### Welcome

- The *Monitoring Seniors Services 2019* presentation is being broadcast over two technologies: webinar and teleconference.
- Note: the webinar has a 30 second delay. The teleconference is in real time.
- We recommend you choose to listen to the presentation through one technology.
- You can ask questions either through the webinar by keying in your question, or over the telephone through the conference line.
- If you are asking a question via the teleconference line at the end of the presentation and are also watching the webinar; we recommend that you mute your webinar.

### We will begin shortly.



### Monitoring Seniors Services 2019



OFFICE OF THE **SENIORS** ADVOCATE

### **B.C. Seniors Demographics**

#### **Population**

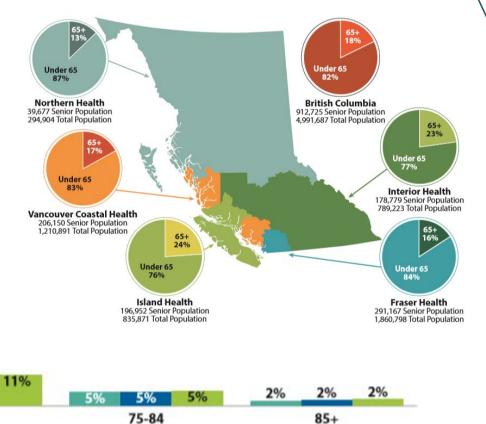
- In 2018, there were 912,725 seniors in B.C.
- The seniors population grew by 4% in 2018 and seniors now represent 18% of the population compared to 14% in 2008.
- From 2008-2018 the proportion of the population 75-84 and 85 plus has remained relatively stable at 5% and 2% respectively.
- The distribution of seniors is not proportionate throughout the province. The percentage of seniors ranges from a high of 24% on Vancouver Island to a low of 13% in Northern Health.

16%

65+

14%

18%



9%

65-74

#### General

- The **seniors population** is generally healthy.
- 19% are living with high complexity chronic conditions, and only 6% are diagnosed with dementia.
- This has remained relatively stable over the last five years.

### Flu shot

- 37% of all seniors received the publicly funded flu vaccine; an <u>increase from 34%</u> vaccinated in 2017/18.
- Vaccination rates for seniors ranged from a low of 26% in Vancouver Coastal to a high of 49% in Interior Health.
- 87% of seniors residing in long-term care and 74% of the staff received the publicly funded flu vaccine. This is a minor increase for residents and minor decrease for staff.
- 69% of **home support clients** were vaccinated.
- Overall, an estimated <u>15-20% of the population</u> received the **public flu vaccine**.



#### **Hospitalizations**

26% of emergency department visits and 44% of hospitalizations were for seniors. This has been <u>slowly</u> increasing over the past five years.

#### Home support and care hours

- Home support clients increased 1.7%, however this is due solely to short-term home support clients who increased 5%, while long term home support clients saw a minor decrease of less than 1%. The target population of 80 plus grew by just over 3% during this time.
- Average hours of care delivered <u>decreased 1.4%</u> to 198 hours per client per year – the lowest in three years. However, this was driven by a <u>decrease</u> in the **average** hours for short-term clients which <u>decreased 2%</u> while longterm saw a minor <u>increase of less than 1%</u>.
- Home care complaints increased 17% and has been increasing steadily since 2015/16.
  - There was a <u>10% increase</u> in **adult day program** clients and a <u>1.5% decrease</u> in the **wait list**.



### **Assisted living**

- Subsidized registered assisted living units and the number of clients living in those units decreased by 1%. This is a decrease for the second consecutive year. Currently, the waitlist for subsidized assisted living represents 20% of the total available units.
- There were 877 reportable incidents in assisted living, a <u>60%</u> increase over last year; 75% of these were falls.

