

A Tale of Two Whānau

The effects of the **Aged Care Crisis**



Christian Social Services

TAXABLE PARTY OF

Sandra is a widow who her family and church for the last 25 years

She has been receiving in-home support for the last few years through community providers to help her age in place

Sandra 72 years old

2024

Space becomes available in a local Not For Profit Aged **Residential** Care Facility

Following a Needs Assessment, Sandra agrees that it's time to move into an Aged **Residential Care** support she needs

Funds are tight in the Standard room.

This halves her options, but all are in driving exactly in her

Sandra's room is booked at the ARC, and they begin to receive the subsidy payment for her residency.

This covers -- a furnished room - all meals - cleaning and laundry - maintenance costs

Sandra does and asset test and qualifies for subsidised care at an ARC

Staffing numbers are low, and turnover is high. If the NFP can't retain more staff then they will need to close beds



facilities are nice, and the staff shares a tele-health Registered Nurse with two other facilities overnight because of staff shortages. HCAs and nursing staff sometimes have to help baking because there aren't enough staff in the kitchen

Sandra settles into the new facility as best she can, but there's always the whispers about bed closures

She's almost glad when she moves to the continuing care portion of the facility, and has more surety about getting to stay

Remaining staff work with colleagues at other facilities nearby to find beds for the residents. It's a struggle to house everyone in what beds remain.

Others who would have taken those beds in the near future must now wait for space

The new facility is twice as far away from Sandra's family as the previous one, and it's harder for them to get out and see her when they have their own lives to manage

Sandra misses her friends from the previous facility, too. They all went to new homes wherever there was space

The facility gathers the residents and their families and informs them that they need to close. They cannot meet the staffing or upgrade compliance requirements. The residents will be connected with other facilities and moved

Compliance requirements are updated, but there are no additional funds from the subsidy amount provided for this to happen. The NFP struggles to meet the new standards

> Sandra settles in nicely and finds some friends among the other residents. She hears them discussing the bed closures that happened last year, and wonders if it might happen again

Between the compliance issues and low staffing, the facility cannot remain open

> Every week it seems like Sandra meets new staff and the previous ones leave. It's hard to build connections. She hears the nurses talking about moving to the hospital because the money is better

The staffing crisis is ongoing, and temporary staff are often used to fill gaps



When the time comes to move into Continuing Care, that is also on site and Helen can get the care she needs without having to worry about moving

Thanks to ongoing profits from the Residential Village part of the business, the provider can afford to build another nearby village and Premium ARC

Helen and the other residents are invited to the opening of another nearby facility by the same operator, and Helen recognises some of her friends

Helen forms good relationships with the long term staff, and her grandchildren can come to visit often.

The facility also has space in the budget for compliance and aesthetic upgrades, additional staff costs, and general improvements The ARC is filled with people in the same position as Helen.

Nobody is happy about having to pay for their care, it feels like a punishment for working hard

Tina

82 years old

2060

Now that a Needs Assessment has determined she really can't safely stay at home any longer, she applies for ARCs Many of the NFPs who used to provide the bulk of Standard beds have closed in a similar way to Sandra's original facility Tina is Sandra's daughter.

Like her mother, she lived in a rental all her life, and has been using community services and family support to remain at home for as long as possible

Wait times for Standard beds are months to years, varying by location

Tina remembers the bed closures and the facility shift when her mother was in an ARC, and has resisted the move

Tina is eligible for the full subsidy based on her asset and income tests, but there aren't many places left that only offer Standard beds. As a result, the NFP near her must offer her a Premium bed at Standard rates until a Standard bed within 10km comes available Tina moves in to the new facility within the month at a NFP about a twenty minute drive from her whānau

The facility has mostly Premium beds, as the funding Issues surrounding Standard beds are much the same as they were when Sandra was in care Tina settles in nicely, and enjoys the environment provided. She gets to know some of the other residents and also finds a number of them are waiting for Standard beds in the Premium facilities

After a year, Tina is notified that there is a Standard bed available at a facility within 10km, and she will be moved in three days

Through the Premium charges, the NFP is able to afford more maintenance and better staffing to stave off closure altogether, but when Premium beds have to be offered as Standard the NFP loses it's only revenue option Management are spending a significant portion of their time consulting with other facilities to find Standard beds for the residents that cannot afford the Premium fees Tina is left frustrated and anxious, and her health deteriorates quickly

Before the Facility can find her another Standard bed, Tina must be moved to Continuing Care from her increased frailty. Thankfully a bed becomes available, as they too are scarce

Tina is advised that the facility has no Standard beds, and they will be consulting with those within 10km to find her somewhere to go, but there is no timeframe given as everywhere is so full

Another few years pass and the facility gives Tina notice that the Premium fees will be increasing

The whānau have another meeting and they cannot afford the increase up to \$55 a day.

