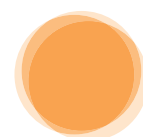


YOUNG PEOPLE IN RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE (2017 – 2018)

A SNAPSHOT

AUGUST 2019



SUMMER
FOUNDATION

Summer Foundation is a not-for-profit organisation, established in 2006, that aims to change human service policy and practice related to young people in nursing homes. Our mission is to create, lead and demonstrate long-term sustainable changes that stop young people from being forced to live in nursing homes because there is nowhere else for them.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OBJECTIVE:

To utilise the available administrative data to describe the characteristics, support needs and geographical distribution of young people in permanent residential aged care (RAC) in Australia 2017-2018.

DATASETS:

The most recent data available from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse was obtained. The statistics within these datasets includes de-identified aggregated data from the 2017-2018 financial year from Residential Aged Care, Transition Care Programs, Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), and Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP). The primary dataset uses data from Data Requests R1819_3139, R1819_3140, and R1819_3213, which were provided as a customised request for Summer Foundation. The data is broken down by age and jurisdiction. The majority of the data was focussed at the state/territory level; however, some data were categorised according to Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) regions.

The data included in the analysis was collected largely for administration and funding purposes. The data is useful for understanding the characteristics, support needs and geographical distribution of young people in RAC in Australia; however, it has limitations for informing the design and development of more appropriate housing and support options and the prevention of new admissions to RAC.

KEY FINDINGS:

Across Australia, there were 6,048 young people, under the age of 65, living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.3% of all residents in permanent RAC. The number of young people residing in RAC decreased by 3.1% compared to the previous financial year, ending on 30 June 2017. While the number of young people living in permanent RAC varied across Australian states and territories, the proportion per state was similar to the proportion of the Australian population residing in that state. On average, the population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC was 28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years.

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 2,578 young people were admitted to permanent RAC across Australia, accounting for 3.6% of all admissions to permanent RAC. On average, approximately 50 young Australians entered permanent RAC each week, with 5 of them being 50 years of age or less.

Of the 1853 young people who exited from permanent RAC in 2017-2018, approximately 1 in 10 (10.7%) returned to family or home, while more than half died (56.6%). However, in the subgroup of young people aged 0-50 years who exited from permanent RAC (186 people), approximately 1 in 7 returned to family or home (13.4%), while 45.2% exited due to death. Of the remaining young people under 65 years who exited permanent RAC, 4.3% exited to hospital, 21.1% moved to other residential care, and 7.3% left for other reasons.

Almost all young people in permanent RAC (93.8%) had mobility restrictions that required supervision and/or physical assistance, with over half (58.2%) requiring mechanical lifting equipment for transfers or physical assistance for both transfers and locomotion. Mild to severe cognitive impairment was present in approximately 9 out of 10 young people in permanent RAC (89.7%). One-to-one physical assistance with personal hygiene (dressing, washing and grooming) was required by most (91.7%) young people in permanent RAC.

More than a third (36.4%) of young people in permanent RAC had a depression that caused moderate to major interference with their ability to function and participate in regular activities. This was over 4 times higher than the prevalence of depression in Australians under 65 years, where only 8.7% had depression.

While most young people living in permanent RAC have a disability and thus should be eligible to be NDIS participants, only 2 out of 3 (67.7%) were active participants in the NDIS.

ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

TERM

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAP	Aged Care Assessment Program
ACFI	Aged Care Funding Instrument
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
HCP	Home Care Package
NDIA	National Disability Insurance Agency
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NHS	National Health Survey
n.p.	(data is) not publishable
TCP	Transition Care Program
RAC	Residential aged care
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4
SDA	Specialist Disability Accommodation
Young person	A person aged less than 65 years
YPIRAC	Young person in residential aged care

DEFINITION

TERM

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

AUSTRALIAN STATE/TERRITORY

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Australian Government has recently committed to minimising the number of younger people living in aged care facilities. The Younger People in Residential Aged Care Action Plan, released in March 2019, aims to reduce the number of younger people aged under 65 years living in aged care by helping them access more age-appropriate housing and support options (Australian Government Department of Social Services, 2019).

The Younger People in Residential Aged Care Action Plan (Australian Government Department of Social Services, 2019) has three goals:

1. Supporting those already living in aged care aged under 45 years to find alternative, age-appropriate housing and supports by 2022, if this is their goal
2. Supporting those already living in aged care aged under 65 years to find alternative, age-appropriate housing and supports by 2025, if this is their goal
3. Halving the number of younger people aged under 65 years entering aged care by 2025

Young people enter aged care largely due to the lack of suitable housing and support options. There is a significant shortage of housing and support options that provide the level and type of support needed by people with disability with complex needs (Australian Government Department of Social Services, 2019). Ensuring eligible participants have the ability to exercise choice and control and, if they so desire, are able to move from such facilities, is a priority for the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) (National Disability Insurance Agency, 2019). As at 31 December 2018, there were almost 2,600 Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) properties enrolled in the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), and almost 11,000 NDIS participants with SDA funding in their plans. It is estimated that approximately 28,000 participants will require SDA when the NDIS is fully rolled out (Australian Government Department of Social Services, 2019).

As at 31 March 2019, 4,093 individuals in permanent residential aged care (RAC) under the age of 65 years were active participants in the NDIS, including 157 people under the age of 45 (National Disability Insurance Agency, 2019). These individuals represent 1.6% of all NDIS plan approvals (see Figure 1.1). It is also noteworthy that 773 of these active participants were deemed eligible for NDIS plans before they turned 65 years of age, and thus are still considered part of the YPIRAC (young people in residential aged care) cohort, even though they are now over the age of 65.

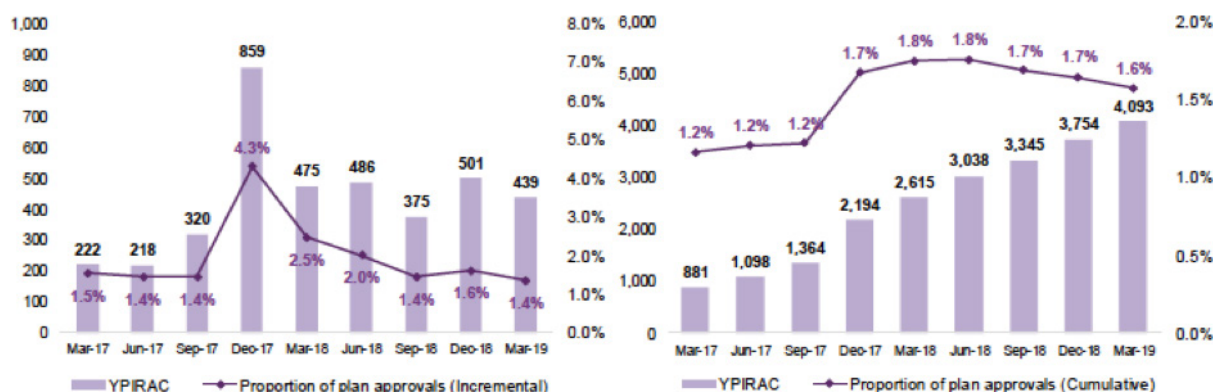


Figure 1.1. Young people in permanent RAC who were active participants in the NDIS at 31 March 2019. The graphs show the incremental (left) and cumulative (right) number of young people in RAC who were active NDIS participants. (Figure E.3, taken from National Disability Insurance Agency, 2019).

As at 31 December 2018, only 32 people in permanent RAC under the age of 65, who are active NDIS participants, had been approved for and had SDA funding included in their plans (Australian Government Department of Social Services, 2019). Reducing the number of younger people living in permanent RAC therefore requires improving access to SDA for NDIS participants. Furthermore, since younger people with disability living in aged care often have complex health needs, developing adequate solutions to overcome their difficulty in accessing appropriate health supports in other settings is essential to helping them leave aged care (Australian Government Department of Social Services, 2019).

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

In order to change the current systems that lead to younger people entering and remaining in aged care, we need to understand as much as we can about this population. This report analysed the 2017-2018 administrative data available for aged care in Australia to create more information about people under 65 years in aged care.

The administrative data included in the analysis is collected largely for administration and funding purposes. While this data provides some useful insights, it should be noted that the data has limitations for informing interventions to prevent new admissions. These limitations extend to informing the design and development of more appropriate housing and support options, and the prevention of new admissions to RAC. Nonetheless, this data is valuable for understanding the characteristics, support needs and geographical distribution of young people in RAC in Australia. Knowledge about the current population of younger people in aged care is critical. This knowledge will inform organisations and government bodies that are working to create the systems change needed to resolve the issue of young people in aged care in Australia.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

1.3.1 PRIMARY DATASET

The most recent data available from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, n.d.) was obtained for this report. The statistics within these datasets includes de-identified aggregated data from the 2017-2018 financial year from Residential Aged Care, Transition Care Programs, Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI), and Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP). The primary dataset uses data from Data Requests R1819_3139, R1819_3140, and R1819_3213, which were provided as a customised request for the Summer Foundation. The data is broken down by age and jurisdiction, and uses terminology according to the National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse Data Dictionary (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2016). Unless otherwise specified, the data reported is based on the primary dataset.

Most of the primary dataset was focussed at the state/territory level; however, some data were categorised according to Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) regions. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) uses SA3s to give a regional breakdown of the Australian population (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016a). These regions are delimited to contain 30,000 to 130,000 people and are focussed around functional areas of towns and cities, such as urban commercial and transport hubs. Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4) regions are built from whole SA3s and represent labour markets within Australian states and territories (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016b). Regional SA4s contain 100,000 to 300,000 people, while metropolitan SA4s contain 300,000 to 500,000 people.

While the aged care data was from the 2017-2018 financial year, the data were categorised by AIHW according to the 2011 SA3 boundaries. To update the data for changes in population, data were converted to the 2016 SA4 boundaries for Sections 4-10 of this report. This was done using a data file from the ABS which gives a conversion between SA3 and SA4 regions (Australian Bureau of Statistics, n.d.).

The primary dataset was analysed to extract, summarise and compare key information on young people in aged care regarding their characteristics, support needs and geographical distribution. When required, footnotes are used to clarify data transformations.