#### Long-term care

- Long-term care beds have increased only 2% from 2015 to 2019 while the population aged 85 or older grew 13%.
- The waitlist for clients still waiting for admission at the end of 2018/19 grew by 28% but is less than what it was at the end of 2014/15.
- On March 31, 2019, there were <u>1,780</u> on the wait list, compared to 1,379 the year before; although, in 2015 there were <u>1,798</u> on the waitlist.
- The standard of admission within 30 days was met for 67% of admissions in 2018/19; this was <u>down from last year (70%)</u> but <u>up</u> from 2014/15 (64%).

There were 18,007 reportable **incidents** in long-term care, a <u>3%</u> increase over last year.



#### Human health resources and active registrants

- In 2018/19, the number of active registrants increased for all professions listed, except for registered nurses which had a very slight decrease.
- Licensed practical nurses (16%) and care aides (7%) increased the most this past year.

Occupation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% Change in Last Year
Physicians	11,574	11,841	12,187	12,594	12,960	2.9%
General/Family Practitioners	5,942	6,042	6,251	6,458	6,616	2.4%
Specialists	5,632	5,799	5,936	6,136	6,344	3.4%
Nurses	50,448	49,093	50,420	51,129	52,728	3.1%
Registered Nurses*	37,386	36,741	38,000	38,975	38,726	-0.6%
Nurse Practitioners*	325	365	426	485	525	8.2%
Licensed Practical Nurses	12,737	11,987	11,994	11,669	13,477	15.5%
Care Aides & Community Health Workers	n/a	n/a	n/a	31,337	33,506	6.9%
Physiotherapists	3,640	3,733	3,880	4,000	4,192	4.8%
Occupational Therapists	2,189	2,304	2,393	2,469	2,547	3.2%

#### Number of Active Registrants in Selected Health Care Occupations in B.C., 2014/15-2018/19

Note: \* Registered Nurses and Nurse Practitioners are reported as of the last day of February each year except 2018/19 which is at Dec 31, 2018. Source: (30)(31)(32)(33)(34)



#### Job vacancies

- Difficult to fill vacancies (DTFV) are defined as job vacancies that are unfilled for 90 days from the initial posting date and are advertised externally.
- Similar to the overall vacancy rates, care aides (0.24%) and licensed practical nurses (0.29%) had the lowest DTFV rates and nurse practitioners (5.29%) and physiotherapists (3.66%) had the highest DTFV rates.

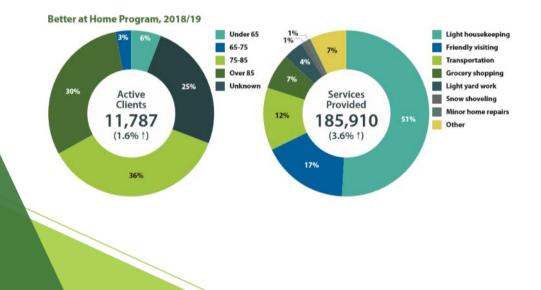
#### Job Vacancy Rates, 2014-2018

Occupa	tion	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Average quarterly DTFV	172	238	309	339	318
Registered Nurses	Vacancy rate - DTFV	0.69%	0.93%	1.14%	1.22%	1.13%
	Vacancy rate - All	2.96%	3.64%	3.78%	3.60%	3.70%
Nurse Practitioners	Average quarterly DTFV	27	30	19	13	23
	Vacancy rate - DTFV	10.15%	9.76%	5.41%	3.45%	5.29%
	Vacancy rate - All	17.59%	13.32%	10.81%	7.26%	11.18%
	Average quarterly DTFV	2	5	5	12	15
Licensed Practical Nurses	Vacancy rate - DTFV	0.05%	0.12%	0.10%	0.25%	0.29%
	Vacancy rate - All	1.10%	1.28%	0.92%	1.10%	1.55%
Care Aides	Average quarterly DTFV	3	6	5	8	16
	Vacancy rate - DTFV	0.05%	0.09%	0.07%	0.12%	0.24%
	Vacancy rate - All	1.31%	1.51%	1.17%	1.37%	2.01%
Community Health Workers	Average quarterly DTFV	б	3	5	7	13
	Vacancy rate - DTFV	0.27%	0.11%	0.20%	0.30%	0.53%
	Vacancy rate - All	0.72%	0.63%	0.72%	1.25%	2.42%
Physiotherapists	Average quarterly DTFV	24	14	21	27	45
	Vacancy rate - DTFV	2.04%	1.17%	1.77%	2.26%	3.66%
	Vacancy rate - All	4.19%	3.74%	4.69%	5.11%	7.90%
Occupational Therapists	Average quarterly DTFV	8	4	5	5	16
	Vacancy rate - DTFV	0.65%	0.36%	0.41%	0.42%	1.27%
	Vacancy rate - All	2.51%	2.94%	2.30%	3.07%	4.89%



