

## Fact Sheet:Quebec

### 1/Advisory Bodies

#### a.Comité sida-Québec

-Formed in 1982, was the first official aids advisory committee in Canada.

- Reorganized in 1986 with an expanded membership and mandate that included providing information to health professionals and the public, as well as monitoring the spread of hiv infection within the province.

-Disbanded in late 1987.

#### b.aids Task Force

-Formed in late 1987, and given a six month mandate to inform the Ministry with a report setting out comprehensive hiv/aids policy. This was part of an overall plan announced by the Minister of Health and Social Services in August 1987.

-Report released in December, 1988, with 63 recommendations.

### 2/Policies and Guidelines

#### a.School Board Policy

-September, 1985, Minister of Education releases letter dealing with hiv/aids to school system via directors of school boards in the province.

#### b.Ministers of Education and Health Directive

-Released in August, 1986, and sent to community health and social service centres, as well as hospitals, instructing that those with hiv infection not be excluded from proper treatment or services.

### 3/Law

#### a.Quebec Charter of Human Rights

-Sections 1, 4, 5, and 9 relevant to people living with aids as determined by the Québec Human Rights Commission.

#### b.Public Health Protection Act

-Amended in October, 1986 to include aids. Mere presence of hiv-antibodies not to be reported, (as expressly intended by the Québec legislature when making amendments).

-Section 74 of this act provides that it not be subject to the provisions of ss. 2 and 7-15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

#### c. Occupational Health and Safety Act

-Section 9, pages 15-19 relevant to people living with aids.

#### 4/Public Education

-Ministry of Health and Social Services launched major communications campaign August 24, 1987 directed at reducing spread of STDs, as well as hiv. Campaign included four elements: education, information, organized action, and publicity.

-Toll free, confidential telephone service for information on STDs/hiv/aids made available September 1, 1987.

-Brochures on same publicized and distributed.

-Multi-media, bilingual radio/television campaign aimed at adolescents and young adults launched.

-Second phase begun in December, 1988, which included a video for 14-16 year-olds on basic hiv/aids information made available through thirty-two community health departments.

-Brochure containing so-called hiv/aids information directed at young adults/parents distributed province-wide in March, 1989.

-Establishment of four aids action teams (two in Montreal, one in Quebec city, and one in Sherbrooke) based in community health centres designed to serve as a link between community health care staff, community health departments, and hospital centres.

-First three started in April, 1988. The last set up in February, 1989. Emphasis placed on information, prevention, education, and psycho-social support. Services are anonymous.

#### 5/School Education

-Ministry "delivers" hiv/aids education through local health and social services, (i.e. CLSC working with the school boards).

-Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal with CSAM distributed teachers manuals and exercises around hiv/aids in schools under their jurisdiction.

-Ministry of Education requires compulsory program around STDs for grades 10 and 11. As of September, 1988, there was no hiv/aids component in the program. This is currently under review.

-The sexual education component of the new 1989 Personal and Social Development Program covers STDs within the context of sexuality. Homosexuality and contraception are addressed but no reference is made to abortion.

#### 6/Multilingual Material

-Information pamphlets in six languages.

#### 7/Health Care Workers

-A training program is to be established for health care workers and health and social service professionals.

#### 8/Outreach

-No plans for street kids or prostitutes. These are areas designated as the responsibility of individual health units.

## Fact Sheet: Quebec Funding

-Between 1985 and 1987, the Ministry of Health and Social Services has spent 2.2 million on hiv/aids-related programs. These costs were divided as follows:

a. Comité sida-Quebec	
-1985	\$ 30,000
-1986	\$250,000
-1987	\$ 75,000
b. Red Cross Blood Bank	
-1986-87	\$1,135,000
c. Diagnosis and Testing	
-Quebec Public Health Laboratory, 1986	\$159,000
-Quebec Public Health Laboratory, 1987	\$77,000
-Eight Hospital Testing Laboratories	\$320,000
d. Community Group Support	
-AHM-GMA, 1986-87	\$10,000
-SIDA-AIDE Montreal (CSAM)	\$100,000
-Haitian Community	\$40,000
-MIELS-Quebec	\$35,000
e. Epidemiological Surveillance	\$30,000

-The Ministry has estimated that since 1979 approximately \$25 million has been spent on the direct hospital care and treatment of people living with aids (PLWA's).

-In August, 1987, the Ministry announced a further allocation of \$2.8 million for hiv/aids-related programs. These included:

- a. \$800,000 towards a public awareness campaign
- b. Formation of three specialist aids community health teams.
- c. \$500,000 to be made available for hiv/aids research.
- d. The development of a training program for health and social services network professionals and health care workers.
- e. A pilot project to be established to offer reception, stop-gap, and transition services as well as temporary accomodation services for people living with aids.
- f. Formation of an aids task force.
- g. \$51,000 to assist the Canadian Hemophilia Society.
- f. Consolidation of the aids epidimiological monitoring program.

-In early April, 1988, the Minister of Health and Social Services, the charity coalition Centraide, and the city of Montreal signed an agreement in principle to open a home for men and women with aids who cannot afford housing. The home, which opened in the fall of 1988, houses approximately 12 people living with aids and operates simply as a home for the needy, not as a hospice. Residents are therefore expected to spend periods at the home of two to six months. At a hospice such as Casey House in Toronto, in comparison, the average stay is only one month. The cost of operating the housing project is estimated at \$500,000 per year.

- In regard to aids research, FRSQ has already allocated \$30,346 for 1987-88 and \$31,585 for 1988-89 for "Etude sero-épidémiologique de l'infection a VIH et du comportement sexual chez les hommes homosexuels fréquentant une clinique médicale a Montréal" and \$23,310 for 1987-88 for "Role de la région Orf-B du virus VIH dans le controle de l'infection virale: un modèle d'étude pour les desordres immunologiques du SIDA".

-Another program of FRSQ that has some impact on aids is the "Centre and Institute" program which covers indirect costs (e.g. heating, security, maintenance). This globally funded program amounts to around \$100,000, and is targeted mostly at the Montreal General Hospital, the Jewish General Hospital and the Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal.

-On the first of December, 1988, the Minister announced phase two of the action plan which provided for a further increase of an additional \$21 million over a three year period. For each year the money will be allocated as follows:

a.Prevention	\$3.4 million/year
b.Hospital Care	\$1.2 million/year
c.Support Care	\$800,000/year
d.Research	\$1.2 million/year
e.Coordination & Evaluation	\$400,000/year