1.3.2 ADDITIONAL DATASETS

To provide context for the aged care data, additional Australian statistical datasets were analysed as required, including datasets from the AIHW National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse and the ABS. When data from these additional datasets are reported in this document, footnotes are used to indicate a reference for that dataset.

1.3.3 INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The purpose of this report was to summarise key findings from the data. It does not seek to interpret the data. It is left to the reader to interpret the data within the context of their interest.

1.4 HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The report is designed as a reference that can be read sequentially, or read in sections based on specific areas of interest. However, we advise all readers to read Section 2, the National Snapshot, because it provides a comprehensive overview of the characteristics and geographic distribution of young people in the aged care system. This section provides data for the whole of Australia, as well as breakdowns by state and territory.

Section 3 is an Indigenous Persons Snapshot, which provides a comparison between young people in aged care who identified as Indigenous and young people in aged care who did not identify as Indigenous. This section should be considered within the context of Section 2.

Sections 4-11 are State Snapshots of each of the Australian states and territories, which are designed for readers looking for quick data specific to a jurisdiction. In these sections, comparisons are made to the national averages that are described in the national snapshot; however, these sections do not contain every possible piece of data for that state or territory. Each State Snapshot contains data on permanent residents in RAC, admissions to RAC and leaving RAC. They also have a subsection, 'comparison to national averages', which highlights key differences between that state or territory and the national average, and sometimes other states or territories. However, if the reader cannot find the desired data within a State Snapshot, it is likely to be available within Section 2.

2. NATIONAL SNAPSHOT

KEY FINDINGS

1. Across Australia, there were 6,048 young people, under the age of 65, living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 3.3% of all permanent residents in permanent RAC.
2. In 2017-2018, 2,578 young people were admitted to permanent RAC across Australia, accounting for 3.6% of all admissions to permanent RAC. Approximately 50 young Australians entered permanent RAC each week, with 5 of them being 50 years of age or less.
3. Of the 1853 young people who exited from permanent RAC in 2017-2018, approximately 1 in 10 (10.7%) returned to family or home, while more than half died (56.6%).
4. Almost all young people in permanent RAC (93.8%) had mobility restrictions that required supervision and/or physical assistance, approximately 9 out of 10 (89.7%) had mild to severe cognitive impairment, and approximately 9 in 10 (91.7%) required one-to-one physical assistance with personal hygiene.
5. Approximately 1 in 3 (36.4%) young people in RAC had depression that caused moderate to major interference with their ability to function and participate in regular activities, which was over 4 times higher than the prevalence of depression in Australians under 65 years.
6. While most young people living in permanent RAC have a disability and thus should be eligible to be NDIS participants, only 2 out of 3 (67.7%) were active participants in the NDIS.
7. While respite care is designed to be a temporary stay, 791 young people were transferred from respite care to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, accounting for 30.7% of permanent RAC admissions in people under 65 years.

2.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

Across Australia, there were 6,048 young people, under the age of 65, living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.3% of all residents in permanent RAC. The number of young people residing in permanent RAC decreased by 3.1% compared to the previous financial year, ending on 30 June 2017¹.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide a breakdown of the number of young people in permanent RAC in each jurisdiction. The difference between these tables is the age bandings used, such that Table 2.1 uses age bandings where the upper limit is a round number (e.g. 0-50 years), while Table 2.2 uses age bandings where the upper limit is 'less than' a round number (e.g. less than 50 years, or 0-49 years).

Table 2.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by age and jurisdiction

Age	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
0-50 years	611	202	184	134	36	35	17	0	3
51-55 years	842	312	234	163	57	45	21	3	7
56-60 years	1,818	642	465	358	154	131	38	10	20
61-64 years	2,777	981	702	544	225	209	70	30	16
Less than 65 years	6,048	2,137	1,585	1,199	472	420	146	43	46

Table 2.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by age and jurisdiction

Age	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
0-49 years	510	176	154	110	27	24	16	0	3
50-54 years	736	258	213	146	52	44	16	2	5
55-59 years	1,589	569	414	306	121	118	33	10	18
60-64 years	3,213	1,134	804	637	272	234	81	31	20
Less than 50 years	510	176	154	110	27	24	16	0	3
Less than 60 years	2835	1,003	781	562	200	186	65	12	26
Less than 65 years	6,048	2,137	1,585	1,199	472	420	146	43	46

¹ Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

A further breakdown of the number of young people in permanent RAC can be seen in Figure 2.1, which shows the contribution of each specific age point to the total population of residents. It can be seen that older individuals constituted a substantial proportion of residents in permanent RAC, with the number of residents increasing as age increased. This pattern is consistent among the states and territories.

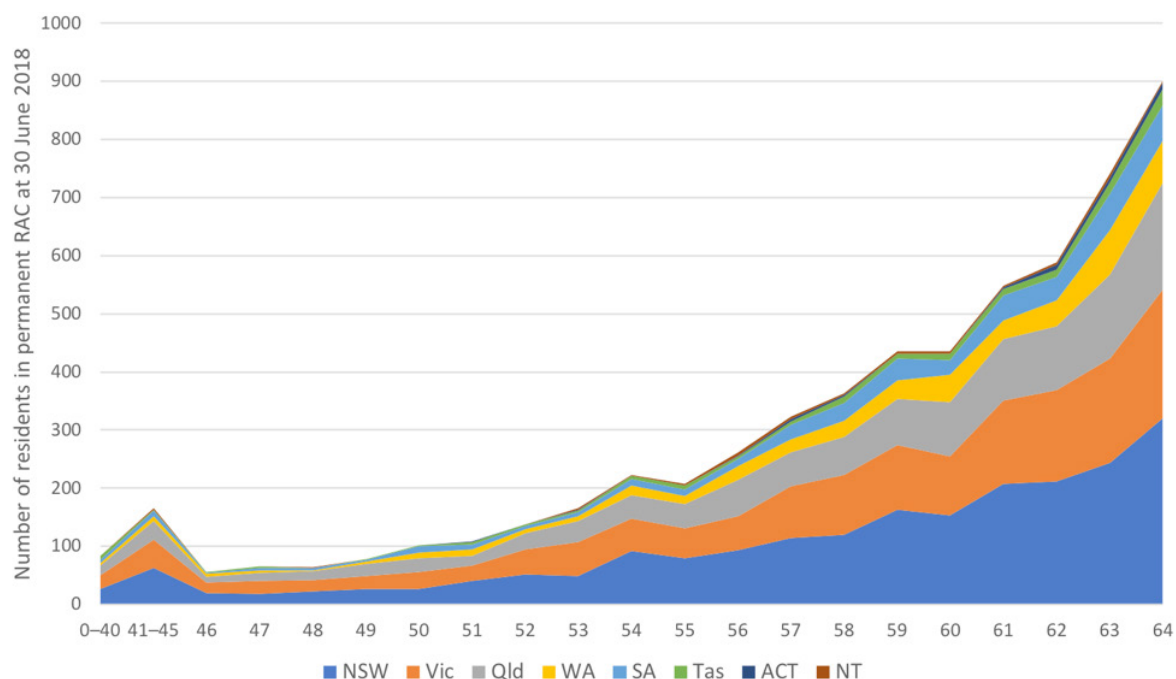


Figure 2.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, according to age at 30 June 2018, broken down by jurisdiction. Within each age group, the total number of residents was summed for all jurisdictions, showing the total number of permanent residents for a given age, as well as the proportion contributed by each jurisdiction.

While the number of young people living in permanent RAC varied across Australian states and territories, the proportion per state was similar to that of the proportion of the Australian population residing in that state. On average, the population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC was 28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years. The exception to this was the ACT, which had a substantially lower population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC. See Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. Young people in permanent RAC compared to Australian population estimates at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of young people in permanent RAC	6,048	2,137	1,585	1,199	472	420	146	43	46
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	100.0%	35.3%	26.2%	19.8%	7.8%	6.9%	2.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ²	21,077	6,702	5,471	4,242	2,222	1,417	424	367	229
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	100.0%	31.8%	26%	20.1%	10.5%	6.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.1%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ³	28.7	31.9	29.0	28.3	21.2	29.6	34.4	11.7	20.1

2.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 2,578 young people were admitted to permanent RAC across Australia, accounting for 3.6% of all admissions to permanent RAC. See Table 2.4 for the admissions to permanent RAC, broken down by jurisdiction.

Table 2.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by age and jurisdiction

Age	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
0-50 years	259	88	66	52	26	14	10	1	2
51-55 years	406	157	108	74	35	18	11	1	2
56-60 years	760	300	194	131	70	50	9	1	5
61-64 years	1,153	418	287	222	102	80	26	14	4
Less than 65 years	2,578	963	655	479	233	162	56	17	13

² Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

³ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

On average, approximately 50 young Australians entered permanent RAC each week, with 5 of these being 50 years of age or less. Table 2.5 shows a breakdown of the average weekly admissions to permanent RAC, broken down by jurisdiction.

Table 2.5. Average weekly admissions to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by age and jurisdiction

Age	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
0-50 years	5.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
51-55 years	7.8	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
56-60 years	14.6	5.8	3.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
61-64 years	22.2	8.0	5.5	4.3	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
Less than 65 years	49.6	18.5	12.6	9.2	4.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.3

The admissions data reported above includes all admissions to permanent RAC within the 2017-2018 financial year, including admissions resulting from people transferring from one residential care facility to another (see Section 2.6 for more information on exits from RAC). This artificially inflates the actual number of new admissions to permanent RAC. To gain a better understanding of the 'new' admissions to permanent RAC, the total admissions were adjusted to remove the number of people who were recorded as exiting permanent RAC to another residential care facility within the same period. The 'new' admissions to permanent RAC are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6. Number of 'new' admissions⁴ to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by age and jurisdiction

Age	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
0-50 years	215	65	58	46	22	14	8	0	2
51-55 years	335	116	93	64	32	16	11	1	2
56-60 years	639	228	167	117	65	47	9	1	5
61-64 years	998	340	251	198	88	79	25	13	4
Less than 65 years	2,187	749	569	425	207	156	53	15	13

Based on this adjustment, the average number of 'new' admissions to permanent RAC is, on average, approximately 42 young Australians per week, with 4 of these being 50 years or less. Table 2.7 shows the average weekly 'new' admissions to permanent RAC, broken down by jurisdiction.

