

The effect of COVID-19 on home care PSWs' work absence

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Introduction

- ▷ COVID-19 has increased **absenteeism from work**, with essential workers most affected¹⁻⁴ as a result of factors such as:
 - High risk of exposure due to the nature of their jobs⁴
 - Higher restrictions to limit work while symptomatic
 - Quarantining/self-isolating following exposure to COVID-19
 - Increased anxiety and burnout
- ▷ **Home care Personal Support Workers (PSWs)** are essential workers who have continued to provide care during the pandemic.
- ▷ However, PSWs' absence behaviours are not well understood and have important consequences for health human resource planning.

Literature review

Studies that investigated absences/leaves among home care personnel is scarce. Key sources include:

- ▷ Prevalence of **long-term sick leave** among Swedish female home care personnel⁵
- ▷ Factors that impact the probability of receiving **disability pension** and **long-term sick leave**⁶
- ▷ Factors that impact **sickness absence** amongst Danish eldercare providers⁷

From the literature reviewed, absenteeism increased amongst health care workers during pandemics; however, most papers:

- ▷ Used hospital data
- ▷ Focused mainly on physicians and nurses

Literature review

Little attention has been given to the home care sector and PSWs despite:

- ▷ The shift to community care and increased focus on aging in place
- ▷ Shortage of care providers in the home care sector
- ▷ Continued provision of care during the pandemic

Research objective

What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on home care PSWs' short-term absence at work. Short-term absences may include:

- ▷ Sick Absences - paid and unpaid
- ▷ Personal Emergency Leaves - paid
- ▷ Unplanned Leaves - unpaid

This study focuses on PSW short-term absences. A separate paper investigates PSWs' long-term leaves of absence.

Data & Methods

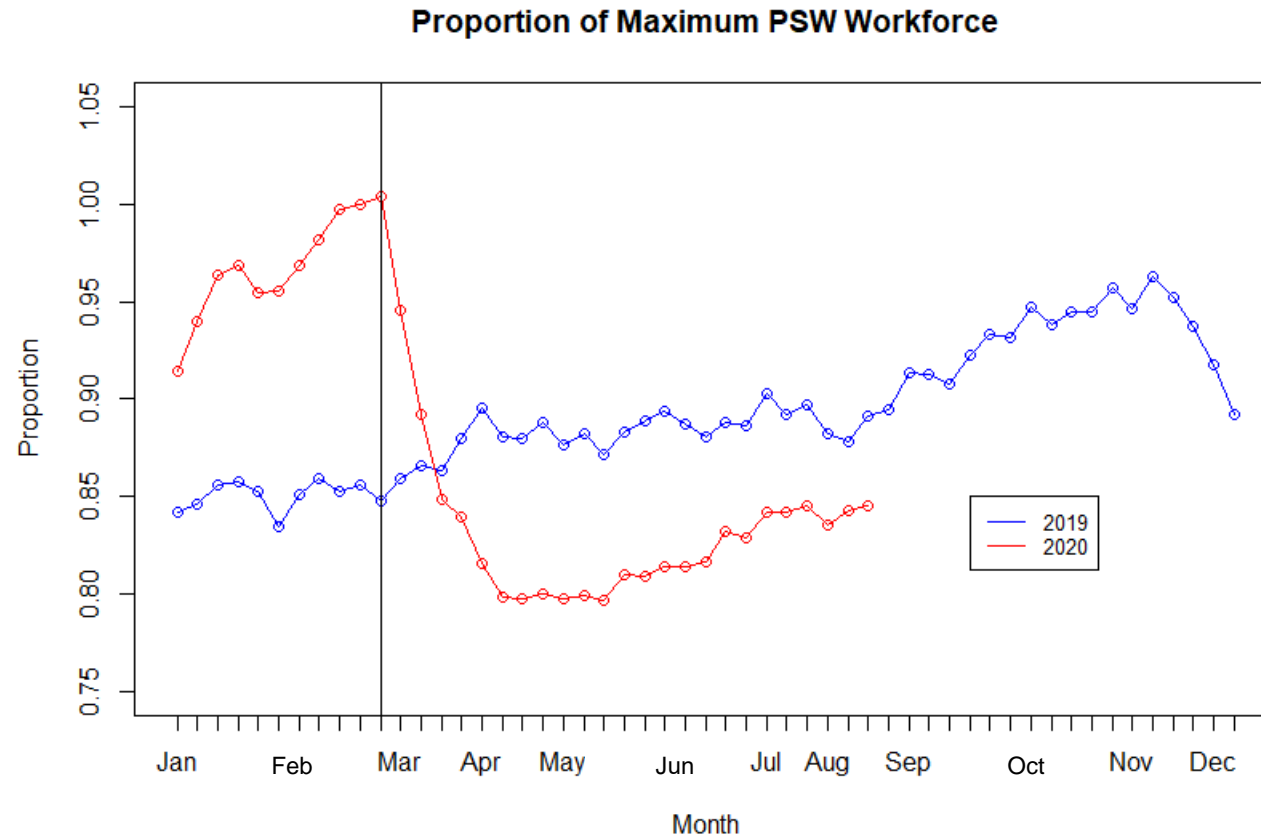
Data source:

