**THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE**

Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research

AGED CARE SNAPSHOT: SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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Overview

Nationwide, the number and proportion of the population who are ageing is increasing over time. This trend even more pronounced in South Australia which has an older age structure compared to the Australian national population. Alongside this ageing population comes a substantial and increasing demand for aged care services. Government expenditure on aged care services nationally was $17.4 billion in 2016-17, or $4,470 per older person[1]. In South Australia the total government expenditure on aged care services equated to $1.5 billion in 2016-17 (or $4,891 per older person in the state), most of which (74% or $1.2 billion) is allocated to residential care services (ROGS 2018).

The formal aged care system in Australia is regulated and predominantly funded by the Australian Government, although the state/territory governments and individuals receiving care make some contributions. In South Australia these services are delivered by a range of government approved providers, including not-for profit, for-profit, and local and state government providers. Aged care service programs include the Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP) (formerly HACC), the Home Care Packages program (HCP), Residential Care, Flexible care services and a number of other specialised service types. Some providers provide more than one type of aged care service.

There were a total of 121,109 aged care service users[2] (across all programs) in 2016-17 in South Australia (ROGS 2018), suggesting around one-third of the older population received an aged care service in that year[3]. The majority of aged care service users are aged 80+ (60% in the year 2016-17) and most aged care services are provided at home (77% of all services in 2016-17).

In 2016-17 in South Australia the number of aged care clients across each program were:

- 82,776 Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP) clients
- 8,052 Home Care clients
- 21,153 Permanent Residential Care clients and 6,760 Respite Residential Care clients
- 2,368 Transition Care clients

At June 2016, South Australia had a median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of 39.8 years; while the median age of the Australian population was 37.2 years. According to the 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing there were 306,589 people aged 65 years and over living in South Australia; 27.4% (83,855

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[1] Unless otherwise specified, 'older person' in this report is defined as the total population aged 65+ and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50-64.

[2] Includes people who received services at any time in a 12 month period. Includes people who may receive care from multiple providers so some individuals may be counted multiple times.

[3] This figure is derived from dividing the total number of older aged care clients in SA in 2016-17 by the total older population (population aged 65+ and ATSI population aged 50-64) in SA according to the 2016 Census (121,109/310,718 = 39%). This figure is an estimate as some aged care service users may be counted multiple times in the aged care data and the time frames of each data source do not directly overlap.

persons) of this cohort were aged 80 years and over. Almost three quarters of the 65+ years population (72.9%) lived in the Greater Adelaide region.

By 2016 the ABS estimates that South Australia's older population (aged 65+ years) will more than double, from 271,617 in 2012 (actual figures) to 583,829 in 2061 (ABS Series B projections)[4]. Most significantly, the proportion of the older population aged 80+ is expected to increase from 29.2% in 2012 (79,318 persons) to 37.2% (217,119 persons) in 2061. This represents *an increase of almost 140,000 individuals in this 80+ years age bracket*. As this has already shown to be the age cohort most likely to be accessing aged care services, this is of significance to age care provision in SA.

This report provides a snapshot of the most recently available aged care services data for South Australia. This data is sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and the 2018 Report of Government Services (ROGS 2018)[5]. The aged care services data explored include aged care service program usage rates and costs across all program types, program usage across different population groups (for example by age and sex) and across different regions of the state. Where possible South Australia's aged care services data will be benchmarked against other states/territories and over time.

The report will begin with overview of South Australia's older population using ABS Census data. This will provide a picture of people who either currently, or in the future are likely to use aged care services. This population data will also help to contextualise the aged care services data presented in the second half of the report.

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[4] ABS Population Projections for South Australia, using 2012 as the base population figure, Cat. No. 3222.0, ABS and ABS website, accessed June 2018
http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3222.0main+features102012%20(base)%20to%20 2101
[5] All data referenced as ROGS 2018 throughout this report has been sourced from the following: Australia Government 2018, *Report on Government Services: Chapter 14:Aged care services*, Productivity Commission, viewed 20 September 2018,
<https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2018/community-services/aged-care-services/rogs-2018-partf-chapter14.pdf>

South Australia's Older Population

This section of this report examines demographic variables for South Australia's older population using data from the ABS Census of Population and Housing. Much of the data is presented using the Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR) in order to benchmark against 'whole of population' data for the state and to contextualise the aged care data that is presented by ACPR in the second half of the report. Presenting the data by ACPR allows exploration of how the older population and services are distributed across different parts of the state. Some data (caregiving, volunteering and employment) has also been provided for those aged 50-65 years at a broader spatial level.

Table 1: South Australia, persons 65+ years, 2016

	65-79 years	80+ years	Total 65+
Greater Adelaide	159,895	63,594	223,489
Rest of SA	62,531	20,223	82,754
No Usual Address (SA)	309	43	352
Total South Australia	222,734	83,855	306,589

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Notes from Table 1:

- Those aged 65 to 79 years include most of the baby boom cohort and they far outnumber those aged 80 years and over. The oldest wave of the baby boomer cohort began to turn 70 in 2016 and, as such, it will be 2026 before the first of this cohort reaches their 80's and begins to make a real impact on aged care service use. This gives us a reasonable amount of time to plan ahead for the 2026 to 2046 period when baby boomers will place the most demands on the aged care system.
- 72.8% of people aged 65+ years live in the Greater Adelaide region, with the remainder being in rural and regional South Australia. This is one of the highest urban centric populations in Australia. In terms of provision of aged care service this has both advantages and disadvantages – it is easier to provide urban populations with more choice and more cost effective services (a plus for aged care service planning) but it also creates very thin markets in rural and regional areas that need creative and targeted solutions.
- Over 20,000 South Australians aged 80+ years are still living in rural and regional South Australia and this is a significant number that will most likely require some form of aged care service in the coming years. With the advent of the new places for the Home Care Packages Program, where funding is now assigned to consumer and not to aged care service providers, it becomes more critical that we know where these thin markets are located. Table 2 highlights the ACPR funding regions where these older South Australians are likely to require services.

Median Age

At June 2016, South Australia had a median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of 39.8 years. This was the second highest of all states and

territories, behind Tasmania at 42.0 years; while the median age of the Australian population was 37.2 years. The median age of males in South Australia in 2016 was 38.8 years compared with 40.9 years for females. The median age in Greater Adelaide (38.6 years) was around five years less than for the rest of the state (44.3).

Life Expectancy

In Australia, a boy born in 2015 could expect to live to the age of 80.4 years and a girl would be expected to live to 84.5 years. Life expectancy changes over the course of a person's life because as they survive the periods of birth, childhood and adolescence, their chance of reaching older age increases. The life expectancy at different ages can be presented as the number of additional years a person can expect to live, or, their expected age at death in years. Thus, men aged 65 in 2015 could expect to live another 19.5 years (an expected age at death of 84.5 years) and the life expectancy of women aged 65 in 2015 was 22.3 years (an expected age at death of 87.3 years).

For the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population born in 2010–2012, life expectancy was estimated to be 10.6 years lower than that of the non-Indigenous population for males (69.1 years compared with 79.7) and 9.5 years lower for females (73.7 compared with 83.1).

Sex

Alongside the greater life expectancy of women, as described above, comes a greater number of females in the older population. In 2016, 54% of all South Australian's aged 65+ were females. This increases to 60% for the total population aged 80+ and 68% for the population aged 90+ years. Therefore, there are a much greater number of female users of aged care services compared to males, especially in older age cohorts.

South Australia's Population by Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR)

Figure 1: Persons 65+ years by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2006, 2011 and 2016
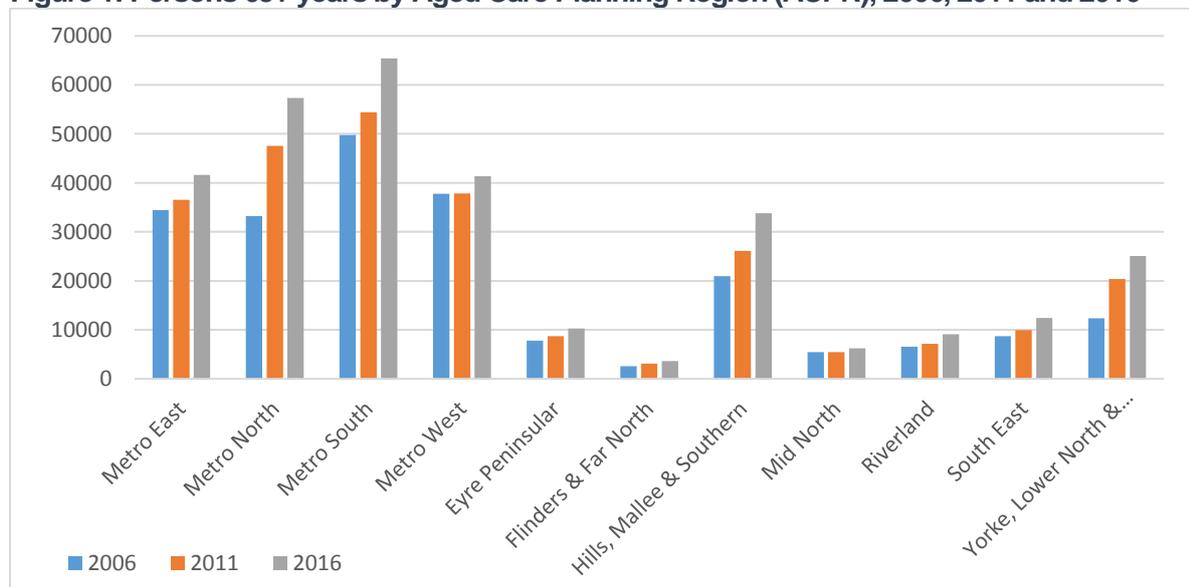
Note 1: ABS Geographical boundaries were changed between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods and therefore the 2006 population data may not align directly with the ACPR boundaries as defined by the AIHW for 2016.
Note 2: Data relating to this Figure is available in the Appendix of this report, Table 33
Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Figure 2: Persons 80+ years by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2006, 2011 and 2016
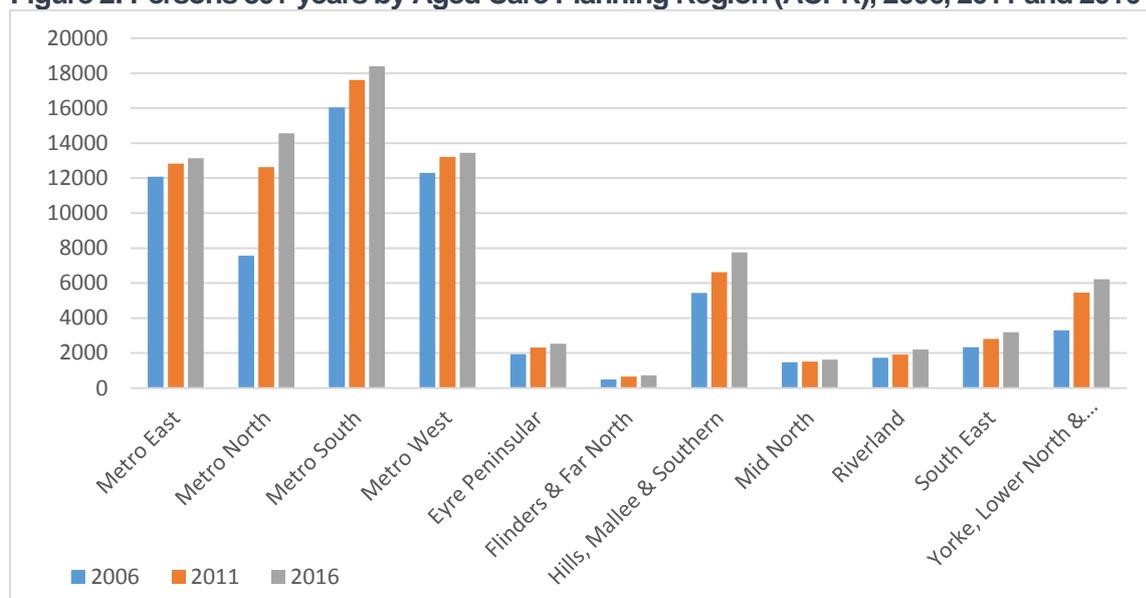
Note 1: ABS Geographical boundaries were changed between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods and therefore the 2006 population data may not align directly with the ACPR boundaries as defined by the AIHW for 2016.
Note 2: Data relating to this Figure is available in the Appendix of this report, Table 33
Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Notes related to Figure 1 and Figure 2:

- For both the whole 65+ years population, and the 80+ years subset, the Metro-South ACPR shows the highest population numbers.
- Not surprisingly, the Hills, Mallee & Southern and the Yorke, Lower North & Barossa regions had the highest numbers for regional and rural SA. These two regions represent South Australia's most populated regional and rural locations, and are also the closest to the Greater Adelaide region.
- While all regions show an increase in both 65+ and 80+ populations, the Metro North region appears to have the most significant increase in both age groups since 2006 (although it must be remembered that this may be partly a result of shifting ABS geography boundaries over this time).

Several demographic factors can influence the need for aged care services later in life – while age is one measure, two other possible indicators can be the need for assistance with daily living and living alone.

It must be noted that the question in the ABS Census of Population and Housing about the need for assistance with daily living does not refer to only assistance from formal or from informal sources and therefore is likely to include those that are receiving assistance informally from a spouse or family member as well as those receiving formal aged care services. It must also be noted that figures will include those living in assisted living and aged care facilities and therefore the location of these facilities will influence the overall figures for each funding region. The location of all aged care services can be seen in Figure 9 and Figure 10 of this report.

Table 2: South Australians 65+ and 80+, need for assistance with daily living by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2016

	65-79 years with Need for Assistance	80+ years with Need for Assistance	Total 65+ with Need for Assistance	Total Pop 65+	% Total Pop with Need for Assistance
Metro East	2461	5378	7827	41650	18.8
Metro North	5351	5606	10966	57344	19.1
Metro South	4298	6526	10821	65438	16.5
Metro West	3417	5636	9052	41351	21.9
Eyre Peninsular	842	815	1656	10270	16.1
Flinders & Far North	331	261	595	3619	16.4
Hills, Mallee & Southern	2028	2400	4434	33801	13.1
Mid-North	549	600	1152	6235	18.5
Riverland	731	784	1517	9077	16.7
South East	794	945	1739	12415	14.0
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	1833	1936	3766	25040	15.0

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Figure 3: South Australians 65-79 and 80+, need for assistance with daily living by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2016
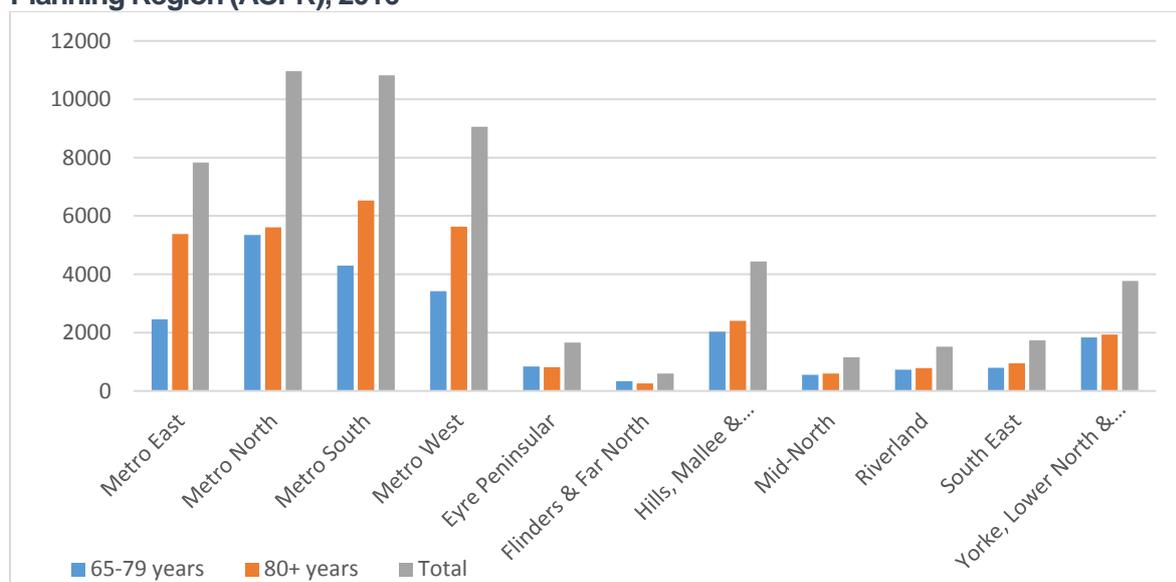
Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Table 2 and Figure 3 highlight several key points:

- Unlike overall population numbers, where those aged 66-79 years far outnumber those aged 80+ in each region; it can clearly be seen that across all regions the numbers of people aged 80+ years who require assistance outnumber those aged 65-79 years. For example, in the Metro East region the number of people aged 80+ years in need of assistance with daily living is more than double those aged 65-79 years who need assistance. This supports our understanding of this older cohort more likely to be in need of aged care services.

