healthcare. Prevention and health promotion are a key component of the Bermuda Strategy, addressed by the Well Bermuda Health Promotion Strategy.

### **Policy Direction**

The Long Term Care Action Plan 2016 puts in place an implementation framework to achieve Goal 7 of the Bermuda Health Strategy 2014-2019, committing implement strategies to meet the long term care needs of seniors and persons with disabilities. Significantly, this is not a plan on healthy ageing, which is comprises a different spectrum of issues. A strategy on healthy developed ageing is being separately, but in parallel with this action plan.

The vision of the Bermuda Health Strategy is "healthy people in healthy communities", and it is founded on the core values of quality, equity and sustainability. This long term care action plan begins from this foundation but adds, for the purposes of this defined sector, a vision and mission for long term care.

#### LTC Vision

"Quality of life throughout the lifecycle"

#### LTC Mission

To develop a long term care system that provides a continuum of care focused on caring for seniors and persons with disabilities in the right setting and at the right time to ensure quality of life and financial sustainability.

The action plan focuses on five specific areas of action:

- A. Quality
- B. Education and Workforce Development
- C. Policy and Regulation
- D. Financing
- E. Communication and Advocacy

Action items under each of these areas will include, in the first instance, short-term initiatives achievable within one year, and a commitment to develop a three-to-five year action plan to address longer-term systemic challenges in this sector.

Goal 7 of the Bermuda Health Strategy is to "Implement strategies to meet the long term healthcare needs of seniors and persons with chronic illnesses and physical, cognitive and mental disabilities to better provide for the needs of vulnerable populations and manage costs".

#### A. Quality

Long term care services must be accessible, easy to understand and responsive to the needs of the populations they serve. Services must be coordinated and users should experience a seamless continuum between private and public agencies. The place of care should be determined based on the setting that will provide the right care, at the right time, for the best value and quality of life.

#### Initiatives for action will aim to:

- Identify gaps and priorities for quality LTC services
- 2. Create long term care accreditation standards

#### **B. Education and Workforce Development**

Supporting families and caregivers is just as vital to a strong long term care system as providing trained workers in the sector. There should be enough local workers to meet the range of care needs in the continuum from family home to nursing home, and the formal workforce must have a good skill set and aptitude so that persons are cared for with dignity, respect and humanity. Informal carers such as family, friends and volunteers should have access to training, respite care and counselling to ensure quality of care and safeguard carers' wellbeing.

#### Initiatives for action will aim to:

- Enable capacity and skills building for formal LTC workers
- 4. Support and train informal caregivers

#### C. Policy & Regulation

The long term care system should be delivered by a combination of private and

public sector agencies operating in a coordinated way to ensure a seamless continuity of care. This requires a strong legislative and regulatory infrastructure that provides clear standards that assure quality, and enforcement authority and resources to correct deficiencies where standards are not met.

#### Initiatives for action will aim to:

- 5. Modernize regulation of care homes
- 6. Address mental capacity issues
- 7. Strengthen the Senior Abuse Register
- 8. Create a three-to-five year LTC strategy and action plan

#### D. Financing

The long term care system must be affordable sustainably financed. and Collectively-financed schemes for personal and nursing care costs need to be established, as there is never certainty about when or for how long a person might need long term care services. It is certain, however, that even with healthy, natural ageing, everyone will need some form of care or assistance at some point in the life cycle. Pooling the financial risk is a more effective and efficient solution than out of pocket payments. Financing mechanisms should include coverage for formal home care and institutional care, as well as payments for informal carers.

#### Initiatives for action will aim to:

- 9. Improve insurance benefits related to home care
- 10. Redesign reimbursement rates for hospital long-stays
- 11. Determine long term care expenditure levels

#### E. Communication and Advocacy

The broad range of agencies involved in the long term care continuum must be united and coordinated in their efforts. Through communication and advocacy, Bermuda can assure that all stakeholders in the sector make effective use of available resources and services. Communication must be a two-way street so that issues identified at the grassroots can influence developments across the sector.