⁴ 'New' admissions to permanent RAC is calculated as the total number of admissions to permanent RAC minus the number of exits to 'other residential care' within the same period.

Table 2.7. Average weekly 'new' admissions⁵ to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by age and jurisdiction

Age	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
0-50 years	4.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
51-55 years	6.4	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
56-60 years	12.3	4.4	3.2	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
61-64 years	19.2	6.5	4.8	3.8	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
Less than 65 years	42.1	14.4	10.9	8.2	4.0	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.3

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

2.3.1 MARITAL STATUS

Nearly half (46.9%) of young people in permanent RAC had a partner or previously had one at 30 June 2018; approximately 1 in 5 (18.9%) were married or in a de facto relationship. See Tables 2.8, 2.9 and Figure 2.2 for a breakdown of the marital status of young people in permanent RAC.

Table 2.8. Marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, across Australia

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Married/de facto	1,143	18.9%
Widowed	283	4.7%
Divorced	1,125	18.6%
Separated	286	4.7%
Never married	2,964	49.0%
Unknown	247	4.1%
Total	6,048	100.0%

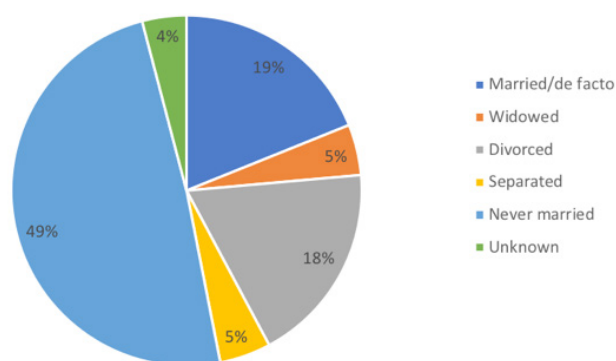


Figure 2.2. Marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, across Australia.

⁵ The data in this table are based on those reported in Table 2.7 for 'new' admissions.

Table 2.9. Marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

Marital status	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Married/de facto	18.9%	17.8%	18.0%	19.2%	21.4%	23.1%	17.8%	18.6%	30.4%
Widowed	4.7%	4.6%	4.0%	5.0%	4.7%	4.3%	7.5%	7.0%	15.2%
Divorced	18.6%	19.0%	18.7%	17.1%	20.3%	17.9%	21.9%	25.6%	8.7%
Separated	4.7%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	5.1%	4.5%	1.4%	7.0%	8.7%
Never married	49.0%	49.5%	51.6%	50.0%	42.6%	44.5%	49.3%	34.9%	30.4%
Unknown	4.1%	4.3%	2.8%	4.2%	5.9%	5.7%	2.1%	7.0%	6.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2.3.2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The data available for young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous was not publishable for all jurisdictions. This is due to Tasmania and the ACT having small numbers of young people who identified as Indigenous that, if reported, could cause confidentiality issues. As a result, Australia-wide numbers cannot be reported since they require a summation of all state and territory numbers. However, state-wide analysis can be performed for the remaining states and this has been compared to a value for 'Australia, excluding Tasmania and the ACT'.

In the eastern states, young people who identified as Indigenous accounted for 1.3-12.2% of young people in permanent RAC. The proportion of young people who identified as Indigenous was substantially higher in Western Australia and Northern Territory, with 18.7% and 76.1%, respectively. Compared to the proportion of young people who identified as Indigenous within each state, according to the 2016 Australian Census⁶, there was a substantially higher proportion of young people who identified as Indigenous within permanent RAC than would be expected. See Table 2.10 and Figure 2.3.

See Section 3 for further breakdown of data regarding people who identified as Indigenous.

⁶ 2016 Australian Census data, Indigenous Status, extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

Table 2.10. Young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

	Australia (excluding Tas and ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous	426	124	21	145	88	13	n.p. ⁷	n.p.	35
% of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous ⁸	7.3%	5.9%	1.3%	12.2%	18.7%	3.1%	N/A ⁹	N/A	76.1%
% of population aged under 65 years who identified as Indigenous ¹⁰	3.2%	3.3%	0.9%	4.6%	3.5%	2.4%	5.4%	1.9%	22.7%

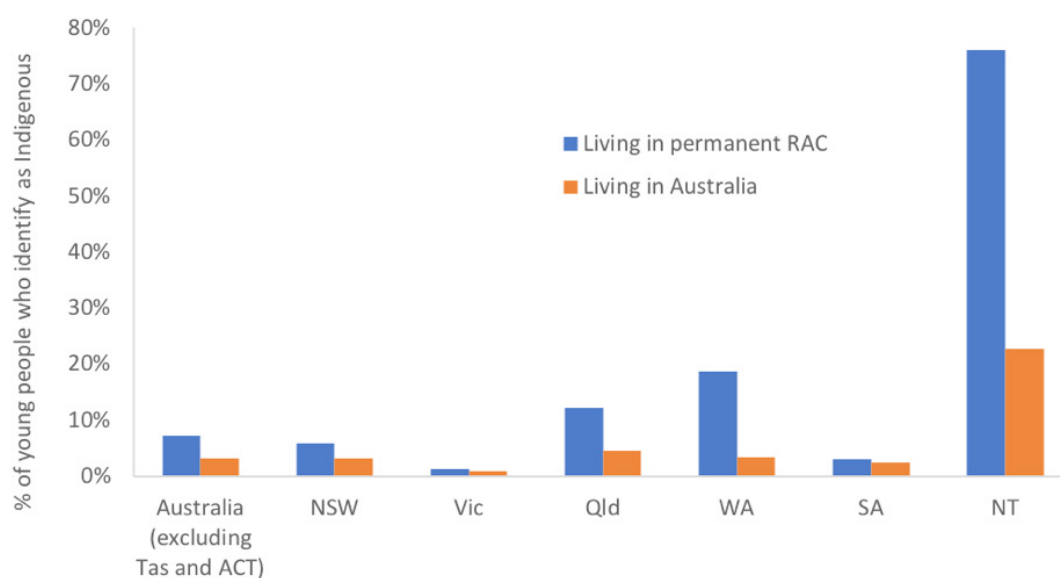


Figure 2.3. Comparison of the proportions of young people who identified as Indigenous who were living in permanent RAC vs those in the Australian population.

⁷ n.p. means that the data is 'not publishable' due to small numbers that could affect confidentiality if they were to be reported.

⁸ Proportion of people under 65 years in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous, compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous.

⁹ N/A means that the data is not available because the data required for the calculation was not published by AIHW.

¹⁰ Proportion of people under 65 years who identified as Indigenous within the Australian population compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous; based on the 2016 Australian Census. Data extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

2.3.3 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

Across Australia, 41.8% of young people in permanent RAC lived in facilities that were privately-owned, while 19.4% and 19.1% lived in facilities owned by religious and charitable organisations, respectively. There was however a marked difference in the distribution of facility ownership across jurisdictions. For instance, twice the proportion of young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania lived in facilities owned by religious organisations (42.5%, compared to the national average of 19.4%), while over three-quarters (78.3%) of young people in the Northern Territory resided in facilities owned by community-based organisations. There was a substantially higher proportion of young people in permanent RAC in Victoria living in facilities owned by government (20.2%, compared to the national average of 8.7%), while there were no young people living in government-owned facilities in the ACT or Northern Territory. See Table 2.11.

Table 2.11. Provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

Type of RAC facility	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Charitable	19.1%	26.6%	14.9%	12.3%	18.2%	16.7%	22.6%	27.9%	0.0%
Community-based	11.0%	12.4%	7.8%	8.9%	13.8%	8.6%	17.8%	9.3%	78.3%
Religious	19.4%	15.5%	11.7%	29.2%	28.8%	23.6%	42.5%	14.0%	6.5%
Private	41.8%	43.2%	45.4%	41.1%	34.7%	42.4%	15.8%	48.8%	15.2%
Government	8.7%	2.2%	20.2%	8.4%	4.4%	8.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2.4 SUPPORT NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

The Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI) is used to assess the care and support needs of people in permanent RAC (Australian Government Department of Health, 2016). Its primary purpose is to determine the funding allocation for a residential care facility, based on the usual care needs of the residents. The ACFI considers the domains of activities of daily living, behaviour and complex care. Each domain has several subdomains, which are rated from A to D: A requires no support; D requires the most support.

The ACFI has a total of 12 subdomains for assessing a resident's support needs. In this report, only 4 of the domains have been examined: Mobility, Cognitive Skills, Personal Hygiene, and Depression.

Almost all young people in permanent RAC (93.8%) had mobility restrictions that required supervision and/or physical assistance¹¹, with over half (58.2%) requiring mechanical lifting equipment for transfers or physical assistance for both transfers and locomotion. See Tables 2.12 and 2.13.

Table 2.12. Mobility rating¹² of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018

Mobility rating	Indication	Number	Percentage
A	Independent, no assistance needed	336	5.6%
B	Requires supervision or physical assistance in one of transfers or locomotion, but not both	248	4.1%
C	Requires supervision and or physical assistance in transfers and locomotion	1,907	31.5%
D	Requires mechanical lifting equipment for transfers and/or physical assistance for <i>both</i> transfers and locomotion	3,520	58.2%
'missing'	Score not available	37	0.6%

A mild to severe cognitive impairment was present in approximately 9 out of 10 young people in permanent RAC (89.7%)¹³. One-to-one physical assistance with personal hygiene (dressing, washing and grooming) was required by most (91.7%) young people in permanent RAC¹⁴. See Table 2.13.

Table 2.13. Support needs of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

Support needs	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of young people with restricted mobility ¹⁵	5,675	1,988	1,478	1,132	450	403	138	42	44
% of young people in permanent RAC with restricted mobility	93.8%	93.0%	93.2%	94.4%	95.3%	96.0%	94.5%	97.7%	95.7%
Number of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment ¹⁶	5,428	1,901	1,434	1,076	421	380	136	40	40
% of young people in permanent RAC with cognitive impairment	89.7%	89.0%	90.5%	89.7%	89.2%	90.5%	93.2%	93.0%	87.0%
Number of young people who need assistance with personal hygiene ¹⁷	5,545	1,950	1,441	1,112	445	384	130	39	44
% of young people in permanent RAC who need assistance with personal hygiene	91.7%	91.2%	90.9%	92.7%	94.3%	91.4%	89.0%	90.7%	95.7%

¹² ACFI 2 Mobility scores relates to the person's usual day-to-day assessed care needs for mobility, where the needs for transfers and locomotion are assessed separately.