She gives the facility notice at her 6-month renewal that she needs to move to a Standard bed

Tina remembers how hard it was to get to Sandra after she moved and is angry and sad

> The whānau has an emergency discussion and decides to pool resources to pay the extra for a premium bed upgrade to keep Tina in the room she's in.

It'll be a stretch at \$40 a day, but will keep her close Compliance and staffing cost increases are endless, and the facility needs to increase revenue to stay open

Kelly 82 years old

2060

Kelly is Helen's daughter.

Like her mother, she moved to a Retirement Village in her late 60s, funded by the sale of her mortgage-free property Kelly has had a Needs Assessment completed and is ready to move into the adjoining ARC facility

FPOs have been making record profits for years, but now that a smaller portion of the population owns their own home, fewer people can afford an ORA

Premium facilities must be ready to provide beds at Standard rates if there are no Standard beds available within 10kms. All the beds in the facility are full as a result, there is a wait for Kelly, even though she will pay the Premium bed price

> FPOs are inevitably impacted by the failures to support the NFP sector by being forced to take on Standard bed residents in Premium accomodation

Her whānau has a discussion about moving her to another facility where there are available beds.

> Its a bit further away from them, but they are still able to visit regularly

Instead of Continuing Care, Kelly now has to be transferred to Palliative Care

Kelly has to wait for weeks in hospital for space in Continuing Care.

During her prolonged stay, she catches a virus in hospital that makes her incredibly unwell

Hospital beds are being used as holding areas for people waiting for space in Residential and Continuing Care

> People who need to be admitted to hospital are instead receiving care that does not meet their acute needs, either still at home or in facilities

After recovering, she needs to be moved into Continuing Care, but there are no beds left

> Kelly gets sick suddenly and needs to be moved to the hospital

The new facility is just as well appointed and well-staffed as the previous, but Kelly is now away from the friends she had made at the Retirement Village, and her family visit less

Premium bed fees are increased annually to keep up with losses on having to provide Standard beds

Shareholders begin to see the impacts of having to stop the gap in the NFP sector as profits slow



more prepared than others for this change.³

Our sector cannot keep up under current funding and support levels

3 - https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx#

 ⁻ https://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE7585
- Broad, J.B., Ashton, T., Lunley, T., & Connolly, M.J. (2013) Reports of the Proportion of Older people Living in Long-term Care: A Cautionary Tale from New Zealand. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health 37(3), 203-298

What can you do?



Read our report and understand the context of Kaumātua in Aotearoa





Learn about who the critical workforce are in the social sector



Aotearoa Aged Care Action Plan

Coming soon!

Join us as we call for the government to save aged care in our country with a sector-led strategy for success

Ko wai tātou

The New Zealand Council of Christian Social Services (NZCCSS) represents the social service arm of New Zealand's six major Christian churches.

Our members,

the Anglican Care Network, Baptist Churches of New Zealand, Catholic Social Services, Presbyterian Support and the Methodist and Salvation Army Churches, comprise

230 distinct providers

in 55 towns and cities across New Zealand. These phenomenal organisations provide a range of community, health and social support services across Aotearoa, and implement

37 different types of service through 1,024 programmes. Our members employ over 5,000 full-time staff, 7,000 part-time staff, and coordinate almost 16,000 volunteers.

Their mahi informs our deep understanding of the everyday lives, concerns and priorities of New Zealand communities, and provides our direction as we work towards achieving a just and compassionate society for all. We see this work as an extension of the mission of Jesus Christ, which we seek to fulfil through our commitment to giving priority to the systematically disempowered, and to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Our work is focused in three policy areas,

Equity and Inclusion, Children and Families, and Older People.

For each area, we have a specialist working group made up of leaders of service organisations from across the country who provide up-to-date knowledge of experiences and need in their communities. We call these ropū 'Policy Groups'. This collaborative knowledge, along with input from the representatives of the Council's six members, informs our mahi of providing research, representation, connection, good practice dissemination, policy advice / information and advocacy services for our members.



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