- While Metro South has the highest 65+ years population numbers (just over 80,000 more individuals than Metro North) it is Metro North that has the highest number of people aged 65+ who have a need for assistance with daily activities.
- Metro West has the highest proportion of the total 65+ years population in need of assistance with daily activities at more than 1 in 5 persons. The lowest proportion, at just over 13% is in the Hills, Mallee & Southern ACPR.

Table 3: South Australia 65-79 and 80+years living alone, 2016

	65-79 years, Living Alone	80+ years, Living Alone	Total 65+ Living Alone	Total Population 65+	% Total Pop Living Alone
Metro East	6690	4543	11230	41650	27.0
Metro North	8931	4500	13433	57344	23.4
Metro South	9792	6188	15980	65438	24.4
Metro West	6939	4391	11331	41351	27.4
Eyre Peninsular	1714	880	2603	10270	25.3
Flinders & Far North	735	270	1001	3619	27.7
Hills, Mallee, Southern	4580	2365	6942	33801	20.5
Mid-North	1108	604	1712	6235	27.5
Riverland	1388	753	2138	9077	23.6
South East	1866	1048	2915	12415	23.5
Yorke, Lower North, Barossa	3667	2083	5750	25040	23.0

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Notes from Table 3:

- Over 75,000 people aged 65+ years are living in lone person households in South Australia. An average of 24.5% or almost 1 in 4 live alone. While there is some variation in the proportion living alone, this does not differ much by metro and regional/rural divides with several areas ion both the metro and rural regions (Metro East and Metro West, Mid-North and Flinders & Far North) all having rates of around 27%.
- The older you are, the more likely you are to be living alone, and as such we see that 27,625 people aged 80+ are living alone, which equates to 32.9% of this cohort in South Australia.

Diversity

Other demographic factors that need to be taken in account when considering the provision of aged care services, both in the home and in residential aged care, is the level of diversity within this population. We generally use two key variables from the ABS Census to measure types of diversity within the population: those who were born in a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) country and those who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander[6].

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[6] Note: Aged care services are available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from the aged of 50 years. As such, the following tables and figures relating directly to this population group are for 50+ years.

Table 4: South Australia, 65-79 and 80+ years born in a CALD country COB by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2016

	65-79 years from CALD COB	80+ years from CALD COB	Total 65+ years from CALD COB	Total Pop 65+ Years	% Total Pop from CALD COB
Metro East	7728	4134	11862	41650	28.5
Metro North	8482	3303	11782	57344	20.5
Metro South	6298	2555	8849	65438	13.5
Metro West	8475	4669	13140	41351	31.8
Eyre Peninsular	602	226	824	10270	8.0
Flinders & Far North	290	72	367	3619	10.1
Hills, Mallee, Southern	1930	609	2538	33801	7.5
Mid-North	265	108	372	6235	6.0
Riverland	632	296	930	9077	10.2
South East	645	278	929	12415	7.5
Yorke, Lower North, Barossa	1119	346	1468	25040	5.9
Total	36467	16592	53067	306240	17.3

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Notes from Table 4:

- Just over 53,000 of South Australia's older population aged 65+ years (17.3%) are first generation migrants from a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) country of birth. Again, this is more likely in the 80+ years age group, with 19.8% or almost one in five, born in a CALD country of birth. This is indicative of the post-war migration experienced in South Australia.

- Not surprisingly, the rural and regional regions of SA have low proportions of individuals from CALD backgrounds, while the Metro West region has the highest overall percentage at 31.8% of the older population. This western region of Adelaide has traditionally been a location where post-WW2 migrants settled and bought homes. This high proportion reflects the stability of this older population.

- Metro South has a surprisingly low proportion of CALD older people, at only 13.5% of the overall 65+ population.

- In terms of total numbers (more relevant for the provision of aged care services than population proportions) the largest populations in the 80+ years age cohort are in the Metro West (4,669) and the Metro East (4,134).

- The top three birthplace groups for each funding region are as follows:
  Metro East: Italy (5,100), Greece (1,384), Germany (799)
  Metro North: Italy (2,481), Germany (1,489), Netherlands (911)
  Metro South: Germany (1,456), Netherlands (1,117), Italy (992)
  Metro West: Italy (3,791), Greece (2,719), Germany (916)
  Eyre Peninsular: Germany (170), Netherlands (140), Italy (87)
  Flinders & Far North: Germany (70), Greece (50), Italy (48)
  Hills, Mallee & Southern: Germany (647), Netherlands (559), Italy (346)
  Mid-North: Italy (106), Netherlands (82), Germany (61)
  Riverland: Greece (271), Germany (149), Italy (110)
  South East: Netherlands (232), Italy (201), Germany (165)
  Yorke, Lower North & Barossa: Germany (373), Netherlands (267), Italy (235)

Table 5: South Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50+ by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2016

	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander 50-64 years	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander 65-79 years	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander 80+ years	Total Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander 50+ years
Metro East	181	61	10	248
Metro North	838	259	33	1123
Metro South	454	154	17	633
Metro West	460	152	38	650
Eyre Peninsular	416	109	19	539
Flinders & Far North	705	211	52	976
Hills, Mallee, Sthn	337	114	17	472
Mid-North	103	45	0	165
Riverland	151	58	11	218
South East	160	53	12	228
Yorke, Lower Nth, Barossa	283	121	19	423
Total	4097	1339	233	5677

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Notes on Table 5:

- Less than one percent of our older population is Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, with a slightly higher proportion of the 50 to 64 years age group (1.26%).
- The largest number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders peoples were residing in the Metro North ACPR region (1,123) followed by the Flinders and Far North region (976).
- In total, there were 3,021 people identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders living in non-metro ACPR regions, compared to 2,654 living in the metropolitan regions.

Additional Demographic Variables for older South Australians

The following three tables highlight some of the other variables related to people aged 50+ years in South Australia. While not related directly to aged care services they help provide a picture of who older South Australians are. These tables and figures will explore caregiving, volunteering and employment.

Table 6: Persons aged 50+ years who provided unpaid assistance to someone with a disability, Greater Adelaide and Rest of State, South Australia

	50-64 years, Provided unpaid assistance	65-79 years, Provided unpaid assistance	80+ years, Provided unpaid assistance	Total, Provided unpaid assistance	Total Population 50+ years	% Total Pop, Provided unpaid assistance
Greater Adelaide	46432	22219	4798	73453	467350	15.7
Rest of SA	13902	7686	1409	23001	165438	13.9
No Usual Address (SA)	84	38	4	122	992	12.3
Total	60424	29945	6209	96576	633782	15.2

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

- An average of just over 15% of all South Australians over the age of 50 were providing unpaid assistance to someone with a disability.
- It must be noted that these figures are likely to be lower than actual population figures. Many people do not consider these activities formal caring duties or alternatively they may consider they do this for a family member or partner who does not have a 'disability'. As such, we can assume that rates of caring are under-reported.
- The proportion of carers in rural and regional South Australia are slightly lower than they are for Metropolitan Adelaide, this may indicate that people with more profound disabilities and caring needs have already moved to an urban setting in order to get the health and care services they need.
- The overall rate of caring activities by people 50+ years masks the actual variations by age cohort. As such, if we examine the percentage of people providing caring by different age cohorts we see that people in the younger 50 to 64 y/o cohort are much more likely to be involved in caring for another person with a disability (18.5%) compare to persons aged 65-79 years (13.4%) and those aged 80+ years (7.4%).

Table 7: South Australians 50+ years, volunteering, 2016

	50-64 years, Volunteer	65-79 years, Volunteer	80+ years, Volunteer	Total, Volunteer	Total 50+ Population	% of Total Pop Volunteering
Greater Adelaide	48321	37437	6435	92197	467350	19.7
Rest of SA	23465	19786	3232	46483	165438	28.1
No Usual Address (SA)	80	33	0	115	992	11.6
Total	71860	57261	9674	138792	633782	21.9

Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Notes from Table 7:

- Approximately one in five older South Australians volunteers for an organisation or a group. This rate is higher in rural and regional South Australia (28.1%) compared to metropolitan Adelaide (19.7%).
- If we compare the volunteering rates for the different age cohorts within this older population we see that it is the 65-79 years age group who have the highest rates of volunteering (25.7%); compared to those aged 50-64 years (22%) and those aged 80+ years (11.5%). This suggests that the cohort who has retired from fulltime work, but are still relatively fit and active, are most likely to be volunteering. However, it is important to note that more than one in ten South Australians over the age of 80 years is still volunteering in some capacity.

Figure 4: South Australians 50+ years, employment status
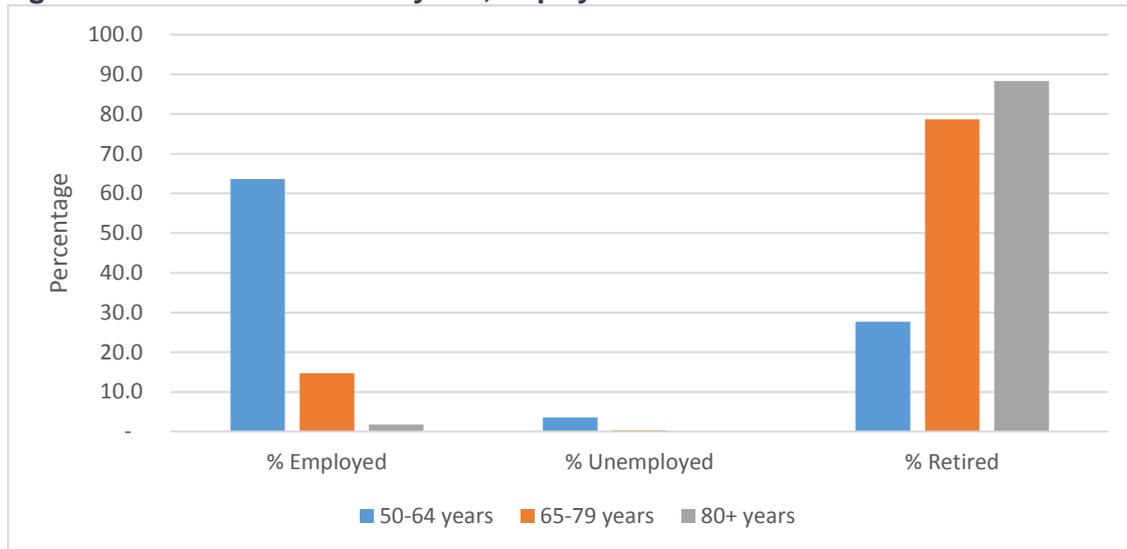
Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2016

Notes from Figure 4:

- Over 63% of South Australians aged 50 to 64 years were employed (more than half of these were on a full time basis) with less than four percent in this age group unemployed and looking for work.
- Surprisingly, over 1,500 persons aged 80 years and over were also employed, with over half of this cohort working part time.
- As expected, the older you are the more likely you are to be retired, with over 88% of people aged 80+ years and almost 79% of those aged 65 to 79 years retired. More than one in four (27.7%) of South Australians aged 50 to 64 years were retired.

This concludes the demographic section of this report. The second half of the report will focus on aged care data for South Australia, utilising data from ROGS and AIHW and benchmarking this with ABS population data where possible.

South Australia's Aged Care Data

This section of the report depicts the available aged care data for South Australia, benchmarked against national figures and ABS state population data where possible. The aged care data presented is sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and The Report of Government Services (ROGS) 2018[7]. By way of introduction, an overview of the aged care system and each aged care service program is briefly described below.

The provision of government funded aged care is available to people who have been assessed as eligible to receive a given service. These services are provided through approved aged care organisations, who receive funding from the Australian government and/or state/territory or local government to provide the services. Most of the service organisations who provide aged care services in South Australia are non-government providers. Aged care clients and residents also usually cover some of the costs of the services they receive.

The type of aged care service available depends on the needs of the older person. The three main categories of service packages available, ranked from least to most intensive care are: the Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP), the Home Care Packages (HCP) program and Residential Care services. In addition, aged care services are also available through 'flexible care services'. Each of these programs are described briefly below.

Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP): Recipients of CHSP packages receive general assistance to people living in their own homes to help them maintain their independence. Services provided under the CHSP program include centre-based Day Care, domestic assistance (cleaning, washing etc.) and social support. CHSP is by far the most commonly used aged care service by older people[8] with 82,776 recipients[9] of CHSP services in SA in 2016-17 (ROGS 2018).

Home Care Packages program (HCP): These packages are designed to enable older people to stay in their homes and provide a higher level of care than CHSP packages. There are four levels of Home Care Packages available (HCP Level 1 – 4) with a larger number indicating a higher level of care. Home Care Packages are suited to the individual's needs and range from personal care to cleaning to allied health support. In SA in 2016-17, 8,052

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[7] Data from AIHW provides aged care services data through the number of approvals and available places, and a breakdown of this data is often available by ACPR region for the state. Data from ROGS is available as number of clients who used each aged care program in a given time period. As such the data from each of these sources complement each other but the numbers often do not match due to different items being measured, different locational boundaries and/or different time periods the data represent (e.g. calendar or financial years). Explanatory notes will be used when required to clarify the data presented.

[8] Unless otherwise specified, 'older people' is defined in this report as the total population aged 65+ and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations aged 50-64 years.

[9] Individuals may be counted multiple times in this data if they used services in different states/territories or from multiple providers.

older people received a Home Care Package,[10] 69% of whom received a Level 1 or 2 package (ROGS 2018).

Residential Care Services: These services are provided in aged care homes on a permanent or respite basis and include accommodation, meals, cleaning and personal care services. Nursing care and basic medicines and therapies may also be provided. In 2016-17, 21,153 older people in South Australia used a permanent residential aged care service and 6,760 people used a respite residential aged care service (ROGS 2018).

