
13 Aged care services

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Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '13A' suffix (for example, table 13A.3). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

The aged care system comprises all services specifically designed to meet the care and support needs of frail older people living in Australia. This chapter focuses on government funded residential and community care for older people and services designed for the carers of older people. Some government expenditure on aged care is not reported, but continual improvements are being made to the coverage and quality of the data. The services covered include:

- residential services, which provide high care, low care and residential respite care (box 13.1)
- community care services and flexible services, which include Home and Community Care (HACC) program services, Community Aged Care Packages

(CACPs), the Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program, the EACH Dementia program, the Transition Care Program (TCP), and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) Veterans' Home Care (VHC)¹ and Community Nursing programs

- respite services, which include HACC respite and centre-based day care and the National Respite for Carers Program (NRCP)
- assessment services, which are largely provided by the Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP).

Additions and improvements made to the chapter this year include:

- inclusion of data reflecting the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), which commenced in March 2008 and which will gradually replace the Resident Classification Scale (RCS) (box 13.1). ACFI and RCS subsidy data now include the Conditional Adjustment Payment (CAP)
- inclusion of numbers of clients for key aged care programs, in addition to existing data on the numbers of operational places and rates of service provision per 1000 of target populations
- inclusion of data relating to DVA community nursing services for veterans
- inclusion of an additional category of experimental expenditure data, for state and territory expenditure on non-HACC post acute packages of care
- inclusion of the results of the most recent round of appraisals of HACC agencies, conducted in most jurisdictions between 2004-05 and 2007-08, for the indicator 'compliance with service standards for community care'
- inclusion of a new measure for the indicator 'complaints', reflecting the introduction of the new complaints system — the Complaints Investigation Scheme
- reporting for the first time the outcome indicator 'maintenance of individual functioning', with data from the TCP.

Older Australians also use other government services covered in this Report, including disability services (chapter 14), specialised mental health services (chapter 12), housing assistance (chapter 16) and services across the full spectrum of the health system (preface E and chapters 10–12). There are also interactions between these services that are likely to affect performance results in this Report, for example, the number of operational residential aged care places may affect demand for public hospital beds, and changes in service delivery in the public hospital sector may affect demand for residential and community aged care.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, HACC expenditure excludes the DVA expenditure on VHC.

Box 13.1 Transition from the RCS to ACFI and the characteristics of residents

On 20 March 2008, the ACFI was introduced and it will gradually replace the RCS.

The RCS is an eight level scheme of resident classification (RCS levels 1–8), and the level of subsidy provided varies according to the classification.

The ACFI measures each resident's need for care (high, medium, low or nil) in each of three domains (activities of daily living, behaviours and complex health care). A subsidy is provided according to a formula which takes care needs in each domain into account.

Transition arrangements include the provision that when a resident is assessed for funding using the ACFI, if the new subsidy rate is either less than the RCS rate, or not \$15 or more per day above the existing RCS rate, the RCS rate will continue to be paid. This will continue until the ACFI does provide a higher level of subsidy due to indexation, or there is an increase in the resident's care needs.

This chapter classifies residents as 'high' or 'low' care based on their RCS or ACFI classification. For this Report, under the RCS classification, high care residents have been assessed as RCS levels 1–4, and low care residents have been assessed as RCS levels 5–8. A resident assessed under ACFI is considered to be in receipt of high care (ACFI High) if they are assessed as:

- Medium or High in Activities of Daily Living; or
- High in Behaviour; or
- Medium or High in Complex Health Care.

All other residents assessed under ACFI are regarded as low care residents (ACFI Low).^a

^a This includes residents whose ACAT approval is limited to low care, but whose first ACFI appraisal rates them in a high care range. These residents are classified as 'interim low' until the ACAT low care restriction is removed, or the ACFI High status is confirmed by a subsequent assessment or review.

This chapter also describes the characteristics and performance of residential aged care in terms of residential services, places and locality (box 13.2).

Box 13.2 Interpreting residential aged care data

Residential services data

This chapter groups residential services for reporting purposes based on both the eight level RCS profile of residential services' clients and the ACFI.

- Aged care homes with 80 per cent or more residents classified as RCS 1–4 or ACFI High are described as high care services.
- Aged care homes with 80 per cent or more residents classified as RCS 5–8 or ACFI Low are described as low care services.
- A service that is neither high care, nor low care, as defined above is called a mixed service.

These categories have been used for descriptive purposes and do not have any legal foundation under the *Aged Care Act 1997 (Cwlth)* (the Aged Care Act). Similarly, the choice of 80 per cent as a cut-off is arbitrary but considered appropriate for descriptive purposes.

Places data

The Aged Care Act (part 2.2) details the processes for planning and allocating subsidised services to meet residential aged care needs and community care needs. Planning is based on a national formula for people aged 70 years or over for high and low care. High care places are planned to meet the needs of residents with care needs equivalent to RCS levels 1–4 or ACFI High. Low care places are planned to meet the needs of residents with care needs equivalent to RCS levels 5–8 or ACFI Low.

Although a needs match is expected when residents enter vacant places (that is, for example, vacant low care places should usually be filled by low care residents), this can change over time with 'ageing in place', which allows a low care resident who becomes high care to remain within the same service until he or she is discharged.

Locality data

Geographic data are based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas (ABS 2003). Data are classified according to an index of remoteness that rates each ABS Census district based on the number and size of towns, and the distance to major towns and urban centres.

13.1 Profile of aged care services

Service overview

Services for older people are provided on the basis of the frailty or functional disability of the recipients as distinct from specific age criteria. Nevertheless, in the absence of more specific information, this Report uses people aged 70 years or over as a proxy for the likelihood of a person in the general population requiring these services. Particular groups (notably Indigenous people) may require various services at a younger age. For Indigenous people, those aged 50 years or over are used as a proxy for the likelihood of requiring aged care services. The Australian Government also uses these age proxies for planning the allocation of residential care, CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia packages.

Government funded aged care services covered in this chapter relate to the three levels of government (Australian, State and Territory, and some local) involved in service funding and delivery. The formal, publicly funded services covered represent only a small proportion of total assistance provided to frail older people. Extended family and partners are the largest source of emotional, practical and financial support for older people: more than 90 per cent of older people living in the community in 2003 who required help with self-care, mobility or communications received assistance from the informal care network of family, friends and neighbours (ABS 2004a). Many people receive assistance from both formal aged care services and informal sources. Older people also purchase support services in the private market, and these services are not covered in this chapter.

Roles and responsibilities

Assessment services

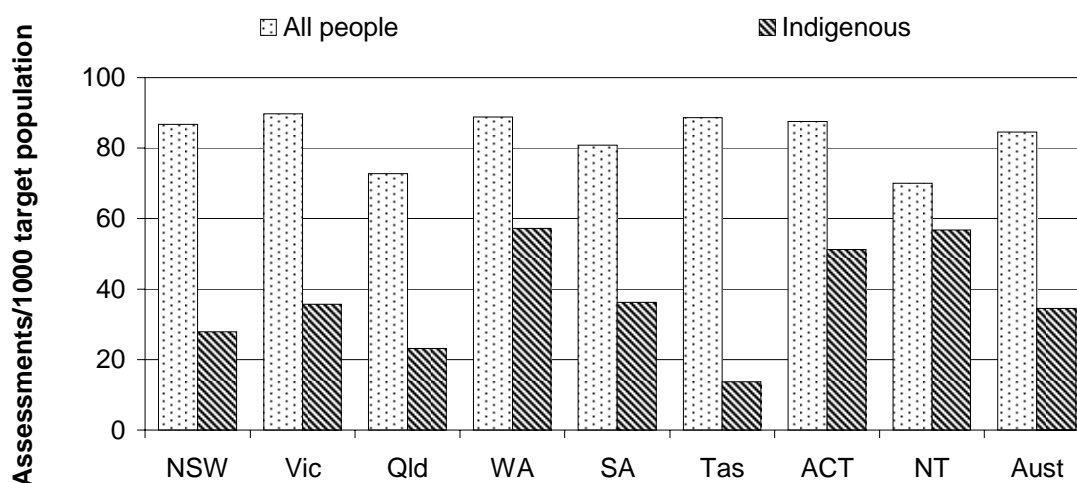
The Australian Government established the ACAP in 1984, based on the assessment processes used by State and Territory health services to determine (1) eligibility for admission into residential care and (2) the level of care required (and thus the subsidy paid to such services). The core objective of the ACAP is to assess the needs of frail older people and assist them to gain access to the most appropriate type of care. Assessment and approval by Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) are mandatory for admission to Australian Government subsidised residential care or receipt of a CACP, EACH package, EACH Dementia package or TCP. People may also be referred by ACATs to other services, such as those funded by the

HACC program. An ACAT referral is not mandatory for receipt of other services, such as HACC and VHC services.

State and Territory governments are responsible for the day-to-day operation and administration of the ACAP, and for provision of the necessary accommodation and support services. The scope and practice of the teams differ across and within jurisdictions, partly reflecting the service setting and location (for example, whether the team is attached to a residential service, a hospital, or a community service). This has an effect on program outputs.

The number of assessments per 1000 target population varied across jurisdictions in 2006-07. The national rate was 84.5 assessments per 1000 people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and 34.5 per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over (figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1 **Aged Care Assessment Team assessment rates, 2006-07^{a b, c, d, e}**



^a Includes ACAT assessments for all services. ^b 'All people' includes all assessments of people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over per 1000 people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. ^c 'Indigenous' includes all assessments of Indigenous people aged 50 years or over per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. ^d The number of Indigenous assessments is based on self-identification of Indigenous status. ^e See table 13A.39 for further explanation of these data.

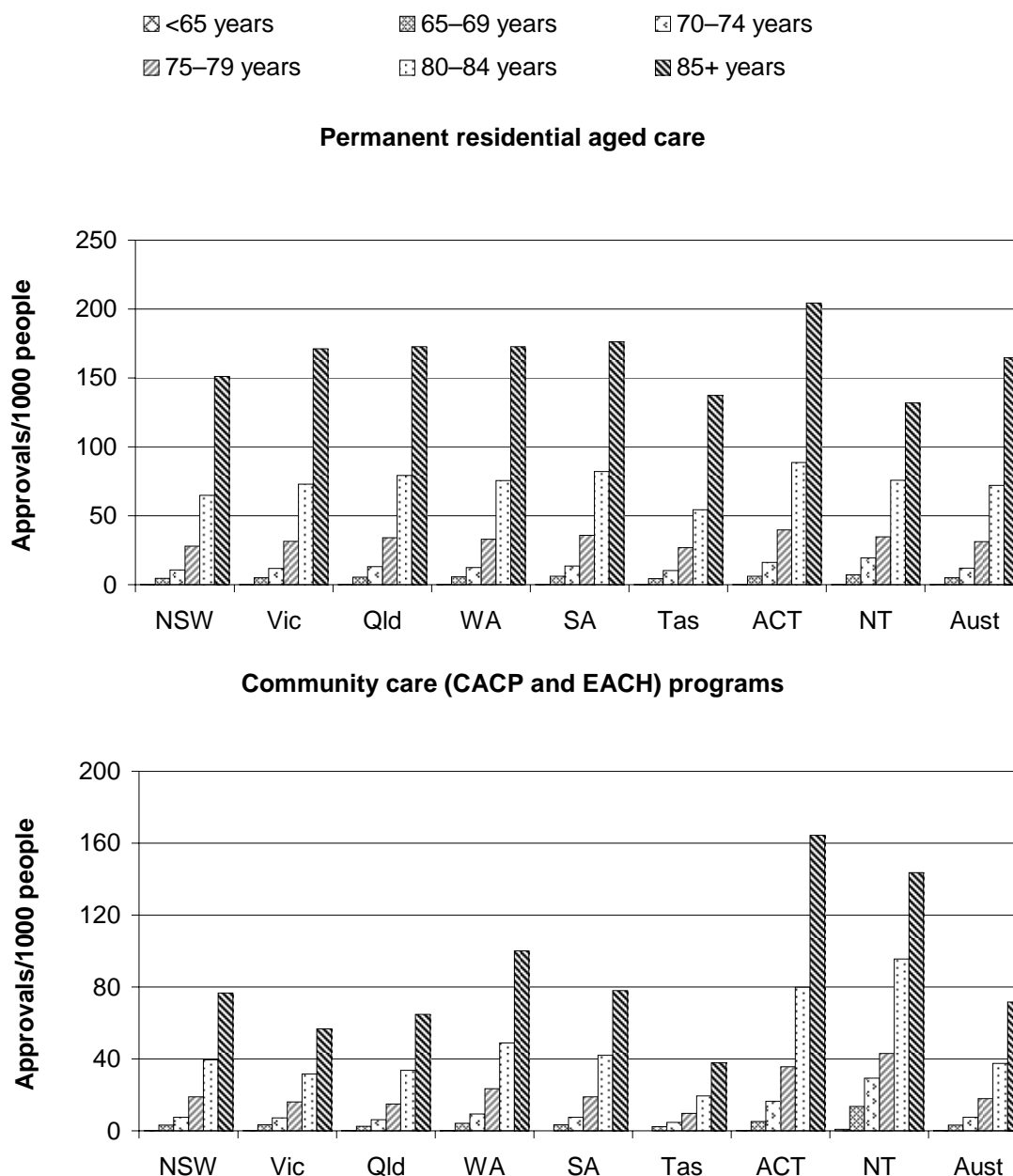
Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); table 13A.39.

ACAT assessments which result in approvals of eligibility for various types of care can be shown by age-specific rates, for a series of age groups in the population. Data are provided for residential care and for community care (CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia).

These data reflect the numbers of approvals, which are a subset of assessments, as some assessments will not result in a recommendation or an approval for a particular level of care. The numbers of places accepted cannot be identified from these data (see boxes 13.12 and 13.13 in relation to waiting time for residential and community care). As practices may vary across jurisdictions, data should be interpreted with care.

The approval rates for both residential and community care services vary across jurisdictions and increase with age (figure 13.2).

Figure 13.2 **Age-specific approval rates, per 1000 people in the population, 2006-07^{a, b, c}**



^a Population numbers and the proportions of the population for older age groups in the ACT and the NT are smaller than other jurisdictions, and may show variation between years, so results should be interpreted with caution. ^b The age category population data for this table are derived from ABS estimated resident population figures as at 30 June 2007. ^c EACH packages include EACH Dementia packages.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); table 13A.40; table AA.1.

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed to improve aged care assessment services as part of its national health agenda (box 13.3).

Box 13.3 Improved performance and streamlining of assessment processes

In February 2006, COAG agreed to establish an initiative to simplify access to care services for the elderly, people with a disability and people leaving hospital.

The initiative consists of two components:

- ACAP — more timely and consistent assessments for frail older people by ACATs
- simplified entry and assessment processes for the HACC Program.

The ACAP component provides for a range of activities to improve the timeliness, quality and consistency of ACAT recommendations, which will be implemented with the states and territories. In 2007-08, the initiatives implemented were: national and State and Territory projects undertaken to address the agreed priority areas; national training initiatives implemented under the National Training Strategy for ACATs; a project to determine the full cost of the ACAP by states and territories; release by the Minister for Ageing of the National ACAT Review Report and response paper by ACAP Officials; and improved communication to ACATs by enhancing the ACAT webpage on the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) internet site. States and territories continue to undertake a range of projects to improve the management and operation of ACATs.

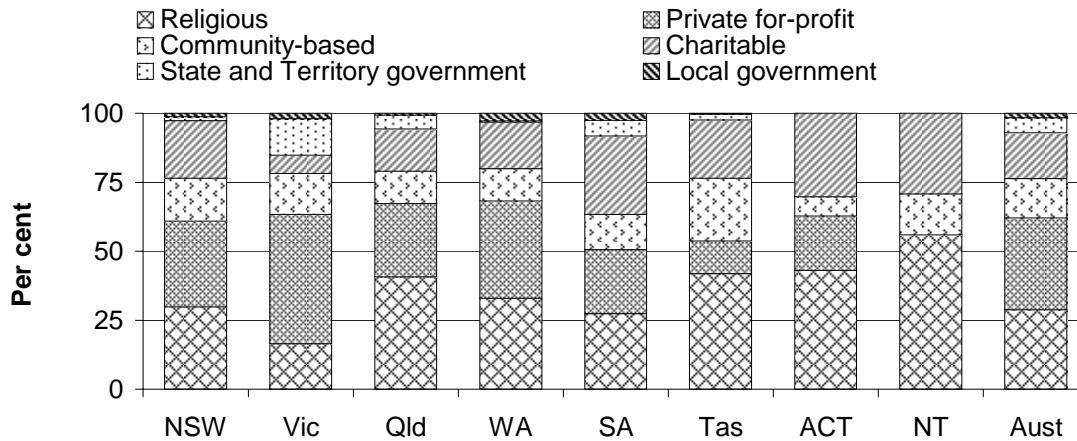
DoHA, in partnership with State and Territory governments and the community care sector has established Access Points Demonstration Projects in most states and territories. Access Points will simplify access and assessment processes for the HACC Program. Clients and carers will have their eligibility confirmed, their functional abilities and need for care assessed, and be prioritised for service referral. At the end of 2008, nine Access Point Demonstration Projects had been established in six states. They will be evaluated for approximately 12 months to inform further roll out.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Residential care services

Religious and private for-profit organisations were the main providers of residential care at June 2008, accounting for 28.8 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively of all Australian Government subsidised residential aged care places. Community-based organisations and not-for-profit charitable organisations accounted for a further 14.2 per cent and 16.7 per cent respectively. State, Territory and local governments provided the remaining 7.1 per cent (figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3 **Ownership of operational mainstream residential places, June 2008^{a, b}**



^a 'Community-based' residential services provide a service for an identifiable community based on locality or ethnicity, not for financial gain. ^b 'Charitable' residential services provide a service for the general community or an appreciable section of the public, not for financial gain.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.4.

The Australian Government is responsible for most of the regulation of Australian Government subsidised residential aged care services, including accreditation of the service and certification of the standard of the facilities. State, Territory and local governments may also have a regulatory role in areas such as determining staffing and industrial awards, and monitoring compliance with building and fire safety regulations (box 13.4).

Box 13.4 Examples of regulatory arrangements for residential services

The Australian Government controls the number of subsidised places. In February 2007, the Australian Government announced an increase in the provision ratio from 108 (adopted in 2004 following a recommendation of the Review of Pricing Arrangements in Residential Aged Care) to 113 operational places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over, to be achieved by June 2011. The proportion of places offered has been adjusted from 20 to 25 places for community care (CACP and EACH packages), with 4 of these places for every 1000 people aged 70 years or over, to be for high level care. In residential care, the provision ratio for high level care was increased from 40 to 44 places, while the ratio for low level residential care was adjusted from 48 to 44 places for every 1000 people aged 70 years or over.

Under the arrangements:

- services are expected to meet regional targets for places for concessional, assisted and supported residents. These targets range from 16 per cent to 40 per cent of places and are intended to ensure residents who cannot afford to pay an accommodation bond or charge have equal access to care. (The criteria for being deemed a concessional resident are based on the date of the resident's entry to care, home ownership and occupancy, receipt of income support and the level of assets held at entry. The criteria for being deemed a supported resident is based on the resident's entry date and level of assets held at entry)
- extra service places (where residents pay for a higher standard of accommodation, food and services) are restricted
- to receive an Australian Government subsidy, an operator of an aged care service must be approved under the Aged Care Act as a provider of aged care
- principles (regulations) created under the Aged Care Act establish the obligations of approved providers relating to quality of care and accommodation.

Various Australian, State and Territory laws govern regulatory arrangements for residential care. State and Territory legislation may prescribe matters such as staffing, the dispensing of medication and/or certain medical procedures, occupational health and safety, workers compensation requirements, building standards, and fire prevention and firefighting measures. Staff wages and conditions are generally set by jurisdiction-based awards. Local government bylaws may also apply (for example, waste disposal rules).

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Community care services

The main community care programs reported in this chapter — the HACC, CACP and VHC programs — fund services that aim to provide practical assistance to enable frail older people (HACC and CACP), people with a disability (HACC) and

veterans (VHC) to continue living in, or return to, the community. These services also provide assistance to carers. They are usually provided by State, Territory and local government organisations, charitable bodies, community organisations and commercial providers. The number of operational places for CACP (including community care places under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program, Multipurpose Services and Innovative Care) at 30 June 2008 was 40 235 (table 13A.36). There were 80 742 people approved for VHC services in 2007-08 (table 13A.47) and at least 831 472 HACC clients in 2007-08 (table 13A.33).

Flexibly funded services

Flexible care addresses the needs of care recipients in ways other than that provided through mainstream residential and community care. Flexible care provided under the Aged Care Act includes EACH packages, EACH dementia packages, Innovative Care Places, Multi-purpose Service Program (MPS) and the TCP. In addition, flexible models of care are provided under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

- The EACH program provides high level care to people in their own homes, complementing CACPs, which provide low level care. EACH Dementia provides high level care in the home to people with complex care needs associated with dementia, as an alternative to high level residential care. There were 4244 operational EACH places and 1996 operational EACH Dementia places at 30 June 2008 (table 13A.36).
- The Aged Care Innovative Pool is designed to test new approaches to providing aged care, either with time limited or ongoing flexible care allocations for innovative aged care services. It supports the development and testing of flexible models of service delivery in areas where mainstream aged care services may not appropriately meet the needs of a location or target group. For example, the TCP is built on the lessons learned from two pilot programs developed through the Innovative Pool, which addressed the interface between aged care and hospital care — the Innovative Care Rehabilitation Services and the Intermittent Care Services (DoHA unpublished).
- The MPS program supports the integration and provision of health and aged care services for small rural and remote communities. At 30 June 2008, there were 117 operational multi purpose services with a total of 2817 operational flexible aged care places. Some of the MPS serve more than one location (DoHA unpublished).

Transition care services

The TCP provides goal-oriented, time-limited and therapy-focused care to help eligible older people complete their recovery after a hospital stay. The TCP is intended to:

- enable a significant proportion of care recipients to return home, rather than prematurely enter residential care
- optimise the functional capacity of those older people who are discharged from transition care to residential care
- reduce inappropriate extended lengths of hospital stay for older people.

The TCP is jointly funded by the Australian Government and all states and territories. Its operation is overseen by the Transition Care Working Group, which includes representatives from all states and territories and the Australian Government.

Transition care can be provided in either a home-like residential setting or in the community, and targets older people who would otherwise be eligible for residential care. A person may only enter the TCP directly upon discharge from hospital. The average duration of care is 7 weeks, with a maximum duration of 12 weeks that may in some circumstances be extended by a further 6 weeks.

Across jurisdictions, the TCP operates with some differences, including differences in service systems, local operating procedures and implementation timetables, which are reflected in national data collections. An evaluation of the impact of the Transition Care Program on clients and systems and its cost effectiveness has been undertaken. Key findings of the evaluation were that functional improvement occurred and that older people who received Transition Care had fewer readmissions to hospital and were less likely to move into permanent residential aged care (DoHA 2008).

At 30 June 2008, the Australian Government had allocated 2228 places to transition care, of which 1963 were operational, amongst 76 services across all jurisdictions. The average length of stay in 2007-08 was 50 days nationally (table 13A.69).

Long Stay Older Patient Initiative

As part of the national health and aged care agenda, COAG has funded this program since 2006-07 (box 13.5).

Box 13.5 Long Stay Older Patient Initiative

From July 2006, a new four-year program commenced to assist older public patients who no longer require acute care or rehabilitation and are in hospital waiting for residential aged care by:

- providing more appropriate care for long-stay older patients in public hospitals, particularly in rural areas
- improving the capacity of rural hospitals to provide more age friendly services, including through making capital improvements such as establishing new multi purpose services
- reducing avoidable or premature admission of older people to hospitals
- assisting older public patients requiring long-term care to take up appropriate care options.

Source: COAG (2006).

Indigenous-specific services

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people access mainstream services under the Aged Care Act, including those managed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, and services funded outside the Act, including those funded under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. Some services managed by non-Indigenous approved providers also have a significant number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients.

All aged care services that are funded under the Act are required to provide culturally appropriate care. Whether they are located in a community or residential setting, services may be subject to specific conditions of allocation in relation to the proportion of care to be provided to particular groups of people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

At 30 June 2008, there were 640 flexible places for Indigenous clients allocated outside the *Aged Care Act 1997* under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. This flexible care helps to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can access culturally appropriate care services as close as possible to their communities, mainly in rural and remote locations. As part of the 1994 National Strategy, services were established to provide aged care using a flexible model. Communities are encouraged to participate in every aspect of service provision, from the very early planning stages right through to the operation of the services. These services are now funded under

the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program (DoHA unpublished).

Funding

Recurrent expenditure on aged care services reported in this chapter was \$9.2 billion in 2007-08 (table 13.1). Table 13.1 does not include all State and Territory government expenditure, for example, the experimental estimates of expenditure on non-HACC post acute packages of care (table 13A.68), or any Australian Government or State and Territory government capital expenditure (table 13A.72).

Table 13.1 **Expenditure on aged care services reported in the Aged care services chapter, 2007-08^{a, b, c}**

<i>Expenditure category</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
Assessment services	65.0
Residential care services	6 206.5
Community care services	2 970.7
Total	9 242.2

^a Assessment services include only Australian Government expenditure. ^b Residential care services include DoHA, DVA (including payroll tax supplement) and State and Territory expenditure. ^c Community care services include HACC and TCP (State and Territory expenditure), VHC, DVA Community Nursing and a range of other DoHA expenditure listed in table 13A.48.

Source: tables 13A.44–48, 13A.68-69.

Assessment services

There were 116 ACATs (115 Australian Government funded) at 30 June 2008 (DoHA unpublished). In 2007-08, the Australian Government provided funding of \$65.0 million nationally for aged care assessment (table 13.1). Australian Government ACAT expenditure per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years was \$31.6 nationally during 2007-08 (table 13A.49). States and territories also contribute funding for ACATs, but this expenditure is not included in the chapter.

The Australian Government provided grants to State and Territory governments to operate 115 ACATs in 2006-07 (table 13A.56).

Residential care services

The Australian Government provides most of the recurrent funding for residential aged care services. State and Territory governments also provide some funding for

public sector beds. Residents provide most of the remaining service revenue, with some income derived from charitable sources and donations.

Australian Government expenditure

Australian Government expenditure on residential aged care was \$6.0 billion in 2007-08, comprising DoHA expenditure of \$5.1 billion (table 13A.44) and Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) expenditure of \$922.3 million (table 13A.46). Combined DoHA and DVA expenditure per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years was \$2923 nationally during 2007-08 (table 13A.51).

Australian Government basic subsidy (RCS or ACFI)

The Australian Government annual basic subsidy (RCS or ACFI) for each occupied place varies according to clients' levels of dependency. The CAP is included in the basic subsidy figures for the first time in this Report (box 13.6).

Box 13.6 Conditional Adjustment Payment

The CAP was introduced in 2004-05 and now constitutes a significant component of the Australian Government funding for residential aged care.

The CAP is intended to provide medium term financial assistance to residential aged care providers, while encouraging them to implement improved management practices. Consequently, providers are only eligible to receive the CAP if they meet certain reporting conditions, such as preparing general purpose financial reports. All but a few providers currently meet these conditions and receive the payment.

The amount of CAP payable is calculated as a percentage of the basic subsidy amount payable in respect of a resident. In 2004-05, the year of its introduction, this percentage was 1.75 per cent. It has risen annually and will be 8.75 per cent of the basic subsidy in 2008-09.

A review of the CAP was announced in the 2008-09 Federal Budget.

At June 2008, the average annual subsidy per residential place, including the CAP, was \$33 969 nationally (table 13.2). Variations across jurisdictions in average annual subsidies reflect differences in the dependency of residents. The rates for aged care services by the level of high and low care places provided are at table 13A.5.

Table 13.2 Average annual Australian Government basic subsidy (all RCS/ACFI levels) per occupied place at June 2008^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Subsidy level	\$ 34 392	33 270	33 024	33 248	36 373	34 627	34 468	35 665	33 969

^a Includes CAP. Data in earlier reports have excluded the CAP. ^b The ACFI was introduced in March 2008 and will gradually replace the RCS as the method of determining residential aged care subsidies. See box 13.1 for further information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.5.

The dependency levels of all residents in both the RCS and ACFI are at table 13.3. Each resident under the ACFI scheme has a dependency level for each of three domains. These dependency levels vary across jurisdictions. These data, categorised by the proportion of high and low care places provided are included in table 13A.5.

Table 13.3 Dependency levels of permanent residents, (RCS and ACFI), June 2008^{a, b}

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportions of residents										
(a) Resident classification scheme										
RCS 1-4										
(High)	%	70.3	68.7	69.2	67.7	76.7	73.8	68.1	80.6	70.2
RCS 5-8										
(Low)	%	29.7	31.3	30.8	32.3	23.3	26.2	31.9	19.4	29.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(b) Aged Care Funding Instrument										
Activities of Daily Living										
High	%	36.2	32.7	31.6	32.8	35.3	31.2	31.3	41.0	34.0
Medium	%	25.4	31.5	27.1	31.4	25.7	29.0	28.5	24.8	28.0
Low	%	28.9	26.8	30.6	26.8	32.6	28.7	31.6	28.6	28.8
Nil	%	9.5	9.0	10.7	9.1	6.3	11.2	8.6	5.7	9.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Behaviours										
High	%	36.7	35.2	29.0	36.5	43.9	25.9	33.4	23.8	35.3
Medium	%	22.7	22.8	26.3	23.1	19.3	28.4	23.7	37.1	23.2
Low	%	25.0	26.6	25.1	26.2	25.8	21.8	28.8	24.8	25.6
Nil	%	15.6	15.4	19.7	14.3	11.1	23.9	14.2	14.3	15.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complex Health Care										
High	%	14.4	13.9	10.9	12.7	17.5	12.8	13.5	8.6	13.8
Medium	%	38.1	38.4	41.3	40.6	38.4	39.6	38.5	41.0	39.0
Low	%	29.8	29.2	25.0	29.8	31.1	27.8	32.5	31.4	28.9
Nil	%	17.7	18.6	22.8	16.8	13.0	19.7	15.6	19.1	18.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of residents										
Total High	no.	38 655	27 881	19 794	9 170	11 976	3 061	1 105	305	111 947
Total Low	no.	14 554	11 927	8 209	3 915	3 303	1 082	463	67	43 520
All										
High/Low	no.	53 209	39 808	28 003	13 085	15 279	4 143	1 568	372	155 467

^a The ACFI was introduced in March 2008 and will gradually replace the RCS as the method of determining residential aged care subsidies. See box 13.1 and footnotes to table 13A.5 for further information. ^b Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.5.

State and Territory government recurrent expenditure

State and Territory government expenditure has been collected for three categories of residential care expenditure (adjusted subsidy reduction supplement, enterprise bargaining agreement supplement, and rural small nursing home supplement).

Reported expenditure in these three categories was \$166.1 million in 2007-08 (table 13A.68).

Capital expenditure

Although capital expenditure is not regarded as part of the total recurrent expenditure in table 13.1, it is presented here to illustrate this aspect of expenditure on aged care services. The Australian Government provided \$48.1 million in 2007-08 to fund an ongoing program of targeted capital assistance to residential aged care services. This assistance is provided to services that, as a result of their rural or remote location or because the services target financially disadvantaged people, are unable to meet the cost of necessary capital works from the income they receive through resident accommodation payments and the general capital component of Australian Government recurrent funding (table 13A.72). In addition, capital expenditure by some states and territories on residential aged care services in 2007-08 was \$90.7 million (table 13A.72).

Community care services

Following is a summary of expenditure on community care programs. More detailed data may be found in the attachment tables referenced. Data on Australian Government expenditure per head of the target population by jurisdiction are contained in table 13A.49. Recipients of community care services may also contribute towards the cost of their care.

Expenditure on HACC, CACP, NRCP and DVA programs

Total government expenditure on HACC was \$1.7 billion in 2007-08, consisting of \$1.0 billion from the Australian Government and \$645.3 million from the State and Territory governments. The Australian Government contributed 60.9 per cent, while State and Territory governments funded the remainder (table 13A.45). Recipients of HACC services may also contribute towards the cost of these services.

The Australian Government funds the CACP program, spending \$447.8 million on the program in 2007-08 (table 13A.48). CACPs are also part funded by client contributions. The NRCP provides community respite services and is funded by the Australian Government. Expenditure on this program was \$173.5 million in 2007-08 (table 13.4). The NRCP assisted 125 507 people in 2007-08 (table 13A.36). A disaggregation of Australian Government expenditure on the NRCP by State and Territory is provided in table 13.4.

Table 13.4 Australian Government expenditure, National Respite for Carers Program, 2007-08 (\$million)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National	Aust
Commonwealth Carer Respite Centres	15.3	11.2	10.8	3.6	4.8	2.4	1.0	1.8	–	50.9
Respite services	35.4	26.5	18.3	10.1	10.7	3.2	2.8	3.0	–	110.0
National projects ^c	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.6	12.6
Total	50.7	37.7	29.1	13.7	15.5	5.6	3.8	4.8	12.6	173.5

^a Commonwealth Carer Respite Centres coordinate respite services, help carers access them, and arrange individual respite when needed. ^b Respite services reports funding for services directly providing respite care.

^c National project is for Carers Australia. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.48.

The DVA also provided \$98.3 million for the VHC program and \$100.2 million for the Veterans Community Nursing program during 2007-08 (table 13A.47). VHC recipients may also contribute towards the cost of these services.

Flexibly funded services

The Australian Government funds the EACH and EACH Dementia programs, spending \$141.1 million and \$57.7 million respectively on these programs in 2007-08 (table 13A.48). EACH and EACH Dementia packages are also part funded by client contributions.

The Australian, State and Territory governments fund the TCP. In 2007-08 the Australian Government and the State and Territory governments spent \$52.8 million and \$59.1 million respectively (table 13A.69). The Australian Government also funds the MPS program and Indigenous specific services. In 2007-08, \$78.3 million and \$20.9 million were spent on these programs, respectively (table 13A.48).

Other aged care services

Australian Government expenditure data by jurisdiction on a range of other community care programs targeting older people are contained in table 13A.48. Australian Government expenditure on these programs was \$89.1 million in 2007-08. These programs are Community Care Grants, Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged, Day Therapy Centres, Continence Aids Assistance Scheme, Carers Information and Support, Commonwealth Carelink Centres, the National Continence Management Strategy, Dementia Education and Support and Additional Funding for ACATs (table 13A.48). In addition, Australian Government

expenditure on the Long Stay Older Patient Initiative (see box 13.5) was \$37.5 million in 2007-08 (table 13A.44).

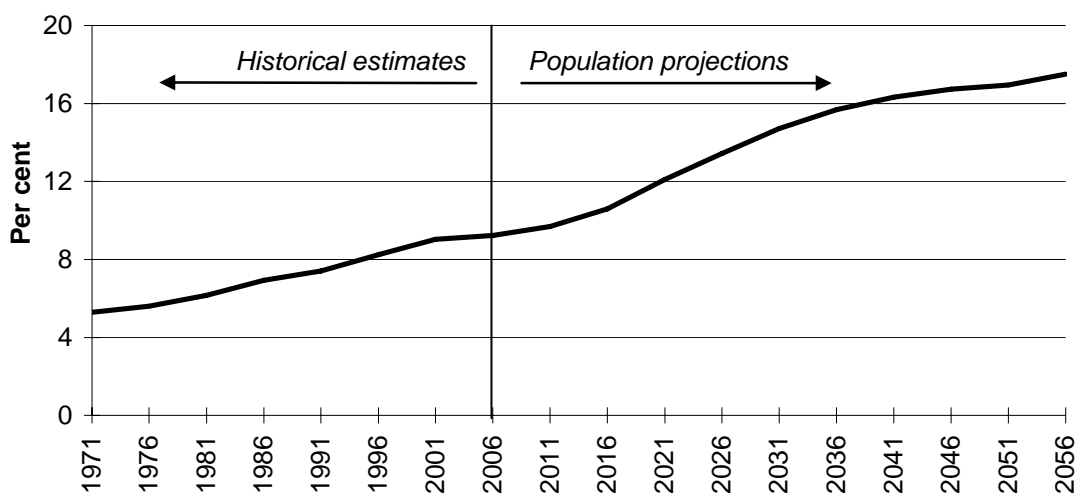
Size and scope of sector

Size and growth of the older population

The Australian population is ageing, as indicated by an increase in the proportion of people aged 70 years or over in the total population. This trend is expected to continue, and the proportion of older people is expected to increase dramatically in the 21st century (figure 13.4). The proportion of older people is 9.4 per cent nationally but varies across jurisdictions (figure 13.5). A disaggregation by remoteness categorisation is provided in table 13A.3. Higher life expectancy for females resulted in all jurisdictions (except the NT, where the rate was similar) having a higher proportion of older females than older males in the total population (table 13A.1).

Demographic profiles affect the demand for aged care services because females use aged care services (particularly residential services) more than males. Females are more likely to use residential services partly because they tend to live longer (that is, there are more women than men in the older population) and they are less likely to have a partner to provide them with care.

Figure 13.4 **People aged 70 years or over as a proportion of the total population^a**



^a Population projections are derived from the ABS 'B' series population projections.

Source: ABS *Australian Historical Population Statistics, 2008*, Cat. No. 3105.0.65.001, Canberra; ABS *Population Projections Australia 2006–2101*, Cat. no. 3222.0, Canberra.

Figure 13.5 Estimated proportion of population aged 70 years or over, by gender, June 2008

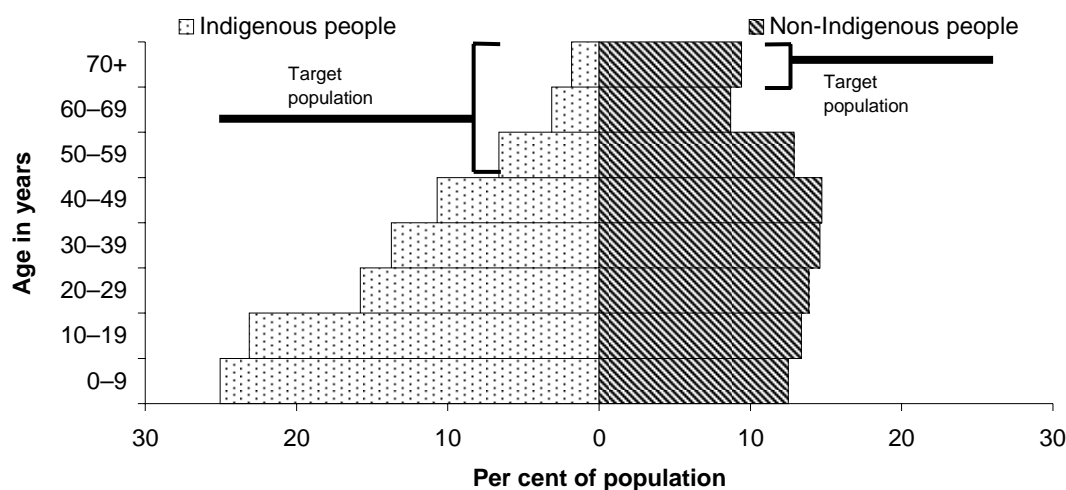


Source: Population projections prepared by the ABS in 2007, using preliminary rebased estimated resident populations based on the 2006 Census according to assumptions agreed to by the Treasury and Department of Health and Ageing (unpublished); table 13A.1.

Characteristics of older Indigenous people

DoHA estimates that about 62 800 Indigenous people were aged 50 years or over in Australia at 30 June 2008 (table 13A.2). Although the Indigenous population is also ageing, there are marked differences in the age profile of Indigenous Australians compared with non-Indigenous Australians (figure 13.6). Estimates for both males and females show life expectancy at birth in the Indigenous population is around 17 years less than in the total Australian population (ABS 2004b). These figures indicate that Indigenous people are likely to need aged care services earlier in life, compared with the general population.

Figure 13.6 Age profile and target population differences between Indigenous and other Australians, June 2006



Source: ABS *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, June 2006, Cat no. 3238.0.55.001, Canberra.

Residential care services

The size and location of residential services — which may influence the costs of service delivery — vary across jurisdictions. Nationally, there were up to 171 832 mainstream operational places in residential care services (71 036 in predominantly high care services, at least 10 870 in predominantly low care services and 89 866 in services with a mix of high care and low care residents) at June 2008 (tables 13A.6–9). These figures exclude flexible care places in a residential setting.

As the trend towards ‘ageing in place’ (box 13.7) increases, there has been a steady increase in the number of services categorised as providing a mix of high care and low care places. In June 2004, 33.4 per cent of all places were located in services offering both high care and low care places. This proportion increased to 52.3 per cent in June 2008 (table 13A.10).

Box 13.7 Ageing in place in residential care

In its Objects, the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Commonwealth) aims to:

... encourage diverse, flexible and responsive aged care services that:

(i) are appropriate to meet the needs of the recipients of those services and the carers of those recipients; and

(ii) facilitate the independence of, and choice available to, those recipients and carers.

Further, the *Aged Care Act* explicitly aims to encourage and facilitate 'ageing in place'. The Act does not define 'ageing in place', but one useful definition is 'the provision of a responsive and flexible care service in line with the person's changing needs in a familiar environment'. In effect, 'ageing in place' refers to a resident remaining in the same residential aged care service as his or her care needs increase from low level to high level. This is changing the profile of people in services.

The *Aged Care Act* does not establish any 'program' or require any residential aged care service to offer ageing in place. Rather, it creates the opportunity for providers to choose to provide the full continuum of care, by removing the legislative and administrative barriers that prevented this outcome in the past.

The concept of 'ageing in place' is linked to the outcomes of increasing choice and flexibility in residential aged care service provision. These are difficult outcomes to measure. Data on 'ageing in place' is reported for the indicator 'intensity of care'.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

The client profile of services that had predominantly low care residents in 2000 has changed over time, with low care residents staying in their current service as their dependency levels rise, and with aged care services expanding and diversifying. Low care services are generally smaller (as measured by number of places) than high care services. At June 2008, 68.2 per cent of low care services had 60 or fewer places (table 13A.8), compared with 41.3 per cent of high care services (table 13A.7).

The combined number of operational high care and low care residential places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over at June 2008 was 87.3 (42.8 high care and 44.5 low care) on a national basis (table 13.5). Nationally, the proportion of low care places relative to high care places rose slightly between 2004 and 2008 (table 13A.11).

Table 13.5 Operational high care and low care residential places, 30 June 2008^{a, b, c, d}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over										
High care places	no.	45.0	40.9	40.2	38.4	49.2	44.4	34.4	53.5	42.8
Low care places	no.	42.1	47.1	45.2	45.0	46.0	41.5	42.4	41.5	44.5
Total places	no.	87.2	88.0	85.4	83.4	95.2	85.9	76.8	95.0	87.3
Proportion of places										
High care places	%	51.6	46.5	47.1	46.0	51.9	51.7	44.8	56.3	49.0
Low care places	%	48.3	53.5	52.9	54.0	48.2	48.3	55.2	43.7	51.0

^a Excludes places that have been 'approved' but are not yet operational. Includes multi-purpose and flexible services attributed as high care and low care places. ^b For this Report, Australian Government planning targets are based on providing 88 residential places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over. In recognition of poorer health among Indigenous communities, planning in some cases also takes account of the Indigenous population aged 50–69 years. This means that the provision ratio based on the population aged 70 years or over will appear high in areas with a high Indigenous population (such as the NT). ^c Includes residential places categorised as 'high care' or 'low care', under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information. ^d See table 13A.11 for further information regarding the calculation of provision ratios, which vary from corresponding data published in the DoHA Annual Report 2007-08.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.11.

During 2007-08, the numbers of people (of all ages) who used permanent residential care services was 208 494 nationally (including both high and low care) and 39 580 nationally for respite residential care. These figures reflect the number of individuals who utilised these services during the year, for any length of time, rather than the number of places available (table 13A.71).

Age specific usage rates for these services, by jurisdiction and remoteness, at 30 June 2008 are included at tables 13A.59 and 13A.61, and 13A.62 and 13A.64 respectively. Indigenous usage by remoteness category is identified at table 13A.65.

Community care services

Services provided under the HACC program include domestic assistance, home maintenance, personal care, food services, respite care, transport, allied health care and community nursing (box 13.8).

Box 13.8 HACC Services

HACC services are basic maintenance and support services, including allied health care, assessment, case management and client care coordination, centre-based day care, counselling, support, information and advocacy, domestic assistance, home maintenance, nursing, personal and respite care, social support, meals, home modification, linen service, goods and equipment, and transport.

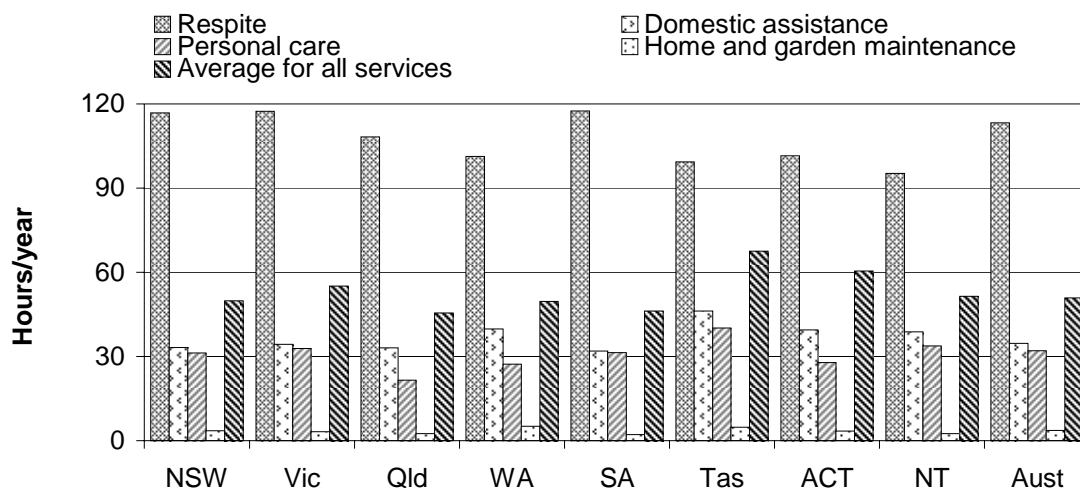
Not all HACC services are directed towards the ageing population described in this chapter. The target population is defined as people living in the community who are at risk, without these services, of premature or inappropriate long term residential care. The target population comprises both frail aged people and younger people with a disability, and their carers.

Over 68 per cent of the program's recipients are aged 70 years or over, but the program is also an important source of community care for younger people with a disability and their carers, with 11.3 per cent of recipients under 50 years (table 13A.34). (Chapter 14 covers services for people with a disability, which manifests before the age of 65 years, that are provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement.)

