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# Aged care packages

in the community 2009–10:

*A statistical overview*

**Aged care statistics series number 34**

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# Abbreviations

<b>ABS</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<b>ACAT</b>	Aged Care Assessment Team
<b>ACCMIS</b>	Aged and Community Care Management Information System
<b>ARIA</b>	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
<b>ASGC</b>	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
<b>CACP</b>	Community Aged Care Package
<b>CDs</b>	Census Collection Districts
<b>DoHA</b>	Department of Health and Ageing
<b>EACH</b>	Extended Aged Care at Home
<b>EACHD</b>	Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia
<b>HACC</b>	Home and Community Care
<b>n.p.</b>	Not published
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom

# Symbols

..	Not applicable
—	Zero or rounded to zero
<	Less than
+	Plus

# Summary

This report presents statistics about three types of community aged care packages—Community Aged Care Packages (CACP), Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH), and Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia (EACHD)—over the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. These packages provide an alternative form of care to residential aged care and are provided to recipients in their own homes.

## Increased supply across all three packages

- At 30 June 2010, there were about 40,100 CACP clients, 5,250 EACH clients and 2,300 EACHD clients. Compared with the number of clients at 30 June 2009 this represents a 5% increase in CACP clients, a 26% increase in EACH clients and a 23% increase in EACHD clients.
- The number of packages available also increased over the 12 months to 30 June 2010: CACP numbers increased by 2,400 to a total of 43,300 packages, EACH numbers rose by 1,100 to almost 5,600, and EACHD increased by 660 packages to give a total of nearly 2,600. The provision ratio for CACP, EACH, and EACHD (24.4 places per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over) is close to the Australian Government target for community care places to be achieved by 30 June 2011 (25 places per 1,000). This target also requires that four of these places must be for high care. The combined EACH and EACHD provision ratio (high-care places) at 30 June 2010 was 3.9 places per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over.

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people access services at younger ages

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had higher usage at younger ages compared with those that did not identify as Indigenous. For CACP, Indigenous people aged 60–64 years used packages at the rate 16.7 per 1,000 population compared with 0.6 per 1,000 for non-Indigenous people.
- A much higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CACP clients were under the age of 65 years, compared with those that did not identify as Indigenous (37% compared with 3%).

## Packages delay and substitute for residential aged care

- For all separations from packages in 2009–10, 46% of CACP clients, 46% of EACH clients and 66% of EACHD clients moved to residential aged care. More than half of the CACP clients, two-fifths of the EACH clients and one-third of the EACHD clients had received their package for at least 1 year before moving.

## The vital role of carers

- Most high-care (EACH and EACHD) clients had carers to assist with their daily needs. Among EACHD clients, 94% had carers, four-fifths of whom were living with the client. Among EACH clients, 88% had carers, and three-quarters were living with the client.



# Chapter 1

## Introduction





# Introduction

The aged care system in Australia has to take into account the needs of a growing and ageing population. Community aged care is available to older people who need support and would prefer to remain in the community, and whose needs can be met at home rather than through residential aged care. A companion report (AIHW 2010) provides an overview of residential aged care.

The care needs of older Australians can be quite varied. Flexible services are required that provide a mixture of care options, tailored to the individual. Care is provided to assist with achieving a quality of life in the domestic setting. This care may include such things as help with domestic duties, meals and transport, personal care and health monitoring (see Box 1.1).

## Community aged care programs

Most home and community-based care services for older people are provided by the Home and Community Care program (HACC) and are (until 1 July 2011) jointly funded by the Australian, and state and territory governments. The Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) reports annually on HACC and the results are available on the Department's website (DoHA 2009). This report concentrates on three smaller community aged care programs, namely Community Aged Care Packages (CACP), Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) and Extended Aged Care at Home for Dementia (EACHD). These three programs are funded solely by the Australian Government.

The CACP, EACH, and EACHD packages have been designed with the varied care needs of older Australians in mind, and they differ from each other in the amount and type of care available (Table 1.1). An Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) approval is required for access to Commonwealth subsidised CACP, EACH, and EACHD. The approval determines the level and type of care required by an individual (Box 1.2). If a person is eligible for low- or high- residential care, they can also access CACP, EACH or EACHD packages. CACPs target those with 'low-care' needs. EACH packages have been designed to cater for those older Australians whose need is determined to be 'high-care'. EACHD packages are specifically designed to provide care for high-care clients with dementia-related behaviours. An important characteristic of these packages is case coordination and management, as every package is tailored to the individual needs of the client.

**Table 1.1: Differences between CACP, EACH, and EACHD**

	CACP	EACH	EACHD
Year introduced	1992	2002	2006
Number of packages at 30 June 2010	43,300 <sup>(a)</sup>	5,584	2,583
Required for Commonwealth subsidised access	ACAT approval	ACAT approval	ACAT approval
Residential aged care equivalent	Low-care	High-care	High-care
Where does it take place?	In the community	In the community	In the community
Type of care available <sup>(b)</sup>	Assistance may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• domestic assistance</li> <li>• meals at home and other food services</li> <li>• transport services</li> <li>• home or garden maintenance</li> <li>• social support</li> <li>• personal care</li> <li>• counselling</li> <li>• equipment and home modifications</li> <li>• respite care</li> <li>• linen services</li> </ul>	Similar to CACP but to a higher degree, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nursing (at home or at a centre)</li> <li>• allied health/therapy (at home or at a centre)</li> </ul>	Same as EACH but also involves care and links to services directed specifically to manage behaviours associated with dementia
Average hours of care received <sup>(c)</sup>	6 hours per week	18–22 hours per week	18–22 hours per week

(a) Includes packages provided by Multi-Purpose Services and services receiving flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aged Care Strategy.

(b) AIHW 2009.

(c) DoHA 2008.



### **Box 1.1: What is an ACAT assessment?**

An Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) determines the care needs of individuals. Where appropriate, an ACAT delegate approves the type of Commonwealth subsidised care from residential aged care service and community aged care packages such as CACP, EACH, and EACHD. The ACAT assessment includes a decision about which of two levels of care is required for an individual. These two levels are low-care and high-care.

#### **What is low-care?**

Types of care that may be required for low-care include:

- bathing, eating, and other personal care
- communication
- mobility
- continence maintenance.

#### **What is high-care?**

High-care can require more hours and a greater level of care compared to low-care. High-care includes those services provided for low-care with additional ones that may include:

- nursing services
- therapy services
- basic pharmaceuticals and administration of medication.

*Source:* Definitions of low-care and high-care from DoHA 2010b.

## Data sources and report structure

This report is the 2009–10 edition of an annual series on CACP, EACH, and EACHD. It uses data from the Department of Health and Ageing's Aged and Community Care Data Warehouse. ACC Data Warehouse holds data about the approval of services to care clients and payment of funding to service providers (for more information see Appendix 5).

The aim of this report is to highlight the characteristics of CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients, and patterns of service provision. More specifically this report focuses on:

- CACP, EACH, and EACHD provision and characteristics of the outlets that provide these services (Chapter 2)
- CACP, EACH, and EACHD client characteristics (Chapter 3)
- clients from 'special needs' groups including those living in rural and remote areas, Indigenous Australians and people from a non-English speaking background (Chapter 4)
- patterns of admission, separation, length of stay and leave (Chapter 5).

Additional data tables are available in Appendixes 1 through 4, while Appendix 5 provides information on data sources and limitations.

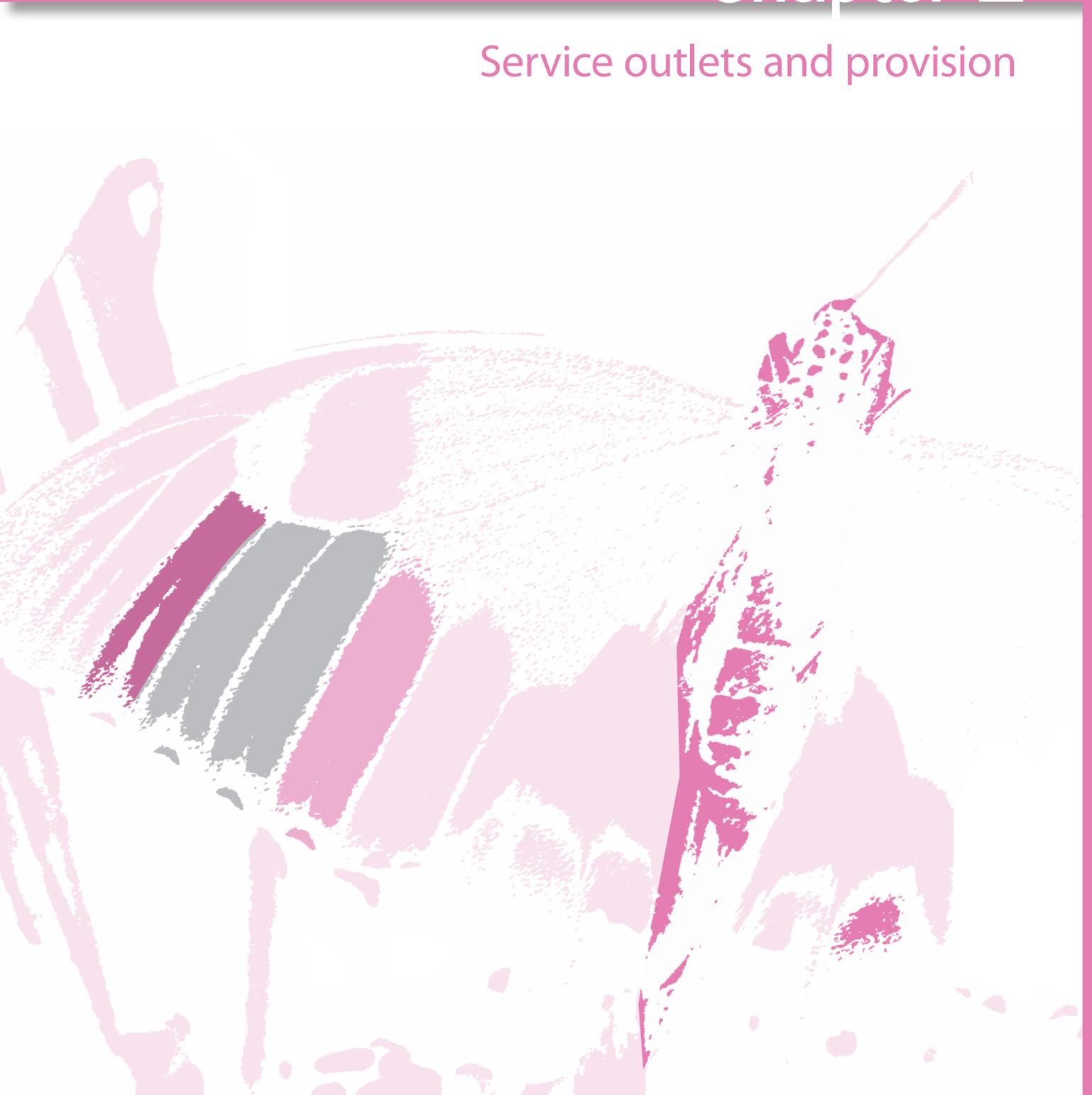
Community aged care is also provided by Multi-Purpose Services and by organisations receiving funding under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. Multi-Purpose Services deliver combined services (including aged care, health and community services) in rural and remote communities where separate services would not be viable. The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program aims to provide tailored, culturally appropriate care to older Indigenous Australians close to their own communities.

Most of the reporting about service outlets and package recipients is based on the mainstream services supported by the recurrent funding for CACP, EACH and EACHD. However, the data about numbers of packages and provision ratios in Section 2.2 (Figures 2.4 and 2.5, Tables 2.1 and 2.2, Tables A1.5 and A1.6, and the associated discussion) cover Multi-Purpose Services and those receiving flexible funding from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy. Innovative care places (a program that uses flexible care places to test new initiatives) are not included in this report.



# Chapter 2

## Service outlets and provision



# Service outlets and provision

This chapter describes some of the characteristics of the service outlets that deliver community aged care packages. These packages include the Community Aged Care Package (CACP), Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) and Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia (EACHD). It provides information about the number of services outlets and packages, their geographic location, the types of organisations providing packages and the occupancy rates.

## Service outlets

### How many service outlets are there and how many packages do they provide?

Across Australia at 30 June 2010, in mainstream services:

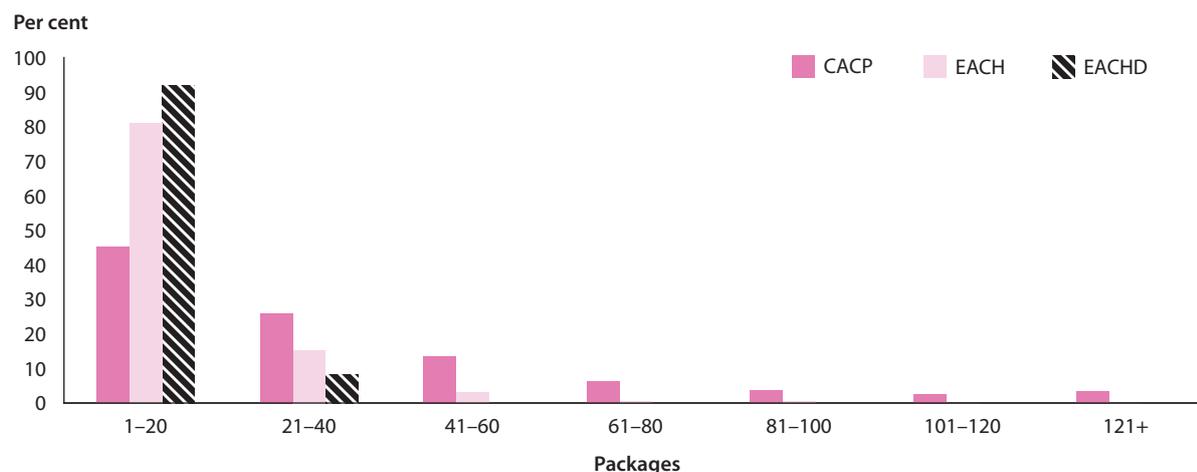
- 1,147 service outlets provided 42,628 CACPs packages;
- 367 service outlets provided 5,584 EACH packages; and
- 243 service outlets provided 2,583 EACHD packages.

An additional 672 low-care packages were available through Multi-Purpose Services and service providers receiving flexible funding under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. These packages are equivalent to a CACP and are counted as such in subsequent sections of this report, making a total of 43,300 CACP packages offered at 30 June 2010.

The majority of outlets offering EACH and EACHD packages (81% and 92% of outlets, respectively) provided between 1 and 20 packages. There was greater variability among outlets offering CACPs, with 45% of service outlets offering 1–20 packages, 26% offering 21–40 packages and 13% offering 41–60 packages. A small proportion (3%) of CACP outlets offered over 120 packages (Figure 2.1).

As might be expected, outlets offering high numbers of packages were more likely to be located in *Major cities* (Table A1.2).

**Figure 2.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD service outlets by number of packages, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A1.1.

## Where are the service outlets located?

The service outlets that provide CACPs, EACH and EACHD packages are spread across all Australian states and territories, and remoteness areas (see Box 2.1).

### Box 2.1: How is remoteness defined?

The term 'remoteness', as used in this publication, refers to a classification defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS 2009a). The ASGC uses measures of access and distance to services offered (such as health, education) in urban areas to determine classifications of Australian remoteness. These classifications include:

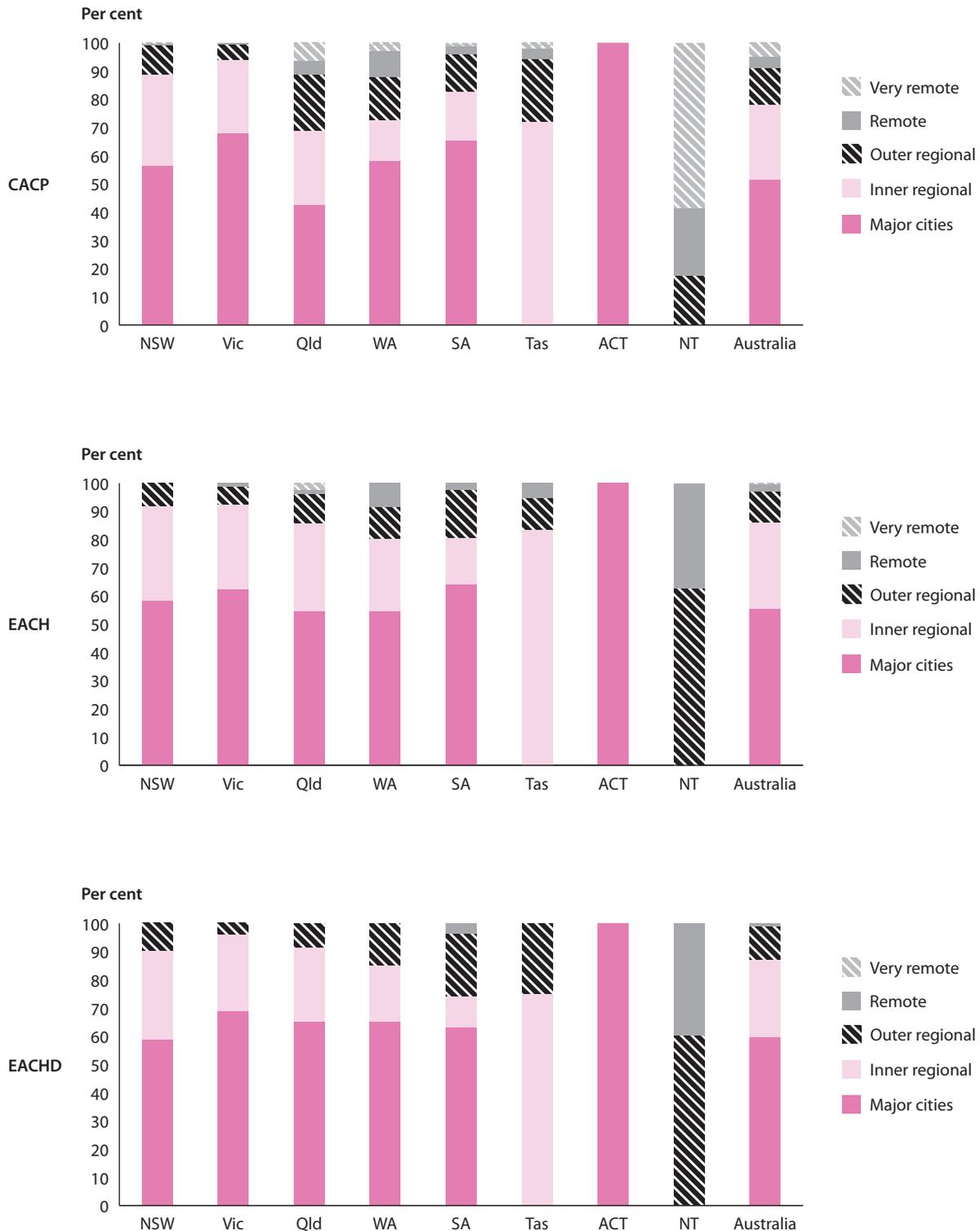
- *Major cities*
- *Inner regional*
- *Outer regional*
- *Remote*
- *Very remote*

Without an understanding of how remoteness is classified, the classifications can sometimes seem confusing. For example, Tasmania has no areas classified as *Major cities*. This is due to the classification of Hobart as *Inner regional*.

Source: ABS 2009a.

The distribution of service outlets by remoteness across the states and territories was broadly consistent with the distribution of the population. More than half of the service outlets overall (52% for CACP, 55% for EACH and 60% for EACHD) were located in *Major cities* (Figure 2.2). The highest proportions of service outlets were located in New South Wales, with 28% of CACP, 29% of EACH, and 33% of EACHD. Despite having the smallest elderly population, 58 outlets were located in the Northern Territory (Table A1.3). This reflects the widely dispersed nature of the population in that territory, with 83% of CACP outlets being located in *Remote* or *Very Remote* areas. (Note, however, that there are no locations within the Northern Territory classified as being in *Major cities* or *Inner regional* areas.) Queensland and Western Australia also had notable proportions of CACP outlets in *Remote* and *Very Remote* areas (each 12%).

**Figure 2.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD service outlets by state/territory and remoteness, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Note: Under the ASGC (see Box 2.1), Victoria has no locations classified as *Very remote*; Tasmania has no locations classified as *Major cities*; the Northern Territory has no locations classified as *Major cities* or *Inner regional*; and the Australian Capital Territory consists only of locations classified as *Major cities* or *Inner regional*.

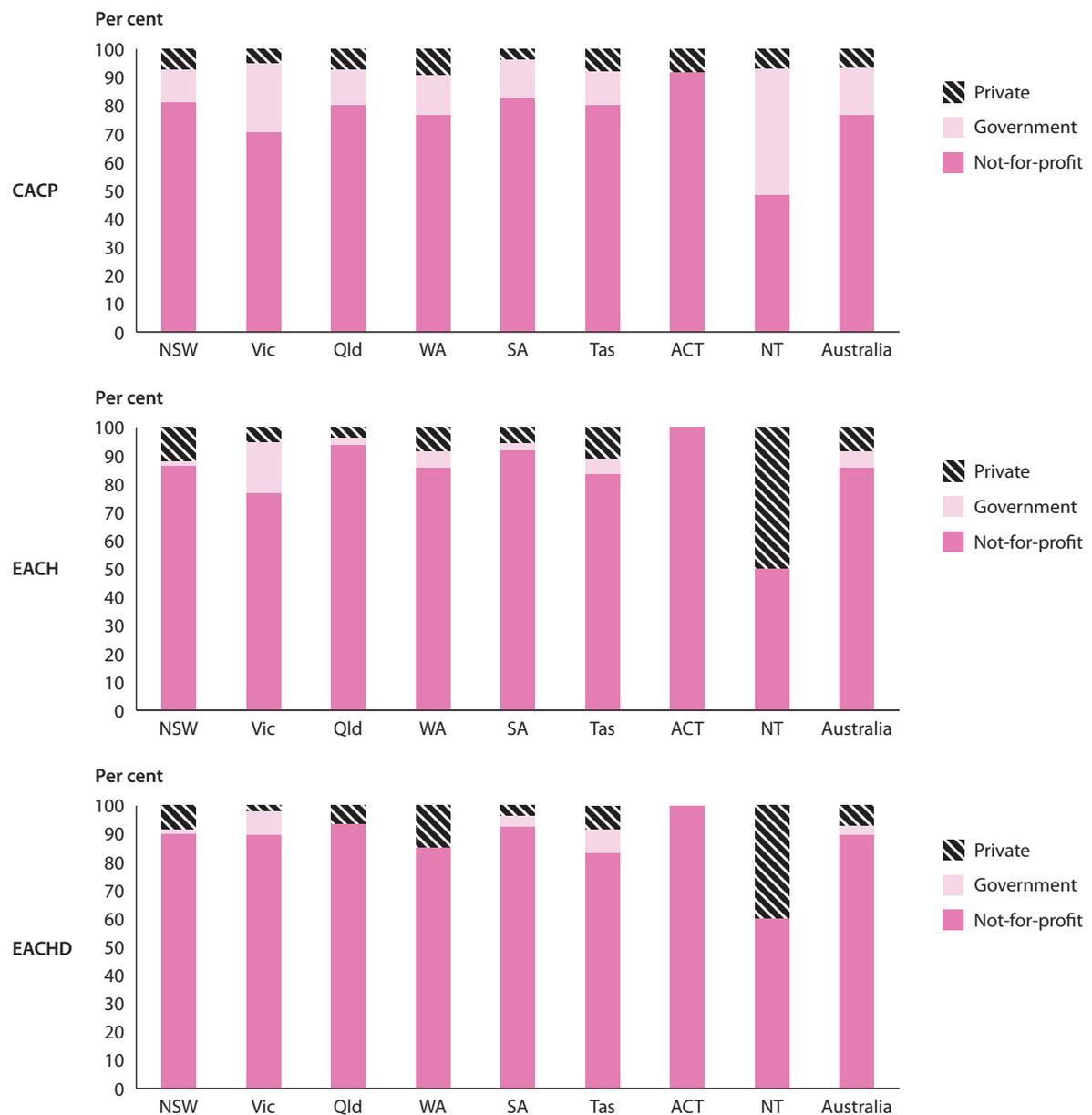
Source: Table A1.3.

## What types of organisations provide the packages?

The majority of service outlets (77% for CACP, 86% for EACH and 90% for EACHD) were run by not-for-profit organisations, including those classified as charitable, community-based, and religious. Government-run organisations accounted for 17% of CACP service outlets, 6% of EACH, and 3% of EACHD. The remaining service outlet providers were privately run organisations (7% CACP, 8% EACH, and 7% EACHD) (Figure 2.3).

The distribution of organisation types was broadly similar across packages within each jurisdiction, but varied across the states and territories. For example, most outlets in the ACT were run by not-for-profit organisations whereas a large proportion of outlets in the Northern Territory were privately owned.

**Figure 2.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD service outlet type by state/territory and remoteness, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A1.4.

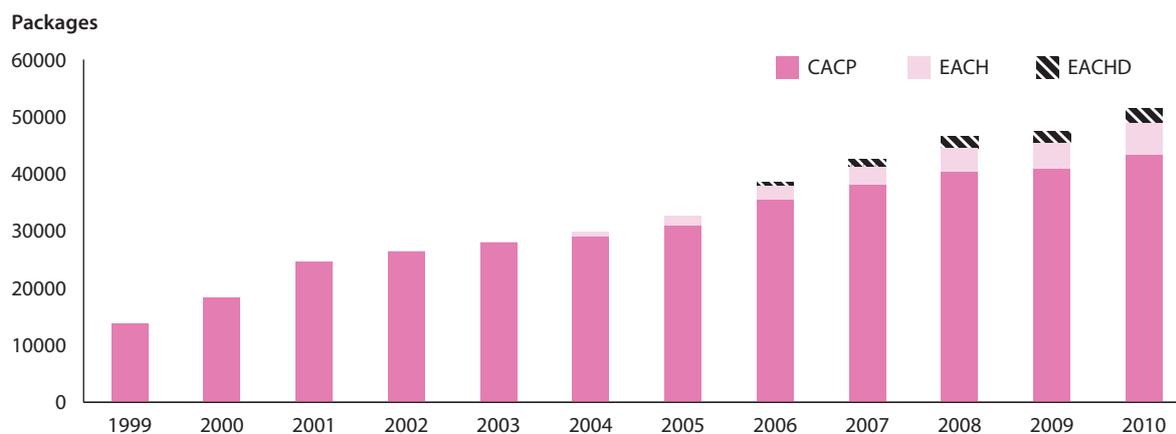
## Available packages

### How many packages are available?

At 30 June 2010 there were 43,300 CACPs available which included 672 through Multi-Purpose Services and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. There were also 5,584 EACH and 2,583 EACHD packages available (Table 2.1).

There has been a gradual rise in the number of packages available since the programs began. This rise has continued and equated to an increase of 6% for CACP, 25% for EACH, and 27% for EACHD over the year 2009–10 (Figure 2.4). This continued rise is intended to meet the growing demand for community-based aged care and to offset a slowing of provider interest in offering residential aged care places. The Australian Government encourages growth by offering funding to service providers for more CACP, EACH, and EACHD packages.

**Figure 2.4: Number of CACP, EACH, and EACHD packages, 30 June 1999 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A1.5.

### State and territory distribution

The distribution of packages across the states and territories is broadly consistent with population size. At 30 June 2010, the largest number of packages for each of the three programs was available in New South Wales, with that state accounting for about 1 in every 3 packages (Table 2.1). This was followed by Victoria, which accounted for about 1 in every 4. The smallest number of CACP packages available was in the Australian Capital Territory (1% of the total), whereas the lowest numbers for EACH and EACHD were in the Northern Territory (both 2%).

**Table 2.1: CACP, EACH and EACHD packages by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

State/territory	CACP	EACH	EACHD	Total	70+ population
NSW	33.1	30.8	30.7	32.8	34.1
Vic	24.6	24.4	22.0	24.5	25.6
Qld	18.4	17.6	20.6	18.4	18.3
WA	9.8	12.9	12.4	10.2	9.0
SA	8.4	7.1	7.5	8.2	8.8
Tas	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.6
ACT	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.2
NT	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>43,300</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>51,467</b>	<b>2,099,602</b>

Refers to location of service outlets.

*Notes*

1. Includes CACPs offered by Multi-Purpose Services and service providers receiving flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy are included.

## The provision of CACP, EACH and EACHD

Planning for the provision of residential aged care, CACP, EACH and EACHD places is based on a percentage of the population aged 70 years and over, which for convenience is expressed in terms of places per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over (see Box 2.2).

Across Australia, the combined provision ratio for CACP, EACH, and EACHD packages at 30 June 2010 was 24.4. When the Indigenous population aged 50–69 years was added, the provision ratio fell slightly to 23.7 (Figure 2.5). Both of these ratios are currently just below the Australian Government national target to be reached by 30 June 2011 (Box 2.2).

At 30 June 2010 the national provision ratio for CACPs was 20.5 (Table 2.2). This was about 5 times as high as the provision ratio for EACH plus EACHD packages (3.9). This puts the provision ratio close to the current Australian Government planning target (provision ratio of 21 for CACPs, and 4 for EACH plus EACHD packages; see Box 2.2) to be achieved by 30 June 2011.

### Box 2.2: Standardised measures—provision ratios and usage rates

An **operational provision ratio** (from now on referred to as a ‘provision ratio’) compares the amount of *places or packages available*, to a specific population at a point in time, usually a 30 June date. Aged care planning looks at the number of places available per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over. Under these circumstances, if a provision ratio is 10, it would mean that there are 10 places available for every 1,000 people aged 70 years and over.

A **usage rate** is used to measure patterns of use and access to services. It is similar to a provision ratio; however it looks at the number of *people* who are currently *using* a service, compared to all of the people in the population that the service is for. For example, if a usage rate is 10 for a specific age group it would mean that there are 10 people for every 1,000 people in that age group who were *using* a community aged care package at a specific point in time.