¹³ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

¹⁴ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, rating of C or D.

¹⁵ ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

¹⁶ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

¹⁷ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, rating of C or D.

More than a third (36.4%) of young people in permanent RAC had depression that caused moderate to major interference with their ability to function and participate in regular activities, according to the Cornell Scale for Depression¹⁸. This is over 4 times higher than the prevalence of depression in Australians under 65 years, where only 8.7% had depression¹⁹. See Table 2.14.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of young people in permanent RAC with depression was higher in Victoria and the ACT (45.2% and 41.9%, respectively), but lower in Western Australia and the Northern Territory (23.3% and 15.2%, respectively). These differences are not reflective of the proportion of young people in the Australian population within the respective jurisdiction who had depression. See Table 2.14 and Figure 2.4.

Table 2.14. Prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of young people in RAC with depression ²⁰	2,203	757	716	402	110	141	52	18	7
% of young people in permanent RAC with depression	36.4%	35.4%	45.2%	33.5%	23.3%	33.6%	35.6%	41.9%	15.2%
% of population aged under 65 years with depression ²¹	8.7%	8.4%	8.7%	8.9%	7.7%	10.8%	11.6%	10.2%	7.4%



Figure 2.4. Comparison of the prevalence of depression in young people who were living in permanent RAC vs those in the Australian population.

¹⁸ ACFI 10 Depression, rating of C or D (requires a diagnosis or provisional diagnosis of depression).

¹⁹ Data obtained from 4364.0.55.001 - National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15; data calculated using Table 3.1 (Mood (affective) disorders, "Depression/feeling depressed") and Appendix 1 (sample counts and estimates).

²⁰ ACFI 10 Depression, rating of C or D.

²¹ 4364.0.55.001 - National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15; data calculated using Table 3.1 (Mood (affective) disorders, "Depression/feeling depressed") and Appendix 1 (sample counts and estimates).

2.4.1 NDIS ELIGIBILITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Based on their support needs, most young people living in permanent RAC have a disability and thus should be eligible to be NDIS participants. However, when comparing the number of young people living in permanent RAC (at 30 June 2018) to the number of young people who were active NDIS participants (at 31 March 2019)²², it was found that only 2 out of 3 (67.7%) young people living in permanent RAC were active participants in the NDIS. See Table 2.15.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of young people living in permanent RAC who were enrolled in the NDIS varied considerably between jurisdictions. Western Australia and Tasmania both had particularly low enrolment rates, achieving only 8.1% and 18.5%, respectively. In contrast, New South Wales and the ACT had near complete enrolment in the NDIS of young people living in permanent RAC. These differences correlate to the timing and sequencing of the roll out of the NDIS in different jurisdictions.

Table 2.15. Number of young people in permanent RAC who were NDIS participants, by jurisdiction

	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of young people in permanent RAC who were NDIS participants at 31 March 2019 ²³	4,093	2,078	933	741	38	197	27	48	31
Number of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018 ²⁴	6,048	2,137	1,585	1,199	472	420	146	43	46
Approximate percentage of young people in permanent RAC participating in NDIS ²⁵	67.7%	97.2%	58.9%	61.8%	8.1%	46.9%	18.5%	111.6%	67.4%

2.5 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

During the ACFI assessment, as explained in Section 2.4, up to 3 health conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, can be documented for a resident provided they are relevant to their care needs (Australian Government Department of Health, 2016). If more than 3 medical conditions are present, the 3 most significant conditions, in terms of impact on care needs, must be listed. Therefore, the frequency of medical conditions reported by ACFI assessments is an under-representation of all medical conditions within young people in permanent RAC, but does highlight the conditions of greatest concern. Note that behavioural and mental conditions are not included in this category of assessment (see Section 2.6).

The 10 most common medical conditions affecting young people in permanent RAC were: cardiovascular disease (83.4%); nervous system disorders (32.2%); musculo-skeletal diseases (23.9%); endocrine or metabolic disorders (23.7%); genito-urinary diseases (16.7%); injuries and poisoning (12.6%); respiratory diseases (9.8%); digestive system disorders (8.3%); vision disorders (5.9%); cancers (4.9%). See Figure 2.5.

²² Data obtained from Tables E.8, F.8, G.8, H.8, I.8, K.8, L.8 and M.8 of the COAG Disability Reform Council Quarterly Report (National Disability Insurance Agency, 2019).

²³ Data obtained from Tables E.8, F.8, G.8, H.8, I.8, K.8, L.8 and M.8 of the COAG Disability Reform Council Quarterly Report (National Disability Insurance Agency, 2019).

²⁴ From Table 2.1.

²⁵ This percentage is intended an estimate only and needs to be used with caution since the data points being compared were obtained from different dates; this is why a percentage may exceed 100.0%.

While there was a high prevalence of 'cardio-vascular disease' in young people in permanent RAC, it is important to note that this category includes all diseases of the circulatory system. Some examples are heart disease, myocardial infarction (heart attack), cerebrovascular disease, cerebral infarction, stroke, atherosclerosis, hypertension and hypotension.

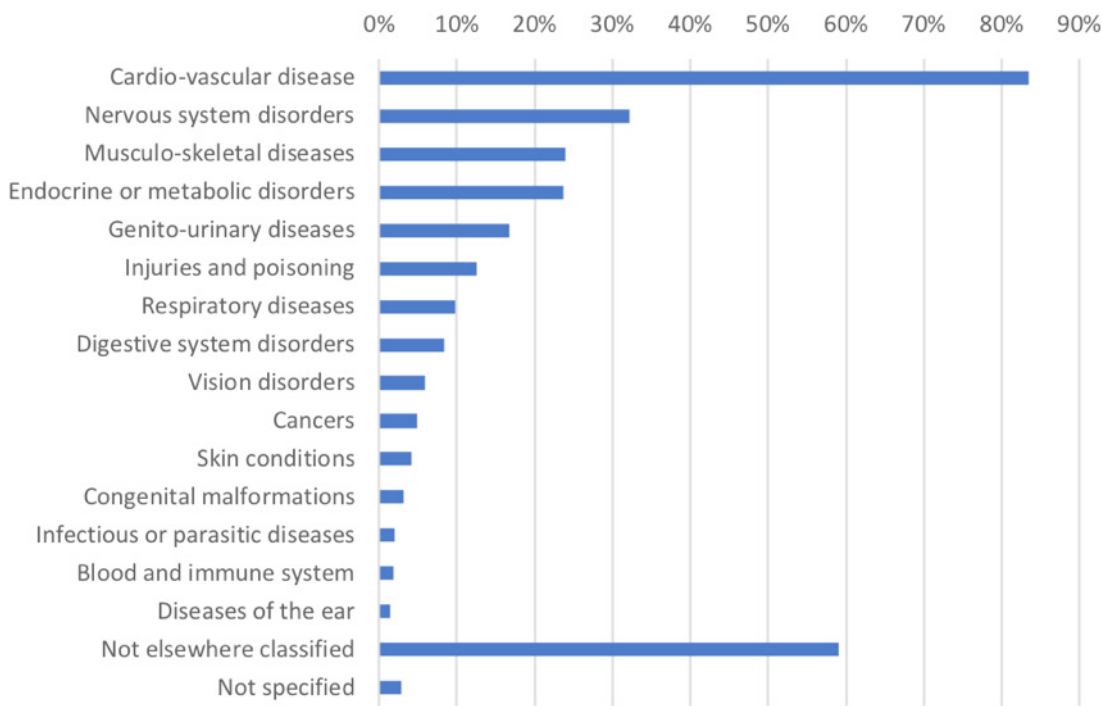


Figure 2.5. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018.
Note that a maximum of three medical conditions can be documented per person.

While young people in permanent RAC in NSW, Victoria and Queensland showed a fairly similar pattern to the national average for medical conditions, there was considerable variability in the frequency of medical conditions in the remaining jurisdictions. The conditions with the highest variability, based on frequency, were endocrine or metabolic disorders, cancers, and genito-urinary diseases. See Table 2.16.

Table 2.16. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications²⁶, by jurisdiction

Medical condition	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Cardio-vascular disease	83.4%	83.6%	84.4%	82.0%	84.1%	84.0%	81.5%	74.4%	73.9%
Nervous system disorders	32.2%	30.5%	32.1%	36.1%	27.8%	33.1%	37.0%	41.9%	32.6%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	23.9%	21.4%	21.3%	25.4%	24.2%	39.0%	28.1%	25.6%	28.3%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	23.7%	24.1%	22.6%	23.0%	31.1%	22.1%	12.3%	27.9%	30.4%
Genito-urinary diseases	16.7%	14.5%	18.7%	13.8%	22.7%	21.0%	15.8%	20.9%	28.3%
Injuries and poisoning	12.6%	11.7%	11.9%	15.3%	12.1%	13.8%	8.9%	16.3%	17.4%
Respiratory diseases	9.8%	9.2%	9.5%	10.8%	10.6%	9.8%	11.0%	16.3%	6.5%
Digestive system disorders	8.3%	8.6%	7.0%	9.5%	9.5%	6.2%	8.2%	11.6%	6.5%
Vision disorders	5.9%	6.5%	5.0%	7.0%	5.7%	3.6%	2.7%	4.7%	17.4%
Cancers	4.9%	5.1%	4.0%	5.4%	7.0%	5.0%	4.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Skin conditions	4.2%	3.6%	4.2%	4.5%	2.5%	5.7%	7.5%	16.3%	2.2%
Congenital malformations	3.1%	2.0%	3.8%	3.8%	2.5%	3.3%	6.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%
Blood and immune system	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%
Diseases of the ear	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	0.7%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Not elsewhere classified	59.1%	65.1%	65.4%	49.8%	38.6%	56.9%	61.6%	46.5%	43.5%
Not specified	2.9%	2.5%	3.7%	3.1%	2.3%	3.6%	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%

²⁶ The ACFI assessment allows up to three medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than three conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

2.6 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

If a resident of an aged care facility has 1 or more mental or behavioural condition(s) that impacts on their care needs, these are documented in the ACFI assessment (Australian Government Department of Health, 2016). This process is similar to that used for documenting medical conditions and is based on ICD-10 classifications, as described in Section 2.5.