Flexible Care Services: These include transitional care (additional assistance after a stint in hospital to enable the person to remain living in their home), short-term restorative care, multipurpose services (MPS) (aged care services to rural and remote communities) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. Client usage data for 2016-17 was only available for the transitional care program; there were a total of 2,368 transitional care clients in South Australia in that year (ROGS 2018).

This section of the report is divided into several subsections starting with a general overview of aged care services across the state and then exploring in more detail government expenditure on aged care, assessments, each of the major aged care services programs (CHSP, Home Care, residential care and transition care) and finally diversity in aged care and future demand for aged care services.

General Overview of Aged Care Services

The vast majority of all aged care clients have low levels of care needs and receive their aged care service at home. Table 8 shows the number of all aged care clients across each aged care service program for the year 2016-17 in South Australia. CHSP services are the most common type of service received (68% of all aged care service clients), there were just over 8,000 HCP clients (6.7% of total aged care services clients) and 23.1% of all aged care services clients, or approximately 28,000 clients, received residential care in this year. Transition care clients accounted for just 2% of the total program in this year.

Figure 5 gives an overview and comparison nationally of the number of aged care clients in each program in each State/territory in 2016-17. It is clear the main aged care services programs offered in all states/territories are the CHSP and Residential Care programs (with the exception of WA where HACC is still used more than CHSP). In 2016-17 for Australia's total population there were 181 CHSP older clients and 60 permanent Residential Care clients per 1,000 older people in the population. The number of aged care services clients per 1,000 older people in SA was 261 for CHSP services and 67 for permanent Residential Care clients. The number of aged care clients per 1,000 older population in SA is higher for most aged care services compared to other states/territories.

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[10] In 2016/17 the aged care system in Australia undertook some significant changes, including the 'Increasing Choices' changes in February 2017; and as such, places for the Home Care Packages Program are now assigned to consumers and not to services.

Table 8: Number of older clients by aged care program, South Australia, 2016-17

	n clients*	% of total aged care clients	n users per 1,000 older people in the SA population
CHSP	82,776	68.3	261.4
Home Care Levels 1–2	5,548	4.6	17.5
Home Care Levels 3–4	2,504	2.1	7.9
Residential care — permanent	21,153	17.5	66.8
Residential care — respite	6,760	5.6	21.4
Transition Care	2,368	2.0	7.5
Total older clients	**121,109**	**100.0**	

Note 1: Includes all people who received an aged care service from 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017. Clients may receive care from multiple services or providers, therefore some clients may be counted multiple times in this data.
Note 2: 'Older clients' includes those aged 65 years or over and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 50–64 years.
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.2

Figure 5: Number of aged care clients per 1,000 older people in the population, all aged care service programs, by state/territory, 2016-17
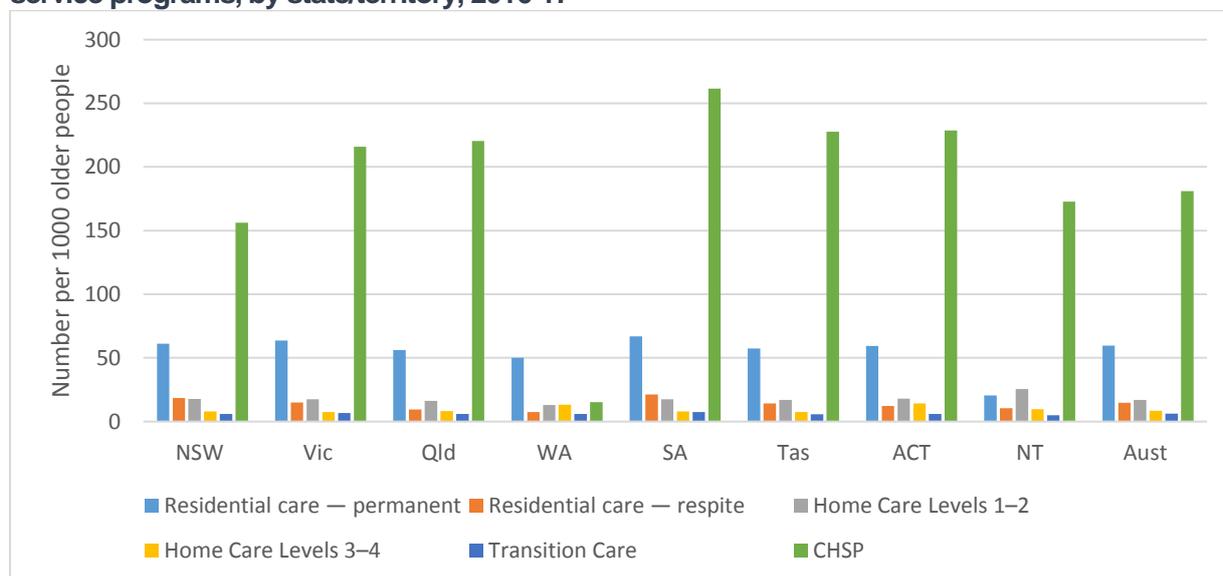
Note: The CHSP now operates fully in all states and territories, except for WA where similar levels of home support to the community are provided through some CHSP services along with the HACC program.
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.2

Figure 6 shows that about 60% of all aged care service recipients were aged 80+ in 2016-17. Not surprisingly, services that provide a more intensive level of care have a larger proportion of older clients. Just over 50% of all CHSP clients were aged 80+ compared to over 80% of all permanent Residential Care clients.

Figure 6: Aged care service use by clients age less than 80 and age 80+ by type of service, South Australia, 2016-17
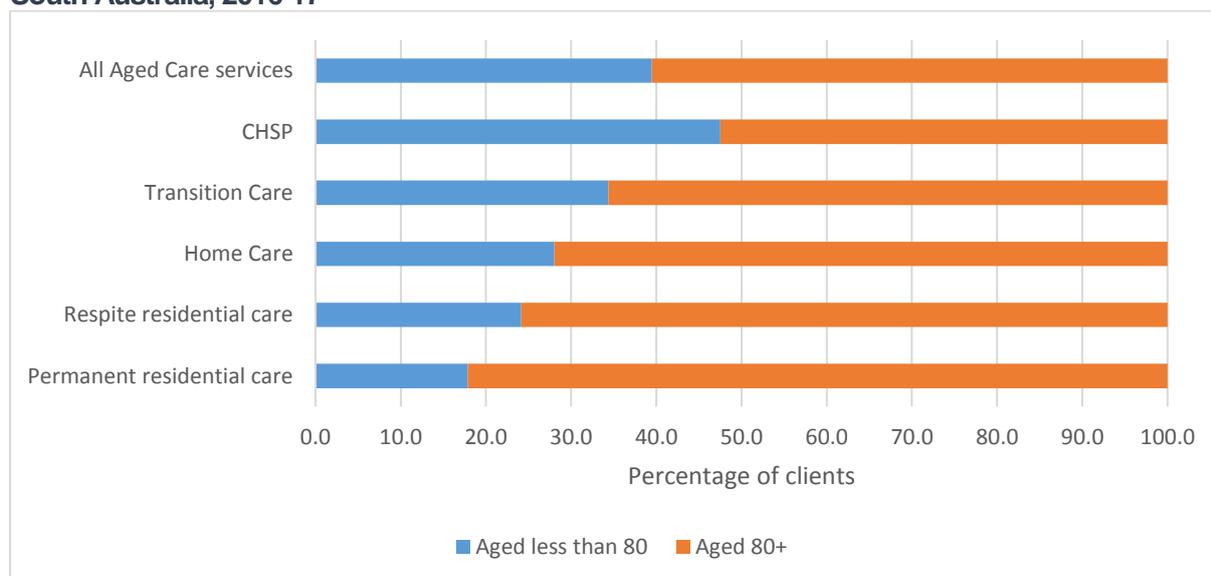
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.2

Both males and females have higher usage rates of age care services at older ages, however females have higher usage rates than males for both Home Care and permanent Residential Care services (age-sex specific usage rates were not available for the CHSP programme). Figure 7 shows that this disparity is especially apparent for permanent Residential Care services in the 85+ cohort. In this age group, 268 females and 156 males per 1,000 older population in South Australia used a permanent Residential Care service. This reflects the greater longevity of females in the population and the larger number of older females in the population as described first section of this report (see p.5).

Figure 7: Age-sex specific usage rates per 1,000 older people, permanent residential care and Home Care, 2016-17
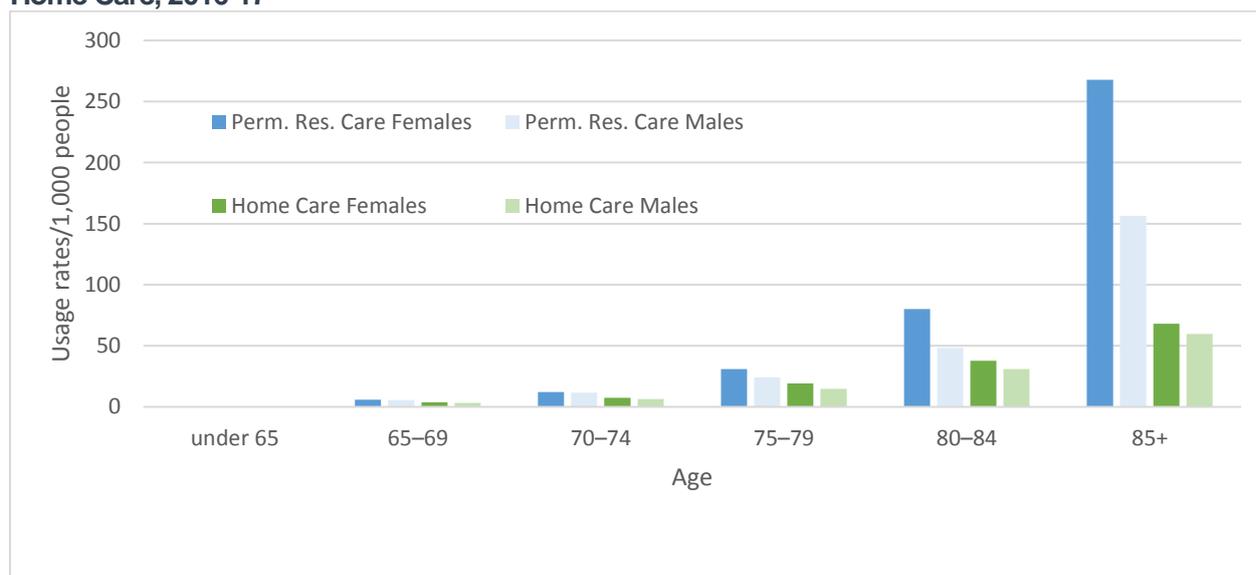
Note: Age-sex specific usage rates were not available for the CHSP program
Source: ROGS 2018 Table14A.19

Whereas the number and rates of usage of aged care services for *all clients* who used an aged care service in 2016-17 was shown in the tables and figures above, Table 9 shows the number of age-specific aged care *approvals* for permanent Residential Care and Home Care programs in 2015-16 for all states/territories. This data was not available for the CHSP program. Just over 10% of all permanent Residential Care approvals and 10.6% of all Home Care approvals across Australia were in South Australia in this year. South Australia had slightly fewer approvals in the age cohorts up to 79 years than for Australia as a whole for both permanent Residential Aged Care places (29.7% compared to 31.4%) and Home Care places (30.8% compared to 35.4%).

As with the national trend, most Residential Age Care approvals were in the 85 years and over age cohort. A total of 46.7% of all permanent Residential Care places in Australia are for people aged 85 years and over compared to 48.2% for South Australia. A similar trend is seen for Home Care places, with most approvals going to people aged 85 years and over (compared to other age groups); 41.6% nationally and 46.2% for South Australia. Across Australia, and also in SA, 70% of permanent Residential Care places are held by females; a testament to the higher longevity of females.

Table 9: Age-specific numbers of aged care approvals, permanent residential care and Home Care, 2015–16 financial year

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Numbers of approvals of eligibility for permanent residential care									
<65 years	1,407	948	950	447	**314**	82	27	39	4,214
65–69 years	1,957	1,169	1,207	553	**634**	137	87	33	5,777
70–74 years	3,260	1,927	2,035	995	**903**	237	167	41	9,565
75–79 years	5,633	3,421	3,051	1,787	**1,527**	345	279	27	16,070
80–84 years	8,578	5,759	4,433	2,605	**2,531**	574	374	40	24,894
85 years +	18,691	12,786	8,779	5,240	**5,508**	1,183	787	56	53,030
Total	39,526	26010	20455	11,627	**11,417**	2,558	1,721	236	113,550
Numbers of approvals of eligibility for Home Care									
<65 years	925	646	714	417	**172**	57	25	100	3,056
65–69 years	1,991	1,184	1,218	575	**605**	145	89	58	5,865
70–74 years	3,219	1,684	1,983	991	**856**	229	160	65	9,187
75–79 years	5,519	2,641	2,917	1,736	**1,412**	385	270	82	14,962
80–84 years	7,912	3,733	4,315	2,401	**2,268**	509	354	71	21,563
85 years +	14,924	5,922	7,373	4,565	**4,562**	786	733	77	38,942
Total	34,490	15,810	18,520	10,685	**9,875**	2,111	1,631	453	93,575

Note: CHSP program data not available through this data source
Source: AIHW 2018

Figure 8 shows that he number of aged care assessment (ACAT) approvals for permanent Residential Care and Home Care programs have fluctuated over time, but since 2012-13

have been gradually increasing. Home Care packages are making up an increasing proportion of all ACAT approvals, from 32% of all ACAT approvals in 2006-07 to 46% of all approvals in 2015-16.

Figure 8: Approvals for permanent residential care and Home Care packages, South Australia, 2006-07 to 2015-16
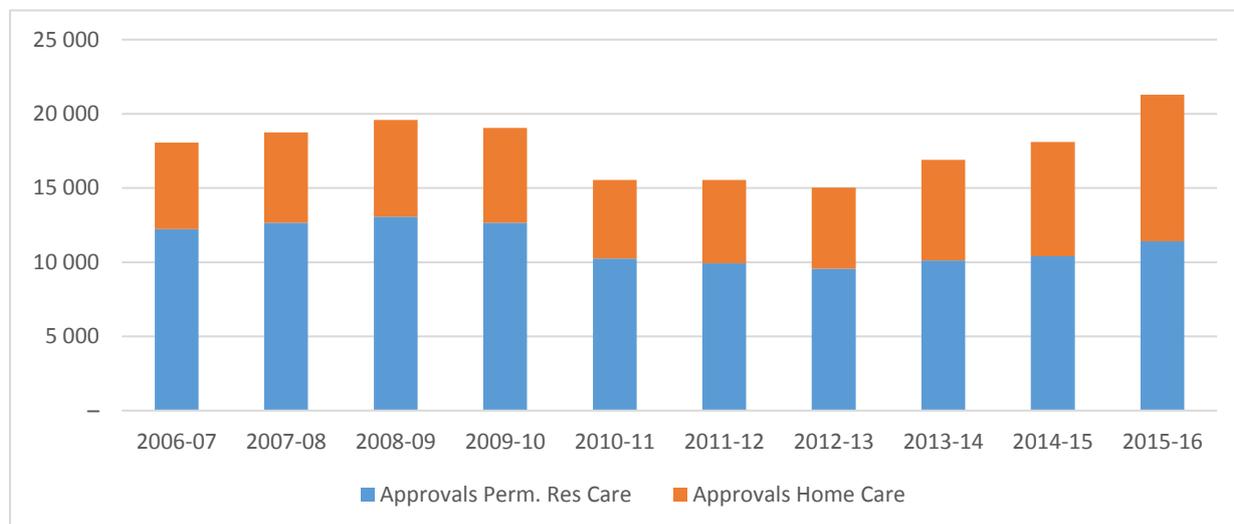
Note: This data not available for the CHSP program
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.24

Table 10 shows the number of places available across each aged care program (except CHSP) for the past 10 years in SA. While the *number* of Residential Care places has grown steadily over this 10 year period (an increase of 1,486 places) in fact as a *proportion* of the total number of places their 'share' of the services represented has fallen - from 78.3% of all services to 72.6% of all services represented in this table. Some of this difference can be accounted for by the increase in Home Care services - an increase of 1,635 places (almost 4%) over this same ten-year period but also the rise in multi-purpose services and the introduction of Transition Care places over this time.