## What is the Australian Government target provision ratio for aged care?

In 2007, the overall aged care target provision ratio was lifted from 108 to 113 operational places per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over. This target was set to be achieved by 30 June 2011. In particular, the community care component of this ratio (comprising CACP, EACH, and EACHD) included a rise from 20 to 25 places per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over, with 4 of these 25 places to be high care (such as EACH and EACHD). In 2010, the target for high level community care was increased from 4 to 5 places, while the target for high level residential care was temporarily adjusted to 43 places per thousand people aged 70 or over. This was to ensure that the overall target ratio is achieved in 2011, together with the balance of 48 high-care and 65 low-care places.

## Indigenous Australians

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia have lower life expectancy compared to other Australians, and may need access to aged care services earlier in life. For this reason, the provision ratios are sometimes calculated with the Indigenous Australian population aged 50–69 years added to the 70 years and over age group.

## Provision by state and territory

The combined community care provision ratio at 30 June 2010 was similar among the states, ranging from 22.8 packages per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over in South Australia to 27.5 in Western Australia (Figure 2.5). Provision in the ACT was slightly higher at 31.9. The highest combined provision ratio was seen in the Northern Territory, with 124.6 packages available per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over.

The provision ratio showed little change in most jurisdictions when the Indigenous population aged 50–69 years was added. The most noticeable change was in the Northern Territory, where the ratio dropped by half (from 124.6 to 60.5) due to the high proportion of Indigenous Australians living in the Northern Territory.

**Figure 2.5: Combined packages provision ratio for community aged care by state/territory, 30 June (per 1,000 population)**



Note: The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50–69 years uses ABS projections (ABS 2009).

Source: Table A1.6.

## Provision by remoteness

Provision ratios are highly variable across remoteness areas, with the combined ratios ranging from 20.9 in *Outer regional* areas to 95.1 in *Very remote* areas (Table 2.2). Generally, provision ratios for CACP tended to be higher in remote areas whereas those for EACH and EACHD tended to be lower. These more specialised services may be difficult and costly to offer in remote locations. MPS and places through the flexible funding in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy play a major role in these locations.

**Table 2.2: Community aged care provision ratios by remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010**

Remoteness	CACP	EACH	EACHD	Combined
Major cities	20.7	2.6	1.3	24.6
Inner regional	19.5	2.9	1.2	23.7
Outer regional	17.5	2.3	1.1	20.9
Remoteness	35.3	2.7	0.8	38.8
Very remote	93.8	1.3	0.0	95.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet.

## What were the occupancy rates?

Nationally, the average occupancy rates (Box 2.3) from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 were 93% for CACP, 90% for EACH and 85% for EACHD (Figure 2.6).

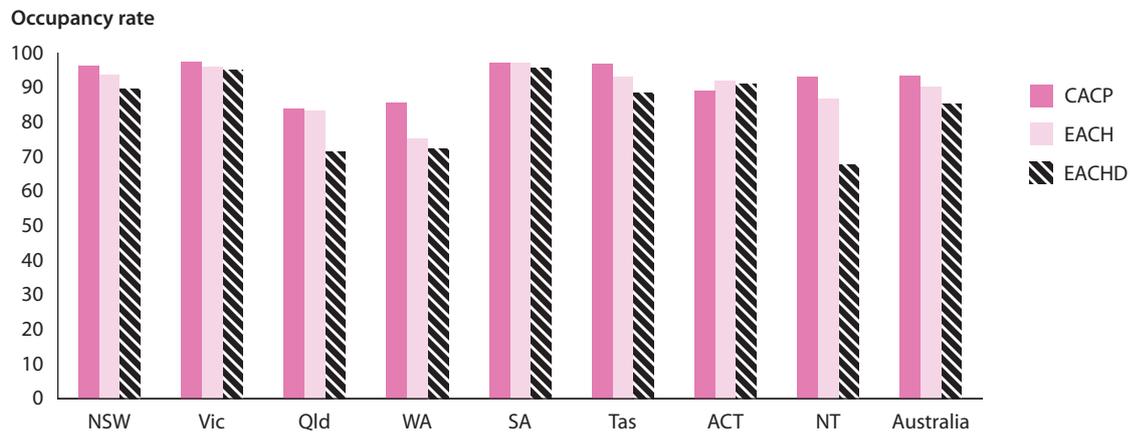
### Box 2.3: What is an occupancy rate?

Occupancy rates are numbers that tell us how much a program is actually being used. It is different from a usage rate or a provision ratio as these are considering the proportion of the population using or potentially needing a service, whereas an occupancy rate is looking at how ‘full’ a service is. It is calculated by dividing the number of clients using a package in a specific time period, by the number of available packages during that time period, and multiplying the result by 100. For example, at a given point in time, if there are 15 people using an EACH package and 20 places available, the occupancy rate would be 75% ( $15 \div 20 \times 100 = 75$ ). This also means that 75% of the available places are in use and 25% are not.

## Geographic variation in occupancy rates

Over the 12 months from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, the average occupancy rate for CACPs ranged from 84% in Queensland to 98% in Victoria (Figure 2.6). Occupancy rates for CACP were higher than for EACH and EACHD in all jurisdictions except the ACT. Wider variation among the jurisdictions was seen in occupancy rates for EACH and EACHD packages. For EACH packages, the lowest average occupancy rate was 75% in Western Australia and the highest was 97% in South Australia, whereas for EACHD packages, the average occupancy rate was lowest in the Northern Territory (68%) and highest in South Australia (96%).

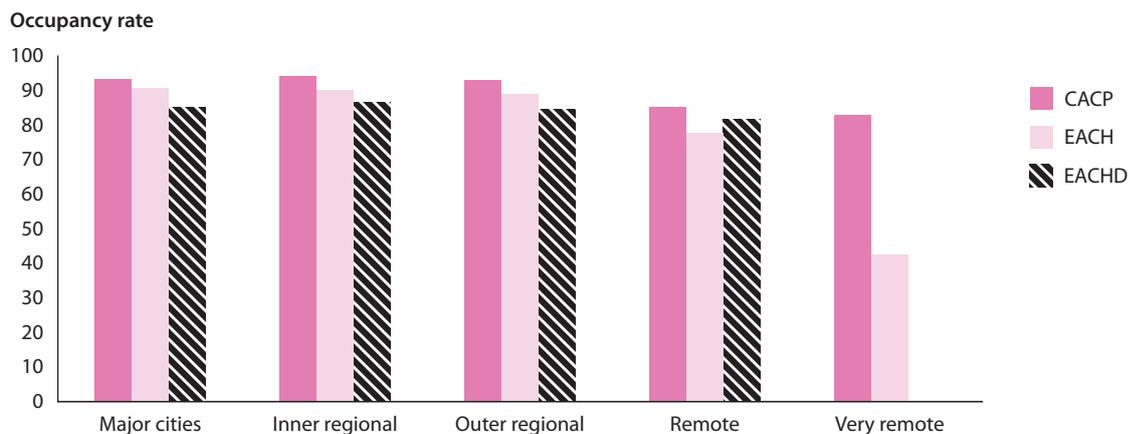
**Figure 2.6: CACP, EACH, and EACHD average occupancy rate by state/territory, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A1.7.

Average occupancy rates for the three programs were similar across *Major cities*, *Inner regional* and *Outer regional* areas, and slightly lower in *Remote* areas (Figure 2.7). The CACP occupancy rate in *Very remote* areas was slightly lower again at 83%. Only Queensland had EACH packages in *Very remote* areas, with an average occupancy rate of 43%. No EACHD packages were available in *Very remote* areas in 2009–10.

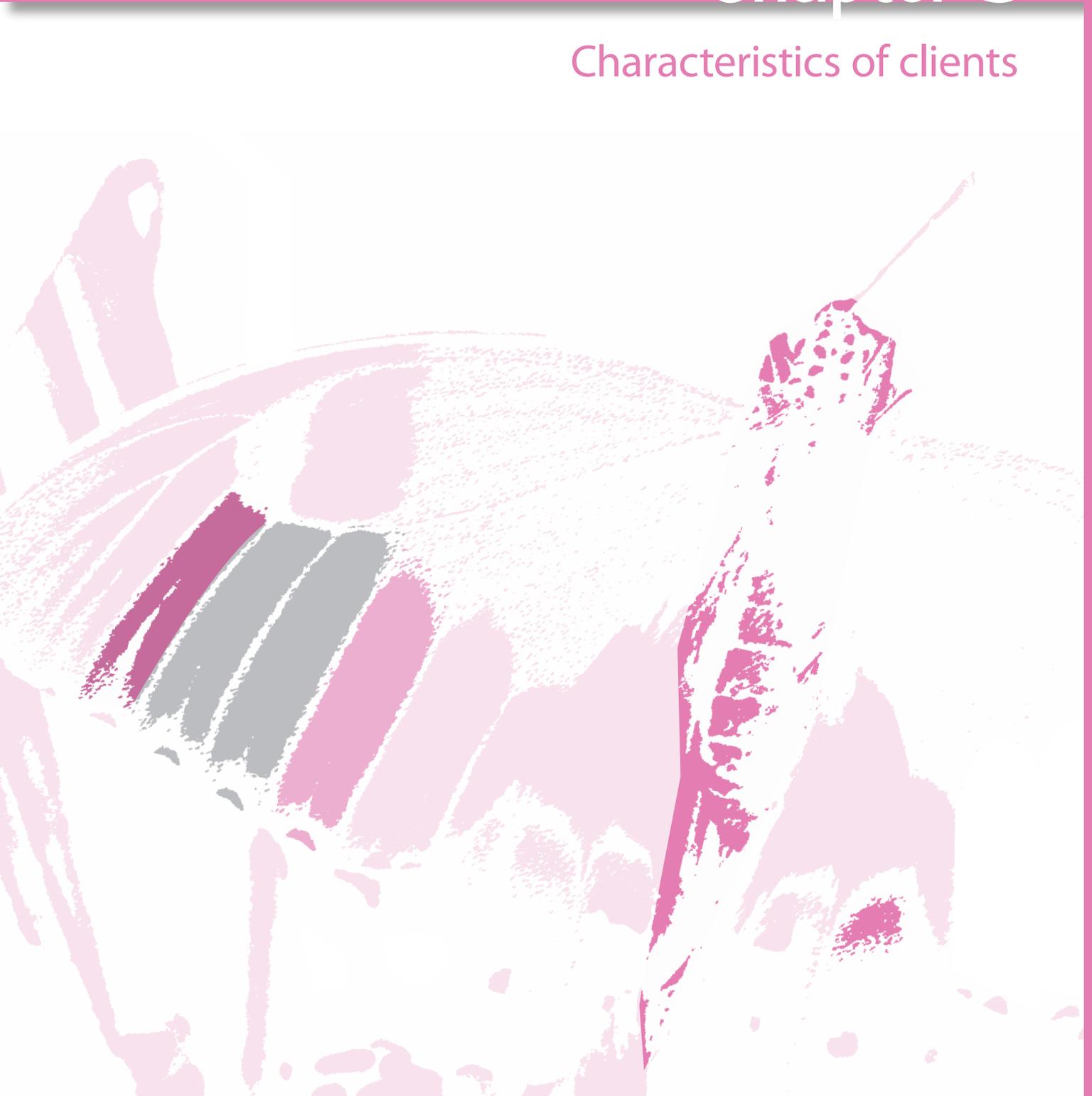
**Figure 2.7: CACP, EACH, and EACHD average occupancy rate by remoteness, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A1.7.

# Chapter 3

## Characteristics of clients



# Characteristics of clients

- This chapter describes some of the characteristics of CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients: where they receive services, their age and sex, where they were born, their preferred language, and their living and carer arrangements. Some information about younger clients (those aged less than 65 years) is also provided.
- It is important to keep in mind that reference to state and territory and remoteness areas relates to the location of the service outlet providing the service and that only clients in the mainstream services are being counted.

## How many clients are there?

Recipients of CACP and EACH are spread across all Australian states and territories, and remoteness classifications. EACHD packages are available in all states and territories but in 2009–10 none were located in *Very remote* areas.

At 30 June 2010 there were:

- 40,134 CACP clients
- 5,250 EACH clients
- 2,296 EACHD clients.

The distribution of client numbers by state and territory was broadly similar across the three programs and corresponded roughly to the distribution of the older population. For example, 34% of people aged 70 years or over live in New South Wales, which had 35% of CACP clients, 32% of EACH clients and 33% of EACHD clients (Table 3.1).

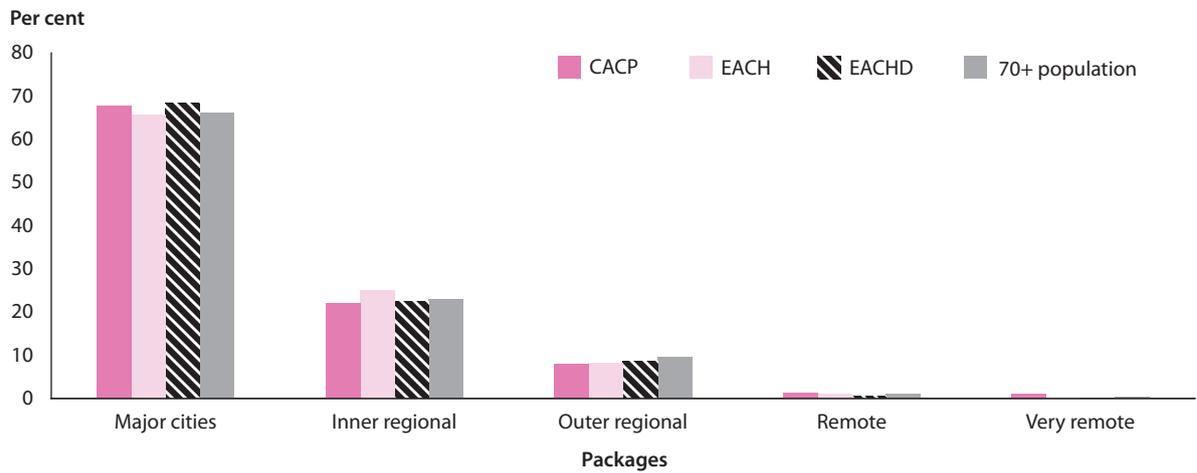
The spread of clients across remoteness areas at the national level was also broadly similar across packages and reflected the distribution of the older population (Figure 3.1). The scarcity of EACH and EACHD packages in *Remote* and *Very remote* areas reflects the difficulty of getting specialised programs into these areas.

**Table 3.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

State/territory	CACP	EACH	EACHD	70+ population
NSW	34.5	31.6	33.0	34.1
Vic	26.0	25.7	24.0	25.6
Qld	16.2	16.6	17.1	18.3
WA	9.0	11.5	11.4	9.0
SA	8.7	7.5	8.1	8.8
Tas	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.6
ACT	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.2
NT	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>40,134</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,099,602</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlets.

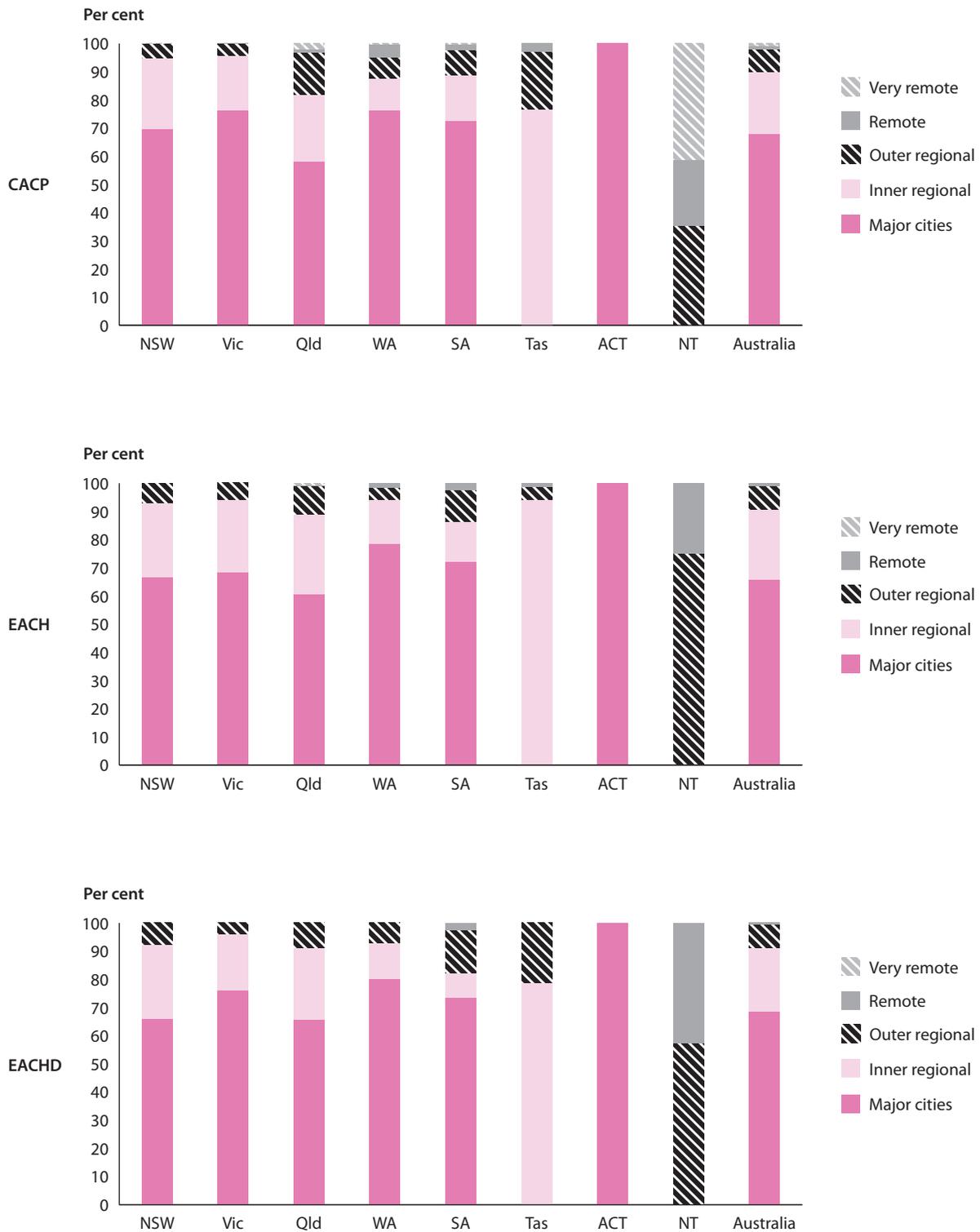
**Figure 3.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by remoteness, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A2.1.

Greater variation is seen in the distribution of client services across remoteness areas within jurisdictions (Figure 3.2). For example, in most states and territories a greater proportion of EACH compared with CACP services are provided in *Inner regional* areas. Although for the most part the distribution of clients reflects the distribution of the population, there are some notable differences. For example, 41% of CACPs in the Northern Territory were in *Very remote* areas, but only 14% of the older population live in these areas. Similarly in Tasmania 94% of EACH services were in *Inner regional* areas, which house only 66% of the state's older population (Table A2.1).

**Figure 3.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by state/territory, and remoteness, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Note: Under the ASGC (see Box 2.1), Victoria has no locations classified as *Very remote*; Tasmania has no locations classified as *Major cities*; the Northern Territory has no locations classified as *Major cities* or *Inner regional*; and the Australian Capital Territory consists only of locations classified as *Major cities* or *Inner regional*.

Source: Table A2.1.

## Age and sex profiles of clients

On average, Australian women live longer than Australian men. In 2009 the life expectancy of a women aged 65 was 21.8 years and 18.7 years for a man of the same age (ABS 2010c).

This section looks at the age and sex of community aged care clients. Also, as previously noted, the Australian Government aged care provision ratio uses the population of people aged 70 years and older to plan for the release of new community aged care packages (see Box 2.2). Younger people can access CACP, EACH, and EACHD packages under special circumstances such as the unavailability of other specialised services.

### Sex distribution

Overall, women made up a greater proportion of clients for all three packages: 70% of CACP clients, 63% of EACH clients and 62% of EACHD clients at 30 June 2010 (Table 3.2). Women account for 56% of the Australian population aged 70 years or over, so tend to use these services at a greater rate than men.

There was some variability in the client sex ratio among the states and territories, with the Northern Territory having the smallest sex difference and Tasmania generally the largest.

**Table 3.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by sex and state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Package/sex	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>CACP</b>									
Females	72.8	67.3	70.4	68.5	72.4	74.8	72.6	61.9	70.4
Males	27.2	32.7	29.6	31.5	27.6	25.2	27.4	38.1	29.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>13,837</b>	<b>10,432</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>									
Females	65.2	59.8	61.3	61.9	65.6	67.8	64.2	54.9	62.7
Males	34.8	40.2	38.7	38.1	34.4	32.2	35.8	45.1	37.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
Females	62.8	55.4	63.4	64.1	68.1	62.0	67.4	52.4	61.7
Males	37.2	44.6	36.6	35.9	31.9	38.0	32.6	47.6	38.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlets.

## Sex distribution by remoteness

For CACP clients, the proportion of females reduced with increasing remoteness, from 71% in *Major cities* to 61% in *Very remote* areas (Table 3.3). Similarly the proportion of female EACH clients tended to decrease with increasing remoteness. Note that there were only six EACH clients in *Very remote* areas and so the proportions for 2010 are unlikely to indicate any long term trend.

By comparison, for EACHD clients there was little difference in the sex ratio across remoteness areas.

**Table 3.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by sex and remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Package/sex	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia
Per cent						
<b>CACP</b>						
Females	71.0	70.2	68.6	64.8	61.1	70.4
Males	29.0	29.8	31.4	35.2	38.9	29.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
Females	62.6	64.5	59.3	52.0	16.7	62.7
Males	37.4	35.5	40.7	48.0	83.3	37.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
Females	61.9	61.3	61.0	57.1	..	61.7
Males	38.1	38.7	39.0	42.9	..	38.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,296</b>

Refers to location of service outlets. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

.. not applicable.

## Age distribution

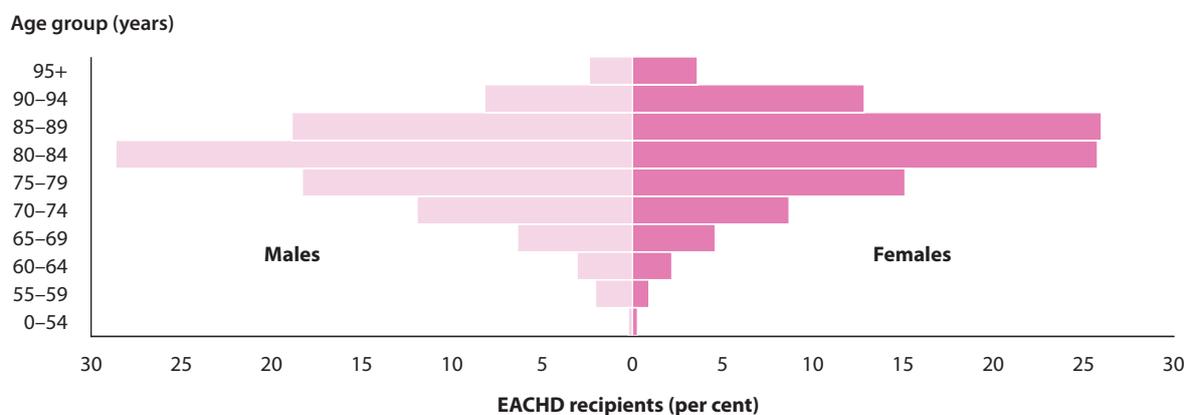
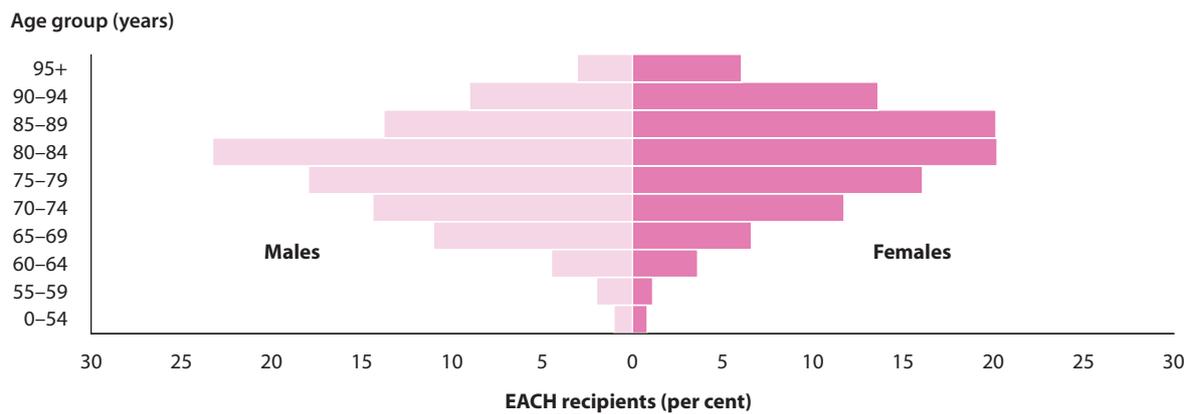
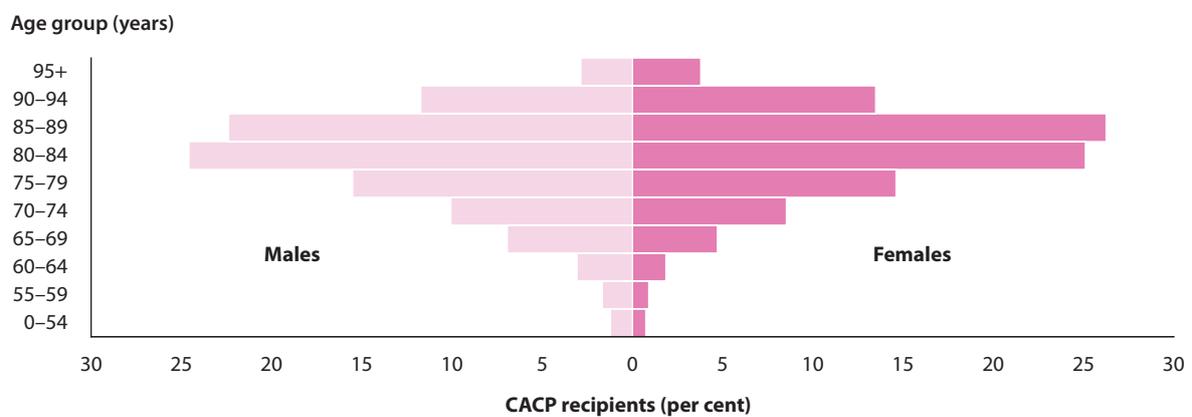
CACP clients generally had the oldest age profile, with a median client age of 83 years. Two-thirds of CACP clients were aged 80 years or more. This was followed by EACHD (median 82 years; 64% over 80 years) then EACH (median 81 years; 56% over 80 years) (Tables 3.4, A2.4). The proportion of clients aged 90 years and over was similar across the three programs, at 17% for CACP and EACH, and 14% for EACHD.

In all three programs, females generally had an older age profile than males (Figure 3.3). Females aged 80 years or over made up 48% of CACP clients whereas males of this age accounted for only 18% of clients. For the same age group in EACH, females again made up a higher proportion than males (38% and 18%, respectively), and for EACHD the proportions were 42% compared with 22%, respectively (Table A2.4).

There were also higher proportions of females compared with males in the age group 90 years or over. Females of this age made up 10–12% of total clients across the three package types, whereas males 90 years of age or over accounted for around 4% of clients (Table A2.4).

Younger people (less than 65 years of age) made up a small proportion of clients overall. The highest proportion of younger clients were in the EACH program (6%), with CACP and EACHD having around 4% of clients aged less than 65 years (Table A2.4). Younger clients are discussed in more detail in the next section.

**Figure 3.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients' age and sex, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A2.4.

## Geographic variation in age distribution

In most of the states and territories the median ages of CACP clients were similar to the national figure (83 years), except for the Northern Territory where the median age was 10 years younger (73 years) (Table 3.4). The age distribution of clients in most jurisdictions was also similar to that seen nationally. Overall, 25% of CACP clients were in the age group 85–89 years with a further 25% in the 80–84 years group. The Northern Territory in general had a younger age profile than the other jurisdictions with the biggest proportion of clients in the 70–74 years age group (18%). In addition, 56% of Northern Territory CACP clients were aged less than 75 years, compared with 14–22% of clients in this age group in the other states and territories (Table A2.2).

The age distribution of EACH clients varied somewhat more across the states and territories than did that of CACP clients, with the median age of EACH clients ranging from 76 years in the Northern Territory to 83 years in South Australia (Table 3.4). All of the six states had the greatest proportion of clients in the age group 80–84 years. In the Australian Capital Territory the highest proportion of clients were in the 85–89 years age group (23%), whereas in the Northern Territory the 75–79 year age group was the largest at 21% (Table A2.2).

For EACHD clients, the lowest median age was 76 years in the Northern Territory and the highest was 84 years in South Australia and Tasmania (Table 3.4). Nationally, the greatest proportion of clients was in the 80–84 years age group (28%), as it was for New South Wales (28%), Victoria (26%), Queensland (28%), Western Australia (26%), and the Australian Capital Territory (26%). For South Australia and Tasmania the 85–89 years age group had a higher proportion of clients (36% and 33%, respectively). As with CACP and EACH, the Northern Territory again had a younger age profile, with 24% of EACHD clients in the age group 75–79 years (Table A2.2).

**Table 3.4: CACP, EACH, and EACHD client's median age by sex and state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010**

Package	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>CACP</b>									
Females	84	82	83	84	84	84	85	74	83
Males	83	81	82	82	84	82	82	72	82
<b>Persons</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>EACH</b>									
Females	83	80	81	82	84	81	84	80	82
Males	80	78	79	80	80	78	79	73	79
<b>Persons</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
Females	83	82	82	83	85	84	83	76	83
Males	82	80	82	80	81	83	80	72	81
<b>Persons</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>82</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Refers to location of service outlet.

