



INTO THE BREACH: THE EMERGING ROLE OF CANADA'S OMBUDSPERSONS IN IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY IN CANADIAN HEALTH CARE

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WHAT HAS BEEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS?

- Minimal, incidental
- Little or no attention in health reform efforts, despite emphasis on accountability
- Not thought of as part of health care system



BUT RECENTLY ...

- Growing role or growing notice of role
- Role being prioritized legislatively (PQ) or administratively (NS)
- Growing attention to systemic issues
- Focusing attention on administration and regulation in the sector
- Jurisdiction being restructured (PQ), expanded (NB) or debated (ON)



SOME EXAMPLES

- AB report on out of country services (2009)
- BC reports on care for seniors (2009/12)
- ON report on “The LHIN Spin” (2010)
- ON investigation of LTC regulation (2010)
- SK report on waiting list management (2011)
- PQ “intervention” at Hôpital Régional de Saint-Jérôme (2012)



ACCOUNTABILITY AND HEALTH CARE

- Common diagnosis: weak, diffuse, uncertain, ineffective accountability is problem
- Common prescription: strong, clear, certain and effective accountability is the solution



QUESTIONS ABOUT ACCOUNTABILITY

- What is the problem? Why does it matter?
- What “tools of governance” are available?
- What is role of regulation and regulatory institutions?



QUESTIONS ABOUT REGULATION

- At P/T level
 - Why do we regulate health care?
 - What is regulated in health care?
 - Who regulates health care?
 - How is healthcare regulated?
 - Is health care regulation effective?



PROPOSITIONS

- We need more, not less public administration
- Specifically, good management of health care requires stronger regulatory accountability
- Regulation must be
 - Institutionally independent
 - Appropriate to the sector



REASONING

- Accountability 101
- There is regulatory work to be done
- It is distinct work
- Value depends on how it is done



BEYOND CANADA

- Regulation a big part of health reform
- Fundamental changes in provider regulation
- New layers of independent “Meta Regulation” and of “Regulated Self-regulation”
- Substantive regulation implemented by multiple enforcement processes
- Codification of patient/consumer rights
- System-wide, independent, patient/consumer complaint processes



NHS EXAMPLE

- Patient Charter
- Internal market
- Performance targets/“league tables”
- National Institute of Clinical Excellence
- National Service Frameworks
- Healthcare (Quality Care) Commission
- National Patient Safety Agency
- Provider reaccreditation & lay governance
- Council for Health Regulatory Excellence



WHY?

- Government failure (i.e. under performance)
- Marketization/commodification/ideology
- Voter/consumer expectations
- Egregious regulatory failures
- Empirical evidence on safety and quality and the need for systemic responses
- Regulation's role in improving performance (efficiency/quality)



CRITIQUES

- Administrative burden, resource diversion
- Superficial improvement
- Corrosive culture
- Ineffectiveness
 - Strafford Hospital



MEANWHILE, IN CANADA

- Continuing reliance on
 - “Being more accountable”
 - Reorganizations
 - Experimentation with funding and alternative service delivery
 - “Soft law” (e.g., Health Accords, CHC, Quality Councils, strategies, plans etc.)
 - Changing macro legislative frameworks (like the one for HPR)



WITH SOME DIRECTIONAL CHANGE ...

- Patient Care Quality Offices and Review Boards in British Columbia
- Quebec's Health Services Ombudsman
- Changes in long term care
- "Persons in Care" legislation
- Ontario's *Excellence in Health Care Act*
- More regulatory approach to HPR by HPR's



HIGHLY PROVISIONAL CONCLUSIONS

- Accommodation prevails
- Negatives avoided but positives missed
- Institutional gaps remain
- Enter the Ombudspersons (and the Auditors General, Public Inquiries, Coroners)



ISSUES TO CONSIDER

- Capacity
- Expertise
- Own motion investigations
- Remedial authority
- Importance of operational style
- Scope of mandate across health care and beyond administration