Table 10: Operational places by service type for South Australia, 2008-2017

	Home care	Innovative pool	Multi-purpose service	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program	Residential Care	Transition Care	Total Aged Care Services
2008	3978	40	368	164	16451	N/A	21001
2009	3993	33	535	164	16388	N/A	21113
2010	4158	32	535	164	16450	N/A	21339
2011	4320	84	535	164	16628	289	22020
2012	4536	158	607	164	16909	347	22721
2013	4683	26	607	164	17099	347	22926
2014	5191	23	607	164	17365	347	23697
2015	5722	23	607	164	17678	347	24541
2016	6377	21	607	164	17905	347	25421
2017*	5613	19	607	164	17937	347	24707

* Note the lower number of Home Care packages as the Increasing Choices system was rolled out in 2017
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

The number of aged care service operators, by program type, are shown in Table 11, noting that some operators provide services across multiple programs. This data was not available for the CHSP program. Home Care and Residential Care are clearly the most common types of aged care services, and therefore these services are offered by the largest number of operators relative to other service programs.

Table 11: Number of operators by service type, South Australia, 2016

	n operators
Home care	265
Innovative pool	5
Multi-purpose service	30
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program	10
Residential care	255
Transition care	13

Note: Data not available for CHSP program operators.
Source: AIHW Gen Data Sets, 2018

Table 12 shows the distribution of Home Care and permanent Residential Care places by ACPR; with the total population 65+ years. This data was not available for the CHSP program. Across the state as a whole there are Home Care and/or Residential Care places for 8.3% of the total population aged 65+, with Flinders & Far North and Metropolitan East having the highest number of places relative to the older population and Hill, Mallee & Southern, Eyre Peninsula and Riverland having the lowest proportional number of Home Care and/or Residential Care places relative to their older populations.

Table 12: Number of Home Care and permanent residential care places by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2016

ACPR Funding Region	Number of Places	Total Pop. 65+ yrs	Places as % of Total Pop.
Metropolitan East	4151	41650	10.0
Metropolitan North	4734	57344	8.3
Metropolitan South	5162	65438	7.9
Metropolitan West	3766	41351	9.1
Eyre Peninsula	751	10270	7.3
Flinders & Far North	430	3619	11.9
Hills, Mallee & Southern	2335	33801	6.9
Mid North	514	6235	8.2
Riverland	662	9077	7.3
South East	999	12415	8.0
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	1917	25040	7.7
TOTAL SA	**25,421**	**306,240**	**8.3**

Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Figure 9 and Figure 10 below show the location of all aged care service providers, by service program type, in South Australia with the total SA population aged 65+ (Figure 9) and 80+ (Figure 10). This is overlaid with the ACPR boundaries (purple lines). Most aged care service operators are clustered in the metropolitan area of the state, with more limited options for the population living in more regional and remote areas.

Figure 9: South Australian population aged 65+ years and location of aged care services

Legend

Aged Care Services Type
- △ Home Care
- ● Residential Care
- ✚ Innovative Pool
- ◆ Multi-Purpose Service
- ★ National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program
- ▢ Transition Care

General Population 65+ Years
- ≤ 1,150
- ≤ 2,300
- ≤ 3,450
- ≤ 4,550
- ≤ 5,700
- ▢ Aged Care Planning Region
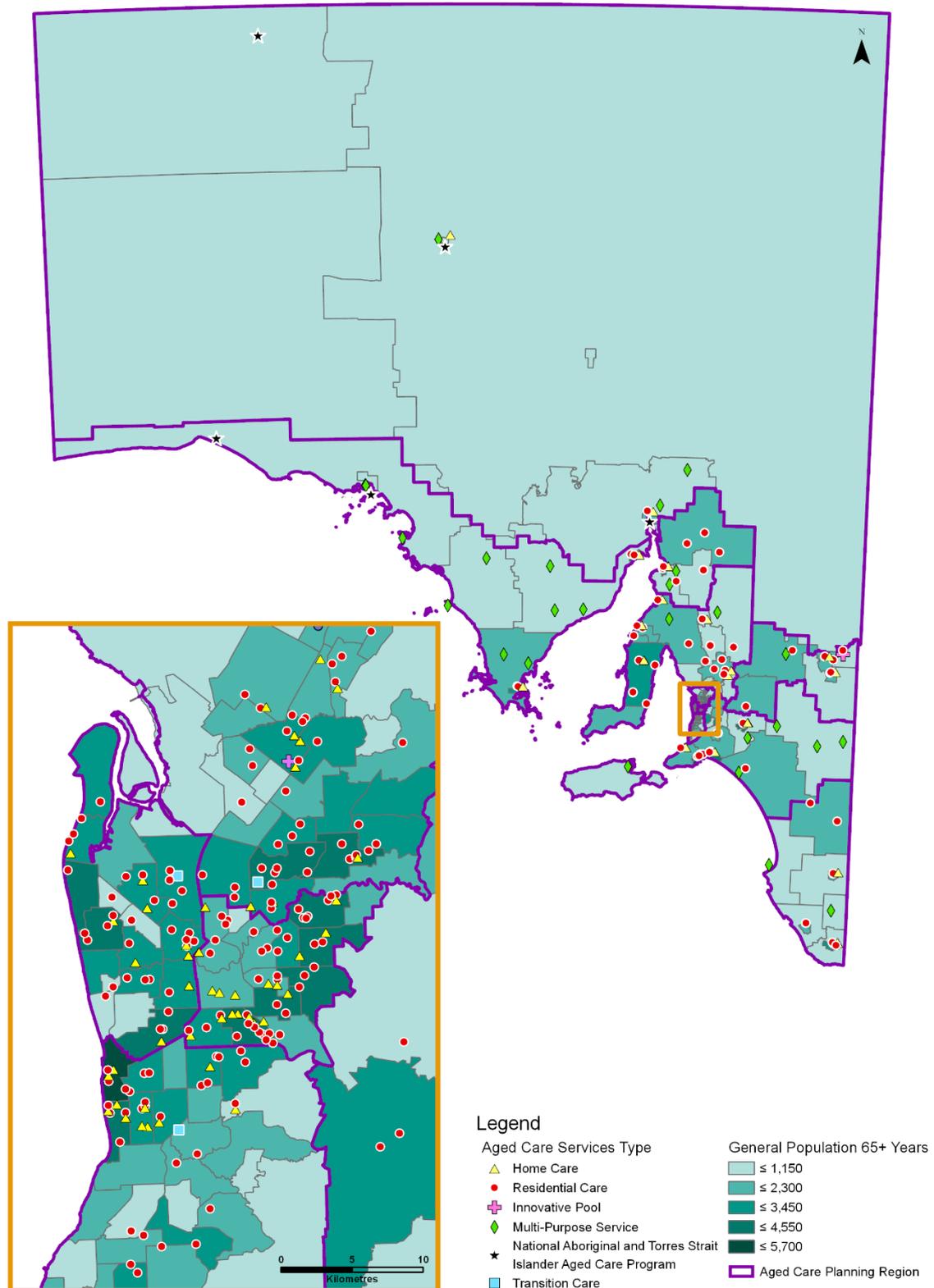
Figure 10: South Australian population aged 80+ years and location of aged care services

Legend

Aged Care Services Type

△ Home Care
● Residential Care
✚ Innovative Pool
◆ Multi-Purpose Service
★ National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program
▢ Transition Care

General Population of 80+ Years

≤ 350
≤ 700
≤ 1,050
≤ 1,400
≤ 1,750
Aged Care Planning Region
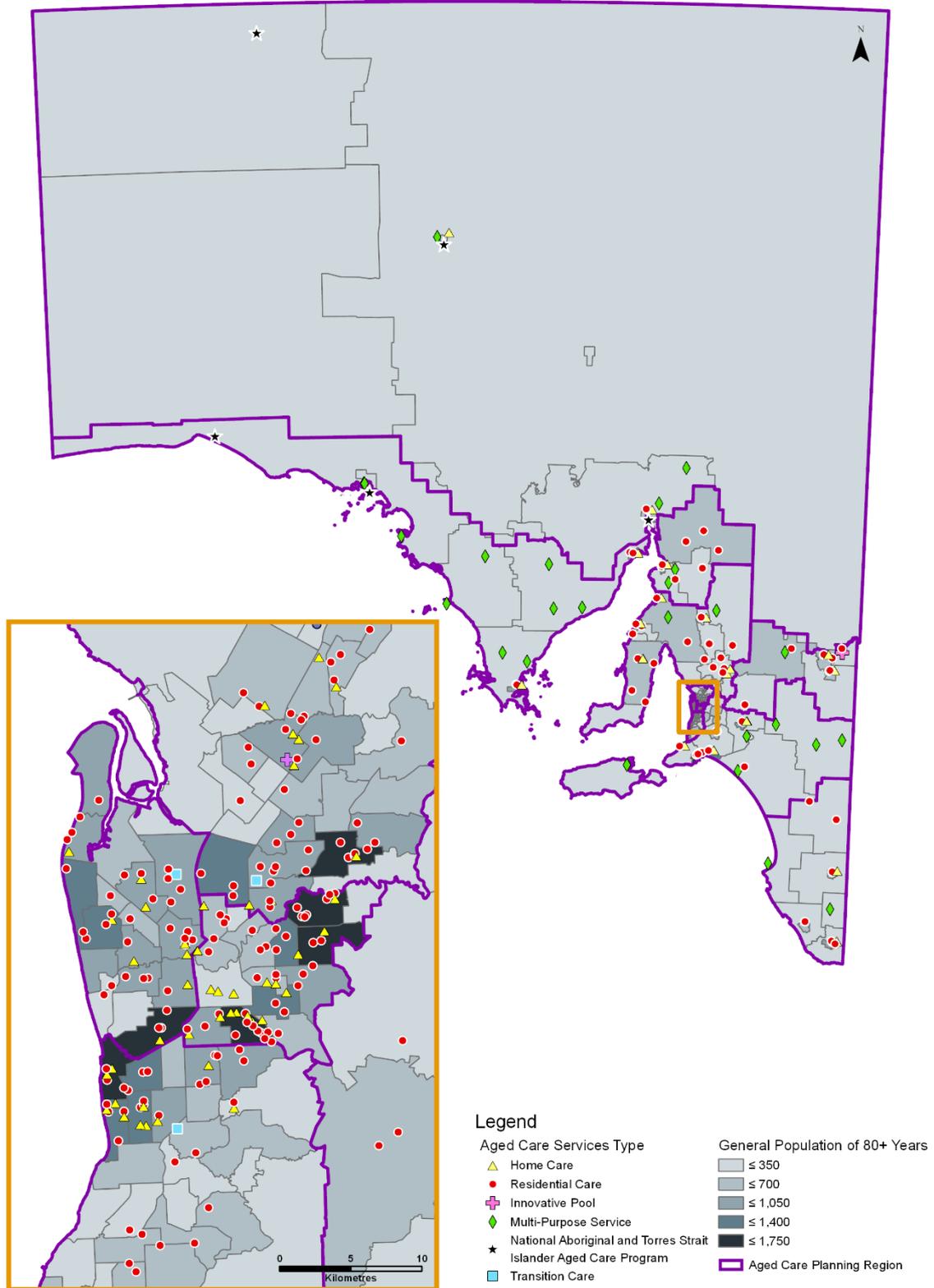
Government Expenditure on Aged Care Services

The total expenditure on aged care services in South Australia for the year 2016-17 was $1.5 billion. Table 13 shows how this total expenditure was distributed across the different types of aged care services and programs. The vast majority of government expenditure, 74%, was allocated to Residential Care services. Some 13% of all government expenditure was allocated to CHSP services and 8.3% to Home Care. Although a vastly larger number of aged care clients receive CHSP services compared to Residential Care, the costs associated with providing Residential Care services are clearly much higher.

Government expenditure on aged care services has gradually increased over time, with some variation in the percentage increase in spending each year from 2007-08 to 2016-17 as shown in Figure 11.

Table 13: Government expenditure ($ million) on aged care services, all aged care services, South Australia, 2016-17

	Expenditure ($million)	% of total aged care services expenditure
Total Assessment and Information Services	12.0	0.8
Home Care Packages	128.2	8.3
CHSP	201.2	13.0
Residential Care	1152.6	74.4
Flexible Care	59.6	3.9
Transition Care	7.6	0.5
Aged care quality	6.6	0.4
Total Aged Care Services expenditure*	$1.5 billion	100.0

Note: Totals do not add up due to rounding
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.3

In South Australia in 2016-17 the cost of aged care service expenditure per older person in the population was $4,891. Figure 12 shows the expenditure on aged care services, per older person, for the past five years, for all states/territories. There have been some minor fluctuations in expenditure over time in all states. Interestingly the expenditure per older person in South Australia is slightly more than in most other states/territories.