The median age for CACP clients in *Very remote* areas (72 years) was 11 years below the Australian median age (83 years) (Table 3.5). The age structure in *Very remote* areas was different from other areas and had a much younger profile. Only 25% of clients in *Very remote* areas were aged over 80 years compared with 69% for *Major cities*, 65% for *Inner regional*, 59% for *Outer regional* and 47% for *Remote* areas (Table A2.3).

In general, the proportion of clients in *Major cities* increased with age across all three programs (Figure 3.4).

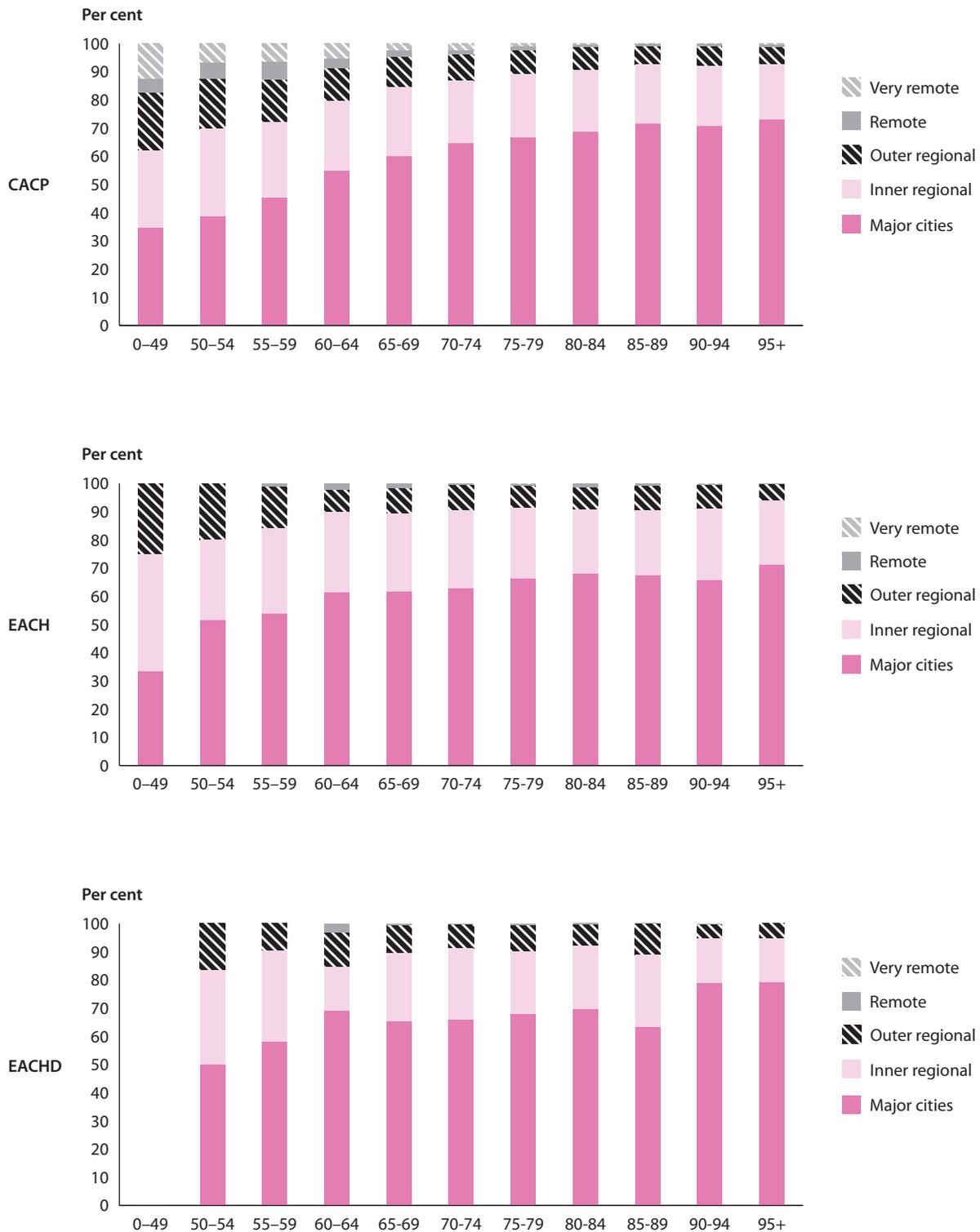
**Table 3.5: CACP, EACH, and EACHD client's median age by sex and remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010**

Package	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very Remote	Australia
<b>CACP</b>						
Females	84	83	82	79	72	83
Males	83	81	81	79	73	82
<b>Persons</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
Females	82	82	82	80	79	82
Males	80	79	78	79	83	79
<b>Persons</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
Females	83	83	83	82	..	83
Males	81	81	81	71	..	81
<b>Persons</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>82</b>

Refers to location of service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

.. Not applicable.

**Figure 3.4: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients' age by remoteness 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A2.5.

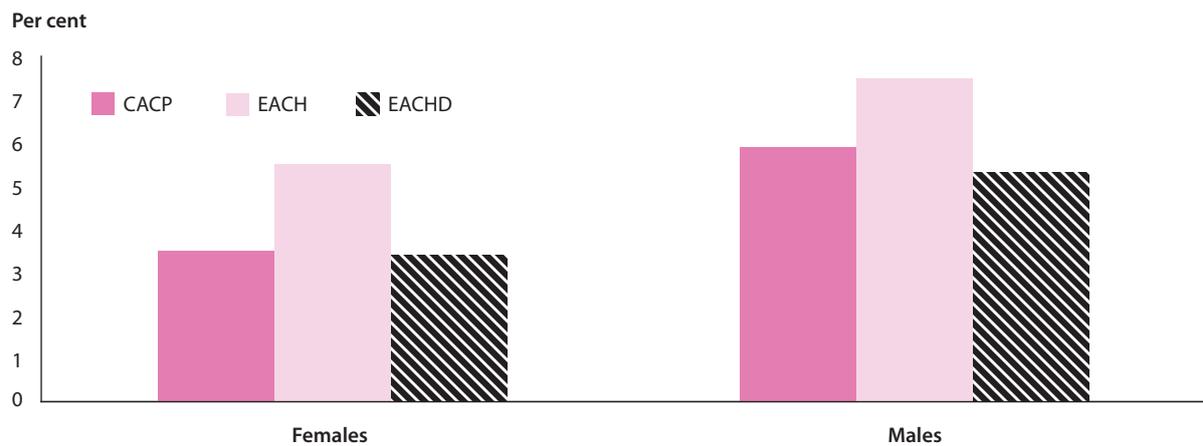
### What about younger clients?

Younger people with disability (those aged less than 65 years) receive assistance with their care needs through services provided by States and Territories under the National Disability Agreement (COAG 2008). However, if appropriate services for a young person with disability are not available in the local area, and the person is assessed by an Aged Care Assessment Team as fitting the criteria for a community aged care package, they may receive a CACP, EACH, or EACHD package (DoHA 2007). In line with the COAG's February 2011 agreement (except for Western Australia and Victoria), the Commonwealth will bill states and territories for the cost of providing these packages to people under 65 years and for Indigenous Australians aged under 50 years from 1 July 2011.

At 30 June 2010, clients under 65 years of age made up 4% of CACP clients, 6% of EACH clients and 4% of EACHD clients. In each program a greater proportion of male clients were aged under 65 years than female clients (Figure 3.5).

As noted in Box 2.2, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders may need to access aged care packages provided in the community at an earlier age than non-Indigenous people. A much higher proportion of Indigenous clients using these packages were under 65 years of age. Thirty seven per cent of Indigenous CACP clients and 39% of Indigenous EACH clients were aged under 65 years compared with 3% of non-Indigenous clients using CACP and 6% of non-Indigenous clients using EACH (Table 3.6). No reliable comparison can be made for EACHD due to the small number of Indigenous clients.

**Figure 3.5: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients under 65 years of age by sex, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients, Indigenous status by sex and age, 30 June 2010

Age group (years)	Indigenous	Per cent	Non-Indigenous	Per cent	Total	Per cent
<b>CACP</b>						
<b>Females</b>						
0–64	346	34.9	643	2.4	991	3.5
65+	644	65.1	26,604	97.6	27,276	96.5
<i>Total females</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>27,247</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>28,267</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males</b>						
0–64	209	40.8	494	4.4	706	5.9
65+	303	59.2	10,855	95.6	11,161	94.1
<i>Total males</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>11,349</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>11,867</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons</b>						
0–64	555	37.0	1,137	2.9	1,697	4.2
65+	947	63.0	37,459	97.1	38,437	95.8
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
<b>Females</b>						
0–64	22	42.3	160	4.9	182	5.5
65+	30	57.7	3,076	95.1	3,106	94.5
<i>Total females</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,236</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,288</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males</b>						
0–64	13	33.3	134	7.0	147	7.5
65+	26	66.7	1,787	93.0	1,813	92.5
<i>Total males</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,921</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,960</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons</b>						
0–64	35	38.5	294	5.7	329	6.3
65+	56	61.5	4,863	94.3	4,919	93.7
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
<b>Females</b>						
0–64	1	6.3	47	3.4	48	3.4
65+	15	93.8	1,353	96.6	1,368	96.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,416</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males</b>						
0–64	1	10.0	46	5.3	47	5.3
65+	9	90.0	824	94.7	833	94.7
<i>Total males</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons</b>						
0–64	2	7.7	93	4.1	95	4.1
65+	24	92.3	2,177	95.9	2,201	95.9
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Client background

Australia's population is very diverse with over 25% of people having been born overseas (ABS 2008a). People born in Australia also come from varied backgrounds and the delivery of aged care services must be sensitive to linguistic and cultural diversity and other social dimensions.

### Indigenous status

Clients receiving aged care packages in the community can identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait origin on the application form.

At 30 June 2010, 4% of CACP clients, 2% of EACH clients and 1% of EACHD clients were of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (Table A3.1). In all jurisdictions but the Northern Territory, CACP clients who identified as Indigenous Australians made up a much smaller proportion than non-Indigenous Australians. In the Northern Territory almost three-fifths of clients (59%) identified as Indigenous Australians whereas the Indigenous Australian population 50 years and over is estimated to be 21% of the overall 50 plus population in that Territory (Table 3.7).

Similarly, for EACH and EACHD most states and territories had small proportions of Indigenous Australians. The greatest proportion of Indigenous clients was in the Northern Territory (21% of all EACH and EACHD clients) (Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7: CACP and EACH client's Indigenous status by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

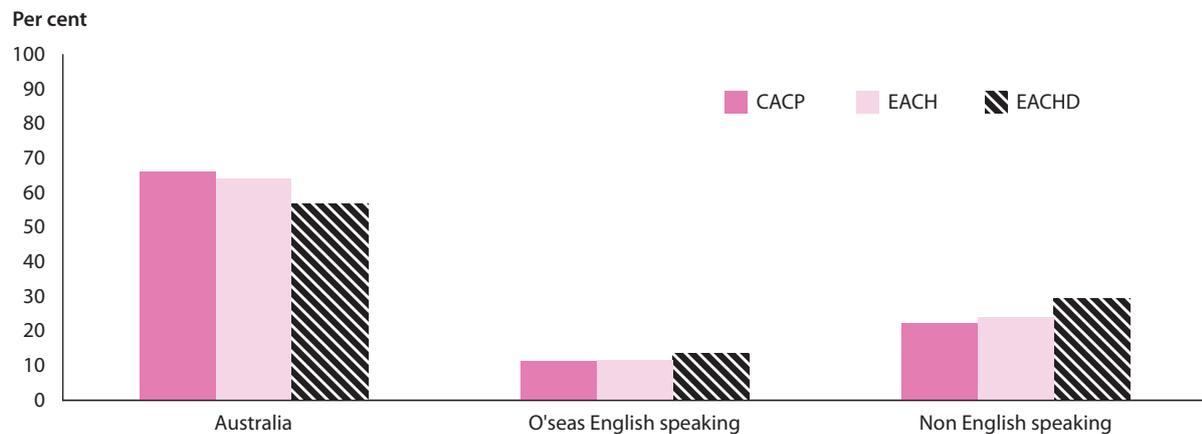
Package/Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>CACP</b>									
Indigenous	2.8	1.8	3.8	5.7	1.9	2.0	5.5	58.9	3.7
Non-Indigenous	97.2	97.9	96.1	94.3	98.1	98.0	94.5	41.1	96.2
Unknown/not reported	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>13,823</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH and EACHD</b>									
Indigenous	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	20.5	1.6
Non-Indigenous	98.6	98.6	98.7	99.1	98.6	99.1	98.9	79.5	98.4
Unknown/not reported	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>7,546</b>

Refers to location of service outlets.

## Place of birth

The majority of community aged care clients at 30 June 2010 were born in Australia (66% of CACP, 64% of EACH and 57% of EACHD clients). EACHD had the greatest proportion of overseas-born clients (43%), followed by EACH (36%) and CACP (34%) (Table A2.6). Of the three programs, EACHD also had the greatest proportion of clients born in non-English speaking countries (Figure 3.6). The level of usage by these population groups is broadly equitable and usage rates are reported in Table 4.3.

**Figure 3.6: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by country of birth, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: AIHW analysis of the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing Aged and Community Care Management Information System (ACCMIS).

Ten per cent of CACP clients were born in the United Kingdom or Ireland. A similar percentage of EACH and EACHD clients were also from this area (10% and 12%, respectively). The majority of the remaining clients were from other European areas (16% of CACP, 16% of EACH and 20% of EACHD). This mix of countries will show considerable change into the future in line with changing migration patterns.

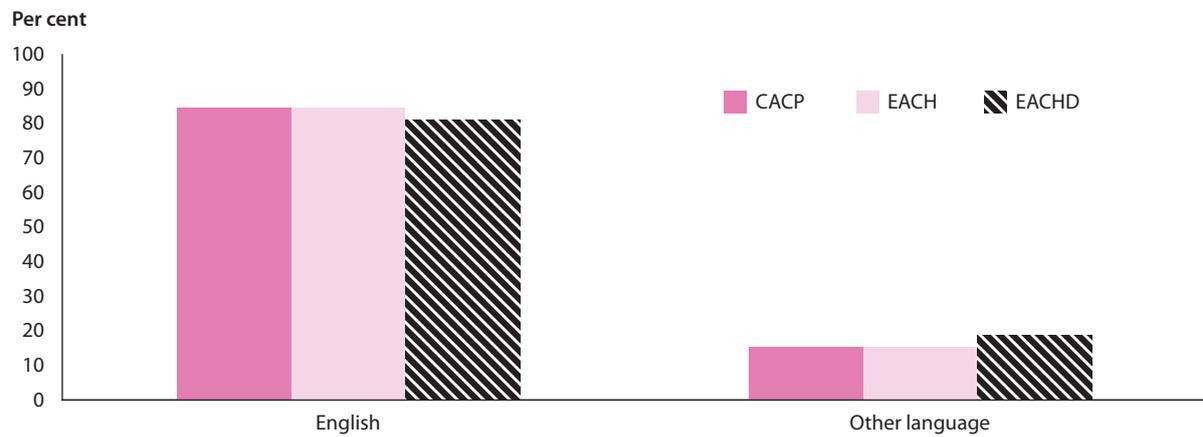
The distribution of client places of birth varied somewhat among the states and territories (Table A2.6). The proportion of Australian-born clients varied widely, generally being lowest in Western Australia (from 50–55% across packages) and highest in the Northern Territory (74–85%) or Tasmania (66–82%). In most jurisdictions the most common place of birth outside Australia was the United Kingdom or Ireland, however New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia all had high proportions of clients born in Southern and Eastern Europe.

## Language

Some Australians prefer to speak a language other than English and this is reflected in the preferences of care package clients. English was the preferred language for clients of all three programs at 30 June 2010. Those who preferred to speak a language other than English made up 15% of CACP clients, 15% of EACH clients, and 19% of EACHD clients (Figure 3.7).

As might be expected based on the distribution of client places of birth, Southern European languages were the most commonly preferred other than English (6% of CACP, 7% of EACH and 9% of EACHD clients), followed by Eastern European languages (3% of clients for each of the packages) (Table A2.7). A small proportion of clients preferred to speak Indigenous Australian languages (1% of CACP and 0.2% of EACH clients).

**Figure 3.7: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by preferred language, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

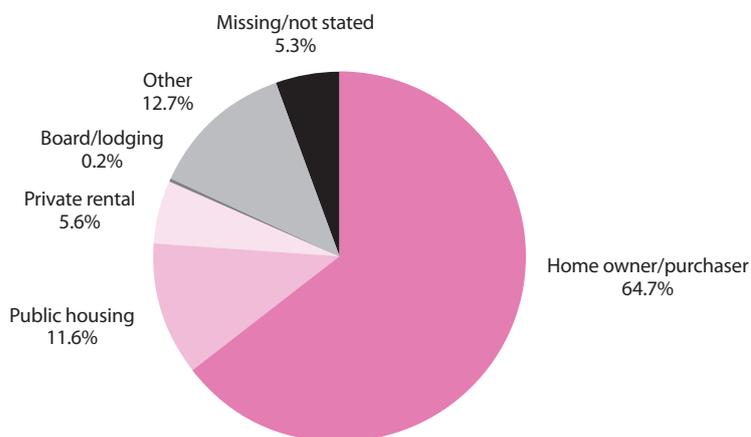


Source: Table A2.7.

## Client living arrangements

The usual residence for the majority of CACP clients at 30 June 2010 was in a home that they owned or were in the process of buying (65%), followed by public housing (12%) and private rental (6%) (Figure 3.8). Only a very small proportion (0.2%) were living in board or lodging accommodation.

**Figure 3.8: CACP clients by residential status, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

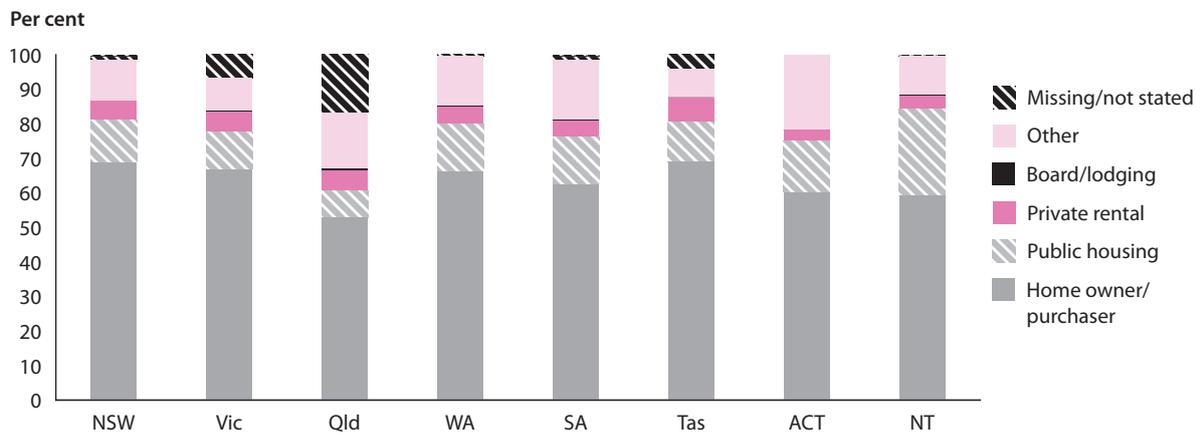


Source: Table A2.8.

The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of CACP clients living in public housing (25%). Queensland had the lowest proportion of clients living in accommodation they owned or were buying (53%) but the level of 'not stated' was high at 17% compared to the national figure of 5% (Figure 3.9).

Equivalent information about usual residence type for EACH and EACHD clients is not available.

**Figure 3.9: CACP clients' residential status by state/territory, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



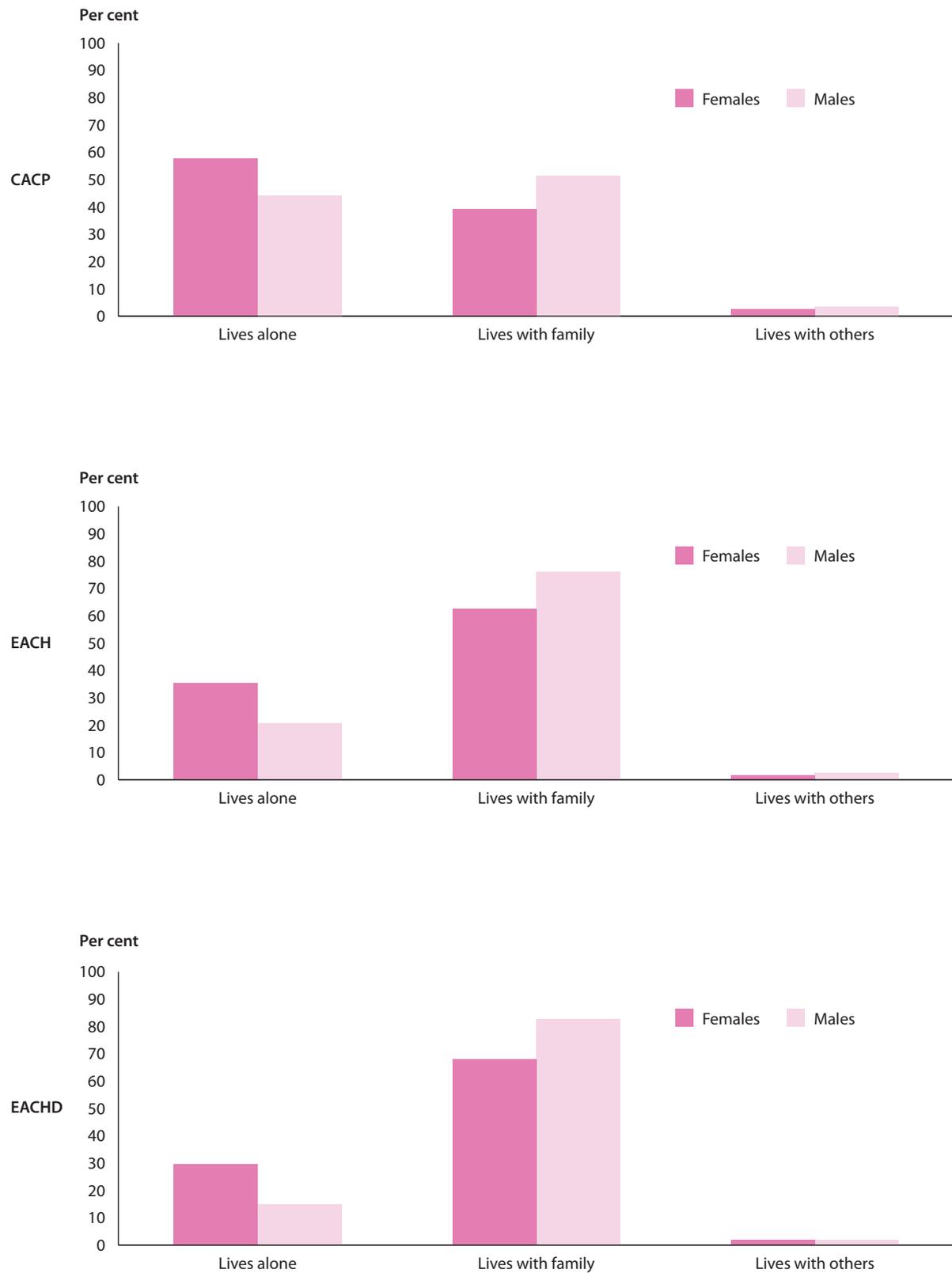
Source: Table A2.8.

## Who do community aged care clients live with?

Living arrangements vary for community aged care package clients, from living alone, living with family members (including marriage and de facto relationships), and living with others.

When all three packages are compared, EACH and EACHD had a higher proportion of clients living with family (68% and 74% respectively) than did CACP clients (43%). CACP had a higher proportion of clients living alone (54%) compared with EACH (30%) and EACHD (24%) (Figure 3.10). These findings could be related to the fact that CACP clients require less care than EACH and EACHD clients, and are therefore less reliant on others for support. Across all three packages, female clients were more likely than male clients to live alone. This may be because females tend to live longer than males.

**Figure 3.10: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by sex and living arrangements, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



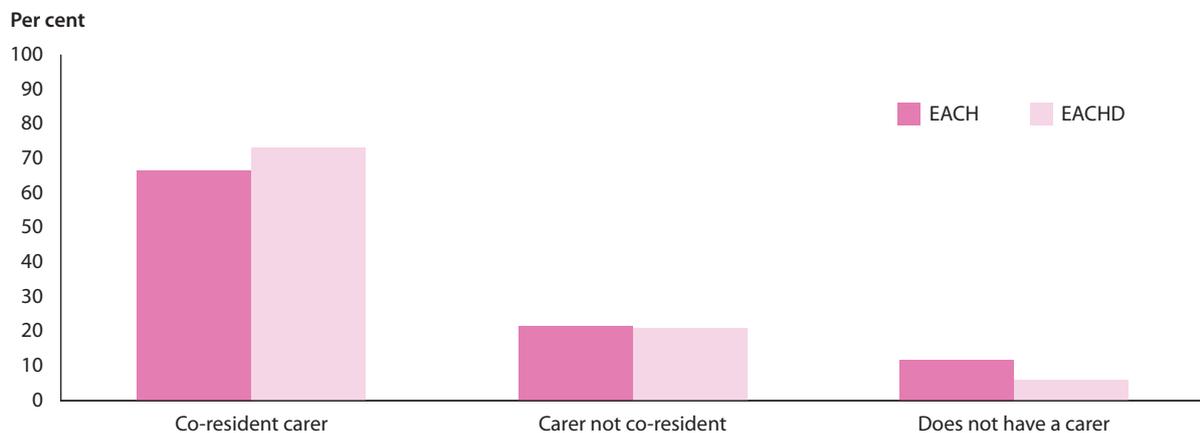
Source: Table A2.9.

## Do community aged care clients have carers?

A carer is a person who helps with activities that the care recipient may no longer be able to do by themselves. The carer can be paid or unpaid and can be a friend, family member or a professional, such as a nurse. Carer information is available for EACH and EACHD clients.

Most clients with these packages had a carer at 30 June 2010, with this being more common among EACHD clients (94%) compared with EACH (88%). The majority of carers were living with the client (Figure 3.11).

**Figure 3.11: EACH and EACHD clients by carer status, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



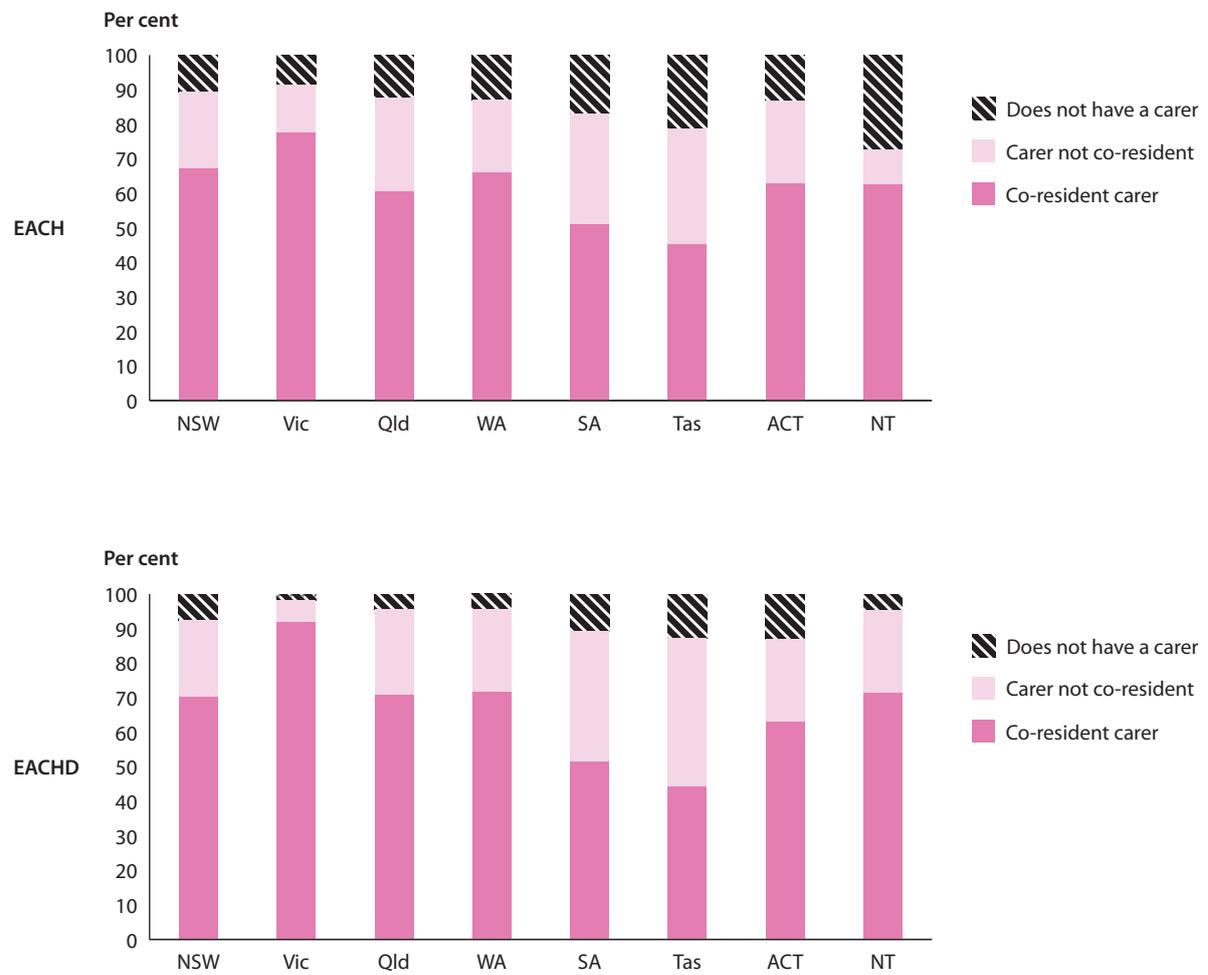
Source: Tables A2.10 and A2.11.