#### Initiatives for action will aim to:

- 12. Ensure professionals' awareness of available resources
- 13. Ensure caregivers and the public are aware of available resources



## **Action Plan Initiatives**

The action plan comprises 13 initiatives in five action areas. Each initiative has a deadline and a lead agency identified that will be responsible for implementing each initiative.

**Table 1**: LTC action plan initiatives

Action Item		Deadline	Lead Agency			
A. Quality						
1. Identify the gaps, challenges and priorities to provious services, in accordance with the Residential Care Homacot and proposed standards.	April 2017	ADS				
2. Create long-term care accreditation standards	June 2017	Age Concern				
B. Education & Workforce Development						
3. Identify an agency that will provide formal LTC wor opportunities to extend and build on their knowledge		December 2017	ADS			
<ol> <li>Identify agencies/partners that will support caregiv families and volunteers with access to LTC workshops informal training.</li> </ol>	October 2017	DAC				
C. Policy & Regulation						
5. Amend the Residential Care Home and Nursing Hor and create standards	me Act, regulations	October 2017	ADS			
	6. Address community treatment orders and consider mental capacity and receivership requirements, as part of the Mental Health Act Review					
7. Strengthen Senior Abuse Register operational proceed enforcement	March 2017	ADS				
8. Create a three-to-five year Long Term Care Strategy	y and Action Plan	January 2018	ADS			
D. Financing						
9. Review insurance benefits to improve value of hom as personal home care and palliative care.	ne care services such	July 2017	BHeC & HID			
10. Redesign reimbursement rates for hospital long to utilization and cost control to ensure system sustaina post-acute care initiative.	• •	April 2017	MOHS, BHB			
11. Compile available data on existing LTC financing a across ministries for improved financial planning	nd expenditure	December 2017	MOHS			
E. Advocacy & Communication						
12. Develop an on-going professional outreach campa professionals' knowledge of available resources	aign to improve	March 2017	ADS			
13. Implement a public awareness campaign to incre knowledge of the available resources to assist person	June 2017	ADS				
KEY: ADS: Ageing and Disability Services BHB: Bermuda Hospitals Board	uncil partment and Seniors					

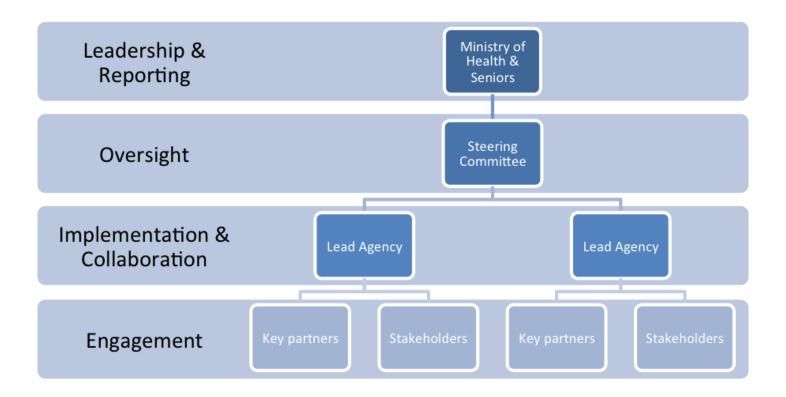
## **Governance Arrangements**

The Long Term Care Action Plan 2016 will be led by the Ministry of Health and Seniors and implemented by various lead agencies listed in Table 1. Representatives from the lead agencies will form a Steering Committee to oversee implementation.

Terms of Reference will be in place to assure lead agencies develop and implement initiatives in a transparent manner and in consultation with partner agencies and stakeholders. The plan will be evaluated by the timely completion of the action items.

The Minister of Health and Seniors will provide biannual updates on progress, alongside updates on the Bermuda Health Strategy 2014-2017.