The services of the VHC program target veterans and war widows/widowers with low care needs. There were 80 742 people approved for VHC services in 2007-08 (table 13A.47). The program offers veterans and war widows/widowers who hold a Gold or White Repatriation Health Card home support services, including domestic assistance, personal care, home and garden maintenance, and respite care. Other services, such as community transport, social support and delivered meals, are also available under the DVA's arrangements with State and Territory governments.

Eligibility for VHC services is not automatic, but based on assessed need. The average number of hours approved per year for veterans who were eligible to receive home care services was 50.9 nationally in 2007-08 (figure 13.7).

Figure 13.7 Average number of hours approved for Veterans' Home Care, 2007-08



Source: DVA (unpublished); table 13A.47.

The DVA also provides community nursing services to veterans and war widows/widowers. These services include acute/post acute, support and maintenance, personal care, medication management and palliative care. In 2007-08, 32 263 veterans received these services (table 13A.47), and the average number of hours approved for each recipient was 6.6 nationally per 28 day period (figure 13.8).

Figure 13.8 Average number of hours approved for DVA Community Nursing, 2007-08



Source: DVA (unpublished); table 13A.47.

Provision of CACPs is an alternative home-based service for older people assessed by ACATs as eligible for care equivalent to low level residential care (RCS levels 5–8 or ACFI Low). A CACP typically provides 5 to 6 hours of direct assistance per week. The EACH program is similar to the CACP program but targets people who would be eligible for high level residential aged care. An EACH package typically provides 15 to 20 hours of direct assistance each week. The main distinctions between the HACC, CACP and EACH programs are summarised in table 13.6.

Table 13.6 Distinctions between the HACC, CACP and EACH programs

	<i>HACC</i>	<i>CACPs</i>	<i>EACH</i>
Range of services ^a	Wider range of services available	Narrower range of services available	Narrower range of services available
Relationship to residential care	Aims to prevent premature or inappropriate admission	Substitutes for a low care residential place	Substitutes for a high care residential place
Eligibility	ACAT assessment not mandatory	ACAT assessment mandatory	ACAT assessment mandatory
Funding	Cost shared by the Australian, State and Territory governments and client contributions	Funded by the Australian Government and client contributions	Funded by the Australian Government and client contributions
Target client groups ^b	Available to people with profound, severe and moderate disability and their carers. Not age specific.	Targets older people with care needs similar to low level residential care	Targets older people with care needs similar to high level residential care
Size of program	\$1.7 billion funding in 2007-08 At least 831 472 clients in 2007-08 ^c	\$447.8 million funding in 2007-08 40 235 operational places at 30 June 2008 ^d	For EACH and EACH Dementia: \$198.8 million funding in 2007-08 6 240 operational places at 30 June 2008

^a HACC services such as community nursing, which are not available under CACPs, can be supplied to someone receiving a CACP. ^b Most HACC recipients at the lower end of the scale would not be assessed as eligible for residential care, for example, an individual may receive only an hour of home care per fortnight. At the higher end, some people have needs that would exceed the level available under CACPs and EACH. ^c Based on 91 per cent of HACC funded agencies that submitted Minimum Data Set data for 2007-08. Consequently, the total number of clients will be higher than those reported here. ^d Includes community care places under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program, Multipurpose Services and Innovative Care.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); tables 13A.33, 13A.36, 13A.45, 13A.48.

Changing government policies over the past decade — shifting the balance of care away from the more intensive types of residential care towards home-based care — have meant that the HACC, VHC, CACP and EACH programs have become increasingly important components of the aged care system. During 2007-08, the HACC program delivered approximately 19 319 hours per 1000 people aged

70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (table 13A.21). The total number of CACPs per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years increased between June 2004 and June 2008, from 15.2 to 19.6 (table 13A.12).

The number of clients (of all ages) nationally for a range of community services are included in table 13.7. These figures reflect the number of individuals who utilised these services during the year, for any length of time, rather than the number of places available.

Table 13.7 Number of clients, aged care community care programs, 2007-08

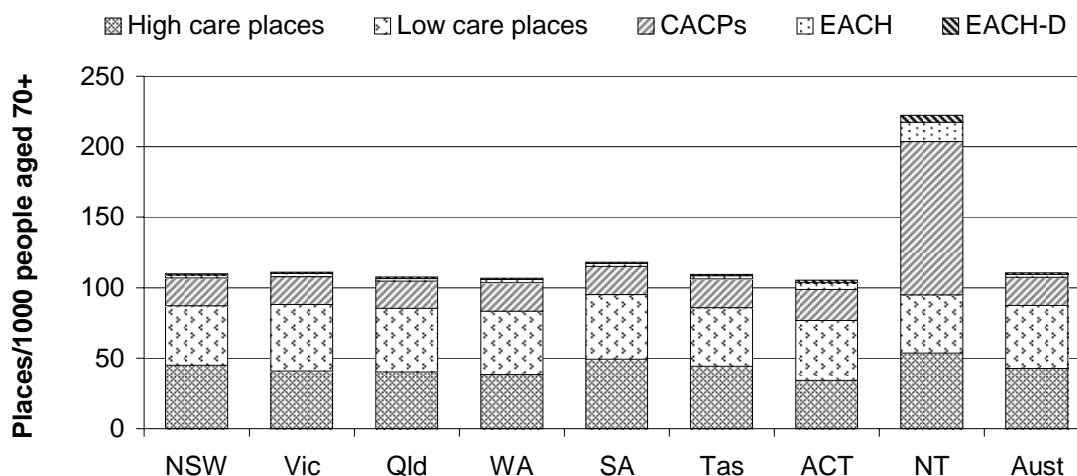
<i>Program</i>	<i>Number of clients</i>
CACP	53 224
EACH	5 907
EACH Dementia	2 659
Transition Care	10 355
Home and Community Care	831 472

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.71.

Combined residential and community care services rates

The combined number of high care residential places, low care residential places, CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia packages, at 30 June 2008, was 110.5 per 1000 people aged 70 years or over (figure 13.9). Transition Care places add an additional 1.0 package per 1000 people aged 70 years or over (table 13A.11). The Australian Government's targets for the provision of residential and community care places were outlined previously (box 13.4).

Figure 13.9 Operational residential places, CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia packages, 30 June 2008^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}

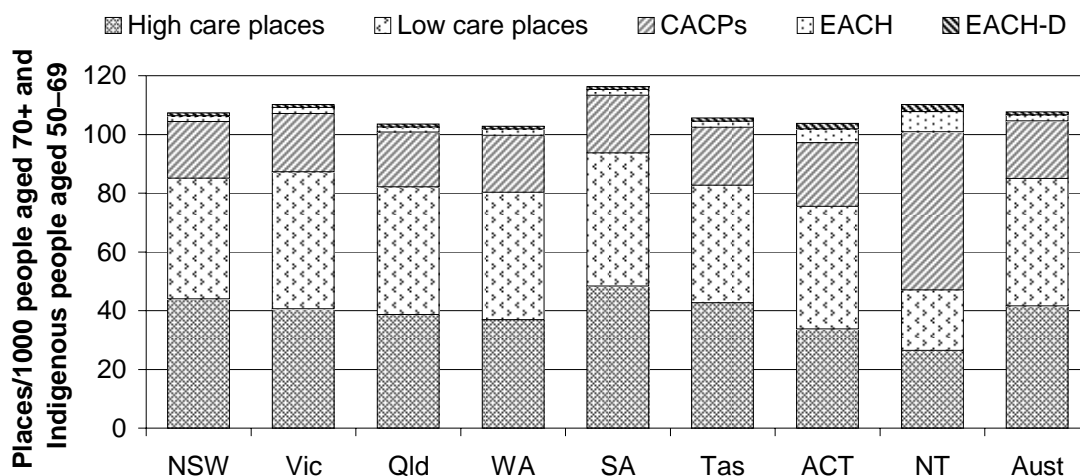


EACH-D = EACH Dementia. ^a Excludes places that have been approved but are not yet operational. ^b 'Ageing in place' may result in some low care places being filled by high care residents. ^c For this Report, Australian Government planning targets are based on providing 113 places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over by 2011. However, in recognition of poorer health among Indigenous communities, planning in some cases also takes account of the Indigenous population aged 50–69 years. This means that the provision ratio based on the population aged 70 years or over will appear high in areas with a high Indigenous population (such as the NT). ^d Includes residential places categorised as 'high care' or 'low care', under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information. ^e CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia packages are not residential services but are included in the Australian Government planning targets (see boxes 13.2 and 13.4 for an interpretation of residential care data and Australian Government planning targets). ^f In this figure, CACPs include community care places under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program, Multipurpose Services and Innovative Care. ^g TCP are not shown (table 13A.11). ^h See table 13A.11 for further information regarding the calculation of provision ratios.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.11.

The number of operational places can also be shown using the target population that incorporates Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (figure 13.10). Use of this 'adjusted' target population has a noticeable effect on the NT, which has a large proportion of Indigenous people.

Figure 13.10 **Operational residential places, CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia packages adjusted for Indigenous people aged 50–69, 30 June 2008^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}**



EACH-D = EACH Dementia. ^a Places do not include those that have been approved but are not yet operational. ^b 'Ageing in place' may result in some low care places being filled by high care residents. ^c CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia packages are not residential services but are included in the Australian Government planning targets (boxes 13.2 and 13.4 contain an interpretation of residential care data and Australian Government planning targets). ^d Includes residential places categorised as 'high care' or 'low care', under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information. ^e CACPs provide a more flexible model of care more suitable to remote Indigenous communities, so areas with a high Indigenous population (such as the NT) may have a higher proportion of CACPs. ^f In this figure, CACPs include community care places under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program, Multipurpose Services and Innovative Care. ^g TCP places are not shown (table 13A.12).

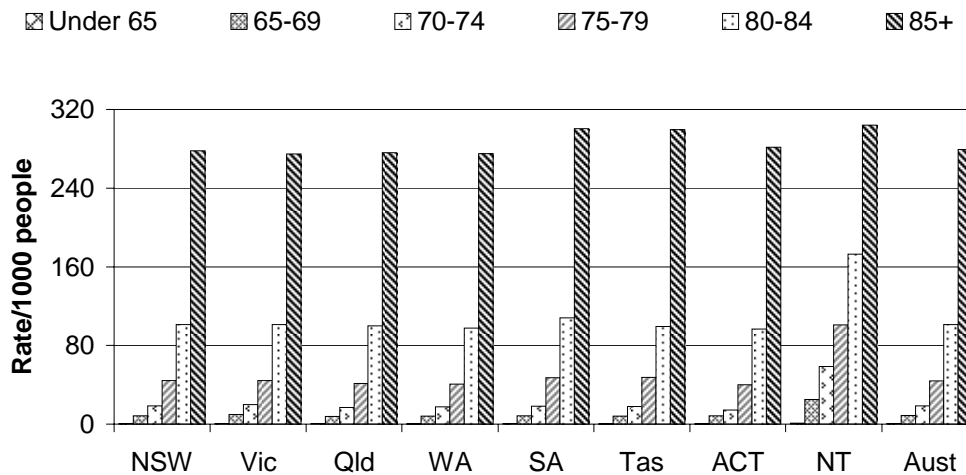
Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.12.

Age-specific usage rates for these services, by jurisdiction and remoteness and for Indigenous usage, at 30 June 2008 are reported in tables 13A.59 to 13A.65.

Presentation of age-specific usage rates raises particular data issues. In particular, if the numbers of people within a particular range for a given service are small, this may lead to apparently large fluctuations in growth rates. This can be seen from some of the usage rates identified for the EACH program, which, whilst growing rapidly, are doing so from a relatively small base.

Age-specific rates in this Report are for 2007-08. The national age specific usage rates per 1000 people for high and low residential care, CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia in combination at 30 June 2008 is 0.5 for people under 65 years of age rising to 279.4 for people aged 85 years or older. These rates vary across jurisdictions (figure 13.11).

Figure 13.11 Permanent aged care residents, CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia recipients at 30 June 2008: age specific usage rates per 1000 people^{a, b, c}

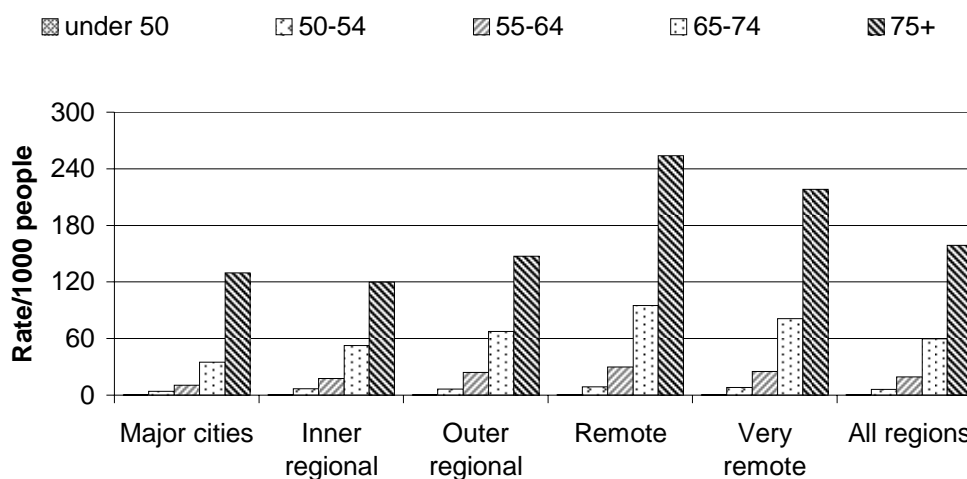


^a Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on the 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see table 13A.2). ^b Residents without a recorded RCS/ACFI were omitted. ^c These figures exclude places funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.61.

The national age specific usage rates per 1000 Indigenous people for high and low residential care, CACP and EACH in combination at 30 June 2008 is 0.2 for people under 50 rising to 158.7 for people over 75. The data show that Indigenous people tend to access these services at a younger age than the population as a whole. These rates vary by remoteness category (figure 13.12).

Figure 13.12 Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP and EACH at 30 June 2008: age specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. ^b Indigenous population data for June 2008 are determined using DoHA unpublished projections. This is a different measure from those used for these age specific usage data in previous reports. See table 13A.65 for more detail. ^c Includes residential places categorised as 'high care' or 'low care', under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information. ^d Residents without a recorded RCS/ACFI were omitted. ^e These figures exclude places and packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.65.

13.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators aims to provide information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and to distinguish the outputs and outcomes of government aged care services. This approach is consistent with the general performance indicator framework and service process diagram outlined in chapter 1 (see figures 1.2 and 1.3) that have been agreed by the Steering Committee. The performance indicators relate to government objectives in the aged care sector (box 13.9).

Box 13.9 Objectives for aged care services

The aged care system aims to promote the wellbeing and independence of frail older people and their carers through the funding and delivery of care services that are:

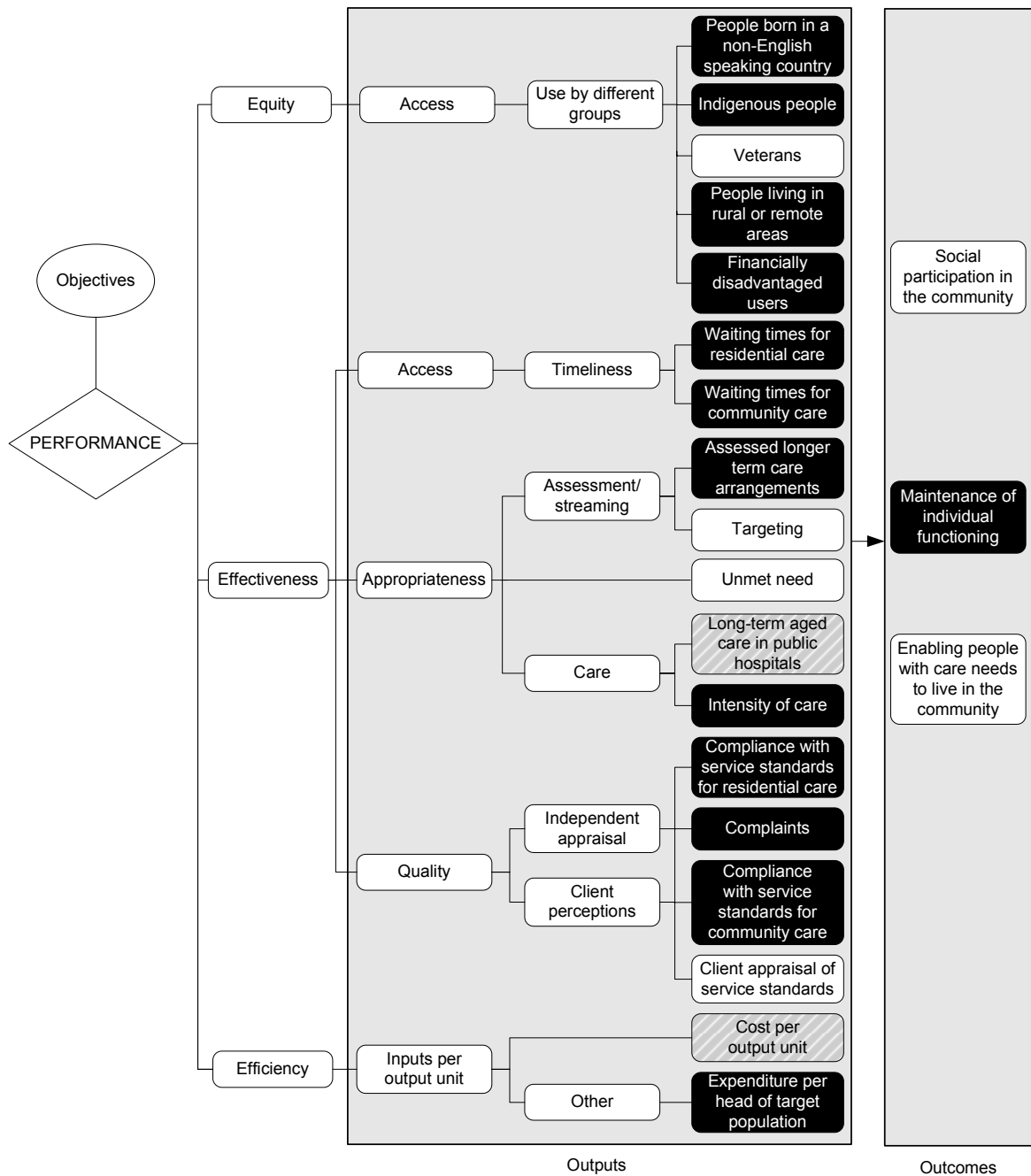
- accessible
- appropriate to needs
- high quality
- efficient.

The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2009 Report (figure 13.13). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

13.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and types of client may affect the effectiveness and efficiency of aged care services. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Figure 13.13 Performance indicators for aged care services



Key to indicators

- Text** Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table
- Text** Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable
- Text** These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this Report

Outputs

Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity — Access

Use by different groups

‘Use by different groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for the aged care system to provide equitable access to aged care services for all people who require these services (box 13.10).

Box 13.10 Use by different groups

‘Use by different groups’ is defined as:

- the number of people born in non-English speaking countries using residential services, CACPs, EACH and HACC services, divided by the number of people born in non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over, benchmarked against the rate at which the general population accesses the service
- the number of Indigenous people using residential services, CACP, EACH and HACC services, divided by the number of Indigenous people aged 50 years or over (because Indigenous people tend to require aged care services at a younger age than the general population) benchmarked against the rate at which the general population accesses the service
- the rate of contacts with Commonwealth Carelink Centres for Indigenous people compared with all people
- access to HACC services for people living in rural or remote areas — the number of hours of HACC service received (and, separately, meals provided) divided by the number of people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years for major cities, inner regional areas, outer regional areas, remote areas and very remote areas
- the number of new residents classified as concessional or assisted or supported, divided by the number of new residents.

Continued on next page

Box 13.10 (Continued)

In general, usage rates for special needs groups similar to those for the broader aged care population are desirable, but interpretation of results differs for some special needs groups because:

- there is evidence that Indigenous people have higher disability rates than those of the general population, which suggests a greater level of need for services compared with those in the broader aged care population
- for financially disadvantaged users, Australian Government planning guidelines require that services allocate a minimum proportion of residential places for concessional, assisted or supported residents. These targets range from 16 per cent to 40 per cent of places, depending on the service's region. Usage rates equal to, or higher than, the minimum rates are desirable.

Use by different groups is a proxy indicator of equitable access. Various groups are identified by the *Aged Care Act (1997)* and its principles (regulations) as having special needs, including people from Indigenous communities, people born in non-English speaking countries, people who live in rural or remote areas, people who are financially or socially disadvantaged, and veterans (including widows and widowers of veterans).

Several factors need to be considered in interpreting the results for this set of indicators:

- Cultural differences may influence the extent to which people born in non-English speaking countries use different types of services.
- Cultural differences and geographic location may influence the extent to which Indigenous people use different types of services.
- The availability of informal care and support may influence the use of aged care services in different population groups.

No data were available to report on veterans for this indicator.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

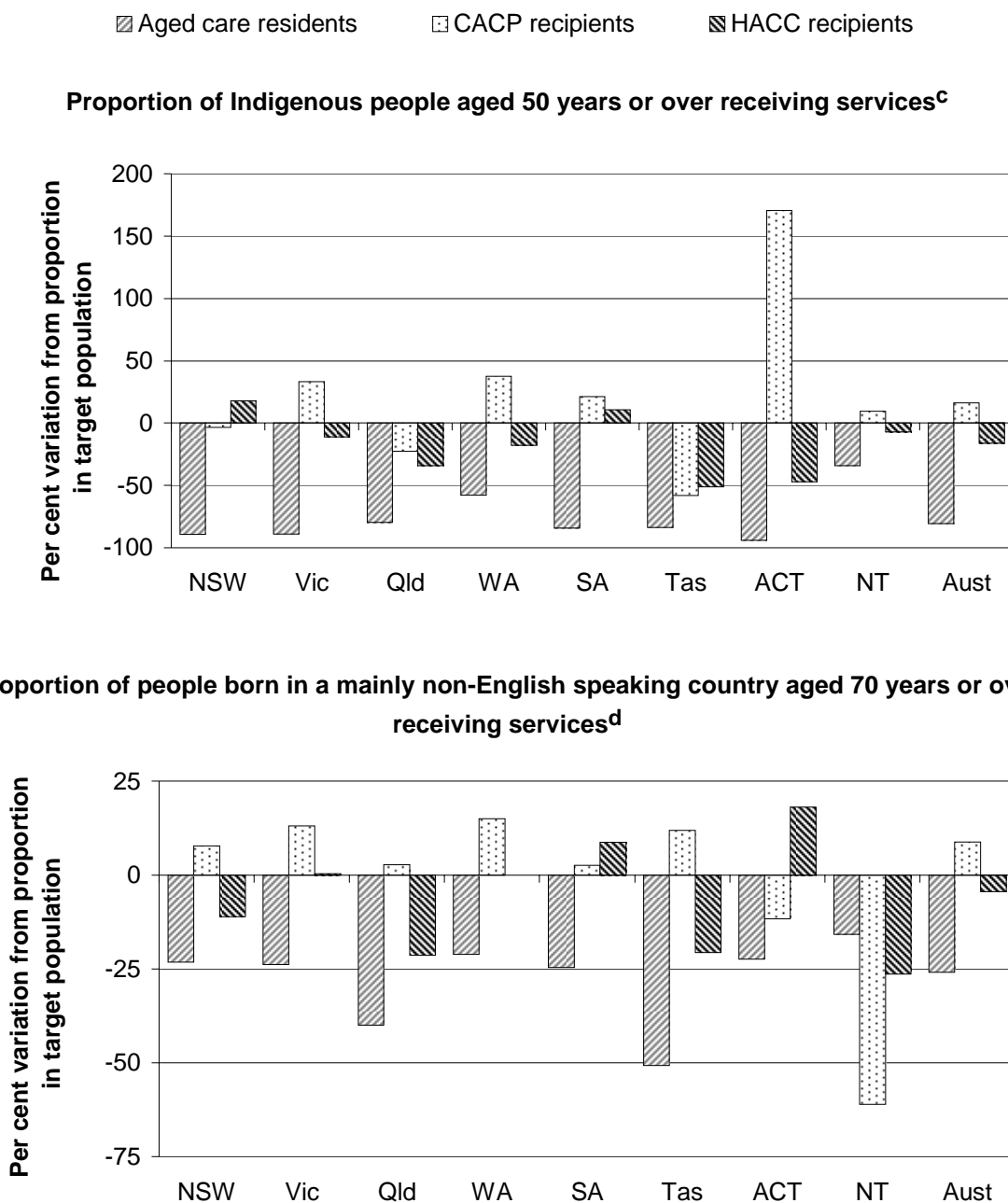
Data presented for this indicator are organised by the type of service provided, with sub-sections for the relevant special needs groups reported against that service.

Access to residential care services, CACP and HACC services by Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country

In general, Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country are under-represented in some aspects of access to residential care, CACP and HACC services in comparison to their proportion of the target population as a whole.

However, in relation to the CACP program in the majority of jurisdictions and nationally, Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country are over-represented, compared to the proportion of this group in the target population. Figure 13.14 demonstrates this over- and under-representation by reflecting the variation in the rate of access of the special needs target population from their proportion in the target population as a whole. If the special needs group accessed services in proportion to their general representation in the target population, no percentage variation would be observed. If they access services at a greater rate, a positive percentage from the benchmark rate will be observed, or, if services are accessed at a lower rate, the bar will be negative (figure 13.14).

Figure 13.14 Variation in the proportions of special needs target populations accessing aged care services from their proportion in the target population as a whole, June 2008 (per cent)^{a, b}



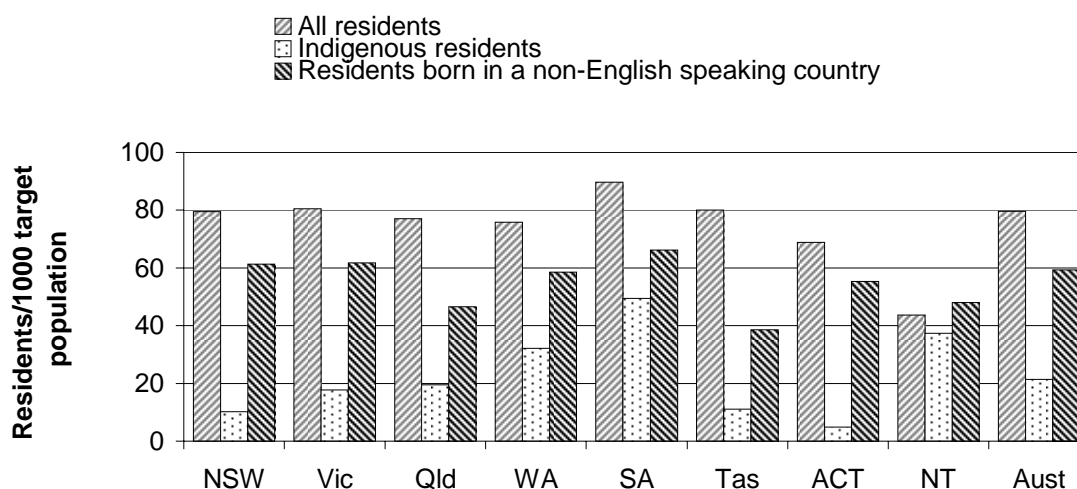
^a The proportion of HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels were higher than stated. ^b Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. ^c The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged 50 years or over (table 13A.2) and a small number of packages result in a very high provision ratio. ^d There is no variation between the proportion of WA HACC recipients for this group and their proportion in the target population.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.19.

Access to residential aged care services by Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country

In all jurisdictions at 30 June 2008, on average, Indigenous people and people born in non-English speaking countries had lower rates of use of aged care residential services (21.4 and 59.3 per 1000 of the relevant target populations respectively), compared with the population as a whole (79.6 per 1000) (figure 13.15).

Figure 13.15 Residents per 1000 target population, 30 June 2008^{a, b, c}



^a All residents data are per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. ^b Indigenous residents data are per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. ^c Data for residents from a non-English speaking country are per 1000 people from non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); tables 13A.13, 13A.15 and 13A.17.

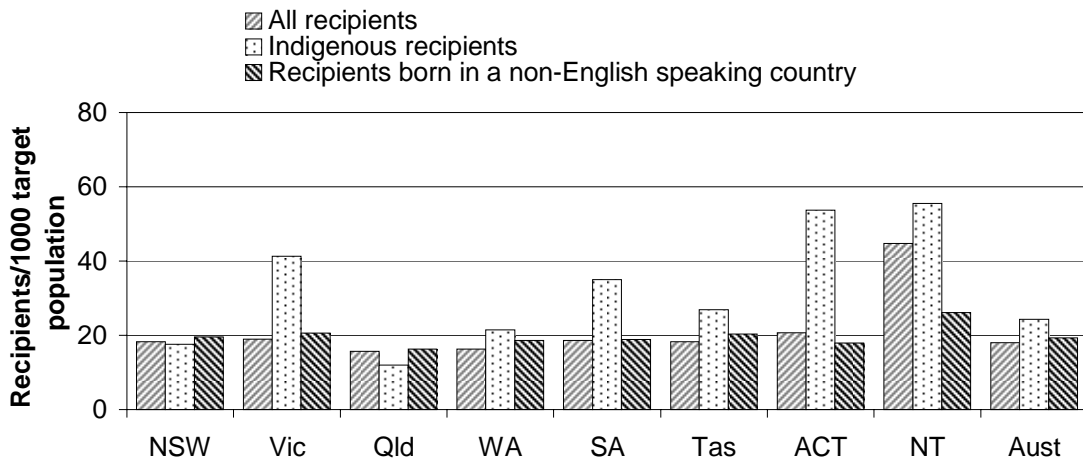
Age specific usage rates for these services, by jurisdiction and remoteness are included in the Report. These data suggest there is significant variation in usage rates by remoteness area. In general, differences amongst jurisdictions are less marked than differences between remoteness areas (tables 13A.14, 13A.16, 13A.18, 13A.59, 13A.61-62, 13A.64-65).

Access to aged care community programs by Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country

The number of Indigenous CACP recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over was 24.3 nationally and the numbers of CACP recipients from non-English speaking countries per 1000 of the relevant target population was 19.3 nationally. These figures compare to a total of 18.0 per 1000 of the target

population (people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years) (figure 13.16).

Figure 13.16 Community Aged Care Package recipients per 1000 target population, 30 June 2008^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a All recipients data are per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. ^b Indigenous recipients data are per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. ^c Data for recipients from non-English speaking countries are per 1000 people from non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over. ^d The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged 50 years or over (table 13A.2), and a small number of packages result in a very high provision ratio. ^e CACPs provide a more flexible model of care, more suitable to remote Indigenous communities, so areas such as the NT have a higher rate of CACP recipients per 1000 people.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); tables 13A.13, 13A.15 and 13A.17.

Age–sex specific usage rates by jurisdiction, remoteness and Indigenous usage vary between jurisdictions and remoteness categories for CACP. For EACH, the differences are less marked. However, the EACH program is small and growing rapidly (tables 13A.60–61 and 13A.63–65).

Access to the HACC program by Indigenous people and by remoteness area

HACC services are provided in the client’s home or community for people with a moderate, severe or profound disability and their carers. The focus of this chapter is all people 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. The proportion of HACC recipients aged 70 years or over during 2007–08 was 68.9 per cent (table 13A.33).

The number of service hours per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years was 19 319 nationally, and the number of meals provided per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 was

6202 nationally (table 13.8). The proportion of HACC agencies that submitted the data vary across jurisdictions and comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with care.

Table 13.8 HACC services received, 2007-08 (per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years)^{a, b, c}

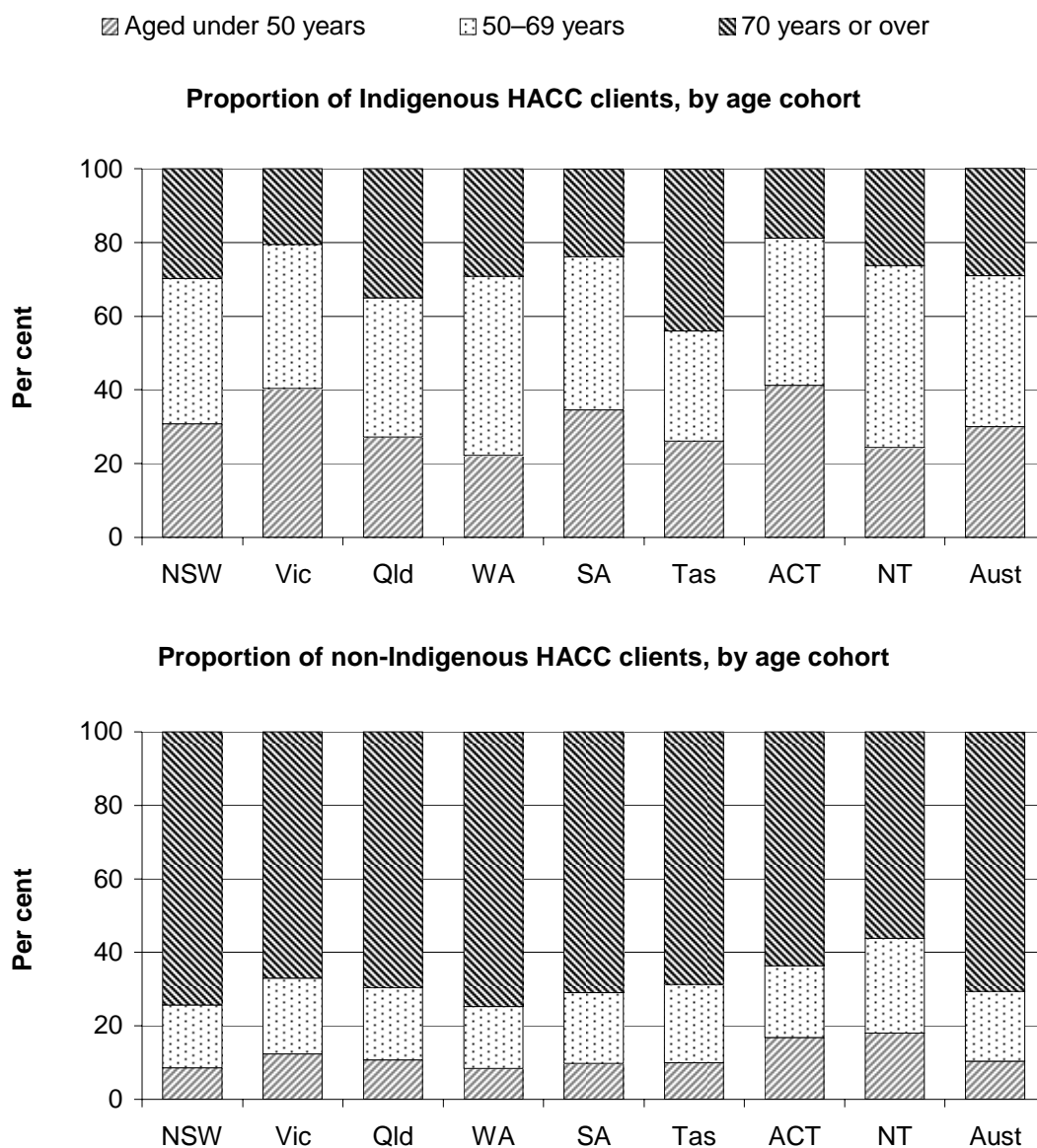
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Percentage of agencies that reported minimum data set data	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91
Total hours (no.) ^d									
Major cities	14 970	20 915	19 268	22 855	17 470	..	20 805	..	18 412
Inner regional	15 180	25 577	21 326	20 381	19 225	16 637	..	..	19 606
Outer regional	19 821	32 120	22 950	26 317	21 519	16 270	..	17 014	22 954
Remote	32 002	46 793	24 839	26 580	27 310	19 743	..	19 022	26 674
Very remote	38 614	..	24 388	34 844	27 992	26 803	..	32 438	30 143
All areas	15 528	22 696	20 445	23 153	18 510	16 619	20 832	22 761	19 319
Total meals (no.) ^e									
Major cities	4 256	5 985	5 359	6 364	7 811	..	5 125	..	5 477
Inner regional	5 645	8 490	7 394	5 753	5 246	4 755	..	..	6 619
Outer regional	7 938	8 147	8 370	8 400	10 235	5 356	..	4 844	8 060
Remote	10 470	11 315	8 663	12 087	7 464	6 190	..	19 799	10 771
Very remote	17 592	..	10 200	29 165	17 839	5 760	..	46 151	25 834
All areas	4 936	6 687	6 398	7 063	7 858	4 979	5 126	22 478	6 202

^a Data represent HACC services received divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (tables 13A.21–26) as distinct from HACC services received divided by HACC target population in all age groups (tables 13A.27–32). ^b The proportion of HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated. ^c Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. ^d See table 13A.21 for a full list of categories. ^e Includes home meals and centre meals. .. Not applicable.

Source: DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set 2007-08 (unpublished); DoHA HACC National Data Repository (unpublished); tables 13A.21–26.

Reported use of HACC services showed a substantial difference between all users and Indigenous users across all age groups in 2007-08. This reflects the difference in morbidity and mortality trends between Indigenous people and the general population. The proportion of Indigenous HACC clients who are aged 70 years or over is 29.1 per cent and the proportion of non-Indigenous HACC clients who are aged 70 years or over is 70.5 per cent (figure 13.17).

Figure 13.17 Recipients of HACC services by age and Indigenous status, 2007-08^a



^a Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

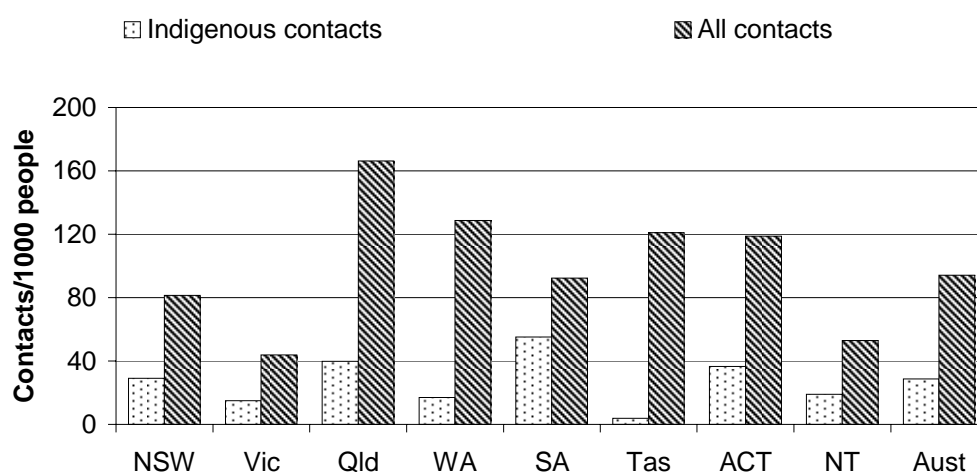
Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.34.

Access by Indigenous people to Commonwealth Carelink Centres

Commonwealth Carelink Centres are information centres for older people, people with disabilities, carers and service providers. Information is provided on community services and aged care, disability and other support services available locally or anywhere in Australia, the costs of services, assessment processes and eligibility criteria. The national rate at which Indigenous people contacted Carelink

Centres at 30 June 2008, was 28.6 people per 1000 Indigenous people in the Indigenous target population (Indigenous people aged 50 years and over). The rate for all Australians was 94.1 per 1000 people in the target population (people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69). These figures varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.18).

Figure 13.18 **Commonwealth Carelink Centres, contacts per 1000 target population, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2008^{a, b, c}**



^a Contacts with Carelink include phone calls, visits, emails and facsimiles. ^b Indigenous contacts refer to contacts by Indigenous people per 1000 Indigenous people in the target population. ^c All contacts refers to contacts per 1000 target population.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.57.

Access to residential services by financially disadvantaged users

The financial assistance arrangements for financially disadvantaged users were changed on 20 March 2008, to include a new category known as supported residents (box 13.11).

Box 13.11 Supported residents

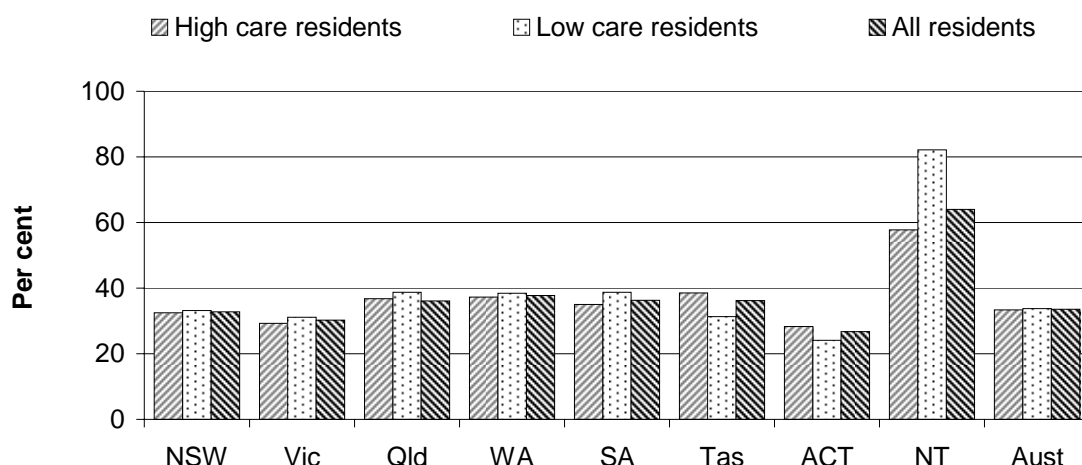
In 2008, new arrangements governing residents' contributions to their accommodation costs and the supplements the Australian Government pays for residents who cannot meet all or part of their own accommodation costs were introduced. These new arrangements only apply to residents who first enter permanent residential care on or after 20 March 2008, or who re-enter care on or after 20 March 2008, after a break in care of more than 28 days.

New residents who are assessed as eligible to receive subsidised accommodation costs are known as supported residents. Residents who entered care prior to 20 March 2008 are still subject to the eligibility criteria for 'concessional' or 'assisted' resident status. These categories have been included in previous reports.

Data incorporating the new supported residents category are reported for the first time in the 2009 Report.

The proportion of all new residents classified as concessional, assisted or supported residents during 2007-08 was 33.6 per cent nationally but varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.19). Targets for financially disadvantaged users range from 16 per cent to 40 per cent of places, depending on the service's region.

Figure 13.19 **New residents classified as concessional, assisted or supported residents, 2007-08^a**



^a Concessional residents are those who receive an income support payment and have not owned a home for the previous two or more years (or whose home is occupied by a 'protected' person, such as the care recipient's partner), and have assets of less than 2.5 times the annual single basic age pension. Assisted residents are those meeting the above criteria, but with assets between 2.5 and 4.0 times the annual single basic age pension. Supported residents are those who have entered permanent residential care on or after 20 March 2008 (or who re-enter care on or after 20 March 2008 after a break in care of more than 28 days) and have assets of up to a set value (\$90 410.40 as at 30 June 2008).

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.20.

Effectiveness — timeliness of access

Waiting times for residential care

‘Waiting times for residential care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maximise the timeliness with which people are able to access residential care (box 13.12).

Box 13.12 Waiting times for residential care

‘Waiting times for residential care’ is defined as the percentage of people who are admitted to high care residential care within three months of their ACAT approval. The indicator measures the elapsed time between ACAT approval and entry into high care residential care service (the period between a client’s approval for high care and his or her entry into care). ACAT approval refers to the approval date of an ACAT assessment. Entry into a residential care service refers to the date of admission to a residential care service.

Shorter elapsed times (measured by higher rates of admission to high care residential care within three months of ACAT approval) are desirable.

This indicator needs to be interpreted with care. The measure of ‘elapsed time’ is utilised because the period of time between the ACAT approval and entry into residential care may be due to factors which cannot be categorised as ‘waiting’ time. These include:

- clients with ACAT approvals who do not enter residential care (for example, who die before entering care)
- residential placement offers that are not accepted
- the availability of alternative community care, informal care and respite services
- the availability and distribution of operational residential care services
- building quality and perceptions about quality of care, which influence client choice of preferred service
- delays between the date of ACAT assessments and their approval
- priority allocations (for example, special needs groups)
- hospital discharge policies and practices
- the impact on clients of programs which provide alternatives to residential care, such as EACH and EACH Dementia
- client choice not to enter residential care immediately but to take up the option later within the 12 month approval limit.

(Continued on next page)

Box 13.12 (Continued)

The measure focuses on high care services because, as a proxy for waiting time, the link between entry to residential care and elapsed time is stronger for high care residents than for low care residents. This is due to the urgency for high care residents' needs, and the greater number of alternatives for people with ACAT approvals for low care only. Waiting time measures for low care are included in the attachment tables.

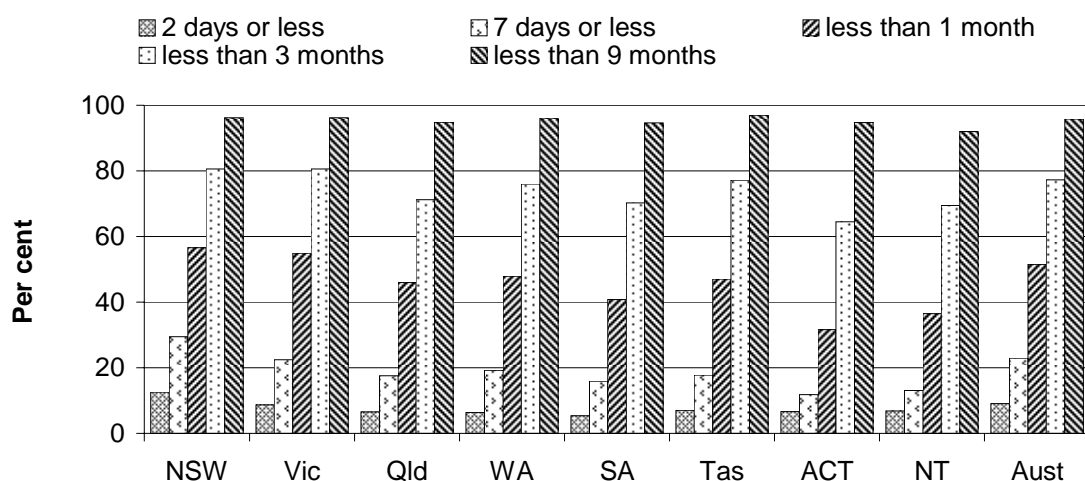
It is recognised that this indicator has limitations and work is underway to review the data. This indicator will continue to be reported until improved data are available.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Overall, 22.9 per cent of all people entering high care residential care during 2007-08 did so within seven days of being approved by an ACAT, 51.5 per cent entered within one month of their ACAT approval and 77.3 per cent entered within three months of their approval. These times varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.20). In the calculation of waiting time, the most recent ACAT approval prior to entry is used. The median time for entry into high care residential care was 28 days (table 13A.37).