The proportion of clients with carers varied among the states and territories, being highest in Victoria for both packages at more than 90% (Figure 3.12). By contrast, over one-quarter (28%) of EACH clients in the Northern Territory did not have a carer. Carers of EACHD clients were generally more likely to be co-resident than carers of EACH clients.

Similar proportions of female and male clients had a carer (Figure 3.13). However, female clients were less likely than male clients to have a co-resident carer.

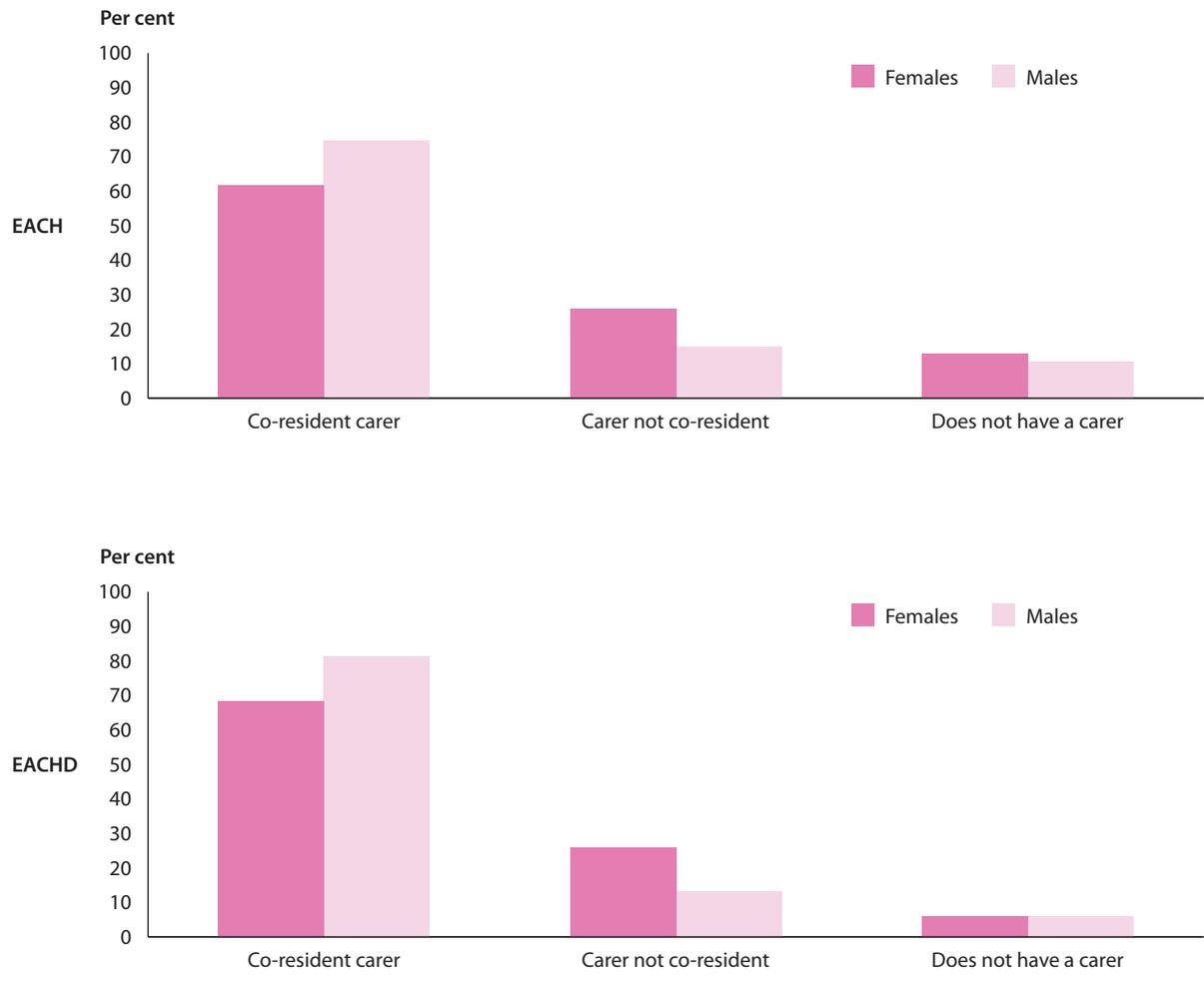
For both EACH and EACHD, clients in the 70–79 years age group were the most likely to have a carer (Table 3.8). Clients aged 85 years or over were the least likely to have a co-resident carer, with almost one-third of clients of this age having a carer who did not live with them. EACH clients aged less than 60 years and EACHD clients aged 60–64 years were the most likely not to have a carer (18% and 12%, respectively).

**Figure 3.12: EACH and EACHD clients by carer status and state/territory, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Tables A2.10 and 2.11.

**Figure 3.13: EACH and EACHD clients by carer status and sex, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Tables A2.10 and A2.11.

**Table 3.8: EACH and EACHD clients by carer status/living arrangements and age group (years), 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Package/carers status	0-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total
Per cent									
<b>EACH</b>									
Resident carer	68.3	73.4	72.5	75.3	72.4	69.9	57.3	54.6	66.5
Non-resident carer	13.8	15.0	13.9	15.1	16.7	19.6	29.7	32.0	21.6
No carer	17.9	11.6	13.6	9.6	10.9	10.4	13.0	13.3	11.8
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total persons (number)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
Resident carer	81.1	74.1	83.5	81.1	81.3	74.7	65.5	63.2	73.2
Non-resident carer	13.5	13.8	11.6	14.5	14.9	18.3	28.1	31.0	20.9
No carer	5.4	12.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.9
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total persons (number)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>2,296</b>



# Chapter 4

## Special needs groups



# Special needs groups

Some groups of people in Australia are recognised as being more vulnerable or needing extra or different assistance to that needed by other Australians. The *Aged Care Act 1997* (see Box 4.1) identifies several such groups in the context of aged care service needs.

This chapter describes some of the characteristics of clients from selected special needs groups and compares them with other community aged care clients. Information is presented for three groups:

- people in *Outer regional, Remote* and *Very remote* areas
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

## Box 4.1: The Aged Care Act 1997 and special needs groups

The *Aged Care Act 1997* details how funding for aged care services is provided. It was intended, amongst other things, to take into account:

- the type of care, including providing a choice in type of care
- the importance of an aged care system that responds to both clients' needs and their families'/carers' needs
- fair access by all groups of people to aged care services
- the responsibilities of service providers for their clients' outcomes
- the outcomes for clients of aged care services
- how to plan for targets and meet the needs of the aged care system.

### Special needs groups

Certain groups of people have been identified in the *Aged Care Act 1997* and related principles as having particular care needs. These are:

- people from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
- people from non-English speaking backgrounds
- people who live in rural or remote areas
- people who are financially or socially disadvantaged
- veterans—including partners or widows and widowers of somebody in the Australian Defence force or allied defence force
- homeless people and those at risk of becoming homeless
- care-leavers, who are people that as children lived in out-of-home care or foster care.

## People in rural and remote areas

Under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ABS 2009a), remoteness areas are defined by population size, distance from major centres and likely access to services (see Box 2.1). Because of this, people living in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas are generally considered to be at a disadvantage due to difficulty accessing services.

Community aged care clients in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas have a younger age profile than those in *Major cities* and *Inner regional* areas. CACP clients in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas made up a relatively small proportion of total clients (1 person in every 10). However, clients from these areas made up close to 1 in 3 clients among those aged less than 60 years. As age increased, the proportion of those in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas reduced, to just over 1 in every 12 clients among those aged 90 years and over (Table 4.1).

EACH clients in *Outer regional*, *Remote*, and *Very remote* areas made up about 1 in every 11 EACH clients. The age group with the greatest proportion of clients in these areas was the under 60 years age group (18%). The proportion of clients in each of the older age groups remained fairly constant, at around 1 in 10.

EACHD also had about 1 in every 11 clients in *Outer regional*, *Remote*, and *Very remote* areas. The age group with the greatest proportion of clients in these areas was the 60–69 years group (12%), with a further 11% of clients being aged less than 60 years. The proportion of clients in these areas decreased with age to about 1 in 20 for those aged 90 years and over (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients' age group (years) by remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Package/remoteness	0–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90+	Total
Per cent						
<b>CACP</b>						
Major cities and Inner regional	69.9	83.1	88.3	91.5	92.2	89.7
Outer regional, Remote, and Very remote	30.1	16.9	11.7	8.5	7.8	10.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>20,092</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
Major cities and Inner regional	82.1	89.4	91.0	90.7	91.9	90.6
Outer regional, Remote, and Very remote	17.9	10.6	9.0	9.3	8.1	9.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
Major cities and Inner regional	89.2	87.7	90.5	90.5	94.8	90.9
Outer regional, Remote, and Very remote	10.8	12.3	9.5	9.5	5.2	9.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlets. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

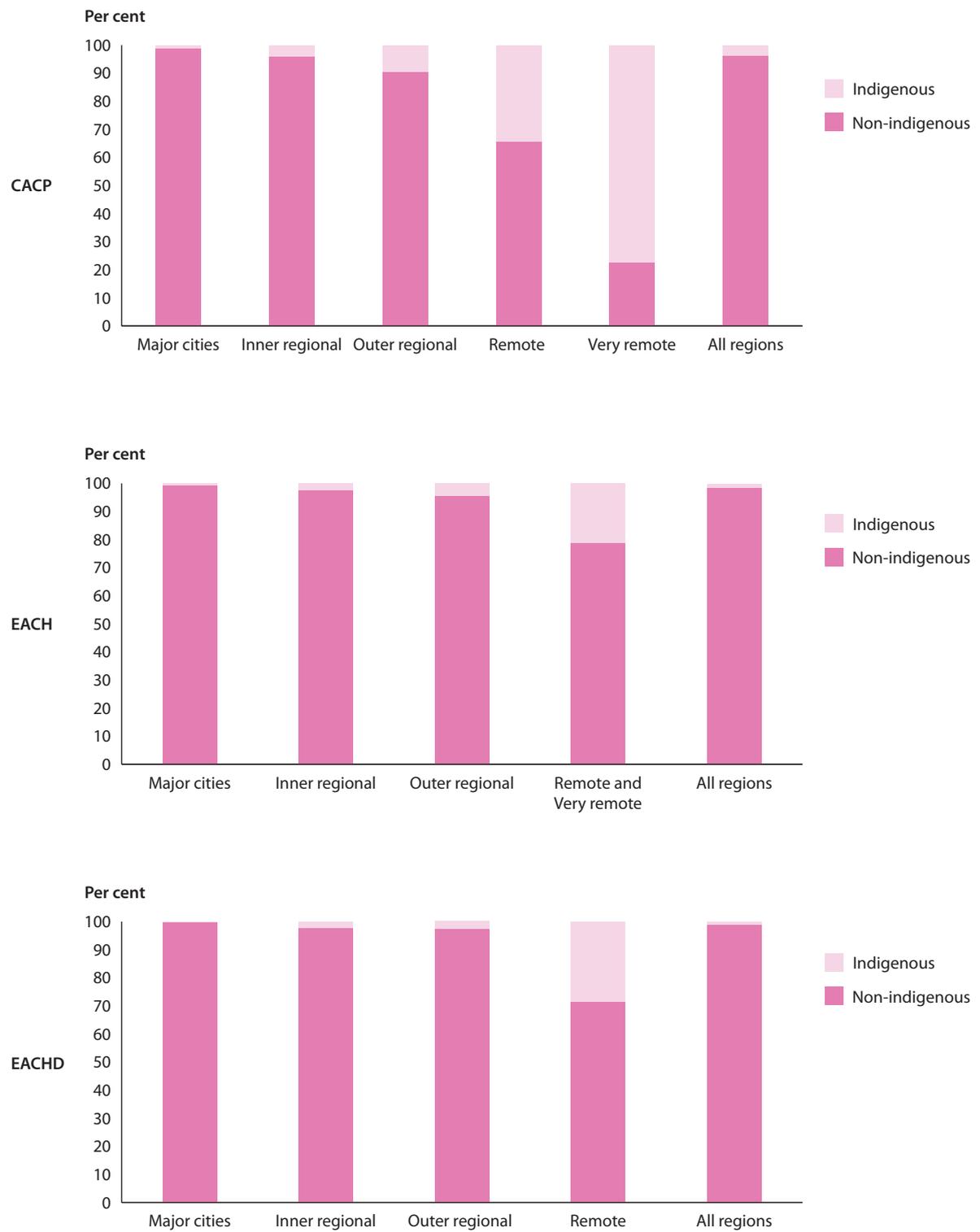
As previously noted, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may differ in their aged care needs compared with other Australians. For example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represent a higher proportion of younger community aged care recipients when compared with other Australians (Table 3.6). This may be because Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a higher level of disability and ill health at younger ages compared with other Australians. Their care needs may also differ because relative to non-Indigenous people, a high proportion of Indigenous people live in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas.

Four per cent of CACP clients at 30 June 2010 had identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. In *Very remote* areas, a higher proportion of CACP clients were Indigenous (78%) than non-Indigenous Australians (22%). *Remote* areas also had a relatively high proportion of clients who were Indigenous (35%) (Figure 4.1). Just over half (54%) of the clients who identified as Indigenous were in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas. By comparison, only one-tenth (9%) of non-Indigenous clients were in these areas (Table A3.2).

For EACH, clients identifying as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin made up a smaller proportion of overall clients (2%). *Remote* areas had the greatest proportion of Indigenous clients (24%) followed by *Outer regional* areas (5%). One-third (35%) of Indigenous clients lived in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas, compared with around 1 in 10 non-Indigenous clients.

Indigenous clients made up a very small proportion of all EACHD clients (1%), but this reflects the current distribution of these packages in more accessible areas in the remoteness classifications. Very few EACH packages and no EACHD packages are currently provided in *Very remote* areas. As with the other packages, EACHD also had a higher proportion of Indigenous clients living in *Outer regional*, *Remote* and *Very remote* areas, compared with their non-Indigenous counterparts (35% compared with 9%).

**Figure 4.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD by Indigenous status and remoteness, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A3.1.

## CACP usage rates by Indigenous status

In the younger age groups, CACP usage rates for Indigenous Australians were much higher than those for other Australians. For Indigenous clients in the 60–64 years age group the usage rate was 16.7 people in 1,000, compared with 0.6 in every 1,000 among other Australians. Among those aged 55–59 years the usage rates were 10.5 and 0.2 people in 1,000, respectively (Table 4.2). Overall, the usage rate among Indigenous females was around twice that for Indigenous males, similar to the sex difference in other Australians.

**Table 4.2: CACP usage rates by age, sex and Indigenous status<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per 1,000 population)<sup>(b)</sup>**

Age group (years)	Indigenous			Other Australian		
	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	Persons
0–49	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
50–54	4.9	3.6	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
55–59	12.3	8.5	10.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
60–64	19.6	13.3	16.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
65+	60.5	37.2	50.4	16.4	8.8	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>

(a) Recipients with unknown status have been pro-rated across categories.

(b) Ratios are calculated using ABS projections (ABS 2009b) and the Australian population figures released in December 2010 (ABS 2010b).

## People from non-English speaking backgrounds

In Australia, people who do not speak English may have difficulties including lack of knowledge about available services, difficulty in articulating needs and preferences, or even reluctance to use a service due to worries about being understood. (see Box 4.2).

### Box 4.2: English and non-English speaking background

In data sources where information about language is not available, English-speaking status may be assumed by looking at country of birth. Countries that are considered to have English as the main language are:

- Australia
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom
- Ireland
- United States of America
- Canada
- South Africa.

If a person is born in a country other than these, they are considered to be from a non-English speaking background.

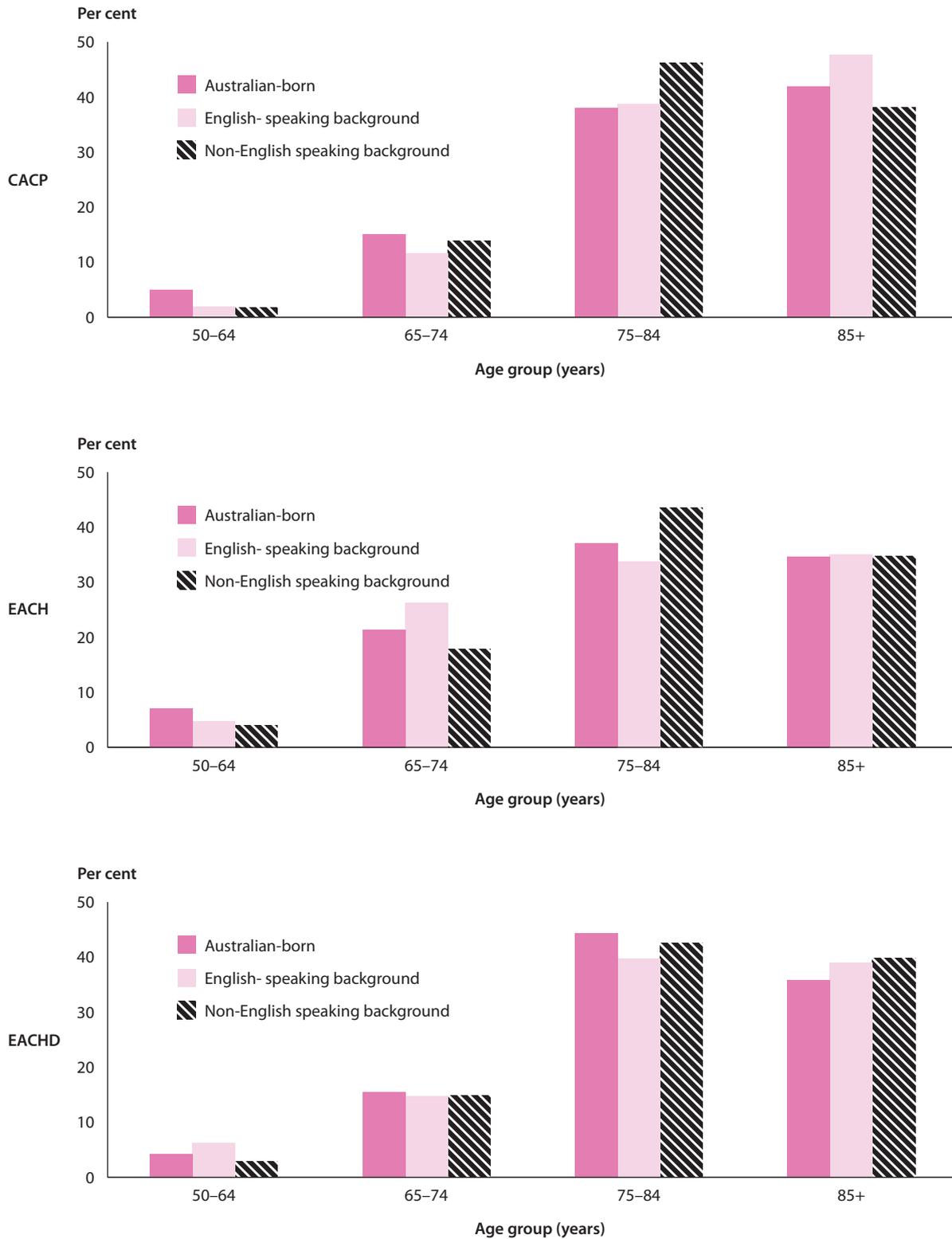
According to the 2006 General Social Survey, 6% of older Australians born outside of the main English-speaking countries were not proficient in spoken English (ABS 2007).

CACP clients from a non-Australian but English-speaking background had an older age profile compared with other clients, with almost half in this group being aged 85 years or over (Table A3.3 and Figure 4.2). A larger proportion of Australian-born CACP clients were aged 50–64 years compared with either of the overseas-born groups.

Among EACH clients, the non-English speaking group had an older age profile than the Australian-born or other English-speaking groups, with 78% aged 75 years or over compared with 72% and 69%, respectively. As for CACP, the Australian-born group had a greater proportion of younger clients (aged 50–64 years) than either of the overseas-born groups.

The age distribution of EACHD clients by place of birth was less variable, with the 75–84 years age group the most common in all three birthplace groups. Unlike CACP and EACH, for EACHD the overseas-born English-speaking group had the largest proportion of younger clients.

**Figure 4.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by age and English-speaking status, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A3.3.

## Usage rates by English-speaking background

The numbers in the age distribution for EACHD recipients were too small to allow meaningful usage rates to be calculated by age group and English-speaking status, and so the numbers for EACH and EACHD were combined.

Overall, people born in non-English-speaking countries had higher usage rates compared with those born in Australia or other English-speaking countries (Table 4.3). However some variation was apparent. For both package types, the usage rates for people aged 75 years and over were similar for the Australian-born and other English speaking groups, but higher among those born in non-English speaking countries. Among the 50–64 years and 65–74 years age groups, CACP usage rates were highest in the Australian-born group, but EACH/EACHD usage rates did not vary among the three language groups.

**Table 4.3: Age specific usage rates for CACP and EACH/EACHD clients by English-speaking status<sup>(a)</sup> based on country of birth, 30 June 2010 (per 1,000 population)**

Package/age group (years)	Overseas born			Total
	Australian born	English speaking	Non-English speaking	
<b>CACP</b>				
50–64	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
65–74	4.1	2.3	3.4	3.7
75+	23.1	23.2	26.4	23.8
<b>Total persons (50+)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>EACH and EACHD</b>				
50–64	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
65–74	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
75+	3.8	4.0	5.5	4.2
<b>Total (50+)</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

### Notes

English-speaking status is based on country of birth.

Recipients with unknown status have been pro-rated.

Usage rates were calculated at the AIHW using ABS migration statistics (ABS 2010a) and the ABS population estimates released in December 2010 (ABS 2010b).

Data for EACH and EACHD are combined due to small numbers.



# Chapter 5

Admissions, separations, and leave



# Admissions, separations, and leave

This chapter presents information about the number of admissions and separations (Box 5.1) for CACP, EACH, and EACHD in 2009–10, and describes variation by age, sex, and state or territory. Time series data are also provided. In addition, it examines why care recipients left community aged care in 2009–10, duration of care, and the amount and types of leave taken.

## Box 5.1: Definitions

A care recipient starting a community aged care package is counted as an **admission**.

A **separation** is counted when a recipient stops using a package. The reason given for leaving a community aged care package is called the **separation mode**.

Most **leave** from a package is for hospital treatment or social reasons, like visiting family inter-state, and this normally means the package is maintained for a period of time.

## Admissions

- During the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were almost 21,000 CACP admissions, almost 2,700 EACH admissions and more than 2,000 EACHD admissions.
- The distribution of admissions across the states and territories was broadly consistent with population size, with around 1 in every 3 being in New South Wales and the Northern Territory having the lowest proportion of total admissions (Table 5.1). However, compared with the proportion of people aged 70 years or over there were relatively fewer admissions in Victoria and relatively more in Western Australia than might be expected.

**Table 5.1: Admissions to CACP, EACH, and EACHD by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

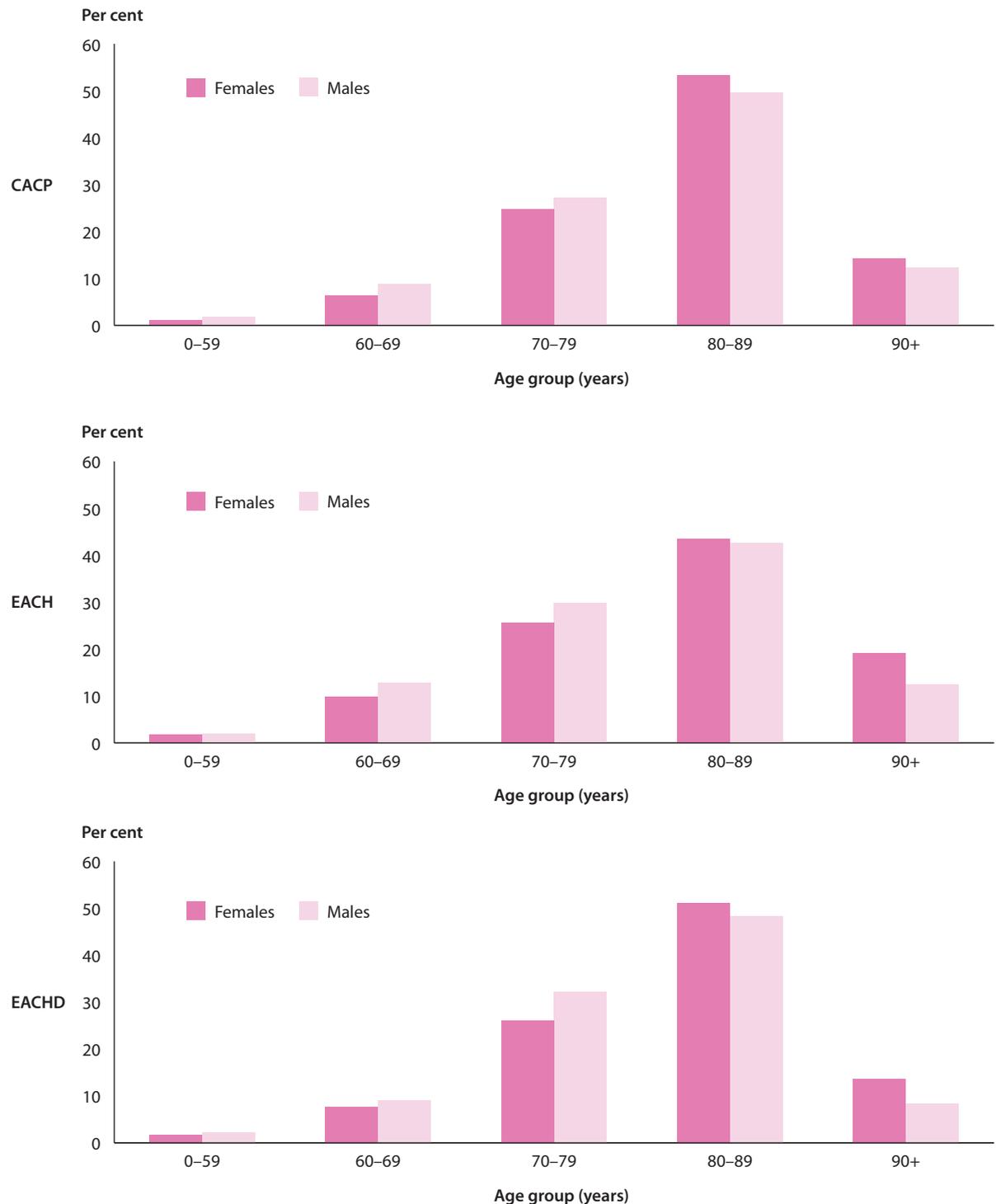
State/territory	CACP	EACH	EACHD	70+ population
	Per cent			
NSW	32.9	30.5	31.2	34.2
Vic	22.0	21.1	20.7	25.6
Qld	19.6	19.6	20.0	18.2
WA	12.2	14.4	13.5	9.0
SA	7.9	6.8	8.4	8.8
Tas	2.4	2.7	3.3	2.6
ACT	1.9	2.9	1.8	1.2
NT	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>20,833</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>2,099,602</b>

Refers to location of service outlets.

Note: Per cents have been rounded to one decimal place and as such may add up to slightly more or less than 100%.

The distribution of admissions by age and sex was similar across the three package types (Figure 5.1 and Table A4.1). More admissions were for females than males (67% of CACP, 59% of EACH and EACHD) and admitted clients were most likely to be aged 80–89 years (52% in CACP, 43% in EACH and 50% in EACHD). In the 79 and under age groups, admitted clients were more likely to be male than female, the reverse of the pattern in the older age groups.

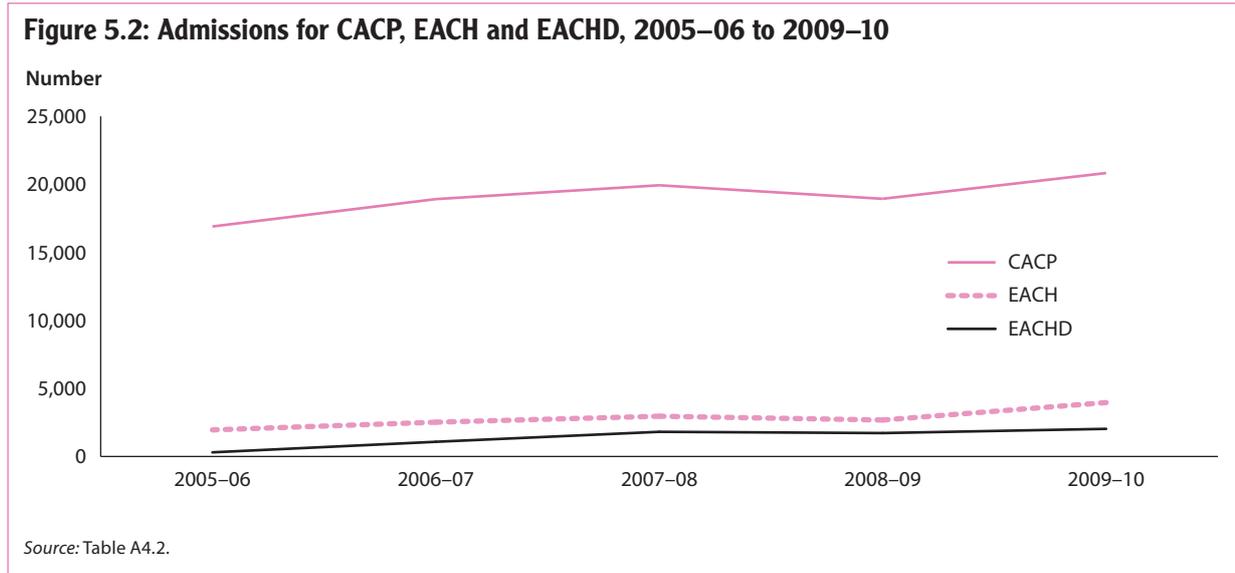
**Figure 5.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD admissions by age and sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.1.