- ▷ Southern Ontario home care agency typically employing >1,000 PSWs
- ▷ Administrative data captures PSW absences from January 2019 to August 2020
- ▷ Pay and benefits data were used to identify whether a sickness absence was paid or unpaid

Methods:

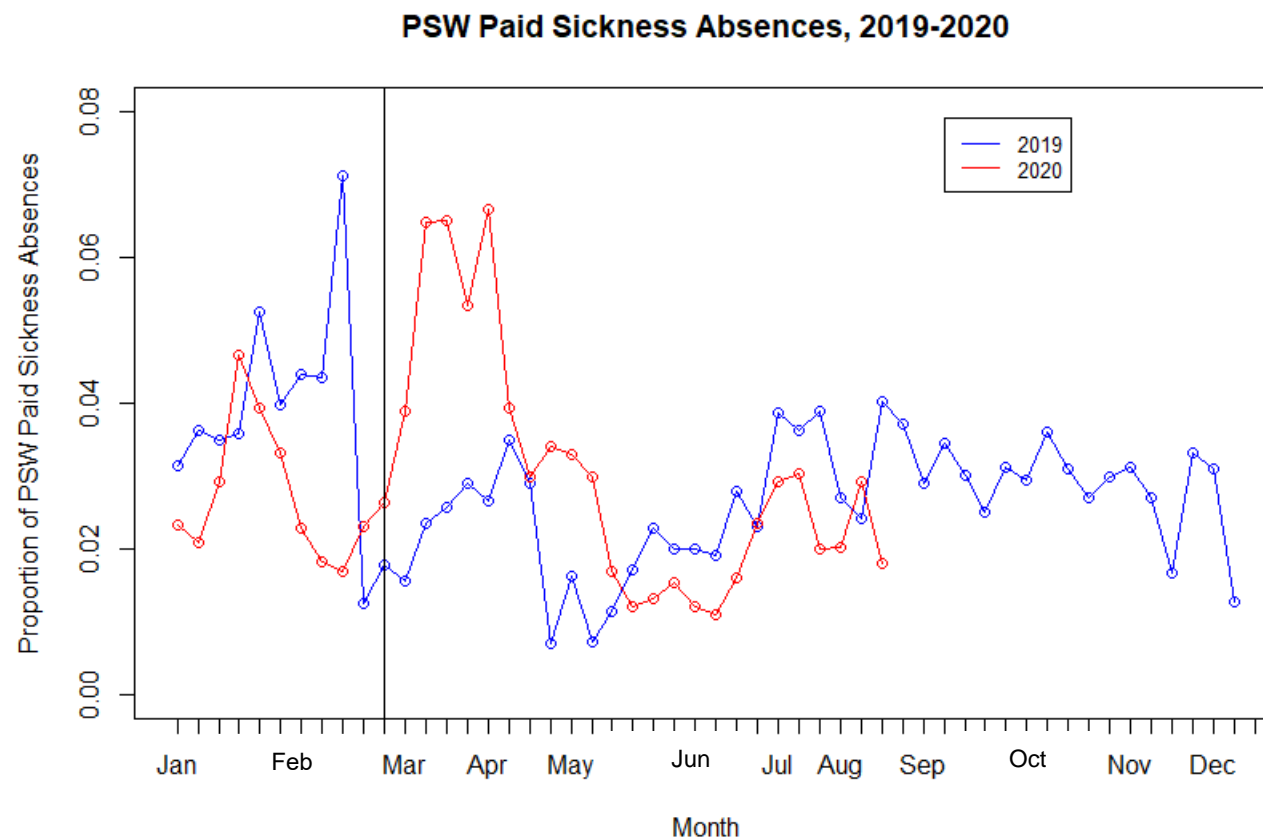
- ▷ Longitudinal trend analysis

Results

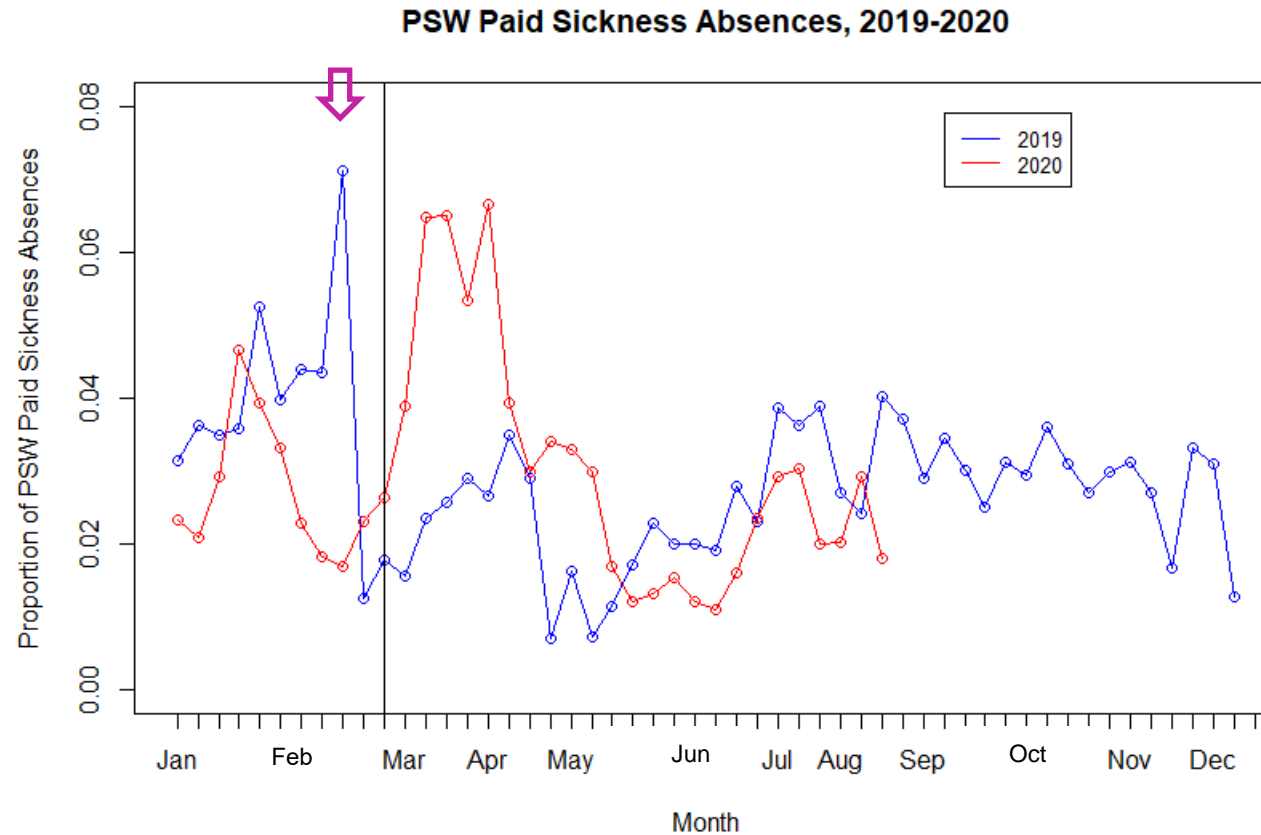


The number of PSWs employed significantly decreased during the first wave of the pandemic.