Nationally, a greater proportion of people entering high care residential services entered within three months of approval (77.3 per cent), compared with the proportion entering low care residential services within that time (60.9 per cent). These proportions varied across jurisdictions (table 13A.37).

Figure 13.20 People entering high care residential care within specified time periods of their ACAT approval, 2007-08^a



^a Includes residential places categorised as 'high care' under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.37.

Waiting times for community care

'Waiting times for community care' is an indicator of governments' objective to maximise the timeliness with which people are able to access community care (box 13.13).

Box 13.13 Waiting times for community care

'Waiting times for community care' is defined as the elapsed time between an ACAT approval and receipt of a CACP. The indicator measures the period between a client's approval for care and his or her receipt of care.

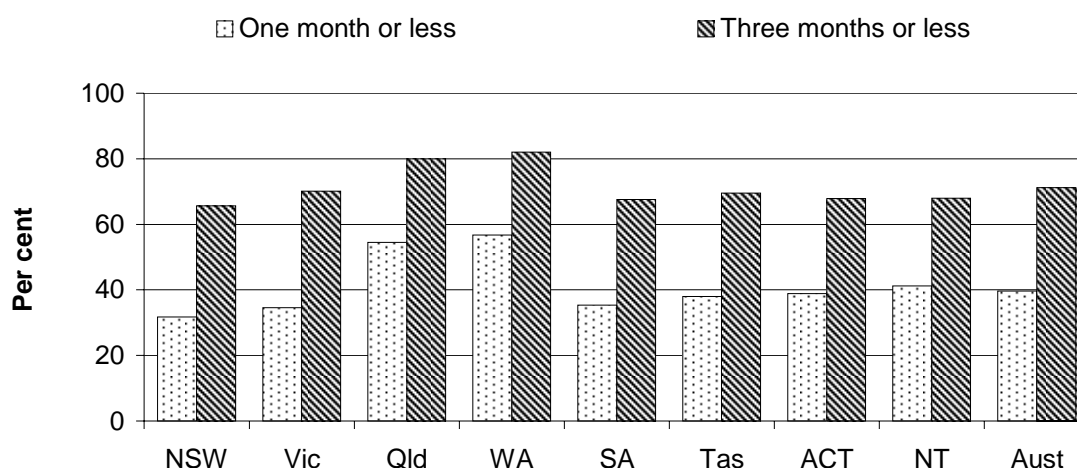
Shorter waiting times (or higher rates of receipt of a CACP within one month or within three months of an ACAT approval) are considered desirable.

This indicator needs to be interpreted with care. Some ACAT approved clients may choose not to receive a CACP, alternative community care options may be available, or varying fee regimes might influence choice.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Overall, 71.2 per cent of all people receiving a CACP during 2007-08 received it within three months of being approved by an ACAT. This proportion varied across jurisdictions. On average, 39.6 per cent started receiving a CACP within one month of their ACAT approval (figure 13.21).

Figure 13.21 **People commencing a CACP within one or three months of their ACAT approval, 2007-08**



Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.37.

Effectiveness — appropriateness

Assessed longer term care arrangements

‘Assessed longer term care arrangements’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to meet clients’ needs through provision of appropriate aged care services (box 13.14).

Box 13.14 Assessed longer term care arrangements

‘Assessed longer term care arrangements’ is defined as assessed longer term living arrangements, measured by the proportions of ACAT clients recommended to remain at home and in residential care (permanent or respite). Aged care assessments are mandatory for admission to Australian Government subsidised residential care or for receipt of a CACP, EACH, EACH Dementia or TCP package.

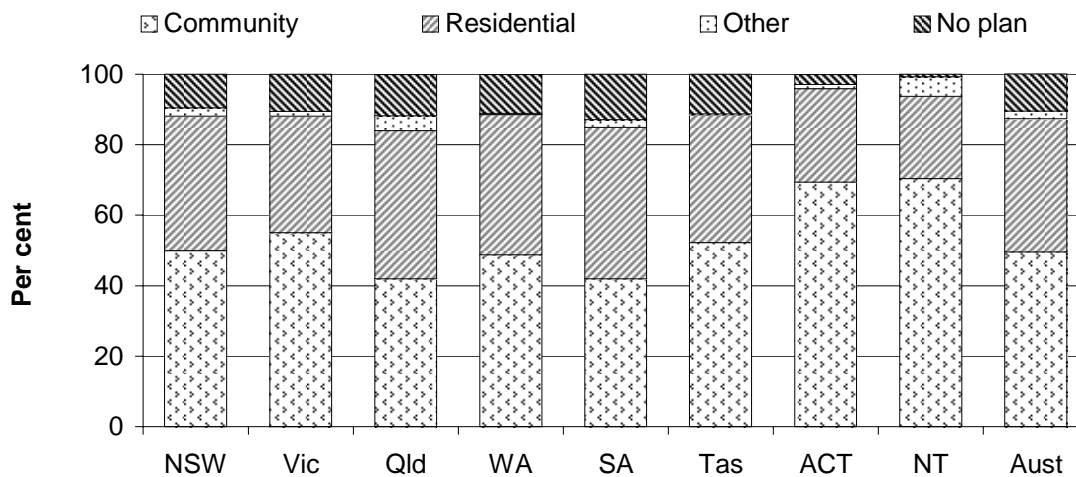
Higher proportions of clients remaining in the community are desirable.

The results for this indicator show the distribution of recommended living arrangements of ACAT clients in each jurisdiction. Differences in recommendations across jurisdictions may reflect external factors such as geographic dispersion of clients and service availability, but also client preferences and views on the types of client best served by community-based services. The distribution of ACAT recommendations for various living arrangements are influenced by the degree to which any pre-selection process refers people requiring residential care to ACATs for assessment. Jurisdictions with lower overall assessment rates may operate a filtering process to focus assessments on individuals who are more likely to require residential care.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The national proportion of ACAT clients approved for residential care in 2006-07 was 37.8 per cent and the proportion recommended to remain in the community was 49.6 per cent. No long term plan was made for 10.5 per cent, which included deaths, cancellations and transfers. These proportions varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.22).

Figure 13.22 Recommended longer term living arrangements of ACAT clients, 2006-07^a



^a 'No plan' includes deaths, cancellations and transfers.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); table 13A.38.

Targeting

'Targeting' has been identified for development as an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that services are allocated to those people in greatest need (box 13.15).

Box 13.15 Targeting

'Targeting' has yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2009 Report.

Unmet need

'Unmet need' is an indicator of governments' objective of ensuring aged care services are allocated to meet clients' needs (box 13.16).

Box 13.16 Unmet need

'Unmet need' is defined as the extent to which demand for services to support older people requiring assistance with daily activities is met.

While low rates of unmet need are desirable, defining and determining the level of need at an individual level, let alone at a population level, is complex. Perceptions of need and unmet need are often subjective.

Data for this indicator are drawn from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Data are for people aged 70 years or over who self-identified as having a need for assistance with at least one everyday activity, and the extent to which that need is met (fully, partly or not at all).

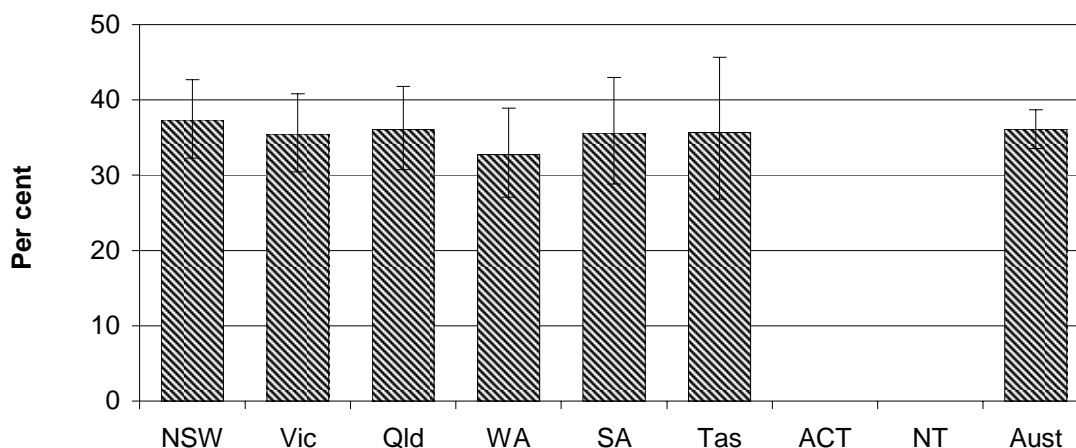
Direct inferences about the demand for services need to be made with care, because the measure used does not:

- reveal the intensity of care required by those who identify an unmet need — there is no indication of whether the need can readily be met informally or by formal home care, or whether the person may require residential care
- reflect the degree of unmet demand for a specific type of service. Differences across jurisdictions in the proportion of unmet need can reflect different policy approaches to targeting services. Some governments may choose to focus on those with the greatest degree of need for care and on fully meeting their needs. By contrast, other governments may choose to provide a lower level of service to a greater number of people, while only partly meeting the needs of those with the greatest need for care — both are valid policy approaches
- reflect the past and possible future duration of the need — that is, whether it is long term or transitory
- reflect whether the need relates to a disability support service, aged care service or health care.

Although data are included here, this indicator is regarded as yet to be developed, because of the extent of the caveats.

Of those people aged 70 years or over in 2003, who were living in households and who self-identified as having a need for assistance with at least one everyday activity, over one third (36.1 per cent) reported that their needs for assistance were not fully met (figure 13.23).

Figure 13.23 Percentage of older people needing assistance with at least one everyday activity whose need was not fully met, 2003^{a, b, c, d}



^a Aged 70 years or over, living in households. ^b Australian total includes data for the ACT and the NT. ^c Data for the ACT and the NT are not published separately. ^d Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (unpublished); table 13A.67.

Long term aged care in public hospitals

'Long term aged care in public hospitals' is an indicator of governments' objective to minimise the incidence of older people staying in public hospitals when their care needs may be met through residential or community care services (box 13.17).

Box 13.17 Long term aged care in public hospitals

'Long term aged care in public hospitals' is defined as the proportion of completed hospital separations for people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years where:

- the care type was maintenance; and
- the diagnosis (either principal or additional) was either 'person awaiting admission to residential aged care service' or 'need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care'; and
- where the length of stay was 35 days or longer

as a proportion of all such separations.

A low proportion of stays of 35 days or more is desirable.

(Continued on next page)

Box 13.17 (Continued)

Hospital inpatient services are geared towards shorter periods of care aimed at addressing serious illness or injury, or diagnosis, and are a less effective form of care for older people who cannot live independently in the long term.

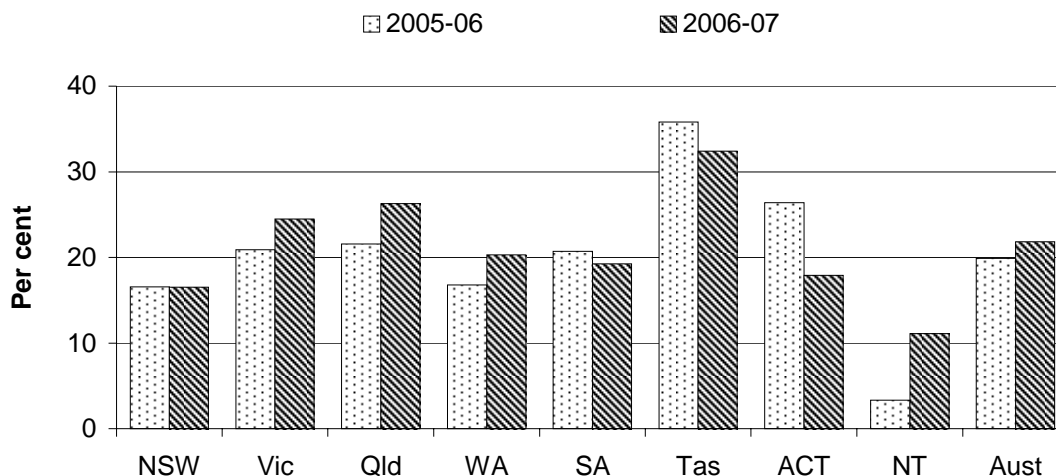
This measure should be interpreted with care.

- Patients who have not completed their hospital stay are not included.
- Although the diagnosis codes reflect a care type, they do not determine a person's eligibility for residential aged care (this is determined by an ACAT assessment) or necessarily reliably reflect access issues for residential aged care from the acute care sector.
- Diagnosis codes may not be applied consistently across jurisdictions or over time.
- Reported hospital separations do not necessarily reflect the full length of hospital stay for any individual patient. If a change in the type of care occurs during a patient's hospital stay (for example, from acute to maintenance) then two separations are reported for that patient.
- The code 'need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care' may also be used for respite care for aged care residents or those receiving community care and some jurisdictions may have a high proportion of this type of use. This is particularly relevant in some rural areas where there are few alternative options for these clients.
- The measure does not necessarily reflect alternative strategies in place by states and territories to manage the older person into appropriate residential aged care facilities from acute care hospitals.
- The measure is regarded as a proxy, as the desired measures (utilising appropriate linked hospital separations and ACAT approvals) are not available at this time. Further development is underway to improve available data sets and associated measures for future reports.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

The proportion of separations for patients aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years who had a care type of maintenance with a diagnosis (either principal or additional) of either 'person awaiting admission to residential aged care service' or 'need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care', and whose separation was 35 days or longer was 21.8 per cent nationally, in 2006-07. This proportion varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.24). These data reflect only a small proportion of all public hospital separations for patients aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (10 781 separations of a total of 1.4 million nationally) (table 13A.70).

Figure 13.24 **Proportion of long term separations for aged care patients, in public hospitals^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}**



^a Data are for hospital separations with a care type of maintenance and a diagnosis (either principal or additional) of either 'person awaiting admission to residential aged care service' or 'need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care' and where the separation lasted 35 days or longer. ^b Age of patients is 70 years or over, plus Indigenous patients 50–69 years. ^c Although the diagnosis codes reflect a care type, they do not determine a person's eligibility for residential aged care. ^d Diagnosis codes may not be applied consistently across jurisdictions or over time. ^e These data only account for completed unlinked separations. ^f The code 'need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care' may also be used for respite care for either residential or community care patients. ^g An individual patient may have multiple hospital separations during a single hospital stay, for example, if a change in the type of care occurs during a patient's hospital stay. Data on length of stay relate to each separation and not to the whole hospital stay.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); table 13A.70.

Intensity of care

'Intensity of care' is an indicator of governments' objective to encourage 'ageing in place' to increase choice and flexibility in residential aged care service provision (box 13.18).

Box 13.18 Intensity of care

'Intensity of care' is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of people who stayed in the same residential aged care service when changing from low care to high care
- the proportion of low care places occupied by residents with high care needs, compared with the proportion of all operational places taken up by residents with high care needs.

Higher rates of ageing in place are desirable, in the context of a flexible system that also meets the need for low level care either in residential facilities or in the community.

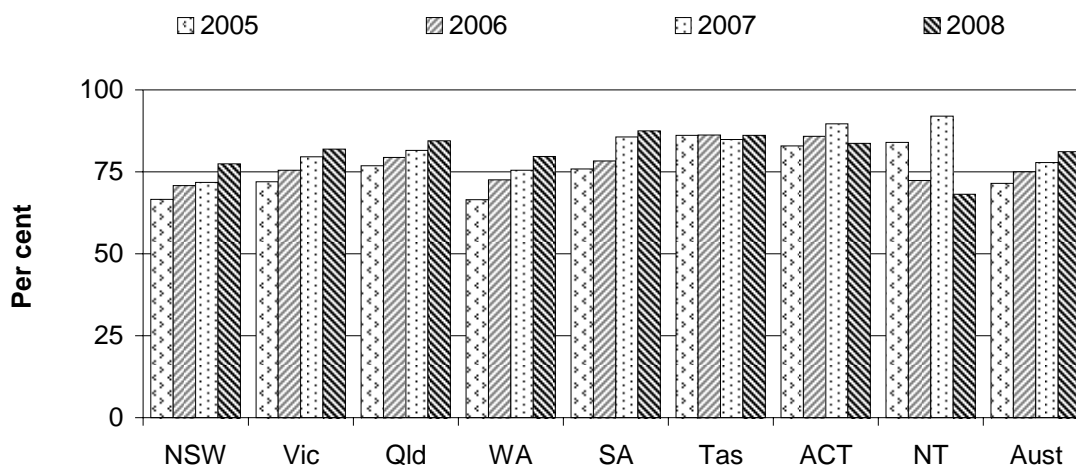
These measures reflect the proportion of residents who remain in the same residential aged care facility as their care needs increase from low care to high care. The Aged Care Act aims explicitly to encourage ageing in place to increase choice and flexibility in residential aged care service provision (box 13.7).

This indicator needs to be viewed from the perspective of the system as a whole. The implication of ageing in place is that some places that were allocated for low care will be occupied by high care residents (or, conversely, allocated for high care and occupied by low care residents). Information about the use of operational residential aged care places is provided to demonstrate the impact of ageing in place on the aged care services system over time.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, from June 2005 to June 2008 there was a steady increase in the proportion of people who stayed in the same residential aged care service when changing from low care to high care, from 71.5 per cent to 81.2 per cent (figure 13.25). In June 2008 the proportion was higher in inner regional areas (84.0 per cent), outer regional areas (83.5 per cent), remote areas (89.0 per cent) and very remote areas (84.0 per cent) than in major cities (79.7 per cent) (table 13A.55).

Figure 13.25 Proportion of residents who changed from low care to high care and remained in the same aged care service, June^a

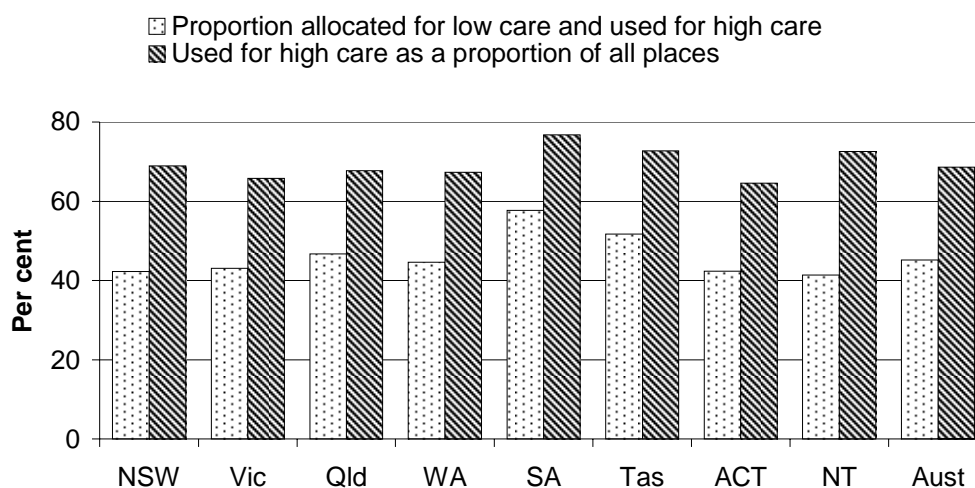


^a For June 2008, includes residential places categorised as 'high care' or 'low care', under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.55.

Nationally, 45.1 per cent of low care places in 2007-08 were occupied by residents with high care needs. The proportion of all operational places taken up by residents with high care needs was 68.6 per cent (figure 13.26). These data are provided by remoteness area in table 13A.58.

Figure 13.26 Utilisation of operational residential places, 30 June 2008^a



^a Includes residential places categorised as 'high care' or 'low care', under either the ACFI or the RCS. See box 13.1 for more information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.58.

Effectiveness — quality

Compliance with service standards for residential care

‘Compliance with service standards for residential care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure residential care services attain high levels of service quality, through compliance with certification and accreditation standards (box 13.19).

Box 13.19 Compliance with service standards for residential care

‘Compliance with service standards for residential care’ is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of accredited services which have received three year re-accreditation, by meeting accreditation standards
- the average number of residents per room.

The extent to which residential care services comply with service standards implies a certain level of care and service quality.

High rates of approval for three year re-accreditation are desirable.

Since 2001, each Australian Government funded residential service has been required to meet accreditation standards (which comprise 44 expected outcomes). The accreditation indicator reflects the period of accreditation granted. The accreditation process is managed by the Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency (ACSAA). A service must apply to ACSAA for accreditation and its application is based on a self-assessment of performance against the accreditation standards. Following a residential service applying for accreditation, a team of registered quality assessors reviews the application, conducts an onsite assessment and prepares a report based on these observations, interviews with residents, relatives, staff and management, and relevant documentation. An authorised decision maker from ACSAA then considers the report, in conjunction with any submission from the residential service and other relevant information (including information from DoHA) and decides whether to accredit and, if so, for how long. New services are generally accredited for one year.

Lower rates of residents per room are generally desirable because they imply a higher service quality of accommodation.

(Continued on next page)

Box 13.19 (Continued)

As part of the Australian Government's certification requirements for residential aged care buildings, by 31 December 2008 every service that existed prior to July 1999 will be required to have no more than four residents accommodated in any room, no more than six residents sharing each toilet and no more than seven residents sharing each shower. For new buildings planned or built since July 1999, an average for the whole service of not more than 1.5 residents per room is required. No room may accommodate more than two residents, there must be no more than three residents per toilet and no more than four residents per shower or bath.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Accreditation decisions and other information relating to the accreditation standards, the aged care standards and ACSAA are publicly available via the ACSAA's web site (www.accreditation.aust.com). The accreditation process is summarised in box 13.19.

At 30 June 2008, 93.5 per cent of residential aged care services had been granted a re-accreditation approval for a period of three years or more. This proportion varied across jurisdictions (table 13.9).

Table 13.9 Re-accreditation decisions on residential aged care services, 30 June 2008^{a, b}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Re-accreditation period										
<2 years	%	0.4	1.7	5.2	3.2	4.6	2.3	–	13.3	2.4
2 years or more (but <3 years)	%	1.9	3.2	10.1	3.2	3.9	4.5	8.3	–	4.1
3 years or more	%	97.7	95.1	84.7	93.6	91.4	93.2	91.7	86.7	93.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total re-accredited services	no.	894	783	477	249	280	88	24	15	2 810

^a Excludes services being accredited for the first time, of which there were 36 in the year to June 2008. ^b NT data will be variable due to small numbers. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACSAA (unpublished); table 13A.41.

Existing services are required to meet privacy and space requirements by 2008. From 2004, the number of residents per room nationally has been gradually decreasing. The average number of residents per room at December 2006 was 1.19 nationally (table 13A.42).

Complaints

'Complaints' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure aged care services provide a high quality of care (box 13.20).

Box 13.20 Complaints

'Complaints' is defined as the number of breaches under the *Aged Care Act 1997* per 1000 residents.

A low proportion of breaches is desirable.

This indicator is a proxy of the quality of care. It counts the number of breaches identified nationally by the Complaints Investigation Scheme (CIS), which replaced the Complaints Resolution Scheme (CRS) on 1 May 2007. Official complaints may indicate dissatisfaction about an element of the service provided, but do not always result in the finding of a breach.

The CIS investigates any potential breach of an approved provider's responsibilities in residential and community care; requires the service provider, where appropriate, to take action; and is able to refer issues that may be more appropriately dealt with by others (for example, police, nursing and medical registration boards). An independent Aged Care Commissioner has been appointed to review decisions made by the CIS in relation to the investigation of complaints, to examine complaints made about CIS processes and the conduct of the Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency as well as any people carrying out audits or making support contacts under the Accreditation Grant Principles 1999.

The rate at which complaints occur can be influenced by the propensity of clients and their families or service staff to complain, their knowledge of the complaints system and perceptions of the effectiveness of the complaints system.

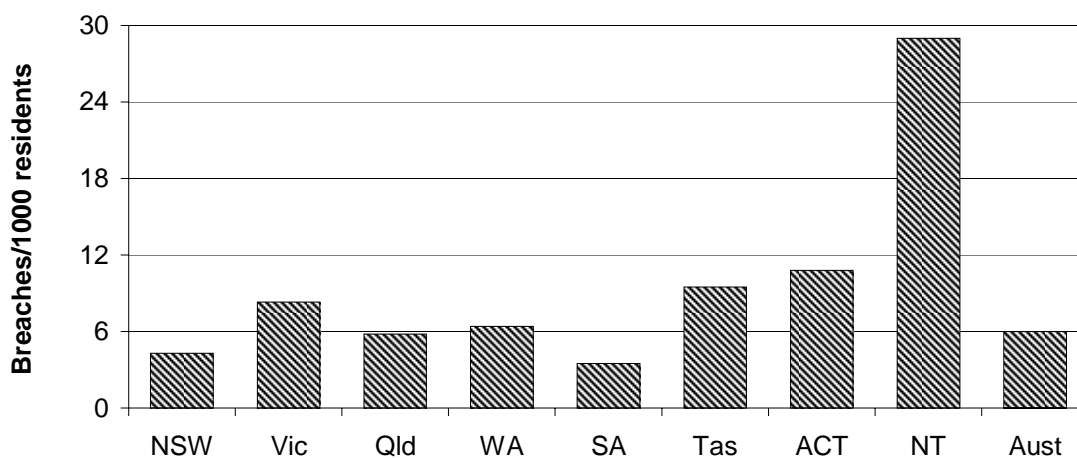
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

From 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008, the CIS identified 930 breaches under the Aged Care Act (table 13A.43). The number of breaches identified per 1000 residents from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 was 6.0 nationally. This varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.27).

In the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008, DoHA also dealt with 11 323 matters of which 7496² were within the scope of the CIS to investigate, although not all of these were complaints. The increased number of calls reflects the broader nature of the new scheme, which deals with information from a range of sources (DoHA unpublished).

² Of the 7496 in scope cases dealt with by the CIS, 89 per cent related to residential care services.

Figure 13.27 **Complaints Investigation Scheme breaches, 2007-08^{a, b}**



^a Outcomes of the CRS are included in earlier reports. ^b NT data will be variable due to small numbers.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.43.

Compliance with service standards for community care

‘Compliance with service standards for community care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that community aged care programs provide a high quality of service (box 13.21).

Box 13.21 Compliance with service standards for community care

'Compliance with service standards for community care' is defined by two measures:

- the number of HACC agencies appraised against the standards divided by the total number of HACC agencies
- the proportions of agencies which achieve high, good, basic, or poor ratings, and the average score in each jurisdiction.

A high proportion of agencies appraised, higher ratings and high average scores are desirable.

The indicator monitors the extent to which individual agencies are complying with service agreement standards. The HACC national service standards provide HACC funded agencies with a common reference point for internal quality control by defining aspects of service quality and expected outcomes for consumers. States and territories are required to include the standards in all service agreements. The HACC national service standards instrument has been developed to measure through a service appraisal process the extent to which individual agencies are complying with the standards. Monitoring and compliance with the standards are now a major part of service reviews. This indicator also measures the percentage of individual agencies that comply with the service standards, through the outcomes of service standard appraisals. It should be noted that the standards are not an accreditation system.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

A total of 3504 HACC agencies were identified for appraisal over the second appraisal cycle (the four year cycle 2004-05 to 2007-08). The number of these agencies appraised was 2915 (83.2 per cent). This proportion varied across jurisdictions (table 13.10). The outcomes of these appraisals was a national average score of 17.5 out of 20 (table 13.11).

The ACT will complete this cycle in 2008-09 and updated outcomes from the second appraisal cycle will be available for the 2010 Report.

Table 13.10 HACC National Service Standards appraisals over the four year cycle ending 2007-08^a

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW^b</i>	<i>Vic^c</i>	<i>Qld^d</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^e</i>	<i>NT^f</i>	<i>Aust^d</i>
Appraisals	no.	1 411	338	963	123	179	53	..	10	2 915
HACC agencies	no.	1 785	460	801	135	179	53	..	91	3 504
Proportion of agencies assessed	%	79.0	73.5	100.0	91.1	100.0	100.0	..	11.0	83.2

^a Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. Not all HACC agencies were required to undergo external assessment, and some are exempt, so the number of HACC agencies may be higher than those reported. ^b Validation of 343 HACC services auspiced and/or administered by NSW Health occurred from February–October 2005. Monitoring of all other NSW HACC services commenced in November 2005 under the Integrated Monitoring Framework, and is due for completion by December 2008. The total number of HACC agencies is the number of HACC services funded in 2007-08. The proportion of agencies appraised is indicative only, as agencies may equate to services or outlets. In NSW, the appraisal methodology differs slightly under the Integrated Monitoring Framework, though is closely aligned to the HACC Standards Instrument. Scores are derived from equivalent performance questions. ^c Victoria has completed appraisals for 338 agencies. The remaining 122 agencies are Quality Improvement Council or Australian Council on Healthcare Standards accredited. Victoria has contracted with the licensee of these systems to conduct appraisals against HACC standards as part of their major review. These appraisals will be finalised by mid 2010. ^d In Queensland the number of appraisals exceeds the number of agencies because some service providers were reviewed twice in the four year period. Therefore calculation of the Australian total of appraisals and the proportion of agencies assessed only includes 801 Queensland agencies. ^e Quality Assessments in the ACT will occur in 2008-09. ^f NT data are variable due to small numbers. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 13.11 HACC National Service Standards results of appraisals over the four year cycle ending 2007-08 (number)^{a, b, c}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld^d</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas^e</i>	<i>ACT^f</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
High (17.5 – 20)	997	162	682	88	89	29	..	1	2 048
Good (15 – 17.4)	226	74	175	11	42	9	..	4	541
Basic (10 -14.9)	167	71	85	16	34	10	..	4	387
Poor (less than 10)	21	31	21	8	14	5	..	1	101
Average score	17.7	16.0	18.3	17.0	16.1	16.2	..	15.0	17.5

^a Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. Not all HACC agencies were required to undergo external assessment, and some are exempt, so the number of HACC agencies may be higher than those listed. ^b The results of the appraisals will reflect the individual approaches adopted by each State and Territory. ^c For details about the method of determining the average score, see table 13A.66. ^d In Queensland some agencies were reviewed twice in the four year period. This table includes outcomes of all appraisals during the cycle. ^e One agency in Tasmania declined to participate in the appraisal process and was therefore scored as zero. ^f Quality Assessments in the ACT will occur in 2008-09. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 13A.66.

Client appraisal of service standards

‘Client appraisal of service standards’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure high levels of client satisfaction with aged care services (box 13.22).

Box 13.22 Client appraisal of service standards

‘Client appraisal of service standards’ is yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2009 Report.

Efficiency — inputs per output unit

Cost per ACAT assessment

‘Cost per ACAT assessment’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver efficient ACAT assessment services (box 13.23).

Box 13.23 Cost per ACAT assessment

‘Cost per ACAT assessment’ is defined as Australian Government expenditure on ACATs divided by the number of ACAT assessments completed.

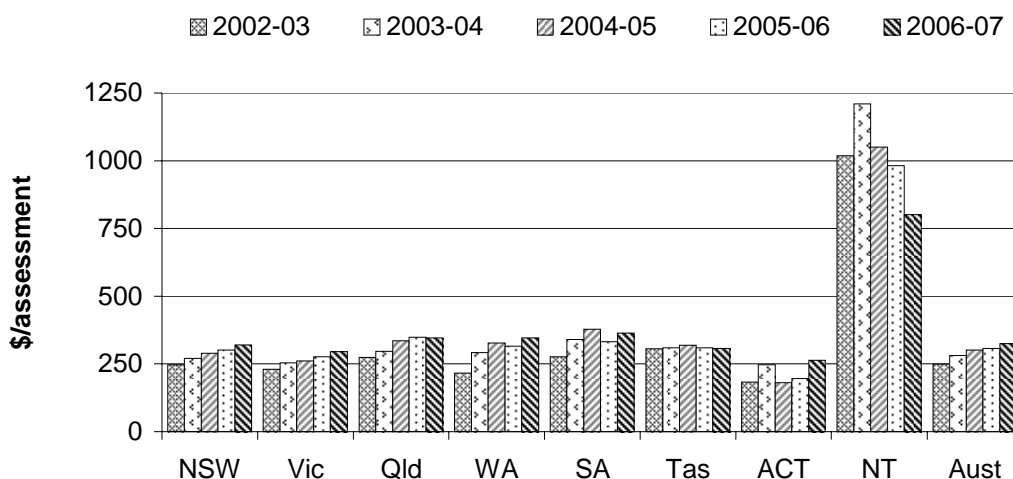
This is a proxy indicator of efficiency and needs to be interpreted with care. While high or increasing expenditure per assessment may reflect deteriorating efficiency, it may also reflect changes in aspects of the service (such as greater time spent with clients) or changes in the characteristics of clients (such as their geographic location). Similarly, low or declining expenditure per assessment may reflect improving efficiency or less time spent with clients, for example. This indicator includes only Australian Government expenditure, although states and territories also contribute to the cost of ACAT assessments.

Cost per ACAT assessment has been developed as a proxy and work is in progress to measure efficiency for ACATs.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Australian Government expenditure per aged care assessment during 2006-07 averaged \$325 nationally (figure 13.28). Nationally, real expenditure increased from 2002-03 to 2006-07. The cost per assessment is calculated using the total number of assessments and therefore includes clients aged less than 70 years.

Figure 13.28 Australian Government expenditure on aged care assessments, per assessment (2006-07 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Only includes Australian Government expenditure on ACATs. ^b ACAT referrals and operations vary across jurisdictions. ^c The high cost for each assessment in the NT may be influenced by the remoteness of people requiring assessments, clients having English as a second or third language, and a lack of supporting health and community services infrastructure to assist with assessments.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.56.

Expenditure per head of target population

‘Expenditure per head of target population’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver efficient aged care services (box 13.24).

Box 13.24 Expenditure per head of target population

‘Expenditure per head of target population’ is defined as government inputs (expenditure) divided by the number of people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. Expenditure per person in the target population is reported for three main service types: residential services, CACP and HACC services.

This is a proxy indicator of efficiency and needs to be interpreted with care. While high or increasing expenditure per person may reflect deteriorating efficiency, it may also reflect changes in aspects of the service (such as better quality of services) or in the characteristics of clients receiving the service (such as their geographic location or level of care need). Similarly, low or declining expenditure per assessment may reflect improving efficiency or a decrease in service standards.

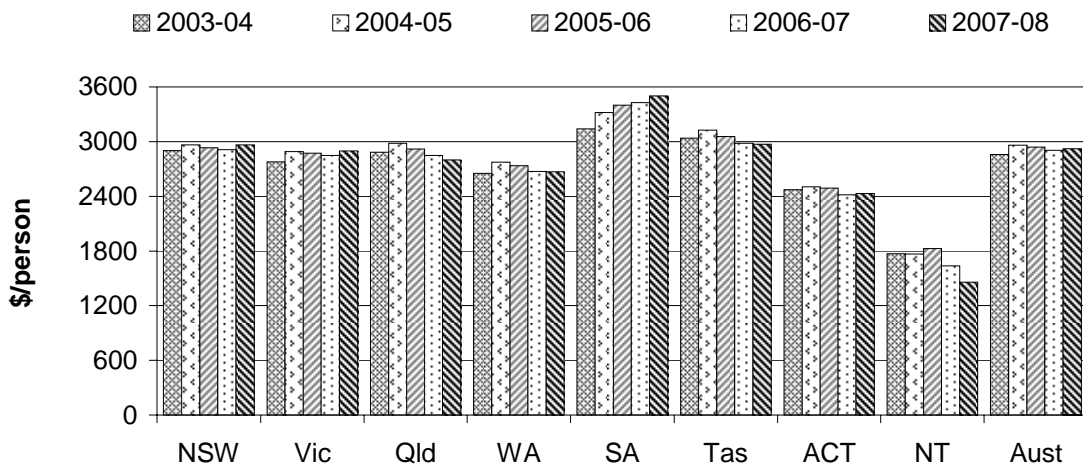
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Australian Government real expenditure by both DoHA and DVA on residential care services per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged

50–69 years increased nationally from 2003-04 (\$2859) to 2007-08 (\$2923) (figure 13.29). If the payroll tax supplement paid by the Australian Government is excluded, this expenditure increased nationally from \$2819 in 2003-04 to \$2875 in 2007-08 (table 13A.51).

DoHA expenditure on residential care per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years in 2007-08 was \$2474 including the payroll tax supplement and \$2434 excluding the payroll tax supplement (table 13A.50). DVA expenditure on residential care per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years in 2006-07 was \$449 including the payroll tax supplement and \$441 excluding the payroll tax supplement (table 13A.46).

Figure 13.29 Australian Government (DoHA and DVA) real expenditure on residential services per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars)^{a, b}

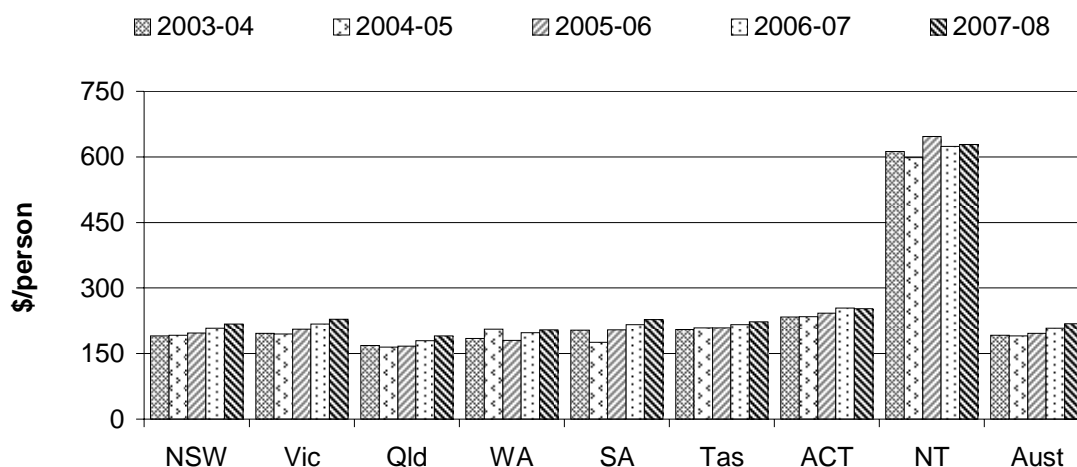


^a Includes a payroll tax supplement provided by the Australian Government. Actual payroll tax paid may differ.
^b Population data for 2007-08 are based on 2006 Census data. Population data for earlier years are based on 2001 Census data. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for more information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); DVA (unpublished); table 13A.51.

Australian Government expenditure on CACPs per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years was similar in most jurisdictions except the NT in 2007-08. Nationally, real expenditure per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years increased from \$192 in 2003-04 to \$218 in 2007-08 (figure 13.30).

Figure 13.30 Australian Government real expenditure on CACP services per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars)^a

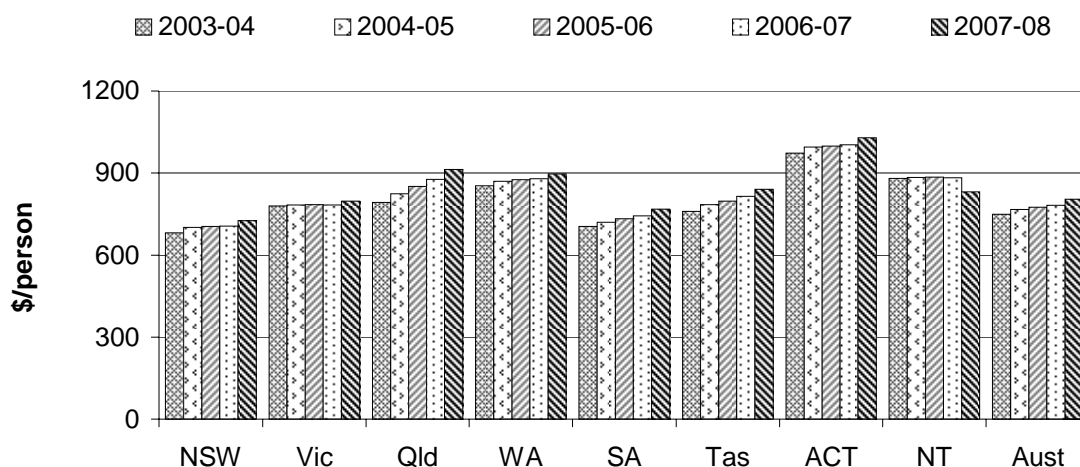


^a Population data for 2007-08 are based on 2006 Census data. Population data for earlier years are based on 2001 Census data. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for more information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.54.

Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on HACC services per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years varied across jurisdictions. Nationally, real expenditure increased from \$749 in 2003-04 to \$804 in 2007-08 (figure 13.31). These figures reflect expenditure against the population used as the proxy in this chapter (see section 13.1), which is not the same as the HACC target population. Expenditure per person in the HACC target population is reported in table 13A.52.

Figure 13.31 Australian, State and Territory government real expenditure on HACC services per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars)^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a People aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years are not the HACC target population. Expenditure per person and the definition of the HACC target population are contained in table 13A.52. ^b This figure only represents expenditure under HACC Amending Agreements. ^c Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. ^d Expenditure reflects an equalisation strategy. See notes to table 13A.53 for more detail. ^e Population data for 2007-08 are based on 2006 Census data. Population data for earlier years are based on 2001 Census data. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for more information.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.53.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Social participation in the community

‘Social participation in the community’ has been identified for development as an indicator of governments’ objective to encourage the wellbeing and independence of frail older people (box 13.25).

Box 13.25 Social participation in the community

‘Social participation in the community’ is yet to be defined.

Higher rates of participation in the community are more desirable.

When developed for future reports, this indicator will show the extent to which older people participated in community, cultural or leisure activities.

Maintenance of individual functioning

‘Maintenance of individual functioning’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for aged care services to promote the health, wellbeing and independence of frail older people (box 13.26).

Box 13.26 Maintenance of individual functioning

‘Maintenance of individual functioning’ is defined as improvement in Transition Care Program (TCP) clients level of functioning, reflected in the movement from the average Modified Barthel Index (MBI) score on entry to the average MBI score on exit from the TCP. The minimum MBI score is 0 (fully dependent) and the maximum score is 100 (fully independent).

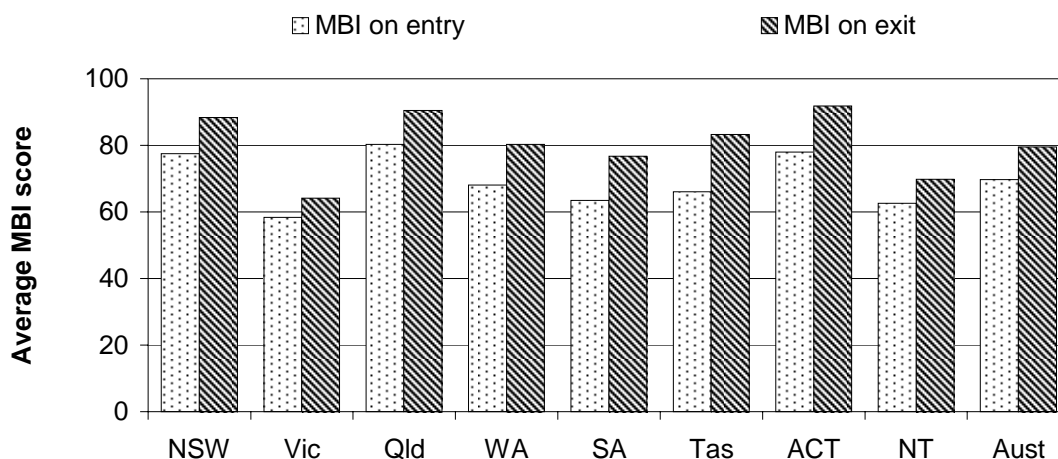
This indicator needs to be interpreted with care. The TCP is one aged care program where it is possible to measure a change in a client’s level of functioning. Variation in the average MBI scores on entry and exit from the program may reflect a range of target client groups for the program across jurisdictions.

The TCP is a small program at the interface of the health and aged care systems. It may be possible to develop measures for other aged care programs such as residential aged care and community aged care services which would be indicators of maintenance of individual functioning.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The average MBI score on entry to the TCP in 2007-08 was 69.7 nationally. The average MBI score on exit from the TCP was 79.5 nationally. These results varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.32).

Figure 13.32 Transition care program — average Modified Barthel Index score on entry and exit, 2007-08^a



MBI: Modified Barthel Index. ^a The MBI is a measure of activities of daily functioning, ranging from 0 (fully dependent) to 100 (fully independent). Data are reported for Transition Care Program recipients who successfully completed a Transition Care episode.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.69.

Enabling people with care needs to live in the community

‘Enabling people with care needs to live in the community’ has been identified for development as an indicator of governments’ objective to delay entry to residential care (box 13.27).

Box 13.27 Enabling people with care needs to live in the community

‘Enabling people with care needs to live in the community’ is yet to be defined.

Higher rates of people with care needs remaining, and participating, in the community are more desirable.

When developed for future reports, this indicator will show the extent to which older people’s entry to residential care is delayed and the extent to which older people participate in community, cultural or leisure activities.

13.4 Future directions in performance reporting

For several aspects of aged care services, indicators are not fully developed and there is little performance reporting available. Priorities for the future include:

- continued improvement of efficiency indicators, including for HACC services and assessment services
- improved reporting of waiting times for residential aged care
- improved reporting of long term aged care in public hospitals
- further development of outcome indicators.

Reform of Specific Purpose Payments

In December 2007, COAG agreed to reform Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs). SPPs are financial agreements between the Australian Government and State and Territory governments involving a contribution by the Australian Government to the funding of services which are considered a joint Australian and State and Territory government responsibility. Aged care assessment and Home and Community Care payments were such SPPs.

At its 29 November 2008 meeting, COAG agreed to six new National Agreements, (none specific to aged care services, although the National Healthcare Agreement may have implications for aged care services). Five of the new agreements are associated with a National SPP. The performance of governments in achieving these mutually agreed outcomes will be assessed by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). The Steering Committee has been requested by COAG to provide the SPP performance information to the CRC (COAG July 2008).

The National Agreements/SPPs will be supplemented by a range of National Partnerships (NPs): project, facilitation and reward agreements. Funding for NPs may be conditional on states and territories meeting agreed milestones and performance benchmarks.