The 5 most common mental or behavioural conditions affecting young people in permanent RAC were: depression, mood and affective disorders, Bi-Polar (52.0%); neurotic, stress related, anxiety and somatoform disorders (19.5%); intellectual and developmental disorders (18.8%); psychoses (17.7%); and Alzheimer's dementia (17.3%). See Figure 2.6.

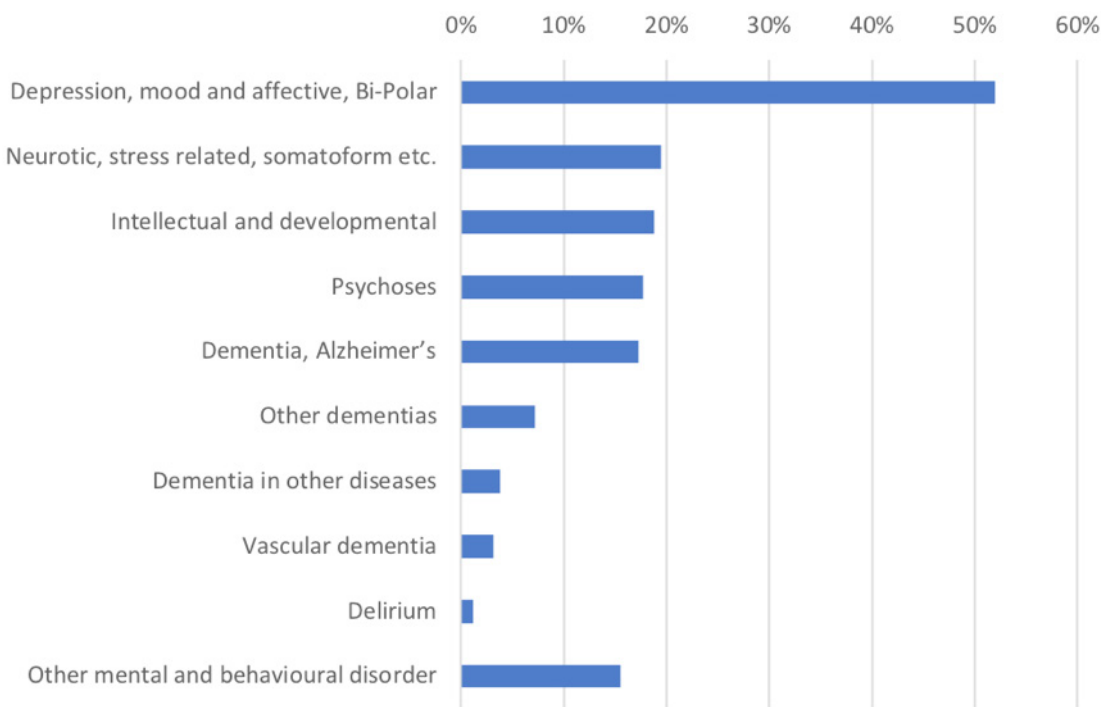


Figure 2.6. Prevalence of mental and behavioural conditions in young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018. Note that more than one mental or behavioural condition can be documented per person.

While young people in permanent RAC in NSW and South Australia showed a fairly similar pattern to the national average for mental and behavioural conditions, there was considerable variability in the frequency of mental or behavioural conditions in the remaining jurisdictions. The conditions with the highest variability, based on frequency, were depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar, and intellectual and developmental conditions. There was also a notably higher frequency of Alzheimer's dementia in young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia. See Table 2.17.

Table 2.17. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific mental or behavioural conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications²⁷, by jurisdiction

Mental or behavioural condition	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar	52.0%	50.3%	58.7%	50.6%	40.9%	54.5%	50.7%	44.2%	37.0%
Neurotic, stress related, somatoform etc.	19.5%	16.4%	26.2%	18.4%	13.8%	21.9%	19.2%	7.0%	10.9%
Intellectual and developmental	18.8%	17.5%	20.4%	21.2%	9.1%	24.0%	24.7%	11.6%	4.3%
Psychoses	17.7%	20.9%	16.8%	14.7%	18.2%	16.7%	10.3%	20.9%	6.5%
Dementia, Alzheimer's	17.3%	16.5%	15.0%	17.8%	26.1%	20.0%	14.4%	18.6%	19.6%
Other dementias	7.2%	9.0%	4.8%	6.8%	5.5%	9.5%	9.6%	11.6%	6.5%
Dementia in other diseases	3.8%	3.8%	4.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.7%	4.3%
Vascular dementia	3.1%	3.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	2.6%	5.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Delirium	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%	2.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Other mental and behavioural disorder	15.5%	16.8%	14.6%	14.1%	19.9%	12.4%	13.0%	9.3%	15.2%

²⁷ The ACFI assessment allows more than one mental or behavioural condition, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident.

2.7 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 1,853 young people exited from permanent RAC, which was 725 less than the number of admissions to permanent RAC in the same period. This means that 28.1% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC than those who left. See Table 2.18.

The higher amount of admissions than exits of young people from permanent RAC is noteworthy because the total number of young people residing in permanent RAC across Australia decreased by 3.1% from 30 June 2017 to 30 June 2018 (see Section 2.1). This difference is likely due to 'ageing out' of people who were aged 64 years in the previous year, thus turning 65 years in the current year, and therefore no longer remaining part of the under 65 years cohort examined in this dataset. This conclusion is supported by the primary dataset, which reported an enrolment in permanent RAC of 900 people aged 64 years at 30 June 2018, who will either age out of the cohort in the next financial year or exit permanent RAC for another reason.

Table 2.18. Exits vs admissions of young people from permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC	2,578	963	655	479	233	162	56	17	13
Number of young people exiting permanent RAC	1,853	749	453	338	158	97	36	10	12
Difference between admissions and exits ²⁸	725	214	202	141	75	65	20	7	1

Of the 1853 young people who exited permanent RAC in 2017-2018, approximately 1 in 10 (10.7%) returned to family or home, while more than half died (56.6%). However, in the subgroup of young people aged 0-50 years who exited from permanent RAC (186 people), approximately 1 in 7 returned to family or home (13.4%), while 45.2% exited due to death. Of the remaining young people under 65 years who exited permanent RAC, 4.3% exited to hospital, 21.1% moved to another residential care facility, and 7.3% left for other reasons. See Table 2.19 and Figure 2.7.

Table 2.19. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by age group

Reason for exit	0 - 65 years		0 - 50 years	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	1,048	56.6%	84	45.2%
Hospital	80	4.3%	9	4.8%
Other residential care	391	21.1%	44	23.7%
Return to family or home	198	10.7%	25	13.4%
Other	136	7.3%	24	12.9%
Total	1,853	100.0%	186	100.0%

²⁸ The difference between admissions and exits is calculated as admissions minus exits; a positive number indicates that more people were admitted to permanent RAC than those who left. Note: this does not take into account individuals who aged out of the cohort during 2017-2018.

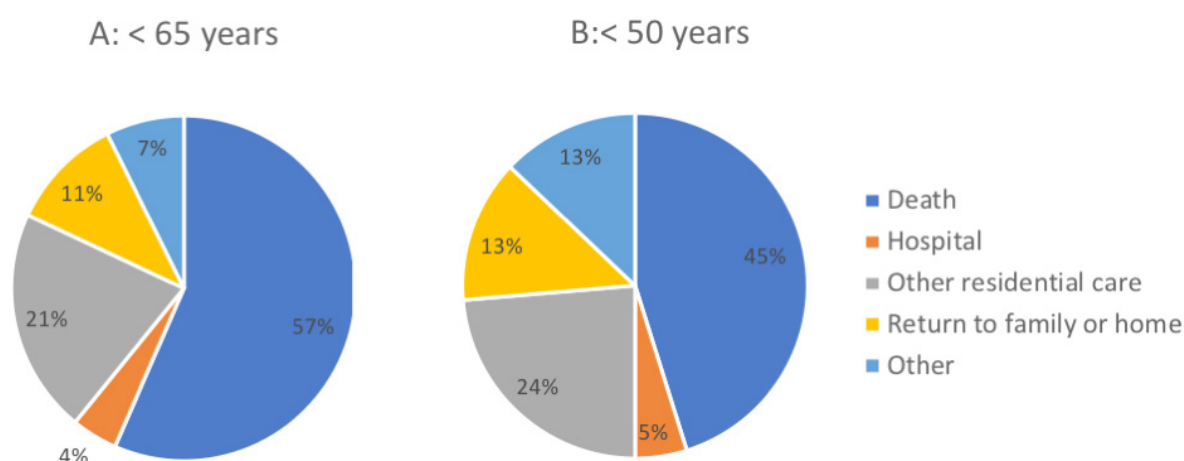


Figure 2.7. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018.
A: young people aged less than 65 years. B: young people aged less than 50 years.

There was considerable variability between jurisdictions with regard to the reason why young people exited permanent RAC. For instance, the proportion of young people who died was higher in South Australia, the ACT and the Northern Territory (78.4%, 80.%, and 75.0%, respectively) than the national average. Exiting to hospital occurred at almost twice the rate of the national average in Western Australia and the Northern Territory (8.2% and 8.3%, respectively). Transferring to other residential care occurred at a higher rate in New South Wales (28.6%) than in other states. Returning to family or home occurred less frequently in Tasmania and the ACT (5.6% and 0.0%, respectively) than in other states. See Table 2.20 and Figure 2.8.

