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Appendix A: Self-Harm, Including Suicide, breakdown by type of harm event, 2018–2019

Appendix D: Text alternatives for figures

About this report

Long-term care

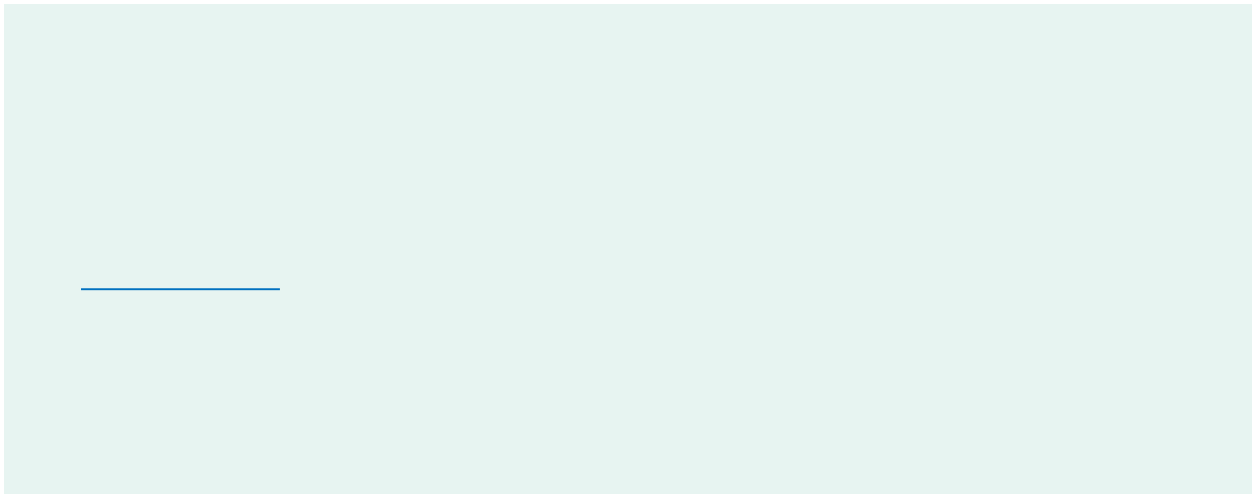
Background

Indicator selection

Indicator reporting



New indicators and results



Data limitations and caveats

underestimates
minimum

Key results

There is a 7-fold variation in Self-Harm, Including Suicide rates across provinces and territories

Figure 1 Age-standardized rate of Self-Harm, Including Suicide per 100,000, by province and territory, 2018–2019

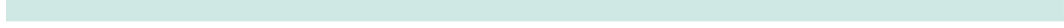


Figure 3 Percentage of patients with self-harm who had repeat hospital stays for self-harm within a year, by age and sex, 2018–2019

