

Australian Government Australian Institute of Health and Welfare



#### Factsheet 2018–19

# **People using aged care**

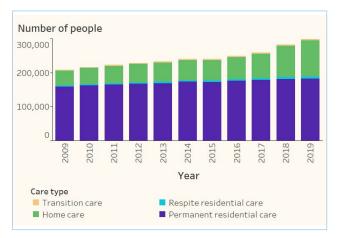
In 2018–19, over 840,000 people used entry-level home support services from the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP), more people than any other aged care service.

This factsheet presents highlights from the GEN topic People using aged care. The rest of this factsheet presents data on people using mainstream aged care (residential aged care, home care, and transition care) on 30 June 2019.

# More people are using aged care services

The number of people living in residential aged care, home care, and transition care has increased over the last decade (Figure 2).

Home care has seen the most growth, increasing by 142% between 2009 and 2019, while the number of people living in residential aged care increased by 15% (Figure 1).





### Age profiles vary between types of care

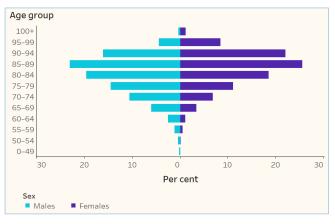
People living in residential aged care are somewhat older than those using home care.

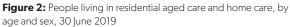
A higher proportion of people living in residential aged care were aged 85 years and over (58%) compared with those using home care (42%).

### Women out number men in aged care

Women in Australia have a longer life expectancy than men and so are more likely to need to access aged care services. Accordingly, 2 in 3 people living in residential aged care and home care services were women.

A larger proportion of men living in residential aged care and home care were in younger age groups compared with women (Figure 2).





### Indigenous Australians are underrepresented in residential aged care

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians make up an estimated 3% of Australia's population, compared with less than 1% of people living in mainstream residential aged care and 4% in home care.

Indigenous Australians are more likely to use aged care services earlier in life than their non-Indigenous counterparts. A higher proportion of Indigenous Australians living in residential aged care are in younger age groups, compared with non-Indigenous people (Figure 3).

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program also provides services, but data on people using those services are not available.

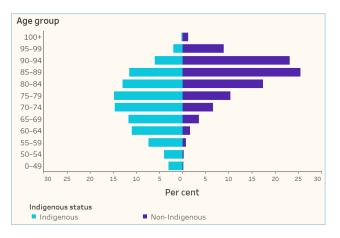


Figure 3: People living in residential aged care, by age and Indigenous status, 30 June 2019

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# Major cities have higher rates than rural areas

Most residential aged care services are located in cities. This is reflected in usage rates—generally, people of all ages use permanent residential aged care at higher rates in *Major cities* than in other remoteness areas across Australia, although usage rates increase the most sharply with age in *Major cities. Regional and remote* areas have lower usage rates of aged care services, which may be because people move to access aged care services. Home care services do not show as much difference between remoteness areas, suggesting a more even usage.

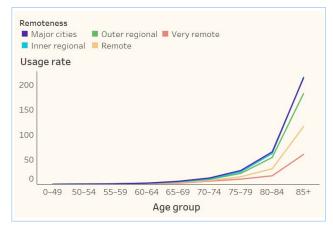


Figure 4: Proportion of people in permanent residential aged care, by remoteness, 30 June 2019

### Where can I find out more?

#### Report on the operation of the Aged Care Act 1997:

#### **Suggested citation**

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## Information and data on aged care in Australia

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