The Steering Committee and the Aged Care Working Group will ensure that reporting in this chapter reflects the COAG priorities identified in the relevant NPs.

13.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains data about each jurisdiction that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status).

Australian Government comments

“ There have been a number of changes to this year’s Report, reflecting recent policy changes. In 2007-08, the Australian Government implemented significant reforms in the funding of residential aged care. These reforms included a new, fairer income test and accommodation supplement that provide more equitable treatment for all residents, as well as a new funding instrument, the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI).

On March 20 2008, new arrangements governing residents’ contributions to their accommodation costs and the supplements the Government pays for residents who cannot meet all or part of their own accommodation costs were introduced. The new arrangements combine the Concessional Resident Supplement and the Pensioner Supplement into a single Accommodation Supplement paid to the residential aged care providers on behalf of supported residents. The amount of Accommodation Supplement paid for supported residents is based on the assessed value of their assets.

The ACFI measures residents’ needs for care rather than care being provided. This is a more objective measure of resident care needs. This new system has three funded levels for personal care and includes two new funding supplements. The new supplements will better target funding towards residents with dementia and challenging behaviours, and residents who have complex health care needs, including those who need palliative care.

These changes have affected the data presented in the 2009 Report and are documented in relevant areas of the 2009 Report.

This year’s Report includes, for the first time, data on the Department of Veterans’ Affairs Community Nursing program. This is one of a suite of DVA programs to assist veterans and war widows/widowers to continue to live safely and independently in their own homes and avoid early admission to hospital or residential care.

An independent review of the Veterans’ Home Care program was completed in early 2008 and is currently under consideration.

”

New South Wales Government comments

“ The NSW Government continues to be committed to providing quality services for older people and their carers which promote their health and wellbeing, optimise their independence and participation in community life, and facilitate their timely access to appropriate care and support.

NSW Health has had a busy and constructive year with the implementation and review of a range of aged and chronic care services both within NSW hospitals and at the interface between acute care and community care services.

Additional resources have been made available to assist older people across the full spectrum of acute care. This has included enhancement of specialist aged care services in Emergency Departments to better coordinate the care of older patients as well as the commissioning of Medical Assessment Units attached to Emergency Departments across NSW. New positions have been established in inpatient ward settings to assist older people access long term support services from hospital as well as the expansion of a range of short-term post-acute care options for older people after hospitalisation. A total of 674 Transition Care places were operational across NSW by 30 June 2008.

The NSW Protocols and Procedures Manual for Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) in NSW was published and the ongoing review and structural reform of the Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP) in NSW continues with the use of Australian Government COAG funds. The goal of these reforms is to improve the quality, efficiency and consistency of ACAT assessments across NSW.

Further development of services for older people with mental health issues and support for carers has also been an important focus of activity in NSW.

In 2007-08 the NSW HACC program continued to expand with the allocation of \$35 million in additional funding, bringing the total budget to \$510 million.

Planning for the HACC program in 2007-08 continued toward a more strategic approach with the identification of regional priorities and strategies over the long, medium and short term. NSW priorities for growth funding in 2007-08 included an emphasis on basic support services and improved delivery to the HACC special needs groups. Growth funding highlights include increases in social support, centre based day care, respite support and transport services to improve clients' and carers' access to the community and reduce social isolation. Initiatives were introduced to improve access for Aboriginal people, people from CALD backgrounds and people with dementia.

As part of the national Community Care reforms, the HACC Access Points Demonstration Project started in March 2008. This project streamlines and simplifies access to HACC and other community care services, using standardised intake assessment approaches and tools.

”

Victorian Government comments

“ Victoria continued to lead innovation during 2007-08, in the development of programs and services that provide support for older people.

In February 2008, Victoria hosted the HACC National Promoting Independence Forum 2008. Almost 400 people attended the participative policy focused forum which brought key stakeholders together from amongst academics, researchers, service providers and governments to explore the evidence base and implications for more thoroughly adopting a wellness, capacity building and restorative care approach to HACC service provision, and to test whether a consensus can be developed about future directions and next steps. Invited papers were presented from Australia and elsewhere in the world, including on Victoria's *Active Service Model*.

The forum was judged to be highly successful and will undoubtedly influence future directions in Australian community care.

In April, Victoria launched the Seniors Rights Victoria, a state-wide service providing telephone support and advice to respond to the abuse, mistreatment or neglect of older people. Seniors Rights Victoria works closely with professionals who regularly deal with the financial, medical and legal affairs of older people to ensure they understand the issues and can respond appropriately. The service combines the resources and experience of the Council on the Ageing Victoria, two community legal centres and the Public Interest Law Clearing House. The service is one element of the Government's response to the 2006 report of the Elder Abuse prevention Project. Other elements are in development.

An evaluation was completed of the *Well for Life in Public Housing* program. The program takes to public housing settings, a health promotion program focussed on physical activity and nutrition among older people. Well for Life challenges established attitudes and practices about what is possible and achievable in improving functional capacity and quality of life for frail older people.

Well for Life complements other Victorian initiatives including; Older Persons High Rise Support Program, Housing Support for the Aged program, Supported Residential Services Service Coordination Program, Community Connections Service Program and Aged Care Support for Carers program.

Substantial financial support was provided during the year for a consortium of 14 local councils that is establishing a regional kitchen for the preparation of delivered meals ('Meals on Wheels'). This innovative response will provide significant economies and drive quality in a niche market not responded to by the mainstream food industry, assuring sustainable services for HACC clients.

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Queensland Government comments

“ Queensland has continued to support the programs and services that improve the quality of life of older people and has worked closely with the Australian Government in implementing national programs.

The Queensland HACC Program progressed reform initiatives arising from the Common Arrangements agreed under the HACC Review Agreement 2007. The most notable initiative was the Community Care Access Point demonstration project in the Central Queensland area. The project simplifies the process for determining eligibility and priority of access for people requiring community care services, including HACC services. Extensive consultation and planning was also undertaken in the development of the first Triennial Plan for the Queensland HACC Program for the 2008–11 period.

Queensland continued to operationalise the 351 places approved under the first phase of the Transition Care Program. As at 30 June 2008, 347 of these places were operational across both residential and community settings.

With funding provided by the Australian Government through COAG, Queensland Health implemented a number of local based initiatives through the Long Stay Older Patients Program. These initiatives included continuation of existing and new capital works at the Herberton, Gordonvale, Gladstone and Boonah hospitals, interim care at Cairns, Townsville, Bundaberg, Gold Coast, Toowoomba and Princess Alexandra hospitals, and Hospital in the Nursing Home at Bundaberg and Cairns. Significant planning and capital works has also been undertaken in a number of sites across Queensland to expand the Multi-Purpose Health Service (MPHS) program.

Queensland continues to support 21 State owned and operated residential aged care facilities. In 2007-08, the State government contribution to the operations of these facilities was over \$70 million from an overall expenditure of \$146.7 million. Other revenue was received from the Australian Government, resident charges and other miscellaneous sources to supplement the Queensland Government contribution.

In addition as part of its \$120 million redevelopment program, \$6.4 million was expended on the upgrade of residential aged care facilities.

During 2007-08, 31 776 aged care assessments were undertaken in Queensland through the Aged Care Assessment Teams jointly funded by both levels of government.

In addition, in 2007-08, six projects have been progressed through COAG funding aimed at improving the consistency and timeliness of aged care assessments. These projects are the continuation of the information technology, Indigenous assessments projects commenced in 2006-07 and new projects around central coordination of the COAG initiatives, ACAT education support and coordination, the development of a locum assessment model and support for the attendance of ACATs at the national conference in 2008.

”

Western Australian Government comments

“ The WA Aged Care Network has continued to promote a continuum of care approach to the planning and delivery of services for older people in WA through the development of a range of *Aged Care Models of Care* across the WA Health system. An overarching policy document: ‘Model of Care for the Older Person in WA’ has been strengthened by the development of a range of service delivery models of care endorsed by the State Health Executive Forum:

- Geriatric Evaluation and Management
- Amputees Services and Rehabilitation
- Ortho-geriatric care services
- Parkinson’s Disease Services
- Rehabilitation and Restorative Care Services.

A ‘Models of Care’ Forum attended by over 100 people from across WA provided an opportunity to bring together a diverse range of stakeholders to provide feedback on individual draft service delivery level models of care and identify practical steps to progress the implementation at the local area health service level. Progress towards the development of additional service delivery models of care including delirium and dementia will continue to support and improve the quality of care for the older person across the continuum of care.

Through the COAG, Long Stay Older Patient initiative, area health services across WA have continued to work on implementation of an eldercare pathway that has strengthened existing hospital strategies, including emergency departments’ capacity to risk screen elderly patients and facilitate further assessment of those identified at risk. All area health services now use the best practice clinical resources developed as a part of the National Action Plan.

The WA Transitional Care program has a total of 160 operational places and in 2007-08, 597 older people were assisted by the program with on average 53 per cent returning home to the community with or without the support of aged care services.

The WA ACAP has moved forward with the COAG initiatives to formalise and develop a specific ACAT training schedule which has been implemented. ACAT Education Officers have been established at various locations across the state and provide orientation and education to team members.

To support the National community care reform agenda and development of the HACC sector in WA, Access Network demonstrations commenced operating in Esperance, Derby/Broome and the Local Government Area of Swan to support the provision of information, initial eligibility screening and data collection with the goal of assisting clients/carers to access the most appropriate community care services.”

South Australian Government comments

“ The Department for Families and Communities through the Office for the Ageing (OFTA) has continued to lead the development and implementation of *'Improving with Age — Our Ageing Plan for South Australia'*. Since its launch in February 2006, OFTA has provided over \$6 million to kick-start over 60 innovative projects to implement the Ageing Plan. There are now over 135 State Government initiatives operating across the state, which are making a significant difference to the lives of older South Australians.

South Australia is a partner in the reform of Community Care Common Arrangements across Australia, including:

- the implementation of the Community Care Access Points, a COAG initiative to improve access to community care and the development and implementation of the Common Standards for Community Care
- development of Information Management and Data Collection strategies in Community Care and the development of the National Fees Framework.

The Aged Care Assessment Program projects are developed under the COAG initiative. These projects aim to improve timeliness and consistency of assessments. Specific initiatives undertaken in SA include:

- building on the earlier review of assessment practices across South Australian Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) resulting in the development of Best Practice Protocols
- the Mobile Assessment Response (MAR) aims to provide support and back-up for ACAT teams, especially in unforeseen circumstances. The MAR Project has been further developed in 2007-08 with an increased range of responses, including the commencement of an annual visiting service to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands to complete assessments and provide education for suitably qualified staff on the Lands to enable them to undertake assessments between visits.

OFTA successfully developed a Triennial Plan (2008-09 to 2010-11) for the HACC Program in SA. The plan outlines the strategic directions and funding priorities for the HACC Program in SA over the next three years.

OFTA continued to implement reforms in the way that it allocates growth funding to services for frail older people, people with disabilities and carers through the HACC Program. In addition to the new funding allocation processes including direct allocation and invited submission implemented in the country regions in 2007-08, these reforms were further expanded in 2008-09 to metropolitan regions resulting in more appropriate and targeted methods of funding disadvantaged groups. The implementation of new funding allocation processes across SA has further streamlined and simplified administrative processes with benefits to both OFTA and the ageing and community services sector.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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'Tasmania's Health Plan' provides a blueprint for the integrated development of primary and acute health services. It draws together the recommendations of the Primary Health Services Plan and the Clinical Services Plan, both of which were developed following comprehensive processes of stakeholder consultation and data analysis. The Plan was initially released in May 2007 and an update was released in May 2008, recognising the impact of changes resulting from the Australian Government taking control of the Mersey Community Hospital. The Plan is the cornerstone for planning for health services into the future, including aged care services.

'Tasmania's Health Plan' recognises that health care and support for older people is increasingly being delivered in community settings rather than in acute hospitals. A need has been acknowledged in the Plan to redesign systems so that care provided across different settings is integrated seamlessly and that communities can access a comprehensive mix of services in appropriate settings.

The establishment of Clinical Networks is a key component of the Tasmanian Health Plan, mirroring the experience of most Australian states and territories. The establishment of an Aged Care and Rehabilitation Clinical Network in 2008-09 will form the basis for greater involvement of clinicians and consumers in the planning, delivery, evaluation and improvement of health services across the interface between acute and aged care in Tasmania, and enhance collaboration and coordination in the delivery of services across organisational boundaries in order to improve outcomes for older patients and clients.

The Home and Community Care (HACC) Triennial plan details funding priorities relating to service delivery, asset purchases, pilot and research projects and program development. Over the triennium the Tasmanian HACC Program will continue its current strategy of rolling priorities over a number of years, and the most significant investments will be in the provision of HACC basic services. In 2007-08, the Central Contact Point Trial (Tasmanian CAREpoint Pilot Project) tested a central, telephone-based point of contact for consumers to access selected HACC services provided in the southern region by DHHS and non-government service providers. CAREpoint provided initial contact, referral, screening and intake processes for community care services (community nursing, personal care, home help and home maintenance). The trial is now being evaluated to help inform arrangements for a wider Access Point Demonstration Project, commencing in 2008-09. The Access Point service will provide Tasmanians with easier access to information about, or referral to, community services.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“ The ACT is committed to assist older people and their carers by providing better support and access to appropriate services that promote health and wellbeing and optimise independence and participation in community life. The ACT continues to pursue strategies to improve the planning and delivery of services to meet the challenge of growing care needs of frail older people.

Three ACAP projects developed under the COAG initiative of improving timeliness and consistency of aged care assessments were progressed. These projects included the development of an education and training program and the provision of infrastructure to improve the collection and quality of data.

Additional resources were allocated to the Older Persons Mental Health Unit to enhance the service delivery for older people with a mental illness. The service provides specialist mental health assessment and treatment services and also gives support and assistance to families and carers.

With funding provided by the Australian Government through the Long Stay Older Patients initiative, the ACT continued to reduce avoidable hospital admissions through the Rapid Assessment of the Deteriorating Aged at Risk (RADAR) program and improve care outcomes for older persons by providing additional support during the transition from hospital to appropriate long-term care.

During 2007-08, 157 new residential aged care places were made operational in the ACT, representing a 9.6 per cent increase. In cooperation with the Australian Government, industry and service providers, the ACT continued to review land planning and allocation processes to provide a more effective, streamlined process and significantly improve the timeliness of delivering high quality aged persons' accommodation.

The Community Partners Program, funded through the Australian Government, delivered training programs for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse volunteers on dementia and palliative care. The training enhanced their skills to support residential aged care residents and helped to ensure that older people with dementia or receiving palliative care continue to be part of their communities. ”

Northern Territory Government comments

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The unique environment and socio-economic factors in the NT create specific challenges in the provision of human services including aged care services for both the NT and Australian Government. This is particularly so in the provision of appropriate, cost effective and sustainable aged care services in remote Indigenous communities. The high proportion of people living in remote settings and lack of a major metropolitan centre creates increased cost structures for all services.

Enhancing Indigenous remote residents access to aged care services and equitable allocation of resources remained a priority to the NT Government.

Data quality remains an ongoing challenge for providers in the NT, given that most are small non-government agencies that receive funds from multiple sources and for multiple purposes. In addition, the relatively small numbers of aged care clients in the NT results in distorted or misleading proportions in the data analysis.

A major reform in the NT was the planning for the amalgamation of community councils to larger shire councils. From 1 July 2008, fewer and larger providers will replace the current large numbers of small and dispersed aged care providers.

In 2007-08 a number of projects were implemented with the focus of improving service planning and quality. These included a new resources allocation policy to distribute available funds to targeted services closer to home for aged people.

Transition Care services, piloted in Katherine before it was extended to Darwin and Alice Springs and planning for new common access points for aged care services was undertaken during the reporting period. The NT is trialling this approach in all areas outside Darwin and Alice Springs.

As in previous years, indicators based on the estimated number of people with severe, profound and/or core activity limitations in the NT need to be interpreted with caution. Small variations in service and population data appears in magnified proportions to the small population in the NT.

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13.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators

Adjusted subsidy reduction supplement	Payments made to equalise the recurrent funding paid by the Australian Government as adjusted subsidy reduction places to public sector residential care operators. The states and territories provide top-up funding for residential aged care places at a rate set by the Minister for Health from 1 July each year
Accreditation	<p>Accreditation is a key component of the Australian Government's quality framework for federally funded residential aged care and is a quality assurance system for residential aged care services — based on the principle of continuous improvement.</p> <p>Accreditation requires compliance with the 44 expected outcomes used for accreditation assessment — grouped into four standards: management systems and organisational development, health and personal care, residential lifestyle, and physical environment and safety systems.</p>
Aged care	<p>Formal services funded and/or provided by governments that respond to the functional and social needs of frail older people, and the needs of their carers. Community aged care services aim to optimise independence and to assist frail older people to stay in their own homes, while residential care services provide accommodation and care for those who can no longer be assisted to stay at home. Assessment of care needs is an important component of aged care. The majority of aged care services assist in activities of daily living such as personal care (for example, bathing and dressing), housekeeping and meal provision. Other services aim to promote social participation and connectedness. These services are delivered by trained aged care workers and volunteers. However, aged care services may also be delivered by health professionals such as nurses and occupational therapists.</p> <p>Aged care services generally aim to promote wellbeing and foster function rather than to treat illness. Although some aged care services such as transition care have a specific restorative role, they are distinguished from the health services described in Part E of this Report.</p> <p>Aged care services may be funded through programs specifically or mainly directed to older people, or through programs that address the needs of people of different ages. Generally, the target groups of aged care services are people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over.</p>
Ageing in place in residential care	<p>An approach that aims to provide residents with appropriate care and increased choice by allowing them to remain in the same facility regardless of changes in their level of care needs. It also allows couples with different levels of care needs to be cared for in the same facility. The main facet of 'ageing in place' is that funding is tied to the assessed care needs of the client rather than to the services provided by the facility.</p> <p>One of the objectives of Australian Government aged care legislation is 'to promote ageing in place through the linking of care and support services to the places where older people prefer to live' (<i>Aged Care Act 1997 (Cwlth)</i>, s.2-1 [1j]).</p>
Capital expenditure on residential services	Expenditure on building and other capital items, specifically for the provision of Australian government funded residential aged care.
Centre day care	Respite care provided from a facility such as a day care or health centre. Respite care is usually combined with social support services

Certification	<p>to maintain the functional capabilities of the person receiving care.</p> <p>The aim of certification is to improve the physical quality of federally funded residential aged care buildings through access to ongoing streams of funding from bonds, charges and supplements to finance construction and improvement in aged care services.</p>
Complaint	<p>A complaint by the affected care recipient or his or her representative, or anyone else, to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Ageing about anything that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may be a breach of the relevant approved provider's responsibilities under the <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> or the Aged Care Principles • the complainant thinks is unfair or makes the affected care recipient dissatisfied with the service.
Dementia services program	<p>Includes flexible and innovative support, respite, counselling, information and referral services, education and leisure. The program includes meeting individual and immediate needs which cannot be met by other services, through carer respite services and other carer support agencies. Inpatient services are excluded.</p>
Disability	<p>A limitation, restriction or impairment that has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities.</p>
EBA supplement	<p>Payments made to supplement services for the extra costs associated with public sector enterprise bargaining agreements over and above those required by other wage Awards.</p>
Elapsed time between ACAT approval and entry into a residential care service	<p>The measure of the elapsed time between ACAT approval and entry into a residential care service. It has been used in past years as an indicator of access to residential care.</p>
HACC target population	<p>The HACC Target population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including (i) older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; (ii) younger people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and (iii) such other classes of people as are agreed upon, from time to time, by the Commonwealth Minister and the State Minister; and the unpaid Carers of people assessed as being within the National Program's target population. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with a moderate, severe, or profound disability as reported in the <i>ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers</i> to the ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022.</p>
High/low care recipient	<p>This chapter classifies residents as 'high' or 'low' care based on their RCS or ACFI classification. For the purpose of this Report, under the RCS classification, high care residents have been assessed as RCS levels 1–4, and low care residents have been assessed as RCS levels 5–8. A resident assessed under ACFI is considered to be in receipt of high care (ACFI High) if they if they are assessed as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium or High in Activities of Daily Living; or • High in Behaviour; or • Medium or High in Complex Health Care <p>All other residents assessed under ACFI are regarded as low care residents (ACFI Low).</p> <p>If the person is approved as a recipient of a high level of care, that</p>

	<p>person can receive care at any care classification level (Approval of Care Recipients Principles 1997, s.5 9). A person approved as a recipient of a low level of care can be classified on entry only as RCS 5–8 (Classification Principles 1997, s.9-19).</p>
In-home respite	A short term alternative for usual care.
People from non-English speaking countries	People who were born in non-English speaking countries. English-speaking countries are defined as Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States, Canada and South Africa.
People with a moderate disability	Where a person does not need assistance, but has difficulty with self care, mobility or communication.
People with a profound disability	Where a person is unable to perform self-care, mobility and/or communication tasks, or always needs assistance.
People with a severe disability	Where a person sometimes needs assistance with self-care, mobility or communication.
Personal care	Assistance in undertaking personal tasks (for example, bathing).
Places	A capacity within an aged care service for the provision of residential care, community care or flexible care in the residential care context to an individual (<i>Aged Care Act 1997 (Cwlth)</i>); also refers to 'beds' (<i>Aged Care (Consequential Provisions) Act 1997 (Cwlth)</i> , s.16).
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP(E) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Resident	For the purposes of the <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> , a person who is being provided with residential care through an aged care service conducted by an approved provider under the Act.
Respite care	Alternative care arrangements for dependent people living in the community, with the primary purpose of giving their carer a short term break from their usual caring commitments.
Rural small nursing home supplement	Payments made by states and territories to small sized high care public sector residential aged care facilities (up to 30 places) that are located in rural areas. Three levels of supplement are paid to facilities varying in size from 10 to 20 and 30 places.
Special needs groups	Section 11-3 of the <i>Aged Care Act</i> , specifies the following people as people with special needs: people from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities; people from non-English speaking countries; people who live in rural or remote areas; and people who are financially or socially disadvantaged. Principles (Regulations) made under s. 11-3 also specify veterans as a special needs group.
Veterans	Veterans, their war widows, widowers and dependents who are eligible for treatment through the Department of Veterans' Affairs under the provisions of the <i>Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986 (Cwlth)</i> .

13.7 Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an '13A' suffix (for example, table 13A.3). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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13.8 References

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13A Aged care services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 13.6 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Aged Care Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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Table 13A.63	CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness
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Table 13A.1

Table 13A.1 **Males and females aged 70 years or over, June 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All people by sex										
Females	'000	3 508.9	2 665.3	2 137.0	1 063.2	809.4	251.6	174.0	105.3	10 714.7
Males	'000	3 450.4	2 613.7	2 133.0	1 087.1	790.5	244.9	170.9	113.6	10 604.1
Persons	'000	6 959.3	5 279.0	4 270.0	2 150.3	1 599.9	496.5	344.9	218.9	21 318.8
People aged 70 years or over by sex										
Females	'000	388.8	291.1	200.4	99.2	101.9	29.7	13.2	3.0	1 127.4
Males	'000	297.2	221.4	163.4	79.4	75.8	22.7	10.1	3.1	873.2
Persons	'000	686.0	512.5	363.8	178.6	177.7	52.4	23.3	6.1	2 000.6
Females aged aged 70 years or over as a proportion of females in the total population, males aged 70 years and over as a proportion of males in the total population										
Females	%	11.1	10.9	9.4	9.3	12.6	11.8	7.6	2.8	10.5
Males	%	8.6	8.5	7.7	7.3	9.6	9.3	5.9	2.7	8.2
People aged 70 years or over as a proportion of the total population										
Females	%	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.6	6.4	6.0	3.8	1.4	5.3
Males	%	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.6	2.9	1.4	4.1
Persons	%	9.9	9.7	8.5	8.3	11.1	10.6	6.8	2.8	9.4

(a) Data from this table are not used to calculate the target population for the chapter. Target population data for the chapter are sourced from table 13A.2.

Source: Preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA .

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All Australians aged 70 years or more ('000)									
June 2004									
Major cities	439.8	338.2	169.7	116.2	124.1	..	20.9	..	1 208.9
Inner regional	151.4	107.9	99.0	22.5	20.4	32.3	..	..	433.4
Outer regional	55.9	30.7	48.8	14.8	19.6	15.7	..	2.9	188.5
Remote	3.3	0.8	5.4	4.4	4.6	0.8	..	1.1	20.4
Very remote	0.5	..	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	..	0.8	7.2
All areas	650.9	477.6	326.0	159.6	169.6	49.0	20.9	4.8	1 858.4
June 2005									
Major cities	445.7	344.5	173.2	118.9	125.2	..	21.6	..	1 229.2
Inner regional	154.4	109.7	102.3	23.5	20.9	32.6	..	..	443.4
Outer regional	56.8	31.0	50.1	15.2	19.8	16.1	..	3.1	192.0
Remote	3.3	0.8	5.6	4.6	4.7	0.8	..	1.1	20.9
Very remote	0.5	..	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.2	..	0.8	7.3
All areas	660.7	486.0	334.3	164.0	171.5	49.7	21.6	5.0	1 892.8
June 2006									
Major cities	453.9	352.6	177.6	122.2	127.0	..	22.3	..	1 255.4
Inner regional	158.1	112.2	106.1	24.5	21.5	33.1	..	..	455.5
Outer regional	57.8	31.4	51.8	15.7	20.1	16.5	..	3.2	196.5
Remote	3.4	0.8	5.8	4.8	4.7	0.8	..	1.1	21.5
Very remote	0.5	..	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	..	0.8	7.6
All areas	673.7	497.0	344.4	169.1	174.2	50.7	22.3	5.1	1 936.5
June 2007									
Major cities	462.1	360.4	182.5	125.5	128.8	..	23.0	..	1 282.4
Inner regional	162.2	114.7	110.1	25.6	22.1	33.8	..	..	468.5
Outer regional	59.2	31.9	53.6	16.2	20.5	16.9	..	3.3	201.6
Remote	3.5	0.8	6.1	5.0	4.8	0.8	..	1.1	22.2
Very remote	0.6	..	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.3	..	0.9	7.8
All areas	687.6	507.8	355.4	174.4	177.2	51.8	23.0	5.3	1 982.5
June 2008									
Major cities	464.2	366.2	217.4	129.1	129.6	..	23.3	..	1 329.9
Inner regional	164.3	113.5	91.0	27.0	21.5	34.4	..	..	451.7
Outer regional	54.1	32.1	47.3	16.4	21.1	17.1	..	3.9	192.0
Remote	3.1	0.7	5.5	4.4	4.7	0.7	..	1.3	20.4
Very remote	0.3	..	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	..	0.9	6.6
All areas	686.0	512.5	363.9	178.6	177.7	52.4	23.4	6.1	2 000.6

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
People born in a non-English speaking country aged 70 years or more ('000) (d)									
June 2004									
Major cities	130.4	119.2	32.6	33.2	32.1	..	5.7	..	353.1
Inner regional	18.5	16.8	12.8	3.9	3.1	5.1	..	..	60.1
Outer regional	6.9	3.9	9.3	2.3	2.8	2.1	..	1.0	28.3
Remote	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.1
Very remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.3
All areas	156.4	140.0	56.0	40.7	38.8	7.3	5.7	1.3	445.9
June 2005									
Major cities	132.2	121.6	33.3	33.9	32.4	..	5.9	..	359.4
Inner regional	18.9	17.1	13.2	4.1	3.1	5.1	..	..	61.6
Outer regional	7.0	4.0	9.5	2.4	2.8	2.2	..	1.1	28.9
Remote	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.2
Very remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.3
All areas	158.7	142.8	57.4	41.7	39.1	7.4	5.9	1.4	454.4
June 2006									
Major cities	134.9	124.8	34.3	34.8	32.8	..	6.1	..	367.6
Inner regional	19.4	17.5	13.8	4.3	3.2	5.2	..	..	63.3
Outer regional	7.2	4.0	9.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	..	1.1	29.7
Remote	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.3
Very remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.4
All areas	162.1	146.4	59.4	42.9	39.6	7.5	6.1	1.4	465.3
June 2007									
Major cities	137.5	127.9	35.4	35.7	33.2	..	6.3	..	376.0
Inner regional	19.9	18.0	14.3	4.5	3.3	5.3	..	..	65.2
Outer regional	7.4	4.1	10.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	..	1.2	30.6
Remote	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.5
Very remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.6	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.5
All areas	165.4	150.1	61.4	44.2	40.2	7.7	6.3	1.5	476.8
June 2008									
Major cities	118.2	110.0	30.4	30.7	28.6	..	5.4	..	323.3
Inner regional	17.1	15.4	12.3	3.9	2.9	4.5	..	..	56.1
Outer regional	6.3	3.5	8.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	..	1.0	26.3
Remote	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	..	0.2	3.0
Very remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.3
All areas	142.1	129.0	52.8	38.0	34.6	6.6	5.4	1.3	409.9

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Australians aged 50 years or more ('000) (e)									
June 2004									
Major cities	6.4	1.6	3.2	2.0	1.2	..	0.3	..	14.6
Inner regional	4.8	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.0
Outer regional	3.3	0.5	4.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	..	1.1	11.8
Remote	0.9	–	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	..	1.1	4.9
Very remote	0.3	..	2.4	2.5	0.5	–	..	3.8	9.5
All areas	15.7	3.3	13.5	7.4	2.8	2.1	0.3	6.0	50.8
June 2005									
Major cities	6.5	1.6	3.3	2.0	1.2	..	0.3	..	15.0
Inner regional	4.9	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.3
Outer regional	3.3	0.5	4.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	..	1.1	12.1
Remote	0.9	–	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	..	1.1	5.1
Very remote	0.3	..	2.5	2.6	0.5	–	..	3.9	9.9
All areas	15.9	3.4	14.0	7.6	2.8	2.1	0.3	6.1	52.4
June 2006									
Major cities	6.7	1.7	3.4	2.1	1.2	..	0.4	..	15.4
Inner regional	5.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.6
Outer regional	3.4	0.5	4.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	..	1.2	12.4
Remote	0.9	–	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	..	1.2	5.3
Very remote	0.3	..	2.6	2.8	0.5	–	..	4.1	10.4
All areas	16.4	3.5	14.5	8.0	2.8	2.1	0.4	6.5	54.1
June 2007									
Major cities	6.9	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.3	..	0.4	..	15.8
Inner regional	5.2	1.4	2.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.9
Outer regional	3.4	0.5	4.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	..	1.2	12.7
Remote	0.9	–	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	..	1.2	5.5
Very remote	0.3	..	2.7	2.9	0.6	–	..	4.2	10.7
All areas	16.7	3.6	14.9	8.4	3.0	2.1	0.4	6.6	55.6
June 2008									
Major cities	8.4	2.2	4.1	2.5	1.5	..	0.4	..	19.1
Inner regional	6.2	1.7	3.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	..	..	13.2
Outer regional	4.0	0.7	5.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	..	1.5	14.4
Remote	1.0	–	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	..	1.9	6.2
Very remote	0.2	..	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	..	4.0	9.9
All areas	19.8	4.6	16.6	8.3	3.4	2.3	0.4	7.4	62.8

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Australians aged 50–69 years ('000) (e)									
June 2004									
Major cities	5.3	1.3	2.7	1.7	1.0	..	0.3	..	12.3
Inner regional	4.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	..	..	8.4
Outer regional	2.7	0.4	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	..	1.0	9.8
Remote	0.7	–	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	..	0.9	4.1
Very remote	0.3	..	1.9	1.9	0.4	–	..	3.2	7.8
All areas	13.0	2.7	11.2	6.0	2.4	1.7	0.3	5.1	42.4
June 2005									
Major cities	5.4	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.0	..	0.3	..	12.6
Inner regional	4.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	..	..	8.7
Outer regional	2.8	0.4	3.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	..	1.0	10.1
Remote	0.7	–	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.9	4.2
Very remote	0.3	..	2.0	2.1	0.4	–	..	3.4	8.1
All areas	13.3	2.9	11.5	6.4	2.4	1.7	0.3	5.3	43.7
June 2006									
Major cities	5.6	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	..	0.3	..	13.0
Inner regional	4.2	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	..	..	8.9
Outer regional	2.8	0.4	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	..	1.0	10.4
Remote	0.7	–	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	..	1.0	4.4
Very remote	0.3	..	2.1	2.2	0.4	–	..	3.5	8.5
All areas	13.6	2.9	11.9	6.6	2.5	1.7	0.3	5.5	45.2
June 2007									
Major cities	5.7	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.1	..	0.3	..	13.3
Inner regional	4.3	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	..	..	9.1
Outer regional	2.9	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	..	1.1	10.6
Remote	0.7	–	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	..	1.0	4.5
Very remote	0.3	..	2.1	2.3	0.4	–	..	3.6	8.8
All areas	13.9	2.9	12.2	7.0	2.5	1.9	0.3	5.7	46.3
June 2008									
Major cities	7.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	1.2	..	0.4	..	16.2
Inner regional	5.3	1.4	2.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	..	..	11.2
Outer regional	3.4	0.6	4.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	..	1.3	12.2
Remote	0.8	–	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	..	1.5	5.2
Very remote	0.2	..	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.1	..	3.3	8.0
All areas	16.7	3.8	14.1	7.0	2.8	2.0	0.4	6.2	52.9

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Australians aged 70 years or more ('000) (e)									
June 2004									
Major cities	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	..	–	..	2.4
Inner regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	1.6
Outer regional	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	1.9
Remote	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	–	–	..	0.2	0.9
Very remote	0.1	..	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	..	0.6	1.8
All areas	2.6	0.6	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	–	0.9	8.6
June 2005									
Major cities	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	..	–	..	2.4
Inner regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	–	0.2	..	..	1.6
Outer regional	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	2.0
Remote	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	..	0.2	0.9
Very remote	–	..	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	..	0.5	1.8
All areas	2.6	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	–	0.8	8.7
June 2006									
Major cities	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	..	–	..	2.5
Inner regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	1.7
Outer regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.0
Remote	0.2	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	..	0.2	0.9
Very remote	0.1	..	0.5	0.6	0.1	–	..	0.6	1.9
All areas	2.8	0.6	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	–	1.0	9.0
June 2007									
Major cities	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	..	–	..	2.5
Inner regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	1.8
Outer regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.1
Remote	0.2	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	..	0.2	1.0
Very remote	0.1	..	0.5	0.6	0.1	–	..	0.6	1.9
All areas	2.9	0.6	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.4	–	1.0	9.3
June 2008									
Major cities	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	..	–	..	2.9
Inner regional	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	2.0
Outer regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.2
Remote	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	..	0.3	1.0
Very remote	–	..	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	..	0.7	1.8
All areas	3.1	0.8	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	–	1.2	9.9

Table 13A.2 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. For years prior to 2008, data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Cat. no. 1216.0). For June 2008, the proportions of population in each Statistical Local Area (SLA) attributed to remoteness areas (RA) by DOHA, using ABS collection district to RA concordance.
- (b) Data for years prior to 2008 are population projections by SLA for 2002–2022 based on 2001 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the Department of Health and Ageing. Data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA.
- (c) Data in this table are utilised to determine the target populations for the chapter.
- (d) Data for people born in a non-English speaking country prior to 2008 are estimates based on ratios from ABS, CDATE 2001 Release 2 applied to ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished), based on 2001 Census. Data for June 2008 are Census count of persons 70 plus born overseas in countries other than main English-speaking countries increased by ratio (70 plus projected population 2008) / (70 plus census count 2006) and then distributed amongst states and remoteness areas in same proportions as corresponding data published in the 2008 Report.
- (e) Indigenous data prior to 2008 are Indigenous estimates are based on ratios from ABS Census 2001 data applied to population projections by SLA 2002–2022. Data for June 2008 are determined as follows: Observed average annual growth at state-level in ABS Experimental Indigenous Estimated Residential Populations (ERPS) between 2001 and 2006 for total Indigenous persons of all ages was applied to project 2006 ERPs forward to 2008. The increase from 2001 to 2006 contains unexplained population increase in addition to demographic population increase.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) (unpublished); Preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (unpublished); Projections based on ABS Experimental Indigenous ERPs by remoteness areas as at June 2006 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) (DoHA, unpublished); *ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0); *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); ABS unpublished data sourced by DoHA.

Table 13A.3

**Table 13A.3 Proportion of people aged 70 years and over by locality, June 2008
(a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	%	67.7	71.5	59.8	72.3	72.9	..	99.9	..	66.5
Inner regional	%	23.9	22.1	25.0	15.1	12.1	65.6	..	..	22.6
Outer regional	%	7.9	6.3	13.0	9.2	11.9	32.5	..	63.7	9.6
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.5	2.5	2.6	1.4	..	22.0	1.0
Very remote	%	–	..	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	..	14.1	0.3
All areas	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total people aged 70 years or over	'000	686.0	512.5	363.9	178.6	177.7	52.4	23.4	6.1	2 000.6

(a) See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.4

Table 13A.4 Ownership of operational mainstream aged care residential places, June 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of places										
Religious	no.	17 582	7 381	12 505	4 688	4 509	1 847	771	249	49 532
Private for-profit	no.	18 343	21 000	8 154	5 026	3 817	518	354	–	57 212
Community-based (b)	no.	9 192	6 635	3 595	1 679	2 095	1 005	125	66	24 392
Charitable (c)	no.	12 353	2 963	4 672	2 393	4 676	930	543	130	28 615
State and Territory government	no.	804	5 904	1 552	66	925	91	–	–	9 387
Local government	no.	760	887	202	400	429	16	–	–	2 694
Total	no.	59 034	44 770	30 680	14 252	16 451	4 407	1 793	445	171 832
Proportion of total places										
Religious	%	29.8	16.5	40.8	32.9	27.4	41.9	43.0	56.0	28.8
Private for-profit	%	31.1	46.9	26.6	35.3	23.2	11.8	19.7	–	33.3
Community-based (b)	%	15.6	14.8	11.7	11.8	12.7	22.8	7.0	14.8	14.2
Charitable (c)	%	20.9	6.6	15.2	16.8	28.4	21.1	30.3	29.2	16.7
State and Territory government	%	1.4	13.2	5.1	0.5	5.6	2.1	–	–	5.5
Local government	%	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	2.6	0.4	–	–	1.6
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) This table is based on the status of the residential aged care service operator or provider. Excludes Multi-Purpose Services and flexibly funded services.

(b) Services to an identifiable community based on locality or ethnicity, not for financial gain.

(c) Services to the general community or an appreciable section of the public, not for financial gain.

(d) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.5

Table 13A.5 **Average annual Australian Government RCS subsidy per occupied place and the dependency level of aged care residents, June 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Services with over 80 per cent high care (RCS 1-4 and ACFI High) residents										
Average annual Australian Government subsidy (a), (b), (c)										
All ACFI/RCS levels	\$	44 310	43 645	42 061	44 522	43 902	41 804	44 784	43 932	43 696
Proportion of residents										
Resident classification scheme										
RCS 1	%	41.2	53.6	30.9	50.3	45.0	27.5	57.1	34.8	43.2
RCS 2	%	41.2	31.4	40.7	32.8	34.1	37.9	28.5	44.3	37.2
RCS 3	%	13.0	10.3	19.9	11.3	14.0	24.7	9.0	18.4	13.8
RCS 4	%	1.8	1.6	3.9	1.8	2.4	5.1	2.7	1.9	2.3
RCS 5	%	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.9	3.5	2.0	0.6	2.2
RCS 6	%	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	–	0.9
RCS 7	%	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	–	0.4
RCS 8	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All RCS levels	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged Care Funding Instrument										
Activities of Daily Living										
High	%	57.2	56.6	50.9	58.0	50.8	47.4	46.5	61.0	55.0
Medium	%	33.0	31.8	36.1	31.1	35.6	34.4	37.4	28.8	33.4
Low	%	9.0	10.4	11.6	9.5	12.1	15.8	13.6	10.2	10.4
Nil	%	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.5	–	1.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Behaviours										
High	%	47.7	47.9	37.9	51.5	51.8	38.0	45.0	30.5	46.7
Medium	%	18.2	16.5	21.6	15.8	15.2	23.2	15.7	30.5	17.9
Low	%	25.9	28.4	29.0	25.9	25.6	27.6	28.3	27.1	27.0
Nil	%	8.3	7.2	11.5	6.8	7.5	11.2	11.1	11.9	8.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complex Health Care										
High	%	21.8	21.7	16.6	21.2	23.2	17.0	14.7	8.5	20.9
Medium	%	36.5	35.2	43.9	37.7	35.1	39.6	33.3	49.2	37.4
Low	%	34.4	35.6	29.5	34.6	34.0	33.4	41.4	32.2	33.9
Nil	%	7.3	7.6	10.0	6.5	7.7	10.0	10.6	10.2	7.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of residents										
Total High Care	no.	23 501	14 266	10 016	4 955	7 381	1 609	616	216	62 560
Total Low Care	no.	783	611	536	215	395	106	27	np	2 673
All residents	no.	24 284	14 877	10 552	5 170	7 776	1 715	643	216	65 233

Table 13A.5

Table 13A.5 **Average annual Australian Government RCS subsidy per occupied place and the dependency level of aged care residents, June 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Services with over 80 per cent low care (RCS 5-8 and ACFI Low) residents										
Average annual Australian Government subsidy (a), (b), (c)										
All ACFI/RCS levels	\$	15 505	15 684	15 381	16 199	15 663	15 680	–	15 001	15 614
Proportion of residents										
Resident classification scheme										
RCS 1	%	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
RCS 2	%	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	..	–	0.6
RCS 3	%	4.8	5.6	5.3	6.6	4.2	6.0	..	9.5	5.3
RCS 4	%	5.9	5.4	6.4	8.6	3.8	5.3	..	4.8	6.0
RCS 5	%	24.1	27.9	23.7	29.8	23.1	19.2	..	19.1	25.5
RCS 6	%	28.4	31.1	28.6	31.1	30.3	35.8	..	23.8	29.7
RCS 7	%	33.6	28.2	32.0	22.1	36.4	31.1	..	28.6	30.7
RCS 8	%	2.8	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	..	14.3	2.2
All RCS levels	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
Aged Care Funding Instrument										
Activities of Daily Living										
High	%	4.3	2.9	2.5	0.7	0.9	–	..	–	3.0
Medium	%	49.2	58.8	49.2	60.3	65.0	45.2	..	52.9	54.0
Low	%	12.0	11.5	12.0	15.3	12.0	3.2	..	29.4	12.1
Nil	%	34.5	26.9	36.3	23.7	22.2	51.6	..	17.7	31.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
Behaviours										
High	%	13.1	12.1	10.3	15.7	9.4	4.8	..	11.8	12.4
Medium	%	29.0	35.1	27.4	35.7	30.8	32.3	..	41.2	31.6
Low	%	19.4	20.3	17.9	25.3	16.2	4.8	..	23.5	19.7
Nil	%	38.5	32.5	44.4	23.3	43.6	58.1	..	23.5	36.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
Complex Health Care										
High	%	4.0	2.0	1.7	2.7	6.0	1.6	..	–	3.0
Medium	%	40.1	41.3	41.9	46.7	49.6	27.4	..	52.9	41.6
Low	%	19.6	15.5	14.8	20.0	14.5	11.3	..	23.5	17.4
Nil	%	36.4	41.1	41.6	30.7	29.9	59.7	..	23.5	38.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
Numbers of residents										
Total High Care	no.	716	524	246	225	62	30	–	12	1 815
Total Low Care	no.	3 012	2 288	1 099	695	319	183	–	26	7 622
All residents	no.	3 728	2 812	1 345	920	381	213	–	38	9 437

Table 13A.5

Table 13A.5 **Average annual Australian Government RCS subsidy per occupied place and the dependency level of aged care residents, June 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Services with less than 80 per cent high care (RCS 1-4 and ACFI High) and more than 20 per cent low care (RCS 5-8 and ACFI Low) residents										
Average annual Australian Government subsidy (a), (b), (c)										
All ACFI/RCS levels	\$	27 631	28 373	28 348	27 272	29 420	30 844	26 983	28 076	28 184
Proportion of residents										
Resident classification scheme										
RCS 1	%	9.5	12.9	9.4	8.1	11.4	12.2	9.1	7.9	10.5
RCS 2	%	15.4	15.9	17.7	14.3	17.0	18.7	12.4	18.0	16.1
RCS 3	%	19.6	18.9	20.8	20.7	21.9	21.8	19.7	29.2	20.0
RCS 4	%	9.6	9.3	8.9	10.4	9.5	10.5	8.1	7.9	9.4
RCS 5	%	20.1	21.2	17.3	21.7	18.8	15.7	21.4	13.5	19.8
RCS 6	%	14.4	13.2	13.7	15.0	13.8	11.3	14.7	11.2	13.9
RCS 7	%	11.0	8.3	11.6	9.6	7.4	9.5	14.3	12.4	9.9
RCS 8	%	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	–	0.4
All RCS levels	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged Care Funding Instrument										
Activities of Daily Living										
High	%	19.4	20.4	21.5	18.4	20.4	21.6	18.5	24.1	20.2
Medium	%	38.8	42.3	35.4	43.6	38.5	37.7	41.2	37.9	39.5
Low	%	27.1	25.3	28.4	25.2	30.5	26.7	26.6	27.6	27.0
Nil	%	14.7	12.0	14.7	12.9	10.7	14.1	13.7	10.3	13.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Behaviours										
High	%	28.8	29.6	24.6	28.1	37.1	18.5	23.6	17.2	28.6
Medium	%	26.4	25.4	29.2	26.8	23.1	32.1	30.5	48.3	26.6
Low	%	24.9	26.2	23.2	26.5	26.5	18.9	29.2	20.7	25.1
Nil	%	19.9	18.8	23.0	18.7	13.3	30.5	16.7	13.8	19.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complex Health Care										
High	%	8.4	10.1	8.0	7.8	12.0	10.7	12.5	13.8	9.2
Medium	%	39.4	40.1	39.6	41.9	41.4	40.8	42.9	17.2	40.1
Low	%	26.6	26.6	22.9	27.6	28.8	25.1	24.9	34.5	26.1
Nil	%	25.7	23.2	29.5	22.6	17.9	23.4	19.7	34.5	24.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of residents										
Total High Care	no.	14 438	13 091	9 532	3 990	4 533	1 422	489	77	47 572
Total Low Care	no.	10 759	9 028	6 574	3 005	2 589	793	436	41	33 225
All residents	no.	25 197	22 119	16 106	6 995	7 122	2 215	925	118	80 797

Table 13A.5

Table 13A.5 **Average annual Australian Government RCS subsidy per occupied place and the dependency level of aged care residents, June 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All residential aged care services										
Average annual Australian Government subsidy (a), (b), (c)										
All ACFI/RCS levels	\$	34 392	33 270	33 024	33 248	36 373	34 627	34 468	35 665	33 969
Proportion of residents										
Resident classification scheme										
RCS 1	%	23.1	27.2	17.1	24.2	28.2	17.9	27.9	23.1	23.5
RCS 2	%	25.9	20.6	25.6	20.7	25.3	25.8	18.7	32.1	23.9
RCS 3	%	15.6	14.7	19.7	16.0	17.4	22.2	15.5	21.3	16.5
RCS 4	%	5.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	5.8	8.0	6.0	4.1	6.2
Total RCS 1-4	%	70.3	68.7	69.2	67.7	76.7	73.8	68.1	80.6	70.2
RCS 5	%	12.2	14.5	12.2	14.5	10.8	10.9	13.8	6.3	12.8
RCS 6	%	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.6	7.8	8.3	9.1	5.6	9.4
RCS 7	%	7.9	6.7	8.4	6.9	4.6	6.9	8.9	6.3	7.3
RCS 8	%	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3
Total RCS 5-8	%	29.7	31.3	30.8	32.3	23.3	26.2	31.9	19.4	29.8
All RCS levels	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged Care Funding Instrument										
Activities of Daily Living										
High	%	36.2	32.7	31.6	32.8	35.3	31.2	31.3	41.0	34.0
Medium	%	25.4	31.5	27.1	31.4	25.7	29.0	28.5	24.8	28.0
Low	%	28.9	26.8	30.6	26.8	32.6	28.7	31.6	28.6	28.8
Nil	%	9.5	9.0	10.7	9.1	6.3	11.2	8.6	5.7	9.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Behaviours										
High	%	36.7	35.2	29.0	36.5	43.9	25.9	33.4	23.8	35.3
Medium	%	22.7	22.8	26.3	23.1	19.3	28.4	23.7	37.1	23.2
Low	%	25.0	26.6	25.1	26.2	25.8	21.8	28.8	24.8	25.6
Nil	%	15.6	15.4	19.7	14.3	11.1	23.9	14.2	14.3	15.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complex Health Care										
High	%	14.4	13.9	10.9	12.7	17.5	12.8	13.5	8.6	13.8
Medium	%	38.1	38.4	41.3	40.6	38.4	39.6	38.5	41.0	39.0
Low	%	29.8	29.2	25.0	29.8	31.1	27.8	32.5	31.4	28.9
Nil	%	17.7	18.6	22.8	16.8	13.0	19.7	15.6	19.1	18.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numbers of residents										
Total High Care	no.	38 655	27 881	19 794	9 170	11 976	3 061	1 105	305	111 947
Total Low Care	no.	14 554	11 927	8 209	3 915	3 303	1 082	463	67	43 520
All residents	no.	53 209	39 808	28 003	13 085	15 279	4 143	1 568	372	155 467

Table 13A.5 Average annual Australian Government RCS subsidy per occupied place and the dependency level of aged care residents, June 2008

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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RCS = Resident Classification Scale. ACFI = Aged Care Funding Instrument.

