



Fact Sheet: Multi-Purpose Services Program Residential Care 2017-18

The Multi-Purpose Services (MPS) Program enables older people living in regional, rural and remote areas to receive the aged care services they need within their own community.

MPS Places

At 30 June 2018, there were 178 operational MPS across Australia (except ACT), with a total of 3,624 operational flexible aged care places.

State	Services	Residential Places	Home Care Places	Total Places
NSW	64	1,052	119	1,171
Vic	11	359	19	378
Qld	34	439	141	580
WA	39	624	156	780
SA	26	593	14	607
Tas	3	81	21	102
ACT	-	-	-	-
NT	1	4	2	6
Australia	178	3,152	472	3,624

Figure 1: MPS and places, 30 June 2018

MPS Funding

The program is jointly funded by the Australian Government and state and territory governments. In 2017-18, the Australian Government provided aged care funding of \$168.8 million for the MPS Program.

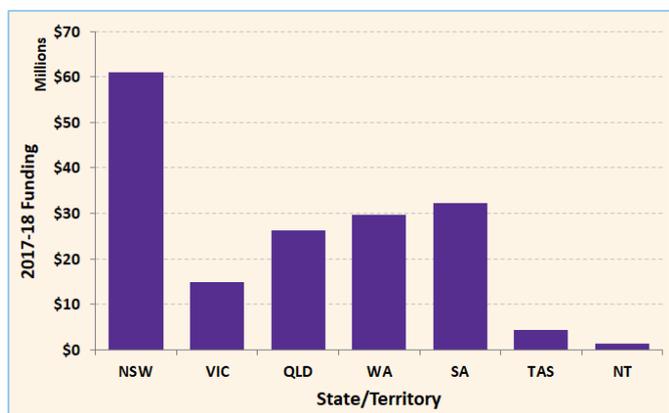


Figure 2: Australian Government MPS Program funding in millions, by state, 2017-18

MPS Client Data Collection

In 2017-18, the de-identified MPS residential client data collection was expanded to include respite clients. Service exit reasons were expanded and MPS client's self-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was collected for the first time.

MPS Residential Care Clients

In 2017-18, a total of 4,289 people received residential and/or respite care through an MPS nationally. 200 clients (nearly 5% of total clients) identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

Nearly half of all clients were aged between 85 and 94 years. The average age at entry was 80 years for men and 83 for women, which is similar to mainstream residential care.

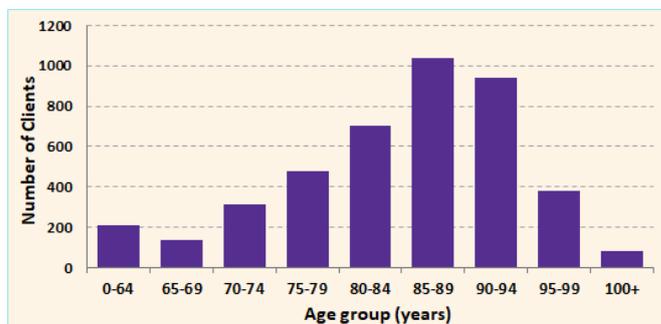


Figure 3: Clients of an MPS receiving residential care, by age, 2017-18

Across 2017-18, average occupancy in all MPS nationally was 71%.

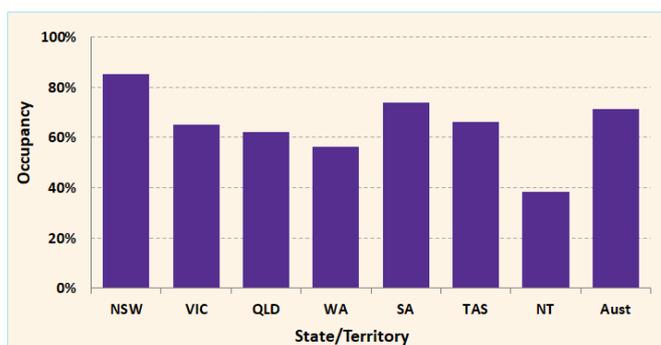


Figure 4: Average MPS residential occupancy, by state, 2017-18



MPS Client Age and Sex

At 30 June 2018, there were 1,986 people receiving residential care in an MPS. Of these clients, 65% were female. Female clients were also, on average, slightly older than males.