<u>Figure 3</u>: Governance and reporting framework



## **Annex: Long Term Care Action Plan Needs & Capacity Assessment**

As at 25 July 2016

				Licenced for	Day care	Respite	Dementia	Predominant	Secondary	Tertiary	Beds Permitted	Beds Occupied	Occupancy %
Organization	Facility Name	Parish	Facility Type	Lice	Day	Res	Der	Pre	Sec	Ter	Beds Perm	Beds Occup	00%
0.8020.0	Perry Ward - L4		Tuestine, Type										
ВНВ	, KEMH	Paget	Hospital					IS	CS	RR	33	31	94%
	Cooper Ward - L4												
ВНВ	KEMH	Paget	Hospital					IS	CS		35	31	89%
	Gordon Ward - L3												
ВНВ	KEMH	Paget	Hospital					CS	IS	RR	37	30	81%
	Gordon Ward Ext.												
ВНВ	- L3 KEMH	Paget	Hospital					CS	RR		20	9	45%
ВНВ	Agape House	Paget	Hospital					HP			8	6	75%
In donondont	Benedicion	Canadada	Doot Home	DNI				D.C	DNI		C	C	1000/
Independent	Seniors Home Cynthia's Rest	Sandy's	Rest Home	BN				PC	BN		6	6	100%
Independent	Home	Pembroke	Rest Home	BN	Υ	Υ		BN	PC		7	3	43%
maepenaem	Dorothy Crane	rembioke	Restrionie	DIN		'		DIN	rc		,	3	4370
Independent	Nursing Home	St. George's	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		BN	IS	PC	18	14	78%
	Easter Lily					-							
Independent	Nursing Home	Hamilton	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		IS	BN		10	12	120%
·	Elder Home		_										
Independent	Services Limited	Devonshire	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		BN	IS		12	12	100%
	Frances Telford												
	Pleasantville												
Independent	Holdings	Paget	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		BN	IS		11	11	100%
	Herb Garden Rest												
Independent	Home	Southampton	Rest Home	BN	Υ	Υ		BN			16	12	75%
Independent	House of Esther	St. George's	Rest Home	BN				BN	PC		7	7	100%
	Lefroy Care											0.5	4005/
Government	Community	Sandy's	Nursing Home	IS	Y	Y		IS	BN	CS	32	32	100%
Independent	Living Well Center	Sandy's	Rest Home	BN	Υ	Υ		PC			4	4	100%

Organization	Facility Name	Parish	Facility Type	Licenced for	Day care	Respite	Dementia	Predominant	Secondary	Tertiary	Beds Permitted	Beds Occupied	Occupancy %
Independent	Lorraine Rest Home	Warwick	Rest Home	BN	Υ	Υ		BN	IS		31	31	100%
Independent	Matilda Smith Williams Nursing Home	Devonshire	Nursing Home	IS	Y	Υ		IS	BN		24	21	88%
Independent	Packwood Home	Sandy's	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		IS	BN	PC	30	29	97%
Independent	Serenity Gardens Nursing Home	Warwick	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		IS	BN	PC	18	19	106%
Independent	Serenity Palms Nursing Home	Devonshire	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		IS	BN	PC	11	11	100%
Independent	St. Moritz Seniors Residential Home	Southampton	Rest Home	BN	Υ	Υ		BN	PC		6	6	100%
Independent	Summerhaven for the Physically Challenged	Smith's	Rest Home	BN		Υ		PC	BN	IS	17	14	82%
Independent	Sunny Vale Rest Home	Paget	Rest Home	BN				BN	PC		10	10	100%
Independent	Sunset View Rest Home	Southampton	Rest Home	BN				BN			7	9	129%
Government	Sylvia Richardson Care Facility	St. George's	Nursing Home	IS	Υ	Υ		IS	BN	CS - PC	42	37	88%
Independent	Westmeath Nursing Home	Pembroke	Nursing Home	IS	Υ		Υ	IS	BN	CS - PC	64	62	97%
Independent	Yellow Roses Rest Home	St. David's	Rest Home	BN				PC			7	7	100%
Independent	Yellow Roses Rest Home Extension	St. David's	Rest Home	BN				PC			6	0	0%
ВНВ	Reid Ward - MWI	Devonshire	Hospital - Psychogeriatric								19	19	100%