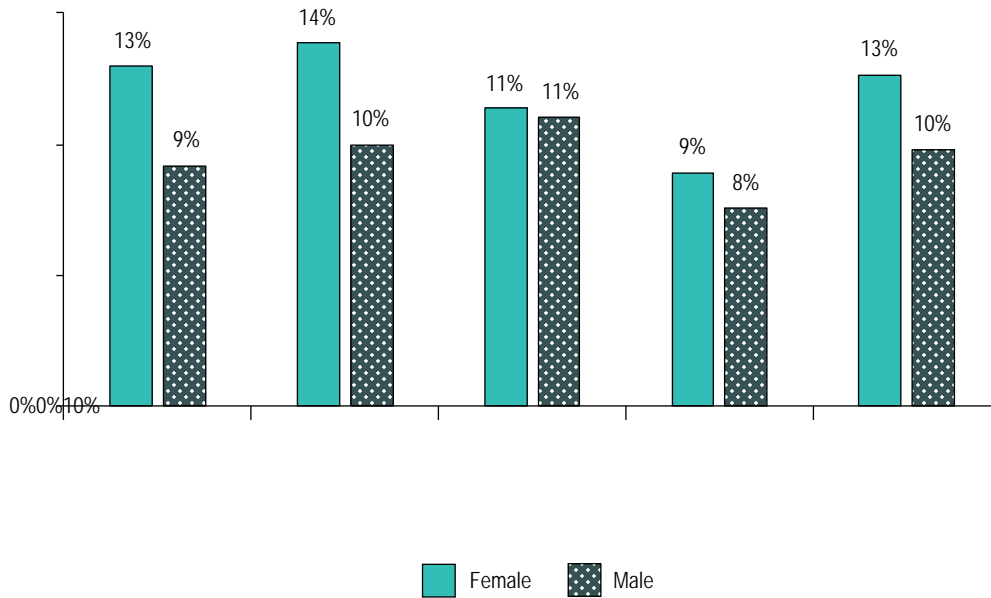
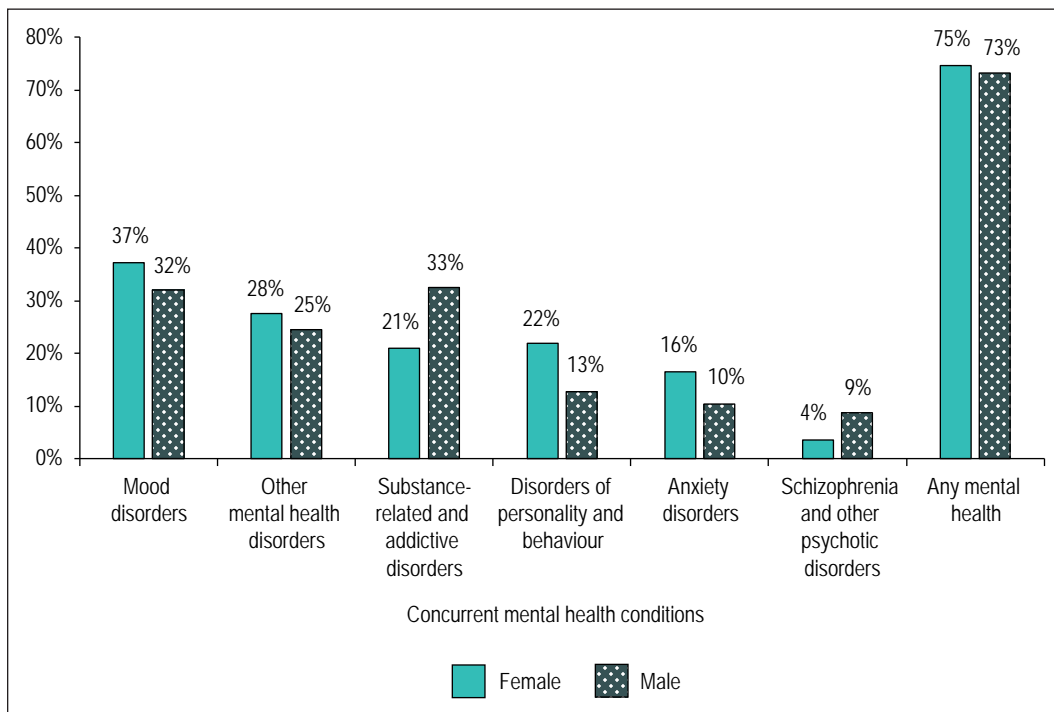


Figure 4 Percentage of hospital stays for self-harm with a concurrent mental health condition, by sex, 2018–2019



Note

Sources

Links to other CIHI resources

[Self-Harm and Assault: A Closer Look at Children and Youth](#)

Links to other Statistics Canada resources

Caregiver Distress

Definition

Rationale

Calculation

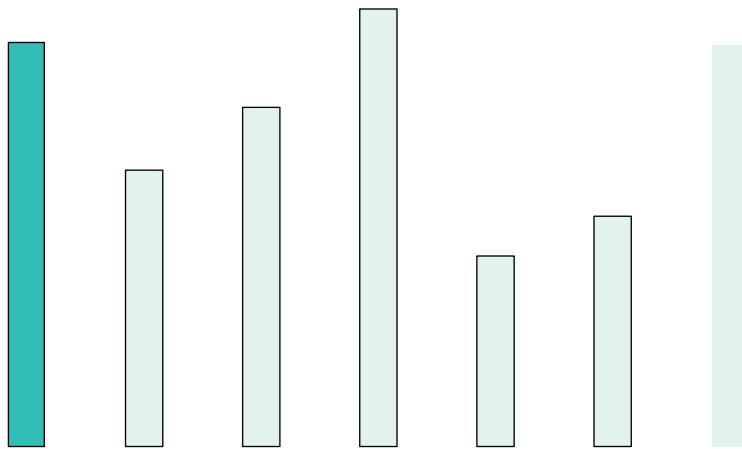
Table 3 Data availability for Caregiver Distress