Table 2.20. Reason for young people exiting a permanent RAC facility in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

Reason for exiting RAC	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Death	1,048	364	280	211	77	76	23	8	9
Hospital	80	25	18	17	13	4	2	0	1
Other residential care	391	214	86	54	26	6	3	2	0
Return to family or home	198	96	40	31	16	11	2	0	2
Other	136	50	29	25	26	0	6	0	0
Total	1,853	749	453	338	158	97	36	10	12

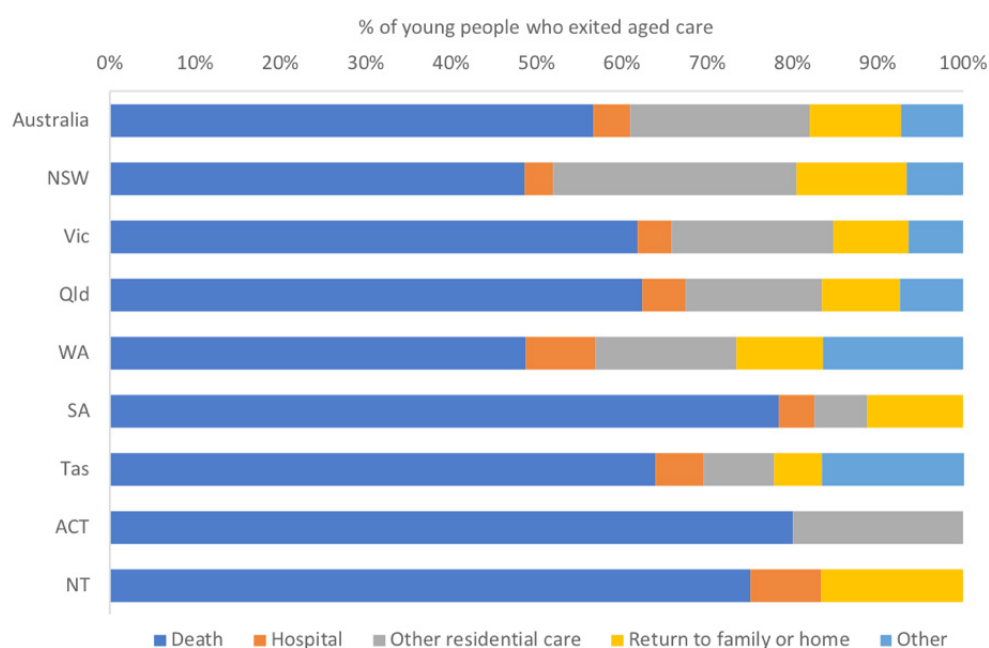


Figure 2.8. Comparison between jurisdictions of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018. Values are expressed as a percentage of the total number of young people who exited permanent RAC within a given jurisdiction.

2.8 TIME SPENT IN PERMANENT RAC

Half of the young people who were residing in permanent RAC (51.6%) at 30 June 2018 had lived there for more than 2 years, while approximately 1 in 5 (21.8%) had lived there for 5 years or more. Compared to the national average, the proportion of young people with a current length of stay less than 2 years was lower in the ACT and the Northern Territory; in the Northern Territory it was more common for current permanent RAC residents to have lived there for 2 to 5 years. See Table 2.21.

For the young people currently living in permanent RAC, the mean length of stay so far was almost 3½ years (1266 days).

Table 2.21. Length of stay so far in permanent RAC for young people residing in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018

Length of stay		Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Less than 2 years	Number	2,925	1,041	780	557	242	199	72	17	17
	Percentage	48.4%	48.7%	49.2%	46.5%	51.3%	47.4%	49.3%	39.5%	37.0%
2-5 years	Number	1,807	593	495	377	137	124	45	15	21
	Percentage	29.9%	27.7%	31.2%	31.4%	29.0%	29.5%	30.8%	34.9%	45.7%
5 years or more	Number	1,316	503	310	265	93	97	29	11	8
	Percentage	21.8%	23.5%	19.6%	22.1%	19.7%	23.1%	19.9%	25.6%	17.4%

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in 2017-2018, 31.4% had lived in permanent RAC for 2 years or more, while 9.9% had lived there for 5 years or more. Compared to the national average, a higher proportion of young people who exited permanent RAC in the Northern Territory had lived there for 2 years or more (41.7%). See Table 2.22.

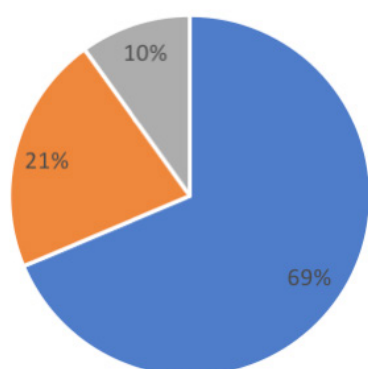
The mean duration of stay for young people who had exited from permanent RAC in 2017-2018, including through death, was almost 2 years (726 days).

Table 2.22. Final length of stay in permanent RAC for young people who exited permanent RAC in 2017-2018

Length of stay		Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Less than 2 years	Number	1,272	494	319	236	116	67	26	7	7
	Percentage	68.6%	66.0%	70.4%	69.8%	73.4%	69.1%	72.2%	70.0%	58.3%
2-5 years	Number	397	168	98	70	30	20	6	2	3
	Percentage	21.4%	22.4%	21.6%	20.7%	19.0%	20.6%	16.7%	20.0%	25.0%
5 years or more	Number	184	87	36	32	12	10	4	1	2
	Percentage	9.9%	11.6%	7.9%	9.5%	7.6%	10.3%	11.1%	10.0%	16.7%

The length of stay for young people in permanent RAC was considerably different for people who were still residing in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018 when compared to those who exited permanent RAC in 2017-2018 (see Figure 2.9).

A: Final length of stay



B: Length of stay so far

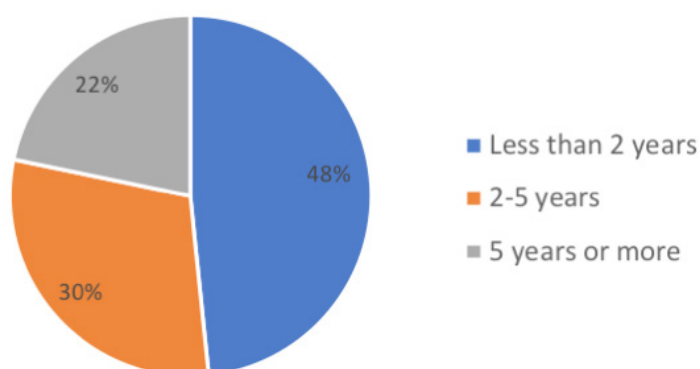


Figure 2.9. Length of stay for young people in permanent RAC. A: final length of stay for young people who exited permanent RAC (for any reason) in 2017-2018. B: length of stay so far for young people who were currently residing in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018.

2.9 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

In addition to permanent RAC, people aged under 65 used 3 other aged care programs: Transition Care Program (TCP); Home Care Program (HCP); and respite care. These programs provide help to people who need assistance, yet do not require the full and permanent level of care in permanent RAC. TCP provides time-limited, goal-oriented and therapy-focused packages of services to older people after a hospital stay and is designed to improve a client's independence and functioning as an alternative to permanent RAC. TCP can be provided in a range of locations including the person's home, in a RAC facility or in hospital.

In 2017-2018, across Australia, 900 young people were admitted to a TCP, 1,466 people were admitted to an HCP, and 2,655 people were admitted to respite care. The proportion of admissions per jurisdiction to each of these other aged care programs varied considerably and was rarely consistent with the proportion of young Australians residing in the respective jurisdiction. See Table 2.23.

Table 2.23. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

Other Aged Care Program	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of TCP admissions	900	171	327	269	72	40	17	0	4
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	100.0%	19.0%	36.3%	29.9%	8.0%	4.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%
Number of HCP admissions	1,466	530	284	385	104	63	33	11	28
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	100.0%	36.2%	19.4%	26.3%	7.1%	4.3%	2.3%	0.8%	1.9%
Number of respite care admissions	2,655	1,074	577	381	198	275	83	10	57
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	100.0%	40.5%	21.7%	14.4%	7.5%	10.4%	3.1%	0.4%	2.1%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ²⁹	100.0%	31.8%	26.0%	20.1%	10.5%	6.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.1%

Compared to the proportion of young Australians per state, the proportion of TCP admissions per state was lower than expected for New South Wales, the ACT and the Northern Territory, and higher than expected for Victoria and Queensland. Compared to the proportion of young Australians per state, the proportion of HCP admissions per state was lower than expected for Victoria, Western Australia and the ACT, and higher than expected for New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory. Finally, compared to the proportion of young Australians per state, the proportion of respite care admissions per state was lower than expected for Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and the ACT, and higher than expected for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory. See Figure 2.10.

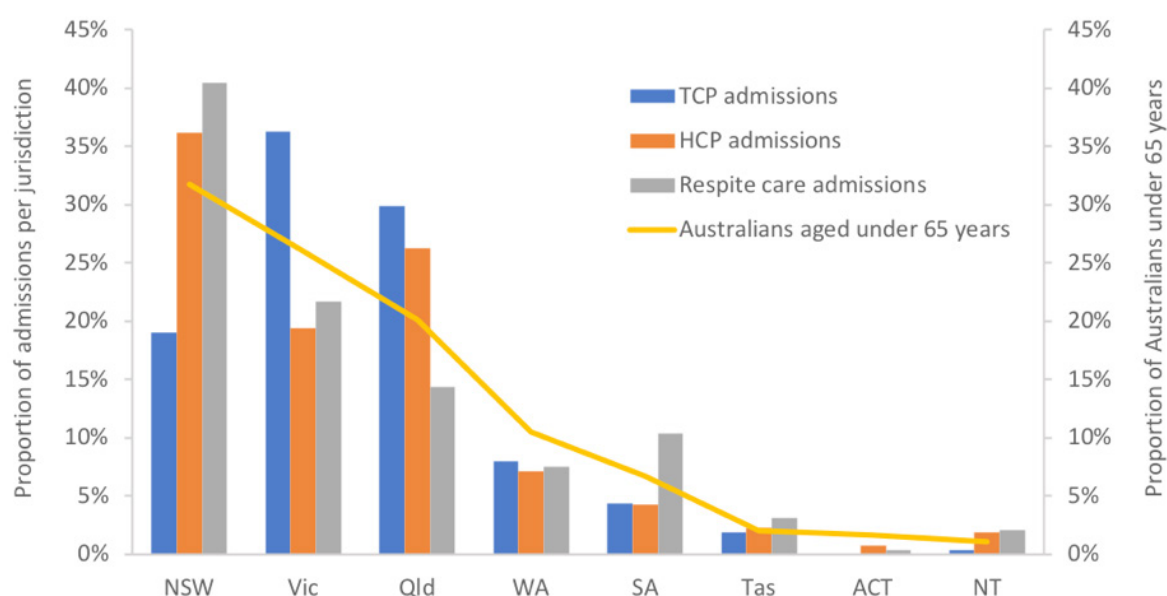


Figure 2.10. Proportion of admissions of young people to each aged care program, by jurisdiction, in 2017-2018, compared to the proportion of the Australian population under 65 years that resides in that jurisdiction.