Organization	Facility Name	Parish	Facility Type	Licenced for	Day care	Respite	Dementia	Predominant	Secondary	Tertiary	Beds Permitted	Beds Occupied	Occupancy %
BHB	Almost There	Devonshire	Group Home for	_							1	1	100%
ВНВ	Green Acres	Devonshire	Mentally III Group Home for Mentally III								3	2	67%
ВНВ	Kitty Lane	Hamilton	Group Home for								3	3	100%
ВНВ	My Lord's Bay Rd.	Hamilton	Mentally III Group Home for Mentally III								4	4	100%
ВНВ	Our Blessings	Hamilton	Group Home for								7	7	100%
внв	Our Way	Pembroke	Mentally III Group Home for Mentally III								8	8	100%
ВНВ	Grandstand Lane	Sandy's	Group Home for								3	3	100%
ВНВ	Hibiscus Cottage	Devonshire	Mentally III Group Home for Mentally III								4	4	100%
ВНВ	Boaz Island 26	Sandy's	Group Home for								3	3	100%
внв	Boaz Island 28	Sandy's	Learning Diasbled Group Home for Learning Diasbled								4	4	100%
ВНВ	Church Lane	Pembroke	Group Home for								3	3	100%
ВНВ	George's Bay	Sandy's	Learning Diasbled Group Home for Learning Diasbled								4	4	100%
ВНВ	Hermitage House	Devonshire	Group Home for			Y (1					5	4	80%
ВНВ	Keepers Cottage	Devonshire	Learning Diasbled Group Home for Learning Diasbled			bed)					5	5	100%
ВНВ	Mount Hill	Pembroke	Group Home for								5	5	100%

Organization	Facility Name	Parish	Facility Type	Licenced for	Day care	Respite	Dementia	Predominant	Secondary	Tertiary	Beds Permitted	Beds Occupied	Occupancy %
DUD	D. Vell	6 11 1	Learning Diasbled								_	_	4.000/
ВНВ	Rose Villa	Southampton	Group Home for Learning Diasbled								5	5	100%
ВНВ	Rough Side of the	Smith's	Group Home for								5	5	100%
DUD	Mountain	Ct. Davidle	Learning Diasbled								_	C	4.000/
ВНВ	Smith Hill	St. David's	Group Home for Learning Diasbled								6	6	100%
ВНВ	Sunset Villa	Hamilton	Group Home for								5	5	100%
			Learning Diasbled										
BHB	Turtle Bay	Southampton	Group Home for Learning Diasbled								6	6	100%
ВНВ	West Side Villa	Sandy's	Group Home for			Y (1					10	9	90%
			Learning Diasbled			bed)							
ВНВ	Yateson	Smith's	Group Home for			Y (1 bed)					5	4	80%
ВНВ	Cedar Roots	Smith's	Learning Diasbled Group Home for			beuj					3	0	0%
	(Commencing		Learning Diasbled										
	Sept 2016)												
TOTAL	All places / beds Excluding BHB Including BHB										655 404 529		