Results

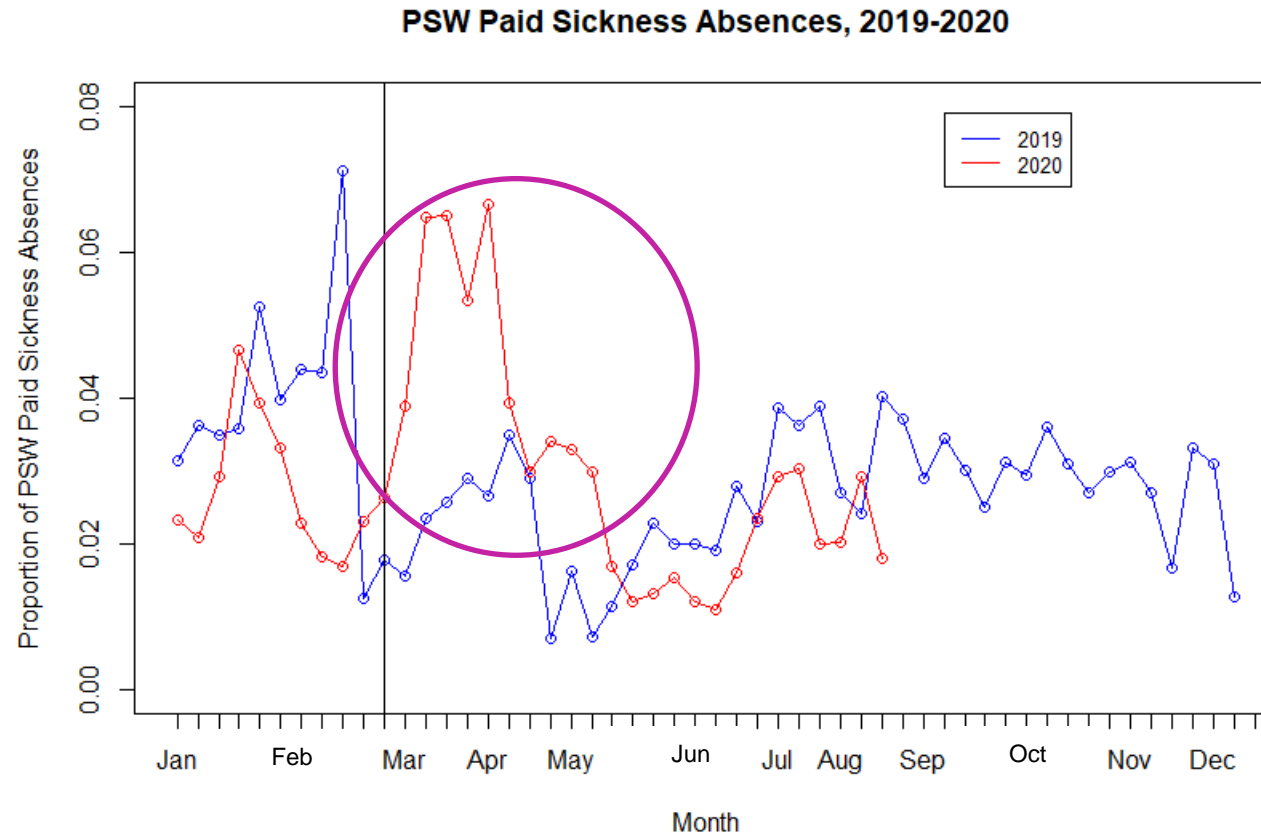


Results



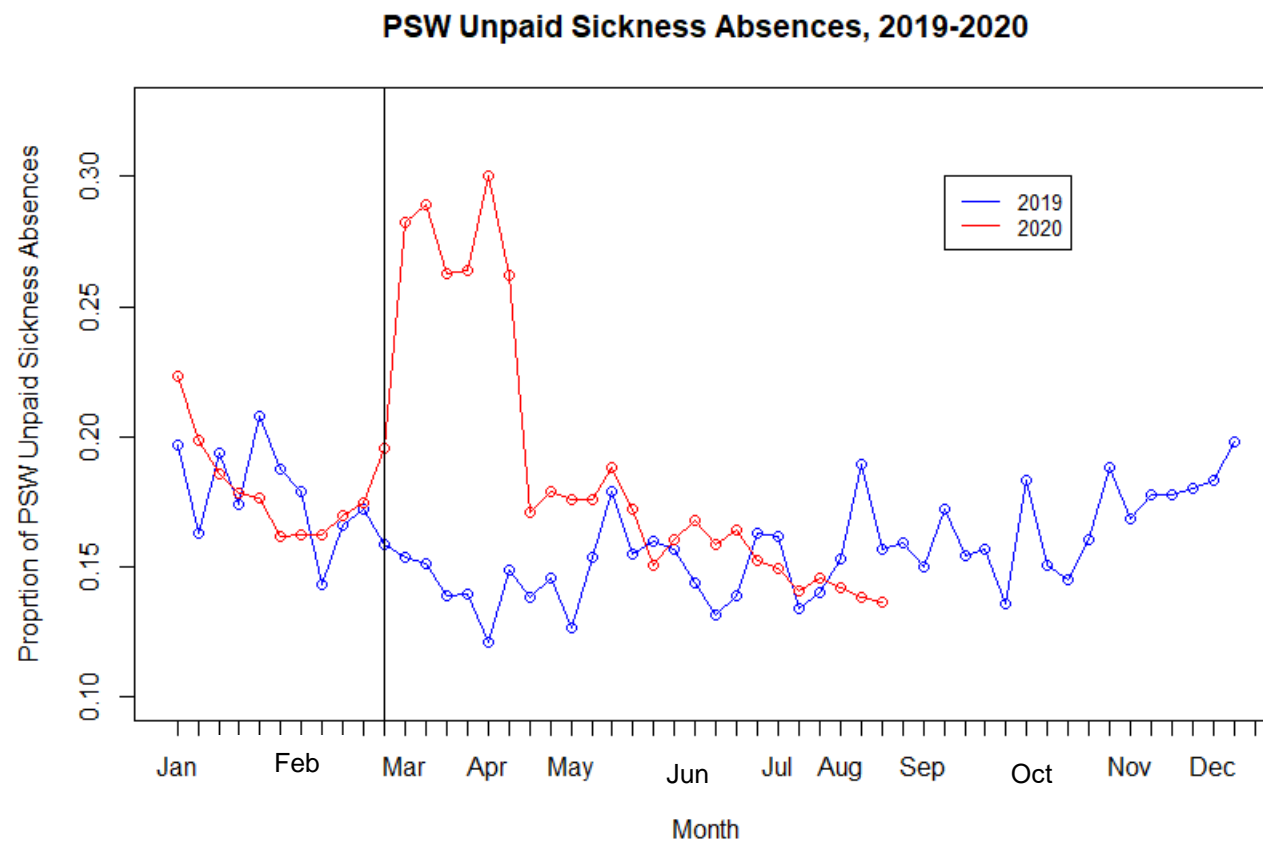
There was a spike in the last week of February 2019 that is 3 Standard Deviations (SD) relative to the pre-pandemic calculated mean.