### Personal Supports Highlights

- First Link® dementia support served 11,567 unique clients in 105 communities. This was a <u>slight increase</u> over 2017/18. There were over <u>5,000 new clients</u> in each of the last two years.
- The Better at Home program supported 11,787 active clients who received 185,910 services. This was an increase over 2017/18. However, the number of new clients has been declining for three years.
- The New Horizons for Seniors Program approved 265 new community-based projects in B.C. with total funding of \$4.9 million. This is a <u>slight increase</u> over 2017/18.





#### Seniors and independent living

- <u>93%</u> of seniors, and <u>72%</u> of those aged 85 or older, live independently in private dwellings.
- Only <u>6%</u> of seniors live in **assisted living** or **long-term care**.
- 81% of seniors are owners and 19% are renters. (incl. man. homes)
- <u>402,261</u> seniors claimed the **Home Owner Grant for Seniors**.

### Seniors by housing type

- Single detached house 49%
- Apartment/condominium 22%
- Other 22%
- Non-registered assisted living units 2%
- Registered assisted living units 1%
- Residential care beds 3%



### Property tax deferment program

- B.C.'s Property Tax Deferment program allows eligible homeowners 55 and older, surviving spouses, and persons with disabilities to defer paying their property taxes.
- The property tax deferment program is growing each year, but in 2018/19 there were <u>fewer new users</u> for the first time in many years.
- There were 63,581 open accounts, an 11% increase from last year and a <u>52% increase from 2014/15</u>.
- Currently, 63,581 seniors are deferring over <u>\$237 million</u>, a <u>14% increase</u> over the previous year.
- Of the \$237 million, approximately <u>\$37 million</u> were newly deferred.



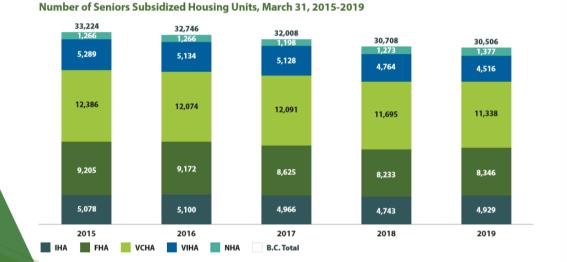
#### Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters (SAFER)

- SAFER provides a subsidy directly to B.C. renters aged 60 or older who have a low to moderate income and pay more than 30% of gross monthly income towards rent.
- There were 24,233 SAFER recipients, a <u>6% increase</u> than the previous year, while the target population aged 60 or older grew by just <u>over 3%</u>.
- 94% of SAFER recipients are single. The average income of a SAFER recipient is \$19,068. The average monthly rent for senior using SAFER is \$997.
- The average subsidy for SAFER is \$215. The average subsidy provided to SAFER recipients increased 14% over the last year and increased 21% over the past five years.
- There were 4,458 new SAFER recipients; new recipients have been increasing each year for the last five years.
- A total of \$60 million was spent on SAFER in 2018/19. This is a <u>13% increase</u> over 2017/18.



#### Seniors' subsidized housing

- There are a total of 30,506 seniors subsidized housing (SSH) units. This number has steadily <u>declined</u> since 2015.
- In 2018/19, SSH <u>decreased 1%</u> while there was a <u>14%</u> <u>increase</u> in the number of applicants waiting at the end of the year.
- The median wait time for these applicants at March 31, 2019 was 1.5 years, the same as last year.