Figure 11: Total expenditure on age care services ($ million) for South Australia and percentage increase from previous year, 2007-08 to 2016-17
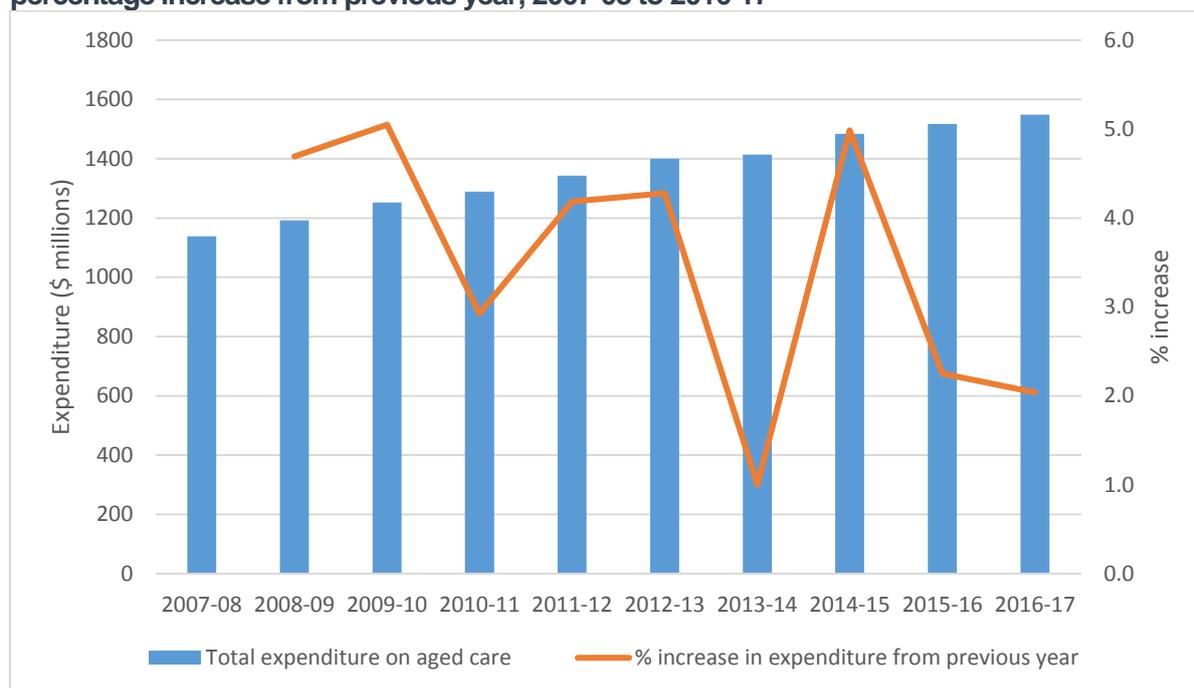
Note: Dollars for all years have been converted to 2016-17 dollars
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.4

Figure 12: Total government expenditure on aged care services per older person, 2011-12 to 2016-17, all states/territories
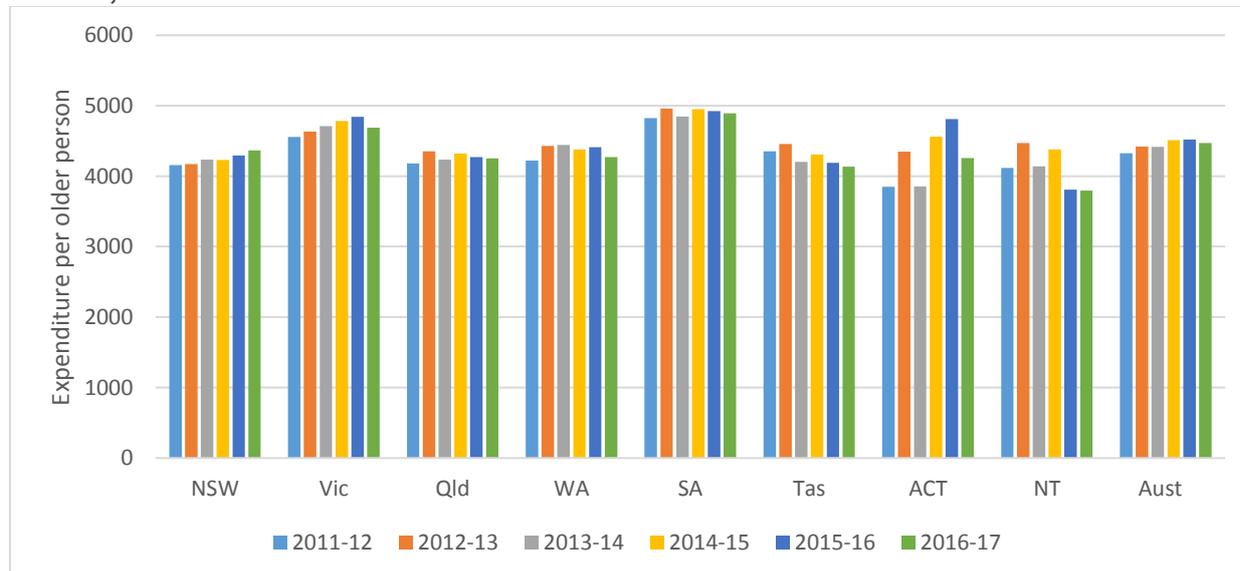
Note 1: Dollars for all years have been converted to 2016-17 dollars
Note 2: 'older person' includes population aged 65+ and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50-64.
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.4

Figure 13 shows a breakdown of government expenditure per older person, by the type of program, for all state/territories in 2016-17. Note in this figure 'Home Care and Support Services' includes CHSP services. In all locations most government expenditure in aged care services is on residential care and flexible care services. However, the proportion of

money spent on residential care and flexible care services is higher in SA (77%) compared to all other states/territories, with 73% the national average. Consequently, the proportion of total government aged care expenditure on Home Care and support services in SA is smaller (22%) compared to other states/territories, with 25% the national average.

Figure 13: Government expenditure on aged care services per older person, percent spent on program type, all states/territories, 2016-17
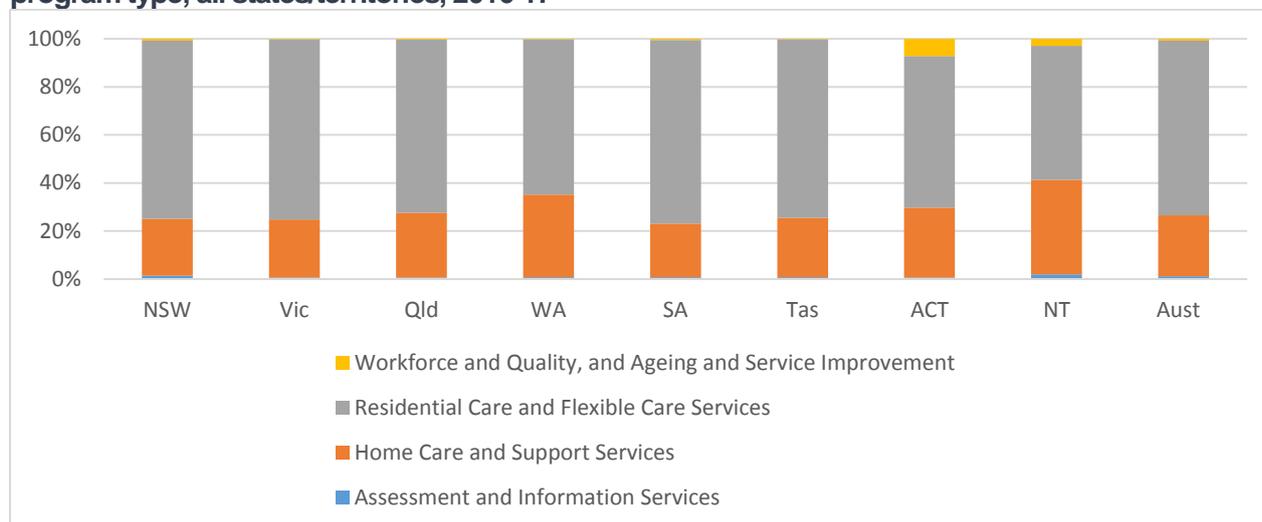
Note 1: Home Care and Support Services included CHSP program services
Note 2: 'Older person' included total population aged 65+ and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50-64
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.4

Assessments

Before an older person receives an aged care service, they must undergo an 'assessment' to determine their eligibility and type of care required. The number of aged care assessments (ACAT) each year have been generally decreasing over the past 10 years from a total of 15,642 ACATs in 2006-07 to 12,907 in 2015.16 (see Table 14).

Table 14: Number of Aged Care Assessments (ACAT), South Australia, 2006-07 to 2015-16

	n assessments in SA
2006-07	15,642
2007-08	16,216
2008-09	16,657
2009-10	16,533
2010-11	13,625
2011-12	13,641
2012-13	13,338
2013-14	13,651
2014-15	12,624
2015-16	12,907

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.40

At the same time, the average cost of an aged care assessment has generally increased over the same time period from $465 per ACAT in 2006-07 to $799 per ACAT in 2015-16 (see Table 15). This is a total increase of 71.8% to the average cost of an ACAT assessment in South Australia over the past nine-year period. Table 16 shows that the average cost of an ACAT assessment in South Australia was higher than all other states/territories except the NT where the costs are significantly higher due to the remote nature of the population. The percent increase in cost of ACAT assessments in SA was about the same as the national average over the past nine-year period.

Table 15: Cost per aged care assessment (2015-16 dollars) and percent change in cost from previous year, South Australia 2006-07 to 2015-16

	Cost per assessment	% change in cost to previous year
2006-07	465.4	na
2007-08	453.4	-2.6
2008-09	454.2	0.2
2009-10	473.3	4.2
2010-11	408.8	-13.6
2011-12	724.6	77.3
2012-13	734.5	1.4
2013-14	682.8	-7.0
2014-15	779.3	14.1
2015-16	799.5	2.6

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.40

Table 16: Cost per aged care assessment, 2015-16 and % change in cost per aged care assessment 2006-07 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars), all states/territories

	2015-16 ($)	% change in cost per assessment 2006-07 to 2015-16
NSW	730.2	78.6
Vic	603.7	59.8
Qld	712.4	61.1
WA	765.2	73.1
SA	**799.5**	**71.8**
Tas	750.9	91.6
ACT	660.8	96.8
NT*	1,920.0	87.7
Aust	705.3	69.7

Note: The high cost for ACAT assessment in the NT is influenced by assessments of clients in remote locations necessitating additional costs including travel and accommodation for ACAT assessors.
Source: ROGS 2018 Table14A.40

After a client is approved to receive an aged care service there is a waiting period before they actually receive a service. An overview of waiting time between ACAT approval and entry into aged care services in SA in 2016-17 is provided in Table 17. Note this data was not available for the CHSP program. The waiting time for Home Care services is clearly less than for permanent Residential Care services. Some 62% of all Home Care ACAT approvals have entered into aged care services within three months compared to just 42% of all permanent residential care ACAT approvals. The overall median elapsed time between ACAT approval and entry into aged care services is also much higher for permanent Residential Care compared to Home Care, 127 days and 56 days respectively.

Compared to the national average, South Australia has a somewhat greater number of median elapsed days between ACAT approval and entry into aged care services for permanent Residential Care services, but a lower median number of days for Home Care services (Figure 14).

Table 17: Elapsed time between ACAT approval and entry into aged care services, South Australia 2016-17

		Permanent residential care	Home care
2 days or less	%	0.7	3.8
7 days or less	%	3.6	10.4
less than 1 month	%	16.9	35.9
less than 3 months	%	42.3	62.1
less than 9 months	%	65.9	78.9
Median elapsed time	days	127	56
Total admissions		5,399	2,531

Note: This data not available for CHSP program
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.25

Figure 14: Median elapsed number of days between ACAT approval and entry into permanent residential care or Home Care services, all states/territories, 2016-17
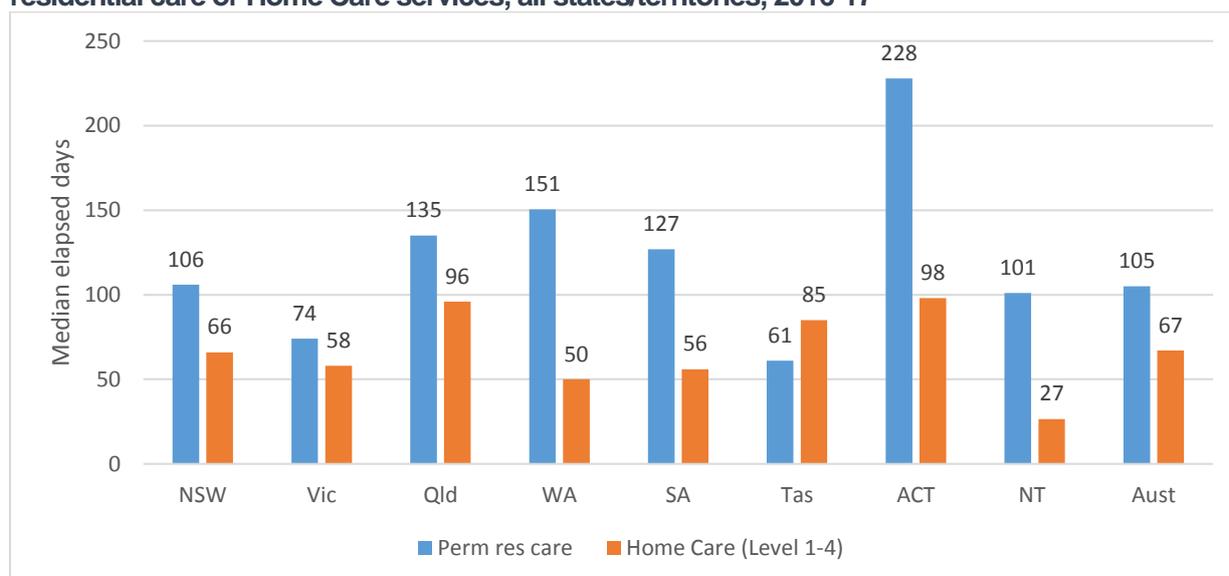
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.25

Commonwealth Home Support Programme (CHSP)

The CHSP programme has the largest number of users by far of all aged care programs in South Australia; 82,776 in the year 2016-17 (see Table 8). CHSP users made up 68% of all aged care services clients in that year. There were 261 CHSP clients per 1,000 older people in the population and a larger number of CHSP in South Australia relative to other states/territories (see Figure 5).

CHSP services are the lowest level of care service, and as such it is not surprising that the users of these services are generally younger in age compared to the users of other aged care service programs. About half of all CHSP clients in 2016-17 were aged less than 80, as shown earlier in this section of the report (see Figure 6). Table 18 shows a more detailed breakdown of CHSP users by age; just over one-quarter of all clients were aged less than 75, 20% were aged 75-79 and the remaining (52.5%) were aged 80-89. There were no CHSP clients aged 90 years or older.

Table 18: Age CHSP clients, South Australia, 2016-17

	n	%
50–64 years*	848	1.0
65–69 years	8385	10.1
70–74 years	13,235	16.0
75–79 years	16,848	20.4
80–84 years	18,221	22.0
85–89 years	25,239	30.5
90+ years	0	0.0
Total	82,776	100.0

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients only
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.2

CHSP programme services assist older people across a wide range of areas/activities. Table 19 lists the activities covered by the CHSP program. In South Australia, the greatest number of hours of assistance through the CHSP program were provided for social assistance, domestic assistance, allied health and centre-based Day Care. The same general pattern of usage applies in other states/territories except for WA (which operates on a different system and most equivalent services are offered through HACC program in WA).

Table 19: Hours of CHSP services received per 1,000 older people in the population and percent of total hours by service type, South Australia, 2016-17

	Hours	% of Total hours
Allied Health Care	714.4	7.2
Specialised Support Services	122.7	1.2
Centre Based Day Care	693.0	7.0
Assistance with care and housing	50.8	0.5
Domestic Assistance	2298.2	23.3
Home Maintenance	400.1	4.1
Nursing Care	286.0	2.9
Other Food Services	9.7	0.1
Personal Care	408.6	4.1
Respite Care (flexible)	325.3	3.3
Respite Care (cottage)	126.2	1.3
Social Support - group	3155.2	32.0
Social Support - individual	1272.8	12.9
Total hours	9863.1	100.0

Note: Older person includes the population aged 65+ and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50-64
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.22

Home Care Packages (HCP) Program

The next level of aged care service program after CHSP is Home Care. As described at the outset of this section of the report, Home Care packages (HCP) are available at Levels 1-4, with a larger number indicating a higher level of care.