2.9.1 TRANSITION CARE PACKAGES

In 2017-2018, 900 people under the age of 65 were admitted to a TCP, accounting for 3.6% of all TCP admissions. Of the young people admitted to a TCP in 2017-2018, 79.9% were admitted to a TCP for the first time, indicating that 20.1% of young people were admitted to a TCP for at least the second time. See Table 2.24.

Table 2.24. Admissions of young people to a Transition Care Program in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

TCP admissions	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of TCP admissions	900	171	327	269	72	40	17	0	4
Number of young people with first TCP admissions	719	140	262	210	53	35	15	0	4
% of first TCP admissions	79.9%	81.9%	80.1%	78.1%	73.6%	87.5%	88.2%	N/A	100.0%
Number of young people with repeat TCP admissions	181	31	65	59	19	5	2	0	0
% of repeat TCP admissions	20.1%	18.1%	19.9%	21.9%	26.4%	12.5%	11.8%	N/A	0.0%

²⁹ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

2.9.2 HOME CARE PACKAGES

In 2017-2018, a total of 1,466 admissions to an HCP were provided to young people, accounting for 2.7% of all HCP admissions. Of these, 66.4% of admissions were for Levels 1 & 2, while 33.6% were for Levels 3 & 4. See Table 2.25.

It is noteworthy that there was a higher frequency of admissions to HCP Levels 3 & 4 in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the ACT (44.4%, 45.2%, 48.5%, and 45.5%, respectively). In contrast, there were much lower admissions to HCP Levels 3 & 4 in New South Wales and the Northern Territory (24.7% and 10.7%, respectively).

Table 2.25. Admissions of young people to a Home Care Package in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

HCP admissions	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of HCP admissions, all levels	1,466	530	284	385	104	63	33	11	28
Number of HCP admissions, Levels 1 & 2	973	398	197	210	57	43	17	6	25
% of HCP admissions, Levels 1 & 2	66.4%	75.1%	69.4%	54.5%	54.8%	68.3%	51.5%	54.5%	89.3%
Number of HCP admissions, Levels 3 & 4	493	131	88	171	47	20	16	5	3
% of HCP admissions, Levels 3 & 4	33.6%	24.7%	31.0%	44.4%	45.2%	31.7%	48.5%	45.5%	10.7%

2.9.3 RESPITE CARE PACKAGES

In 2017-2018, 2,655 young people were admitted to respite care, accounting for 3.4% of all respite admissions. Of these, 14.5% (386 people) required more than 60 days respite care in the year. For about half (53.5%) of the young people admitted to respite care in 2017-2018, it was their first admission. See Table 2.26.

Table 2.26. Admissions of young people to respite care in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

Respite admissions	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of respite care admissions	2,655	1,074	577	381	198	275	83	10	57
Number of first admissions to respite care	1,421	641	243	214	89	173	39	4	18
% of first admissions	53.5%	59.7%	42.1%	56.2%	44.9%	62.9%	47.0%	40.0%	31.6%
Number with > 60 days respite care in the year	386	209	62	45	15	45	3	2	5
% of total admissions to respite care with stay > 60 days	14.5%	19.5%	10.7%	11.8%	7.6%	16.4%	3.6%	20.0%	8.8%

While respite care is designed to be a temporary stay, 791 young people were transferred from respite care to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, accounting for 30.7% of permanent RAC admissions in people under 65 years. See Table 2.27.

It is noteworthy that there was considerable variation between Australian states with regards to the proportion of young people who entered permanent RAC via respite care. In particular, in South Australia 63.0% entered permanent RAC via respite care, while in Western Australia, only 10.3% followed a similar pathway.

Table 2.27. Transfers of young people from respite care to permanent RAC in 2017-2018, by jurisdiction

	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Transfers from respite care to permanent RAC	791	404	140	99	24	102	13	4	5
Admissions to permanent RAC (from any source)	2,578	963	655	479	233	162	56	17	13
% who entered permanent RAC via respite care	30.7%	42.0%	21.4%	20.7%	10.3%	63.0%	23.2%	23.5%	38.5%

3. INDIGENOUS PERSONS SNAPSHOT

KEY FINDINGS

1. Young people who identified as Indigenous account for 7.3% of all young people in permanent RAC; this is over double the proportion of the Australian population aged under 65 who identified as Indigenous (3.2%).
2. It was more common for young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous to be living in facilities owned by government or community-based organisations, and less common to be living in facilities owned by charitable or private organisations.
3. Young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous on average had a higher rate of endocrine or metabolic disorders, respiratory diseases, injuries and poisoning, and infections or parasitic diseases, but a lower rate of nervous system disorders, diseases of the ear, blood and immune system conditions, and conditions 'not elsewhere classified'.
4. Young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous on average had a higher rate of other dementias, psychoses, and 'other mental and behavioural disorders', but a lower rate of Alzheimer's dementia, dementia in other diseases, intellectual and developmental disorders, and neurotic, stress related, anxiety and somatoform disorders.

3.1 AN IMPORTANT NOTE

The data reported in this section are based on whether a young person in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous or not. However, there are 3 groups into which a person can fall: (i) identified as Indigenous (Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both); (ii) did not identify as Indigenous; or (iii) answer not provided (refused to answer or information not available). To prevent bias in the data, the third group, where an answer was not provided, was removed from the comparisons. Thus, this section provides data only for people who identified as Indigenous ('Indigenous') and people who did not identify as Indigenous ('Not Indigenous'). As a result of omitting the third group, the total numbers reported in this section of the report for each jurisdiction are slightly lower than that reported in other sections.

Furthermore, as described in Section 2.3, data is not available for Tasmania or the ACT because of low numbers of data points that could compromise confidentiality if reported; thus, these states are designated as 'not publishable' by AIHW. As a result, the Australian aggregate data is also not available. Therefore, this section presents data for 'Australia, excluding Tasmania and ACT'.

3.2 YOUNG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

Across Australia, young people who identified as Indigenous account for 7.3% of all young people in permanent RAC, which was over twice the proportion of the Australian population aged under 65 who identified as Indigenous (3.2%). There was however substantial variability between jurisdictions in the proportion of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous. See Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction

	Australia (excluding Tas and ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Number of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous	426	124	21	145	88	13	35
% of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous ³⁰	7.3%	5.9%	1.3%	12.2%	18.7%	3.1%	76.1%
% of population aged under 65 years who identified as Indigenous ³¹	3.2%	3.3%	0.9%	4.6%	3.5%	2.4%	22.7%

In all Australian states, with the exception of the Northern Territory, there was a higher proportion of people who identified as Indigenous aged 55 years or less, compared to people who identified as Indigenous aged 56 years or more. See Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1.

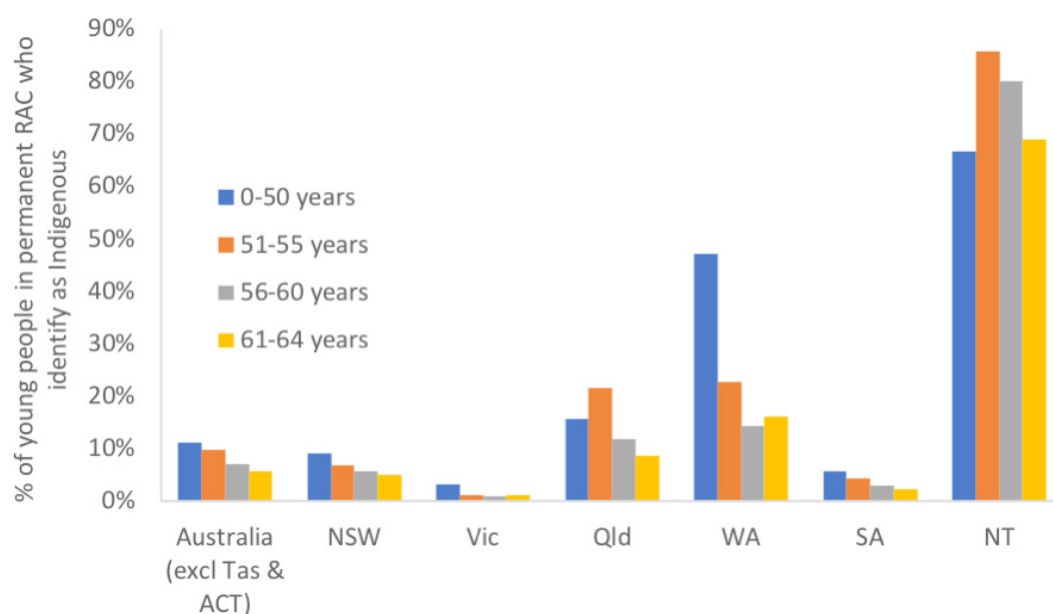


Figure 3.1. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous at 30 June 2018, by jurisdiction.

³⁰ Proportion of people under 65 years in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous, compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous.