Results

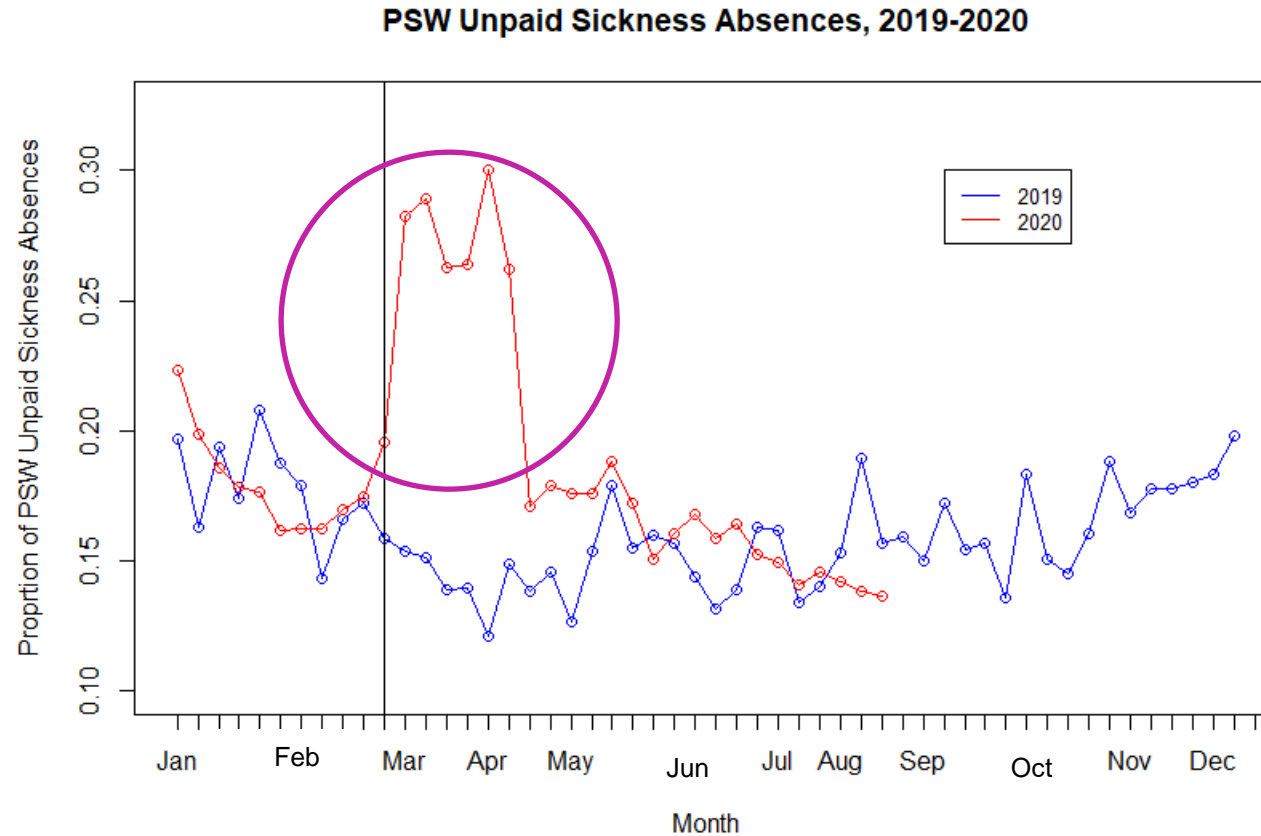


There was an increase in the proportion of paid sickness absences for **6 weeks** after public health restrictions were announced in March 2020, peaking **3 SD** relative to the pre-pandemic calculated mean.