The vast majority of Home Care packages in South Australia were allocated for the two lower levels of care, Home Care Levels 1-2, with just over 70% of all Home Care packages in South Australia in 2016 in these categories (Table 20) [11]. Most other states/territories follow this same general pattern with the exception of the ACT and WA, where a comparatively greater proportion of total Home Care packages are allocated to Level 3-4 care (44% and 41% in each area).

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[11] Note: Total number of Home Care places shown in this table does not match the total number of Home Care clients shown in Table 8 because places rather than clients are represented in Table 21. Also the year 2016 is represented rather than the year 2016-17 as in Table 8. Note the % receiving Level 1-2 or Level 3-4 Home Care packages is about the same according to both Table 8 and Table 20.

Table 20: Home Care packages, places in each care level, South Australia, 2016

	% in level
Home Care level 1	2.9
Home Care level 2	68.5
Home Care level 3	9.7
Home Care level 4	18.8
Total number of Home Care places	6,457

Source: ROGS 2018 Table14A.9

Data available from AIHW provide a picture of how Home Care places were distributed across Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR) in South Australia in 2017. Table 21[12] shows that consistently across all ACPR funding regions the highest number of Home Care places were allocated at Level 2 and Level 4. On average across South Australia, Level 2 places represented 68.8% of all Home Care places in 2017. The highest proportion of Level 2 places was in the Flinders and Far North ACPR (83.3%) and the lowest was in the Mid-North (55.6%). The highest level of HCP care places, Level 4, represented an average of 19.7% of total Home Care places for South Australia in 2017, with the highest proportion of places in the Mid North ACPR (29.2%) and the lowest proportion in the Flinders & Far North ACPR (7.6%).

Table 21: Number of Home Care places by level and Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), 2017

ACPR Funding Region	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total
Metro East	23	796	153	322	**1294**
Metro North	5	386	79	153	**623**
Metro South	14	924	86	208	**1232**
Metro West	26	573	78	128	**805**
Eyre Peninsula	3	108	20	35	**166**
Flinders & Far North	0	110	12	10	**132**
Hills, Mallee & Southern	13	367	52	95	**527**
Mid North	0	80	22	42	**144**
Riverland	0	116	12	25	**153**
South East	2	167	21	38	**228**
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	1	233	23	52	**309**
Total	87	3860	558	1108	5613

Note: these figures do not include those individuals who are now receiving 'Increasing Choices' services
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Figure 15 emphasises the well-established fact that females make up the largest proportion of both the older population, and of aged care service users. On average females represented 68% of all Home Care service users in 2017. The number of female Home Care

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12 Note AIHW data shown here are for the year 2017, so the total HCP do not match the total number of HCP presented in Table 20 for the year 2016.

package holders was more than double the number of male Home Care package holders in all ACPR except Flinders & Far North, Hills, Mallee & Southern and Riverland regions.

Figure 16 shows that clearly, the majority of Home Care packages are allocated to those aged 80 years and over (the blue and green bars). On average for South Australia in 2017, 69.4% of all Home Care packages in the year 2017 went to people aged 80+ years. Over 1,200 Home Care packages were provided to people aged 90+ years across South Australia in 2017, with by far the majority of those (867) located in the four metropolitan ACPRs. Only 109 Home Care packages were provided to people under the age of 65 years across South Australia, and a further 295 were provided to consumers aged 65-69 years.

Figure 15: Home Care packages by gender for Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR), South Australia, 2017
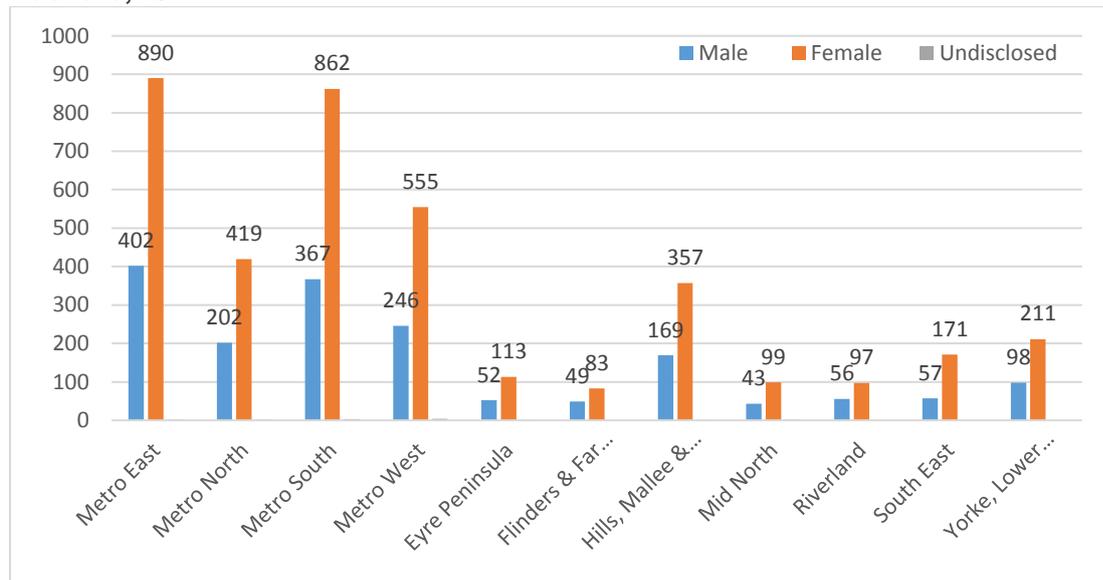
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Figure 16: Home Care packages by age for Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR), South Australia, 2017
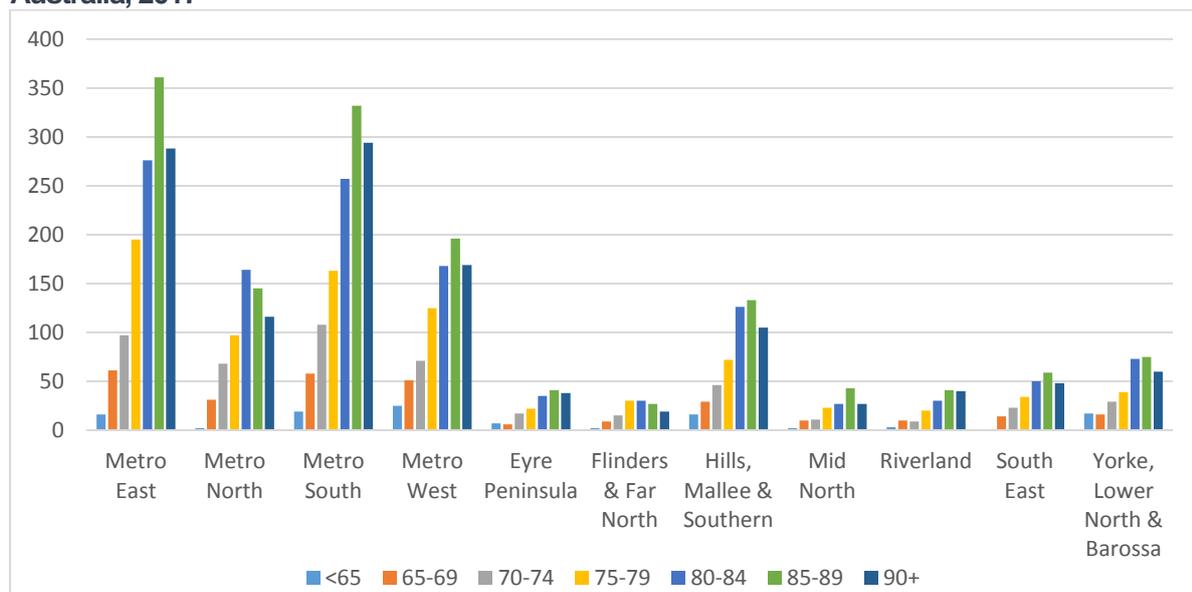
Note: data relating to this Figure is available in the Appendix of this report, Table 34
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

The number of Home Care packages has increased at about the same rate in most states/territories from 2014 to 2016 (Figure 17). The number of HCP in each state/territory reflect the population numbers in each area, so more HCP are provided in more populous states/territories. As of 2017, individual recipients are counted rather than available places because packages are now allocated to individual consumers rather than state/territory governments. This explains the downturn in the number of packages in each state/territory from 2016-2017.

Figure 17: Total number of Home Care packages, all states/territories, 2014 to 2017
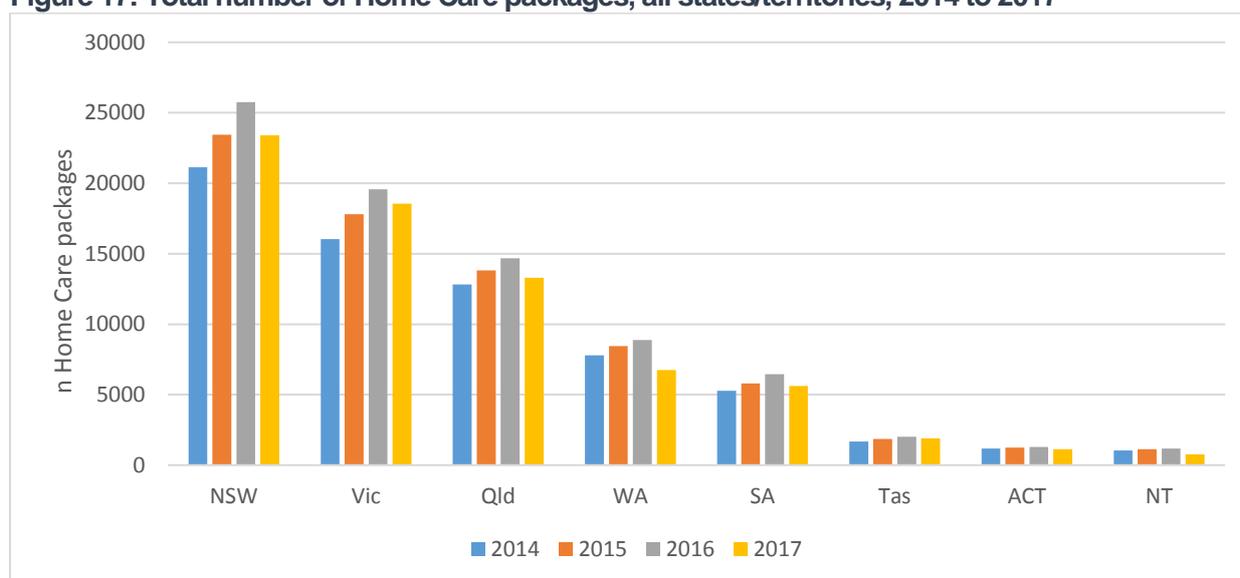
Source: ROGS 2018 Table14A.9

The number of median elapsed days between ACAT approval for a Home Care package and entry into the program was 56 days in 2016-17 and has fluctuated somewhat over the past few years (Table 22). As previously noted the median days of waiting time between approval and entry into the Home Care program is less in South Australia (56 days) compared to the Australian national average (67 days).

Table 22: Median elapsed number of days between ACAT approval and entry into Home Care program, South Australia 2013-14 to 2016-17

	Median Days for Approval
2013-14	41
2014-15	53
2015-16	71
2016-17	56

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.25

Most Home Care packages in South Australia are delivered through not-for-profit organisations, as shown in Figure 18. Almost half of all Home Care packages in 2016 were delivered through charitable organisations. Just 8% were delivered through government providers and 6% by private for-profit organisations.

Figure 18: Home Care packages by ownership status of providers, South Australia, 2016

State or Territory government 6%
Local government 2%
Private for-profit 6%
Religious 25%
Community-based 12%
Charitable 49%
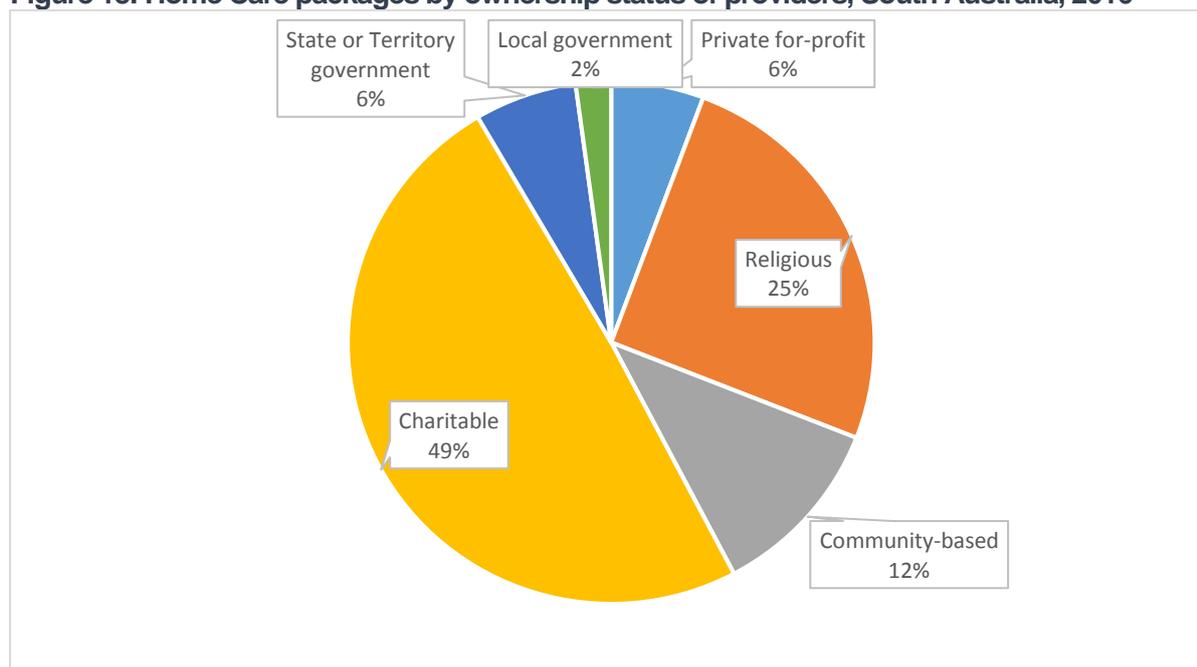
Note: total n Home Care packages forming the base number for this figure = 6,457
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.11

Residential Aged Care

Residential Aged Care is the highest level of aged care service program. While just 23% of all aged care service clients in 2016-17 used a Residential Care program (permanent or respite), 74% of all government expenditure on aged care services went towards Residential Care in the same year. Table 23 shows there were 16,764 Residential Aged Care places offered in South Australia in 2017. Of these, 3.7% (625 places) were for respite care and the remainder were for permanent care. Over 71% of these places were in the metropolitan region (11,926 places).

Table 23: Number of Residential Aged Care places by Aged Care Planning Region (ACPR), South Australia, 2017

	Permanent Places	Respite Places	Total Places
Metro East	2634	99	2733
Metro North	3090	135	3225
Metro South	3532	129	3661
Metro West	2670	90	2760
Eyre Peninsula	274	8	282
Flinders & Far North	98	4	102
Hills, Mallee & Southern	1357	55	1412
Mid North	323	11	334
Riverland	372	16	388
South East	586	25	611
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	1203	53	1256
Total	16139	625	16764

Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Figure 19 shows that, as with Home Care Places, Residential Aged Care places were overwhelmingly occupied by females. Just over 69% of all Residential Aged Care places were taken by females in South Australia in 2017. The number of Residential Aged Care places taken by females more than doubled the number of Residential Aged Care places taken by males in all Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR) except the Mid North.

