



Canadians' Health Care Values

BC Health Directional Plan

Expert Panel: Challenges, Choices to Ensure Access

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1. Process

- Citizens create the values framework for health reform
- Experts and stakeholders provide the technical knowledge to create the blueprint
- Both are essential components of policy-making
- This presentation is based on 12 full-day dialogues with a representative sample of 500 Canadians in 2002



Process

- Citizens started with four scenarios
- Created their own vision for the future of health care
- Spent half a day working through the tradeoffs
- Created their own logic model for
 - How health care in Canada should be financed, and
 - Who is responsible for what



2. Values

- Access based on need; universal coverage
- Payment based on ability to pay
- Responsive to individual need; quality care
- Accountable and transparent systems
- Efficient forms of delivery; value for money
- Prevention and wellness



3. Publicly funded

- Basic hospital and medical services
- Primary care provider networks
- Hotlines, telehealth
- Travel for specialized care to best-practice centres
- User fees / co-payments for extras (services not covered now, or not available through primary care networks)



Publicly funded

- Investment in prevention and wellness
 - Public health nurses in schools
 - Physical education for all children
 - Nurses and wellness specialists in primary care networks to spend time with patients to coach / support good health practices



4. Privately available

- Citizens do not object to choice, but they do object to “queue-jumping” -- access should be based on need
- Their primary argument against private financing is that resources are diverted from the public system
 - This is a “deal-breaker” for them
 - They have witnessed the degrading of public systems in other countries



A new responsibility model

- We all contribute to health care; we all take from it when we need to; we are all responsible for efficient use of scarce health resources
- Individuals are responsible to
 - Take care of their own health
 - Use the health care system “responsibly”
 - Adapt their access to take advantage of efficient delivery systems, e.g. rostering with a network
 - Pay their fair share of taxes



Responsibility model . . .

- Governments are responsible for
 - Ensuring access, standards, sustainability
 - In a climate of transparency and accountability -- the auditor-general for health
- Providers are responsible for
 - Responsiveness and quality of care
 - Efficiency
 - Transparency
 - Accountability for how resources are used





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