Results



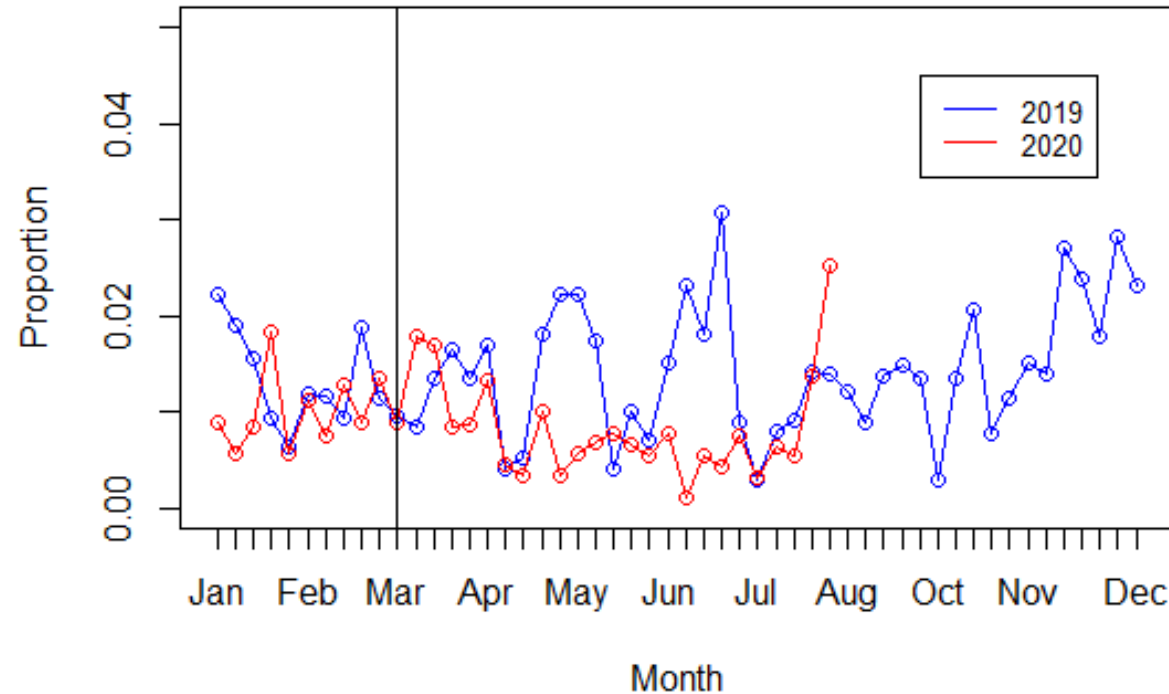
Results



There was an increase in the proportion of unpaid sickness absences for **6 weeks** after public health restrictions were announced in March 2020, peaking **5 SD** relative to the pre-pandemic calculated mean.

Results

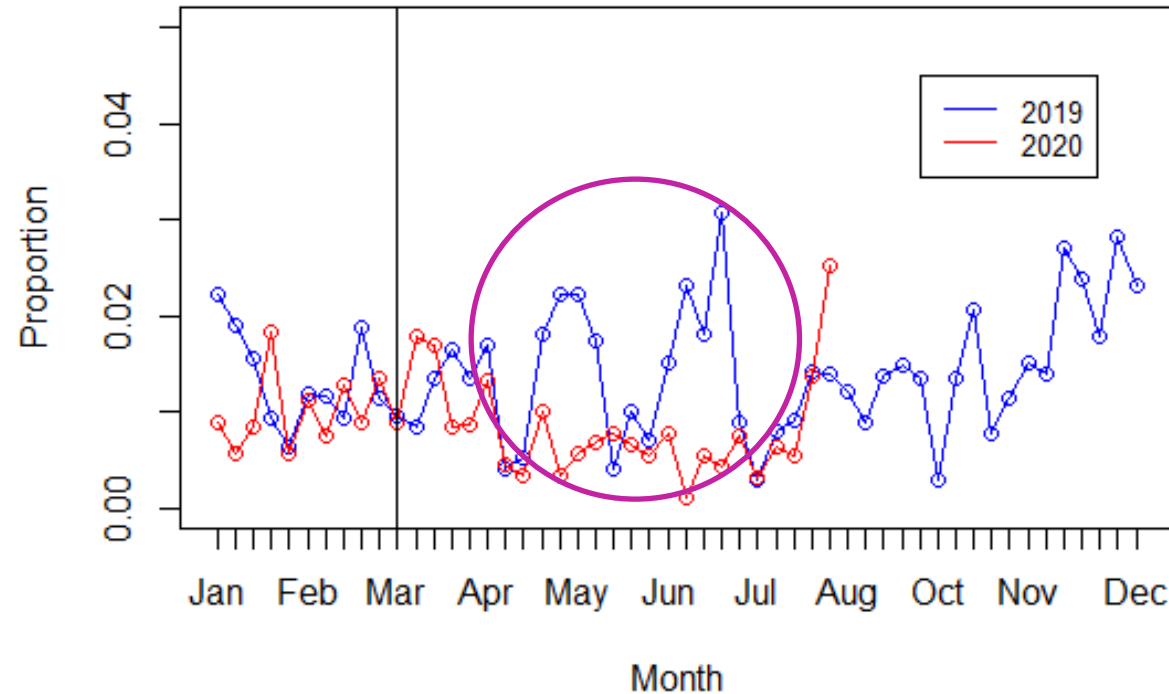
Proportion of PSWs on Personal Emergency Leave, 2019-20



There were less PSW Personal Emergency Leaves during the first wave of the pandemic (\bar{x} =0.008) than before the pandemic (\bar{x} =0.013).