Figure 19: Residential Care places by gender for Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR), South Australia, 2017
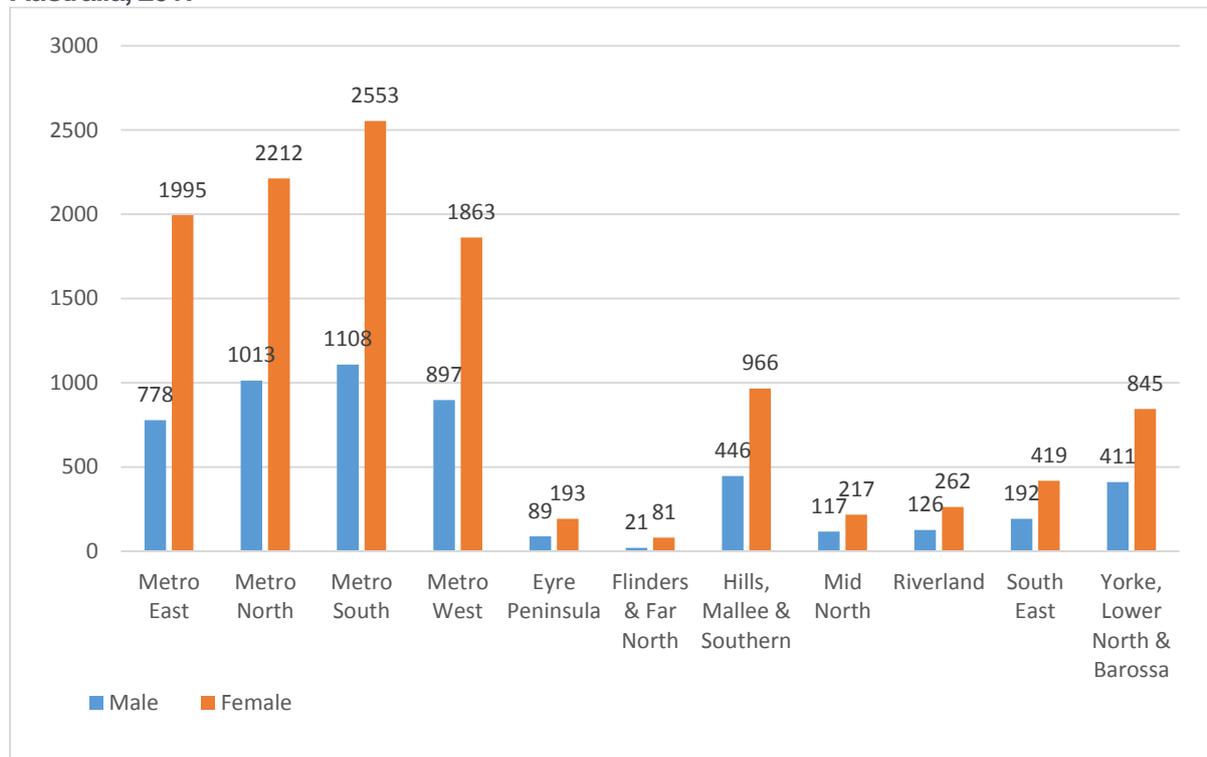
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Figure 20 highlights the typical age structure of Residential Aged Care and places by age for each ACPR in South Australia. However, unlike Home Care places where those in the 80-89 years age cohort were the dominant users of services, in Residential Aged Care it is the over 90's who are largest cohort of users. Overall, 35.6% (5,977 persons) of all aged care places were taken by people aged 90 years and over in Residential Aged Care places in South Australia in 2017; this included 239 people over the age of 100 years.

Figure 20: Residential Care places by age for Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPR), South Australia, 2017
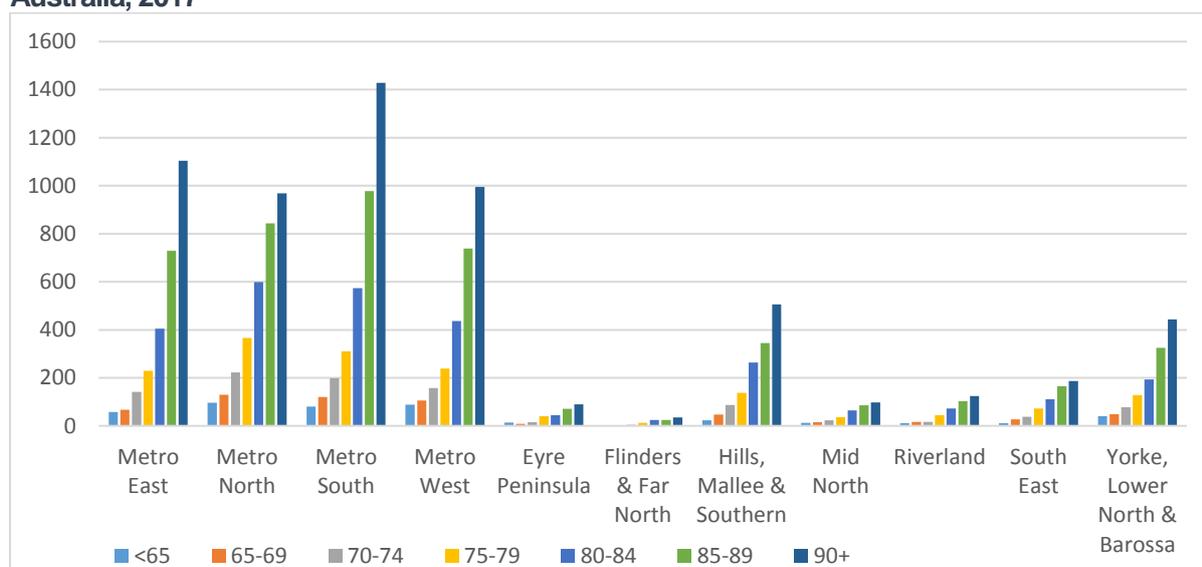
Note: Data relating to this Figure is available in the Appendix of this report, Table 35
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Because users of Residential Care are generally older in age, the population aged 70+ are considered the 'pool' of potential users for this type of service. As such, the number of residential care places per 1,000 people aged 70+ in the population is used to benchmark the availability of Residential Care services over time in South Australia and across states/territories. The number of operational Residential Care places per 1,000 people aged 70+ in the population across South Australia has been generally decreasing over time, from 95 in 2008 to 85 in 2017, as shown in Table 24. This trend does not align with a growing older population in South Australia which means there can be an expected increase in demand for Residential Aged Care services into the future. However, Table 25 shows South Australia does has a relatively high number of operational Residential Care places per 1,000 population aged 70+ (85.5) compared to all other Australian states/territories (77.9).

Table 24: Operational number of Residential Care places per 1,000 people aged 70+*, South Australia, 2008 to 2017

	n residential care places/1,000 pop aged 70+
2008	95.2
2009	93.7
2010	92.4
2011	91.8
2012	91.7
2013	92.9
2014	91.5
2015	90.5
2016	89.0
2017	85.5

*and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50-69
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.14

Table 25: Operational number of Residential Care places per 1,000 people aged 70+*, all states/territories, 2017

	n residential care places/1,000 pop aged 70+
Vic	80.7
Qld	74.4
WA	66.2
SA	**85.5**
Tas	73.8
ACT	73.8
NT	64.6
Aust	77.9

and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50-69
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.14

The total number of operational places for Residential Aged Care services in South Australia and occupancy rates over the past 10 years in South Australia are shown in Table 26. The total number of operational places have increased over time, and at the same time occupancy rates have decreased. The occupancy rates in Residential Aged Care services for all states/territories over the past five years are shown in Figure 21 to allow for comparison of South Australia's occupancy rates compared to other states/territories. The occupancy rate in South Australia in 2017 was 93.5% compared to 91.8% for Australia in the same year. Occupancy rates in South Australia are slightly higher than the national average in all years.

Table 26: Operational places and occupancy rates, Residential Aged Care services, South Australia, June 2008 to June 2017

	Operational places	Occupancy rates
June 2008	16,451	96.7
June 2009	16,388	96.2
June 2010	16,450	96.1
June 2011	16,628	96.1
June 2012	16,909	95.2
June 2013	17,099	94.7
June 2014	17,365	93.9
June 2015	17,678	93.2
June 2016	17,905	93.7
June 2017	17,937	93.5

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.13

Figure 21: Occupancy rates, Residential Aged Care, all states/territories June 2013 - June 2017
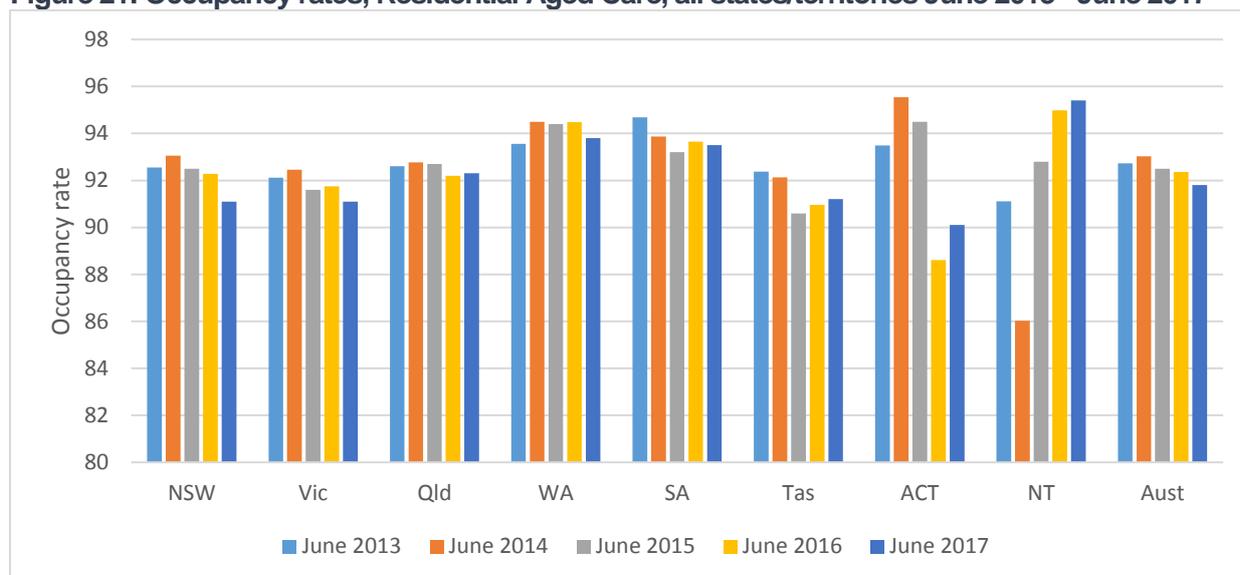
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.13

The number of median elapsed days between ACAT approval and entry into permanent residential aged care services has increased substantially for permanent Residential Care over the past 10 years from 41 days in 2007-08 to 127 days in 2016-17 (Table 22). This has increased most dramatically over the past few years. The median days of waiting time between approval and entry into the permanent Residential Aged Care program is greater in South Australia (127 days) compared to the Australian national average (105 days).

Table 27: Median elapsed number of days between ACAT approval and entry into permanent Residential Aged Care services, South Australia 2007-08 to 2016-17

	Permanent residential care
2007-08	41
2008-09	44
2009-10	43
2010-11	48
2011-12	45
2012-13	44
2013-14	51
2014-15	73
2015-16	89
2016-17	127

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.25

In 2016 in SA, some 60% of Residential Care places were owned by not-for-profit providers, 10% by government providers and 30% by for-profit providers (Figure 22). For-profit providers are much more prevalent in the allocation of Residential Care services relative to Home Care packages. Figure 20 show the distribution of Residential Aged Care places by ownership status of providers from 2008 to 2017. This highlights the steadying of places offered by non-for-profit organisations over time and the increase in market share of the private sector.

Figure 22: Residential Care places by ownership status of providers, South Australia, 2016
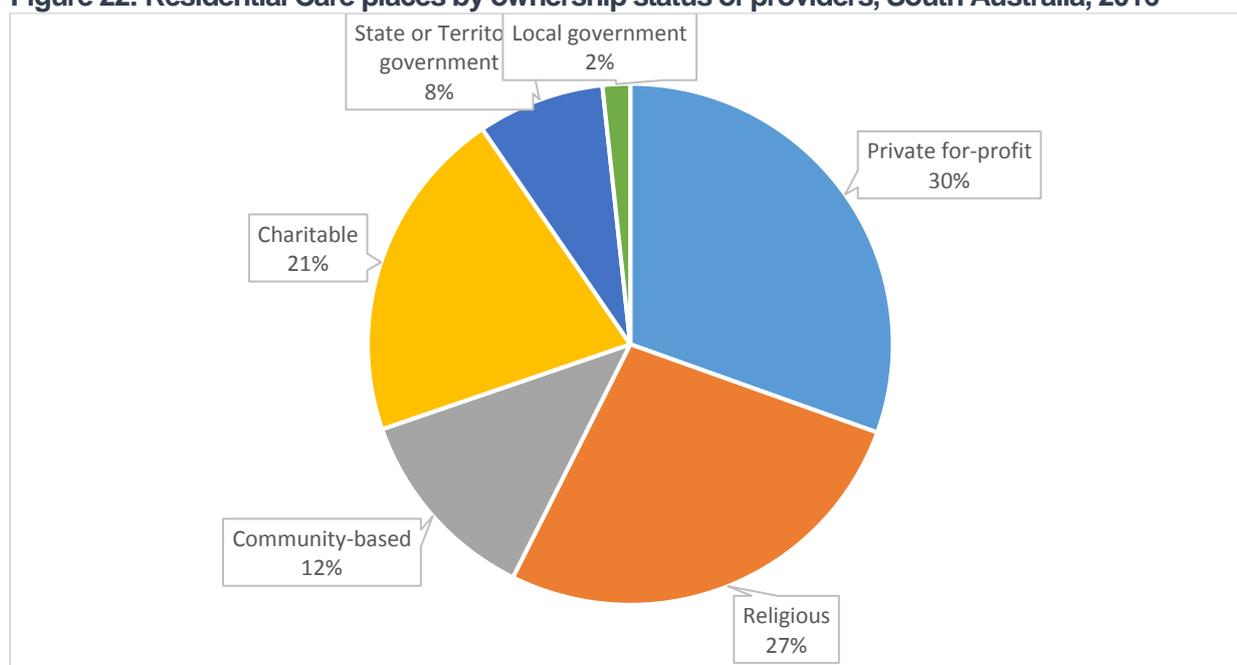
Note: total n residential care places forming the base number for this figure = 18,617
Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.10