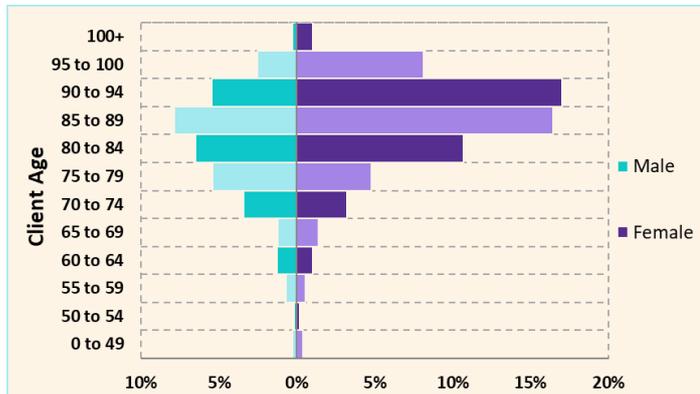


Figure 5: MPS clients receiving residential care, by age and sex, 30 June 2018

Remoteness of MPS clients

The MPS program focuses on providing services to older people in rural and remote areas. As such, more than half of MPS clients using residential care are in outer regional areas and 31% of clients are in remote or very remote areas.

In comparison, at 30 June 2018, 8% of residents in permanent mainstream care were in outer regional or remote areas.

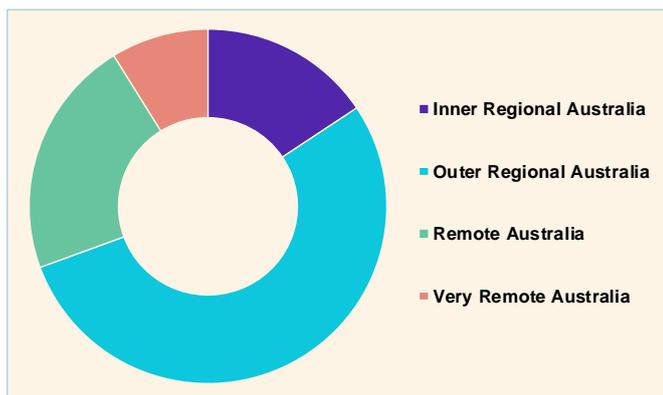


Figure 6: MPS clients receiving residential care, by ABS Remoteness Areas, 2017-18

Reasons for exit from MPS

In 2017-18, there were 1,400 exits by people receiving residential care from an MPS. The highest proportion of exits in this program were due to client death, at 56%.

In comparison, during the same period in mainstream permanent residential aged care, 83% of exits were due to death.

The reasons for exit data excludes respite care episodes. There were 1,718 completed episodes of respite care reported over the year. A client may have more than one episode of respite care in a year.

Data for 2017-18 are not directly comparable to figures published for 2016-17, due to improvements in the 'reasons for exit' data collected for the program.

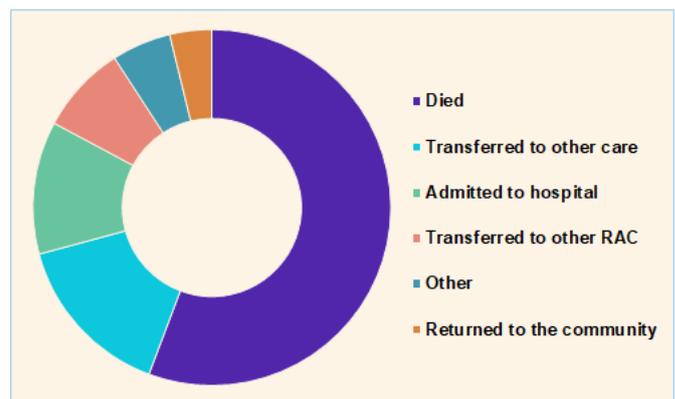


Figure 7: MPS clients who exited a service, by reason, 2017-18

MPS Length of Stay

The average length of stay for people who left MPS in 2017-18 was around 17 and a half months, compared with 30 months in mainstream residential care.

The average length of stay for MPS clients who died in care during 2017-18 was 25 months.

MPS length of stay data for 2017-18 excludes completed respite episodes, which are typically short.

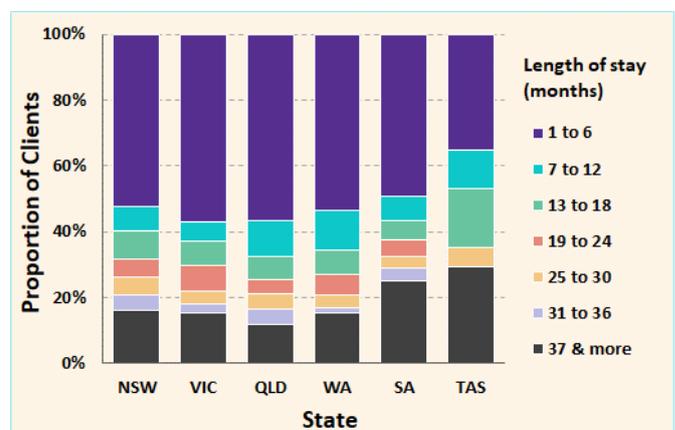


Figure 8: MPS clients' length of stay, by state, 2017-18