## Has the number and distribution of admissions changed over time?

The total number of admissions for each of the three package types has generally increased since 2005–06, though numbers decreased slightly in 2008–09 (Figure 5.2 and Table A4.2).



The age and sex distribution of admitted clients stayed relatively consistent over the period, with slight variation from year to year (Table A4.2). In line with their proportion in the older population, females accounted for 2 out of 3 CACP admissions and 3 out of 5 EACH and EACHD admissions, and around one-third of admitted clients in each program were aged 85 years or over.

## Separations

During the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 there were almost 19,000 CACP separations, almost 3,000 EACH separations and around 1,600 EACHD separations (Table 5.2). As with admissions, the distribution of separations among the states and territories was similar for the three program types, and broadly consistent with the distribution of the older population.

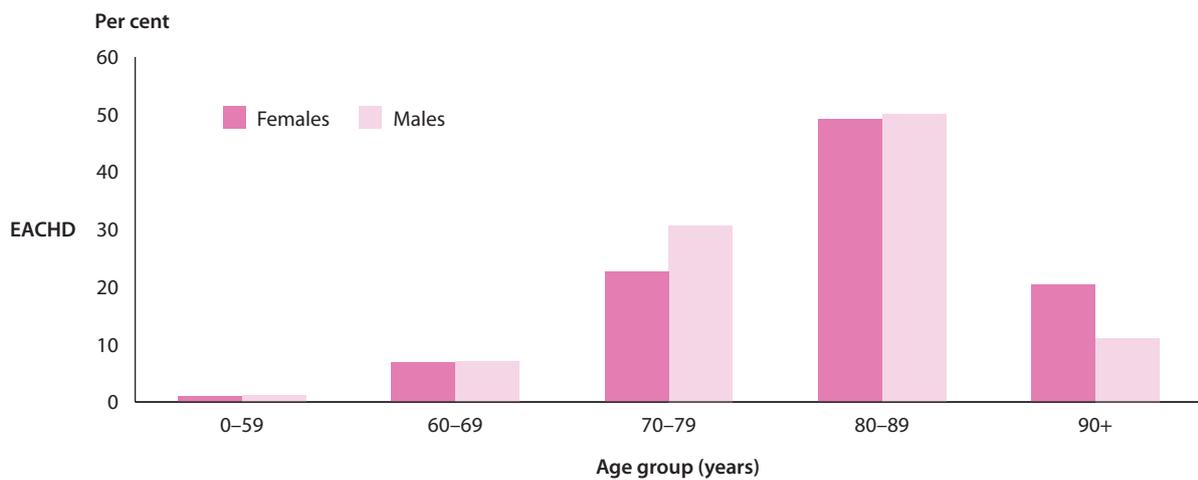
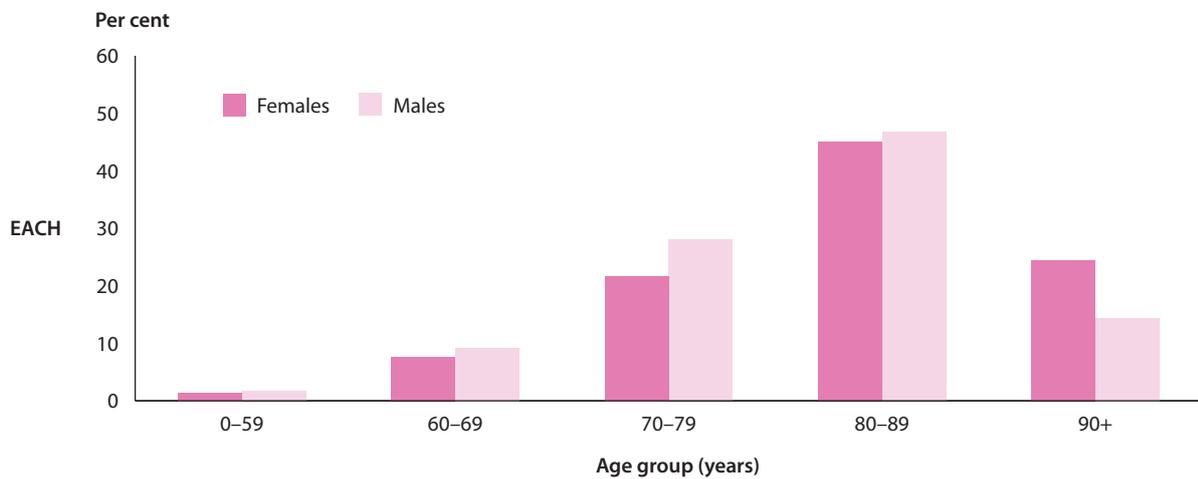
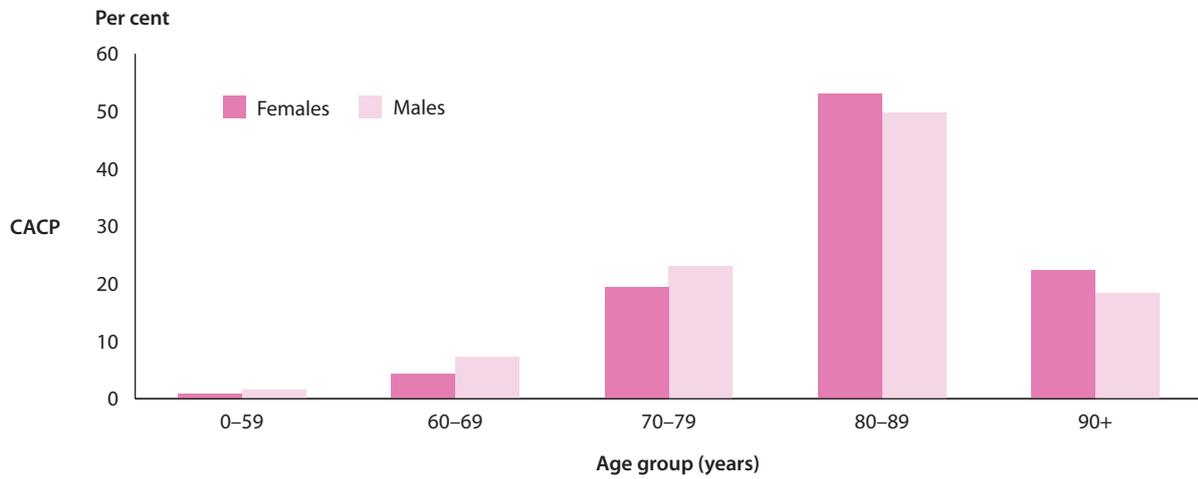
**Table 5.2: Separations for CACP, EACH, and EACHD by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

State/territory	CACP	EACH	EACHD
	Per cent		
NSW	33.2	32.7	32.2
Vic	22.1	20.4	22.0
Qld	19.8	18.6	18.7
WA	11.6	12.6	11.1
SA	8.1	8.0	9.5
Tas	2.3	2.6	3.4
ACT	1.8	3.1	2.1
NT	1.1	2.1	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>18,776</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>1,607</b>

Refers to location of service outlets.

The age-sex distribution of separations (Figure 5.3) was also similar to that for admissions (see Figure 5.1). Females accounted for 67% of separations from CACP, 60% from EACH and 61% from EACHD. As for admissions, proportionally more male separations were in the younger age groups, while the oldest separations were more likely to be female.

**Figure 5.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD separations by age and sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

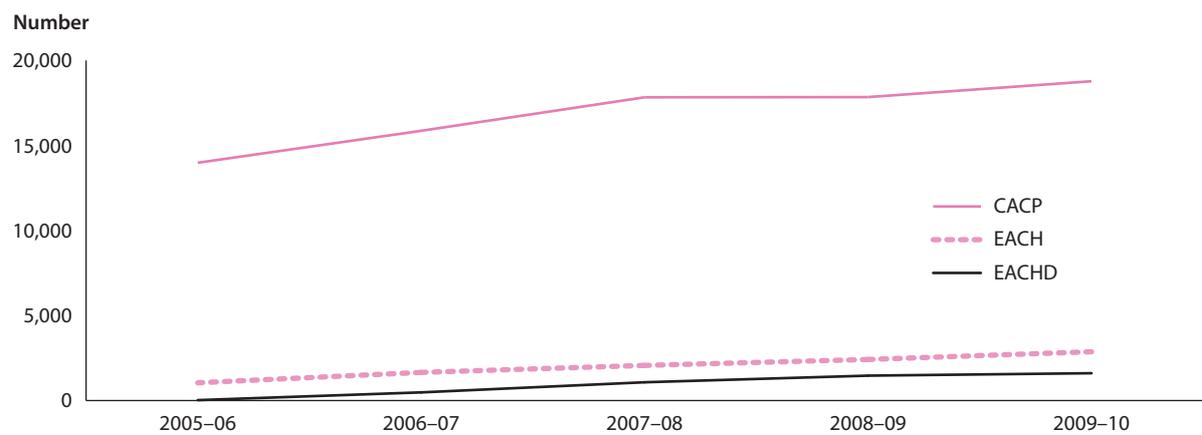


Source: Table A4.3.

## Has the number or distribution of separations changed over time?

The total number of separations from each program mirrors the admissions trend showing an increase since 2005–06 (Figure 5.4), the age-sex distribution has remained relatively consistent (Table A4.4).

**Figure 5.4: Separations from CACP, EACH and EACHD, 2005–06 to 2009–10**



Source: Table A4.4.

## Separation modes

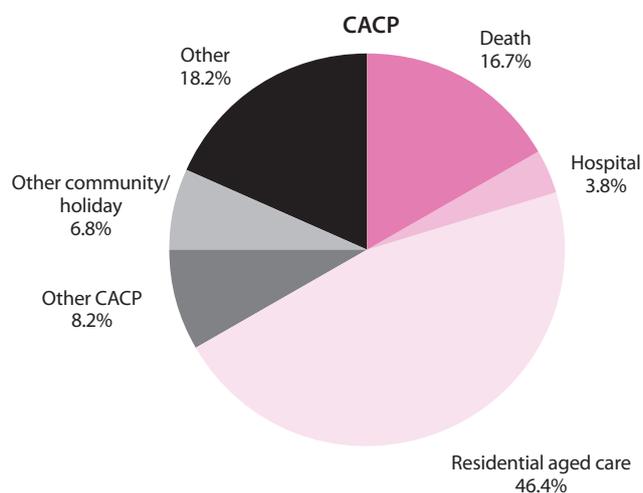
The categories of separation mode reported for CACP differ slightly from those for EACH and EACHD. Although major categories are the same (move to residential aged care, death, admission to hospital), the others vary. This is reflected in the analysis below.

### Why did clients leave community aged care?

For all package types the dominant reason for separations in 2009–10 was movement to residential aged care (46% of CACP, 46% of EACH and 66% of EACHD separations) (Figures 5.5, 5.6). Death was also a common cause of separation, accounting for 17% of CACP, 33% of EACH and 20% of EACHD separations.

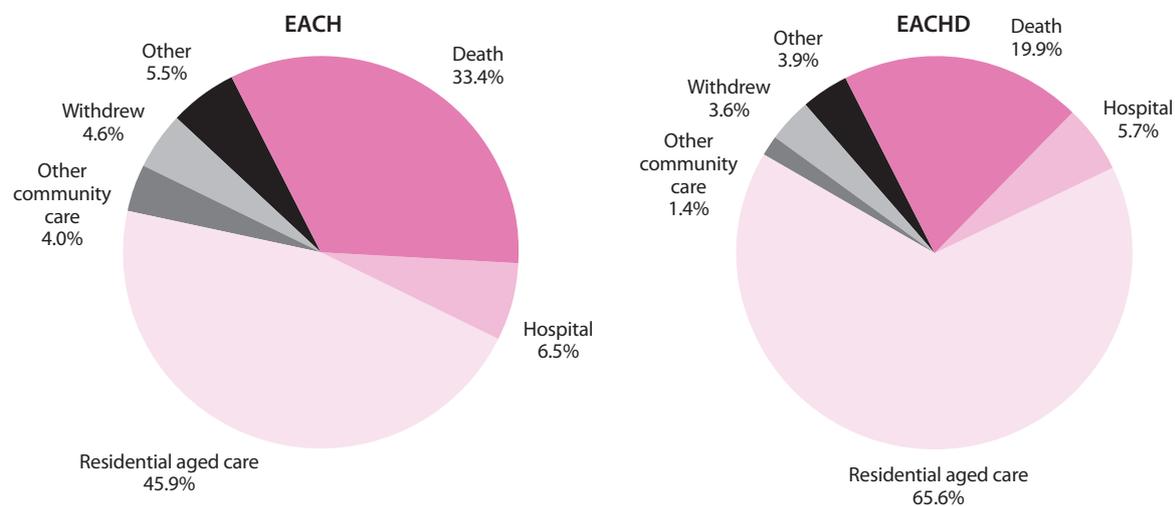
Admission to residential aged care was a much more common reason for separation from EACHD than from either of the other two programs, accounting for almost 2 out of 3 separations. Death accounted for 1 in 3 separations from EACH, a substantially higher proportion than for EACHD (1 in 5) or CACP (around 1 in 6).

**Figure 5.5: CACP separations by separation mode, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A4.5.

**Figure 5.6: EACH and EACHD separations by separation mode, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A4.6.

The distribution of separation modes varied somewhat by jurisdiction. For CACP, movement to residential aged care was less common in the ACT (37%) and the Northern Territory (26%) compared with the national average (46%) (Figure 5.7). Separation due to transfer to another CACP was most likely in the Northern Territory (15% compared with 8% nationally), as was admission to hospital (8% compared with 4% nationally).

**Figure 5.7: CACP separation modes by state/territory, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

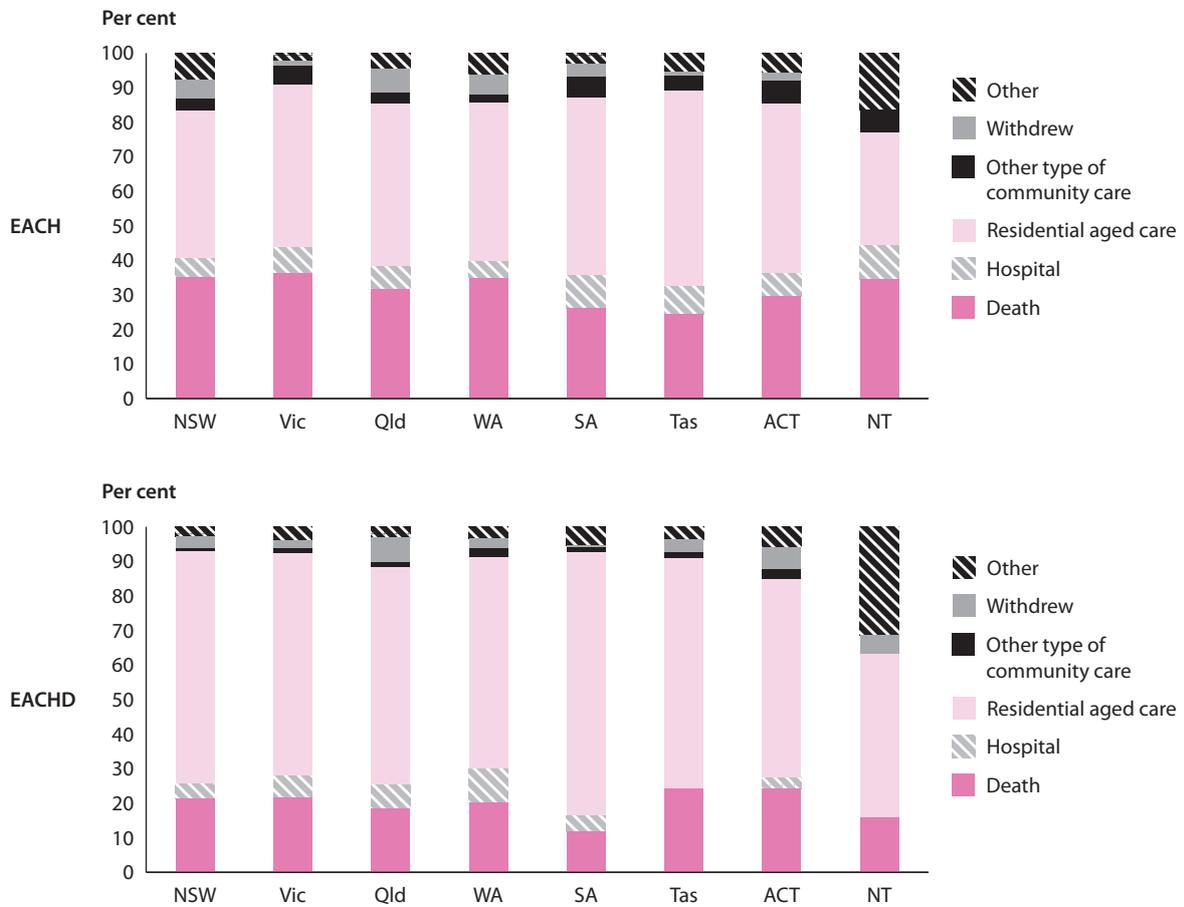


Source: Table A4.5.

For EACH, movement to residential care was also the least likely in the Northern Territory (33% compared with 46% nationally) while admission to hospital was most likely (10% compared with 6% nationally) (Figure 5.8).

Slightly greater variation was seen across the states and territories for EACHD separations. In South Australia, separations were less likely to be due to death (12% compared with 20% nationally) and more likely to be due to movement to residential aged care (76% compared with 66% nationally). In the Northern Territory, only 26% of the EACHD separations were for movement to residential aged care compared with 46% nationally but 22% were reported as being for 'other' reasons. By comparison, 'other' reasons were reported in only a small number of cases in the other jurisdictions (3–6%).

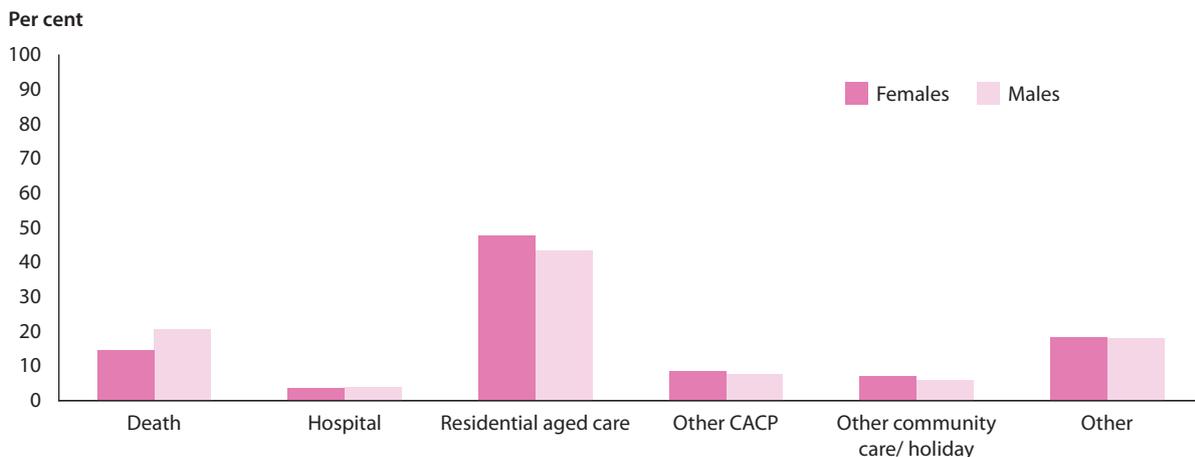
**Figure 5.8: EACH and EACHD separation modes by state/territory, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.6.

For CACP, separations of females were more likely to be due to movement to residential aged care whereas males were more likely to separate due to death (Figure 5.9).

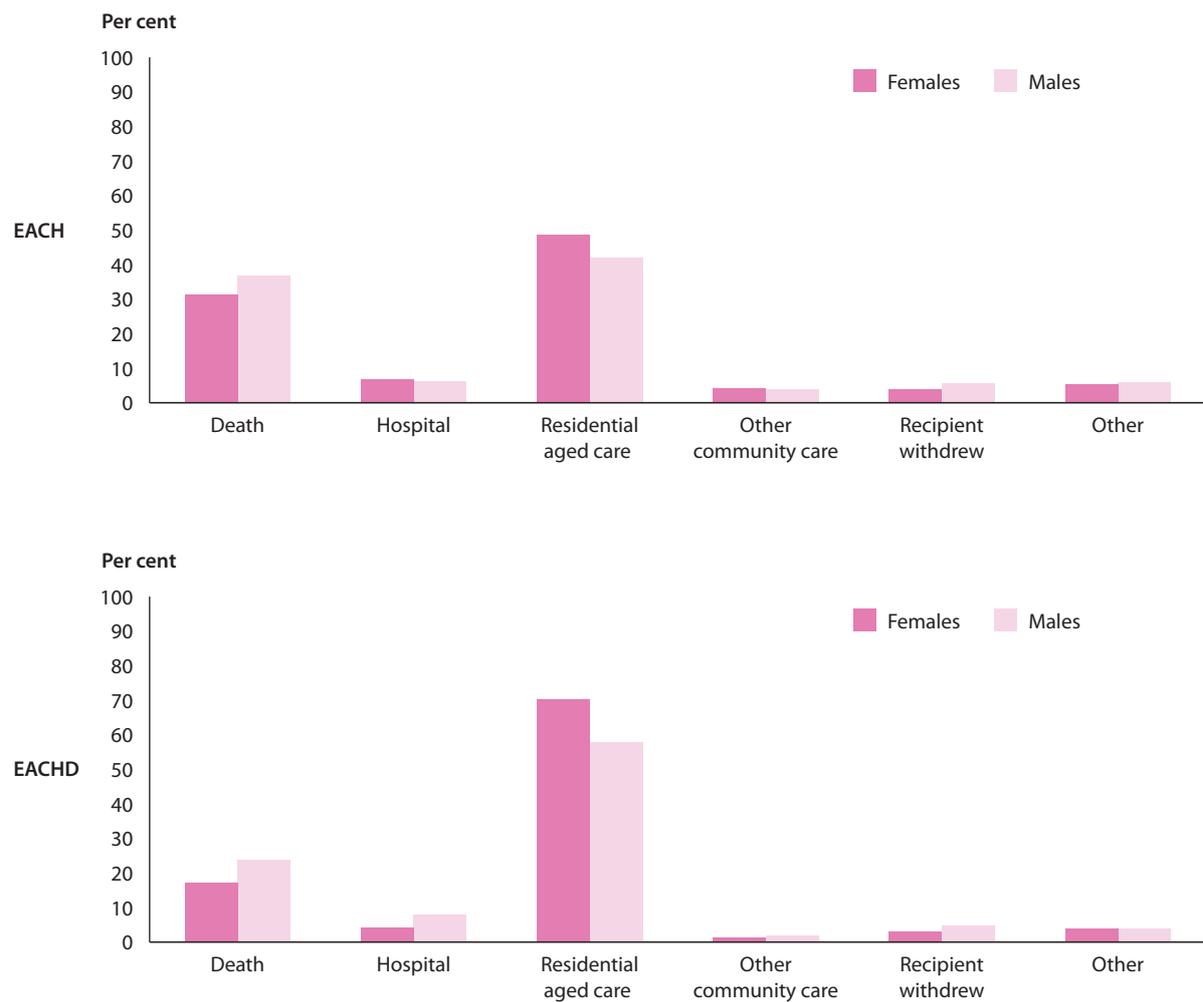
**Figure 5.9: CACP separation modes by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.7.

Among EACH and EACHD clients, females were also more likely to have gone into residential aged care than their male counterparts (49% compared with 42% in EACH, and 70% compared with 58% in EACHD) (Figure 5.10). In these programs as in CACP, males were again more likely than females to separate due to death (37% compared with 31% in EACH, and 24% compared with 17% in EACHD).

**Figure 5.10: EACH and EACHD separation modes by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.8.

## Length of stay

Length of stay describes how long a person was using a specific community aged care package. It is calculated by counting the days between when a package was started and when the client separated from the package. In this section, length of stay is only calculated for episodes of care completed in 2009–10; that is, where separation occurred between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010.

In considering the data presented below it should be remembered that EACH packages were introduced in 2002 (with 42 admissions that year) and EACHD in 2006 (with 304 admissions). Therefore, at 30 June 2010, few EACH clients could have stayed 8 years or more and no EACHD client could have stayed longer than 5 years.

In general, length of stay in CACP was more likely to be long-term (more than 2 years) whereas in EACHD it was more likely to be a shorter term (less than 2 years) (Table 5.3). As with EACHD, length of stay in EACH tended to be more short-term but, even so, around 1 in 5 separations were of clients who had stayed at least 2 years.

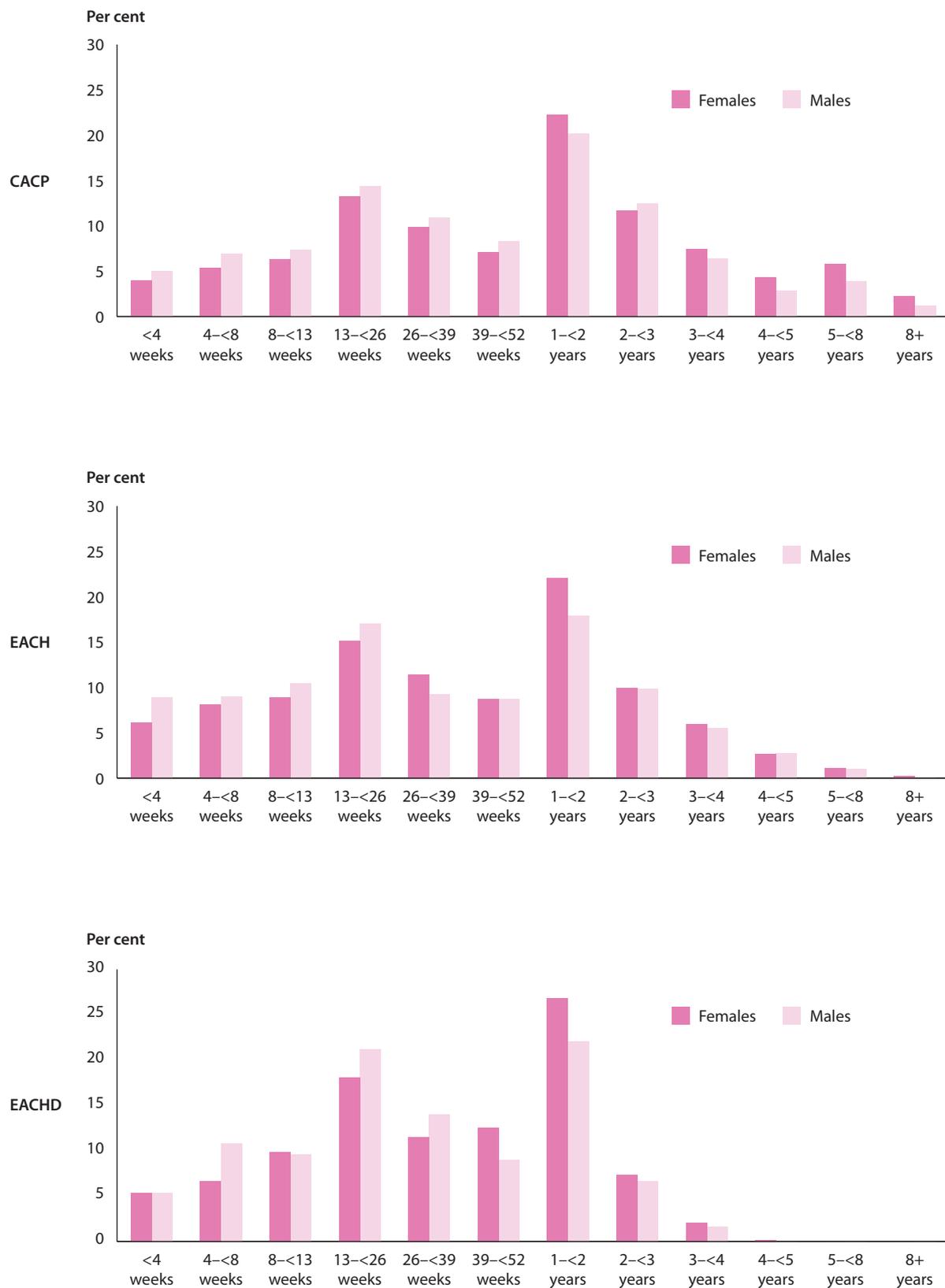
For CACP separations in 2009–10, just over half the clients had been using the package for more than a year (52%) and 7% of clients had been receiving care for 5 or more years (Table 5.3). Of EACH clients that separated, 41% had been using the package for less than 6 months and 40% for more than a year. Of EACHD clients that had separated, 43% had been using the package for less than 6 months while 34% had been using it for over a year.

**Table 5.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD separations by length of stay, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Length of stay	CACP	EACH	EACHD
	Per cent		
<4 weeks	4.3	7.2	5.3
4 to 8 weeks	5.9	8.5	8.2
8 to 13 weeks	6.6	9.5	9.7
13 to <26 weeks	13.7	15.9	19.3
26 to <39 weeks	10.3	10.5	12.4
39 to <52 weeks	7.5	8.7	11.1
1 to <2 years	21.6	20.4	25.0
2 to <3 years	12.0	9.9	7.0
3 to <4 years	7.2	5.7	1.9
4 to <5 years	3.8	2.6	0.1
5 to <8 years	5.2	1.0	0.0
8+ years	1.9	0.1	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>18,776</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>1,607</b>

Generally for all three programs, females tended stay longer than males (Table A4.9 and Figure 5.11). In CACP, 54% of separated females had stayed at least 1 year compared with 47% of males. In EACH the proportions were 42% and 37%, respectively, whereas in EACHD 36% of females and 30% of males had stayed at least 1 year.