Results

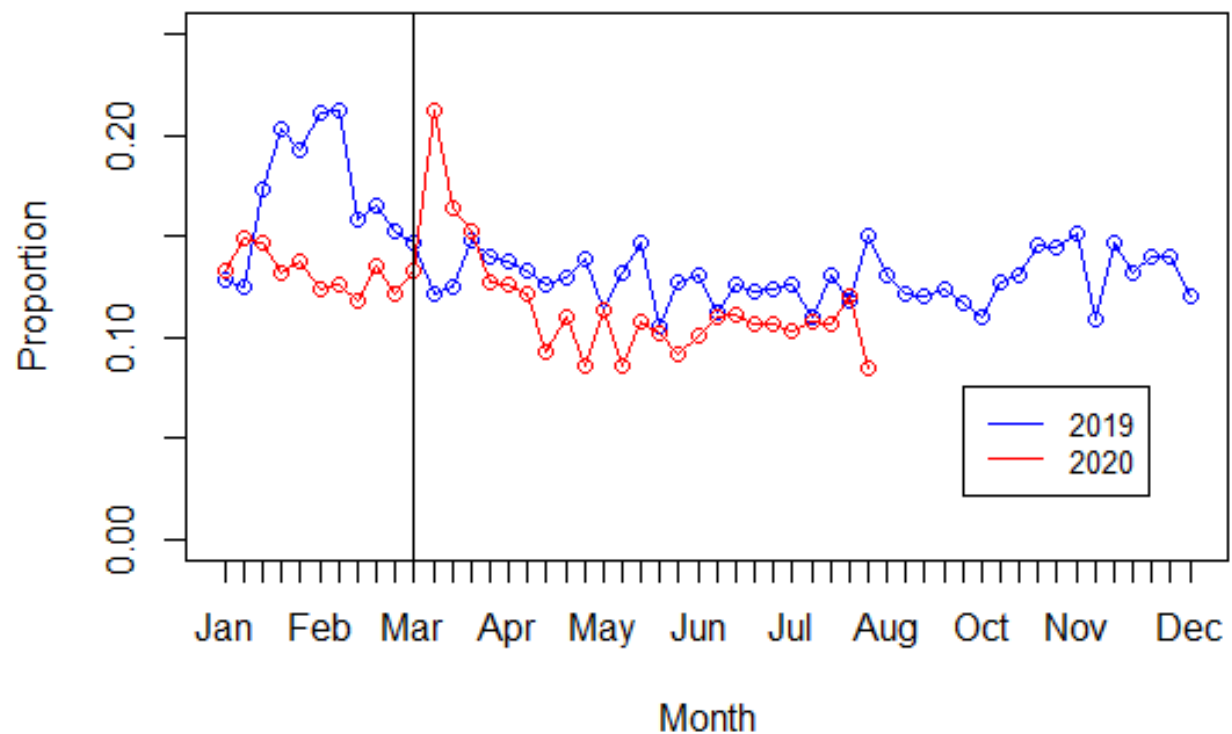
Proportion of PSWs on Personal Emergency Leave, 2019-20



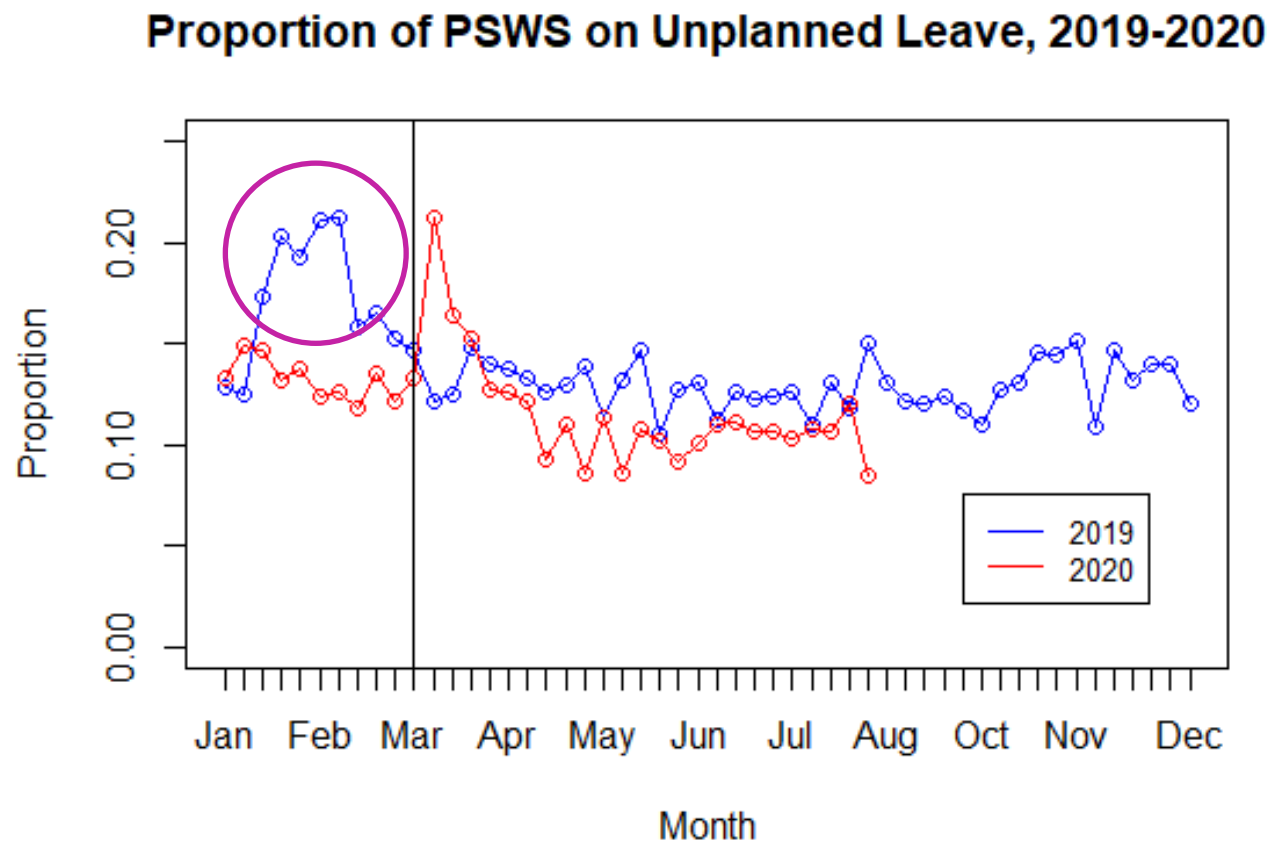
There were less PSW Personal Emergency Leaves during the first wave of the pandemic ($\bar{x}=0.008$) than before the pandemic ($\bar{x}=0.013$).