Figure 23: Residential aged care places by ownership status of providers, 2008-2017
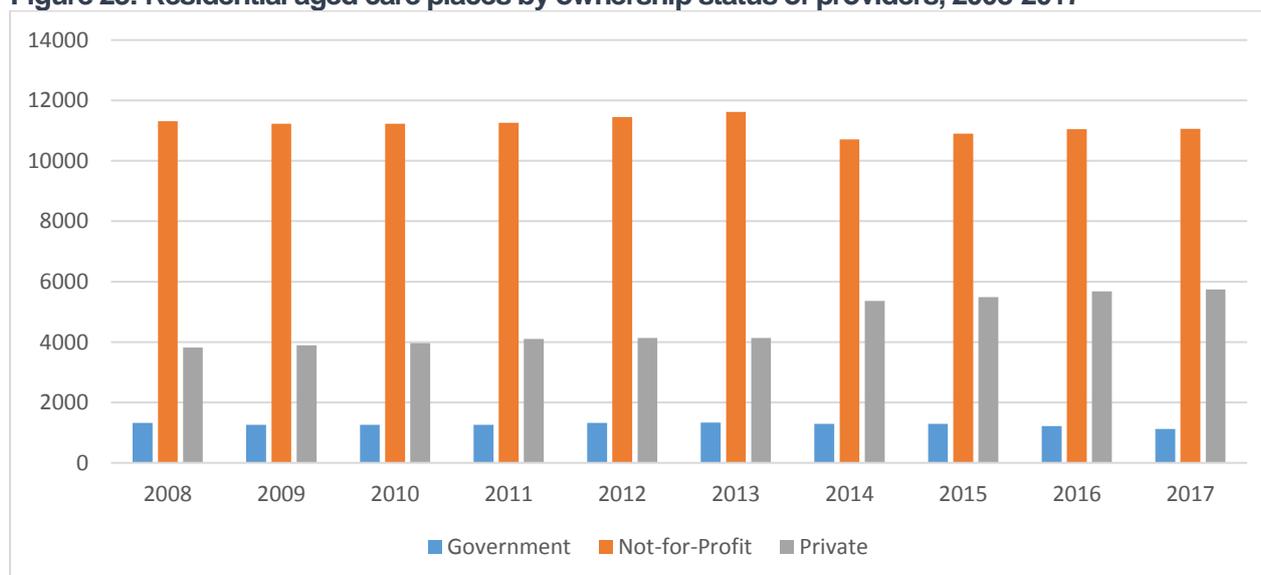
Note: Data relating to this table are available in the Appendix of this report, Table 36
Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018

Transition Care

Transition Care is a small but important aged care service available through the 'flexible services' aged care program. Transition Care is a service that provides additional assistance to a person after they have spent time in hospital, to allow them to remain living in their own home rather than enter residential care. There were a total of 2,368 Transitional Care clients in the year 2016-17 (ROGS 2018). There is constant flow to Transition Care users and Table 28 shows that for the past 10 years, admissions to Transitional Care approximately match discharge numbers (with the exception of the year 2007-08). The average length of stay in Transition Care has remained relatively stable at between 55 to 70 days over the past 10-year period. There was a slight increase in the number of Transitional Care places available in South Australia in 2016-17 from previous years.

It is also useful to consider the number of Transition Care places available relative to the total older population aged 70+ in South Australia. According to ROGS data from 2018, there were 1.7 Transition Care places per 1,000 people aged 70+ in SA in 2017. The number of Transition Care places has remained about the same since 2011. The number of Transition Care places per 1,000 population aged 70+ in South Australia in 2017 (1.7) also matches the Australian national average in the same year. Only the NT had a substantially higher relative number of Transitional Care places (3.7) compared to other states/territories in 2017 (ROGS 2018).

When comparing the average length of stay of Transition Care clients in South Australia to other states/territories (

Figure 24), it is apparent that the length of stay in South Australia closely matches the national average in 2016-17.

Table 28: Transition Care summary, South Australia, 2007-08 to 2016-17

	Admissions	Discharges	Avg. length of stay (days)	Allocated places
2007-08	528	1002	54.7	193
2008-09	1202	1190	59.9	231
2009-10	1277	1227	55.6	289
2010-11	1574	1522	67.4	347
2011-12	1856	1798	69.5	347
2012-13	1986	2011	66.2	347
2013-14	1896	1910	67.3	347
2014-15	1908	1927	67.6	347
2015-16	2050	2030	64.7	347
2016-17	2329	2336	56.9	367

Source: ROGS 2018 Table14A.45

Figure 24: Average length of stay in Transition Care, all states/territories, 2015-16 and 2016-17
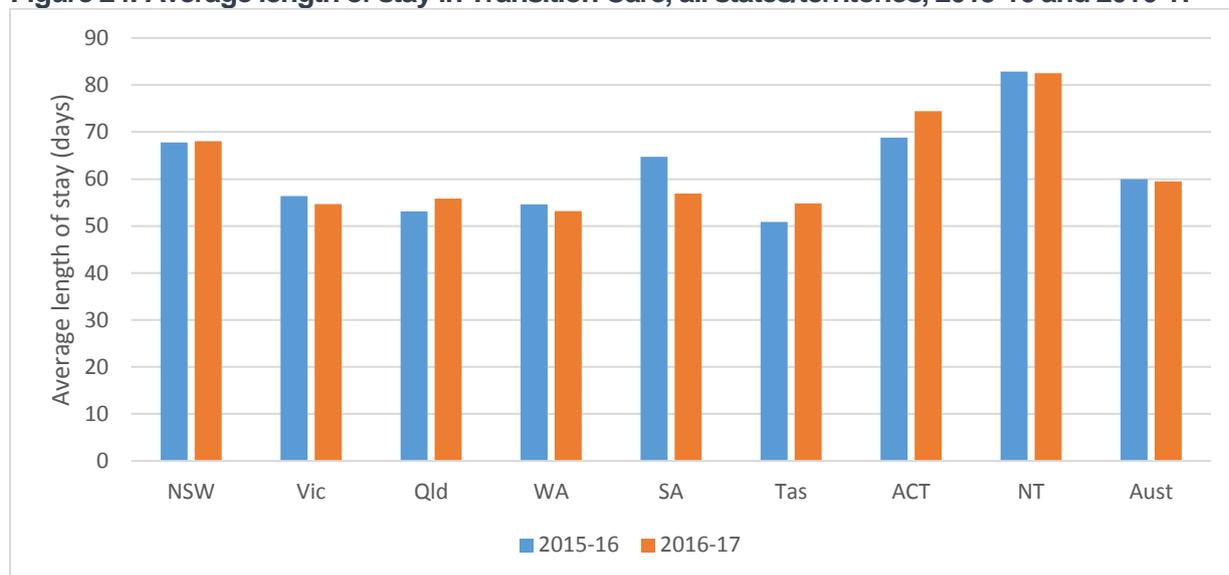
Source: Source: ROGS 2018 Table14A.45

Providing Aged Care for Diverse Older Populations

The aged care services sector must cater appropriate services to diverse clients. This includes people from different gender, cultural and language and sexual orientation backgrounds.

Currently in South Australia as a whole, the representation of CALD groups as aged care service recipients closely matches or exceeds the target population in all areas, except residential care (Table 29).

Table 29: Representation of older people from a CALD background in the aged care target population and in aged care recipients, South Australia, 2016

	%
Aged care target population	19.2
Assessments 2015-16	19.7
CHSP 2016-17	21.8
Home Care Levels 1-2	24
Home Care Levels 3-4	21.7
All Residential Care	17.5
Transition care 2015-16	21.5

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.17

However, it is important to note the complexity of the CALD older population and ensure the needs of different sub-groups within the greater CALD population are met. For example, population data presented in the first section of this report showed that a much higher proportion of the total CALD population reside in metropolitan areas compared to non-metro areas of the state (see Table 4). It is therefore likely that CALD appropriate services are more readily available in metropolitan areas, and older CALD populations living in non-metro areas may have greater difficulty accessing the services they require. Additionally, population data presented in the first half of this report described the diversity in birthplace and language groups represented within the older CALD population in South Australia. It is therefore important that there is appropriate representation of all CALD language/birthplace sub-groups in aged care services programs, not just for the total CALD older population.

The representation of older people from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background as aged care service clients is shown in Table 30. The target population for this group is 2%, and it is apparent that representation across aged care services and programs falls short in most areas. Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in aged care services relative to the population is especially low in Residential Care and Transition Care. Flexible care packages, including the 'National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program' are in place as a means to bridge this gap, but it is clear there is still work to be done.

Table 30: Representation of older people from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background in the aged care target population and in aged care recipients, South Australia, 2016

	2016
Aged care target population	2.0
Assessments 2015-16	1.0
CHSP 2016-17	2.5
Home Care Levels 1-2	2.5
Home Care Levels 3-4	1.5
All Residential Care	0.5
Transition care 2015-16	0.6

Source: ROGS 2018 Table 14A.18

Another diversity factor that needs to be considered is the older population who identify as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ). At this time, the ABS does not collect any information on the LGBTIQ population in Australia and as such very little data about this population group is available. However, a recent research paper (Wilson and Shalley 2018)[13] has utilised data from three national surveys to provide some estimate

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[13] Source: Wilson T and Shalley F (2018) Estimates of Australia's non-heterosexual population. *Australian Population Studies* 2(1): 26-38

of the number of people in sexual minority groups by age, gender and state of residence in Australia. The authors of this study estimate that nationwide some 60,858 people (including 39,484 males and 21,011 females) aged 65+ identified as non-heterosexual in 2016; this equates to 1.7% of Australia's total 65+ population in the same year.

State and territory estimates were not available by age but overall the authors of this study conclude that 2.6% of South Australia's population aged 18+ identify as non-heterosexual. This study, along with most others that have been done previously on the subject, found higher rates of identifying as non-heterosexual among younger populations. Regardless of this fact, an increase in openly LGBTIQ ageing populations can be expected into the future, and aged care options will need to be made appropriate for these populations.

Future Demand for Aged Care Services

The demand for aged care services and providers will increase into the future with both a growing number of older people and a greater proportion of the total population who are older in age. This is particularly relevant as the first wave of the baby boom generation reaches 80+ years of age in the late 2020s. Table 31 shows the projected number of people aged 70+ in South Australia in 10 years increments up to 40 years into the future. According to these projections the total population aged 70+ is expected to nearly double over the next 40 years, from 226,568 in the current year 2018 to 441,395 in the year 2058. Over time the older population will continue to be dominated by females, although this is expected to lessen overtime with overall increases in life expectancy for both sexes. In the current year, approximately 14% of the total population of South Australia is aged 70+; this is expected to increase 20% of the total population in 30 years, by 2048. South Australia will continue to have an 'older old' population compared to the national average with 16.7% of the total Australian population projected to be aged 70+ by 2058 compared to 20.7% for South Australia.

Table 31: Projected male, female and total population aged 70+, sex ratio and percent of total population in 70+ age group, South Australia

	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio	% SA pop aged 70+
2018	101,825	124,743	226,568	81.6	14.0
2028	139,247	165,603	304,850	84.1	17.1
2038	169,528	201,728	371,256	84.0	19.4
2048	184,897	218,718	403,615	84.5	20.0
2058	204,311	237,084	441,395	86.2	20.7

Note: Base population numbers from ABS 2012. Fertility, mortality and net migration assumptions set to medium.
Source: ABS Population Projections by Region, 2012-2061

Future planning for aged care service provision must recognise both the increasing number of people who will require aged care services and diversity of the older population. In order to gain a true understanding of the aged care service needs within the older population and whether these needs are being met through services delivered, the data for broad groups must be broken down into their component parts, for example by sex, by different age groupings within the older population, by birthplace/language group etc. The data presented

in this report has also shown the importance of examining populations and rates of service usage at smaller geographic area levels, as population structures and demands for services can vary significantly across areas and create a vastly different picture than 'whole of state' or national figures.

Appendices

Some additional data has been provided here in the Appendices (we can also add in anything further that you think might be useful to expand on the previous figures).

Table 32: Aged care assessments summary 2015–16 financial year

Category	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total number of aged care assessments of all people	52,734	46,280	28,293	15,118	12,907	4,046	1,890	800	162,068
Total number of aged care assessments of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years and over	790	262	532	315	127	41	15	302	2,384
Total number of aged care assessments of people aged 65 years and over and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50-64 years	50,924	44,464	27,101	14,594	12,568	3,920	1,862	777	156,210
Number of aged care assessment teams	17	18	14	15	8	3	1	4	80

Note: The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander assessments is based on self-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. Therefore these figures may not accurately represent the assessment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons.
Source: AIHW Gen Datasets, 2018

The table below provides the exact population numbers found in Figures 1 and 2 of the report.

Table 33 : Persons 65+ and 80+ years by ACPR Funding Regions, 2006, 2011 and 2016

ACPR Funding Region	2006		2011		2016	
	65+ Years	80+ years	65+ Years	80+ years	65+ Years	80+ years
Metro East	34486	12085	36567	12835	41650	13135
Metro North	33203	7566	47530	12629	57344	14562
Metro South	49770	16032	54422	17602	65438	18388
Metro West	37759	12297	37812	13216	41351	13449
Eyre Peninsular	7800	1944	8724	2321	10270	2534
Flinders & Far North	2561	493	3093	659	3619	731
Hills, Mallee & Southern	20966	5438	26085	6631	33801	7751
Riverland	6541	1736	7140	1919	9077	2209
South East	8714	2336	9947	2814	12415	3199
Yorke, Lower Nth & Brssa	12376	3303	20365	5455	25040	6224
Total SA	219262	64629	257159	77594	306240	83804

Note 2: 65+ years population figures includes 80+ years persons and therefore figures are meant to be considered separately, not summed.
Source: ABS Census of Housing and Population, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Table 34: Home Care Place Users by Age Cohort by ACPR Funding Regions, South Australia 2017

ACPR Funding Region	<65	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
Metro East	16	61	97	195	276	361	288	**1294**
Metro North	2	31	68	97	164	145	116	**623**
Metro South	19	58	108	163	257	332	294	**1231**
Metro West	25	51	71	125	168	196	169	**805**
Eyre Peninsula	7	6	17	22	35	41	38	**166**
Flinders & Far North	2	9	15	30	30	27	19	**132**
Hills, Mallee & Southern	16	29	46	72	126	133	105	**527**
Mid North	2	10	11	23	27	43	27	**143**
Riverland	3	10	9	20	30	41	40	**153**
South East	0	14	23	34	50	59	48	**228**
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	17	16	29	39	73	75	60	**309**
Total	**109**	**295**	**494**	**820**	**1236**	**1453**	**1204**	**5611**

Source: AIHW Gen Datasets, 2018

Table 35: Residential Aged Care Place Users by Age Cohort by ACPR Funding Regions, South Australia 2017

	<65	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
Metro East	58	67	141	229	405	729	1104	**2733**
Metro North	96	129	222	366	599	844	969	**3225**
Metro South	80	120	198	310	574	978	1428	**3688**
Metro West	88	106	158	239	436	738	995	**2760**
Eyre Peninsula	14	8	15	41	44	71	89	**282**
Flinders & Far North	0	1	5	12	25	24	35	**102**
Hills, Mallee & Southern	23	47	87	138	264	345	506	**1410**
Mid North	12	15	23	36	64	86	98	**334**
Riverland	11	16	17	45	72	103	124	**388**
South East	11	27	38	72	111	166	186	**611**
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	41	48	78	128	193	325	443	**1256**
Total	**434**	**584**	**982**	**1616**	**2787**	**4409**	**5977**	**16789**

Source: AIHW Gen Datasets, 2018

Table 36: Residential Aged Care places by ownership status of providers, 2008-2017

ORGANISATION TYPE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Government	1324	1261	1261	1261	1324	1338	1296	1296	1222	1126
Not-for-Profit	11310	11232	11224	11262	11454	11620	10712	10896	11046	11064
Private	3817	3895	3965	4105	4131	4141	5357	5486	5678	5747
Total	16451	16388	16450	16628	16909	17099	17365	17678	17946	17937

Source: AIHW Gen Data sets, 2018