**Figure 5.11: CACP, EACH, and EACHD length of stay by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



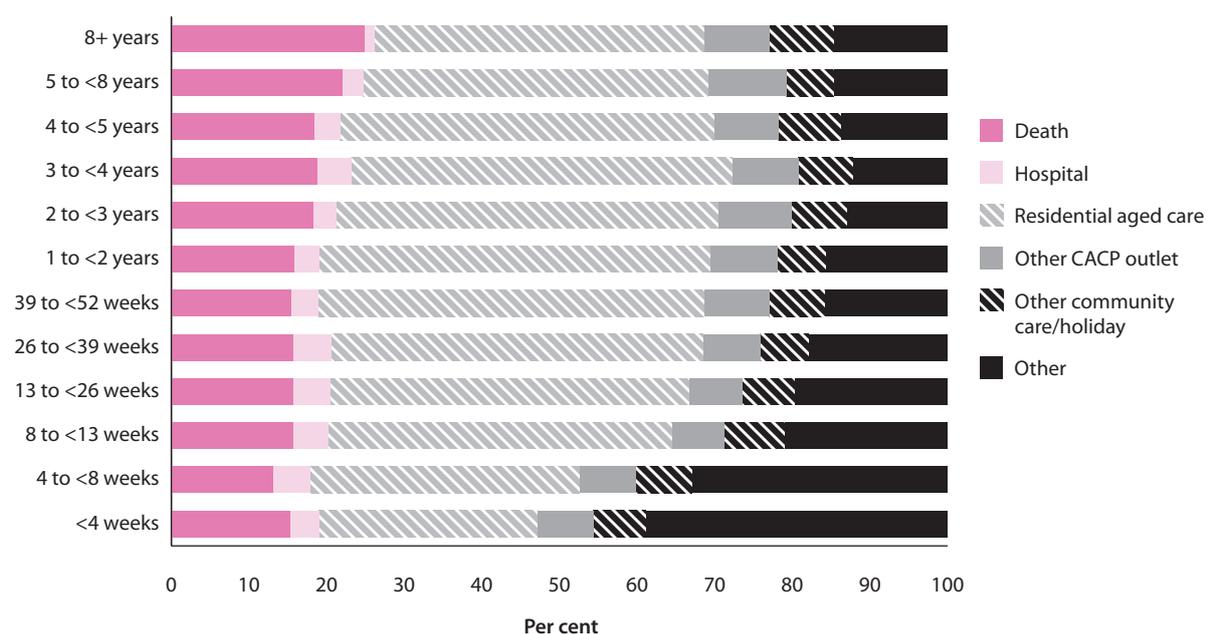
Source: Table A4.9.

## Length of stay and separation mode

For all lengths of stay with the exception of very short length of stay, the most common reason for separation from CACP was to go into residential aged care (Figure 5.12). Those with very short (less than 3 months) or very long (5 years or more) stays were less likely to separate to go to residential aged care. Clients with shorter lengths of stay tended to be more likely to separate due to admission to hospital than did those with longer lengths of stay.

The proportion of clients separating due to death was relatively stable at around 15–16% for those with stays less than 2 years, but increased to around 18–19% of those with stays of 2–5 years, 22% for those with stays of 5–8 years and 25% for those who had stayed 8 years or more. The level of separations due to death provides evidence of packages assisting a certain percentage of clients to stay in the community throughout their life course.

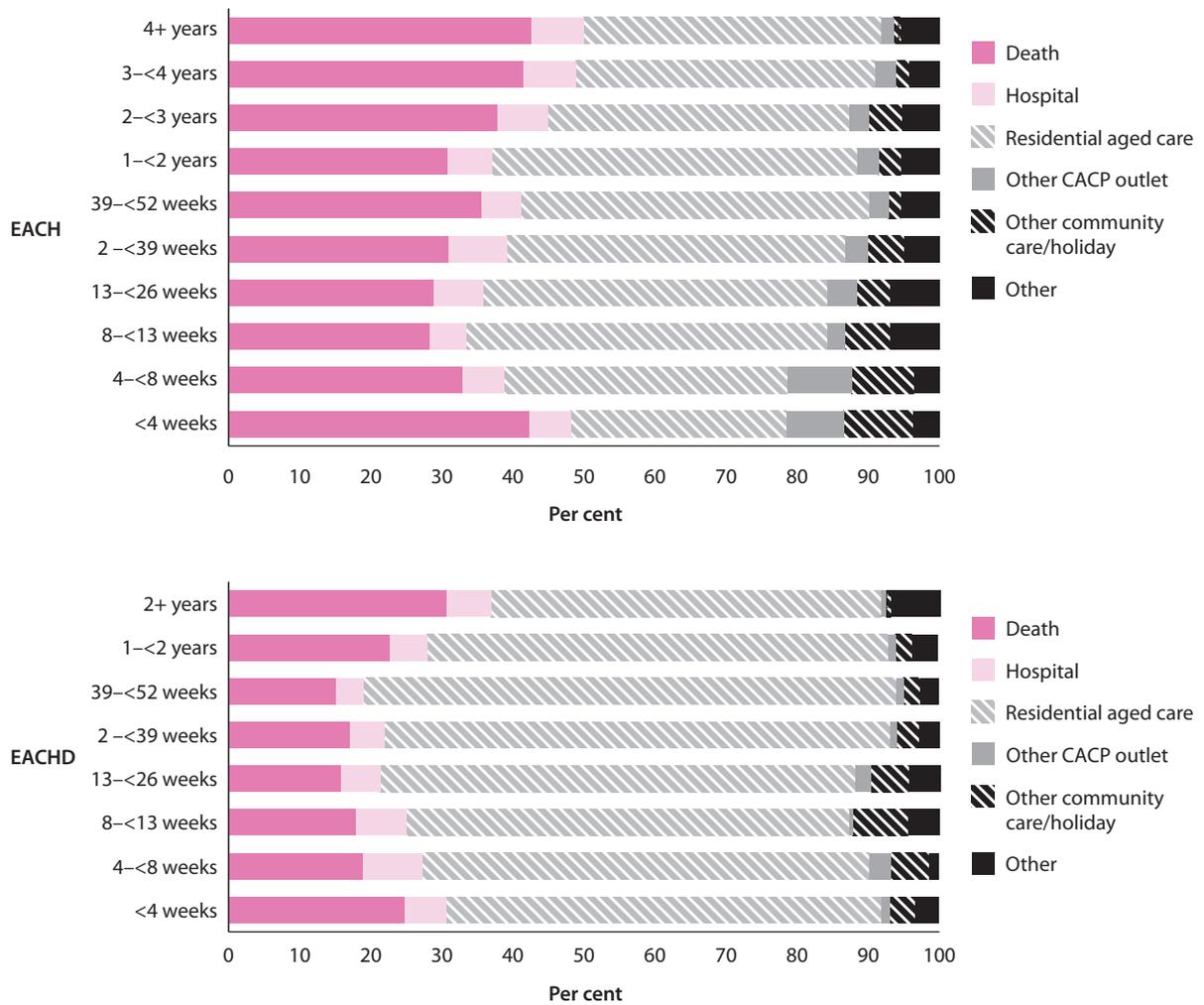
**Figure 5.12: CACP separation modes by length of stay, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.10.

The distribution of separation modes by length of stay for EACH and EACHD differed from that for CACP. The clients most likely to separate due to death were those with either the shortest or longest lengths of stay. Those with relatively short lengths of stay were also the most likely to separate due to withdrawal from the program, while admission to residential aged care was most likely for those with medium lengths of stay.

**Figure 5.13: EACH and EACHD separation modes by length of stay, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.11.

## Leave

Leave is important for community aged care recipients (Box 5.2). It gives them the option of time away from their package without worrying whether it will be available to them when they return. It also allows them to be socially active and visit family and friends, which encourages social inclusion.

### Box 5.2: What is leave?

For community aged care packages, leave means that any services being provided through a package are put on hold for five or more days in a row (DoHA 2006, 2007). The three types of leave are *social and respite leave*, *hospital leave* and *transition care leave*.

#### Social and respite leave

For each financial year, CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients can have up to 56 days of social and respite leave, with a maximum of 28 days off for social leave (DoHA 2006, 2007).

#### Hospital leave

CACP clients have access to unlimited days of hospital leave, and still retain their eligibility to receive a CACP package on leaving hospital. Approved providers may continue to receive the community care subsidy (DoHA Community Packaged Care Guidelines 2011). EACH, and EACHD clients may take unlimited hospital leave and retain their eligibility to receive an EACH/EACHD package on leaving hospital. Approved providers may continue to receive the flexible care subsidy for up to 28 consecutive days only (DoHA Community Packaged Care Guidelines 2011).

#### Transition care leave

CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients who have been to hospital and immediately go into Transition care can have up to 84 consecutive days leave per financial year (plus extra time if their Transition care is extended) for this purpose (DoHA 2006, 2007). For example, Alan could be released from hospital, and receive Transition care in either his home or in another facility. Once he had completed his time with Transition care he could return to his package.

Source: DoHA 2006, 2007.

Leave for CACP is recorded differently than for EACH and EACHD. For CACP, there is no breakdown by claimable or non-claimable leave (Box 5.3). For this reason, data are reported for CACP separately to EACH and EACHD. Only the first leave event was examined and therefore actual use of leave may be higher than reported.

### Box 5.3: Claimable and non-claimable leave

Service providers may receive funding from the Australian Government for the packages they provide. The terms *claimable leave* and *non-claimable leave* are partly related to the service provider's ability to obtain funding for the time the client is on leave (DoHA 2006, 2007).

**Claimable leave** is:

- leave that falls into an approved category of leave
- leave that does not add up to more than the maximum leave days per financial year for the client
- leave for which the service provider will still be funded for that package during the absence of their client.

**Non-claimable leave** is:

- leave that does not fall under any of the approved leave categories
- leave that falls under one of the leave categories, yet exceeds the maximum days allowed per financial year for the client
- leave for which the service provider will not be funded for that package during the absence of their client.

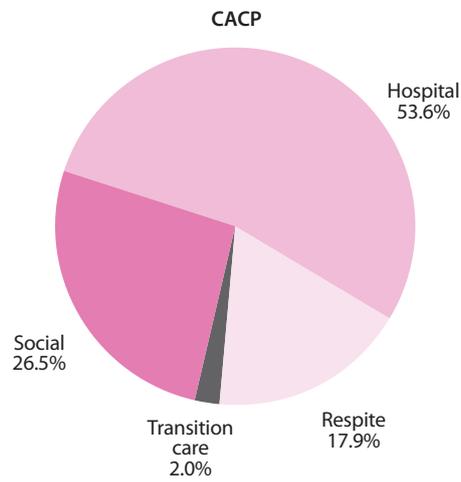
In most circumstances, if a client had already used their maximum leave and wanted to take more, they may do so, by continuing to pay their ongoing contribution to hold their package. This should be no more than the agreed fee and be negotiated as part of the Care Recipient Agreement (DoHA Community Packaged Care Guidelines 2011).

*Source:* DoHA 2006, 2007.

During 2009–10, leave was taken by 14,961 CACP clients (26% of all clients accessing the program during the year), 2,614 EACH clients (33%) and 991 EACHD clients (26%) (Tables A4.12 and A4.13). The majority of leave was claimable.

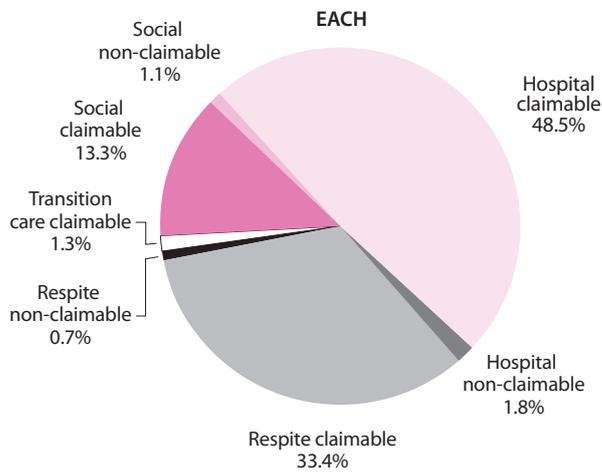
The most common form of leave for each program was hospital leave (54% in CACP, 50% in EACH and 36% in EACHD) (Figure 5.14, 5.15, 5.16). Transition care leave was least common at less than 2% in each program. The higher care needs of EACH and EACHD clients is reflected in the greater proportion of respite leave for these programs (34% and 46%, respectively) compared with that for CACP (18%).

**Figure 5.14: CACP clients by leave type, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



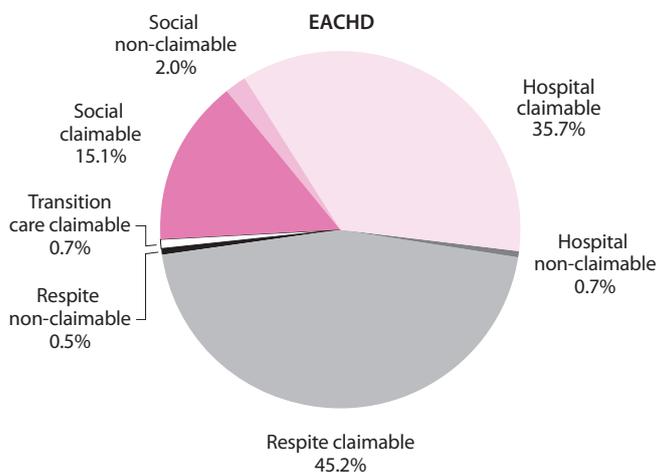
Source: Table A4.12.

**Figure 5.15: EACH clients by leave type, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A4.13.

**Figure 5.16: EACHD clients by leave type, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



Source: Table A4.13.

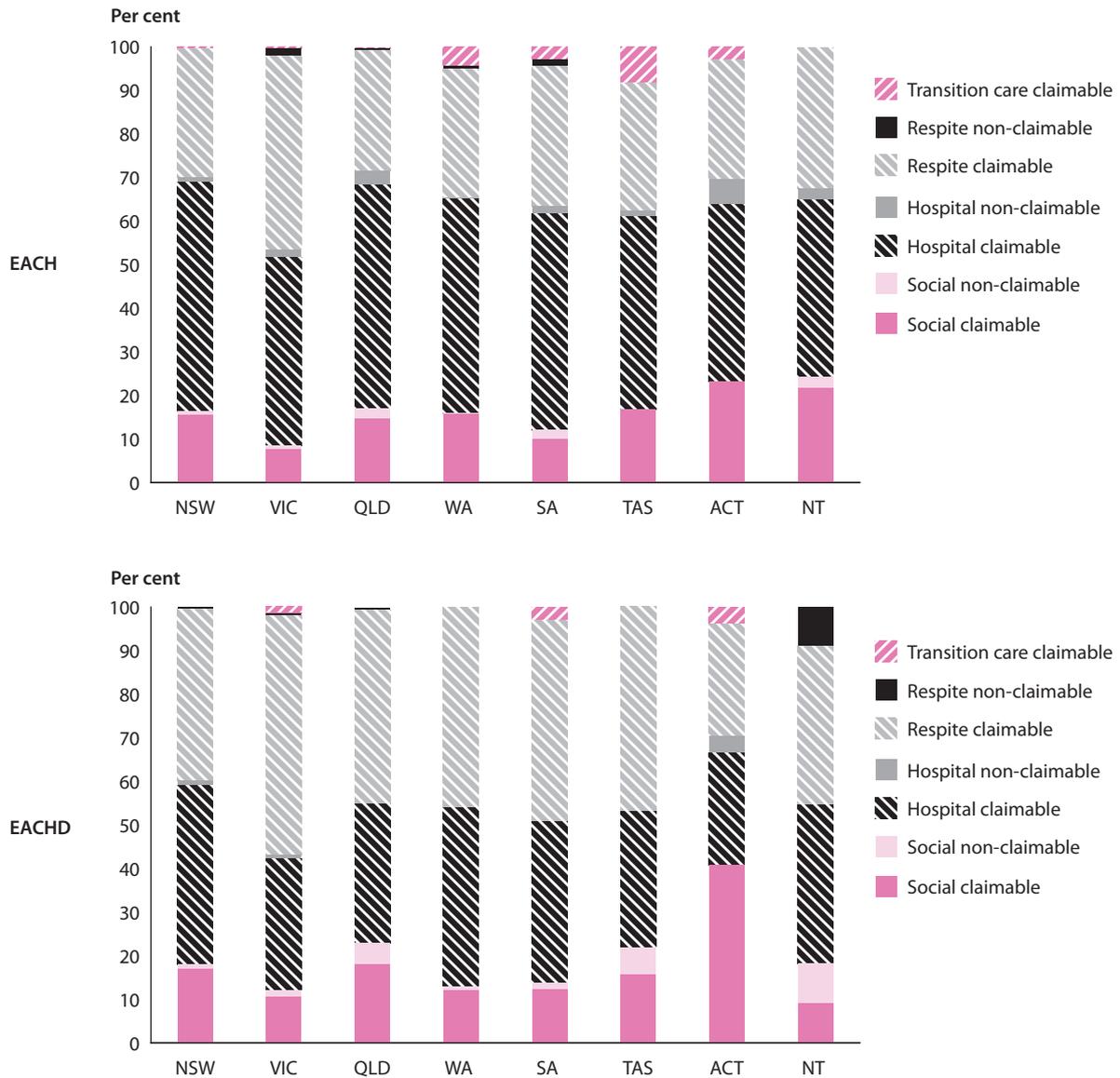
Some variation in leave types was evident among the states and territories, with CACP clients in the ACT and Northern Territory being more likely to have social leave and less likely to have hospital leave (Figure 5.17). For EACH and EACHD, respite leave was relatively more common in Victoria whereas Transition Care leave was most likely in Tasmania (Figure 5.18). EACHD clients in the ACT appear to have relatively higher levels of social leave (41% compared with 17% nationally), however the number of clients is small and some variability from year to year would be expected.

**Figure 5.17: CACP clients leave events by state/territory, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.12.

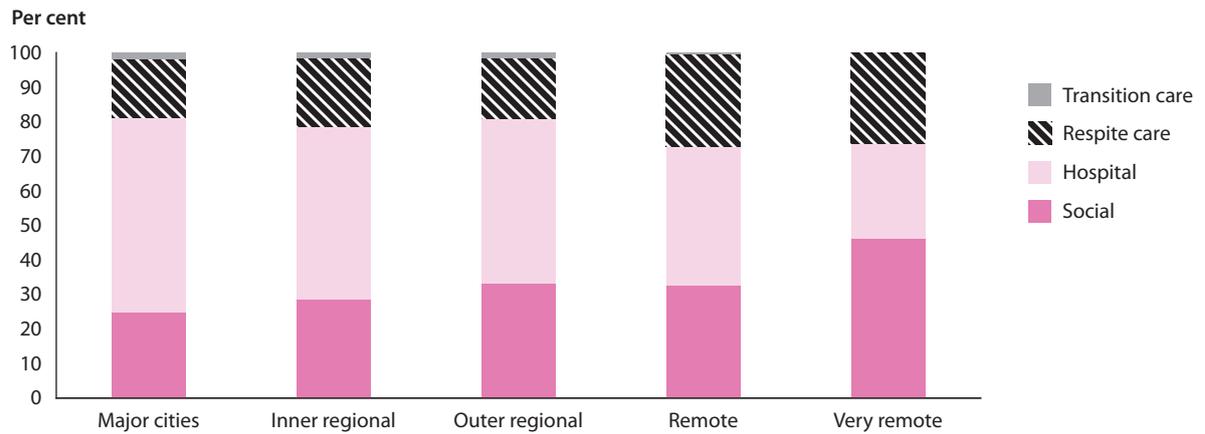
**Figure 5.18: EACH and EACHD clients' leave by state/territory, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.13.

Leave patterns showed little variation by remoteness. CACP clients in *Very remote* areas were more likely to have social leave and less likely to have hospital leave than clients in other areas (Figure 5.19).

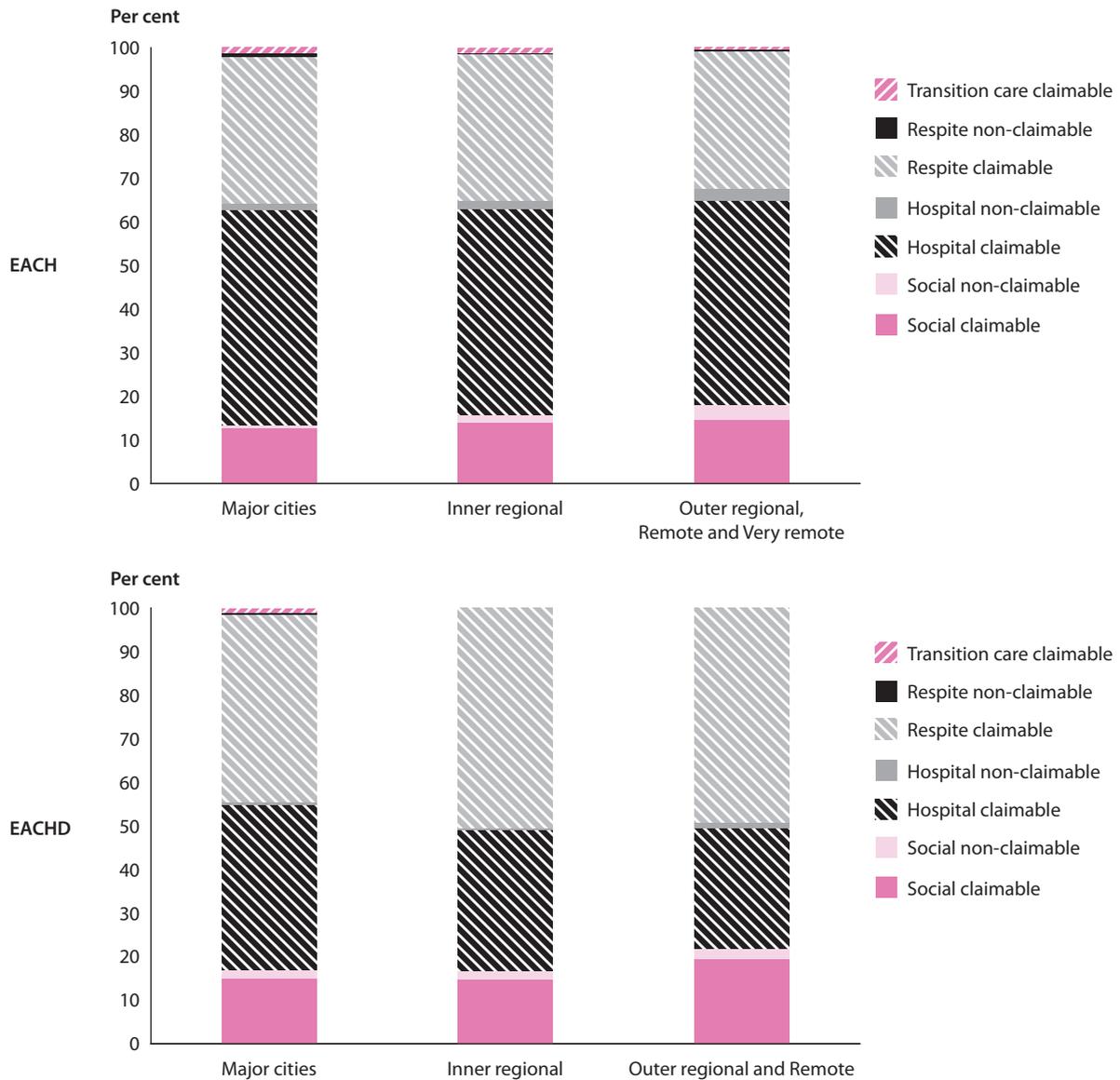
**Figure 5.19: CACP leave type by remoteness, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.14.

Leave information for EACH and EACHD clients in *Outer regional, Remote and Very remote* areas was combined due to small numbers. Comparison of this combined region with data for clients in *Major cities* and *Inner regional* areas showed very little variation (Figure 5.20).

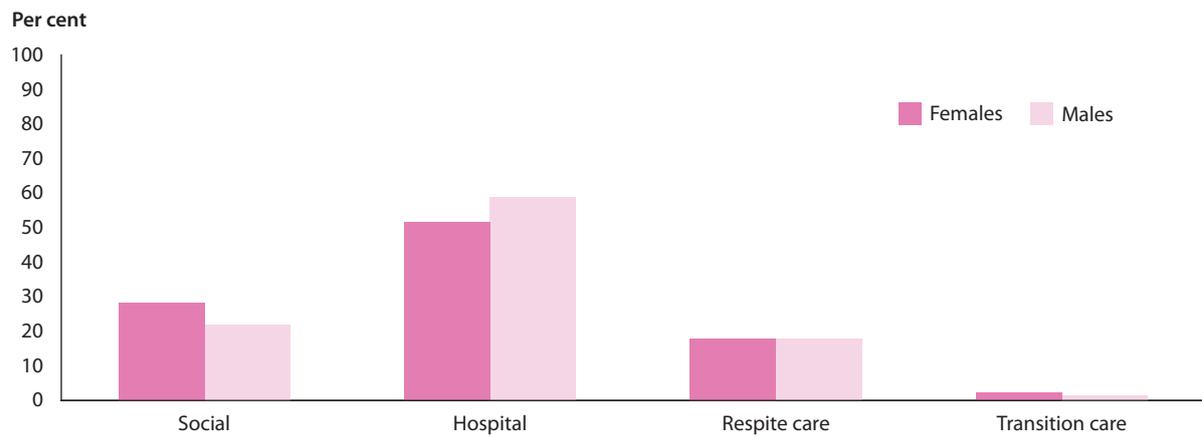
**Figure 5.20: EACH and EACHD clients leave by remoteness, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.15.

Female CACP clients were more likely than their male counterparts to use social leave (28% compared with 22%) and less likely to use hospital leave (52% compared with 59%) (Figure 5.21).

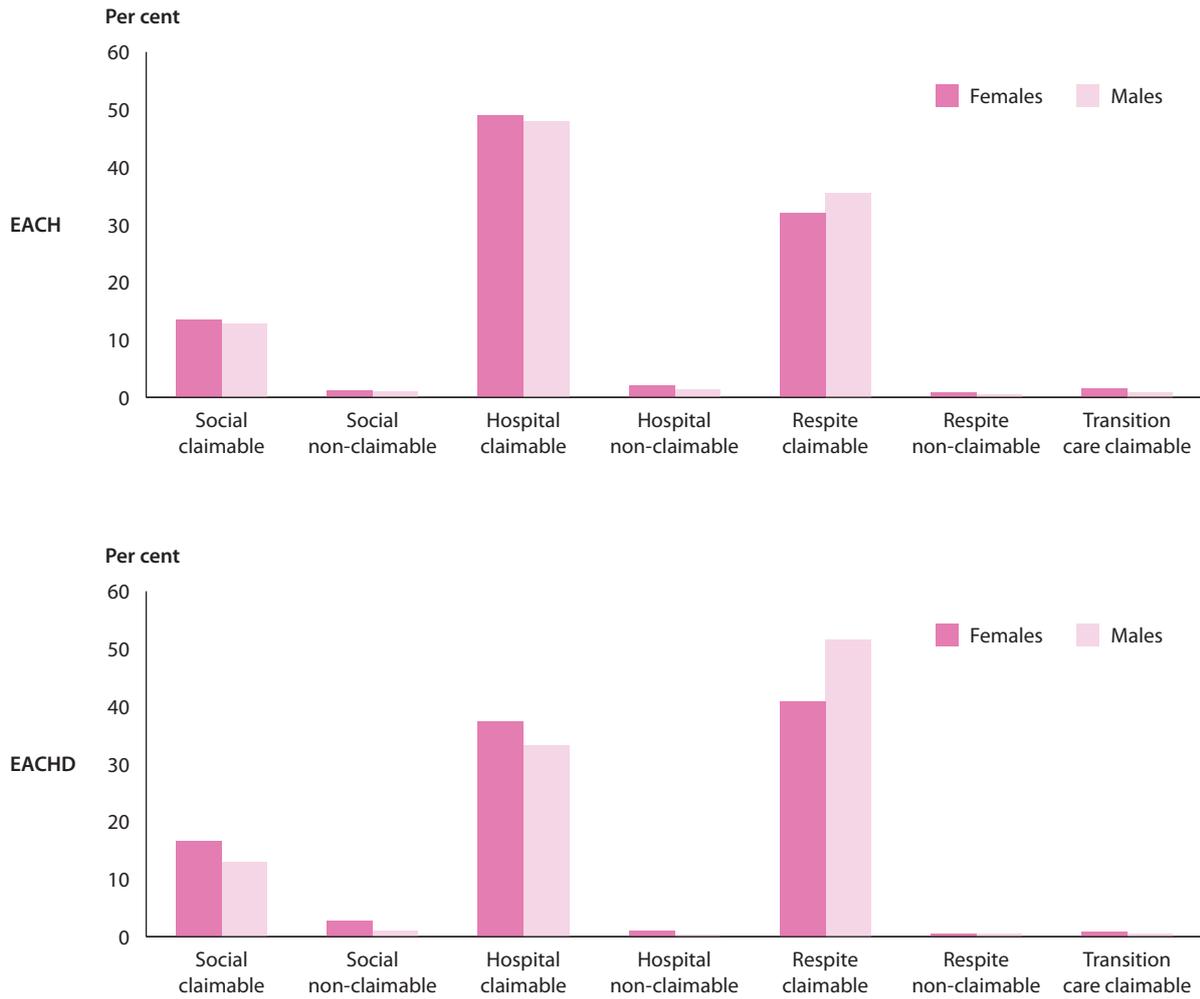
**Figure 5.21: CACP leave type by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.16.

Little variation in leave types was evident between male and female EACH clients (Figure 5.22). Among EACHD clients, females were more likely to use social and hospital leave whereas males were more likely to use respite leave.

