

Continuing Care Placement

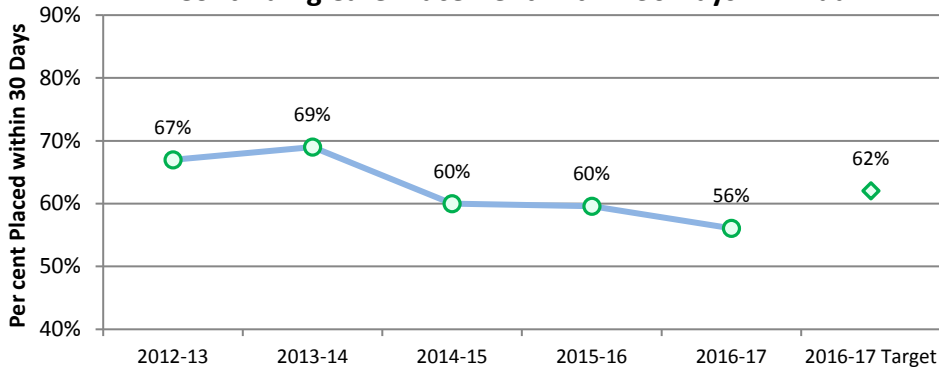
Measure Definition

The percentage of clients admitted to a continuing care space (designated supportive living or long-term care) within 30 days of the date they are assessed and approved for placement. This includes patients/clients assessed and approved and waiting in hospital or community.

Understanding this Measure

Providing appropriate care for our aging population is extremely important to Albertans. Timely access to continuing care (designated supportive living or long-term care) ensures higher quality of life for our seniors. In addition, by improving access to continuing care, AHS is able to improve flow throughout the system, provide more appropriate care, decrease wait times and deliver care in a more cost effective manner.

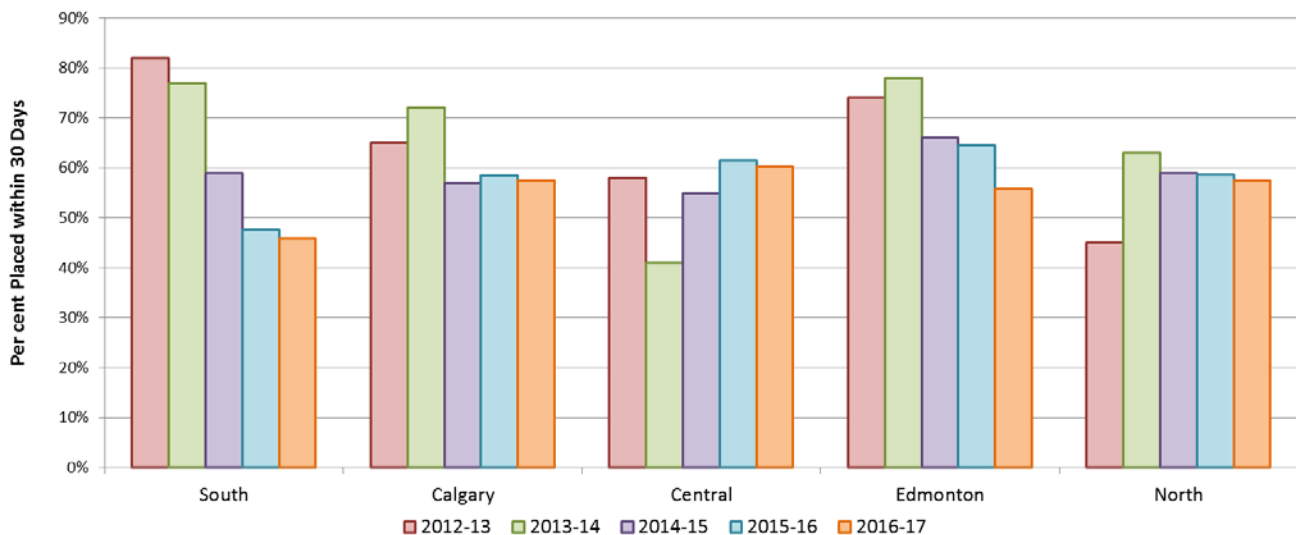
Continuing Care Placement within 30 Days - Annual



How Do We Compare?

Comparable national data is not available for this measure.