# **Proposed Levels of Care & Definitions**

Short			
Form	<b>Level of Care</b>	Definition	Setting
CS	Complex Skilled	RN on duty 24/7, MD on call 24/7, includes health assessments, skin and wound care, artificial feedings, ostomy care, IV, oxygen, airway, chronic ventilator management, psycho-behavioural moderate-severe dementia, and care planning and coordination. 65% of residents have 3 or more ADL limitations. Avg total nursing care hours 4/day/pt includes RN 1.6hr/day/pt. Access to rehabilitation/therapeutic services. Access to mental health services.	KEMH
IS	Intermediate Skilled	RN on duty 24/7, MD on call 24/7, includes health assessments, artificial feedings, ostomy care, IV, oxygen, airway, chronic ventilator management, psycho-behavioural moderate-severe dementia, and care planning and coordination. 65% of residents have 3 or more ADL limitations. Avg total nursing care hours 2.5/day/pt. Access to rehabilitation/therapeutic services. Access to mental health services	KEMH
RR	Short Stay Rehab or Restorative Skilled Care	RN on duty 24/7, post acute recovery period where more than 2 therapeutic services such as PT, OT, speech, respiratory, nutritiional 5 days/wk or more, and skilled nursing treatments, health education / monitoring needed up to 100 days. Access to mental health services.	KEMH
НР	Hospice / End of Life Care	Intermediate to complex skilled nursing care provided in the last 3 to 6 months of life related to terminal illness or end of life conditions. Focus on comfort, psychological supports, dignity.	KEMH / Agape
PC	Personal Care, Intermittant Skilled Nursing, Cognitive Care	Shared housing, group home, assisted living for meals, accommodation, and self care including mobility, supervision for safety, medications, Mild-moderate dementia care. Access to rehabilitation/therapeutic services. Access to mental health services	KEMH
PC	Personal Care, Intermittant Skilled Nursing, Cognitive Care	Shared housing, group home, assisted living for meals, accommodation, and self care including mobility, supervision for safety, medications, Mild-moderate dementia care. Access to rehabilitation/therapeutic services. Access to mental health services	Commun ity Based Care Home

Short			
Form	Level of Care	Definition	Setting
BN	Basic Skilled Nursing	RN on duty 10hrs/wk (minimum) to supervise Nursing Aides. Nursing Aides on duty 24/7, to include health assessments. RN on call 24/7. MD on call 24/7. Access to rehabilitation/therapeutic services. Access to mental health services. Assisted living for meals, accommodation and assisted care including mobility, supervision for safety, medications. Mild-moderate dementia.	Commun ity Based Care Home
НС	Home Care	Personal care and / or homemaking assist, episodic skilled nursing visit / consult, cognitive care for safety, adult day care	Private Home
CS - PC		Combined Complex Skilled - Personal Care	Commun ity Based Care Home

#### REFERENCES

1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gawande, Atul (2014) *Being Mortal: Medicine and What Matters in the End.* Metropolitan Books: New York. [Quotes are from pages 22, 55 & 155).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Colombo, F., Llena-Nozal, A., Mercier, J., and Tjadens, F. (2011) *Help Wanted? Providing and Paying for Long-Term Care.* OECD: Paris, France.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Department of Statistics (2015) Bermuda Digest of Statistics 2015. Government of Bermuda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Department of Statistics (2011) *2010 Bermuda Census Population and Housing Report.* Government of Bermuda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Source: Department of Statistics (2011) Op cit. reports the the non-institutional population with "senility/Alzheimer's" as 200.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Department of Statistics (2014) *Low Income Threshold 2013: Analysis of Low Income Households in Bermuda 2004-2013.* Unpublished internal report by the Department of Statistics of Government of Bermuda, dated June 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Financial Assistance report to the Health Insurance Committee.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Sourced from the Bermuda Health Council's Directory of Services: http://bhecbm00000.web704.discountasp.net/public/hc1 directory search.aspx?search=home+care

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Gutheil, I.A., and Chernesky, R.H. (2004) *Ageing in Bermuda: Meeting the Needs of Seniors.* Produced under the Fordham University, Ravazzin Centre for Social Work Research in Ageing. Released in October 2004.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Ministry of Health, Seniors and Environment (2016) *Steps to a Well Bermuda: Health Survey of Adults in Bermuda 2014.* Government of Bermuda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Bermuda Health Council and Department of Health (2011) *Health in Review: An International Comparative Analysis of Bermuda Health System Indicators.* Bermuda Health Council: Bermuda.