**Figure 5.22: EACH and EACHD leave type by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**



Source: Table A4.17.

# Glossary

<b>Admission</b>	The occasion on which the client begins to receive community aged care from the outlet. Admission date may also be referred to as 'date of commencement'.
<b>Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT)</b>	Multidisciplinary team of health professionals responsible for determining eligibility for care.
<b>Birthplace (country of birth)</b>	Country groupings follow Australian Bureau of Statistics conventions (ABS 2008b).
<b>Care client</b>	A person assessed by an Aged Care Assessment Team as having significant care needs that can be appropriately met through the provision of residential care, community care and/or flexible care.
<b>Leave</b>	A situation where the client temporarily ceases to receive services from the outlet to take a holiday, to enter hospital or to temporarily receive alternative care.
<b>Length of stay</b>	The time between the date of admission and the date of separation.
<b>Living arrangements</b>	Refers to the normal cohabitation of the client at the time of assessment.
<b>Median</b>	The middle number in a series after all values have been arranged or sorted from highest to lowest or lowest to highest. There are equal numbers of values above the median as below. For example the median for the group 75, 76, 80, <b>81</b> , 81, 81, and 82 is 81. Where there is an even number of values in a group, the median is the midpoint between the two central values. For example, the median of 1, <b>2, 4</b> and 8 is 3.
<b>Multi-Purpose Services</b>	Operating in rural and remote communities, these provide a mix of Australian Government- and state-funded services, including aged care services, best suited to the needs of each community.
<b>Preferred language</b>	Preferred language groupings follow the Australian Bureau of Statistics conventions, (ABS 2005).

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**Remoteness**

The geographical areas used in this report are based on the ASGC Remoteness Structure, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 2009a). This classification categorises all Census Collection Districts (CDs) in Australia according to their remoteness, based on physical road distance to the nearest urban centre. Remoteness is measured by the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). The structure of the classification is as follows:

<i>Major cities</i>	CDs with an average ARIA index value of 0 to 0.2
<i>Inner regional</i>	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
<i>Outer regional</i>	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
<i>Remote</i>	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
<i>Very remote</i>	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53.

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<b>Separation</b>	The point at which a client ceases to receive community aged care from an outlet.
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<b>Separation mode</b>	Indicates the destination of a care client at separation, including death.
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<b>Service outlet</b>	An organisation or incorporated body which has been approved to provide Community Aged Care Package services, Extended Aged Care at Home or Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia services. The outlet also has the responsibility to plan, coordinate and manage the provision of community care services to its care clients.
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<b>Supplementary care recipients</b>	Care clients receiving regular Community Aged Care Package assistance, but for whom their service providers are not entitled to claim the Community Care Subsidy.
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<b>Usual residence status</b>	Refers to the housing tenure before the client's application for a Community Aged Care Package.
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# Appendix 1: Service providers and provision

**Table A1.1: CACP, EACH, EACHD service outlet size, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Outlet size	CACP	EACH	EACHD
	Per cent		
1–20	45.3	80.9	91.8
21–40	25.9	15.3	8.2
41–60	13.3	3.0	0.0
61–80	6.3	0.5	0.0
81–100	3.5	0.3	0.0
101–120	2.4	0.0	0.0
121+	3.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>243</b>

Note: Some service outlets may provide more than one type of care.

Table A1.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD service outlet size by remoteness, 30 June 2010 (per cent)

Number of packages	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
Per cent						
<b>CACP</b>						
1–20	31.5	49.3	61.1	80.0	98.3	45.3
21–40	28.3	28.0	24.8	15.6	1.7	25.9
41–60	17.4	12.2	7.4	4.4	0.0	13.3
61–80	8.1	4.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
81–100	5.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
101–120	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
121+	5.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>CACP total outlets</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,147</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
1–20	74.9	87.6	87.2	100.0	100.0	80.9
21–40	18.2	12.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	15.3
41–60	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
61–80	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
81–100	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>EACH total outlets</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
1–20	89.0	95.5	96.6	100.0	0.0	91.8
21–40	11.0	4.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	8.2
41–60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>EACHD total outlets</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243</b>

.. Not applicable.

Note: Some services may provide more than one type of care.

**Table A1.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD outlets, state/territory by remoteness(a), 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

State/ territory	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions	All regions (number)
Per cent							
<b>CACP</b>							
NSW	56.5	32.1	10.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	324
Vic	68.0	25.7	5.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	253
Qld	42.6	26.0	19.9	5.1	6.5	100.0	277
WA	58.2	14.3	15.3	9.2	3.1	100.0	98
SA	65.3	17.3	13.3	2.7	1.3	100.0	75
Tas	0.0	72.0	22.0	4.0	2.0	100.0	50
ACT	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
NT	0.0	0.0	17.2	24.1	58.6	100.0	58
<b>Australia</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,147</b>
<b>EACH</b>							
NSW	58.3	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
Vic	62.3	29.9	6.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	77
Qld	54.5	31.2	10.4	1.3	2.6	100.0	77
WA	54.3	25.7	11.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	35
SA	63.9	16.7	16.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	36
Tas	0.0	83.3	11.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	18
ACT	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
NT	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	100.0	8
<b>Australia</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>EACHD</b>							
NSW	58.8	31.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Vic	68.8	27.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Qld	65.2	26.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
WA	65.0	20.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
SA	63.0	11.1	22.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	27
Tas	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
ACT	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
NT	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>243</b>

(a) Refers to the location of the service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS.

*Notes*

1. Some service outlets may provide more than one type of care.
2. Under the ASGC (see Box 2.1) Victoria has no locations classified as Very remote; Tasmania has no locations classified as Major cities; the Northern Territory has no locations classified as Major cities or Inner regional; and the Australian Capital Territory consists only of locations classified as Major cities or Inner regional.

**Table A1.4: CACP, EACH, and EACHD services, organisation type by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Organisation type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>CACP</b>									
Not-for-profit	81.2	70.4	80.1	76.5	82.7	80.0	91.7	48.3	76.6
Government	11.4	24.5	12.6	14.3	13.3	12.0	0.0	44.8	16.6
Private	7.4	5.1	7.2	9.2	4.0	8.0	8.3	6.9	6.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,147</b>
<b>EACH</b>									
Not-for-profit	86.1	76.6	93.5	85.7	91.7	83.3	100.0	50.0	85.6
Government	1.9	18.2	2.6	5.7	2.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.0
Private	12.0	5.2	3.9	8.6	5.6	11.1	0.0	50.0	8.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
Not-for-profit	90.0	89.6	93.5	85.0	92.6	83.3	100.0	60.0	89.7
Government	1.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Private	8.8	2.1	6.5	15.0	3.7	8.3	0.0	40.0	7.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>243</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet.

Note: Some service outlets may provide more than one type of care.

**Table A1.5: Number of CACP, EACH, and EACHD packages, 30 June 1992 to 30 June 2010**

Year	CACP	EACH	EACHD	Combined
1992	235	..	..	235
1993	470	..	..	470
1994	1,227	..	..	1,227
1995	2,542	..	..	2,542
1996	4,431	..	..	4,431
1997	6,124	..	..	6,124
1998	10,046	..	..	10,046
1999	13,753	..	..	13,753
2000 <sup>(a)</sup>	18,309	..	..	18,309
2001 <sup>(a)</sup>	24,630	..	..	24,630
2002 <sup>(a)</sup>	26,425	171	..	26,596
2003 <sup>(a)</sup>	27,881	255	..	28,136
2004 <sup>(a)</sup>	29,048	860	..	29,908
2005 <sup>(a)</sup>	30,973	1,673	..	32,646
2006 <sup>(a)</sup>	35,383	2,580	601	38,564
2007 <sup>(a)</sup>	37,997	3,302	1,271	42,570
2008 <sup>(a)</sup>	40,280	4,244	1,996	46,520
2009 <sup>(a)</sup>	40,859	4,478	2,036	47,373
2010 <sup>(a)</sup>	43,300	5,584	2,583	51,467

(a) CACPs provided by Multi-Purpose Services and service outlets receiving flexible funding under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy are included.

.. Not applicable.

**Table A1.6: Provision ratio by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010**

State/ Territory	CACP		EACH/ EACHD		Combined	
	Total (70+)	Total (70+ and Indigenous population aged 50–69 years)	Total (70+)	Total (70+ and Indigenous population aged 50–69 years)	Total (70+)	Total (70+ and Indigenous population aged 50–69 years)
NSW	20.0	19.4	3.5	3.4	23.5	22.9
Vic	19.8	19.7	3.6	3.6	23.4	23.2
Qld	20.6	19.7	3.9	3.7	24.5	23.5
WA	22.1	21.2	5.4	5.2	27.5	26.4
SA	19.6	19.3	3.2	3.2	22.8	22.4
Tas	21.2	20.7	4.3	4.2	25.5	24.9
ACT	24.1	23.8	7.8	7.7	31.9	31.6
NT	104.3	50.6	20.3	9.9	124.6	60.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet.

*Notes*

1. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 50–69 years uses ABS projections (ABS 2009b).
2. Ratios are calculated using Australian population figures released in December 2010 (ABS 2010b).
3. 'Low-care' packages provided by Multi-Purpose Services and service outlets receiving flexible funding under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy are included with CACP data.

**Table A1.7: Average occupancy rate for CACPs, EACH and EACHD, by state/territory and remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**

Package/ state/territory	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
<b>CACP</b>						
NSW	96.5	97.0	94.0	81.6	91.7	96.4
Vic	97.8	97.5	96.3	46.2	..	97.6
Qld	83.5	84.6	90.5	63.1	67.5	83.9
WA	84.8	82.4	91.8	99.5	75.7	85.5
SA	97.6	98.8	92.4	98.6	96.7	97.3
Tas	..	96.8	96.6	97.2	96.3	96.8
ACT	89.2	0.0	..	..	..	89.2
NT	..	..	96.3	89.4	92.8	93.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
NSW	93.5	94.5	92.2	0.0	0.0	93.7
Vic	97.1	94.0	93.0	11.2	..	95.9
Qld	84.9	80.1	88.7	87.7	42.7	83.4
WA	75.3	79.1	68.8	65.9	0.0	75.3
SA	97.6	98.9	92.0	96.3	0.0	97.1
Tas	..	94.1	83.4	51.1	0.0	93.0
ACT	92.0	0.0	..	..	..	92.0
NT	..	..	88.3	82.2	0.0	86.8
<b>Australia</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>90.2</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
NSW	89.9	90.5	85.7	0.0	0.0	89.7
Vic	95.5	93.9	96.0	0.0	..	95.2
Qld	68.5	73.2	91.0	0.0	0.0	71.4
WA	71.4	77.1	76.4	0.0	0.0	72.4
SA	97.9	94.0	85.2	97.9	0.0	95.7
Tas	..	88.1	90.5	0.0	0.0	88.6
ACT	91.2	0.0	..	..	..	91.2
NT	..	..	63.8	75.2	0.0	67.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>85.4</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS.

.. Not applicable.

Note: Under the ASGC (see Box 2.1), Victoria has no locations classified as Very remote; Tasmania has no locations classified as Major cities; the Northern Territory has no locations classified as Major cities or Inner regional; and the Australian Capital Territory consists only of locations classified as Major cities or Inner regional.

## Appendix 2: Characteristics of clients

Table A2.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients, state/territory by remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)

State/ territory	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions	All regions (number)
Per cent							
<b>CACP</b>							
NSW	69.5	25.1	5.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	13,837
Vic	76.3	19.2	4.4	0.1	..	100.0	10,432
Qld	58.1	23.4	15.1	1.4	2.0	100.0	6,498
WA	76.1	11.4	7.4	4.7	0.5	100.0	3,611
SA	72.3	16.3	9.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	3,511
Tas	..	76.5	20.5	3.0	0.1	100.0	1,079
ACT	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	100.0	565
NT	..	..	35.1	23.6	41.3	100.0	601
<b>Australia</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>							
NSW	66.4	26.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,659
Vic	68.2	25.7	6.2	0.0	..	100.0	1,347
Qld	60.6	28.0	10.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	874
WA	78.3	15.6	4.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	604
SA	71.9	14.3	11.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	392
Tas	..	93.8	4.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	146
ACT	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	100.0	137
NT	..	..	74.7	25.3	0.0	100.0	91
<b>Australia</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>							
NSW	66.0	26.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	758
Vic	76.1	19.9	4.0	0.0	..	100.0	552
Qld	65.6	25.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
WA	80.2	12.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
SA	73.5	8.6	15.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	185
Tas	..	78.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
ACT	100.0	0.0	..	..	..	100.0	46
NT	..	..	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	21
<b>Australia</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS.

.. Not applicable.

Note: Under the ASGC (see Box 2.1), Victoria has no locations classified as Very remote; Tasmania has no locations classified as Major cities; the Northern Territory has no locations classified as Major cities or Inner regional; and the Australian Capital Territory consists only of locations classified as Major cities or Inner regional.

**Table A2.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients, by age and state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Package/age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>CACP</b>									
0–59	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.8	13.3	2.0
60–64	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.3	0.8	2.7	9.5	2.2
65–69	4.2	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.1	5.2	4.4	15.5	5.4
70–74	8.4	10.4	8.8	8.4	7.1	7.6	7.1	18.1	9.0
75–79	14.5	16.0	14.7	15.0	13.5	15.7	11.5	14.8	14.9
80–84	25.4	25.0	24.1	24.8	25.5	26.9	24.4	17.3	25.0
85–89	26.5	22.9	24.7	25.6	29.1	24.6	29.9	7.0	25.1
90+	17.6	14.2	17.1	16.9	18.2	18.8	18.2	4.5	16.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>13,837</b>	<b>10,432</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>									
0–59	1.4	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.0	4.1	0.7	4.4	2.3
60–64	2.5	5.0	5.6	3.6	1.3	6.8	5.1	6.6	3.9
65–69	6.1	8.8	10.2	8.8	7.1	11.6	10.2	13.2	8.2
70–74	12.7	15.9	10.3	11.8	9.2	8.2	13.9	17.6	12.7
75–79	16.3	18.0	16.9	16.9	15.3	16.4	11.7	20.9	16.8
80–84	23.2	20.0	18.8	23.8	23.7	17.8	20.4	12.1	21.4
85–89	17.8	16.1	18.2	16.7	23.7	17.1	22.6	13.2	17.8
90+	20.0	13.4	16.5	16.1	18.6	17.8	15.3	12.1	16.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
0–59	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	2.2	3.8	4.3	4.8	1.8
60–64	1.8	4.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.5	1.8
65–69	4.6	6.9	5.9	5.3	1.6	6.3	4.3	4.8	4.6
70–74	10.0	11.4	9.7	9.2	7.0	5.1	13.0	19.0	10.0
75–79	16.2	17.6	15.0	19.1	12.4	15.2	13.0	23.8	16.2
80–84	28.0	26.4	28.0	26.0	25.4	24.1	26.1	14.3	28.0
85–89	23.0	19.6	22.9	21.4	35.7	32.9	23.9	14.3	23.0
90+	14.5	12.9	14.8	16.0	14.1	12.7	15.2	9.5	14.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,296</b>

Refers to location of service outlets.

Table A2.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients, by age and remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)

Package/ age (years)	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
Per cent						
<b>CACP</b>						
0–59	1.2	2.6	4.2	9.2	14.4	2.0
60–64	1.8	2.5	3.3	5.6	11.6	2.2
65–69	4.7	6.0	7.1	10.1	12.7	5.4
70–74	8.6	9.1	10.4	10.9	20.8	9.0
75–79	14.6	15.2	15.7	17.2	15.1	14.9
80–84	25.2	24.8	25.4	18.2	13.7	25.0
85–89	26.5	23.9	20.2	16.9	7.5	25.1
90+	17.3	15.8	13.8	12.0	4.2	16.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
0–59	1.8	2.9	4.8	2.0	0.0	2.3
60–64	3.7	4.5	3.7	10.0	0.0	3.9
65–69	7.8	9.0	8.9	16.0	0.0	8.2
70–74	12.2	14.1	13.3	10.0	0.0	12.7
75–79	16.9	17.0	15.6	10.0	50.0	16.8
80–84	22.1	19.4	20.4	26.0	33.3	21.4
85–89	18.2	16.5	18.1	18.0	0.0	17.8
90+	17.3	16.6	15.3	8.0	16.7	16.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
0–59	1.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	..	1.6
60–64	2.5	1.7	3.6	14.3	..	2.5
65–69	5.0	5.6	6.2	7.1	..	5.3
70–74	9.6	11.2	9.7	7.1	..	9.9
75–79	16.2	16.1	17.4	21.4	..	16.3
80–84	27.4	26.7	23.1	28.6	..	26.9
85–89	21.5	26.3	29.7	14.3	..	23.3
90+	16.4	10.1	8.2	7.1	..	14.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,296</b>

Refers to the location of the service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

.. Not applicable.

**Table A2.4: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by sex and age group (years), 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Age group (years)	CACP	EACH	EACHD
	Per cent		
<b>Females</b>			
0–49	0.3	0.2	0.0
50–54	0.5	0.6	0.3
55–59	0.9	1.1	0.9
60–64	1.9	3.6	2.2
65–69	4.7	6.6	4.6
70–74	8.5	11.7	8.7
75–79	14.6	16.1	15.1
80–84	25.1	20.2	25.8
85–89	26.3	20.2	26.0
90–94	13.5	13.6	12.9
95+	3.8	6.0	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total females (number)</b>	<b>28,267</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>1,416</b>
<b>Males</b>			
0–49	0.4	0.3	0.0
50–54	0.8	0.8	0.2
55–59	1.7	2.0	2.0
60–64	3.1	4.5	3.1
65–69	6.9	11.0	6.4
70–74	10.1	14.4	11.9
75–79	15.5	18.0	18.3
80–84	24.6	23.3	28.6
85–89	22.4	13.8	18.9
90–94	11.7	9.0	8.2
95+	2.9	3.1	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total males (number)</b>	<b>11,867</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>880</b>

(continued)

**Table A2.4: (continued) CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by sex and age group (years), 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Age group (years)	CACP	EACH	EACHD
<b>Persons</b>			
0–49	0.3	0.2	0.0
50–54	0.6	0.7	0.3
55–59	1.1	1.4	1.4
60–64	2.2	3.9	2.5
65–69	5.4	8.2	5.3
70–74	9.0	12.7	9.9
75–79	14.9	16.8	16.3
80–84	25.0	21.4	26.9
85–89	25.1	17.8	23.3
90–94	13.0	11.9	11.1
95+	3.5	4.9	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total persons (number)</b>	<b>40,134</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>2,296</b>

Table A2.5: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by age group (years) and remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)

Age group (years)	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions	All regions (number)
Per cent							
<b>CACP</b>							
0–49	34.5	27.7	20.2	5.0	12.6	100.0	119
50–54	38.7	31.1	17.4	6.0	6.8	100.0	235
55–59	45.2	26.9	15.0	6.4	6.6	100.0	454
60–64	54.6	25.0	11.6	3.4	5.5	100.0	889
65–69	59.9	24.7	10.4	2.5	2.5	100.0	2,154
70–74	64.5	22.3	9.1	1.6	2.4	100.0	3,607
75–79	66.6	22.5	8.3	1.5	1.1	100.0	5,971
80–84	68.6	21.9	8.0	1.0	0.6	100.0	10,014
85–89	71.6	20.9	6.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	10,078
90–94	70.7	21.3	6.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	5,203
95+	72.8	19.8	5.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	1,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>							
0–49	33.3	41.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
50–54	51.4	28.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
55–59	53.9	30.3	14.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	76
60–64	61.4	28.5	7.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	207
65–69	61.7	27.5	9.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	433
70–74	62.7	27.8	8.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	668
75–79	66.1	25.3	7.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	881
80–84	68.0	22.7	7.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,121
85–89	67.3	23.3	8.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	933
90–94	65.6	25.4	8.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	625
95+	71.0	22.8	5.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	259
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>							
50–54	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
55–59	58.1	32.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
60–64	69.0	15.5	12.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	58
65–69	65.3	24.0	9.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	121
70–74	65.8	25.4	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	228
75–79	68.0	22.1	9.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	375
80–84	69.7	22.4	7.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	617
85–89	63.3	25.5	10.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	534
90–94	78.7	16.1	4.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	254
95+	79.2	15.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

**Table A2.6: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by birthplace<sup>(a)</sup> and state/territory<sup>(b)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>CACP</b>									
Australia	68.0	61.5	72.7	54.5	63.5	73.6	65.3	84.6	65.8
Other Oceania/ New Zealand/Antarctica	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0
UK and Ireland	7.7	8.2	9.1	18.9	14.6	12.9	14.3	4.4	9.9
Northern/ Western Europe	2.7	4.1	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.3	2.7	3.5
Southern Europe	5.0	6.8	2.8	5.9	6.6	1.2	2.3	1.3	5.1
South Eastern & Eastern Europe	6.5	11.2	4.3	6.0	7.4	3.8	4.8	2.2	7.2
North Africa/Middle East	2.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa/ South Africa	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Southeast Asia	1.4	2.0	0.9	3.4	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.8	1.6
Northeast Asia	2.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.4
Southern/Central Asia	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.0
North America	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.3
Other America/ Caribbean	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Not stated/Not classified	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>13,823</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>40,134</b>

(continued)

**Table A2.6 (continued): CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by birthplace<sup>(a)</sup> and state/territory<sup>(b)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>EACH</b>									
Australia	65.6	59.2	74.9	50.0	63.8	81.5	57.7	73.6	63.9
Other Oceania/ New Zealand/Antarctica	1.7	1.4	3.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.7
UK and Ireland	7.6	6.8	10.7	19.2	9.9	9.6	13.9	8.8	9.7
Northern/ Western Europe	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	0.7	5.1	3.3	2.8
Southern Europe	4.7	9.7	1.7	8.3	9.7	1.4	5.8	0.0	6.1
South Eastern & Eastern Europe	6.5	11.1	2.5	5.5	7.9	3.4	7.3	4.4	6.9
North Africa/Middle East	3.0	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa/ South Africa	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Southeast Asia	2.6	2.3	0.8	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	3.3	2.2
Northeast Asia	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.3
Southern/Central Asia	1.7	2.7	0.5	4.5	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.0
North America	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.2	2.2	0.5
Other America/ Caribbean	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Not stated/Not classified	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5,250</b>

(continued)

**Table A2.6 (continued): CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by birthplace<sup>(a)</sup> and state/territory<sup>(b)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>EACHD</b>									
Australia	59.3	48.7	61.7	49.6	65.4	65.8	47.8	76.2	56.7
Other Oceania/ New Zealand/Antarctica	1.5	0.5	5.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
UK and Ireland	9.3	8.5	13.5	19.1	16.2	13.9	15.2	14.3	11.8
Northern/ Western Europe	2.8	3.1	6.5	3.8	3.8	7.6	4.3	0.0	3.9
Southern Europe	5.3	12.5	1.3	11.5	4.9	2.5	4.3	0.0	6.8
South Eastern & Eastern Europe	9.6	15.4	4.8	8.0	7.0	5.1	10.9	9.5	9.6
North Africa/Middle East	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa/ South Africa	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Southeast Asia	2.9	3.4	2.0	1.9	0.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	2.5
Northeast Asia	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	4.3	0.0	1.3
Southern/Central Asia	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.9	0.5	1.3	8.7	0.0	1.6
North America	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other America/ Caribbean	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not stated/Not classified	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) ABS 2008b.

(b) Refers to location of service outlets.

**Table A2.7: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by preferred language<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Preferred language	CACP	EACH	EACHD
	Per cent		
Australian Indigenous	1.0	0.2	0.1
English	84.6	84.6	81.2
Other Northern European	0.8	0.6	1.1
Southern European	6.3	7.2	9.2
Eastern European	3.1	2.6	3.0
Southwest Asian & North African	0.8	1.2	1.8
Southern Asian	0.2	0.4	0.5
Southeast Asian	0.8	1.1	1.3
Eastern Asian	1.4	1.3	1.3
African (excluding North African)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.4
Not stated	0.9	0.3	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total clients (number)</b>	<b>40,134</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) ABS 2005.

**Table A2.8: CACP clients, usual residence status<sup>(a)</sup> and state/territory<sup>(b)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Usual residential status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
Home owner/purchaser	68.8	66.9	52.8	66.3	62.5	69.0	60.2	59.2	64.7
Public housing	12.3	10.7	7.8	13.6	13.7	11.5	14.7	25.0	11.6
Private rental	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.8	7.2	3.2	4.0	5.6
Board/lodging	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	11.8	9.3	16.4	14.3	17.5	8.1	21.9	11.2	12.7
Missing/Not stated	1.3	6.9	16.7	0.7	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.3	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>13,823</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>40,134</b>

(a) Usual residence status is that prior to admission.

(b) Refers to the location of the service outlet.

**Table A2.9: CACP, EACH, and EACHD, living arrangements by sex, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Living arrangements	CACP			EACH			EACHD		
	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	Persons
	Per cent			Per cent			Per cent		
Lives alone	57.7	44.2	53.7	35.3	20.6	29.8	29.6	15.0	24.0
Lives with family	39.2	51.4	42.8	62.6	76.1	67.7	67.9	82.7	73.6
Lives with others	2.5	3.5	2.8	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Undetermined	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>28,267</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>40,134</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2,296</b>

**Table A2.10: EACH clients' carer status by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Carer status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>EACH</b>									
<b>Females</b>									
Has a carer:									
Co-resident carer	62.1	73.5	57.6	60.2	41.2	42.4	56.8	66.0	61.6
Carer not co-resident	26.4	17.8	28.8	26.2	38.5	36.4	27.3	10.0	25.7
<i>Total with a carer</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>87.3</i>
Does not have a carer	11.5	8.7	13.6	13.6	20.2	21.2	15.9	24.0	12.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total females (number)</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3,290</b>
<b>Males</b>									
Has a carer:									
Co-resident carer	76.3	83.4	65.3	75.2	69.6	51.1	73.5	58.5	74.7
Carer not co-resident	14.2	8.3	24.0	13.0	20.0	27.7	18.4	9.8	14.8
<i>Total with a carer</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>89.6</i>
Does not have a carer	9.5	8.3	10.7	11.7	10.4	21.3	8.2	31.7	10.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total males (number)</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1960</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Has a carer:									
Co-resident carer	67.1	77.5	60.6	65.9	51.0	45.2	62.8	62.6	66.5
Carer not co-resident	22.2	14.0	26.9	21.2	32.1	33.6	24.1	9.9	21.6
<i>Total with a carer</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>88.2</i>
Does not have a carer	10.8	8.5	12.5	12.9	16.8	21.2	13.1	27.5	11.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total persons (number)</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5,250</b>

(a) Refers to the location of the service outlet.

**Table A2.11: EACHD clients' carer status by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Carer status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>EACHD</b>									
<b>Females</b>									
Has a carer:									
Co-resident carer	66.7	89.2	67.6	64.9	44.4	38.8	54.8	63.6	68.3
Carer not co-resident	25.6	9.2	27.3	31.0	45.2	49.0	32.3	36.4	25.8
<i>Total with a carer</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>94.1</i>
Does not have a carer	7.6	1.6	5.1	4.2	10.3	12.2	12.9	0.0	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total females (number)</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,416</b>
<b>Males</b>									
Has a carer:									
Co-resident carer	76.1	95.5	76.7	84.0	66.1	53.3	80.0	80.0	81.1
Carer not co-resident	16.1	2.4	19.9	10.6	22.0	33.3	6.7	10.0	13.1
<i>Total with a carer</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>94.2</i>
Does not have a carer	7.9	2.0	3.4	5.3	11.9	13.3	13.3	10.0	5.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total males (number)</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>880</b>
<b>Persons</b>									
Has a carer:									
Co-resident carer	70.2	92.0	70.9	71.8	51.4	44.3	63.0	71.4	73.2
Carer not co-resident	22.1	6.2	24.6	23.7	37.8	43.0	23.9	23.8	20.9
<i>Total with a carer</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>94.1</i>
Does not have a carer	7.7	1.8	4.5	4.6	10.8	12.7	13.0	4.8	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total persons (number)</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to the location of the service outlet.

## Appendix 3: Special needs groups

**Table A3.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by Indigenous status and remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Indigenous status	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All regions
Per cent						
<b>CACP</b>						
Indigenous	1.2	4.2	9.5	34.5	77.6	3.7
Non-Indigenous	98.7	95.8	90.4	65.5	22.4	96.2
Unknown/not reported	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>						
Indigenous	0.7	2.7	4.6	24.0	0.0	1.7
Non-Indigenous	99.2	97.3	95.4	76.0	100.0	98.2
Unknown/not reported	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
Indigenous	0.3	2.3	2.6	28.6	..	1.1
Non-Indigenous	99.7	97.7	97.4	71.4	..	98.9
Unknown/not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to location of service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

.. Not applicable.

**Table A3.2: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by Indigenous status and remoteness areas<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Package/region	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
	Per cent		
<b>CACP</b>			
Major cities and inner regional	45.9	91.5	89.7
Outer regional, remote, and very remote	54.1	8.5	10.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>38,631</b>	<b>40,134</b>
<b>EACH</b>			
Major cities and inner regional	64.8	91.1	90.6
Outer regional, remote, and very remote	35.2	8.9	9.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>EACHD</b>			
Major cities and inner regional	65.4	91.2	90.9
Outer regional, remote, and very remote	34.6	8.8	9.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

**Table A3.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD clients by age and English-speaking status<sup>(a)</sup>, 30 June 2010  
(per cent)**

Package/age group (years)	Overseas-born			Total care clients
	Australian-born	English-speaking background	Non-English-speaking background	
Per cent				
<b>CACP</b>				
50–64	5.0	1.9	1.8	3.9
65–74	15.1	11.6	13.9	14.4
75–84	38.0	38.8	46.2	39.9
85+	41.9	47.7	38.1	41.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>26,297</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>40,015</b>
<b>EACH</b>				
50–64	7.1	4.8	4.0	6.1
65–74	21.3	26.3	17.8	21.0
75–84	37.0	33.8	43.5	38.2
85+	34.6	35.1	34.7	34.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>5,238</b>
<b>EACHD</b>				
50–64	4.2	6.3	2.9	4.1
65–74	15.5	14.8	14.8	15.2
75–84	44.4	39.8	42.5	43.2
85+	35.9	39.0	39.8	37.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>2,296</b>

(a) English-speaking status is based on country of birth.