# **Transportation Highlights**

#### Seniors on the road

- In 2018, 78% (714,300) of seniors in B.C. maintained an active driver's licence. This is a <u>4% increase</u> over the previous year, which is consistent with the population growth.
- There were 72,000 driver fitness cases opened in 2018 for those aged 80 or older.
- It is estimated that just over 90% of driver fitness cases successfully completed the Driver's Medical Examination Report (DMER).
- 5,249 cases were referred for an Enhanced Road Assessment (ERA), newly introduced in March 2018.



# **Transportation Highlights**

#### HandyDART

- The number of active HandyDART clients increased less than 1% to 45,576 compared to last year.
- Active clients with TransLink increased 5% in 2018 and a further 4% in 2019 while the number of active clients with BC Transit decreased 12% and 4% over these same two years.
- In 2018, there were just under 2.6 million ride requests (excluding client cancellations), a <u>4% decrease</u> over 2018; 98% were rides provided and 2% were unfilled.

#### **Bus passes**

61,290 seniors received the annual BC Bus Pass. This is an increase of 4% over the previous year, which is consistent with the population growth.

#### BC Bus Program, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018	% Change In last year
Seniors receiving a bus pass	58,620	58,981	61,290	4%
Persons with disability receiving a bus pass	37,030	38,150	41,111	8%

Source: (61)



### **Income Highlights**

### Cost of living

The cost of living in B.C. rose 2.7% in 2018 compared to 2.3% across Canada.

#### Sources of income

- <u>CPP</u> increased 1.8% to a maximum benefit of \$1,154.58 per month.
- OAS increased 2.1% to a maximum of \$613 per month or \$7,362 per annum. 859,000 B.C. seniors, or 94% of seniors, receive OAS.
- GIS increased 2.1% to a maximum of \$916 per month or \$10,997 per annum. Approximately 264,000 B.C. seniors received GIS; <u>a 3.9% increase</u> that is consistent with the increase in the population aged 65 or older.
- BC Seniors Supplement remains <u>unchanged for the past 32</u> years at \$49.30/month or \$592 per annum.



### **Income Highlights**

#### MSP

 As of January 2020, MSP premiums will be <u>eliminated</u> to be replaced by the new Health Employer Tax.

#### Fair PharmaCare

- Families with at least one spouse born in 1939 or earlier do not pay more than 3% of their net income on eligible drug costs.
- Fair PharmaCare rates changed in 2019. Families with very low incomes no longer pay a deductible or co-payment.
- Enhanced coverage for seniors born in 1939 or earlier <u>did</u> not change for those with an income above \$14,000.
- Regular coverage for those born in 1940 or later do not have a deductible for families earning up to \$30,000 and the deductible is reduced for families with incomes between \$30,000 and \$45,000.



### **Elder Abuse**

#### **Elder abuse**

- The Seniors Abuse and Information Line (SAIL) received 4,372 calls in 2018; 31% were related to abuse, 47% to nonabuse matters and 23% were for general information. Calls related to abuse <u>declined 13%</u> in 2018.
- The bc211 Helpline received 408 calls about elder abuse in 2018/19, an increase of 36% over 2017/18.
- Designated agencies responded to 1,626 suspected cases of abuse in 2018; 81% were for seniors aged 65 or older.
- The Public Guardian and Trustee received 1,787 referrals in 2018/19; 44% proceeded to investigation, 46% did not proceed to investigation and 10% were general inquiries.

#### Missing persons cases

- There were 1,028 missing persons cases for seniors aged 65 or older, 7% of all missing persons cases, opened with the RCMP E Division in 2018.
- The number of missing seniors has been steadily increasing since 2014 (<u>2% since 2017</u> and <u>15% since 20</u>14) but seems to be relative to the population growth.



# Thank You

### Contact

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