- (a) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.
- (b) Includes only subsidies based on the RCS and ACFI; the pensioner supplement and other supplements will add around \$3000 a year for residents.
- (c) Subsidy plus Conditional Adjustment Payment (CAP) for 2007-08, divided by the number of bed days, multiplied by 366. Differences in average annual subsidies reflect differences in the dependency of residents. Equivalent data in earlier reports did not include the CAP.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.6

Table 13A.6 **Size and distribution of all residential aged care services, June 2008**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential services	no.	899	790	480	251	282	87	24	15	2 828
Places	no.	59 034	44 770	30 680	14 252	16 451	4 407	1 793	445	171 832
Occupancy rate	%	93.7	92.0	93.2	94.8	96.7	95.8	91.1	91.0	93.6
Places by locality										
Major cities	%	68.2	70.7	52.8	72.3	75.3	..	100.0	..	65.5
Inner regional	%	24.2	23.4	30.4	14.8	11.1	71.4	..	..	23.9
Outer regional	%	7.1	5.7	14.8	9.7	10.5	26.6	..	41.8	9.2
Remote	%	0.4	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.5	..	35.2	0.9
Very remote	%	0.1	..	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	..	23.1	0.4
Occupancy by locality										
Major cities	%	93.9	91.1	92.8	95.6	96.6	..	91.1	..	93.4
Inner regional	%	93.5	94.4	94.9	92.7	97.8	96.4	..	..	94.4
Outer regional	%	93.5	94.7	92.7	92.9	95.6	94.1	..	91.7	93.7
Remote	%	89.4	79.2	80.3	84.4	96.7	94.3	..	90.3	87.5
Very remote	%	71.4	..	71.0	89.8	–	95.2	..	88.4	80.2
Service size										
1–20 places	%	5.2	5.1	8.7	6.3	4.2	9.3	6.8	51.7	6.2
21–40 places	%	14.1	16.8	14.6	17.3	18.4	28.5	4.1	22.0	15.9
41–60 places	%	20.8	27.5	21.3	25.5	24.7	21.5	16.6	15.7	23.3
61+ places	%	59.9	50.6	55.5	51.0	52.6	40.7	72.5	10.5	54.6

(a) The occupancy rate is defined as the number of residents in care as a proportion of operational places.

(b) Excludes Multi-Purpose Services and flexibly funded services.

(c) See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.7

Table 13A.7 Size and distribution of residential aged care services with over 80 per cent high care residents, June 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential services	no.	388	330	183	93	140	37	9	8	1 188
Places	no.	26 388	16 502	11 602	5 579	8 230	1 779	709	246	71 036
Occupancy rate	%	94.8	93.0	92.4	95.1	98.3	96.1	94.0	95.7	94.0
Places by locality										
Major cities	%	73.7	71.9	53.7	79.5	85.9	..	100.0	..	70.0
Inner regional	%	20.3	22.7	31.4	9.7	7.1	69.4	..	..	21.3
Outer regional		6.0	5.4	14.0	8.7	6.2	30.2	..	54.5	8.1
Remote	%	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	–	..	38.6	0.4
Very remote	%	–	..	0.5	1.1	–	0.4	..	6.9	0.2
Service size										
1–20 places	%	0.5	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.9	–	19.5	1.4
21–40 places	%	8.0	22.2	16.0	11.9	18.0	23.9	3.0	8.9	14.4
41–60 places	%	21.9	30.7	19.9	27.9	30.5	36.7	21.7	43.9	25.5
61+ places	%	69.6	43.5	63.2	59.5	51.3	38.5	75.3	27.6	58.7

(a) The occupancy rate is defined as the number of residents in care as a proportion of operational places.

(b) Services have been defined as high care, low care or mixed care based on the proportion of high care and low care residents in each service. Excludes Multi-Purpose Services and flexibly funded services.

(c) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(d) See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.

(e) This table shows occupancy rates of services that have been categorised on the basis of the proportions of high care or low care residents. Therefore this table cannot be used to draw valid conclusions relating to the occupancy of places of a particular care level.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.8

Table 13A.8 **Size and distribution of residential aged care services with over 80 per cent low care residents, June 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential services	no.	100	74	34	26	11	9	–	1	255
Places	no.	4 468	3 168	1 520	1 016	410	231	–	57	10 870
Occupancy rate	%	89.2	92.6	89.6	92.9	96.7	95.8	–	71.2	91.0
Places by locality										
Major cities	%	73.2	52.7	60.7	84.8	57.3	..	–	..	64.0
Inner regional	%	17.5	36.8	24.9	–	5.9	51.9	..	..	22.8
Outer regional	%	8.8	10.4	11.7	12.6	36.8	43.7	..	100.0	12.3
Remote	%	0.2	–	0.7	–	–	–	..	–	0.2
Very remote	%	0.3	..	2.0	2.6	–	4.3	..	–	0.7
Service size										
1–20 places	%	5.3	4.6	9.2	7.9	8.3	25.1	–	–	6.4
21–40 places	%	24.3	21.7	17.0	34.9	25.9	31.6	–	–	23.6
41–60 places	%	35.2	52.1	31.6	23.4	12.4	43.3	–	100.0	38.2
61+ places	%	35.2	21.6	42.1	33.8	53.4	–	–	–	31.8

- (a) The occupancy rate is defined as the number of residents in care as a proportion of operational places.
- (b) Services have been defined as high care, low care or mixed care based on the proportion of high care and low care residents in each service. Excludes Multi-Purpose Services and flexibly funded services.
- (c) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.
- (d) See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.
- (e) This table shows occupancy rates of services that have been categorised on the basis of the proportions of high care or low care residents. Therefore this table cannot be used to draw valid conclusions relating to the occupancy of places of a particular care level.
- (f) Excludes one service in NSW with 60 places, which is included in calculations for tables 13A.7 and 13A.10.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.9 Size and distribution of mixed residential aged care services, June 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential services	no.	410	386	263	132	131	41	15	6	1 384
Places	no.	28 118	25 100	17 557	7 657	7 811	2 397	1 084	142	89 866
Occupancy rate	%	93.4	91.4	94.0	94.8	95.0	95.2	89.3	90.8	93.2
Places by locality										
Major cities	%	64.3	73.1	52.4	71.2	69.3	..	100.0	..	64.1
Inner regional	%	28.9	22.1	30.9	21.3	16.2	77.3	..	..	26.5
Outer regional	%	6.5	4.6	15.2	5.2	13.0	19.7	..	35.2	8.5
Remote	%	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.9	1.5	2.8	..	63.4	0.8
Very remote	%	–	..	0.4	0.3	–	0.2	..	1.4	0.1
Service size										
1–20 places	%	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.8	26.8	1.2
21–40 places	%	12.0	9.6	7.0	16.0	16.6	14.4	–	38.0	11.1
41–60 places	%	19.0	27.8	23.6	27.0	23.4	18.8	10.4	35.2	23.3
61+ places	%	67.9	61.7	67.7	55.9	59.0	64.5	87.7	–	64.4

- (a) The occupancy rate is defined as the number of residents in care as a proportion of operational places.
- (b) Services have been defined as high care, low care or mixed care based on the proportion of high care and low care residents in each service. Excludes Multi-Purpose Services and flexibly funded services.
- (c) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.
- (d) See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.
- (e) This table shows occupancy rates of services that have been categorised on the basis of the proportions of high care or low care residents. Therefore this table cannot be used to draw valid conclusions relating to the occupancy of places of a particular care level.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.10

Table 13A.10 **Proportion of residential aged care places, by location in high care, low care and mixed care services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
June 2004										
Services with proportions of places										
Over 80 per cent high care	%	53.1	40.6	43.3	40.3	46.1	44.4	42.0	54.9	46.1
Over 80 per cent low care	%	22.8	27.8	10.4	27.1	11.5	9.2	7.0	5.8	20.5
Mixed high and low care	%	24.2	31.6	46.2	32.6	42.4	46.4	51.0	39.3	33.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 2005										
Services with proportions of places										
Over 80 per cent high care	%	50.9	41.3	42.4	40.8	47.4	45.0	40.0	54.9	45.5
Over 80 per cent low care	%	16.3	19.4	8.7	20.7	8.1	6.4	–	19.1	14.9
Mixed high and low care	%	32.8	39.3	48.9	38.6	44.5	48.5	60.0	26.0	39.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 2006										
Services with proportions of places										
Over 80 per cent high care	%	50.1	38.8	42.4	40.8	47.8	45.5	41.5	54.3	44.6
Over 80 per cent low care	%	14.7	13.9	6.8	14.4	4.9	7.6	–	20.0	11.8
Mixed high and low care	%	35.2	47.3	50.8	44.9	47.2	46.9	58.5	25.7	43.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 2007										
Services with proportions of places										
Over 80 per cent high care	%	48.8	37.8	39.9	40.3	49.2	44.4	40.8	51.5	43.5
Over 80 per cent low care	%	11.2	9.8	5.5	9.2	3.2	4.9	–	19.6	8.6
Mixed high and low care	%	40.0	52.4	54.6	50.5	47.6	50.7	59.2	29.0	47.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 2008 (d)										
Services with proportions of places										
Over 80 per cent high care	%	44.7	36.9	37.8	39.1	50.0	40.4	39.5	55.3	41.3
Over 80 per cent low care	%	7.6	7.1	5.0	7.1	2.5	5.2	–	12.8	6.3
Mixed high and low care	%	47.6	56.1	57.2	53.7	47.5	54.4	60.5	31.9	52.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Services have been defined as high care, low care or mixed care based on the proportion of high care and low care residents in each service. Excludes Multi-Purpose Services and flexibly funded services.

(b) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(c) Totals may not add a result of rounding.

(d) Includes one service with over 80 per cent low care in NSW, which is excluded from table 13A.8.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 13A.10 Proportion of residential aged care places, by location in high care, low care and mixed care services (a), (b), (c)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: Tables 13A.6-9, DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.11

Table 13A.11 **Operational number of aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
High care residential									
2004	45.2	38.0	39.8	38.2	44.2	45.4	30.2	63.6	41.6
2005	44.9	39.1	39.3	38.7	45.2	45.3	29.6	62.2	41.8
2006	44.4	39.7	39.6	38.5	45.6	44.8	29.7	59.5	41.8
2007	43.9	39.7	39.4	38.0	46.0	44.5	29.0	60.0	41.6
2008	45.0	40.9	40.2	38.4	49.2	44.4	34.4	53.5	42.8
Low care residential									
2004	37.7	44.5	46.0	45.2	45.2	41.0	43.7	46.4	42.4
2005	39.2	45.4	45.9	46.5	46.0	42.1	42.5	45.3	43.4
2006	39.7	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.2	42.8	41.8	44.3	43.8
2007	40.5	46.5	45.8	45.1	46.3	41.3	42.0	44.0	44.0
2008	42.1	47.1	45.2	45.0	46.0	41.5	42.4	41.5	44.5
All residential									
2004	82.9	82.5	85.8	83.4	89.4	86.4	73.9	110.0	84.0
2005	84.1	84.5	85.2	85.2	91.2	87.4	72.1	107.5	85.2
2006	84.1	86.0	85.5	84.6	91.8	87.6	71.5	103.8	85.6
2007	84.5	86.2	85.2	83.1	92.3	85.7	71.0	104.0	85.5
2008	87.2	88.0	85.4	83.4	95.2	85.9	76.8	95.0	87.3
EACH									
2004	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	4.2	0.5
2005	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.3	8.1	0.9
2006	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.0	11.7	1.3
2007	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	3.8	13.2	1.7
2008	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	4.7	13.7	2.1
EACH Dementia									
2006	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.3
2007	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	3.8	0.6
2008	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.9	4.9	1.0
Transition Care									
2006	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	–	0.3
2007	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.8
2008	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.0
CACPs									
2004	15.3	15.6	14.1	15.2	16.1	17.5	17.7	115.0	15.6
2005	16.2	16.3	15.0	15.6	16.6	18.0	19.3	116.4	16.3
2006	17.7	18.3	17.3	18.3	18.3	19.2	20.2	121.5	18.2
2007	18.5	18.8	18.6	19.3	18.9	19.8	21.2	120.5	19.0
2008	19.8	19.9	19.4	20.1	20.0	20.4	22.0	108.8	20.1
Total places									
2004	98.6	98.6	100.3	99.1	106.0	104.4	93.0	229.2	100.1

Table 13A.11

Table 13A.11 Operational number of aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005	101.2	101.8	100.8	101.7	108.7	106.4	93.7	232.0	102.4
2006	103.8	106.1	104.5	104.7	112.2	108.5	95.8	238.9	105.7
2007	106.1	108.1	106.6	105.1	114.2	108.6	98.8	243.0	107.6
2008	111.0	112.0	108.5	107.7	119.1	110.7	106.9	225.0	111.5

- (a) Places do not include those that have been approved but are not yet operational.
- (b) This table differs from table 13A.13, which refers to residents.
- (c) Includes all flexible care services.
- (d) Government planning targets are based on providing 113 places per 1000 people aged 70 years and over by June 2011. However, in recognition of poorer health among Indigenous communities, planning in some cases also takes account of the Indigenous population aged 50–69 years. This means that the provision ratio based on the population aged 70 years and over will appear high in areas with a high Indigenous population (such as the NT). Transition Care Program places are not included in the target of 113.
- (e) In this Report, 2008 provision ratios for aged care places were calculated using population projections (at the Statistical Local Area level) prepared by ABS (see table 13A.2). The projections were based on the 2006 Census and prepared according to assumptions agreed to by the Department of Health and Ageing. Ratios prior to 2008 were calculated using projections based on the 2001 Census.
- (f) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.
- (g) In this table, CACPs include community care places under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program Places, Multipurpose Services and Innovative Care.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.12

Table 13A.12 Operational number of aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
High care residential									
2004	44.3	37.8	38.4	36.8	43.6	43.9	29.8	30.9	40.7
2005	44.1	38.8	38.0	37.3	44.6	43.8	29.1	30.0	40.8
2006	43.5	39.5	38.3	37.1	45.0	43.3	29.3	28.7	40.9
2007	43.1	39.5	38.1	36.6	45.4	43.0	28.6	29.0	40.6
2008	44.0	40.6	38.7	36.9	48.4	42.7	33.8	26.5	41.7
Low care residential									
2004	36.9	44.3	44.4	43.6	44.6	39.6	43.0	22.5	41.5
2005	38.4	45.1	44.4	44.7	45.4	40.7	41.9	21.8	42.4
2006	38.9	46.1	44.4	44.4	45.6	41.3	41.2	21.4	42.8
2007	39.7	46.2	44.2	43.4	45.7	39.9	41.4	21.2	43.0
2008	41.1	46.7	43.5	43.4	45.3	40.0	41.7	20.6	43.4
All residential									
2004	81.2	82.1	82.8	80.4	88.2	83.5	72.8	53.4	82.2
2005	82.5	83.9	82.4	82.0	90.0	84.5	71.0	51.8	83.2
2006	82.4	85.6	82.7	81.5	90.6	84.6	70.5	50.1	83.7
2007	82.8	85.7	82.4	80.0	91.1	82.9	70.0	50.2	83.6
2008	85.1	87.4	82.2	80.3	93.8	82.8	75.6	47.1	85.1
EACH									
2004	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.5
2005	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.3	3.9	0.9
2006	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	3.0	5.6	1.3
2007	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	3.7	6.4	1.6
2008	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	4.6	6.8	2.1
EACH Dementia									
2006	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3
2007	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.6
2008	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.4	1.0
Transition Care									
2006	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	–	0.3
2007	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8
2008	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
CACPs									
2004	15.0	15.5	13.7	14.7	15.9	16.9	17.4	55.8	15.2
2005	15.8	16.3	14.5	15.0	16.3	17.4	19.0	56.1	16.0
2006	17.4	18.2	16.8	17.6	18.0	18.6	19.9	58.6	17.8
2007	18.1	18.7	18.0	18.6	18.7	19.1	20.9	58.2	18.6
2008	19.3	19.8	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.7	21.7	53.9	19.6
Total									

Table 13A.12

Table 13A.12 Operational number of aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004	96.6	98.1	96.9	95.6	104.5	100.9	91.6	111.2	97.9
2005	99.1	101.1	97.5	97.9	107.2	102.9	92.3	111.8	100.1
2006	101.7	105.6	101.2	100.9	110.7	104.8	94.5	115.2	103.4
2007	103.8	107.5	103.1	101.2	112.8	105.1	97.4	117.3	105.2
2008	108.3	111.2	104.4	103.7	117.3	106.7	105.2	111.5	108.7

- (a) Places do not include those that have been approved but are not yet operational.
- (b) This table differs from table 13A.14, which refers to residents.
- (c) Includes all flexible care services.
- (d) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.
- (e) In this table, CACPs include community care places under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program Places, Multipurpose Services and Innovative Care.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.13

Table 13A.13 **Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All recipients									
High care residential									
2004	50.8	45.5	51.6	45.0	56.0	55.5	44.1	34.1	49.5
2005	52.8	49.3	53.1	47.7	60.3	56.9	46.3	34.1	52.2
2006	53.2	50.9	53.2	48.4	62.9	57.6	45.8	32.6	53.0
2007	53.7	51.8	52.7	47.7	64.0	56.7	47.0	25.9	53.3
2008	57.5	55.7	54.4	51.8	69.0	59.0	48.9	31.3	56.8
Low care residential									
2004	27.0	32.6	28.4	32.4	29.8	24.5	26.3	16.9	29.2
2005	25.9	29.7	26.9	30.8	27.5	23.7	23.0	15.6	27.5
2006	24.9	28.5	25.8	29.2	25.4	23.5	22.5	15.8	26.3
2007	23.6	27.0	24.3	24.9	22.5	20.8	20.9	10.9	24.4
2008	22.0	24.8	22.7	24.0	20.7	21.0	20.0	12.4	22.8
EACH									
2004	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.1	0.4
2005	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.3	0.6
2006	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.7	3.9	1.1
2007	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	3.3	5.3	1.5
2008	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.9	5.4	1.9
CACPs									
2004	14.6	15.0	12.9	14.4	15.7	16.5	17.7	53.8	14.7
2005	15.1	15.4	13.0	14.2	15.9	17.1	18.6	54.4	15.1
2006	16.1	17.1	14.0	15.7	16.6	17.6	19.5	56.5	16.3
2007	17.0	17.8	15.1	16.5	17.7	17.6	20.5	50.6	17.1
2008	18.3	19.0	15.7	16.3	18.6	18.3	20.7	44.7	18.0
Total									
2004	92.7	93.5	93.2	92.3	101.9	97.0	89.5	106.9	93.8
2005	94.3	95.1	93.5	93.3	104.4	98.5	89.5	107.4	95.4
2006	95.1	97.8	94.0	94.1	106.0	99.6	90.5	108.8	96.7
2007	95.7	98.3	93.3	90.3	105.7	96.5	91.7	92.6	96.3
2008	99.5	101.6	94.3	93.9	110.1	100.0	93.5	93.8	99.5
Respite residents only									
High care residential									
2004	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5
2005	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.6
2006	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.7
2007	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6
2008	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6
Low care residential									

Table 13A.13

Table 13A.13 **Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8
2005	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
2006	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.9
2007	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9
2008	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Total									
2004	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.3
2005	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.4
2006	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.6
2007	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.5
2008	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6

- (a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.
- (b) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.
- (c) Includes Multipurpose Services and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program places attributed as aged care recipients, in all years except 2007.
- (d) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.14

Table 13A.14 Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities									
High care residential									
2004	53.4	46.2	55.8	49.6	61.5	..	44.1	..	52.1
2005	55.6	50.1	57.3	52.0	66.2	..	46.3	..	54.9
2006	55.6	51.9	57.0	52.0	68.6	..	45.9	..	55.5
2007	56.3	53.1	56.4	52.8	70.5	..	47.0	..	56.3
2008	59.0	55.4	48.8	54.1	73.5	..	49.0	..	57.1
Low care residential									
2004	26.6	31.8	28.6	33.2	27.5	..	26.3	..	29.0
2005	25.0	28.6	26.6	30.7	25.3	..	23.0	..	26.8
2006	24.6	27.1	25.9	29.4	23.1	..	22.5	..	25.8
2007	23.8	25.8	24.7	26.3	21.1	..	20.9	..	24.4
2008	21.6	23.3	20.5	23.7	19.3	..	20.1	..	21.8
EACH									
2004	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	..	1.4	..	0.4
2005	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	..	1.6	..	0.6
2006	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	..	2.7	..	1.1
2007	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	..	3.3	..	1.5
2008	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	..	3.9	..	1.9
CACPs									
2004	14.9	15.9	11.6	14.3	15.0	..	17.7	..	14.7
2005	15.1	17.1	11.7	14.2	15.4	..	18.6	..	15.2
2006	16.0	18.8	12.8	15.4	16.1	..	19.6	..	16.3
2007	17.1	19.5	14.7	17.3	17.4	..	20.5	..	17.5
2008	18.9	19.9	15.6	17.1	18.5	..	20.7	..	18.4
Total									
2004	95.2	94.3	96.4	97.7	104.4	..	89.5	..	96.2
2005	96.2	96.6	96.1	97.6	107.5	..	89.5	..	97.5
2006	97.1	99.1	96.6	97.8	108.8	..	90.7	..	98.7
2007	98.6	100.1	97.2	98.0	110.6	..	91.8	..	99.8
2008	101.3	100.8	86.4	96.9	113.2	..	93.6	..	99.3
Inner regional									
High care residential									
2004	50.3	44.4	51.3	33.7	43.8	63.3	..	..	48.9
2005	51.7	48.6	53.1	39.1	48.1	65.7	..	..	51.5
2006	52.9	50.2	53.4	43.5	52.1	65.8	..	..	52.8
2007	54.1	50.7	53.7	44.7	54.0	65.5	..	..	53.5
2008	57.3	58.6	67.8	49.1	63.4	67.1	..	..	60.3
Low care residential									

Table 13A.14

Table 13A.14 **Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004	27.2	34.4	26.9	31.5	33.2	25.5	..	..	29.3
2005	27.8	32.2	26.2	34.4	29.4	24.7	..	..	28.7
2006	25.9	32.1	24.9	31.9	27.3	25.6	..	..	27.5
2007	24.3	31.2	24.9	28.4	26.5	23.1	..	..	26.4
2008	23.4	29.2	27.8	24.8	20.8	21.4	..	..	25.5
EACH									
2004	0.2	0.7	0.2	–	0.5	0.8	..	..	0.4
2005	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.3	..	..	0.7
2006	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.4	..	..	1.1
2007	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.2	..	..	1.5
2008	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	..	..	2.0
CACPs									
2004	14.9	14.4	12.1	13.1	21.5	17.0	..	..	14.5
2005	16.6	12.1	12.2	12.7	21.6	18.0	..	..	14.6
2006	18.2	13.8	13.2	14.5	22.5	19.0	..	..	16.0
2007	19.2	14.3	14.4	14.3	23.9	19.7	..	..	16.9
2008	19.0	18.3	14.7	13.3	25.8	22.3	..	..	18.2
Total									
2004	92.6	93.9	90.5	78.3	99.0	106.6	..	..	93.1
2005	96.7	93.8	91.9	86.7	100.4	109.7	..	..	95.5
2006	98.0	97.5	92.6	90.7	103.6	111.8	..	..	97.4
2007	99.0	97.7	94.5	88.2	106.4	110.6	..	..	98.2
2008	101.6	108.2	112.2	89.2	112.3	113.4	..	..	106.0
Outer regional									
High care residential									
2004	34.8	42.5	44.6	41.0	42.7	41.7	..	42.0	40.6
2005	37.1	43.9	46.3	44.2	44.4	41.3	..	40.8	42.3
2006	38.9	42.4	47.4	45.6	47.7	43.2	..	42.1	43.6
2007	36.8	41.8	46.9	35.0	48.4	41.1	..	36.6	41.7
2008	46.9	46.6	59.8	50.4	53.9	44.5	..	35.1	50.7
Low care residential									
2004	29.8	35.2	31.2	34.6	35.0	22.2	..	16.4	31.0
2005	27.3	33.6	30.4	34.4	34.6	21.5	..	15.3	29.7
2006	24.9	32.2	27.6	32.2	33.4	19.4	..	12.8	27.5
2007	20.5	26.0	24.2	19.7	29.4	15.8	..	14.5	22.7
2008	22.4	28.4	23.3	28.2	24.4	18.8	..	8.1	23.6
EACH									
2004	0.5	..	0.4	–	0.4	–	..	5.4	0.4
2005	0.7	–	0.7	–	0.4	–	..	8.4	0.6

Table 13A.14

Table 13A.14 **Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006	0.8	1.2	1.3	–	0.9	–	..	9.9	1.0
2007	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.1	–	..	11.1	1.3
2008	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	..	10.5	1.7
CACPs									
2004	11.2	6.8	16.6	13.0	12.1	14.1	..	38.2	12.9
2005	10.6	10.3	16.1	10.2	12.4	13.7	..	40.0	13.0
2006	10.5	12.7	16.5	12.6	12.5	13.3	..	41.6	13.7
2007	11.1	11.3	17.1	13.5	14.3	13.2	..	41.6	14.1
2008	12.8	13.3	17.6	19.0	13.8	12.1	..	37.2	15.3
Total									
2004	76.3	84.5	92.8	88.6	90.2	78.0	..	102.0	84.9
2005	75.7	87.8	93.5	88.8	91.8	76.5	..	104.5	85.6
2006	75.1	88.5	92.8	90.4	94.5	75.9	..	106.4	85.8
2007	69.8	80.6	89.5	68.5	93.2	70.1	..	103.8	79.7
2008	83.9	90.3	102.1	98.8	93.5	75.5	..	90.8	91.3
Remote									
High care residential									
2004	27.8	30.3	21.6	21.6	24.2	26.7	..	57.5	26.5
2005	28.2	19.0	22.7	23.0	28.7	26.1	..	61.2	27.9
2006	21.3	40.5	25.0	21.7	28.7	29.2	..	53.6	27.2
2007	9.9	45.5	14.1	16.0	24.0	31.8	..	52.3	20.3
2008	31.2	51.8	28.7	29.7	42.6	38.7	..	48.0	35.0
Low care residential									
2004	25.3	29.0	29.2	22.8	44.9	27.9	..	24.4	29.7
2005	24.0	5.1	28.2	18.3	36.3	26.1	..	20.9	25.4
2006	25.7	19.0	27.1	16.2	35.6	22.2	..	27.1	25.5
2007	16.2	8.8	13.6	7.2	16.2	21.6	..	24.5	13.9
2008	26.5	8.6	24.0	19.3	31.0	44.1	..	17.7	24.1
EACH									
2004	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2005	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	..	4.2	0.4
2008	–	1.4	0.3	0.7	–	2.6	..	4.2	0.8
CACPs									
2004	12.0	13.9	18.1	24.2	15.0	29.1	..	52.4	20.9
2005	12.1	10.1	22.7	24.1	15.1	28.5	..	53.2	22.1
2006	11.8	15.2	22.7	25.5	15.5	28.0	..	53.1	22.6
2007	7.1	11.4	14.4	21.5	11.8	27.2	..	53.2	17.9

Table 13A.14

Table 13A.14 **Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008	14.7	8.6	22.7	32.2	15.6	42.8	..	41.3	24.6
Total									
2004	65.1	73.2	68.9	68.6	84.1	83.7	..	134.3	77.1
2005	64.3	34.2	73.7	65.4	80.1	80.7	..	135.3	75.4
2006	58.8	74.7	74.8	63.4	79.8	79.4	..	133.8	75.3
2007	33.1	65.7	42.2	44.7	52.0	80.6	..	134.2	52.5
2008	72.4	70.6	75.7	81.9	89.2	128.3	..	111.3	84.6
Very remote									
High care residential									
2004	1.3	..	22.4	18.8	45.8	33.1	..	15.1	20.6
2005	20.6	..	20.3	21.4	47.9	40.3	..	14.4	21.6
2006	21.1	..	19.1	21.5	51.5	43.1	..	13.5	21.4
2007	1.2	..	14.0	13.6	–	35.5	..	2.9	9.5
2008	44.3	..	24.2	26.7	59.9	29.3	..	16.0	26.1
Low care residential									
2004	14.4	..	19.0	16.4	54.8	25.7	..	13.6	19.7
2005	12.9	..	17.0	16.7	62.1	32.9	..	13.2	19.7
2006	13.7	..	16.1	14.5	54.5	28.7	..	13.3	18.2
2007	10.9	..	8.4	9.0	–	42.6	..	0.9	6.5
2008	22.1	..	16.0	15.7	58.3	39.1	..	14.0	19.6
EACH									
2004	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2005	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
2008	–	..	0.6	–	–	–	..	–	0.2
CACPs									
2004	26.2	..	28.6	13.7	43.4	55.1	..	69.6	37.6
2005	27.0	..	24.7	12.4	40.1	54.9	..	69.0	35.5
2006	24.8	..	26.1	11.1	40.1	53.9	..	72.6	36.5
2007	12.1	..	23.7	8.1	12.4	7.1	..	58.1	27.2
2008	30.2	..	35.7	14.7	45.4	48.8	..	72.7	43.1
Total (g)									
2004	41.9	..	70.0	48.9	144.0	113.9	..	98.3	77.9
2005	60.5	..	62.0	50.5	150.1	128.1	..	96.6	76.8
2006	59.6	..	61.3	47.1	146.1	125.7	..	99.4	76.1
2007	24.3	..	46.1	30.6	12.4	85.2	..	61.9	43.1
2008	96.6	..	76.5	57.1	163.6	117.2	..	102.7	89.1

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

Table 13A.14 Aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.								
(c)	Includes Multipurpose Services and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program places attributed as aged care recipients, in all years except 2007.								
(d)	Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.								
(e)	Ratios in remote areas can be affected by small movements in resident numbers.								
(f)	Geographical data are based on the ABS Standard Geographical classification Remoteness Areas 2002. See table 13A.2 note (a).								
(g)	Very remote totals for 2007 do not include EACH.								
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.15

Table 13A.15 **Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country per 1000 people aged 70 years or over from a non-English speaking country										
High care residential										
2004	per 1000	32.3	29.7	25.0	29.3	36.1	20.8	32.6	29.5	30.4
2005	per 1000	34.4	33.1	27.2	32.2	39.0	22.3	33.5	32.2	33.0
2006	per 1000	35.1	35.0	27.5	33.5	42.5	24.2	36.1	31.5	34.4
2007	per 1000	36.9	36.2	27.5	33.6	44.9	22.5	34.0	26.0	35.6
2008	per 1000	46.7	45.3	34.2	41.8	54.7	28.5	40.7	36.6	44.5
Low care residential										
2004	per 1000	11.6	15.7	10.8	15.4	12.0	5.8	14.8	16.2	13.1
2005	per 1000	11.3	14.8	10.8	15.3	11.6	6.8	14.8	15.0	12.7
2006	per 1000	12.0	14.4	9.9	15.1	10.7	8.2	12.5	10.3	12.6
2007	per 1000	12.4	14.0	10.1	14.4	10.5	7.0	11.1	16.7	12.5
2008	per 1000	14.6	16.4	12.4	16.7	11.5	10.1	14.6	11.4	14.8
EACH										
2004	per 1000	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.6	4.4	0.4
2005	per 1000	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7	6.4	0.7
2006	per 1000	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.0	6.2	1.1
2007	per 1000	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	3.0	10.0	1.5
2008	per 1000	2.1	2.8	1.2	3.0	2.2	1.1	3.5	9.2	2.3
CACPs										
2004	per 1000	11.6	12.0	8.6	12.8	11.4	15.4	15.7	22.9	11.6
2005	per 1000	12.7	12.7	9.3	12.7	12.7	17.2	16.3	25.8	12.4
2006	per 1000	14.0	14.5	11.0	13.8	13.4	17.1	14.1	23.3	13.8
2007	per 1000	15.2	16.0	12.4	15.8	14.4	17.7	14.8	20.0	15.1
2008	per 1000	19.6	20.6	16.3	18.6	18.9	20.3	17.9	26.1	19.3
Total										
2004	per 1000	55.7	57.9	44.7	58.1	59.8	43.1	64.7	73.0	55.5
2005	per 1000	58.9	61.6	47.7	60.8	63.8	47.2	66.3	79.4	58.8
2006	per 1000	62.0	65.5	49.0	63.4	67.7	50.3	64.7	71.3	61.9
2007	per 1000	65.8	68.1	50.8	65.5	71.2	48.2	62.9	72.7	64.7
2008	per 1000	83.0	85.1	64.1	80.1	87.3	60.0	76.7	83.3	81.0

Aged care recipients from non-English speaking countries as a proportion of all aged care recipients

High care residential

2004	%	15.2	19.3	8.1	16.5	14.8	5.5	19.8	13.7	14.6
2005	%	15.5	19.7	8.6	17.0	14.8	5.7	19.4	14.9	15.0
2006	%	15.7	20.3	8.7	17.4	15.4	6.1	21.2	15.2	15.4
2007	%	16.2	20.7	8.7	17.1	15.6	5.7	19.9	13.5	15.7
2008	%	17.2	21.3	9.1	17.6	15.9	6.1	20.0	15.1	16.4

Low care residential

Table 13A.15

Table 13A.15 **Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004	%	10.5	14.3	6.5	12.5	9.5	3.5	15.4	19.5	10.9
2005	%	10.4	14.7	6.8	12.9	9.9	4.2	17.3	20.0	11.1
2006	%	11.5	14.9	6.5	13.3	9.9	5.2	14.9	13.2	11.5
2007	%	12.3	15.1	6.9	13.9	10.4	4.8	14.1	21.2	12.0
2008	%	12.6	15.3	7.3	14.2	10.4	5.7	14.7	17.2	12.2
EACH										
2004	%	17.6	31.3	13.9	32.0	18.2	32.0	30.0	30.0	23.8
2005	%	23.4	38.7	13.3	27.7	17.4	16.3	27.8	26.5	26.3
2006	%	22.7	35.2	10.3	30.4	22.2	12.2	20.0	21.4	24.7
2007	%	22.7	34.5	11.4	34.5	19.8	10.7	24.4	25.9	24.7
2008	%	23.6	33.2	10.4	32.2	23.2	7.4	20.4	18.2	24.2
CACPs										
2004	%	20.0	24.3	14.5	22.6	17.3	14.3	24.0	6.6	20.0
2005	%	20.0	24.3	12.2	22.5	18.3	15.2	23.6	7.1	19.7
2006	%	20.6	25.1	13.4	22.4	18.4	14.7	19.5	6.2	20.2
2007	%	21.1	26.4	13.7	23.5	18.3	14.4	19.4	5.4	20.8
2008	%	21.7	27.1	14.5	23.5	19.6	13.6	19.9	6.2	21.4
Total										
2004	%	14.3	18.1	8.0	16.0	13.5	6.5	19.4	10.7	14.1
2005	%	14.9	19.0	8.6	16.6	14.1	7.1	19.9	11.7	14.7
2006	%	15.5	19.8	8.8	17.1	14.6	7.4	19.2	10.3	15.3
2007	%	16.2	20.4	9.1	17.6	15.0	7.2	18.6	10.7	15.8
2008	%	17.0	21.1	9.6	18.1	15.6	7.4	18.7	10.7	16.4

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

(b) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(c) Unknown responses have been distributed *pro rata*.

(d) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data for recipients from non-English speaking countries.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country per 1000 people from a non-English speaking country aged 70 years and over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities									
High care residential									
2004	35.1	32.0	28.6	32.3	39.9	..	32.6	..	33.6
2005	37.6	35.6	30.5	35.4	43.3	..	33.5	..	36.5
2006	38.3	37.7	31.4	36.9	47.1	..	36.1	..	38.1
2007	40.1	39.1	31.0	37.2	49.9	..	34.0	..	39.4
2008	51.6	50.0	38.9	45.3	60.0	..	42.0	..	49.8
Low care residential									
2004	12.3	16.4	11.3	16.6	12.2	..	14.8	..	14.0
2005	11.9	15.5	11.6	16.0	11.7	..	14.8	..	13.5
2006	12.7	15.0	10.6	15.7	10.6	..	12.5	..	13.4
2007	13.2	14.5	11.2	15.2	10.5	..	11.1	..	13.4
2008	14.4	15.1	13.9	17.8	11.3	..	13.1	..	14.6
EACH									
2004	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	..	1.6	..	0.4
2005	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	..	1.7	..	0.7
2006	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	..	2.0	..	1.2
2007	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	..	3.0	..	1.7
2008	2.3	3.0	1.4	3.3	2.6	..	3.5	..	2.6
CACPs									
2004	12.8	13.1	9.5	14.5	12.2	..	15.7	..	12.7
2005	14.0	14.0	10.9	14.1	13.9	..	16.3	..	13.7
2006	15.4	15.8	13.7	15.3	14.8	..	14.1	..	15.3
2007	17.0	17.1	15.7	17.5	15.8	..	14.8	..	16.8
2008	21.6	21.8	21.1	20.8	20.3	..	17.9	..	21.4
Total									
2004	60.4	62.0	49.7	64.1	64.6	..	64.7	..	60.7
2005	64.0	66.1	53.3	66.2	69.5	..	66.3	..	64.4
2006	67.3	70.2	56.4	69.1	73.7	..	64.7	..	68.0
2007	71.6	72.6	59.0	71.8	77.8	..	62.9	..	71.2
2008	89.8	89.9	75.2	87.2	94.2	..	76.5	..	88.4
Inner regional									
High care residential									
2004	20.7	17.9	18.6	18.5	19.7	24.3	..	..	19.5
2005	20.7	20.0	22.1	21.4	21.1	28.3	..	..	21.5
2006	21.7	20.6	21.5	23.6	23.0	30.1	..	..	22.2
2007	24.2	21.5	21.2	22.7	23.3	27.4	..	..	22.9
2008	31.1	29.9	26.1	32.8	32.6	34.3	..	..	30.1
Low care residential									

Table 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country per 1000 people from a non-English speaking country aged 70 years and over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004	8.8	12.4	8.5	11.7	9.8	6.7	..	..	9.8
2005	9.5	11.4	7.6	16.3	12.8	7.4	..	..	10.1
2006	9.3	12.3	7.3	15.2	13.0	10.2	..	..	10.3
2007	8.8	12.2	7.2	13.8	11.8	7.7	..	..	9.8
2008	10.2	14.1	8.3	15.9	8.4	10.8	..	..	11.2
EACH									
2004	0.1	0.4	0.3	–	0.3	1.6	..	..	0.3
2005	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	–	1.4	..	..	0.6
2006	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.2	..	..	0.9
2007	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.5	..	..	0.9
2008	1.8	1.4	0.9	2.1	0.4	1.5	..	..	1.4
CACPs									
2004	6.9	6.3	3.8	5.8	6.2	18.6	..	..	7.0
2005	7.6	5.8	4.3	7.8	5.7	21.3	..	..	7.4
2006	8.0	7.9	4.6	8.4	5.0	20.8	..	..	8.2
2007	7.5	9.9	5.2	10.0	7.3	21.5	..	..	9.0
2008	9.6	13.2	5.8	10.1	11.9	26.4	..	..	11.3
Total									
2004	36.5	37.0	31.2	36.0	36.0	51.2	..	..	36.6
2005	38.4	38.0	34.5	45.7	39.6	58.4	..	..	39.6
2006	39.6	42.2	33.8	48.1	41.6	62.3	..	..	41.6
2007	41.4	44.8	34.1	47.6	42.7	58.1	..	..	42.7
2008	52.7	58.7	41.1	60.8	53.3	73.1	..	..	54.0
Outer regional									
High care residential									
2004	14.5	10.4	24.1	18.8	17.7	13.3	..	30.8	18.2
2005	13.8	13.1	26.6	20.8	17.9	9.2	..	35.2	19.4
2006	13.9	12.9	25.8	20.2	19.4	11.7	..	37.0	19.5
2007	15.5	13.7	27.6	21.2	21.7	12.2	..	28.3	20.6
2008	17.7	20.1	34.7	25.5	30.9	15.8	..	38.2	26.4
Low care residential									
2004	6.8	7.4	13.3	11.8	12.3	3.8	..	14.5	10.0
2005	7.0	7.8	13.1	12.3	11.1	5.1	..	12.0	10.0
2006	6.8	7.2	12.1	12.8	10.6	4.1	..	7.9	9.3
2007	6.8	7.3	11.8	11.6	10.3	5.2	..	15.8	9.5
2008	6.5	6.5	11.4	8.8	13.3	7.7	..	9.8	9.2
EACH									
2004	0.1	–	–	–	0.4	–	..	5.8	0.3
2005	0.4	–	0.5	–	–	–	..	8.3	0.6
2006	0.4	0.2	0.7	–	0.7	–	..	7.9	0.7

Table 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country per 1000 people from a non-English speaking country aged 70 years and over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007	0.7	1.7	0.7	–	0.3	–	..	11.7	1.1
2008	1.0	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	–	..	11.8	1.6
CACPs									
2004	3.5	3.1	12.8	5.2	6.5	7.6	..	26.0	8.1
2005	3.8	4.3	11.6	6.8	6.1	7.4	..	28.7	8.1
2006	3.9	5.2	12.2	8.2	6.0	8.6	..	24.7	8.5
2007	4.3	7.6	12.2	10.4	7.6	8.7	..	21.7	9.2
2008	4.7	7.7	12.9	10.7	9.6	5.1	..	29.4	9.8
Total									
2004	24.9	20.9	50.2	35.8	36.9	24.7	..	77.1	36.6
2005	25.0	25.2	51.8	39.9	35.1	21.7	..	84.2	38.1
2006	25.0	25.5	50.8	41.2	36.7	24.4	..	77.5	38.0
2007	27.3	30.3	52.2	43.2	40.0	26.1	..	77.5	40.4
2008	29.8	37.1	59.9	45.9	54.6	28.6	..	89.2	47.0
Remote									
High care residential									
2004	2.2	14.3	5.3	3.9	7.3	10.8	..	34.3	7.4
2005	2.1	14.4	4.1	5.0	12.5	–	..	30.3	7.5
2006	2.1	14.3	4.9	4.7	15.9	–	..	16.9	7.2
2007	2.0	10.0	4.6	2.2	16.7	–	..	25.0	6.9
2008	2.4	–	6.5	6.6	22.0	–	..	38.3	10.4
Low care residential									
2004	4.4	–	3.2	2.6	10.9	–	..	25.8	6.1
2005	–	–	5.1	1.2	7.2	–	..	30.3	5.3
2006	4.1	–	2.9	2.3	8.8	–	..	21.2	5.1
2007	8.0	–	–	2.2	5.0	–	..	25.0	4.0
2008	7.1	–	3.2	6.6	8.0	23.0	..	23.9	7.4
EACH									
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	5.0	0.3
2008	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	..	–	0.3
CACPs									
2004	4.4	–	3.2	5.2	1.8	21.5	..	12.9	4.8
2005	2.1	–	3.1	5.0	1.8	21.0	..	13.0	4.4
2006	2.1	14.3	1.0	4.7	3.5	20.6	..	12.7	4.2
2007	2.0	20.0	4.6	5.6	3.3	20.0	..	5.0	5.1
2008	–	16.4	5.4	2.6	4.0	34.5	..	9.6	5.1

Table 13A.16

Table 13A.16 Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country per 1000 people from a non-English speaking country aged 70 years and over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total									
2004	11.0	14.3	11.7	11.7	20.0	32.3	..	73.0	18.3
2005	4.2	14.4	12.3	11.2	21.5	21.0	..	73.6	17.2
2006	8.3	28.6	8.8	11.7	28.2	20.6	..	50.8	16.5
2007	12.0	30.0	9.1	10.0	25.0	20.0	..	60.0	16.3
2008	9.4	16.4	15.1	17.0	34.1	57.5	..	71.8	23.2
Very remote									
High care residential									
2004	–	..	2.3	–	–	–	..	–	0.8
2005	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	..	2.3	–	–	–	..	–	0.7
2007	–	..	5.0	–	–	–	..	–	1.4
2008	–	..	7.9	–	–	–	..	12.2	3.2
Low care residential									
2004	–	..	4.7	–	–	–	..	12.0	2.4
2005	–	..	4.6	–	–	38.7	..	11.6	3.0
2006	–	..	2.3	–	–	–	..	11.0	1.4
2007	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	10.0	1.4
2008	–	..	7.9	–	–	43.5	..	–	3.2
EACH									
2004	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2005	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2008	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
CACPs									
2004	–	..	2.3	–	45.9	–	..	12.0	8.7
2005	–	..	4.6	–	42.4	–	..	23.2	9.8
2006	–	..	4.6	1.9	40.1	–	..	33.1	10.8
2007	–	..	5.0	1.7	30.0	–	..	30.0	8.6
2008	–	..	7.9	–	43.7	–	..	24.4	11.2
Total									
2004	–	..	9.3	–	45.9	–	..	24.0	11.9
2005	–	..	9.2	–	42.4	38.7	..	34.8	12.8
2006	–	..	9.2	1.9	40.1	–	..	44.1	12.9
2007	–	..	10.0	1.7	30.0	–	..	40.0	11.4
2008	–	..	23.7	–	43.7	43.5	..	36.6	17.7

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

Table 13A.16 Aged care recipients from a non-English speaking country per 1000 people from a non-English speaking country aged 70 years and over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(c) Unknown responses have been distributed *pro rata*.