Note: Recipients with unknown status have been pro-rated across categories.

# Appendix 4: Admissions, separations and leave

Table A4.1: CACP, EACH, and EACHD admissions by age, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)

Age group (years)	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
<b>CACP</b>			
0–59	1.2	1.8	1.4
60–69	6.4	8.9	7.3
70–79	24.8	27.3	25.6
80–89	53.3	49.7	52.1
90+	14.3	12.3	13.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>13,881</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>20,833</b>
<b>EACH</b>			
0–59	1.9	2.0	1.9
60–69	9.8	12.9	11.1
70–79	25.7	29.9	27.4
80–89	43.5	42.7	43.2
90+	19.1	12.5	16.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>3,962</b>
<b>EACHD</b>			
0–59	1.7	2.2	1.9
60–69	7.6	9.1	8.2
70–79	26.1	32.2	28.6
80–89	51.0	48.2	49.9
90+	13.5	8.3	11.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,031</b>

**Table A4.2: Admissions to CACP, EACH and EACHD by age and sex, 2005–06 to 2009–10**

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	Per cent				
<b>CACP</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
under 65	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9
65–69	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
70–74	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.6
75–79	18.3	17.2	17.1	16.3	16.2
80–84	28.1	27.9	27.7	26.9	27.2
85–89	23.8	25.1	25.2	25.9	26.1
90–94	11.0	12.0	11.7	12.2	11.6
95+	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females (number)</b>	<b>11,597</b>	<b>12,794</b>	<b>13,490</b>	<b>12,801</b>	<b>13,881</b>
<b>Males</b>					
under 65	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3
65–69	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.4
70–74	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.6	10.0
75–79	19.8	18.4	18.5	17.5	17.3
80–84	25.4	24.8	26.2	26.2	26.6
85–89	21.0	23.1	23.0	23.0	23.2
90–94	9.5	10.6	10.2	10.8	10.2
95+	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males (number)</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>6,952</b>
<b>Persons</b>					
under 65	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4
65–69	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.3
70–74	8.9	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.1
75–79	18.7	17.6	17.6	16.7	16.6
80–84	27.3	26.9	27.2	26.6	27.0
85–89	23.0	24.5	24.5	24.9	25.1
90–94	10.5	11.6	11.2	11.7	11.2
95+	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons (number)</b>	<b>16,906</b>	<b>18,918</b>	<b>19,935</b>	<b>18,941</b>	<b>20,833</b>

(continued)

Table A4.2 (continued): Admissions to CACP, EACH and EACHD by age and sex, 2005–06 to 2009–10

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	Per cent				
<b>EACH</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
under 65	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.6
65–69	7.2	6.3	6.1	6.9	6.2
70–74	11.3	10.6	11.1	9.1	9.5
75–79	16.1	16.5	14.6	16.6	16.2
80–84	22.5	20.4	22.2	22.2	21.8
85–89	19.4	19.8	21.9	21.1	21.7
90–94	12.9	15.8	13.6	12.7	14.3
95+	4.4	5.0	4.9	5.8	4.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females (number)</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>2,354</b>
<b>Males</b>					
under 65	7.4	7.6	8.2	9.4	6.0
65–69	9.8	10.5	8.0	8.2	8.9
70–74	16.3	12.6	14.6	13.3	11.1
75–79	22.3	21.4	18.4	17.9	18.8
80–84	19.7	21.7	22.7	22.0	25.5
85–89	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.7	17.2
90–94	7.2	8.6	9.7	8.8	9.7
95+	2.2	2.7	2.2	3.8	2.8
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males (number)</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,608</b>
<i>Persons</i>					
under 65	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.9	5.7
65–69	8.3	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.3
70–74	13.4	11.4	12.4	10.8	10.2
75–79	18.7	18.3	16.0	17.1	17.2
80–84	21.4	20.9	22.4	22.1	23.3
85–89	17.6	18.0	19.7	19.4	19.9
90–94	10.6	13.0	12.1	11.2	12.4
95+	3.5	4.1	3.9	5.0	4.0
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons (number)</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>3,962</b>

(continued)

Table A4.2 (continued): Admissions to CACP, EACH and EACHD by age and sex, 2005–06 to 2009–10

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	Per cent				
<b>EACHD</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
under 65	6.2	3.9	3.3	4.2	3.8
65–69	9.0	5.4	3.6	4.0	5.5
70–74	11.3	6.8	9.1	7.9	8.8
75–79	12.4	17.9	18.8	18.8	17.3
80–84	26.0	27.0	24.2	26.2	25.4
85–89	18.6	24.6	24.8	23.9	25.7
90–94	13.0	10.7	12.1	11.5	11.9
95+	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.6	1.7
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females (number)</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,203</b>
<b>Males</b>					
under 65	6.3	6.0	6.3	4.1	5.6
65–69	7.9	5.3	6.6	5.4	5.7
70–74	9.4	14.4	12.8	11.7	12.0
75–79	26.8	23.8	21.2	20.2	20.3
80–84	29.9	25.7	22.8	28.7	28.5
85–89	11.0	16.6	19.8	20.0	19.7
90–94	6.3	6.3	9.2	7.9	6.6
95+	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.7
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males (number)</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>828</b>
<b>Persons</b>					
under 65	6.3	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.5
65–69	8.6	5.4	4.7	4.5	5.6
70–74	10.5	9.7	10.5	9.4	10.1
75–79	18.4	20.2	19.7	19.4	18.5
80–84	27.6	26.5	23.7	27.2	26.6
85–89	15.5	21.5	22.9	22.4	23.2
90–94	10.2	9.0	11.0	10.1	9.7
95+	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons (number)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>2,031</b>

Table A4.3: CACP, EACH, and EACHD separations by age, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)

Age group (years)	Females	Males	Total persons
Per cent			
<b>CACP</b>			
0–59	0.8	1.5	1.0
60–69	4.3	7.2	5.3
70–79	19.4	23.1	20.6
80–89	53.1	49.8	52.0
90+	22.3	18.4	21.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>18,776</b>
<b>EACH</b>			
0–59	1.4	1.6	1.5
60–69	7.6	9.2	8.2
70–79	21.7	28.0	24.2
80–89	45.0	46.8	45.7
90+	24.4	14.4	20.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>2,870</b>
<b>EACHD</b>			
0–59	0.9	1.1	1.0
60–69	6.9	7.1	7.0
70–79	22.7	30.7	25.8
80–89	49.1	50.1	49.5
90+	20.4	11.1	16.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,607</b>

**Table A4.4: Separations from CACP, EACH and EACHD by age and sex, 2005–06 to 2009–10**

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	Per cent				
<b>CACP</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
under 65	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1
65–69	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
70–74	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
75–79	14.6	14.3	14.4	12.8	13.1
80–84	25.7	25.9	24.8	24.0	23.5
85–89	26.8	26.8	27.8	28.6	29.6
90–94	16.3	16.7	16.3	17.4	16.8
95+	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.5
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females (number)</b>	<b>9,545</b>	<b>10,743</b>	<b>12,029</b>	<b>11,987</b>	<b>12,607</b>
<b>Males</b>					
under 65	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.8
65–69	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.0
70–74	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.8	9.2
75–79	17.1	16.6	15.9	16.0	13.9
80–84	23.3	23.8	24.1	24.0	25.2
85–89	23.3	23.8	25.6	25.8	24.6
90–94	14.4	13.7	14.6	14.1	14.5
95+	3.7	4.1	3.5	4.4	3.8
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males (number)</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>6,169</b>
<b>Persons</b>					
under 65	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
65–69	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.7
70–74	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.3
75–79	15.4	15.0	14.9	13.9	13.4
80–84	24.9	25.2	24.6	24.0	24.1
85–89	25.7	25.8	27.1	27.7	28.0
90–94	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.1
95+	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.9
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons (number)</b>	<b>13,983</b>	<b>15,862</b>	<b>17,832</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>18,776</b>

(continued)

Table A4.4 (continued): Separations from CACP, EACH and EACHD by age and sex, 2005–06 to 2009–10

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	Per cent				
<b>EACH</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
under 65	5.8	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.0
65–69	5.3	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.0
70–74	8.5	8.5	9.8	7.4	7.6
75–79	17.0	13.8	15.4	14.7	14.1
80–84	20.4	22.1	20.2	21.3	21.2
85–89	20.9	21.4	23.0	23.4	23.7
90–94	15.3	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.6
95+	7.0	7.7	7.2	8.4	8.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females (number)</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,715</b>
<b>Males</b>					
under 65	7.3	4.7	5.3	6.3	5.1
65–69	7.0	8.7	7.8	6.9	5.7
70–74	10.4	11.9	11.4	13.0	10.5
75–79	20.3	21.8	18.8	16.7	17.5
80–84	22.7	23.2	22.6	22.4	25.4
85–89	19.4	15.9	19.5	19.0	21.5
90–94	8.4	10.3	10.8	11.1	10.6
95+	4.6	3.4	3.9	4.7	3.7
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males (number)</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,155</b>
<b>Persons</b>					
under 65	6.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4
65–69	6.0	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.3
70–74	9.3	9.9	10.4	9.6	8.7
75–79	18.4	17.1	16.8	15.5	15.5
80–84	21.4	22.6	21.2	21.7	22.9
85–89	20.2	19.2	21.6	21.7	22.8
90–94	12.3	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.6
95+	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.8
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons (number)</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>2,870</b>

(continued)

Table A4.4 (continued): Separations from CACP, EACH and EACHD by age and sex, 2005–06 to 2009–10

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	Per cent				
<b>EACHD</b>					
<b>Females</b>					
under 65	0.0	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.7
65–69	14.3	4.6	3.6	3.0	4.2
70–74	21.4	8.7	7.2	8.5	7.1
75–79	7.1	18.3	16.3	15.9	15.5
80–84	7.1	26.2	22.5	25.5	23.0
85–89	35.7	22.1	28.4	24.5	26.1
90–94	14.3	12.5	12.9	14.1	15.7
95+	0.0	4.2	6.3	4.9	4.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Females (number)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>984</b>
<b>Males</b>					
under 65	9.1	6.5	4.9	3.0	3.4
65–69	0.0	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8
70–74	9.1	12.0	12.3	11.1	10.1
75–79	0.0	19.4	19.4	20.3	20.5
80–84	36.4	30.9	26.5	27.5	27.1
85–89	18.2	18.4	19.2	22.1	23.0
90–94	18.2	6.0	10.1	8.4	9.0
95+	9.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.1
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Males (number)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Persons</b>					
under 65	4.0	4.8	3.6	3.3	3.5
65–69	8.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.4
70–74	16.0	10.2	9.1	9.6	8.3
75–79	4.0	18.8	17.5	17.8	17.5
80–84	20.0	28.3	24.0	26.4	24.6
85–89	28.0	20.4	24.9	23.5	24.9
90–94	16.0	9.6	11.8	11.7	13.1
95+	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.0	3.7
<i>Total persons</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Persons (number)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,607</b>

**Table A4.5: CACP separation modes by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Separation mode	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
Death	16.6	18.1	16.0	14.5	15.5	21.8	18.3	22.1	16.7
Hospital	3.2	1.7	6.1	6.1	3.3	3.9	2.1	8.0	3.8
Residential aged care	46.1	50.6	42.7	44.0	51.4	53.7	36.5	26.1	46.4
Other CACP	9.0	4.9	10.3	8.6	7.6	8.6	5.7	15.1	8.2
Other community care/holiday	5.5	5.5	6.5	9.7	11.4	5.3	9.9	7.0	6.8
Other	19.6	19.3	18.4	17.1	10.8	6.7	27.5	21.6	18.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
	<b>6,241</b>	<b>4,146</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>18,776</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet.

**Table A4.6: EACH and EACHD separation modes by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Separation mode	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
<b>EACH</b>									
Death	35.0	36.2	31.5	34.9	26.1	24.3	29.5	34.4	33.4
Hospital	5.4	7.5	6.6	4.7	9.6	8.1	6.8	9.8	6.5
Residential aged care	42.8	47.2	47.3	46.0	51.3	56.8	48.9	32.8	45.9
Other community care	3.5	5.3	3.0	2.2	6.1	4.1	6.8	6.6	4.0
Withdrew	5.7	1.5	7.1	5.8	3.9	1.4	2.3	0.0	4.6
Other	7.7	2.2	4.5	6.4	3.0	5.4	5.7	16.4	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2,870</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
Death	21.3	21.5	18.3	20.2	11.8	24.1	24.2	15.8	19.9
Hospital	4.3	6.5	7.0	9.6	4.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.7
Residential aged care	67.3	64.3	63.1	61.2	76.3	66.7	57.6	47.4	65.6
Other community care	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.9	3.0	0.0	1.4
Withdrew	3.3	2.3	7.3	2.8	0.7	3.7	6.1	5.3	3.6
Other	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.4	5.3	3.7	6.1	31.6	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,607</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet.

**Table A4.7: CACP separation modes by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Separation mode	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
Death	14.7	20.7	16.7
Hospital	3.7	4.0	3.8
Residential aged care	47.9	43.4	46.4
Other CACP	8.4	7.7	8.2
Other community care/ holiday	7.1	6.0	6.8
Other	18.2	18.1	18.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>18,776</b>

**Table A4.8: EACH and EACHD separation modes by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Separation mode	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
<b>EACH</b>			
Death	31.2	36.7	33.4
Hospital	6.8	6.1	6.5
Residential aged care	48.5	42.1	45.9
Other community care	4.1	3.8	4.0
Withdrew	4.0	5.5	4.6
Other	5.3	5.8	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>2,870</b>
<b>EACHD</b>			
Death	17.3	23.9	19.9
Hospital	4.3	7.9	5.7
Residential aged care	70.4	57.9	65.6
Other community care	1.2	1.8	1.4
Withdrew	2.9	4.7	3.6
Other	3.9	3.9	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,607</b>

Table A4.9: CACP, EACH, and EACHD length of stay by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)

Length of stay	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
<b>CACP</b>			
<4 weeks	4.0	5.0	4.3
4–<8 weeks	5.4	6.9	5.9
8–<13 weeks	6.3	7.4	6.6
13–<26 weeks	13.3	14.4	13.7
26–<39 weeks	9.9	10.9	10.3
39–<52 weeks	7.1	8.3	7.5
1–<2 years	22.3	20.2	21.6
2–<3 years	11.7	12.5	12.0
3–<4 years	7.5	6.4	7.2
4–<5 years	4.3	2.9	3.8
5–<8 years	5.8	3.9	5.2
8+ years	2.3	1.2	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>18,776</b>
<b>EACH</b>			
<4 weeks	6.1	8.9	7.2
4–<8 weeks	8.1	9.0	8.5
8–<13 weeks	8.9	10.4	9.5
13–<26 weeks	15.1	17.0	15.9
26–<39 weeks	11.4	9.2	10.5
39–<52 weeks	8.7	8.7	8.7
1–<2 years	22.0	17.9	20.4
2–<3 years	9.9	9.8	9.9
3–<4 years	5.9	5.5	5.7
4–<5 years	2.6	2.7	2.6
5–<8 years	1.1	1.0	1.0
8+ years	0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>2,870</b>

(continued)

**Table A4.9 (continued): CACP, EACH, and EACHD length of stay by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Length of stay	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
<b>EACHD</b>			
<4 weeks	5.3	5.3	5.3
4–<8 weeks	6.6	10.8	8.2
8–<13 weeks	9.8	9.6	9.7
13–<26 weeks	18.1	21.2	19.3
26–<39 weeks	11.5	14.0	12.4
39–<52 weeks	12.5	9.0	11.1
1–<2 years	26.8	22.0	25.0
2–<3 years	7.3	6.6	7.0
3–<4 years	2.0	1.6	1.9
4+ years	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>1,607</b>

**Table A4.10: CACP separation modes by length of stay, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Length of stay	Death	Hospital	RACS	Other community care	Client withdrew	Other	Total	Total (number)
	Per cent							
<b>CACP</b>								
<4 weeks	15.3	3.7	28.1	7.2	6.8	38.9	100.0	808
4 to <8 weeks	13.1	4.9	34.6	7.2	7.2	33.0	100.0	1,109
8 to <13 weeks	15.7	4.4	44.3	6.8	7.7	21.0	100.0	1,247
13 to <26 weeks	15.7	4.7	46.2	6.9	6.7	19.8	100.0	2,571
26 to <39 weeks	15.7	5.0	47.8	7.4	6.2	18.0	100.0	1,926
39 to <52 weeks	15.4	3.6	49.6	8.4	7.1	15.9	100.0	1,410
1 to <2 years	15.8	3.3	50.3	8.7	6.1	15.8	100.0	4,060
2 to <3 years	18.4	2.9	49.1	9.5	7.2	13.0	100.0	2,250
3 to <4 years	18.8	4.3	49.1	8.6	7.0	12.2	100.0	1,345
4 to <5 years	18.4	3.3	48.1	8.4	7.9	13.8	100.0	717
5 to <8 years	22.0	2.7	44.5	10.0	6.1	14.7	100.0	967
8+ years	24.9	1.4	42.3	8.5	8.2	14.8	100.0	366
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,776</b>

**Table A4.11: EACH and EACHD separation mode by length of stay, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent)**

Length of stay	Death	Hospital	Residential	Community	Client	Other	Total	Total (number)
			aged care	with support	withdrew			
Per cent								
<b>EACH</b>								
<4 weeks	42.3	5.8	30.3	8.2	9.6	3.8	100.0	208
4 to <8 weeks	32.9	5.8	39.9	9.1	8.6	3.7	100.0	243
8 to <13 weeks	28.3	5.1	50.7	2.6	6.3	7.0	100.0	272
13 to <26 weeks	28.8	7.0	48.4	4.2	4.6	7.0	100.0	455
26 to <39 weeks	30.9	8.3	47.5	3.3	5.0	5.0	100.0	301
39 to <52 weeks	35.5	5.6	49.0	2.8	1.6	5.6	100.0	251
1 to <2 years	30.8	6.2	51.3	3.1	3.1	5.6	100.0	585
2 to <3 years	37.8	7.1	42.4	2.8	4.6	5.3	100.0	283
3 to <4 years	41.5	7.3	42.1	3.0	1.8	4.3	100.0	164
4 to <5 years	41.3	8.0	41.3	2.7	0.0	6.7	100.0	75
5 to <8 years	46.7	6.7	40.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	100.0	30
8+ years	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
<b>All</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,870</b>
<b>EACHD</b>								
<4 weeks	24.7	5.9	61.2	1.2	3.5	3.5	100.0	85
4 to <8 weeks	18.9	8.3	62.9	3.0	5.3	1.5	100.0	132
8 to <13 weeks	17.9	7.1	62.2	0.6	7.7	4.5	100.0	156
13 to <26 weeks	15.8	5.5	66.8	2.3	5.2	4.5	100.0	310
26 to <39 weeks	17.0	5.0	71.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	200
39 to <52 weeks	15.1	3.9	74.9	1.1	2.2	2.8	100.0	179
1 to <2 years	22.7	5.2	64.8	1.2	2.2	3.7	100.0	401
2 to <3 years	28.3	7.1	54.0	0.9	0.9	8.8	100.0	113
3 to <4 years	40.0	3.3	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
4 to <5 years	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
<b>All</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,607</b>

**Table A4.12: CACP clients' leave by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup> and leave type, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent) for recipients at 30 June 2010**

Leave type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>CACP</b>									
Social	29.2	18.2	31.7	27.1	27.3	25.1	40.3	35.4	26.5
Hospital	52.2	58.3	52.7	53.5	52.1	49.5	41.3	39.0	53.6
Respite care	16.9	21.7	14.1	17.0	16.8	22.8	14.6	24.6	17.9
Transition care	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.8	2.6	3.9	1.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>14,961</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet.

**Table A4.13: EACH and EACHD clients' leave by state/territory<sup>(a)</sup> and leave type, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent) for recipients at 30 June 2010**

Leave type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
<b>EACH</b>									
<b>Social leave</b>									
Claimable	15.5	7.7	14.7	15.7	9.9	16.7	23.2	21.6	13.3
Non-claimable	0.9	0.7	2.4	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.1
<b>Hospital leave</b>									
Claimable	52.5	43.2	51.1	49.0	49.7	44.4	40.6	40.5	48.5
Non-claimable	1.2	1.9	3.4	0.3	1.7	1.4	5.8	2.7	1.8
<b>Respite leave</b>									
Claimable	29.6	44.5	27.6	29.7	32.0	29.2	27.5	32.4	33.4
Non-claimable	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
<b>Transition care leave</b>									
Claimable	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.3	2.8	8.3	2.9	0.0	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>EACHD</b>									
<b>Social leave</b>									
Claimable	17.0	10.5	17.9	12.0	12.3	15.6	40.7	9.1	15.1
Non-claimable	0.9	1.6	4.9	1.0	1.5	6.3	0.0	9.1	2.0
<b>Hospital leave</b>									
Claimable	41.1	30.2	32.1	41.0	36.9	31.3	25.9	36.4	35.7
Non-claimable	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.7
<b>Respite leave</b>									
Claimable	39.3	55.0	44.4	46.0	46.2	46.9	25.9	36.4	45.2
Non-claimable	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.5
<b>Transition care leave</b>									
Claimable	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>								
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>991</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet.

**Table A4.14: CACP leave type by remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent) for recipients at 30 June 2010**

Leave type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All
	Per cent					
Social	24.7	28.3	33.0	32.6	46.1	26.5
Hospital	56.1	50.0	47.8	40.1	27.3	53.6
Respite care	17.1	19.8	17.3	26.7	26.6	17.9
Transition care	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>10,015</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>14,961</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

**Table A4.15: EACH and EACHD leave type by remoteness<sup>(a)</sup>, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent) for recipients at 30 June 2010**

Leave type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	All
Per cent						
<b>EACH</b>						
<b>Social leave</b>						
Claimable	12.7	14.0	14.6	21.7	0.0	13.3
Non-claimable	0.6	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.1
<b>Hospital leave</b>						
Claimable	49.3	47.1	46.9	47.8	50.0	48.5
Non-claimable	1.6	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
<b>Respite leave</b>						
Claimable	33.6	33.5	31.5	30.4	50.0	33.4
Non-claimable	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
<b>Transition care leave</b>						
Claimable	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>EACHD</b>						
<b>Social leave</b>						
Claimable	14.8	14.7	19.3	12.5	0.0	15.1
Non-claimable	2.0	1.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
<b>Hospital leave</b>						
Claimable	37.8	32.3	27.7	37.5	0.0	35.7
Non-claimable	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
<b>Respite leave</b>						
Claimable	43.0	50.7	49.4	37.5	0.0	45.2
Non-claimable	0.6	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.5
<b>Transition care leave</b>						
Claimable	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>991</b>

(a) Refers to location of the service outlet. The table uses the ASGC Remoteness Structure as developed by the ABS (ABS 2009a).

**Table A4.16: CACP leave type by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent) for recipients at 30 June 2010**

Leave type	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
Social	28.3	22.0	26.5
Hospital	51.6	58.7	53.6
Respite	18.0	17.8	17.9
Transition care	2.2	1.5	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>10,677</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>14,961</b>

**Table A4.17: EACH and EACHD leave type by sex, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (per cent) for recipients at 30 June 2010**

Leave type	Females	Males	Total persons
	Per cent		
<b>EACH</b>			
<b>Social leave</b>			
Claimable	13.5	12.8	13.3
Non-claimable	1.2	1.0	1.1
<b>Hospital leave</b>			
Claimable	48.9	47.9	48.5
Non-claimable	2.1	1.3	1.8
<b>Respite leave</b>			
Claimable	32.0	35.5	33.4
Non-claimable	0.8	0.5	0.7
<b>Transition care leave</b>			
Claimable	1.5	0.9	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>EACHD</b>			
<b>Social leave</b>			
Claimable	16.6	12.9	15.1
Non-claimable	2.7	1.0	2.0
<b>Hospital leave</b>			
Claimable	37.4	33.2	35.7
Non-claimable	1.0	0.3	0.7
<b>Respite leave</b>			
Claimable	40.9	51.6	45.2
Non-claimable	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Transition care leave</b>			
Claimable	0.8	0.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>991</b>

## Appendix 5: Data sources and limitations

The data presented in this report are from the Aged and Community Care Data Warehouse. This data warehouse has information gathered through a number of instruments. Two are directly relevant to this report:

- The Aged Care Client Record (Form 3020). This is the form used for the application, assessment and approval of a client applying for Commonwealth subsidised care for residential aged care, a Community Aged Care Package, or flexible care (for example, an Extended Aged Care at Home or EACH Dementia package and Transition Care). This form is completed by an Aged Care Assessment Team in consultation with the applicant, and the application for approval is signed either by the applicant or by someone on behalf of the applicant. An ACAT Delegate approves the care for which the applicant is eligible before the form is transmitted to Medicare. These types of care do not receive a Commonwealth Subsidy without an ACAT approval.
- The Provider Claim Form. This form is completed by the service provider for claiming the flexible care subsidy that is payable for the service for a payment period: normally one calendar month.
- Forms may be completed and transmitted as paper forms or as electronic forms. The word 'form' thus needs to be interpreted accordingly.

Other instruments through which information on the service providers was gathered include the Approved Provider Status Application and the Application for a Determination that an Approved Provider is in a Position to Provide Care—Flexible Care Places (from March 2011, transition care providers are required to use a new form entitled 'Application for a Determination that an Approved Provider is in a Position to Provide Care—Transition Care Places').

General population data are taken from the latest Australian Institute of Health and Welfare population databases supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

### Care recipients' details

All care recipients entering Commonwealth subsidised care for a CACP, an EACH package or an EACH Dementia package must have a valid approval. A CACP approval is normally valid for a period of 12 months from the date of approval. Approval of applications is the responsibility of the ACAT delegate.

The information entered into ACC Data Warehouse from the Aged Care Client Record is the source of the following data items used in this report:

- sex
- date of birth
- Indigenous status
- Country of birth
- language spoken at home
- usual residence status (at assessment) OR usual accommodation (at assessment)
- living arrangements (at assessment)
- carer status (at assessment).

Some recipient details, such as financial hardship status and carer support status, are obtained from the Provider Claim Form, which are submitted monthly and should be regularly updated.

## Care recipients' admission and separation details

The Provider Claim Form is sent to approved service providers at the beginning of a payment period. This form has the details of existing recipients under the care of service providers (the form would be blank for a new provider). It is the responsibility of service providers to check this form for accuracy and record new data and changes relating to new admissions, separations and leave for their care recipients.

The Provider Claim Form is the original source for the following data items:

- date of admission
- date of separation
- separation mode
- length of stay (derived from date of admission and date of separation)
- updates to financial hardship status
- updates to carer status.

## Service providers' details

Details about community aged care service providers are collected through the Approved Provider Status Application and the Community Care Service Agreement between the Australian Government and the service provider. These documents are the main source for the following data items:

- location of service outlets (by both state/territory and geographical area)
- number of approved places in service outlets.

## Limitations of the data

The following points should be noted when interpreting the data presented in this report.

The data used for this report were those available in ACCMIS in November 2010. However, as ACCMIS is 'refreshed' periodically, minor differences in some data will occur, depending on the version used for reporting.

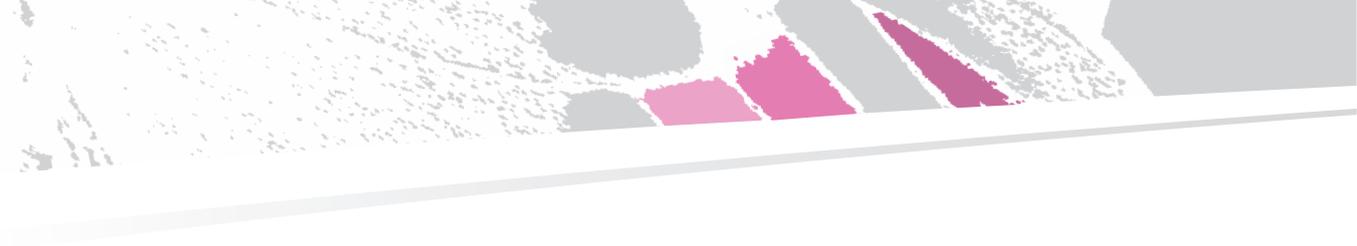
- The basis for the general population figures used in the calculation of the service provision ratios was the ABS estimated resident population as at 30 June 2010, released in December 2009. The service provision ratios presented in this report may be different from those calculated by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, due to differences in the population figures used.
- Some socio-demographic characteristics of care recipients are recorded at the time of application, and hence may not reflect their true characteristics while receiving care from these programs. These include usual residence status and living arrangements.
- Due to the non-compulsory nature of self-identified Indigenous status, the number of people presented in this report who identified themselves as having Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin may be an underestimation of the true number using these programs.
- Although the location of service outlets can be used to infer the location of CACP, EACH, and EACHD recipients, it is possible that outlets provide services to care recipients who live outside the outlets' jurisdictions or geographical areas.

- The lack of information in areas such as type of assistance received by care recipients, their levels of dependency and (for CACP recipients) carer support means that analysis of recipients' care needs was outside the scope of this report.
- Each allocated package is provided to one specific service recipient, referred to as a funded care recipient. However, when all the allocated packages provided by a service are filled but the funding for these packages allows for additional services to be provided to other people, outlets may provide services to additional people, referred to as supplementary recipients. The Community Aged Care Packages census 2008, noted earlier, reported just over 1% (376) of all CACP recipients as supplementary care recipients. This has decreased since the 2002 census where 3% (825) were supplementary recipients (AIHW 2004, DoHA 2010a). Such recipients are not represented in the CACP reporting.

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