Data source	Year	Coverage
Home Care Reporting System		

Note

Data limitations and caveats

Figure 5 Risk-adjusted rate of Caregiver Distress by province and territory, 2018–2019



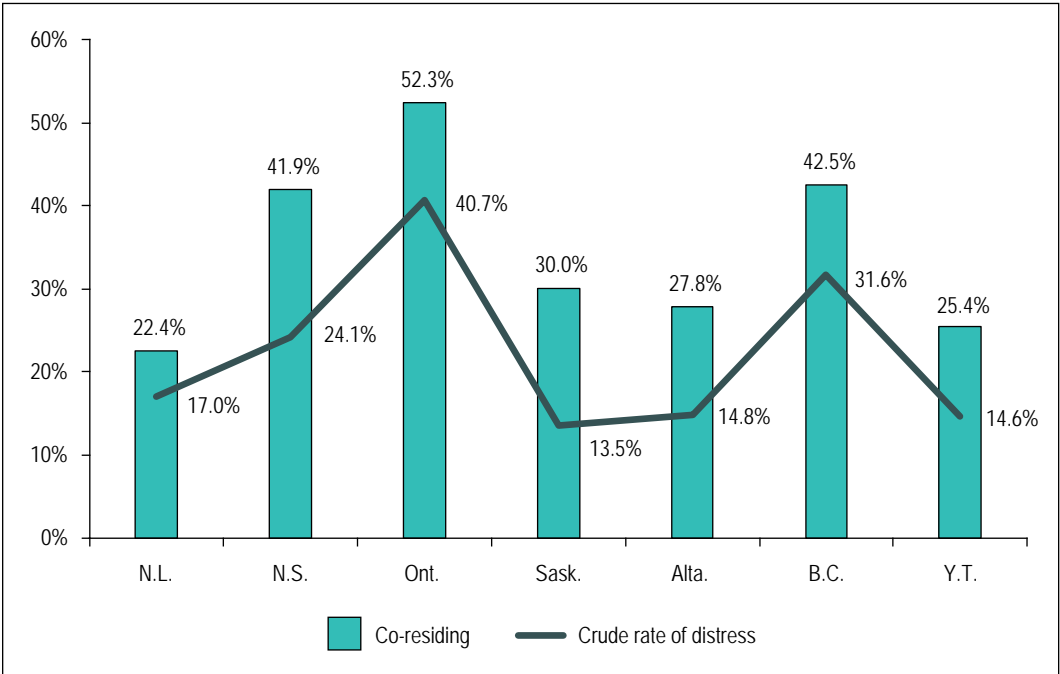
Survey snapshot

Figure 6 Percentage of Canadian caregivers who reported their caregiving responsibilities were stressful or very stressful in the General Social Survey, 2018



Caregivers are nearly twice as likely to be distressed if they live with the person receiving home care

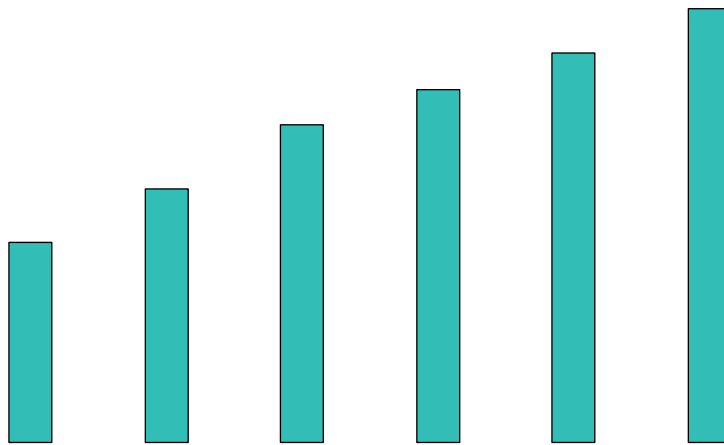
Figure 7 Rate of Caregiver Distress and percentage of individuals who co-reside, 2018–2019



Source

For caregivers in distress, time spent caring is the equivalent of a full-time job

Figure 9 Percentage of caregivers reporting distress by number of personal care activities requiring substantial help, 2018–2019



New Long-Term Care Residents Who Potentially Could Have Been Cared for at

Table 5 Data availability for New Long-Term Care Residents Who Potentially Could Have Been Cared for at Home