(d) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data for recipients from non-English speaking countries.

(e) Geographical data are based on the ABS Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Areas 2002. See table 13A.2 note (a).

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years and over										
High care residential										
2004	per 1000	7.6	11.1	14.0	21.6	26.4	4.0	8.8	27.5	14.8
2005	per 1000	7.6	12.0	14.0	23.5	28.3	3.4	5.8	28.7	15.4
2006	per 1000	7.3	13.4	14.2	23.6	29.0	7.6	2.8	27.5	15.5
2007	per 1000	7.2	13.0	13.9	22.7	28.4	7.5	2.8	26.7	15.1
2008	per 1000	7.6	10.9	12.8	25.0	35.0	9.8	4.9	25.6	15.2
Low care residential										
2004	per 1000	3.7	5.4	9.5	9.7	19.6	1.0	–	13.2	8.1
2005	per 1000	3.4	5.3	8.9	7.7	20.2	1.5	–	11.8	7.4
2006	per 1000	2.8	5.1	8.8	7.5	19.7	1.4	–	13.3	7.3
2007	per 1000	2.7	5.0	8.6	7.2	19.3	1.4	–	12.9	7.1
2008	per 1000	2.6	6.8	6.7	7.1	14.5	1.3	–	11.8	6.2
EACH										
2004	per 1000	0.4	0.3	0.4	–	0.4	–	–	0.3	0.3
2005	per 1000	0.4	0.3	0.5	–	0.4	–	–	0.6	0.4
2006	per 1000	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	1.1	0.4
2007	per 1000	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	1.1	0.4
2008	per 1000	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.9
CACPs										
2004	per 1000	19.9	52.9	12.2	21.7	40.6	28.4	47.1	56.8	26.2
2005	per 1000	19.9	49.1	12.1	21.1	38.2	30.2	55.0	59.1	26.2
2006	per 1000	19.5	47.2	12.7	20.1	38.0	30.0	51.2	65.0	26.6
2007	per 1000	19.1	46.0	12.4	19.3	37.2	29.5	50.7	63.2	25.9
2008	per 1000	17.6	41.3	12.0	21.5	35.0	26.9	53.7	55.5	24.3
Total										
2004	per 1000	31.6	69.7	36.1	53.0	87.0	33.4	55.9	97.8	49.4
2005	per 1000	31.3	66.7	35.5	52.3	87.1	35.1	60.8	100.2	49.4
2006	per 1000	30.0	66.6	36.0	51.4	87.0	39.5	54.0	106.9	49.8
2007	per 1000	29.3	64.9	35.1	49.4	85.2	38.9	53.5	104.0	48.6
2008	per 1000	29.3	59.9	31.9	54.1	84.9	38.5	61.0	94.1	46.6

Residents from Indigenous backgrounds as a proportion of all residents (per cent)

High care residential

2004	%	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	48.8	0.8
2005	%	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	58.7	0.8
2006	%	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	58.7	0.8
2007	%	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	58.8	0.8
2008	%	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	51.2	0.9

Low care residential

Table 13A.17

Table 13A.17 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	47.3	0.8
2005	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	–	69.5	0.7
2006	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	–	75.4	0.8
2007	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	–	75.4	0.8
2008	%	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.3	–	52.7	0.8
EACH										
2004	%	3.7	0.5	4.6	–	1.5	–	–	10.0	2.2
2005	%	1.8	0.3	4.2	–	0.9	–	–	11.8	1.6
2006	%	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.0	–	16.7	1.1
2007	%	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.0	–	16.7	1.1
2008	%	2.1	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	13.6	1.4
CACPs										
2004	%	3.2	2.5	3.9	6.9	4.2	6.9	4.3	63.8	4.8
2005	%	3.1	2.3	3.8	6.9	4.0	7.4	4.7	71.8	4.8
2006	%	2.9	2.0	3.8	6.1	3.8	7.2	4.1	77.0	4.5
2007	%	2.9	2.0	3.8	6.1	3.8	7.2	4.1	77.0	4.5
2008	%	2.7	1.9	3.4	5.9	3.5	6.1	4.5	65.3	4.1
Total										
2004	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	55.7	1.4
2005	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	65.2	1.4
2006	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.6	0.9	68.8	1.4
2007	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.6	0.9	68.8	1.4
2008	%	0.8	0.5	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	56.6	1.4

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

(b) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(c) Reports only people who are recorded as Indigenous.

(d) Includes places provided under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program, outside the Aged Care Act 1997. Excludes Multi-purpose Services.

(e) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data for Indigenous population estimates. Includes National Indigenous Aged Care Strategy places attributed as residents.

(f) The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged over 50 years and a small number of CACP packages will result in a very high provision ratio.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.18

Table 13A.18 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities									
High care residential									
2004	8.8	16.3	11.3	18.8	19.3	..	8.8	..	12.4
2005	8.6	16.5	12.3	24.7	22.3	..	5.8	..	13.5
2006	9.3	19.0	11.3	23.4	23.5	..	2.8	..	13.7
2007	9.0	18.5	11.0	22.7	23.1	..	2.8	..	13.4
2008	9.1	13.2	8.8	20.3	31.3	..	4.9	..	12.6
Low care residential									
2004	2.2	11.3	8.2	3.1	16.0	..	–	..	5.7
2005	2.3	9.8	3.7	2.0	12.4	..	–	..	4.1
2006	1.6	8.9	3.6	4.3	12.1	..	–	..	4.0
2007	1.6	8.7	3.5	4.2	11.9	..	–	..	3.9
2008	2.3	9.1	3.4	4.1	10.0	..	–	..	4.1
EACH									
2004	0.2	–	–	–	0.8	..	–	..	0.1
2005	5.2	3.7	5.5	2.5	–	..	–	..	4.5
2006	4.2	3.6	5.7	1.4	0.8	..	–	..	4.4
2007	4.1	3.5	5.5	1.4	0.8	..	–	..	4.3
2008	1.0	1.4	0.2	–	0.7	..	2.4	..	0.7
CACPs									
2004	14.0	61.0	3.5	11.2	12.6	..	47.1	..	17.1
2005	2.8	42.8	0.9	2.0	5.0	..	–	..	6.8
2006	2.4	42.2	0.6	1.9	4.9	..	–	..	6.6
2007	2.3	41.1	0.6	1.9	4.8	..	–	..	6.5
2008	12.9	43.8	3.7	11.7	14.6	..	53.7	..	15.3
Total									
2004	25.2	88.6	23.0	33.1	48.7	..	55.9	..	35.3
2005	18.9	72.8	22.4	31.2	39.7	..	5.8	..	28.9
2006	17.5	73.7	21.2	31.0	41.3	..	2.8	..	28.7
2007	17.0	71.7	20.6	30.1	40.6	..	2.8	..	28.1
2008	25.3	67.5	16.1	36.0	56.6	..	61.0	..	32.8
Inner regional									
High care residential									
2004	6.7	4.8	6.7	10.2	–	5.2	..	..	6.3
2005	6.9	4.7	7.8	9.8	–	5.1	..	..	6.6
2006	5.5	4.5	8.0	5.7	3.1	10.9	..	..	6.4
2007	5.4	4.4	7.8	5.5	3.0	10.7	..	..	6.2
2008	6.0	6.4	6.8	5.3	12.9	17.2	..	..	7.4
Low care residential									
2004	1.9	2.4	0.9	14.3	–	–	..	..	2.1

Table 13A.18

Table 13A.18 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005	1.8	0.8	1.3	7.9	3.1	1.0	..	..	1.8
2006	1.4	1.5	0.8	7.6	3.1	3.0	..	..	1.8
2007	1.4	1.5	0.8	7.4	3.0	2.9	..	..	1.7
2008	1.8	5.3	1.5	1.8	–	2.6	..	..	2.2
EACH									
2004	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	..	..	0.1
2005	–	0.8	0.9	–	–	–	..	..	0.3
2006	–	2.3	0.4	–	–	1.0	..	..	0.5
2007	–	2.2	0.4	–	–	1.0	..	..	0.5
2008	1.8	0.6	–	–	–	0.9	..	..	1.0
CACPs									
2004	20.0	53.6	13.0	24.4	25.9	42.6	..	..	25.2
2005	21.9	50.5	13.0	25.6	25.1	45.7	..	..	26.0
2006	24.1	49.7	16.0	20.9	18.4	44.6	..	..	27.1
2007	23.6	48.4	15.5	20.2	17.9	43.9	..	..	26.4
2008	20.5	34.5	13.2	26.3	42.0	41.3	..	..	23.1
Total									
2004	28.6	61.6	20.6	48.9	25.9	47.8	..	..	33.7
2005	30.6	56.8	23.0	43.3	28.2	51.8	..	..	34.7
2006	31.0	58.0	25.2	34.2	24.6	59.5	..	..	35.8
2007	30.3	56.5	24.5	33.1	23.9	58.5	..	..	34.9
2008	30.0	46.7	21.6	33.4	55.0	61.9	..	..	33.6
Outer regional									
High care residential									
2004	8.9	10.6	18.3	36.3	39.7	3.1	..	38.3	18.5
2005	8.7	16.6	17.7	29.3	44.4	2.1	..	35.9	17.9
2006	8.9	18.3	19.1	32.3	45.6	5.0	..	36.2	19.1
2007	8.7	18.0	18.5	31.5	45.2	4.9	..	34.9	18.7
2008	8.0	15.4	20.2	25.2	35.7	1.9	..	25.7	17.2
Low care residential									
2004	8.3	4.2	12.9	5.2	29.3	2.1	..	5.5	9.9
2005	8.4	2.1	11.6	4.0	32.5	2.1	..	4.4	9.3
2006	7.1	2.0	11.9	4.9	30.4	–	..	5.0	8.9
2007	7.0	2.0	11.5	4.8	30.1	–	..	4.9	8.7
2008	4.7	3.1	7.9	4.1	13.4	–	..	2.6	5.7
EACH									
2004	1.8	–	1.1	–	–	–	..	1.8	1.1
2005	1.5	–	1.1	–	–	–	..	3.5	1.2
2006	0.9	–	0.6	–	–	–	..	5.9	1.0
2007	0.9	–	0.6	–	–	–	..	5.7	1.0

Table 13A.18

Table 13A.18 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008	2.0	–	1.2	1.6	–	–	..	4.6	1.6
CACPs									
2004	35.5	25.4	18.7	12.5	72.4	3.1	..	19.1	24.6
2005	34.9	22.8	17.5	11.1	61.5	4.1	..	27.1	23.9
2006	26.6	26.5	16.9	8.8	64.2	5.0	..	32.0	22.0
2007	26.1	26.0	16.5	8.6	63.6	4.9	..	30.8	21.5
2008	26.2	52.4	13.5	6.5	38.0	1.9	..	24.4	20.0
Total									
2004	54.5	40.2	51.0	54.0	141.4	8.3	..	64.7	54.1
2005	53.5	41.5	47.9	44.4	138.4	8.3	..	70.9	52.3
2006	43.5	46.8	48.5	46.0	140.2	10.0	..	79.1	51.0
2007	42.7	46.0	47.2	44.9	138.9	9.8	..	76.3	49.9
2008	40.9	70.9	42.8	37.4	87.1	3.7	..	57.4	44.5
Remote									
High care residential									
2004	2.3	–	19.0	23.6	5.1	–	..	59.3	25.4
2005	2.3	–	19.0	24.9	4.9	–	..	69.6	28.2
2006	–	–	19.2	24.2	4.7	–	..	67.4	27.2
2007	–	–	18.5	23.0	4.5	–	..	65.8	26.3
2008	–	–	19.6	29.3	20.1	–	..	45.8	26.8
Low care residential									
2004	1.2	–	24.6	13.9	–	–	..	17.6	14.5
2005	2.3	–	23.6	5.9	–	–	..	12.5	11.0
2006	3.4	–	22.9	5.6	4.7	–	..	19.9	12.6
2007	3.4	–	22.1	5.3	4.5	–	..	19.4	12.2
2008	–	–	17.6	12.5	–	–	..	11.3	11.0
EACH									
2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2008	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	..	1.1	0.7
CACPs									
2004	–	–	6.3	54.1	60.6	–	..	56.5	32.4
2005	–	–	6.9	50.4	63.3	–	..	58.0	32.1
2006	–	–	6.6	50.8	51.5	–	..	60.5	32.5
2007	–	–	6.4	48.4	49.9	–	..	59.1	31.4
2008	–	–	8.5	59.2	53.5	–	..	31.8	28.4
Total									
2004	3.5	–	49.9	91.6	65.7	–	..	133.4	72.3

Table 13A.18

Table 13A.18 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005	4.6	–	49.5	81.2	68.2	–	..	140.1	71.3
2006	3.4	–	48.7	80.6	60.9	–	..	147.8	72.3
2007	3.4	–	47.1	76.7	58.9	–	..	144.2	69.9
2008	–	–	45.7	102.2	73.6	–	..	90.0	66.8
Very remote									
High care residential									
2004	–	..	14.0	19.1	53.6	–	..	15.5	17.4
2005	–	..	12.8	22.2	51.2	–	..	15.0	17.7
2006	–	..	12.4	23.5	49.2	–	..	13.8	17.4
2007	–	..	12.1	22.4	47.6	–	..	13.4	16.8
2008	24.8	..	8.3	21.7	47.6	–	..	14.4	16.6
Low care residential									
2004	3.2	..	10.3	13.4	45.4	–	..	14.2	14.2
2005	–	..	10.0	14.6	43.4	–	..	13.7	14.0
2006	–	..	10.0	11.9	41.6	–	..	13.8	13.3
2007	–	..	9.8	11.4	40.3	–	..	13.4	12.9
2008	14.9	..	9.2	9.6	43.1	–	..	15.6	13.7
EACH									
2004	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2005	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2008	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
CACPs									
2004	29.0	..	14.0	14.2	72.2	448.3	..	67.7	40.3
2005	25.5	..	14.7	14.2	69.0	442.6	..	68.7	40.4
2006	21.9	..	17.8	11.9	66.2	436.5	..	75.9	43.1
2007	21.6	..	17.3	11.4	64.1	430.2	..	73.8	41.8
2008	39.7	..	22.5	12.9	80.3	270.3	..	78.4	47.3
Total									
2004	32.2	..	38.3	46.7	171.2	448.3	..	97.4	71.9
2005	25.5	..	37.5	51.0	163.6	442.6	..	97.4	72.1
2006	21.9	..	40.2	47.3	157.0	436.5	..	103.5	73.8
2007	21.6	..	39.2	45.2	152.0	430.2	..	100.7	71.5
2008	79.3	..	40.0	44.2	171.0	270.3	..	108.3	77.5

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

(b) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(c) Reports only people who are recorded as Indigenous.

Table 13A.18 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Includes places provided under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program, outside the Aged Care Act 1997. Excludes Multi-purpose Services.

(e) Geographical data are based on the ABS Standard Geographical classification Remoteness Areas 2002. See table 13A.2 note (a).

(f) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data for Indigenous population estimates. Includes National Indigenous Aged Care Strategy places attributed as residents.

(g) The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged over 50 years and a small number of CACP packages will result in a very high provision ratio.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.19

Table 13A.19 Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of recipients from special needs groups									
Indigenous people aged 50 years or over									
As percentage of target population (e)	2.8	0.9	4.4	4.5	1.9	4.3	1.7	60.0	3.1
Indigenous aged care residents as percentage of all aged care residents in the target population (f)	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	39.5	0.6
Indigenous CACP recipients as a percentage of all CACP recipients in the target population (f)	2.7	1.2	3.4	6.2	2.3	1.8	4.6	65.6	3.6
Indigenous HACC clients as a percentage of all HACC clients in the target population (f)	3.3	0.8	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.1	0.9	55.8	2.6
People born in a mainly non-English speaking country aged 70 years or over									
As a percentage of the total population aged 70 years or over	20.7	25.2	14.5	21.3	19.5	12.6	23.2	21.6	20.5
Residents from a non-English speaking country as percentage of all aged care residents in the target population	15.9	19.2	8.7	16.8	14.7	6.2	18.0	18.2	15.2
CACP recipients from a non-English speaking country as a percentage of all CACP recipients in the target population	22.3	28.5	14.9	24.5	20.0	14.1	20.5	8.4	22.3
HACC recipients from a non-English speaking country as a proportion of all HACC recipients in the target population	18.4	25.3	11.4	21.3	21.2	10.0	27.4	15.9	19.6
Differences between target population proportions and special needs recipient proportions (per cent) (g)									
Indigenous aged care residents	-89.3	-88.9	-79.5	-57.8	-84.2	-83.7	-94.1	-34.2	-80.6
Indigenous CACP recipients	-3.6	33.3	-22.7	37.8	21.1	-58.1	170.6	9.3	16.1
Indigenous HACC recipients	17.9	-11.1	-34.1	-17.8	10.5	-51.2	-47.1	-7.0	-16.1
Residents from a non-English speaking country	-23.2	-23.8	-40.0	-21.1	-24.6	-50.8	-22.4	-15.7	-25.9
CACP recipients from a non-English speaking country	7.7	13.1	2.8	15.0	2.6	11.9	-11.6	-61.1	8.8
HACC recipients from a non-English speaking country	-11.1	0.4	-21.4	0.0	8.7	-20.6	18.1	-26.4	-4.4

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Table 13A.19

Table 13A.19 Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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- (a) See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.
- (b) Reports provisional HACC data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.
- (c) The proportion of HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual results may vary from those reported.
- (d) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are not included in calculations.
- (e) Indigenous people aged 50 and over as a percentage of the total population aged 70 and over plus the number of Indigenous people aged 50 to 69 years old.
- (f) Indigenous status based on self-identification. Unknown responses distributed *pro rata*.
- (g) Percentage variation of the special needs recipients proportion from their proportion in the target population.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.20

Table 13A.20 Proportion of new residents classified as concessional, assisted or supported residents, 2007-08 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
High care residents	32.5	29.3	36.8	37.3	35.0	38.5	28.3	57.8	33.4
Low care residents	33.2	31.1	38.7	38.4	38.7	31.3	24.1	82.1	33.8
All residents	32.8	30.2	36.1	37.8	36.3	36.2	26.7	64.0	33.6

(a) Concessional residents are those who receive an income support payment and have not owned a home for the last two or more years (or whose home is occupied by a 'protected' person, for example, the care recipient's partner), and have assets of less than 2.5 times the annual single basic age pension. Assisted residents are those meeting the above criteria, but with assets between 2.5 and 4.0 times the annual single basic age pension. Supported residents are those who have entered permanent residential care on or after 20 March 2008 (or who re-enter care on or after 20 March 2008 after a break in care of more than 28 days) and have assets of up to a set value (\$90 410.40 as at 30 June 2008).

(b) These data refer to permanent residents only, at their first admission.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.21

Table 13A.21 **HACC services received per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (g)	255	957	828	115	283	138	80	229	521
Assessment	484	476	200	539	316	433	1 250	545	428
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	580	455	307	462	847	577	1 786	983	527
Centre Based Day Care	3 667	7 682	7 828	9 955	4 718	3 999	3 310	2 918	6 103
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	151	27	343	344	549	189	300	1 075	216
Domestic Assistance	3 005	5 290	3 905	4 354	2 928	3 255	4 300	5 373	3 896
Home Maintenance	337	542	538	1 024	515	431	606	478	510
Nursing Care (h)	837	2 416	1 342	666	1 188	1 622	1 004	743	1 365
Other Food Services	100	–	31	18	92	18	4	872	55
Personal Care	2 588	2 515	1 161	2 099	2 014	3 219	2 788	3 762	2 238
Respite Care	1 426	870	1 551	1 206	1 883	1 168	2 110	1 913	1 333
Social Support	2 098	1 466	2 411	2 371	3 177	1 570	3 294	3 870	2 127
Total hours	15 528	22 696	20 445	23 153	18 510	16 619	20 832	22 761	19 319
Meals									
Home and Centre	4 936	6 687	6 398	7 063	7 858	4 979	5 126	22 478	6 202
Dollars									
Home Modification	11 297	–	9 348	432	6 006	5 069	18 087	–	6 497
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	35	–	18	10	25	14	183	30	21
Number									
Goods and Equipment	155	–	20	33	186	21	54	–	77
Transport									
One-way trips	2 472	–	3 688	5 034	2 503	4 007	4 054	6 422	2 391
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.21 HACC services received per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Data in this table represent total HACC services received, divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years.								
(c)	The proportion of HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(e)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(f)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(g)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(h)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero.								
<i>Source:</i>	DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.								

Table 13A.22

Table 13A.22 HACC services received within major cities per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (h)	219	923	866	130	176	..	80	..	501
Assessment	565	452	152	570	283	..	1 249	..	451
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	502	389	289	476	823	..	1 782	..	488
Centre Based Day Care	3 846	6 550	7 119	9 519	3 933	..	3 298	..	5 673
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	168	23	392	380	480	..	297	..	218
Domestic Assistance	2 510	4 939	3 667	4 342	2 589	..	4 298	..	3 581
Home Maintenance	378	402	396	902	567	..	606	..	461
Nursing Care (i)	769	2 052	1 196	592	1 369	..	1 004	..	1 235
Other Food Services	61	–	36	20	96	..	4	..	39
Personal Care	2 657	2 697	1 063	2 278	2 047	..	2 788	..	2 311
Respite Care	1 325	962	1 678	1 409	2 023	..	2 111	..	1 375
Social Support	1 970	1 526	2 414	2 237	3 084	..	3 288	..	2 079
Total hours	14 970	20 915	19 268	22 855	17 470	..	20 805	..	18 412
Meals									
Home and Centre	4 256	5 985	5 359	6 364	7 811	..	5 125	..	5 477
Dollars									
Home Modification	9 280	–	8 623	552	7 052	..	18 096	..	5 724
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	43	–	17	1	10	..	183	..	22
Number									
Goods and Equipment	169	–	9	33	174	..	54	..	82
Transport									
One-way trips	2 110	–	3 050	4 658	2 308	..	4 040	..	1 989
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.22 HACC services received within major cities per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Data in this table represent total HACC services received, divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.								
(c)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(e)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(f)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(g)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(h)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(i)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								
Source:	DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.								

Table 13A.23

Table 13A.23 HACC services received within inner regional areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (h)	213	1 011	839	76	424	138	..	..	533
Assessment	304	585	246	526	444	488	..	..	396
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	657	512	354	315	834	606	..	..	544
Centre Based Day Care	3 130	9 534	8 756	8 904	5 093	3 780	..	..	6 342
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	105	47	218	215	691	213	..	..	156
Domestic Assistance	3 544	5 979	3 597	3 895	2 999	3 254	..	..	4 132
Home Maintenance	245	922	650	1 342	473	494	..	..	589
Nursing Care (i)	861	3 114	1 489	621	804	1 541	..	..	1 582
Other Food Services	177	–	11	10	55	15	..	..	70
Personal Care	2 341	2 008	1 194	1 555	1 612	3 425	..	..	2 027
Respite Care	1 499	669	1 512	825	1 306	1 160	..	..	1 219
Social Support	2 104	1 196	2 460	2 097	4 490	1 523	..	..	2 016
Total hours	15 180	25 577	21 326	20 381	19 225	16 637	..	..	19 606
Meals									
Home and Centre	5 645	8 490	7 394	5 753	5 246	4 755	..	..	6 619
Dollars									
Home Modification	14 373	–	12 745	191	3 818	4 416	..	..	8 371
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	23	–	8	–	32	15	..	..	13
Number									
Goods and Equipment	94	–	12	25	190	23	..	..	49
Transport									
One-way trips	2 917	–	4 499	4 936	3 170	3 467	..	..	2 686
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

Table 13A.23 HACC services received within inner regional areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.								
(b)	Data in this table represent total HACC services received, divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.								
(c)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(e)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(f)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(g)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(h)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(i)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.24

Table 13A.24 HACC services received within outer regional areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (h)	622	1 149	663	91	731	141	..	3	631
Assessment	372	373	332	479	391	333	..	258	367
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	949	989	304	386	913	527	..	650	696
Centre Based Day Care	3 759	13 621	8 792	12 850	7 631	4 143	..	2 270	7 807
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	152	3	347	212	718	146	..	847	262
Domestic Assistance	5 052	6 756	5 163	4 603	4 289	3 162	..	5 021	5 067
Home Maintenance	244	788	888	1 337	216	294	..	69	584
Nursing Care (i)	1 272	3 929	1 507	1 045	656	1 738	..	72	1 682
Other Food Services	155	–	7	11	80	24	..	299	64
Personal Care	2 596	2 260	1 372	1 744	2 032	2 896	..	2 462	2 126
Respite Care	1 816	546	1 229	607	1 468	1 236	..	2 653	1 291
Social Support	2 832	1 706	2 346	2 952	2 394	1 630	..	2 410	2 377
Total hours	19 821	32 120	22 950	26 317	21 519	16 270	..	17 014	22 954
Meals									
Home and Centre	7 938	8 147	8 370	8 400	10 235	5 356	..	4 844	8 060
Dollars									
Home Modification	19 116	–	7 527	96	3 018	6 223	..	–	8 160
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	6	–	37	2	79	14	..	–	21
Number									
Goods and Equipment	220	–	47	38	217	8	..	–	101
Transport									
One-way trips	3 719	–	4 329	6 012	2 762	4 894	..	4 672	3 501
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.24 HACC services received within outer regional areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Data in this table represent total HACC services received, divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.								
(c)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(e)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(f)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(g)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(h)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(i)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.25

Table 13A.25 HACC services received within remote areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (h)	1 021	642	850	59	508	139	..	239	550
Assessment	285	452	173	216	328	320	..	328	259
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	1 054	1 078	303	670	1 090	555	..	704	722
Centre Based Day Care	4 062	21 534	9 754	12 828	9 143	6 289	..	893	8 741
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	67	–	316	227	887	200	..	1 273	469
Domestic Assistance	8 331	8 370	5 180	4 599	5 090	4 631	..	4 689	5 525
Home Maintenance	606	726	923	1 266	571	570	..	233	796
Nursing Care (i)	1 506	8 963	2 473	1 266	643	2 377	..	518	1 667
Other Food Services	291	–	25	42	214	4	..	1 380	263
Personal Care	4 329	1 670	1 470	1 328	3 080	1 999	..	5 122	2 615
Respite Care	4 395	228	1 159	726	2 678	395	..	461	1 705
Social Support	6 055	3 130	2 213	3 353	3 078	2 265	..	3 182	3 362
Total hours	32 002	46 793	24 839	26 580	27 310	19 743	..	19 022	26 674
Meals									
Home and Centre	10 470	11 315	8 663	12 087	7 464	6 190	..	19 799	10 771
Dollars									
Home Modification	7 273	–	5 229	122	2 360	10 260	..	–	3 253
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	–	–	23	110	79	2	..	127	60
Number									
Goods and Equipment	53	–	26	37	240	–	..	–	69
Transport									
One-way trips	6 309	–	6 488	6 209	2 675	8 737	..	4 067	5 308
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

Table 13A.25 HACC services received within remote areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.								
(b)	Data in this table represent total HACC services received, divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.								
(c)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(e)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(f)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(g)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(h)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(i)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.26

Table 13A.26 HACC services received within very remote areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (g)	111	..	656	49	227	60	..	501	415
Assessment	473	..	164	283	157	174	..	1 048	456
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	1 435	..	249	1 152	1 520	281	..	1 587	995
Centre Based Day Care	2 710	..	9 288	15 476	12 206	14 694	..	5 107	9 735
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	15	..	541	870	1 001	16	..	1 220	836
Domestic Assistance	10 228	..	5 552	6 809	5 057	5 326	..	6 277	6 164
Home Maintenance	1 733	..	620	1 133	812	788	..	1 153	953
Nursing Care (h)	1 895	..	1 819	891	329	2 184	..	1 730	1 467
Other Food Services	3 314	..	453	7	45	–	..	1 235	643
Personal Care	6 988	..	2 232	2 745	1 142	1 515	..	4 440	3 056
Respite Care	3 901	..	505	330	1 471	–	..	1 991	1 059
Social Support	5 811	..	2 309	5 099	4 025	1 766	..	6 149	4 364
Total hours	38 614	..	24 388	34 844	27 992	26 803	..	32 438	30 143
Meals									
Home and Centre	17 592	..	10 200	29 165	17 839	5 760	..	46 151	25 834
Dollars									
Home Modification	1 154	..	2 062	10	1 088	6	..	–	835
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	–	..	21	284	284	–	..	–	98
Number									
Goods and Equipment	393	..	351	59	530	640	..	–	208
Transport									
One-way trips	20 307	..	6 310	13 322	6 021	2 650	..	10 202	9 444
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

Table 13A.26 HACC services received within very remote areas per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.								
(b)	Data in this table represent total HACC services received, divided by people aged 70 years or over, plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for detail on regional data classification.								
(c)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(e)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(f)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(g)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(h)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								
Source:	DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository								

Table 13A.27

Table 13A.27 **HACC services received per 1000 HACC target population, 2007-08**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (f)	319	1 078	734	111	314	135	68	231	565
Assessment	608	537	178	520	351	424	1 057	549	464
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	727	513	272	446	941	565	1 510	991	571
Centre Based Day Care	4 598	8 655	6 935	9 614	5 243	3 913	2 800	2 941	6 611
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	189	30	304	332	610	185	254	1 083	234
Domestic Assistance	3 768	5 960	3 460	4 205	3 254	3 186	3 637	5 416	4 220
Home Maintenance	423	611	477	989	573	421	513	482	552
Nursing Care (g)	1 050	2 722	1 189	643	1 320	1 587	849	750	1 478
Other Food Services	125	–	28	18	102	17	4	879	60
Personal Care	3 245	2 833	1 028	2 027	2 238	3 150	2 358	3 793	2 424
Respite Care	1 788	980	1 374	1 165	2 092	1 143	1 784	1 928	1 444
Social Support	2 631	1 652	2 136	2 290	3 530	1 537	2 786	3 901	2 304
Total hours	19 471	25 571	18 115	22 360	20 568	16 264	17 620	22 944	20 927
Meals									
Home and Centre	6 190	7 534	5 667	6 821	8 731	4 873	4 335	22 661	6 718
Dollars									
Home Modification	14 167	–	8 281	417	6 674	4 961	15 297	–	7 038
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	43	–	16	10	27	14	155	30	23
Number									
Goods and Equipment	194	–	18	32	206	21	45	–	83
Transport									
One-way trips	3 100	–	3 267	4 862	2 781	3 922	3 429	6 474	2 590
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

**Table 13A.27 HACC services received per 1000 HACC target population, 2007-08
(a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.									
(c) The HACC Target Population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with moderate, severe or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Preliminary Population Projections 2006–2026 (unpublished).									
(d) Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.									
(e) WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.									
(f) Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
(g) Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.28

Table 13A.28 **HACC services received by clients within major cities per 1000 of the HACC target population for major cities, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (g)	261	1 011	753	124	196	..	68	..	532
Assessment	673	495	132	543	314	..	1 057	..	479
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	599	426	252	454	914	..	1 507	..	517
Centre Based Day Care	4 587	7 173	6 191	9 073	4 367	..	2 790	..	6 018
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	200	25	341	362	533	..	252	..	231
Domestic Assistance	2 993	5 409	3 189	4 139	2 875	..	3 636	..	3 799
Home Maintenance	451	440	344	860	630	..	513	..	489
Nursing Care (h)	917	2 247	1 040	564	1 520	..	850	..	1 310
Other Food Services	73	–	31	19	107	..	4	..	41
Personal Care	3 169	2 954	925	2 171	2 273	..	2 359	..	2 452
Respite Care	1 581	1 054	1 459	1 343	2 246	..	1 786	..	1 459
Social Support	2 350	1 671	2 099	2 132	3 424	..	2 782	..	2 205
Total hours	17 854	22 905	16 756	21 784	19 399	..	17 604	..	19 532
Meals									
Home and Centre	5 076	6 555	4 661	6 066	8 672	..	4 336	..	5 810
Dollars									
Home Modification	11 067	–	7 499	526	7 830	..	15 311	..	6 072
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	51	–	15	1	11	..	155	..	23
Number									
Goods and Equipment	202	–	8	32	193	..	45	..	87
Transport									
One-way trips	2 516	–	2 653	4 440	2 562	..	3 418	..	2 110
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.28 HACC services received by clients within major cities per 1000 of the HACC target population for major cities, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(c)	The HACC Target Population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with moderate, severe or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Preliminary Population Projections 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(d)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(e)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(f)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(g)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(h)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.29

Table 13A.29 HACC services received by clients within inner regional areas per 1000 HACC target population for inner regional areas, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (g)	294	1 199	800	81	462	136	..	..	618
Assessment	421	693	235	558	484	484	..	..	459
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	908	607	338	334	908	600	..	..	630
Centre Based Day Care	4 328	11 305	8 355	9 455	5 549	3 742	..	..	7 350
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	146	55	208	229	753	211	..	..	181
Domestic Assistance	4 900	7 090	3 432	4 136	3 267	3 222	..	..	4 789
Home Maintenance	339	1 093	620	1 425	515	489	..	..	683
Nursing Care (h)	1 190	3 693	1 421	659	876	1 526	..	..	1 833
Other Food Services	244	–	10	11	60	15	..	..	81
Personal Care	3 236	2 381	1 140	1 651	1 756	3 390	..	..	2 349
Respite Care	2 072	793	1 442	876	1 423	1 149	..	..	1 412
Social Support	2 910	1 418	2 348	2 226	4 892	1 508	..	..	2 336
Total hours	20 988	30 327	20 349	21 641	20 945	16 471	..	..	22 721
Meals									
Home and Centre	7 804	10 067	7 056	6 109	5 716	4 708	..	..	7 670
Dollars									
Home Modification	19 873	–	12 162	203	4 160	4 372	..	..	9 701
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	32	–	8	–	35	14	..	..	15
Number									
Goods and Equipment	130	–	11	27	207	23	..	..	57
Transport									
One-way trips	4 034	–	4 293	5 242	3 453	3 432	..	..	3 113
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.29 HACC services received by clients within inner regional areas per 1000 HACC target population for inner regional areas, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.									
(c) The HACC Target Population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with moderate, severe or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Preliminary Population Projections 2006–2026 (unpublished).									
(d) Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.									
(e) Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.									
(f) WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.									
(g) Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
(h) Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.									

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.30

Table 13A.30 HACC services received by clients within outer regional areas per 1000 HACC target population for outer regional areas, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (g)	904	1 512	554	91	847	135	..	3	684
Assessment	541	490	277	478	453	320	..	189	398
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	1 380	1 302	254	385	1 056	506	..	476	755
Centre Based Day Care	5 465	17 931	7 339	12 824	8 835	3 979	..	1 664	8 466
Counselling/ Support/ Information/ Advocacy	221	4	290	212	831	140	..	621	284
Domestic Assistance	7 345	8 893	4 310	4 593	4 966	3 036	..	3 681	5 495
Home Maintenance	355	1 037	741	1 334	251	282	..	51	634
Nursing Care (h)	1 849	5 172	1 258	1 043	760	1 669	..	52	1 825
Other Food Services	225	–	5	11	92	23	..	219	69
Personal Care	3 774	2 974	1 145	1 741	2 353	2 781	..	1 805	2 306
Respite Care	2 641	718	1 026	606	1 699	1 187	..	1 945	1 400
Social Support	4 117	2 245	1 958	2 946	2 772	1 565	..	1 767	2 578
Total hours	28 817	42 278	19 157	26 264	24 915	15 623	..	12 473	24 894
Meals									
Home and Centre	11 541	10 724	6 988	8 383	11 850	5 143	..	3 552	8 741
Dollars									
Home Modification	27 792	–	6 284	96	3 494	5 976	..	–	8 849
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	8	–	31	2	91	13	..	–	22
Number									
Goods and Equipment	320	–	39	37	252	8	..	–	110
Transport									
One-way trips	5 407	–	3 614	5 999	3 198	4 699	..	3 426	3 796
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

Table 13A.30 HACC services received by clients within outer regional areas per 1000 HACC target population for outer regional areas, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.								
(b)	The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.								
(c)	The HACC Target Population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with moderate, severe or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Preliminary Population Projections 2006–2026 (unpublished).								
(d)	Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.								
(e)	Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.								
(f)	WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.								
(g)	Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
(h)	Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.31

Table 13A.31 **HACC services received by clients within remote areas per 1000 HACC target population for remote areas, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (g)	1 504	887	706	47	530	124	..	264	527
Assessment	420	625	144	172	343	284	..	363	249
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	1 552	1 489	251	532	1 139	493	..	778	692
Centre Based Day Care	5 982	29 741	8 097	10 199	9 550	5 577	..	987	8 387
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	99	–	262	181	927	177	..	1 407	450
Domestic Assistance	12 266	11 560	4 300	3 657	5 316	4 107	..	5 183	5 301
Home Maintenance	892	1 002	766	1 007	597	505	..	258	764
Nursing Care (h)	2 217	12 379	2 052	1 007	672	2 108	..	573	1 600
Other Food Services	429	–	20	33	224	4	..	1 525	253
Personal Care	6 374	2 307	1 220	1 056	3 217	1 773	..	5 661	2 509
Respite Care	6 471	314	962	577	2 798	350	..	509	1 636
Social Support	8 915	4 322	1 837	2 666	3 215	2 009	..	3 517	3 226
Total hours	47 121	64 626	20 617	21 134	28 528	17 510	..	21 025	25 594
Meals									
Home and Centre	15 416	15 626	7 191	9 610	7 796	5 490	..	21 883	10 335
Dollars									
Home Modification	10 709	–	4 340	97	2 465	9 100	..	–	3 121
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	–	–	19	87	83	1	..	140	57
Number									
Goods and Equipment	78	–	21	29	251	–	..	–	66
Transport									
One-way trips	9 289	–	5 385	4 936	2 794	7 749	..	4 495	5 093
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.31 HACC services received by clients within remote areas per 1000 HACC target population for remote areas, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.									
(c) The HACC Target Population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with moderate, severe or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Preliminary Population Projections 2006–2026 (unpublished).									
(d) Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.									
(e) Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.									
(f) WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.									
(g) Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
(h) Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.									

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.

Table 13A.32

Table 13A.32 **HACC services received by clients within very remote areas per 1000 HACC target population, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Hours									
Allied Health Care (f)	159	..	730	47	245	62	..	848	491
Assessment	677	..	182	268	170	180	..	1 774	541
Case Management & Client Care Co-ordination	2 054	..	277	1 091	1 644	292	..	2 685	1 179
Centre Based Day Care	3 880	..	10 335	14 662	13 208	15 247	..	8 643	11 535
Counselling/Support/Information/Advocacy	21	..	602	824	1 083	16	..	2 065	990
Domestic Assistance	14 643	..	6 178	6 450	5 472	5 526	..	10 623	7 303
Home Maintenance	2 481	..	690	1 073	878	817	..	1 951	1 130
Nursing Care (g)	2 713	..	2 024	844	356	2 266	..	2 928	1 739
Other Food Services	4 744	..	504	6	49	–	..	2 090	762
Personal Care	10 004	..	2 483	2 600	1 236	1 572	..	7 514	3 621
Respite Care	5 586	..	562	313	1 592	–	..	3 369	1 255
Social Support	8 320	..	2 570	4 831	4 355	1 833	..	10 406	5 171
Total hours	55 282	..	27 137	33 009	30 288	27 813	..	54 896	35 717
Meals									
Home and Centre	25 186	..	11 350	27 630	19 305	5 977	..	78 104	30 612
Dollars									
Home Modification	1 652	..	2 294	10	1 177	7	..	–	990
Deliveries									
Formal Linen Service	–	..	23	269	308	–	..	–	116
Number									
Goods and Equipment	562	..	390	55	574	664	..	–	247
Transport									
One-way trips	29 072	..	7 022	12 621	6 515	2 750	..	17 266	11 190
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by the due date (all regions)									
	71	88	93	97	92	98	98	92	82
Proportion of HACC agencies who reported MDS data by end of the revision period (all regions)									
	88	90	94	98	95	99	100	98	91

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.32 HACC services received by clients within very remote areas per 1000 HACC target population, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.									
(c) The HACC Target Population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with moderate, severe or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Preliminary Population Projections 2006–2026 (unpublished).									
(d) Assistance amounts for clients with unknown location have been apportioned across remoteness categories using the proportion of total assistance for each remoteness category.									
(e) WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.									
(f) Allied Health Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
(g) Nursing Care includes at Home and at Centre.									
– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.									
<i>Source:</i> DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08; DoHA (unpublished), HACC National Data Repository.									

Table 13A.33

Table 13A.33 HACC client characteristics, 2007-08 (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
HACC clients by age									
Aged under 50 years	%	9.6	13.2	10.6	9.6	10.1	16.6	23.2	11.3
50 years and over	%	90.4	86.8	89.4	90.4	89.9	83.4	76.8	88.7
70 years and over	%	72.5	65.5	69.9	71.8	68.2	63.5	40.5	68.9
HACC clients by gender									
Male	%	35.4	36.0	37.5	33.5	34.7	32.4	42.4	36.0
Female	%	64.6	64.0	62.5	66.5	65.3	67.6	57.6	64.0
Indigenous clients as a proportion of all clients (c)									
Indigenous males	%	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	19.4	1.0
Indigenous females	%	2.3	0.6	1.6	2.2	1.2	0.6	28.9	1.6
Total Indigenous	%	3.5	0.9	2.8	3.5	1.9	1.0	48.4	2.6
Main language spoken at home									
English	%	89.1	87.1	96.0	90.3	96.8	90.0	54.6	89.9
Other than English	%	10.9	12.9	4.0	9.7	3.2	10.0	45.4	10.1
Carer status									
Does not have a carer	%	71.4	63.4	61.6	69.8	71.7	68.8	53.1	67.1
Has a carer	%	28.6	36.6	38.4	30.2	28.3	31.2	46.9	32.9
Total HACC clients	No.	223 978	258 204	157 403	64 905	24 412	10 317	3 661	831 472

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are not included in calculations.

(c) Includes only people who self identify as Indigenous.

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set Collection 2007-08.

Table 13A.34

Table 13A.34 Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Distribution of HACC clients by Indigenous status									
Proportion of Indigenous HACC clients									
Aged under 50 years	30.8	40.4	27.2	22.2	34.6	26.1	41.2	24.4	30.0
50 years to 69 years	39.4	39.1	37.8	48.6	41.5	29.9	40.0	49.3	41.0
70 years and over	29.8	20.5	35.0	29.2	23.8	43.9	18.8	26.2	29.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of non-Indigenous HACC clients									
Aged under 50 years	8.6	12.4	10.7	8.4	9.8	10.0	16.8	18.0	10.4
50 years to 69 years	17.1	20.6	19.7	16.9	19.2	21.3	19.5	25.8	19.0
70 years and over	74.3	67.0	69.6	74.6	71.0	68.7	63.7	56.2	70.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of all HACC clients									
Aged under 50 years	9.6	13.2	10.6	9.6	11.9	10.1	16.6	23.2	11.3
50 years to 69 years	17.9	21.3	19.6	18.6	19.9	21.7	19.9	36.3	19.8
70 years and over	72.5	65.5	69.9	71.8	68.2	68.2	63.5	40.5	68.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distribution of HACC clients by age group									
Proportion of HACC clients aged 50 years and under									
Indigenous clients	11.6	3.0	6.8	8.8	7.7	4.9	2.4	55.9	7.1
Non-Indigenous clients	88.4	97.0	93.2	91.2	92.3	95.1	97.6	44.1	92.9
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of HACC clients aged 50–70 years									
Indigenous clients	7.8	1.8	5.2	9.5	4.8	2.7	2.0	64.2	5.4
Non-Indigenous clients	92.2	98.2	94.8	90.5	95.2	97.3	98.0	35.8	94.6
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13A.34

Table 13A.34 Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of HACC clients aged 70 years and over									
Indigenous clients	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	30.4	1.1
Non-Indigenous clients	98.6	99.7	98.6	98.6	99.2	98.8	99.7	69.6	98.9
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are not included in calculations.

(c) Indigenous clients include only people who self identify as Indigenous.

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2007-08.