Results

Proportion of PSWS on Unplanned Leave, 2019-2020



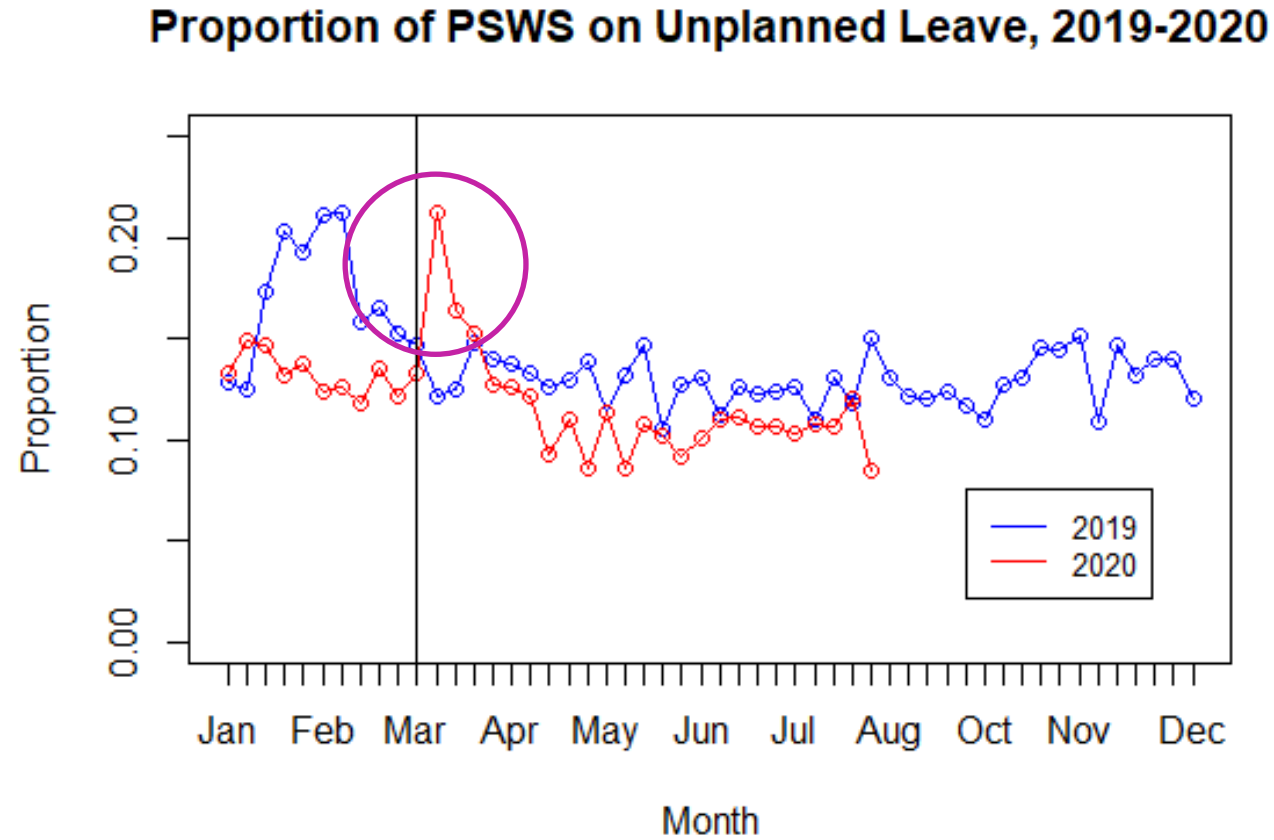
Results



There was an increase in the proportion of PSW unplanned leaves for 8 weeks (peaking at 3 SD from the mean pre-pandemic) in the first months of 2019 corresponding to heavy snow fall.



Results



There was an increase in the proportion of PSW unplanned leaves for **3 weeks** (peaking at **3 SD** from the mean pre-pandemic) after public health restrictions were announced in March 2020.

Discussion

- ▷ The supply of working PSWs decreased during the first wave of the pandemic, with likely implications for the delivery of home care services.
- ▷ There was an increase in paid and unpaid absences six weeks after public health restrictions were announced
 - The increase in PSW paid sickness absences were possibly caused by increased restrictions to limit work while symptomatic, and an increased likelihood of filing for a paid leave.
 - Consistent with 2019, majority of sickness absences were unpaid.

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Discussion

- ▷ The decrease in personal emergency and unplanned absences during the first wave of the pandemic may be attributed to the following factors:
 - Going on a long-term leave because of caregiving responsibilities
 - Limited non-work activities
 - Greater financial incentive to work

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References

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