

Racism within Long-Term Care Homes in Ontario

Racism is prevalent in Long-Term Care Homes (LTCH) through:



- Cultural conflicts between residents, other residents, and staff
- Regulatory requirements limit the ability to provide resident-centered and individualized care
- Lack of culturally diverse staff
- Stereotypical therapeutic recreation programs (example, Bingo)

Consequences of Racism in LTCH

- Resident isolation
- Health care consequences
- Spiritual isolation
- Distress and malnourishment
- Alienation

"Practices that demonstrate and encourage valuing diversity include consulting residents, families, key stakeholders and community agencies to seek input regarding their needs, concerns, practices and desires ..."

- Ontario Centres for Learning, Research and Innovation in Long-Term Care, 2017

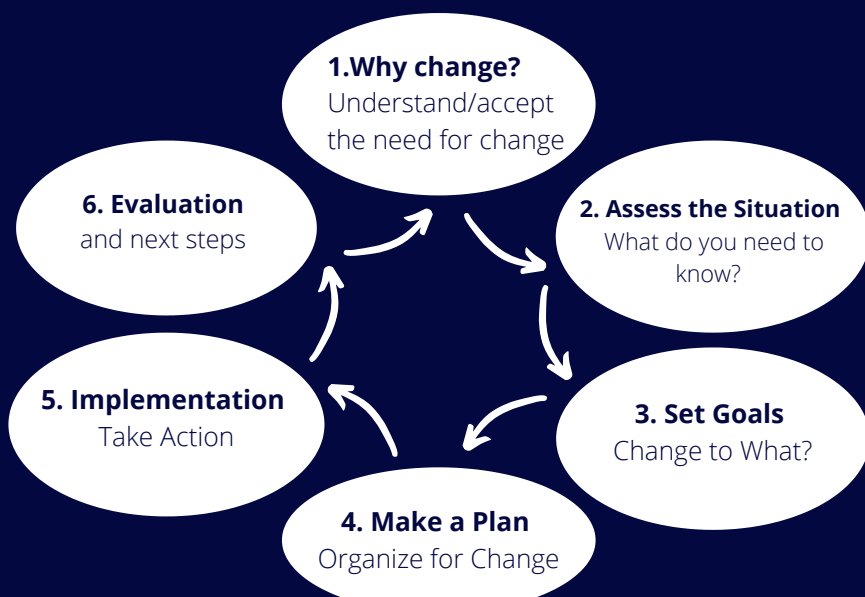
Jurisdictional Scan

Australia - Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHS)

- A form of primary health care operated by Aboriginal communities within a local area
- Board of Directors oversee service and funding, size and workforce depend on community/needs
- A team-based model providing culturally appropriate care
- Offer community spaces for Aboriginal peoples to address their needs
- Non-Aboriginal health workers mentorship program

British Columbia - Six Stages of Change model as part of the long-term anti-racist strategy

- Model of change aimed at addressing racism in long-term care
- requires stakeholder engagement regarding input to understand needs, concerns, and ideas for change



How can Ontario do this?

- Develop cultural organizations in each community to act as liaison between cultural/community groups and government when developing new LTCH or retrofitting existing homes
- Utilize six stages of change model to reform long-term care