Table 13A.35

Table 13A.35 Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (f)	Qld	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous persons as a proportion of the Australian population										
Total	%	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.8	1.3	30.6	2.5
Aged 50+ years	%	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	16.3	0.9
Aged 70+ years	%	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	19.2	0.5
Indigenous persons as a proportion of HACC clients										
Total	%	3.5	0.9	2.8	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.0	48.4	2.6
Aged 50+ years	%	2.7	0.6	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.6	0.7	46.4	2.0
Aged 70+ years	%	1.4	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	30.4	1.1
Characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients aged 50 years and over										
Female	%	67.5	66.0	64.0	63.8	61.8	65.0	67.3	63.0	65.2
Speaks English at home	%	97.2	98.7	87.8	65.6	82.5	99.6	97.8	18.4	82.6
Receives a pension	%	96.9	95.6	98.0	99.3	96.4	96.6	91.9	99.2	97.5
Lives alone	%	34.1	35.0	28.4	19.5	27.4	42.8	31.1	7.3	27.9
Has a carer	%	17.5	30.5	35.5	34.6	27.5	33.9	29.5	34.9	27.4
Receives four or more service types	%	18.0	21.1	45.1	55.0	43.1	23.5	40.0	61.3	34.8
Monthly hours of service per client	hrs	5.7	7.0	8.3	7.6	5.1	3.3	9.3	9.8	6.9
Characteristics of non-Indigenous HACC clients aged 50 years and over										
Female	%	65.8	65.9	64.8	68.6	65.8	66.5	69.3	56.8	65.9
Speaks English at home	%	88.8	85.6	95.8	90.5	87.5	96.4	90.0	86.9	89.4
Receives a pension	%	94.5	92.6	92.1	92.4	93.3	95.1	86.2	94.3	93.1
Lives alone	%	46.7	45.2	44.4	52.9	48.1	50.7	50.7	53.5	46.7
Has a carer	%	26.3	35.2	36.5	27.4	23.4	25.3	27.6	48.0	30.7
Receives four or more services	%	17.7	13.0	24.4	34.7	28.2	23.2	15.8	22.0	20.1
Monthly hours of service per client	hrs	3.6	3.9	4.0	5.3	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.8

(a) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are not included in calculations.

Table 13A.35

Table 13A.35 Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS Preliminary Population Projections by SLA 2006–2026 (unpublished).

- (c) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.
- (d) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.
- (e) Indigenous data include only people who self identify as Indigenous.
- (f) Validation processes for the Victorian Data Repository and the HACC MDS differ and actual service levels may be up to 5 per cent higher or lower than stated. In the case of Respite Care, the Victorian Data Repository recorded service levels 50 per cent higher than stated.
- (g) WA service volumes for Social Support are under represented by 3-4 per cent due to a processing error.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set 2007-08.

Table 13A.36

Table 13A.36 Australian Government Activity Measures on Aged Community Care Programs, 2007-08 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Aged Care Assessment — assessments (b)	66 860	50 029	30 030	17 910	15 642	5 215	2 282	999	188 967
Community Aged Care Packages — operational places (c)	13 573	10 203	7 053	3 597	3 563	1 071	514	661	40 235
Extended Aged Care at Home — operational places	1 415	1 106	667	406	345	112	110	83	4 244
EACH Dementia - operational places	675	497	346	174	169	60	45	30	1 996
Community Care Grants (d)	16	10	16	6	2	6	—	7	63
Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged — projects	10	13	3	4	5	1	3	3	42
National Respite for Carers — people assisted	44 901	26 760	25 716	7 418	9 100	5 791	3 683	2 138	125 507
Day Therapy Centres — services	43	27	30	14	24	7	1	2	148
Carers Information and Support — items distributed	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	591 866
Commonwealth Carelink Centres — instances of assistance	57 142	22 616	62 842	23 872	16 648	6 579	2 818	648	193 165
Continence Aids Assistance Scheme - people assisted (e)	11 802	11 717	9 547	3 690	4 131	1 362	792	298	43 339

(a) See table 13A.48 for information regarding the Community Care Programs above.

(b) 2006-07 data (latest available). Includes all completed assessments for all age groups. (Incomplete assessments are not included.)

(c) Includes flexible places for Multi-purpose Services and services under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program.

(d) Includes grants allocated outside of the Aged Care Allocation Round.

(e) Number of clients at 30 June 2008.

na Not available. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.37

Table 13A.37 Elapsed time between ACAT approval and entry into residential service or CACP service, 2007-08 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
High care residents (RCS 1–4/ACFI High)										
2 days or less	%	12.6	8.7	6.5	6.3	5.4	7.0	6.6	6.8	9.1
7 days or less	%	29.4	22.4	17.5	19.2	15.9	17.7	11.8	13.1	22.9
less than 1 month	%	56.6	55.0	45.9	47.9	40.7	47.0	31.6	36.5	51.5
less than 3 months	%	80.6	80.6	71.2	76.0	70.3	77.2	64.5	69.5	77.3
less than 9 months	%	96.2	96.2	94.8	96.1	94.6	97.0	94.7	92.0	95.8
Median elapsed time	days	22	25	36	45	34	33	46	33	28
Total admissions	no.	11 780	7 504	5 803	2 599	3 799	1 005	351	76	32 917
Low care residents (RCS 5–8/ACFI Low)										
2 days or less	%	3.2	5.7	4.1	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.1	–	4.0
7 days or less	%	9.7	13.3	10.2	8.0	9.0	13.1	8.6	–	10.7
less than 1 month	%	28.7	36.2	30.4	24.5	27.1	35.2	20.0	–	30.7
less than 3 months	%	60.8	65.5	57.4	55.4	59.6	65.7	44.3	28.6	60.9
less than 9 months	%	91.7	93.1	90.9	92.6	92.2	94.6	87.1	100.0	92.1
Median elapsed time	days	67	53	69	78	71	57	113	164	64
Total admissions	no.	4 585	3 972	2 640	1 235	1 055	335	140	7	13 969
All residents (RCS 1–8, ACFI High/Low)										
2 days or less	%	10.0	7.7	5.8	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.0	7.6
7 days or less	%	23.9	19.3	15.2	13.3	17.0	16.6	11.8	10.8	19.3
less than 1 month	%	48.8	48.5	41.1	35.5	43.4	44.0	31.8	28.9	45.3
less than 3 months	%	75.1	75.3	66.9	65.5	72.4	74.3	62.3	61.4	72.4
less than 9 months	%	95.0	95.1	93.6	94.0	95.3	96.4	90.6	95.2	94.7
Median elapsed time	days	33	33	45	54	41	36	56	62	38
Total admissions	no.	16 365	11 476	8 443	3 834	4 854	1 340	491	83	46 886
CACP recipients										
2 days or less	%	4.1	3.5	7.5	7.5	5.4	7.7	4.3	7.8	5.1
7 days or less	%	9.5	8.4	19.3	18.7	11.1	13.4	10.4	14.4	12.2
less than 1 month	%	31.7	34.6	54.5	56.7	35.4	38.0	38.9	41.2	39.6
less than 3 months	%	65.6	70.1	80.0	82.0	67.6	69.5	67.9	68.0	71.2
less than 9 months	%	94.5	95.6	96.0	97.5	93.9	97.5	92.1	94.8	95.3
Median elapsed time	days	58	48	26	25	52	45	49	57	44
Total admissions	no.	6 158	4 224	3 277	1 665	1 600	409	283	161	17 777

(a) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications.

(b) This table excludes residents without a RCS/ACFI appraisal.

(c) NT data are based on the experience of a small number of residents and may not be representative of the experience of NT residents over time.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.38

Table 13A.38 Recommended location of longer term living arrangements of Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACAT) clients, 2002–2003 to 2006–2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2002-03										
Community										
	Private residence	%	19.9	22.9	16.0	26.4	15.8	31.1	19.0	20.4
	Private house — spouse	%	16.6	18.1	13.9	22.9	12.2	23.6	9.6	16.8
	Other community (b)	%	12.5	10.6	9.5	10.5	5.1	13.7	28.5	10.7
	Total community	%	49.0	51.6	39.4	59.8	33.1	68.4	57.1	47.9
Residential										
	High care	%	20.4	19.7	28.5	19.5	28.4	16.2	10.7	20.5
	Low care	%	16.8	19.9	30.3	16.4	25.3	11.0	14.8	22.4
	Total residential	%	37.2	39.6	58.8	35.9	53.7	27.2	25.5	42.9
	Other	%	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.4	1.2	1.7	2.2
	No long term plan made	%								
	Died	%	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.3	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.8
	Cancelled	%	3.9	1.5	0.3	—	5.2	0.1	0.1	2.3
	Transferred	%	2.3	2.0	—	1.8	1.7	—	0.8	1.7
	Unknown	%	4.0	2.2	—	—	0.8	3.0	13.7	2.2
	Total no long term plan	%	11.0	6.5	0.4	3.1	9.8	3.2	15.7	7.0
	Total	no.	67 475	42 595	29 597	18 752	14 581	2 752	832	181 088
2003-04										
Community										
	Private residence	%	43.4	45.4	40.9	33.2	33.2	53.3	59.3	42.1
	Private house — spouse	%	2.5	3.4	0.4	4.6	4.2	6.3	4.1	2.7
	Other community (b)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	Total community	%	45.9	48.8	41.3	37.8	37.4	59.6	63.4	44.8
Residential										

Table 13A.38

Table 13A.38 Recommended location of longer term living arrangements of Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACAT) clients, 2002–2003 to 2006–2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
High care	%	17.3	20.0	27.3	26.3	22.0	18.4	15.9	10.3	20.8
Low care	%	22.2	22.6	29.9	26.7	31.1	32.4	18.1	18.8	24.8
Total residential	%	39.5	42.6	57.2	53.0	53.1	50.8	34.0	29.1	45.6
Other	%	2.4	1	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.3	2.8	6.1	1.6
No long term plan made										
Died	%	0.8	0.4	–	0.8	0.6	0.2	–	–	0.5
Cancelled	%	4.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	2.1	1.2	–	0.9	1.9
Transferred	%	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.8	0.2	–	–	–	1.1
Unknown	%	6.0	5.6	–	4.1	5.0	1.1	3.5	0.5	4.5
Total no long term plan	%	12.2	7.7	0.5	8.6	7.9	2.5	3.5	1.4	8.0
Total	no.	68 660	52 887	30 491	16 027	14 280	4 743	2 210	760	190 058
2004-05										
Community										
Private residence	%	44.7	53.6	45.4	44.0	42.0	52.7	69.3	67.0	48.9
Private house — spouse	%	3.6	3.5	11.3	4.4	3.9	2.0	6.0	5.2	4.8
Other community (b)	%	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.9	4.0	2.2	5.7	5.1	3.7
Total community	%	51.7	60.7	60.4	53.3	49.9	56.9	81.0	77.3	57.4
Residential										
High care	%	22.9	19.5	26.8	23.6	28.5	25.7	13.7	14.6	23
Low care	%	19.2	17.7	26	25.3	21.5	19.1	10.8	7.7	20.4
Total residential	%	42.1	37.2	52.8	48.9	50	44.8	24.5	22.3	43.4
Other	%	1.8	0.7	1.4	1	1.4	0.3	2.4	9.1	1.3
No long term plan made										
Died	%	0.4	0.3	–	0.4	0.4	0.3	–	0.5	0.3
Cancelled	%	2.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.2

Table 13A.38

Table 13A.38 Recommended location of longer term living arrangements of Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACAT) clients, 2002-2003 to 2006-2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Transferred	%	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.4
Other incomplete assessments (c)		2.4	0.2	-	1.9	3.4	-	1.9	0.4	1.4
Unknown	%	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	-	1.0	-	0.5
Total no long term plan	%	5.6	2.2	0.4	4.0	8.1	1.5	3.7	1.3	3.8
Total	no.	58 986	43 660	24 452	14 237	13 264	3 874	2 736	773	161 982
2005-06										
Community										
Private residence	%	48.9	53.5	40.9	43.3	40.5	53.4	66.4	62.6	48.1
Other community (b)	%	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.9	4.0	2.2	5.7	5.1	3.7
Total community	%	52.2	57.1	44.6	48.2	44.4	55.7	72.0	67.7	51.8
Residential										
High care	%	23.4	20.4	28.4	22.2	27.9	25.6	14.6	14.7	23.5
Low care	%	19.2	17.0	24.7	21.7	19.6	17.2	10.4	8.8	19.5
Total residential	%	42.6	37.3	53.2	43.9	47.5	42.8	25.1	23.4	43.0
Other	%	2.0	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.9	8.3	1.5
No long term plan made										
Died	%	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.2
Cancelled	%	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.7	1.5	0.5	-	-	0.9
Transferred	%	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2
Other incomplete assessments (c)		1.6	3.3	0.1	3.5	1.3	0.5	-	0.3	1.9
Unknown	%	0.5	0.2	-	-	2.8	-	1.0	-	0.5
Total no long term plan	%	3.2	4.5	0.4	7.5	6.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	3.7
Total	no.	57 612	43 087	26 704	15 377	14 821	4 139	2 619	807	165 166
2006-07										
Community										

Table 13A.38

Table 13A.38 Recommended location of longer term living arrangements of Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACAT) clients, 2002–2003 to 2006–2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Private residence	%	46.7	51.5	37.7	44.3	38.4	50.2	64.2	60.9	45.9
Other community (b)	%	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.5	3.6	2.0	5.2	9.5	3.7
Total community	%	50.0	55.0	42.0	48.8	42.0	52.2	69.4	70.4	49.6
Residential										
High care	%	21.2	18.6	23.0	20.3	26.0	23.0	15.9	13.8	21.1
Low care	%	16.9	14.5	19.0	19.5	16.9	13.3	10.6	9.5	16.7
Total residential	%	38.1	33.1	42.0	39.8	42.9	36.3	26.5	23.3	37.8
Other (d)	%	2.4	1.4	4.2	0.3	2.2	0.2	1.2	5.6	2.2
No long term plan made										
Died	%	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.6	–	0.2	0.9
Cancelled	%	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.8	5.1	1.5	0.3	4.3
Transferred	%	0.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	–	0.1	0.5
Other incomplete assessments (c)	%	4.4	3.8	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.8	0.1	4.4
Unknown	%	0.5	0.2	0.2	–	2.1	–	0.5	–	0.4
Total no long term plan	%	9.5	10.5	11.7	11.0	12.9	11.3	2.8	0.7	10.5
Total	no.	65 311	47 873	32 369	16 945	15 718	4 718	2 180	951	186 065

(a) In May 2005, all states/territories implemented the new Minimum Data Set (MDS V2). Previous years tables reflected that both MDS V1 and V2 data were utilised, but since 2006–07 all data are in the MDS V2 format. The data in this table refer to ACAT recommendations of longer term care arrangement, not appeals against decisions by delegates for Australian Government subsidised aged care services. More than one recommendation is possible for each completed assessment.

(b) Includes independent living in retirement villages, supported community accommodation and boarding houses.

(c) Assessment not completed because the person was medically or functionally unstable.

(d) Includes hospital, other institutional care and other.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished).

Table 13A.39

Table 13A.39 Aged care assessments (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous aged care assessments per 1000 Indigenous persons aged 50 years or over									
2003-04	16.2	74.8	12.5	59.5	47.1	17.4	26.5	49.1	30.9
2004-05	28.5	67.0	11.6	65.3	37.8	18.0	31.8	50.2	34.6
2005-06	34.1	48.4	20.7	59.9	44.6	16.7	19.9	51.8	37.2
2006-07	27.9	35.7	23.1	57.2	36.2	13.7	51.2	56.7	34.5
Total number of aged care assessments of Indigenous persons aged 50 years and older									
2003-04	253	249	169	435	130	35	9	294	1 574
2004-05	455	229	162	500	107	37	11	311	1 812
2005-06	557	170	298	481	129	35	7	335	2 012
2006-07	552	163	385	474	122	32	21	417	2 166
Aged care assessments of persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years per 1000 persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years									
2003-04	92.7	100.9	82.0	88.8	77.0	86.7	94.6	55.7	90.8
2004-05	90.1	95.8	74.4	89.4	76.4	82.7	120.6	63.6	87.5
2005-06	88.3	92.5	71.4	94.1	86.3	88.2	113.0	61.9	86.8
2006-07	86.7	89.7	72.8	88.8	80.8	88.7	87.5	70.0	84.5
Total number of assessments of persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years									
2003-04	61 569	48 446	27 652	14 708	13 231	4 396	2 003	552	172 557
2004-05	60 751	46 821	25 734	15 228	13 273	4 257	2 640	650	169 354
2005-06	60 697	46 256	25 426	16 531	15 237	4 626	2 555	660	171 988
2006-07	60 937	46 320	27 514	16 473	14 585	4 822	2 077	858	173 586

- (a) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes regarding total population and Indigenous population data.
- (b) 2006-07 data in this table include complete assessments only. For previous years the following information applies: In May 2003 a new Minimum Data Set (MDSv2) was introduced for the Aged Care Assessment Program. With the exception of Queensland and about half of NSW, it had been adopted by states and territories when data shown in this table were collected. The data in this table have been selected to match MDSv1 and MDSv2 coding and to be comparable as closely as possible with previous reports containing MDSv1 data. Includes only assessments (completed and not completed) for the stated client group. (Some assessments are not completed because, for example, the client's circumstances may change or the client may withdraw mid-way through the assessment process. Separate counting of completed and not completed assessments has been introduced over time with the adoption of the MDSv2.)
- (c) The number of Indigenous assessments is based on self-identification of Indigenous status. Therefore these figures may not accurately represent the assessment of Indigenous persons.
- (d) The total number of assessments for Queensland in 2005-06 is underestimated by approximately 2000 due to technical failure.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished).

Table 13A.40

Table 13A.40 Aged care assessments - age specific approvals (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential Care									
Age-specific numbers for approvals of eligibility for permanent residential care									
2004-05									
<65 years	1 315	1 065	na	334	na	92	115	44	na
65-69 years	1 153	944	na	351	na	77	116	32	na
70-74 years	2 279	1 913	na	655	na	153	192	47	na
75-79 years	5 193	4 163	na	1 431	na	350	457	54	na
80-84 years	8 559	6 987	na	2 304	na	619	680	63	na
85+ years	14 694	12 431	na	4 277	na	1 101	1 000	77	na
2005-06									
<65 years	1 244	993	685	393	na	77	101	60	na
65-69 years	1 149	1 030	568	431	na	83	86	29	na
70-74 years	2 312	1 961	1 061	748	na	145	178	43	na
75-79 years	5 220	4 389	2 386	1 461	na	357	391	59	na
80-84 years	8 918	7 592	4 045	2 533	na	621	655	73	na
85+ years	15 993	13 909	7 180	4 730	na	1 140	910	80	na
2006-07									
<65 years	1 231	926	922	430	368	85	91	54	4 107
65-69 years	1 255	1 007	852	441	395	95	64	34	4 143
70-74 years	2 377	1 940	1 581	748	736	177	127	50	7 736
75-79 years	5 319	4 460	3 376	1 620	1 761	387	247	58	17 228
80-84 years	9 335	7 831	5 762	2 661	3 205	590	429	69	29 882
85+ years	17 991	15 191	10 559	5 059	5 754	1 228	756	79	56 617
Age-specific rates for approvals of eligibility for permanent residential care									
2004-05									
<65 years	0.2	0.2	na	0.2	na	0.2	0.4	0.2	na
65-69 years	4.5	5.0	na	4.9	na	3.8	12.0	8.0	na
70-74 years	10.6	12.0	na	11.5	na	9.1	26.1	20.9	na
75-79 years	27.3	29.4	na	30.1	na	24.4	74.6	34.4	na
80-84 years	62.1	68.9	na	70.0	na	59.2	150.8	79.2	na
85+ years	139.9	159.4	na	164.6	na	137.9	321.4	144.5	na
2005-06									
<65 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	na	0.2	0.3	0.3	na
65-69 years	4.4	5.3	3.8	5.8	na	3.9	8.6	6.7	na
70-74 years	10.7	12.2	9.2	13.0	na	8.7	23.6	18.1	na
75-79 years	27.4	30.9	24.2	30.2	na	24.9	63.9	36.2	na
80-84 years	63.3	72.4	56.9	74.3	na	57.7	138.7	85.9	na
85+ years	143.8	167.2	125.7	172.3	na	134.7	270.1	149.0	na

Table 13A.40

Table 13A.40 **Aged care assessments - age specific approvals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07									
<65 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
65-69 years	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	4.4	6.0	7.1	5.1
70-74 years	10.8	11.8	13.2	12.5	13.4	10.3	16.2	19.5	12.0
75-79 years	27.9	31.5	34.0	33.0	35.9	26.9	39.7	34.6	31.2
80-84 years	64.9	72.8	79.2	75.5	82.2	54.4	88.7	75.7	72.0
85+ years	151.2	171.2	172.6	172.6	176.2	137.3	204.3	131.9	164.5

CACP and EACH

Age-specific numbers of approvals of eligibility for a community care place (CACP or EACH) (b)

2004-05

<65 years	529	463	na	140	na	29	77	120	na
65-69 years	699	538	na	201	na	36	105	65	na
70-74 years	1 407	1 026	na	382	na	74	161	65	na
75-79 years	2 975	2 048	na	736	na	143	364	83	na
80-84 years	4 600	2 964	na	1 172	na	233	500	68	na
85+ years	6 619	4 185	na	1 893	na	362	707	60	na

2005-06

<65 years	553	451	196	188	na	19	60	126	na
65-69 years	765	595	185	260	na	22	89	76	na
70-74 years	1 552	1 065	388	480	na	71	149	72	na
75-79 years	3 322	1 996	893	967	na	114	335	84	na
80-84 years	5 077	3 040	1 487	1 439	na	210	479	91	na
85+ years	7 767	4 358	2 325	2 416	na	276	678	59	na

2006-07

<65 years	558	476	336	261	107	20	56	161	1 975
65-69 years	845	668	387	318	218	49	55	65	2 605
70-74 years	1 668	1 168	749	561	409	79	128	75	4 837
75-79 years	3 596	2 273	1 486	1 150	924	141	222	72	9 864
80-84 years	5 686	3 396	2 440	1 726	1 635	211	386	87	15 567
85+ years	9 126	5 037	3 962	2 931	2 547	339	608	86	24 636

Age-specific rates for approvals of eligibility for a community care place (CACP or EACH) (b)

2004-05

<65 years	2.1	2.4	na	2.0	na	1.4	8.0	30.2	na
65-69 years	3.3	3.4	na	3.5	na	2.1	14.3	29.0	na
70-74 years	7.4	7.2	na	8.0	na	5.2	26.3	41.4	na
75-79 years	21.6	20.2	na	22.4	na	13.7	80.7	104.4	na
80-84 years	43.8	38.0	na	45.1	na	29.2	160.7	127.6	na
85+ years	1.0	0.8	na	0.9	na	0.7	2.1	0.3	na

Table 13A.40

Table 13A.40 **Aged care assessments - age specific approvals (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06									
<65 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	na	–	0.2	0.6	na
65-69 years	2.9	3.1	1.2	3.5	na	1.0	8.9	17.4	na
70-74 years	7.2	6.6	3.3	8.3	na	4.2	19.8	30.3	na
75-79 years	17.4	14.0	9.1	20.0	na	8.0	54.7	51.5	na
80-84 years	36.0	29.0	20.9	42.2	na	19.5	101.4	107.1	na
85+ years	69.8	52.4	40.7	88.0	na	32.6	201.2	109.9	na
2006-07									
<65 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.8	0.1
65-69 years	3.1	3.3	2.4	4.1	3.3	2.3	5.2	13.6	3.2
70-74 years	7.6	7.1	6.2	9.4	7.5	4.6	16.3	29.3	7.5
75-79 years	18.9	16.0	15.0	23.4	18.8	9.8	35.7	43.0	17.9
80-84 years	39.6	31.6	33.6	48.9	41.9	19.5	79.8	95.5	37.5
85+ years	76.7	56.8	64.8	100.0	78.0	37.9	164.3	143.6	71.6

(a) Rates per 1000 people derived utilising the estimated residential population at 30 June 2005, 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007. Numbers for 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased on the 2006 Census.

(b) EACH packages include EACH dementia packages for 2005-06 and 2006-07.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); Table AA.1; 2007 Report, table AA.1; 2006 Report, table AA.1

Table 13A.41

Table 13A.41 **Re-accreditation decisions on residential aged care services, June 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Re-accreditation period (b)										
< 1 year	no.	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	5
1 year	no.	2	12	22	8	11	–	–	2	57
> 1 year and < 2 years	no.	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	5
2 years	no.	11	17	38	6	6	2	2	–	82
> 2 years and < 3 years	no.	6	8	10	2	5	2	–	–	33
3 years	no.	871	744	403	233	256	82	22	13	2 624
More than 3 years	no.	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total re-accredited services	no.	894	783	477	249	280	88	24	15	2 810
Re-accreditation period (b)										
< 2 years	%	0.4	1.7	5.2	3.2	4.6	2.3	–	13.3	2.4
2 years or more but < 3years	%	1.9	3.2	10.1	3.2	3.9	4.5	8.3	–	4.1
3 years or more	%	97.7	95.1	84.7	93.6	91.4	93.2	91.7	86.7	93.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data for 2007-08 relate only to re-accreditations, and do not include accreditation periods for commencing services (36 in 2007-08). Earlier reports included both initial accreditations and re-accreditations.

(b) Note that 'accreditation period' shows the decision in effect at the 30 June 2008. The figures in this table will not necessarily agree with the accreditation decisions made in 2007-08, because those decisions may not yet have taken effect, or may have been superseded.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACSAA (unpublished).

Table 13A.42

Table 13A.42 Average number of residents per room

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
July 2004	1.60	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.21	1.42
July 2005	1.58	1.37	1.35	1.30	1.28	1.13	1.15	1.21	1.41
July 2006	1.56	1.32	1.32	1.28	1.27	1.12	1.18	1.24	1.38
December 2006 (a)	1.30	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.13	1.02	1.15	1.22	1.19
December 2007 (b)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data for December 2006 are not directly comparable with data from earlier years and are based on declarations from Approved providers at 31 December. Approved providers were asked to provide the number of bedrooms, toilets and ablutions in their service for Australian Government subsidised care recipients as at 31 December.

(b) Data for December 2007 are not available.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.43

Table 13A.43 Aged Care Complaints Investigation Scheme (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total complaints resulting in a breach under the Aged Care Act 1997										
2007-08	no.	231	333	162	84	53	39	17	11	930
Complaints resulting in breaches of the Aged Care Act 1997 per 1000 residents (c)										
2007-08	no.	4.3	8.3	5.8	6.4	3.5	9.5	10.8	29.0	6.0

(a) From 1 May 2007 the Aged Care Complaints Resolution Scheme was replaced by the Aged Care Complaints Investigation Scheme.

(b) NT data will be variable due to small numbers.

(c) Permanent residents as at 31 December 2007.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.44

Table 13A.44 Australian Government (DoHA) real expenditure on residential aged care, CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia (2007-08 \$ million) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential care									
Including payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	1 647.9	1 145.1	815.1	376.2	465.8	126.6	44.5	16.7	4 637.9
2004-05	1 700.5	1 210.2	857.5	405.3	497.3	132.6	46.8	17.2	4 875.8
2005-06	1 712.2	1 230.3	862.7	413.2	515.7	131.6	47.8	17.4	4 942.7
2006-07	1 727.1	1 239.3	865.0	417.5	526.4	131.1	46.9	17.2	4 984.4
2007-08	1 762.4	1 274.3	878.3	426.6	541.5	132.9	47.7	17.0	5 080.6
Excluding payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	1 611.8	1 123.3	803.1	366.9	458.4	125.5	43.7	16.6	4 549.3
2004-05	1 662.4	1 185.6	845.3	395.7	490.0	131.8	46.0	17.1	4 782.8
2005-06	1 674.2	1 203.4	850.3	403.8	507.8	130.7	46.9	17.2	4 846.2
2006-07	1 682.4	1 207.2	849.8	406.8	517.0	130.0	45.8	17.0	4 870.1
2007-08	1 730.2	1 250.7	867.7	418.2	534.8	132.2	47.0	16.8	4 997.5
EACH									
2003-04	4.1	4.5	1.8	3.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	18.3
2004-05	11.1	11.9	5.8	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	39.1
2005-06	21.7	21.2	10.8	5.2	6.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	71.2
2006-07	33.1	30.9	17.8	8.4	10.0	2.8	2.9	2.2	108.2
2007-08	45.4	39.9	21.7	11.6	12.6	3.5	3.8	2.6	141.1
EACH Dementia									
2006-07	7.6	7.7	4.6	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	26.2
2007-08	18.7	16.1	9.3	4.2	5.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	57.7
CACPs									
2003-04	126.5	94.2	56.7	30.5	35.0	10.4	4.9	6.1	364.4
2004-05	129.1	95.3	57.0	35.0	30.6	10.7	5.1	6.2	369.1
2005-06	135.4	102.9	59.6	31.7	36.0	11.0	5.5	6.9	388.9
2006-07	145.9	110.9	65.9	35.8	38.8	11.6	5.9	6.9	421.8
2007-08	153.1	118.0	71.9	37.9	41.1	12.1	6.0	7.7	447.8
Total									
Including payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	1 778.6	1 243.8	873.6	410.1	502.7	137.8	50.7	23.5	5 020.6
2004-05	1 840.7	1 317.4	920.3	443.7	531.2	144.6	53.3	24.4	5 284.0
2005-06	1 869.3	1 354.4	933.0	450.1	558.2	144.7	55.4	25.9	5 402.8
2006-07	1 913.7	1 388.9	953.4	463.8	577.4	146.2	56.5	26.7	5 540.6
2007-08	1 979.6	1 448.3	981.2	480.3	600.4	150.4	58.8	28.2	5 727.2
Excluding payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	1 742.5	1 222.1	861.6	400.7	495.3	136.6	49.9	23.3	4 932.0
2004-05	1 802.7	1 292.8	908.0	434.1	523.9	143.8	52.5	24.3	5 190.9
2005-06	1 831.2	1 327.5	920.7	440.7	550.3	143.8	54.5	25.7	5 306.2

Table 13A.44 Australian Government (DoHA) real expenditure on residential aged care, CACPs, EACH and EACH Dementia (2007-08 \$ million) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07	1 869.1	1 356.8	938.2	453.1	568.1	145.1	55.4	26.5	5 426.3
2007-08	1 947.4	1 424.7	970.6	471.9	593.7	149.7	58.1	28.0	5 644.1
Long Stay Older Patient Initiative (e)									
2006-07	13.2	7.0	6.5	4.8	5.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	39.1
2007-08	12.6	6.8	6.3	4.6	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	37.5

- (a) Excludes the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) contribution — see table 13A.46.
- (b) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.
- (c) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).
- (d) Nominal expenditure data utilised for years prior to 2007-08 for some categories (residential care excluding payroll tax supplement and EACH Dementia) have been revised from previous reports.
- (e) The Long Stay Older Patient Initiative is a four year program established by COAG. Expenditure on this initiative is not included in totals above. More details on the program are at box 13.5 of the Aged care services chapter.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table AA.26.

Table 13A.45

Table 13A.45 Real expenditure on HACC services, (2007-08 \$ million) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Australian Government expenditure									
2003-04	270.7	224.7	172.6	85.8	74.7	22.2	10.1	6.0	866.7
2004-05	282.9	229.7	184.1	89.9	77.2	23.2	10.6	6.3	903.9
2005-06	289.7	235.0	196.0	93.3	79.7	24.1	11.0	6.4	935.4
2006-07	296.4	240.0	208.4	96.8	82.3	25.1	11.5	6.7	967.1
2007-08	305.2	246.8	223.1	101.0	85.4	26.3	11.9	7.0	1006.7
State and Territory expenditure									
2003-04	181.6	150.1	94.4	55.6	46.5	16.4	10.5	2.7	557.8
2004-05	189.8	153.4	100.7	58.2	48.1	17.1	11.1	2.8	581.3
2005-06	194.3	156.9	107.2	60.4	49.6	17.8	11.6	2.9	601.0
2006-07	198.8	160.3	114.0	62.7	51.3	18.5	12.0	3.1	620.5
2007-08	204.7	164.8	122.0	65.4	53.2	19.4	12.5	3.2	645.3
Total expenditure									
2003-04	452.3	374.8	267.1	141.4	121.1	38.5	20.6	8.7	1 424.5
2004-05	472.7	383.1	284.8	148.2	125.2	40.3	21.8	9.1	1 485.3
2005-06	484.1	391.9	303.2	153.8	129.3	41.9	22.6	9.4	1 536.4
2006-07	495.2	400.3	322.4	159.5	133.5	43.6	23.4	9.7	1 587.6
2007-08	509.9	411.7	345.1	166.4	138.6	45.7	24.4	10.2	1 652.0

(a) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

(b) Reports provisional HACC data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table AA.26.

Table 13A.46

Table 13A.46 Australian Government (Department of Veterans' Affairs) residential real expenditure (2007-08 dollars) and clients (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
DVA residential aged care subsidy										
Total real expenditure including payroll tax supplement										
2003-04	\$m	277.0	188.7	157.5	63.0	74.0	27.5	7.9	0.8	796.5
2004-05	\$m	296.4	202.2	173.3	67.3	80.2	28.0	8.1	0.9	856.5
2005-06	\$m	304.9	205.9	177.4	67.8	84.4	28.9	8.4	1.9	879.5
2006-07	\$m	314.4	215.3	181.9	67.1	89.1	28.6	9.6	0.8	906.7
2007-08	\$m	321.8	221.1	180.5	68.9	90.6	28.6	10.0	0.9	922.3
Excluding payroll tax supplement										
2003-04	\$m	272.9	185.9	155.2	62.1	72.9	27.1	7.8	0.8	784.6
2004-05	\$m	290.8	198.5	171.0	66.0	79.2	27.9	8.0	0.9	842.2
2005-06	\$m	299.0	201.5	175.1	66.4	83.3	28.7	8.3	1.9	864.1
2006-07	\$m	308.3	210.8	179.4	65.7	87.9	28.4	9.5	0.8	890.8
2007-08	\$m	315.7	216.3	178.0	67.4	89.5	28.5	9.8	0.9	906.0
Total real expenditure per person aged 70 years and over plus Indigenous people aged 50-69 years, including payroll tax supplement										
2003-04	\$	417.3	392.9	467.2	380.4	430.2	542.5	372.9	84.4	419.1
2004-05	\$	439.8	413.6	501.1	395.2	461.3	544.5	368.7	92.2	442.3
2005-06	\$	443.5	411.9	497.9	385.9	477.9	549.7	372.5	179.8	443.8
2006-07	\$	448.3	421.5	494.6	369.9	495.9	533.3	410.9	77.1	446.9
2007-08	\$	457.9	428.2	477.4	371.2	501.8	526.3	420.1	72.5	449.1
Excluding payroll tax supplement										
2003-04	\$	411.1	387.1	460.3	374.7	423.8	534.4	367.4	83.2	412.8
2004-05	\$	431.5	405.9	494.5	387.1	455.4	542.3	363.5	92.2	434.9
2005-06	\$	435.0	403.1	491.4	377.8	471.6	546.1	366.7	178.4	436.0
2006-07	\$	439.6	412.7	488.0	362.1	489.6	529.3	404.8	76.1	439.1
2007-08	\$	449.2	419.0	470.8	363.2	496.0	523.2	413.4	72.0	441.2

Table 13A.46

Table 13A.46 Australian Government (Department of Veterans' Affairs) residential real expenditure (2007-08 dollars) and clients (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total clients (d)										
30 June 2004	no.	7 915	5 620	4 609	1 883	2 602	707	280	31	23 104
30 June 2005	no.	8 622	5 960	4 958	1 964	2 259	766	268	25	24 822
30 June 2006	no.	8 835	6 303	5 104	1 983	2 376	779	293	26	25 699
30 June 2007	no.	8 884	6 656	5 604	2 287	2 855	915	233	29	27 463
30 June 2008	no.	9 045	6 794	5 701	2 317	2 883	901	240	29	27 910
Total eligible veterans at 30 June 2008										
Veterans under 70 years	no.	19 725	12 216	25 203	8 621	5 960	2 551	2 672	900	77 848
Veterans 70 years and over (e)	no.	71 195	48 821	41 024	16 221	16 654	6 545	2 971	303	203 734
Veterans in residential care per 1000 eligible veterans 70 years and over										
30 June 2008	no.	127.0	139.2	139.0	142.8	173.1	137.7	80.8	95.7	137.0

(a) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

(b) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.

(c) The total of the State and Territory expenditure figures may not exactly match the Australian total figure due to rounding.

(d) At 30 June.

(e) The category 'Veterans 70 years and over' includes those whose age is unknown.

Source: DVA (unpublished); table AA.26.

Table 13A.47

Table 13A.47 DVA's Veterans' Home Care (VHC) and Community Nursing programs, 2007-08

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Veterans approved for VHC services (a), (b)										
Type of service (c), (d)										
Domestic assistance	no.	25 146	16 280	15 149	6 311	5 726	2 952	1 273	na	72 629
Home and garden maintenance	no.	3 470	4 480	1 721	3 397	1 268	1 441	108	na	15 882
Personal care	no.	991	1 765	89	281	422	241	81	na	3 861
Respite	no.	4 140	3 568	2 142	830	811	819	297	na	12 570
Total	no.	27 309	19 102	16 227	7 239	6 228	3 432	1 374	117	80 742
Average number of hours approved per year for non-transitional veterans (b), (c), (e)										
Domestic assistance	hrs/year	33.2	34.3	33.1	39.9	31.9	46.3	39.4	38.8	34.7
Home and garden maintenance	hrs/year	3.5	3.1	2.6	5.1	2.2	4.8	3.4	2.5	3.7
Personal care	hrs/year	31.2	32.9	21.6	27.3	31.4	40.1	27.8	33.8	32.0
Respite	hrs/year	116.8	117.3	108.2	101.3	117.4	99.4	101.5	95.2	113.2
Average for all services	hrs/year	49.8	55.1	45.5	49.6	46.2	67.6	60.4	51.4	50.9
Approvals for veterans aged under 70 (b), (c)										
Approvals for veterans aged 70 years and over (b), (c)	no.	904	569	932	487	284	153	108	25	3 462
VHC expense (f), (g), (h)	no.	26 509	18 277	15 232	6 715	5 934	3 278	1 243	92	77 280
Service provision	\$'000	22 517	17 264	13 678	7 123	5 045	3 834	1 401	99	70 962
Assessment/Coordination	\$'000	3 551	2 474	2 061	935	863	429	187	17	10 515
Deeds of agreements (i)	\$'000	5 876	4 055	3 350	1 333	1 382	546	236	44	16 823
Total VHC expense	\$'000	31 944	23 793	19 089	9 391	7 289	4 809	1 824	159	98 300
Average expense per client (j)	\$	1 231.1	1 335.6	1 222.6	1 329.1	1 222.2	1 451.6	1 379.8	1 374.9	1 278.8
Veterans receiving Community Nursing services (a)										
Type of service (k)										
Acute / Post acute	no.	2 295	1 120	730	589	471	198	172	na	5 575
Support & Maintenance	no.	8 082	3 360	3 550	516	2 456	845	210	na	19 019

Table 13A.47

Table 13A.47 DVA's Veterans' Home Care (VHC) and Community Nursing programs, 2007-08

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Personal Care	no.	4 901	989	2 040	870	513	510	245	na	10 068
Medication management	no.	583	557	217	53	289	48	17	na	1 764
Palliative Care	no.	709	373	347	162	207	74	31	na	1 903
Other	no.	720	307	187	100	106	70	23	na	1 513
Total	no.	13 689	5 632	5 840	1 925	3 192	1 419	532	34	32 263
Veterans aged under 70	no.	338	134	254	99	118	29	45	na	1 017
Veterans aged 70 years and over	no.	13 529	5 532	5 397	1 828	3 100	1 391	469	na	31 246
Average number of hours provided per client for Community Nursing per 28 day claiming period (l), (m)	no.	6.7	7.3	6.0	8.6	3.6	6.6	10.7	5.4	6.6
Veterans Community Nursing expense (n)										
Total program expense	\$'000	47 456	16 102	14 139	6 005	9 866	4 693	1 802	112	100 175
Average expense per client	\$	510.9	534.7	427.2	605.5	407.9	466.9	560.6	576.3	488.8

(a) Due to the very small number of clients, some NT client number data have been included with SA.

(b) "Veterans approved for VHC Services" and "Average number of hours approved per year for non-transitional veterans" relate to services that were approved to occur in 2007-08.

(c) The actual number of recipients and average hours provided will be lower than those approved.

(d) Individual service totals may not add to the all services total because veterans can be approved for more than one service. State and Territory totals may slightly exceed total Australia figure as some veterans move between jurisdictions during the year and are counted in each jurisdiction of residence.

(e) Transitional veterans are those veterans who transferred to the VHC program from the Home and Community Care (HACC) program, often with grandfathered service and/or fee levels, and so may have been approved for higher hours of service than other VHC clients. Veterans who do not transfer from the HACC program are referred to as "non-transitionals".

(f) VHC Expense figures are as at 30 June 2008. Approval activity data is at 14 September 2008. The expense figures may differ slightly from the figures published in the DVA annual report due to lags in service provision claims.

(g) The Service Provision expense figures do not include fees for respite care services, as these are paid under separate appropriations. The 2007-08 appropriation for in-home and emergency respite was \$23.3 million. Residential respite is funded under the aged care appropriation and separate figures are not available.

(h) Figures by jurisdiction are based on actual budget outcome (for all Australia) for the year.

Table 13A.47 DVA's Veterans' Home Care (VHC) and Community Nursing programs, 2007-08

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(i) DVA has Deed of Agreement arrangements with each State and Territory to ensure that all veterans, as members of the wider community, are able to continue to access the full range of Home and Community Care services.

(j) Average expense per client figures are for core VHC services only, that is they exclude Respite Services (in-home, emergency and residential) as these are paid under separate appropriations.

(k) Individual service totals may not add to the all services total because veterans can receive more than one nursing service or can move between service types.

(l) DVA Community Nursing services are provided under a casemix model using a 28-day claiming cycle, with clients classified into care categories based on care interventions. As a substantial proportion of clients receive services for well under 12 months, the average hours per 28-day claim period more accurately reflects average service levels received by clients.

(m) Estimated, as some data on hours provided are not available.

(n) Total Program Expense figures are as at 24 September 2008. Figures are subject to significant lag and may therefore be subject to revision. These figures may also differ slightly from the figures published in the DVA annual report for this reason.

na Not available.

Source: DVA (unpublished).

Table 13A.48

Table 13A.48 Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs, 2007-08 (\$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other	Aust
Aged Care Assessment (a)	22.5	15.7	11.1	6.5	6.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	-	65.0
Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs) (b)	153.1	118.0	71.9	37.9	41.1	12.1	6.0	7.7	-	447.8
Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) (c)	45.4	39.9	21.7	11.6	12.6	3.5	3.8	2.6	-	141.1
EACH Dementia	18.7	16.1	9.3	4.2	5.2	1.9	1.3	0.9	-	57.7
Community Care Grants (d)	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.4	-	2.6
Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged (e)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	3.5
National Respite for Carers (NRCP) (f)	50.7	37.7	29.1	13.7	15.4	5.6	3.8	4.8	12.6	173.5
Day Therapy Centres (g)	5.3	5.9	6.3	3.4	11.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	-	34.6
Continence Aids Assistance Scheme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.1	20.1
Carers Information and Support (h)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.9
Commonwealth Carelink Centres (i)	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.7	16.4
National Continence Management Strategy (j)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	4.2
Home and Community Care (HACC)	305.2	246.8	223.1	101.0	85.4	26.3	11.9	7.0	-	1 006.7
Veterans' Home Care (VHC)	31.9	23.8	19.1	9.4	7.3	4.8	1.8	0.2	..	98.3
DVA Community Nursing	47.5	16.1	14.1	6.0	9.9	4.7	1.8	0.1	..	100.2
Multi-purpose Service Program	24.2	9.2	12.0	20.7	9.0	3.0	-	0.2	-	78.3
Additional COAG funding for ACATs	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	4.3
Transition Care Program	19.6	14.8	6.8	3.3	5.7	1.6	1.1	0.1	..	52.8
Dementia Education and Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
Indigenous specific services	0.8	1.7	3.0	0.8	5.4	0.6	-	6.5	2.1	20.9
Total expenditure on community care programs	731.7	550.9	432.1	221.4	216.4	68.4	33.1	33.0	44.8	2331.3

(a) The objective of Aged Care Assessment is to provide comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment of needs of frail older people, including delegated authority to approve people for Australian Government subsidised care through residential aged care, Community Aged Care Packages and flexible care. Funded through Australian Government grants to State and Territory Governments that operate 115 Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) and Evaluation Units.

Table 13A.48

Table 13A.48 Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs, 2007-08 (\$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other	Aust
(b)	The objective of Community Aged Care Packages are to assist people with complex care needs who otherwise are eligible for low level residential care to remain in the community. Australian Government only funded.									
(c)	The objective of Extended Aged Care at Home is to provide high level care at home as an alternative to high level residential care. Australian Government only funded.									
(d)	The objective of Community Care Grants is to provide one-off assistance in the form of a grant to help Care Package Providers establish the administrative infrastructure for package provision.									
(e)	The objective of Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged is to assist financially disadvantaged older people who are renting or who are homeless to access both community care and accommodation. Formerly a pilot program.									
(f)	The objective of National Respite for Carers is to provide support for carers of the frail aged and people with disabilities, through the provision of information, advice, coordination and delivery of respite care services. A further breakdown of expenditure is in table 13.4 of the Aged care services chapter.									
(g)	The objective of Day Therapy Centres is to assist older people to maintain or recover functional independence, through the provision of therapy services to allow them to remain in the community or in low level residential care. Funding is Australian Government only.									
(h)	The objective of Carers Information and Support is to provide information and support for carers of frail aged and people with a disability to assist them in their caring role.									
(i)	The objective of Commonwealth Carelink Centres is to provide a single point of information about the range of community, aged and disability services. Includes 65 shopfronts and a national 1800 number.									
(j)	The objective of the National Continence Management Strategy is to improve continence awareness, management and treatment so that more Australians can live and participate in their community with confidence and dignity.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.49

Table 13A.49 Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69, 2007–08 (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
<i>Dollars per person aged 70 or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69</i>									
Aged Care Assessment	32.0	30.4	29.4	35.0	33.2	31.3	29.5	73.4	31.6
Community Aged Care Packages (CACP)	217.9	228.6	190.2	204.3	227.7	222.5	252.8	628.1	218.1
Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)	64.6	77.3	57.4	62.5	69.8	64.4	160.1	212.1	68.7
EACH Dementia	26.6	31.2	24.6	22.6	28.8	34.9	54.8	73.4	28.1
Community Care Grants	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.1	0.6	5.5	–	32.6	1.3
Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	8.4	16.3	1.7
National Respite for Carers (NRCP)	72.1	73.0	77.0	73.8	85.3	103.0	160.1	391.5	84.5
Day Therapy Centres	7.5	11.4	16.7	18.3	63.7	22.1	8.4	57.1	16.8
Continence Aids Assistance Scheme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.8
Carers Information and Support	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9
Commonwealth Carelink Centres	5.7	5.8	7.4	11.3	6.6	14.7	12.6	48.9	8.0
National Continence Management Strategy	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.0
Home and Community Care (HACC) (d)	434.3	478.0	590.2	544.3	473.1	483.5	503.2	571.0	490.3
Veterans' Home Care	45.5	46.1	50.5	50.6	40.4	88.4	76.9	13.0	47.9
DVA Community Nursing	67.5	31.2	37.4	32.4	54.7	86.3	75.9	9.2	48.8
Multi-purpose Service Program	34.4	17.8	31.7	111.6	49.9	55.2	–	16.3	38.1
Additional COAG funding for ACATs	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.7	4.2	8.2	2.1
Transition Care Program	27.9	28.7	18.0	17.8	31.6	29.4	46.4	8.2	25.7
Dementia Education and Support	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7
Total	1040.1	1063.7	1135.2	1189.0	1168.7	1246.6	1393.4	2159.2	1125.1

(a) See table 13A.48 for information regarding the Community Care Programs above. See table 13A.47 for information on VHC and DVA Community Nursing.