Data source	Year	Coverage
Continuing Care Reporting System		

Notes

*

There is wide provincial and territorial variation in the proportion of new residents who potentially could have been cared for at home

Figure 10 Risk-adjusted percentage of New Long-Term Care Residents Who Potentially Could Have Been Cared for at Home, by province and territory, 2018–2019

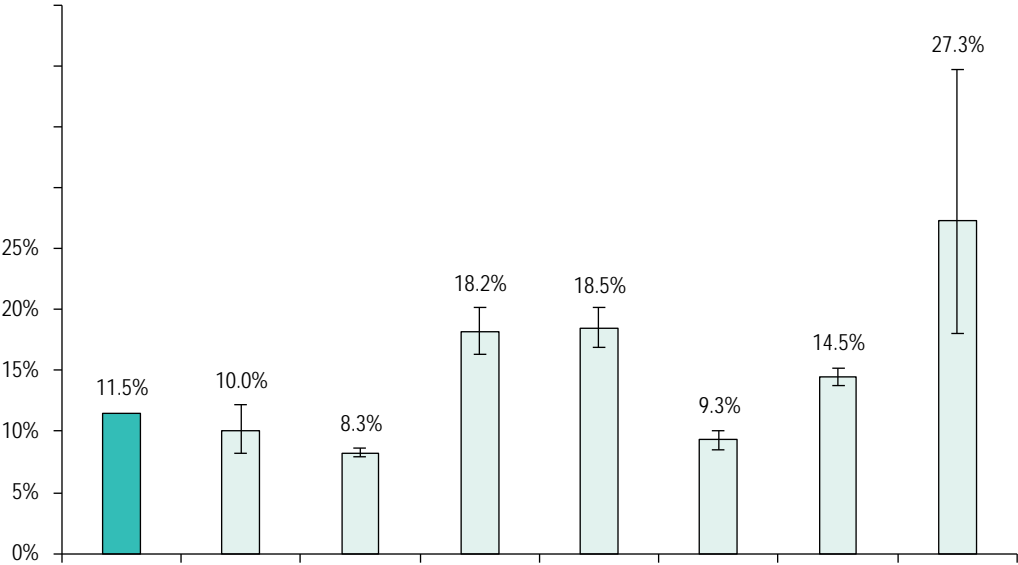


Table 6 Location and living arrangement prior to being admitted to long-term care

Resident characteristic	Potentially could have been cared for at home	Total new long-term care admissions	Those who potentially could have been cared for at home as percentage of total new admissions
Rural			
Urban			
Lived alone prior to admission			
Did not live alone			

Notes

Links to other CIHI resources

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CIHI

Developing working definitions for home care wait times and community mental health



Table 7 Indicator development progress

Indicator	Year and stream	Status of standard definition	Data sources	Coverage by jurisdiction
Hospital Stays for Harm Caused by Substance Use		[Redacted]		
Frequent Emergency Room Visits for Help With Mental Health and/or Addictions		[Redacted]		
		[Redacted]		

Conclusion

indicators also reflect complex public health challenges with no easy fixes. The impact of the

better information is a good place to start

Appendix B: New Long-Term Care Residents Who Potentially Could Have Been Cared for at Home

Table B1

Appendix C: Methodology notes for qualitative study

Families identify health system navigation and financial difficulties as barriers to remaining at home

provincial/regional resident and family councils, CIHI's client affairs managers and CIHI's Patient Engagement Office. A pre-screening survey and telephone interview identified about

Appendix D: Text alternatives for figures

Figure 7: Rate of Caregiver Distress and percentage of individuals who co-reside, 2018–2019

Jurisdiction	Crude rate of distress	Co-residing
N.L.		
N.S.		
Ont.		
Sask.		
Alta.		
B.C.		
Y.T.		

Source

Figure 8: Average number of caregiver hours per week, 2018–2019



Figure 10: Risk-adjusted percentage of New Long-Term Care Residents Who Potentially Could Have Been Cared for at Home, by province and territory, 2018–2019

Jurisdiction	Rate	Lower confidence interval	Upper confidence interval
Canada			
N.L.			
Ont.			
Man.			
Sask.			
Alta.			
B.C.			
Y.T.			

Notes

The confidence interval (CI) is used to establish whether the indicator result is statistically different from the average. The width



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