

Home Care in Ontario – Facts & Figures

- ❖ There are 14 Community Care Access Centres in Ontario established by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care to provide access to government-funded home and community services and long-term care homes.ⁱ
 - ❖ CCACs employed approximately 5,603 full time employees in 2009/10ⁱⁱ
 - ❖ 603,535 clients received home care services funded by the CCACs in 2009/10 (Note, a client who is transferred or re-admitted may be counted more than once)ⁱⁱⁱ
 - ❖ In 2009/10 clients served by age groupings were:
 - ✚ Elderly 56%
 - ✚ Adults 28%
 - ✚ Children 16%^{iv}
 - ❖ 29,419,559 visits/hours of care were delivered in 2009/10^v
 - ✚ 69% of care delivered was personal support / homemaking
 - ✚ 26% of service was nursing
 - ✚ 5% of visits/hours were provided by therapy providers
 - Occupational Therapy – 1.7%
 - Physiotherapy – 1.6%
 - Speech – 0.9%
 - Social work – 0.2%
 - Dietician Services – 0.2%
- ❖ Investing in home-based care can save money, improve care and improve quality of life for people who would otherwise be hospitalized or institutionalized^{vi}

Average Cost of Care ^{vii} (for one week for 424 seniors)	
Hospital Bed:	\$2.5 million
Long-term Care Bed:	\$374,000.00
Care at Home:	\$125,000.00
Average Per Diem Cost	
Hospital Bed:	\$842.00/day
Long-term Care Bed:	\$126.00/day
Care at Home:	\$42.00/day

- ❖ 88% of Ontarians surveyed indicate a preference for home care for themselves^{viii}
- ❖ The majority of clients are satisfied with their home care services^{ix}
- ❖ An estimated 150,000 Ontarians purchase 20 million visits/hours of home care services annually^x
- ❖ There is no evidence to support the superiority of either the for-profit or not-for-profit agencies in delivering service to clients^{xi}
- ❖ There is no conclusive evidence to show that corporate structure determines cost effectiveness^{xii}

- ❖ Differences in nurses' work enjoyment, satisfaction with time for care and job security varies by agency but is not related to corporate structure^{xiii}
- ❖ 87% of home care workers surveyed indicated that their job change subsequent to a contract change was 'positive' or 'somewhat positive' for them^{xiv}
- ❖ A well resourced home care system is imperative to address the aging population in Ontario which will mean more people with chronic conditions and fewer health care providers^{xv}
- ❖ Innovation is the result of competition^{xvi}
- ❖ Trends in CCAC services^{xvii}:

<i>Apr 1 to Mar 31</i>	2005/06		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Individuals Served:	649,244		572,950	586,423	603,535
Client Demographic:					
Age 65+	58%		53%	54%	54%
Age 19-64	32%		30%	29%	30%
Age 0-18	10%		17%	16%	16%
Clients Placed in Long-Term Care Homes:	-		35,289	39,652	40,759
Full-Time Employees (approx.):	-		5,072	5,370	5,603
Services					
Total Units	25,766,724		26,485,043	27,726,634	29,419,559
Personal Support/Homemaking Hours:	17,263,705		17,063,415	18,777,549	20,358,189
Total Nursing	6,957,015		7,591,594	7,461,840	7,697,234
Nursing Visits:			5,892,707	5,981,762	5,962,097
Shift Nursing Hours:			1,698,887	1,480,078	1,735,137
Occupational Therapy Visits:	566,868		736,134	556,147	506,154
Physiotherapy Visits:	541,101		572,725	519,168	483,163
Speech-Language Therapy Visits:	257,667		461,484	274,068	251,740
Dietician Services Visits:	51,533		59,690	58,584	52,877
Social Work Visits:	77,300		-	79,278	70,202

- ❖ The average annual cost per home-care client, according to the provincial Health Minister, is \$3,956.76. That amount covers less than a week of chronic in-patient care in a hospital, and less than a month for the average patient in a long-term care facility.^{xviii}

ENDNOTES

ⁱ Ministry of Health & Long-Term Care, http://www.health.gov.on.ca/english/public/contact/ccac/ccac_mn.html

ⁱⁱ OACCAC, CCAC Report of Measurements, retrieved from <http://www.ccac-ont.ca/Content.aspx?EnterpriseID=15&LanguageID=1&MenuID=138>

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid

^{iv} Ibid

^v Ibid

^{vi} Chappell and Hollander, *Synthesis Report: Final Report of the National Evaluation of the Cost-Effectiveness of Home Care*, March 2002

^{vii} North East LHIN. (2011) HOME First Shifts care of Seniors to HOME. LHIInfo Minute, Northeastern Ontario Health Care Update.

<http://www.nelhin.on.ca/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=11258>

^{viii} Pollara, *SSCA Procurement Review Quantitative Survey Results*, March 2005, p28

^{ix} Caplan, *Realizing the Potential of Home Care*, 2005, p22

^x OHCA, November 2009. *Creating an Ontario Home Care Rebate to Prevent Additional Costs to the Frail and Vulnerable*, retrieved from

<http://www.homecareontario.ca/public/about/publications-presentations.cfm>, Dec 3, 2009

^{xi} Caplan, *Realizing the Potential of Home Care*, 2005, p42

^{xii} Ibid

^{xiii} Doran, et al., *Management and Delivery of Community Nursing Services in Ontario: Impact on the Quality of Care and the Quality of Worklife of Community-Based Nurses*, Canadian Health Services Research Foundation, 2004

^{xiv} Pollara, *Procurement Review Quantitative Survey Results*, March 2005, p55

^{xv} OHCA, *Creating an Age-Friendly Ontario*, 2007, <http://www.homecareontario.ca/public/about/publications-position-papers.cfm>

^{xvi} OHCA, *Competition sparks Innovation*, 2008, <http://www.homecareontario.ca/public/about/publications-position-papers.cfm>

^{xvii} Compilation of CCAC Measures retrieved from <http://www.ccac-ont.ca/Content.aspx?EnterpriseID=15&LanguageID=1&MenuID=138>

^{xviii} Radwanski, A. 2011 Publicly funded home care appeals to voters and politicians. *The Globe and Mail*. Retrieved on July 4, 2011 from

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/adam-radwanski/publicly-funded-home-care-appeals-to-voters-and-politicians/article2085257/>