(b) See table 13A.2 for sources of population data. Population data for 2007–08 are calculated on a different basis to earlier years.

(c) 'Aust' column contains 'Other' expenditure, see table 13A.48 for amounts.

Table 13A.49

Table 13A.49 Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69, 2007-08 (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
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(d) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); DVA (unpublished).

Table 13A.50

Table 13A.50 Australian Government (DoHA only) real expenditure on residential aged care, CACPs and EACH, per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residential care									
Including payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	2 482	2 384	2 417	2 272	2 709	2 497	2 099	1 685	2 440
2004-05	2 523	2 475	2 480	2 378	2 859	2 581	2 137	1 674	2 518
2005-06	2 491	2 462	2 421	2 352	2 920	2 508	2 117	1 646	2 494
2006-07	2 462	2 426	2 353	2 302	2 931	2 447	2 007	1 560	2 457
2007-08	2 508	2 468	2 323	2 299	3 000	2 443	2 010	1 387	2 474
Excluding payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	2 440	2 351	2 396	2 227	2 679	2 491	2 071	1 675	2 406
2004-05	2 483	2 440	2 458	2 338	2 829	2 570	2 111	1 662	2 485
2005-06	2 453	2 425	2 400	2 314	2 888	2 497	2 089	1 627	2 461
2006-07	2 416	2 382	2 324	2 259	2 891	2 434	1 973	1 542	2 416
2007-08	2 462	2 422	2 295	2 254	2 963	2 431	1 981	1 370	2 434
EACH									
2003-04	6	9	5	20	11	14	59	72	10
2004-05	17	24	17	20	19	25	60	96	20
2005-06	32	42	30	30	37	40	93	153	36
2006-07	47	61	48	47	56	52	125	199	53
2007-08	65	77	57	63	70	64	160	212	69
EACH Dementia									
2006-07	11	15	13	11	13	13	32	44	13
2007-08	27	31	25	23	29	35	55	73	28
CACPs									
2003-04	191	196	168	184	203	205	233	612	192
2004-05	192	195	165	206	176	209	235	598	191
2005-06	197	206	167	180	204	209	242	646	196
2006-07	208	217	179	198	216	216	254	624	208
2007-08	218	229	190	204	228	222	253	628	218
Total (including payroll tax supplement)									
2003-04	2 679	2 590	2 591	2 476	2 924	2 717	2 391	2 369	2 641
2004-05	2 731	2 695	2 661	2 604	3 055	2 814	2 432	2 368	2 729
2005-06	2 719	2 710	2 619	2 562	3 161	2 757	2 452	2 445	2 726
2006-07	2 728	2 719	2 593	2 557	3 215	2 729	2 418	2 426	2 731
2007-08	2 817	2 805	2 596	2 589	3 326	2 765	2 478	2 300	2 789

(a) Excludes DVA expenditure on residential aged care. DVA expenditure is provided in table 13A.46.

(b) Nominal expenditure data utilised for years prior to 2007-08 for some categories (residential care excluding payroll tax supplement and EACH Dementia) have been revised from previous reports.

Table 13A.50 Australian Government (DoHA only) real expenditure on residential aged care, CACPs and EACH, per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.

(d) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table AA.26.

Table 13A.51

Table 13A.51 Australian Government (DoHA and DVA) real expenditure on residential services, per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Including payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	2 900	2 777	2 885	2 652	3 139	3 040	2 472	1 770	2 859
2004-05	2 963	2 889	2 981	2 773	3 321	3 125	2 506	1 766	2 960
2005-06	2 934	2 873	2 919	2 738	3 398	3 057	2 489	1 825	2 938
2006-07	2 911	2 848	2 847	2 672	3 427	2 980	2 418	1 637	2 904
2007-08	2 966	2 896	2 801	2 671	3 502	2 970	2 430	1 459	2 923
Excluding payroll tax supplement									
2003-04	2 851	2 738	2 856	2 601	3 103	3 026	2 438	1 758	2 819
2004-05	2 915	2 846	2 952	2 725	3 285	3 112	2 475	1 755	2 919
2005-06	2 888	2 829	2 891	2 692	3 360	3 043	2 455	1 805	2 897
2006-07	2 856	2 794	2 812	2 621	3 381	2 963	2 377	1 618	2 855
2007-08	2 911	2 841	2 766	2 617	3 459	2 954	2 394	1 442	2 875

- (a) Nominal expenditure data utilised for years prior to 2007-08 for residential services excluding payroll tax supplement have been revised from previous reports.
- (b) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.
- (c) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

Source: DoHA (unpublished), DVA (unpublished), table AA.26.

Table 13A.52 Australian, State and Territory government real expenditure on HACC services per person in the HACC target population (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Dollars per person in the HACC target population</i>									
2003-04	760	912	730	800	795	740	757	780	795
2004-05	788	906	735	804	814	766	765	817	807
2005-06	882	894	760	850	827	793	847	858	847
2006-07	887	896	787	861	842	814	857	868	858
2007-08	898	905	821	878	863	842	874	884	875

- (a) The HACC Target population is people in the Australian community who, without basic maintenance and support services provided under the scope of the HACC Program, would be at risk of premature or inappropriate long term residential care, including (i) older and frail people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; (ii) younger people with moderate, severe or profound disabilities; and their unpaid carers. The HACC Target Population is estimated by applying the proportion of people in households with a moderate, severe, or profound disability as reported in the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to the ABS Population Projections
- (b) This table only represents expenditure under HACC Amending Agreements.
- (c) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.
- (d) There are significant differences in the per capita level of Home and Community Care (HACC) Program funding for the target population in each State and Territory. An equalisation strategy is in place to ensure that per capita funding for the Program is the same across all jurisdictions by 2010-11.
- (e) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.53 Australian, State and Territory government total real expenditure on HACC services, per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	681	780	792	854	704	760	973	880	749
2004-05	701	784	824	870	720	784	995	883	767
2005-06	704	784	851	875	732	798	999	885	775
2006-07	706	784	877	879	744	814	1 003	882	783
2007-08	726	797	913	897	768	841	1 029	831	804

- (a) The HACC target population used for planning HACC services is different from the aged care target population used in this chapter. See table 13A.52 for expenditure per head of HACC target population.
- (b) This table only represents expenditure under HACC Amending Agreements.
- (c) Reports provisional data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.
- (d) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.
- (e) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table AA.26.

Table 13A.54

Table 13A.54 Australian Government real expenditure on CACPs, per person aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	191	196	168	184	203	205	233	612	192
2004-05	192	195	165	206	176	209	235	598	191
2005-06	197	206	167	180	204	209	242	646	196
2006-07	208	217	179	198	216	216	254	624	208
2007-08	218	229	190	204	228	222	253	628	218

(a) Population data for 2008 are calculated on a different basis to years prior to 2008. See table 13A.2 for notes and sources of population data.

(b) Constant price expenditure for all years expressed in 2007-08 prices, using Gross Domestic Product price deflator. Details provided in the Statistical appendix (table AA.26).

Source: DoHA (unpublished); Table AA.26.

Table 13A.55

Table 13A.55 **Ageing in place: residents changing from low care to high care in the same facility (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Residents who changed from low care to high care										
June 2005										
Major city	no.	3 522	3 029	1 489	1 120	1 267	..	187	..	10 614
Inner regional	no.	1 068	1 061	807	215	227	278	–	..	3 656
Outer regional	no.	398	275	410	109	202	97	..	13	1 504
Remote	no.	16	6	14	15	25	5	..	12	93
Very remote	no.	–	..	14	6	–	np	..	–	20
All areas	no.	5 004	4 371	2 734	1 465	1 721	380	187	25	15 887
June 2006										
Major city	no.	3 406	3 122	1 387	1 123	1 194	..	170	..	10 402
Inner regional	no.	1 335	1 062	871	242	218	272	..	..	4 000
Outer regional	no.	444	244	479	89	219	111	..	18	1 604
Remote	no.	14	3	32	8	27	6	..	11	101
Very remote	no.	np	..	12	10	–	np	..	–	22
All areas	no.	5 199	4 431	2 781	1 472	1 658	389	170	29	16 129
June 2007										
Major city	no.	3 690	3 290	1 485	1 220	1 126	..	182	..	10 993
Inner regional	no.	1 384	1 183	882	269	203	271	..	..	4 192
Outer regional	no.	415	311	426	107	223	108	..	12	1 602
Remote	no.	20	3	30	17	35	np	..	13	118
Very remote	no.	–	..	23	np	–	3	..	–	26
All areas	no.	5 509	4 787	2 846	1 613	1 587	382	182	25	16 931
June 2008										
Major city	no.	4 022	3 434	1 514	1 240	1 080	..	172	..	11 462
Inner regional	no.	1 421	1 400	1 009	271	251	261	..	..	4 613
Outer regional	no.	400	276	546	121	220	97	..	26	1 686
Remote	no.	11	3	21	14	22	3	..	17	91
Very remote	no.	np	..	10	13	–	..	..	np	23
All areas	no.	5 854	5 113	3 100	1 659	1 573	361	172	43	17 875
Residents who remained in same service when changing from low care to high care										
June 2005										
Major city	no.	2 236	2 202	1 152	699	920	..	155	..	7 364
Inner regional	no.	786	747	637	168	203	247	..	..	2 788
Outer regional	no.	295	193	290	89	163	77	..	10	1 117
Remote	no.	16	4	13	15	20	5	..	11	84
Very remote	no.	–	..	10	3	–	–	..	–	13
All areas	no.	3 333	3 146	2 102	974	1 306	329	155	21	11 366
June 2006										
Major city	no.	2 289	2 372	1 080	765	901	..	146	..	7 553

Table 13A.55

Table 13A.55 **Ageing in place: residents changing from low care to high care in the same facility (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Inner regional	no.	1 039	796	710	213	194	240	..	..	3 192
Outer regional	no.	338	175	382	79	177	89	..	15	1 255
Remote	no.	14	3	26	6	26	6	..	6	87
Very remote	no.	np	..	9	5	–	np	..	–	14
All areas	no.	3 680	3 346	2 207	1 068	1 298	335	146	21	12 101
June 2007										
Major city	no.	2 531	2 604	1 233	886	946	..	163	..	8 363
Inner regional	no.	1 077	969	706	233	195	238	..	..	3 418
Outer regional	no.	330	237	343	86	186	85	..	11	1 278
Remote	no.	17	np	28	14	31	np	..	12	102
Very remote	no.	–	..	9	np	–	np	..	–	9
All areas	no.	3 955	3 810	2 319	1 219	1 358	323	163	23	13 170
June 2008										
Major city	no.	3 037	2 821	1 255	950	930	..	144	..	9 137
Inner regional	no.	1 165	1 138	859	244	233	238	..	..	3 877
Outer regional	no.	319	224	480	106	192	70	..	16	1 407
Remote	no.	10	3	18	12	22	3	..	13	81
Very remote	no.	np	..	8	11	–	–	..	np	19
All areas	no.	4 531	4 186	2 620	1 323	1 377	311	144	29	14 521
Proportion of residents who remained in the same service when changing from low care to high care										
June 2005										
Major city	%	63.5	72.7	77.4	62.4	72.6	..	82.9	..	69.4
Inner regional	%	73.6	70.4	78.9	78.1	89.4	88.8	–	..	76.3
Outer regional	%	74.1	70.2	70.7	81.7	80.7	79.4	..	76.9	74.3
Remote	%	100.0	66.7	92.9	100.0	80.0	100.0	..	91.7	90.3
Very remote	%	–	..	71.4	50.0	–	–	..	–	59.1
All areas	%	66.6	72.0	76.9	66.5	75.9	86.1	82.9	84.0	71.5
June 2006										
Major city	%	67.2	76.0	77.9	68.1	75.5	..	85.9	..	72.6
Inner regional	%	77.8	75.0	81.5	88.0	89.0	88.2	..	..	79.8
Outer regional	%	76.1	71.7	79.8	88.8	80.8	80.2	..	83.3	78.2
Remote	%	100.0	100.0	81.3	75.0	96.3	100.0	..	54.6	86.1
Very remote	%	100.0	..	75.0	50.0	na	100.0	..	na	68.0
All areas	%	70.8	75.5	79.4	72.6	78.3	86.2	85.9	72.4	75.0
June 2007										
Major city	%	68.6	79.1	83.0	72.6	84.0	..	89.6	..	76.1
Inner regional	%	77.8	81.9	80.0	86.6	96.1	87.8	..	..	81.5
Outer regional	%	79.5	76.2	80.5	80.4	83.4	78.7	..	91.7	79.8
Remote	%	85.0	np	93.3	82.4	88.6	100.0	..	92.3	88.3
Very remote	%	–	..	39.1	50.0	–	np	..	–	39.3

Table 13A.55 **Ageing in place: residents changing from low care to high care in the same facility (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All areas	%	71.8	79.6	81.5	75.5	85.6	84.9	89.6	92.0	77.8
June 2008										
Major city	%	75.5	82.1	82.9	76.6	86.1	..	83.7	..	79.7
Inner regional	%	82.0	81.3	85.1	90.0	92.8	91.2	..	..	84.0
Outer regional	%	79.8	81.2	87.9	87.6	87.3	72.2	..	61.5	83.5
Remote	%	90.9	100.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	..	76.5	89.0
Very remote	%	100.0	..	80.0	84.6	..	..	..	100.0	84.0
All areas	%	77.4	81.9	84.5	79.7	87.5	86.1	83.7	68.2	81.2

- (a) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications. Residents are classified as 'high care' or 'low care' according to the RCS or ACFI level on which their subsidy payment is based.
- (b) Geographical data are based on the ABS Standard Geographic Classification Remoteness Areas. See table 13A.2, note (a).
- (c) Numbers fewer than three are not published and the relevant totals do not include these figures. Proportions which may identify numbers fewer than three are not published. The proportions published for Australia and all areas, take into account all residents, including those numbers not published.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.56

Table 13A.56 Aged care assessment — activity and costs

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust
Aged care assessment, activity 2006-07										
Aged care assessment expenditure (b)	\$m	21.4	14.8	10.4	6.2	5.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	61.5
Aged care assessments										
All people	no.	66 860	50 029	30 030	17 910	15 642	5 215	2 282	999	188 967
Aged care assessment teams	no.	44	18	15	16	15	3	1	3	115
Aged care assessment, unit costs (2006-07 dollars)										
Cost per assessment (all people) (b), (c), (d)										
2002-03	\$	247	230	274	216	276	306	184	1 018	249
2003-04	\$	271	253	297	291	341	309	247	1 210	281
2004-05	\$	290	261	335	327	378	319	180	1 050	302
2005-06	\$	301	276	348	315	332	309	196	982	307
2006-07	\$	320	296	346	346	364	307	263	801	325

(a) The high cost for each assessment in the NT may be influenced by the remoteness of people requiring assessments, clients having English as a second or third language and a lack of supporting health and community services infrastructure to assist with assessments.

(b) Aged care assessment expenditure is Australian Government spending only.

(c) Cost per assessment will include clients aged less than 70 years.

(d) For 2006-07, includes completed assessments only. Earlier years may include complete and incomplete assessments. See footnote (b) of table 13A.39 for more detailed explanation.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) .

Table 13A.57

Table 13A.57 Access to Commonwealth Carelink Centres, 2007-08 (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous contacts (b)	no. 575	68	664	140	186	9	15	139	1 796
Indigenous target population (c)	no. 19 792	4 572	16 643	8 280	3 368	2 339	410	7 351	62 755
Indigenous contacts per 1000 Indigenous people in the target population	no. 29.1	14.9	39.9	16.9	55.2	3.8	36.6	18.9	28.6
All contacts	no. 57 142	22 616	62 842	23 872	16 648	6 579	2 818	648	193 165
All target population (d)	no. 702 737	516 293	378 005	185 518	180 510	54 386	23 732	12 260	2 053 441
All contacts per 1000 target population	no. 81.3	43.8	166.2	128.7	92.2	121.0	118.7	52.9	94.1

(a) Contacts include phone calls, emails, visits and facsimiles.

(b) People making contact self identify as Indigenous. Therefore, there is likely to be substantial under reporting of Indigenous status.

(c) Indigenous people aged 50 years and over. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for details of population calculations.

(d) All people aged 70 years and older plus Indigenous people aged 50-69. See footnotes to table 13A.2 for details of population calculations.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.58

Table 13A.58 **Utilisation of residential aged care places, by remoteness category, 30 June 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of operational residential places allocated as low care and used for high care										
Major city	%	40.6	43.4	46.5	44.8	58.2	..	42.3	..	44.6
Inner regional	%	45.9	42.9	45.9	44.6	61.6	55.5	..	..	46.4
Outer regional	%	44.2	39.8	51.3	45.8	52.0	43.2	..	37.6	46.5
Remote	%	27.9	57.6	26.4	24.1	51.7	25.0	..	45.1	34.7
Very remote	%	16.7	..	25.7	52.2	–	–	..	100.0	34.0
All areas	%	42.3	43.1	46.7	44.6	57.7	51.7	42.3	41.4	45.1
Proportion of all operational residential places used for high care										
Major city	%	69.6	66.2	67.6	68.4	78.1	..	64.6	..	69.1
Inner regional	%	68.5	65.7	68.2	63.6	77.6	75.5	..	..	68.4
Outer regional	%	63.7	60.8	69.5	66.1	67.1	67.2	..	73.4	66.0
Remote	%	40.4	64.2	40.4	59.8	68.3	42.4	..	70.8	56.0
Very remote	%	16.7	..	44.4	65.8	–	34.8	..	78.9	52.0
All areas	%	68.9	65.8	67.7	67.3	76.8	72.7	64.6	72.6	68.6
Operational residential places allocated as low care and used for high care										
Major city	no.	7 444	7 241	3 988	2 506	3 296	..	419	..	24 894
Inner regional	no.	3 498	2 504	2 296	582	612	868	..	..	10 360
Outer regional	no.	1 001	544	1 241	263	563	228	..	38	3 878
Remote	no.	19	19	48	26	61	9	..	32	214
Very remote	no.	np	..	26	36	–	–	..	np	62
All areas	no.	11 962	10 308	7 599	3 413	4 532	1 105	419	70	39 408
Operational residential places used for high care										
Major city	no.	28 267	21 028	11 015	7 299	9 884	..	1 159	..	78 652
Inner regional	no.	9 686	6 865	6 439	1 383	1 430	2 421	..	..	28 224
Outer regional	no.	2 405	1 446	3 099	668	1 126	747	..	177	9 668
Remote	no.	38	34	101	122	127	28	..	131	581
Very remote	no.	np	..	72	73	–	8	..	15	168
All areas	no.	40 396	29 373	20 726	9 545	12 567	3 204	1 159	323	117 293

(a) Geographical data are based in the ABS Standard Geographic Classification Remoteness Areas 2001. See table 13A.2 note (a).

(b) Data for very remote areas in Tasmania and NT are based on small numbers and should be interpreted with care.

(c) Numbers fewer than three are not published and the relevant totals do not include these figures. The proportions published take into account all residents, including those numbers not published.

Table 13A.58 Utilisation of residential aged care places, by remoteness category, 30 June 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(d)	In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications. Residents are classified as 'high care' or 'low care' according to the RCS or ACFI level on which their subsidy payment is based.									

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: DoHA (unpublished)

Table 13A.59

Table 13A.59 Permanent aged care residents at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by jurisdiction (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Permanent residents classified as high care at 30 June 2008									
Females									
under 65	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–69	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	8.8	4.4
70–74	9.8	9.6	9.1	10.3	12.4	11.0	6.9	15.6	9.9
75–79	27.1	25.4	26.2	25.4	32.3	31.7	25.0	26.9	26.9
80–84	65.2	62.9	65.0	62.4	78.0	65.9	52.8	86.0	65.5
85+	196.0	187.7	193.7	189.3	227.4	201.8	166.0	177.9	195.7
Males									
under 65	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
65–69	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.5
70–74	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.6	10.0	9.1	6.8	9.3	9.3
75–79	20.3	18.5	18.7	17.9	23.4	22.1	17.9	28.0	19.6
80–84	40.2	38.4	41.2	37.1	47.1	46.3	32.4	35.2	40.3
85+	100.8	103.1	102.9	93.5	124.0	113.5	92.8	99.2	103.5
Persons									
under 65	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
65–69	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	6.4	4.4
70–74	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.5	11.3	10.1	6.9	12.2	9.6
75–79	24.0	22.2	22.6	21.9	28.2	27.3	21.7	27.5	23.5
80–84	54.8	52.7	54.8	51.5	65.2	57.7	44.3	62.4	54.9
85+	164.4	159.6	162.3	157.3	193.6	173.5	141.1	148.2	164.9
Permanent residents classified as low care at 30 June 2008									
Females									
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
65–69	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.4	–	1.3
70–74	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.3	3.9	3.2
75–79	9.7	10.0	10.4	9.0	8.0	9.5	8.6	9.0	9.7
80–84	26.2	28.0	29.0	29.5	21.8	23.3	27.1	15.3	26.9
85+	74.3	83.5	83.2	84.8	68.5	83.5	77.5	36.1	78.8
Males									
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1
65–69	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	–	1.1	1.6
70–74	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	3.1
75–79	6.6	7.0	6.9	5.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	8.2	6.5
80–84	15.0	16.6	16.9	14.1	11.1	10.0	8.3	17.6	15.1
85+	44.6	49.5	46.3	49.2	40.9	49.3	55.6	23.8	46.4

Table 13A.59

Table 13A.59 Permanent aged care residents at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by jurisdiction (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Persons									
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
65–69	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.4
70–74	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.5	3.2
75–79	8.3	8.6	8.8	7.5	6.4	7.4	6.9	8.6	8.2
80–84	21.5	23.2	23.8	22.9	17.4	17.8	19.3	16.4	22.0
85+	64.4	72.2	70.4	72.9	59.5	72.5	70.1	31.4	68.0

- (a) These figures exclude places funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.
- (b) Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006-2026 based on 2006 census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see Table 13A.2).
- (c) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications. Residents are classified as 'high care' or 'low care' according to the RCS or ACFI level on which their subsidy payment is based. High care residents are those classified as RCS 1–4 or ACFI High. Low care residents are those classified as RCS 5–8 or ACFI Low. Residents without a recorded RCS/ACFI were omitted.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.60

Table 13A.60 CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by jurisdiction (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
CACP Recipients at 30 June 2008 (b)									
Females									
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.8	0.1
65–69	2.6	3.6	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	23.8	2.9
70–74	6.3	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.8	4.1	49.2	6.2
75–79	13.6	14.4	11.3	12.6	14.5	14.5	10.7	70.4	13.5
80–84	28.1	26.8	23.7	25.9	27.6	27.1	33.0	95.6	27.0
85+	49.3	41.3	43.7	44.5	46.2	57.1	64.0	101.0	46.0
Males									
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.5	0.1
65–69	1.6	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7	10.9	1.8
70–74	2.9	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.7	27.1	3.3
75–79	6.4	8.2	5.5	6.8	6.7	7.4	4.8	46.7	6.9
80–84	14.1	15.8	12.7	13.4	15.0	12.0	19.6	52.7	14.4
85+	32.0	33.0	29.8	28.9	32.5	28.3	39.5	79.4	31.7
Persons									
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.7	0.1
65–69	2.1	3.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	16.4	2.4
70–74	4.7	5.7	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.9	37.2	4.8
75–79	10.3	11.5	8.6	9.8	10.9	11.3	8.0	58.0	10.5
80–84	22.3	22.2	19.0	20.5	22.4	20.8	27.4	75.7	21.7
85+	43.5	38.5	38.9	39.3	41.7	47.9	55.7	92.8	41.2
EACH Recipients at 30 June 2008 (c)									
Females									
under 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65–69	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.3	0.6
70–74	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.8	6.2	1.1
75–79	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	3.6	10.2	1.8
80–84	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.6	6.2	17.2	3.1
85+	6.3	4.9	4.7	5.9	6.6	6.0	16.6	31.3	5.8
Males									
under 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–
65–69	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4
70–74	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	7.3	1.0
75–79	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.1	3.5	3.5	1.6
80–84	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	4.9	19.8	2.4
85+	4.7	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	11.7	31.7	4.4

Table 13A.60

Table 13A.60 CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by jurisdiction (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Persons									
under 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65–69	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.5
70–74	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	6.8	1.0
75–79	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	3.5	6.7	1.7
80–84	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.9	5.7	18.4	2.8
85+	5.8	4.6	4.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	14.9	31.4	5.3

(a) Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006-2026 based on 2006 census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see Table 13A.2).

(b) These figures exclude places funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(c) EACH packages include EACH dementia packages.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.61

Table 13A.61 Permanent aged care residents, CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by jurisdiction (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All Permanent residents , CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008									
Females									
under 65	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.5
65–69	8.8	9.9	7.8	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	34.9	9.1
70–74	20.4	21.4	18.4	19.4	20.5	21.8	15.2	74.9	20.4
75–79	52.2	51.7	49.4	48.6	56.2	57.5	47.9	116.5	51.9
80–84	122.5	121.0	120.5	120.8	130.9	120.0	119.1	214.1	122.5
85+	325.9	317.3	325.3	324.5	348.7	348.4	324.0	346.2	326.2
Males									
under 65	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5
65–69	8.2	9.4	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.2	17.5	8.3
70–74	16.6	18.5	15.2	15.6	15.5	13.7	13.2	45.0	16.6
75–79	34.9	35.7	32.3	32.0	36.6	35.4	31.1	86.4	34.6
80–84	71.3	73.8	73.1	66.8	75.7	70.3	65.2	125.3	72.3
85+	182.1	189.4	182.9	176.6	201.5	196.0	199.6	234.1	186.1
Persons									
under 65	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5
65–69	8.5	9.7	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.4	25.0	8.7
70–74	18.6	20.0	16.8	17.5	18.1	17.9	14.2	58.7	18.6
75–79	44.3	44.4	41.3	40.8	47.3	47.4	40.1	100.8	43.9
80–84	101.1	101.3	100.1	97.5	108.1	99.2	96.7	172.8	101.4
85+	278.1	274.8	276.0	275.1	300.6	299.6	281.7	303.9	279.4

(a) Residents without a recorded RCS/ACFI were omitted.

(b) These figures exclude places funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(c) EACH packages include EACH dementia packages.

(d) Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see Table 13A.2).

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.62

Table 13A.62 **Permanent aged care residents at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
Permanent residents classified as high care at 30 June 2008						
Females						
under 65	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–69	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.5	3.2	4.4
70–74	10.0	10.3	8.4	7.3	3.2	9.9
75–79	26.7	29.3	23.7	14.3	13.9	26.9
80–84	64.9	71.4	58.9	31.0	22.2	65.5
85+	191.4	218.0	184.7	91.8	84.1	195.7
Males						
under 65	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
65–69	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.5
70–74	9.5	9.8	7.6	4.8	5.4	9.3
75–79	19.8	20.4	18.5	10.7	8.5	19.6
80–84	40.0	43.5	38.3	16.5	17.4	40.3
85+	100.2	119.2	95.3	51.3	69.2	103.5
Persons						
under 65	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
65–69	4.5	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.2	4.4
70–74	9.8	10.1	8.0	6.0	4.4	9.6
75–79	23.6	25.1	21.2	12.4	11.1	23.5
80–84	54.6	59.4	49.8	24.2	20.0	54.9
85+	161.2	184.5	153.9	77.7	77.8	164.9
Permanent residents classified as low care at 30 June 2008						
Females						
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
65–69	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.3
70–74	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.2	3.2
75–79	9.3	11.0	9.5	4.6	5.4	9.7
80–84	25.9	31.1	26.0	17.0	11.1	26.9
85+	72.1	99.1	85.3	65.5	38.6	78.8
Males						
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
65–69	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.6
70–74	3.1	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.7	3.1
75–79	6.4	6.7	6.4	8.3	2.8	6.5
80–84	14.7	16.6	14.6	15.3	11.6	15.1
85+	42.6	57.5	50.6	33.6	31.4	46.4

Table 13A.62 Permanent aged care residents at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
Persons						
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
65–69	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.4
70–74	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.2
75–79	8.0	9.0	8.0	6.5	4.0	8.2
80–84	21.3	24.8	21.0	16.2	11.3	22.0
85+	62.3	85.0	73.4	54.4	35.6	68.0

- (a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0). See notes to table 13A.2.
- (b) Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see Table 13A.2).
- (c) Low usage rates in remote and very remote regions may reflect that clients have moved to other regions to access services.
- (d) These figures exclude places funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.
- (e) In March 2008, the Residential Classification Scale (RCS) was replaced by the Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), but some residents remained under the RCS in June 2008. These calculations use both RCS and ACFI as they applied at June 2008. See Box 13.1 in the Aged care services chapter for more detail on these classifications. Residents are classified as 'high care' or 'low care' according to the RCS or ACFI level on which their subsidy payment is based. High care residents are those classified as RCS 1–4 or ACFI High. Low care residents are those classified as RCS 5–8 or ACFI Low. Residents without a recorded RCS/ACFI were omitted.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.63

Table 13A.63 **CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b)**

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
CACP Recipients at 30 June 2008 (c)						
Females						
under 65	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1
65-69	2.6	3.1	2.8	6.9	22.5	2.9
70-74	6.0	6.3	5.5	10.3	38.8	6.2
75-79	13.6	13.4	11.1	22.1	47.2	13.5
80-84	27.4	27.4	21.7	29.0	52.4	27.0
85+	46.4	48.3	36.3	46.1	70.5	46.0
Males						
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
65-69	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.3	7.2	1.8
70-74	3.2	3.1	3.2	5.5	23.7	3.3
75-79	6.5	7.6	6.3	9.3	30.4	6.9
80-84	14.9	13.9	10.5	19.9	42.5	14.4
85+	32.5	31.6	24.5	29.6	88.0	31.7
Persons						
under 65	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1
65-69	2.2	2.5	2.4	4.9	13.7	2.4
70-74	4.7	4.7	4.3	7.7	30.7	4.8
75-79	10.4	10.7	8.8	15.5	38.3	10.5
80-84	22.3	21.6	16.7	24.7	47.9	21.7
85+	41.8	42.6	32.2	40.4	77.8	41.2
EACH Recipients at 30 June 2008 (d)						
Females						
under 65	-	-	-	-	-	0
65-69	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	-	0.6
70-74	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	-	1.1
75-79	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.4	-	1.8
80-84	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.0	-	3.1
85+	5.9	5.5	6.4	2.6	-	5.8
Males						
under 65	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-69	0.5	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.4
70-74	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	-	1.0
75-79	1.8	1.5	1.3	-	0.9	1.6
80-84	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.4
85+	4.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	-	4.4

Table 13A.63

Table 13A.63 CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
Persons						
under 65	–	–	–	–	–	–
65–69	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	–	0.5
70–74	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	–	1.0
75–79	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.7
80–84	2.9	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	2.8
85+	5.4	5.2	5.8	3.1	–	5.3

(a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0). See notes to table 13A.2.

(b) Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006–2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see Table 13A.2).

(c) CACP figures exclude packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(d) EACH packages include EACH dementia packages.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.64

Table 13A.64 Permanent aged care residents, CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
All Permanent residents , CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008						
Females						
under 65	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.5
65–69	8.9	9.5	8.2	12.4	27.4	9.1
70–74	20.3	21.3	17.8	21.8	45.1	20.4
75–79	51.5	55.7	46.0	41.4	66.5	51.9
80–84	121.3	133.2	109.3	79.0	85.8	122.5
85+	315.8	370.8	312.7	206.1	193.2	326.2
Males						
under 65	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
65–69	8.6	8.1	7.1	8.2	12.4	8.3
70–74	16.8	16.8	14.9	12.9	31.9	16.6
75–79	34.5	36.2	32.5	28.3	42.7	34.6
80–84	72.2	76.2	65.8	52.9	73.3	72.3
85+	179.7	213.0	175.2	118.5	188.7	186.1
Persons						
under 65	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5
65–69	8.7	8.8	7.6	10.1	18.7	8.7
70–74	18.7	19.1	16.3	17.0	38.0	18.6
75–79	43.8	46.5	39.4	34.6	53.9	43.9
80–84	101.0	108.6	90.0	66.8	80.2	101.4
85+	270.7	317.4	265.3	175.7	191.3	279.4

(a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0). See notes to table 13A.2.

(b) Population data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006-2026 based on 2006 census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (see Table 13A.2).

(c) These figures exclude places and packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(d) Residents without a recorded RCS/ACFI were omitted.

(e) EACH packages include EACH dementia packages.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.65 Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, and EACH at 30 June 2008: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
All Permanent residents, CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2008						
Females						
under 50	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
50–54	4.8	7.2	7.3	5.6	9.9	6.6
55–64	11.7	22.5	26.7	28.5	29.3	21.6
65–74	38.2	61.2	64.5	112.9	90.0	65.2
75+	146.0	134.0	159.0	262.4	200.0	167.5
Males						
under 50	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
50–54	3.2	6.4	5.8	12.4	6.2	5.8
55–64	9.0	12.6	21.3	31.4	20.7	16.5
65–74	31.0	43.4	72.4	74.0	70.7	53.8
75+	96.1	95.4	123.1	229.3	240.1	138.5
Persons						
under 50	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
50–54	4.0	6.8	6.5	8.9	8.1	6.2
55–64	10.4	17.6	24.2	29.9	25.2	19.2
65–74	34.8	52.7	67.7	95.1	81.0	59.7
75+	129.7	119.8	147.2	253.7	218.2	158.7

- (a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0). See notes to table 13A.2.
- (b) These figures exclude places and packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.
- (c) All permanent residents are included.
- (d) Indigenous population data for June 2008 are determined using DoHA unpublished projections based on published ABS Experimental Indigenous ERPs by remoteness areas for age groups up to 65 plus, as at June 2006 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). Observed average annual growth at remoteness area (RA) level in ABS Experimental Indigenous Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) between 2001 and 2006 for total Indigenous persons of all ages was applied to project 2006 ERPs forward to 2008. The 65 years and over group was split into 65-74 and 75 plus age groups for each RA using proportions from published Indigenous ERP data for males, females, persons for Australia. Also see notes to table 13A.2 for further notes and sources of data.
- (e) EACH packages do not include EACH dementia packages. Earlier reports included EACH dementia packages in these data.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); *ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (ABS cat no 3238.0); *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS cat no 3238.0.55.001).

Table 13A.66

Table 13A.66 HACC National Service Standards appraisals — results of appraisals (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Appraisal outcomes									
2004-05									
High (17.5 - 20)	no.	104	..	150	..	12	..	..	266
Good (15-17.4)	no.	38	..	50	..	9	..	..	97
Basic (10-14.9)	no.	1	..	15	..	7	..	..	23
Poor (less than 10)	no.	–	..	3	..	2	..	..	5
Average Score	no.	17.8	..	18.0	..	15.9	..	..	17.8
2005-06									
High (17.5 - 20)	no.	258	..	135	..	16	..	..	409
Good (15-17.4)	no.	69	..	34	..	8	..	..	111
Basic (10-14.9)	no.	45	..	25	..	10	..	..	80
Poor (less than 10)	no.	1	..	10	..	5	..	..	16
Average Score	no.	17.8	..	17.6	..	15.0	..	..	17.6
2006-07									
High (17.5 - 20)	no.	336	86	181	..	38	18	..	659
Good (15-17.4)	no.	38	46	66	..	21	4	..	175
Basic (10-14.9)	no.	57	25	37	..	12	3	..	134
Poor (less than 10)	no.	8	9	5	..	4	1	..	27
Average Score	no.	18.0	16.7	18.0	..	16.8	17.1	..	17.7
2007-08									
High (17.5 - 20)	no.	299	76	216	88	23	11	..	714
Good (15-17.4)	no.	81	28	25	11	4	5	..	158
Basic (10-14.9)	no.	64	46	8	16	5	7	..	150
Poor (less than 10)	no.	12	22	3	8	3	4	..	53
Average Score	no.	17.4	15.3	19.5	17.0	16.1	15.4	..	17.4
2004-05 to 2007-08									
High (17.5 - 20)	no.	997	162	682	88	89	29	..	2 048
Good (15-17.4)	no.	226	74	175	11	42	9	..	541
Basic (10-14.9)	no.	167	71	85	16	34	10	..	387
Poor (less than 10)	no.	21	31	21	8	14	5	..	101
Average Score (f)	no.	17.7	16.0	18.3	17.0	16.1	16.2	..	17.5

(a) Not all HACC agencies were required to undergo external assessment, and some are exempt, so the number of HACC agencies may be higher than those listed.

(b) The results of the appraisals will, in addition, reflect different methodologies applied across each State and Territory.

(c) In Queensland some agencies were reviewed twice in the four year period. This table includes outcomes of all appraisals during the cycle.

(d) One agency in Tasmania declined the appraisal process in 2006-07 and was therefore scored as zero.

Table 13A.66 HACC National Service Standards appraisals — results of appraisals (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(e) Quality Assessments in the ACT will occur in 2008-09.

(f) The average score for 2004-05 to 2007-08 is obtained by using a weighted average of the number of assessments in a year multiplied by the average score for that year. These multiplied scores are then added together for all four years and divided the total number of assessments over four years to obtain the average score.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 13A.67

Table 13A.67 Older people needing assistance with at least one everyday activity: extent to which need was met, 2003 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Persons with a need not fully met										
	'000	93.4	77.8	63.3	24.8	24.3	8.4	na	na	297.0
Lower confidence interval	'000	77.0	63.5	51.1	19.4	18.2	5.6	na	na	270.6
Upper confidence interval	'000	109.8	92.0	75.5	30.3	30.3	11.2	na	na	323.3
All persons needing assistance										
	'000	250.1	219.4	175.5	75.9	68.2	23.5	na	na	822.9
Lower confidence interval	'000	223.1	195.6	155.3	66.3	58.1	18.9	na	na	779.6
Upper confidence interval	'000	277.0	243.1	195.7	85.5	78.3	28.2	na	na	866.3
Self-reported total or partial unmet need										
	%	37.3	35.5	36.1	32.7	35.6	35.7	na	na	36.1
Lower confidence interval	%	32.3	30.4	30.7	27.1	28.8	26.8	na	na	33.6
Upper confidence interval	%	42.7	40.8	41.8	38.9	43.0	45.7	na	na	38.7

(a) Aged 70 years or over, living in households.

(b) Australian total includes data for the ACT and the NT.

(c) Upper and lower confidence intervals represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished).

Table 13A.68 State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on aged care services, 2007-08 (\$ million) (a)

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i>
Residential aged care services									
Adjusted subsidy reduction supplement	3.2	16.0	5.9	–	–	0.2	..	na	25.3
EBA supplement	na	57.9	64.9	..	–	na	..	na	122.8
Rural small nursing home supplement	na	5.8	na	na	–	12.1	..	0.1	18.0
Experimental data item for 2009 Report (f)									
Non-HACC expenditure on Post Acute Packages of Care	12.0	na	na	4.0	21.1	na	0.3	0.1	37.4

EBA = enterprise bargaining agreement.

- (a) State and Territory capital expenditure on residential aged care services is included in table 13A.72.
- (b) In NSW, not all recipients of Post Acute Packages of Care are aged 70 years and over.
- (c) EBA expenditure includes all additional funding including depreciation provided for operations of State owned and operated Residential Aged Care Facilities in Queensland. Rural Small Nursing Home Supplement expenditure is included with EBA supplement.
- (d) SA expenditure on Non-HACC expenditure on Post Acute Packages of Care does not include expenditure under the SA Country Homelink Program which commenced in April 2008.
- (e) NT Rural small nursing home supplement expenditure incurred due to non-funding of two services.
- (f) Experimental data, not included in calculations of recurrent expenditure in the Report.
- na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

Table 13A.69

Table 13A.69 **Transition Care Program**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Admissions	no.	2 470	2 081	632	494	715	200	183	28	6 803
Discharges	no.	2 204	1 738	520	445	678	169	163	22	5 939
Average length of stay	days	49	41	49	60	52	51	54	31	48
Allocated places (a)	no.	703	502	351	160	176	57	35	16	2 000
Operational places (a)	no.	571	424	257	100	147	52	35	8	1 594
Services (a)	no.	28	12	12	2	4	2	1	1	62
Australian government expenditure (b), (c)	\$m	12.4	8.5	3.1	3.0	3.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	32.9
State and territory government expenditure (d)	\$m	13.1	9.6	2.4	2.8	4.3	2.0	1.0	0.1	35.1
2007-08										
Admissions	no.	3 480	3 110	1 417	1 040	528	278	175	53	10 081
Discharges	no.	3 384	3 033	1 308	510	1 002	277	170	52	9 736
Average length of stay	days	53	45	48	59	55	53	53	27	50
Allocated places (a)	no.	772	570	389	178	193	67	37	22	2 228
Operational places (a)	no.	674	502	343	176	160	57	35	16	1 963
Services (a)	no.	32	14	14	5	5	2	1	3	76
Australian government expenditure (b)	\$m	19.6	14.8	6.8	3.3	5.7	1.6	1.1	0.1	52.8
State and territory government expenditure (d)	\$m	19.3	19.6	6.4	3.3	6.7	2.6	0.9	0.3	59.1
Average Modified Barthel Index on entry (e)	no.	77.5	58.4	80.3	68.1	63.5	66.1	78.0	62.6	69.7
Average Modified Barthel Index on exit (e)	no.	88.4	64.1	90.5	80.3	76.7	83.3	91.8	69.8	79.5

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Nominal expenditure for the year. Includes direct funding only.

(c) Under reporting of the Australian Government funding in Tasmania for 2006-07 may have occurred due to delays in the claim cycle of one service.

(d) Nominal expenditure for the year. Includes direct funding and in-kind contributions.

(e) The Modified Barthel Index is a measure of activities of daily functioning: 0 (fully dependent) - 100 (fully independent). Reported for Transition Care Program recipients who successfully completed a Transition Care episode.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.70

Table 13A.70 Public hospital separations for care type "maintenance" for people aged 70 years and over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2005-06									
Length of stay in separation with diagnosis Z75.11 or Z74.2									
35 days or more	no.	572	566	591	179	134	np	np	2 232
less than 35 days	no.	2 880	2 142	2 148	686	240	np	np	8 990
Total	no.	3 452	2 708	2 739	865	374	np	np	11 222
Proportion greater than 35 days	%	16.6	20.9	21.6	20.7	35.8	26.4	3.3	19.9
Total number of public hospital separations for people aged 70 years and over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 (f)									
no.	442 481	373 412	191 470	114 187	113 644	25 721	19 491	27 589	1 307 995
2006-07									
Length of stay in separation with diagnosis Z75.11 or Z74.2									
35 days or more	no.	523	440	776	247	142	np	np	2 355
less than 35 days	no.	2 643	1 357	2 176	969	296	np	np	8 426
Total	no.	3 166	1 797	2 952	1 216	438	np	np	10 781
Proportion greater than 35 days	%	16.5	24.5	26.3	20.3	32.4	17.9	11.1	21.8
Total number of public hospital separations for people aged 70 years and over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 (f)									
no.	466 757	390 276	202 563	129 756	120 712	26 230	21 526	29 832	1 387 652

(a) Data includes completed hospital separations with a care type of maintenance care for persons age 70 years and over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69, with a principle or additional diagnosis of Z75.11 or Z74.2. Z75.11 is defined as "person awaiting admission to residential aged care". Z74.2 is defined as "need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care".

(b) These data only account for completed unlinked separations — that is, if a change in the type of care occurs during a patient's hospital stay, these data do not combine these separations to reflect the full length of hospital stay for a patient.

(c) Diagnosis codes may not be applied consistently across jurisdictions, or over time.

(d) Although the diagnosis codes reflect a care type, they do not determine a persons appropriate requirement for residential aged care (this is determined by an ACAT assessment).

Table 13A.70

Table 13A.70 Public hospital separations for care type "maintenance" for people aged 70 years and over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Q/d</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(e) The code 'need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care' may also be used for respite care for aged care residents or those receiving community care and some jurisdictions may have a high proportion of this type of use. This is particularly relevant in some rural areas where there are few alternative options for these clients.

(f) Excludes separations with records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.
np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished).

Table 13A.71

Table 13A.71 Numbers of clients utilising Aged care services (a), (b), (c)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08									
Residential care - permanent	no. 71 458	53 272	37 656	17 396	20 440	5 594	2 181	497	208 494
Residential care - respite	no. 16 200	9 627	5 181	2 585	3 891	1 268	579	249	39 580
CACP	no. 18 382	13 406	9 003	4 733	4 824	1 367	772	737	53 224
EACH	no. 2 001	1 526	942	506	511	153	164	104	5 907
EACH Dementia	no. 857	725	436	203	244	83	80	31	2 659
Transition Care	no. 3 601	3 218	1 395	574	1 034	288	196	49	10 355
Home and Community Care	no. 223 978	258 204	157 403	64 905	88 592	24 412	10 317	3 661	831 472

(a) Number of unique clients utilising each combination of program and jurisdiction, at any time during the year.

(b) An individual client may utilise more than one program and/or in more than one State and so may be counted more than once in this table. Totals for Australia are the sum of the jurisdictions.

(c) Jurisdiction refers to place of service location.

Source: DoHA (unpublished).

Table 13A.72

Table 13A.72 Capital expenditure on aged care services, 2007-08 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Australian Government										
Targeted capital assistance to residential aged care services (c)	\$m	11.1	7.3	7.7	8.8	2.9	7.2	–	3.3	48.1
State and territory governments										
Capital expenditure on aged care residential services	\$m	39.7	32.5	9.6	2.2	3.7	1.0	..	2.0	90.7

(a) These expenditure data are not included in calculations of recurrent expenditure.

(b) Capital expenditure by NT Government is gifted lands.

(c) Expenditure to assist aged care residential services that, as a result of their rural or remote location or because the homes target financially disadvantaged people, are unable to meet the cost of necessary capital works from the income they receive through resident accommodation payments (accommodation bonds and accommodation charges) and the capital component of Australian Government recurrent funding.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); State and Territory Governments (unpublished).