Continuing Care Placement within 30 Days - Zone



Continuing Care Placement

HIGHLIGHTS

Continuing Care includes home care, designated supportive living, long-term care, respite care, and palliative care and end of life care not in a hospital.

Work continues across the province to implement the Seniors Health Continuing Care Capacity Plan. In 2016-17, AHS opened 376 net new continuing care spaces including 245 for seniors with dementia for a total of 25,323 community-based beds/spaces (including palliative). Since April 2010, AHS has added 5,623 spaces in the continuing care system to support individuals who need community-based housing, care and supports.

Home care helps people remain well, safe and independent in their home for as long as possible. Home care promotes client independence, and supplements care and supports provided by families and community services. Nearly 118,834 clients with unique needs received home care in 2016-17, an increase of 2% from 2015-16.

AHS is working to ensure beds in acute care are used in the most efficient manner by improving communication between all healthcare team members, patients and families to facilitate discharges and by ensuring that patients are getting the best care for their personal situations.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The percentage of clients admitted to a continuing care space (designated supportive living or long-term care) within 30 days has deteriorated provincially and in two zones. Calgary and Central Zones have remained stable. South Zone performance deteriorated due to deferring 37 new continuing care beds to 2017-18; and lower than required growth in home and community care.

To address the rate of spending in 2016-17, a decision was made to defer the opening of some continuing care and addiction and mental health community care spaces and minimize growth of home care program spending. In addition, a planned project has been delayed into next fiscal year due to construction issues. These changes are driving longer waits and higher waitlists for placement into Continuing Care Living Options. All delayed/deferred care spaces are planned to open in the 2017-18 fiscal year. The average wait time for continuing care placement in acute /subacute care is 46 days (compared to 44 days for the same period last year). The number of people waiting in acute/sub-acute care has increased to 846 as of March 31, 2017 (compared with more than 628 people waiting at the same time the year previous). It is important to note that not all of these patients are waiting in an acute care hospital bed in a busy urban hospital. In 2016-17, there were 8,002 people placed into continuing care compared to 7,879 for the same period last year.

Calgary, Central and North Zones remained stable from the same period as last year. Edmonton Zone had major water incidents and restoration work that has resulted in displacement and repatriation of residents. Ongoing work with long term care providers to expedite repairs.

AHS is working hard to minimize the number of patients waiting for a continuing care bed. These people need and deserve to be cared for in a more appropriate, suitable environment, and we also know that this capacity issue affects other areas of health care, including emergency department visits and acute care. It is important to note that not all of these patients are waiting in an acute care hospital bed in a busy urban hospital. Many are staying in transition beds, sub-acute beds, restorative/rehabilitation care beds, and rural hospitals where system flow pressures and patient acuity are not as intense.

Continuing Care Placement

The percentage of clients admitted to a continuing care space (supportive living or long-term care) within 30 days of the date they are assessed and approved for placement. This includes patients assessed and approved and waiting in hospital or community.

Continuing Care Clients Placed within 30 Days	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Q4 YTD		Trend	2016-17 Target
				2015-16 Last Year	2016-17 Current		
Trend: ★ Target Achieved; ✓ Improving; ⇔ Stable; ✖ Performance not improving							
Provincial	69%	60%	60%	60%	56%	✖	62%
South Zone	77%	59%	48%	48%	46%	✖	60%
Calgary Zone	72%	57%	58%	58%	57%	⇔	60%
Central Zone	41%	55%	62%	62%	60%	⇔	61%
Edmonton Zone	78%	66%	65%	65%	56%	✖	65%
North Zone	63%	59%	59%	59%	58%	⇔	62%

Note: Patients placed within 30 days of being assessed and approved for continuing care space. Includes those waiting in hospital or community.

* "Stable" trend indicates when current period performance is ≤ 3% from the same time period as last year.

Total Clients Placed	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Q4 YTD	
				2015-16 Last Year	2016-17 Current
Provincial	7,693	7,810	7,879	7,879	7,963
South Zone	868	866	887	887	925
Calgary Zone	2,164	2,548	2,722	2,722	2,438
Central Zone	1,189	1,259	1,060	1,060	1,352
Edmonton Zone	2,742	2,443	2,506	2,506	2,575
North Zone	730	694	704	704	673