³¹ Proportion of people under 65 years who identified as Indigenous within the Australian population compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous; based on the 2016 Australian Census. Data extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

Table 3.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by age, Indigenous status, and jurisdiction

Age	Indigenous status	Australia (excl Tas & ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
0-50 years	Indigenous	66	18	6	21	17	2	2
	Not Indigenous	524	180	178	113	19	33	1
	Total	590	198	184	134	36	35	3
	% Indigenous	11.2%	9.1%	3.3%	15.7%	47.2%	5.7%	66.7%
51-55 years	Indigenous	80	21	3	35	13	2	6
	Not Indigenous	737	290	231	128	44	43	1
	Total	817	311	234	163	57	45	7
	% Indigenous	9.8%	6.8%	1.3%	21.5%	22.8%	4.4%	85.7%
56-60 years	Indigenous	125	37	4	42	22	4	16
	Not Indigenous	1,634	598	461	312	132	127	4
	Total	1,759	635	465	354	154	131	20
	% Indigenous	7.1%	5.8%	0.9%	11.9%	14.3%	3.1%	80.0%
61-64 years	Indigenous	155	48	8	47	36	5	11
	Not Indigenous	2,498	919	690	494	188	202	5
	Total	2,653	967	698	541	224	207	16
	% Indigenous	5.8%	5.0%	1.1%	8.7%	16.1%	2.4%	68.8%
Less than 65 years	Indigenous	426	124	21	145	88	13	35
	Not Indigenous	5,393	1,987	1,560	1,047	383	405	11
	Total	5,819	2,111	1,581	1,192	471	418	46
	% Indigenous	7.3%	5.9%	1.3%	12.2%	18.7%	3.1%	76.1%

3.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

There was marked variability between jurisdictions in the marital status of young people living in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous. In general, it was less common for young people who identified as Indigenous to be married/de facto, divorced, or separated, except in South Australia and the Northern Territory. However, it was more common for young people who identified as Indigenous to be widowed or never married. See Figure 3.2 and Table 3.2.

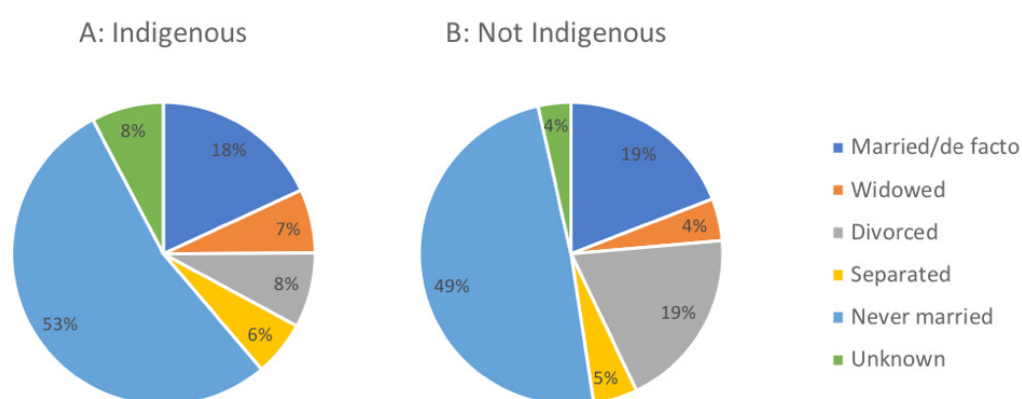


Figure 3.2. Comparison of the marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, grouped based on whether they identified as Indigenous or not.

Table 3.2. Marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction

Marital status	Indigenous status	Australia (excl Tas & ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Married/de facto	Indigenous	18.1%	16.9%	9.5%	15.9%	21.6%	15.4%	28.6%
	Not Indigenous	19.1%	17.9%	18.2%	19.8%	21.4%	23.5%	36.4%
Widowed	Indigenous	6.8%	4.0%	0.0%	5.5%	6.8%	23.1%	20.0%
	Not Indigenous	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%	5.0%	4.2%	3.7%	0.0%
Divorced	Indigenous	8.0%	12.9%	9.5%	5.5%	5.7%	7.7%	5.7%
	Not Indigenous	19.3%	19.5%	18.8%	18.5%	23.8%	18.3%	18.2%
Separated	Indigenous	5.9%	4.0%	0.0%	6.2%	4.5%	23.1%	11.4%
	Not Indigenous	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	4.3%	5.2%	4.0%	0.0%
Never married	Indigenous	53.5%	54.8%	71.4%	62.1%	46.6%	30.8%	28.6%
	Not Indigenous	48.9%	49.4%	51.3%	48.5%	41.8%	45.2%	36.4%
Unknown	Indigenous	7.7%	7.3%	9.5%	4.8%	14.8%	0.0%	5.7%
	Not Indigenous	3.5%	3.5%	2.8%	3.9%	3.7%	5.4%	9.1%

In general, it was more common for young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous to be living in facilities owned by government or community-based organisations (although this was dependent on jurisdiction). However, it was less common for young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous to be living in facilities owned by charitable or private organisations. It is noteworthy that in the Northern Territory, where the proportion of people who identified as Indigenous was highest, there were no facilities owned by government or charitable organisations. See Figure 3.3 and Table 3.3.

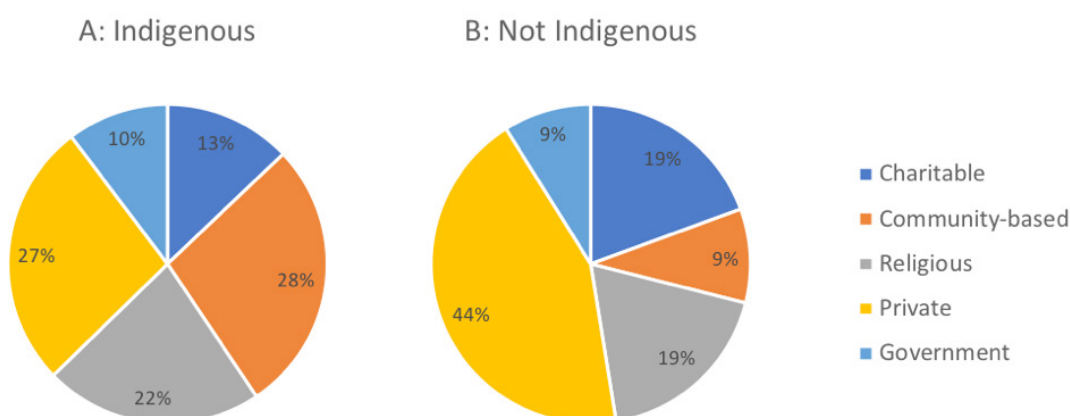


Figure 3.3. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018, grouped based on whether they identified as Indigenous or not.

Table 3.3. Provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction

Type of RAC facility	Indigenous status	Australia (excl Tas & ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Charitable	Indigenous	12.9%	28.2%	9.5%	10.3%	1.1%	15.4%	0.0%
	Not Indigenous	19.4%	26.7%	14.9%	12.7%	22.2%	16.8%	0.0%
Community - based	Indigenous	27.7%	31.5%	0.0%	23.4%	17.0%	0.0%	85.7%
	Not Indigenous	9.5%	11.3%	7.9%	7.0%	13.1%	8.9%	54.5%
Religious	Indigenous	22.1%	8.9%	9.5%	29.0%	37.5%	38.5%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	18.5%	15.8%	11.8%	28.9%	26.6%	22.7%	18.2%
Private	Indigenous	27.0%	30.6%	52.4%	24.8%	26.1%	23.1%	11.4%
	Not Indigenous	43.6%	43.9%	45.3%	43.6%	36.8%	43.2%	27.3%
Government	Indigenous	10.3%	0.8%	28.6%	12.4%	18.2%	23.1%	0.0%
	Not Indigenous	8.9%	2.3%	20.1%	7.8%	1.3%	8.4%	0.0%

3.4 SUPPORT NEEDS OF YOUNG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Almost all young people in permanent RAC (approximately 90.0% or more), regardless of whether they identified as Indigenous or not, had mobility restrictions that required supervision and/or physical assistance³². However, in New South Wales, this proportion was slightly lower (83.9%) in young people who identified as Indigenous. See Table 3.4.

On average, mild to severe cognitive impairment was present at a slightly lower proportion in young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous compared to those who did not identify as Indigenous (81.0% to 100.0%, compared to 89.2% to 100.0%)³³. Similarly, a lower proportion of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous required one-to-one physical assistance with personal hygiene (dressing, washing and grooming) than those who did not identify as Indigenous (76.9% to 96.6%, compared to 90.9% to 100.0%)³⁴. See Table 3.4.

The prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous was higher in Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory, but lower in Queensland and Western Australia. Given that the National Health Survey found that on average only 8.7% of Australian adults under 65 have depression³⁵, it is concerning that over 50.0% of young people living in RAC in Victoria who identified as Indigenous have depression.

Table 3.4. Support needs of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction

Support needs type	Indigenous status	Australia (excl Tas & ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Young people in RAC with restricted mobility ³⁶	Indigenous	91.1%	83.9%	100.0%	91.0%	97.7%	92.3%	94.3%
	Not Indigenous	94.0%	93.5%	93.1%	94.9%	94.8%	96.0%	100.0%
Young people in RAC with cognitive impairment ³⁷	Indigenous	88.3%	85.5%	81.0%	92.4%	87.5%	100.0%	82.9%
	Not Indigenous	89.8%	89.2%	90.6%	89.4%	89.6%	90.4%	100.0%
Young people in RAC who need assistance with personal hygiene ³⁸	Indigenous	87.8%	80.6%	95.2%	86.9%	96.6%	76.9%	94.3%
	Not Indigenous	92.0%	91.8%	90.9%	93.5%	93.7%	91.9%	100.0%
Young people in RAC with depression ³⁹	Indigenous	28.2%	37.1%	57.1%	27.6%	12.5%	38.5%	17.1%
	Not Indigenous	37.1%	35.4%	45.1%	34.5%	25.8%	33.3%	9.1%

³² ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

³³ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

³⁴ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, rating of C or D.

³⁵ Data obtained from 4364.0.55.001 - National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15; data calculated using Table 3.1 (Mood (affective) disorders, "Depression/feeling depressed") and Appendix 1 (sample counts and estimates).

³⁶ ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

³⁷ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

³⁸ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, rating of C or D.

³⁹ ACFI 10 Depression, rating of C or D.

3.5 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Young people who identified as Indigenous, when assessed by the ACFI, on average had a higher rate of endocrine or metabolic disorders, respiratory diseases, injuries and poisoning, and infections or parasitic diseases (the latter being particularly prevalent in South Australia). However, on average they had a lower rate of nervous system disorders, diseases of the ear, blood and immune system conditions, and conditions 'not elsewhere classified'. See Figure 3.4 and Table 3.5.

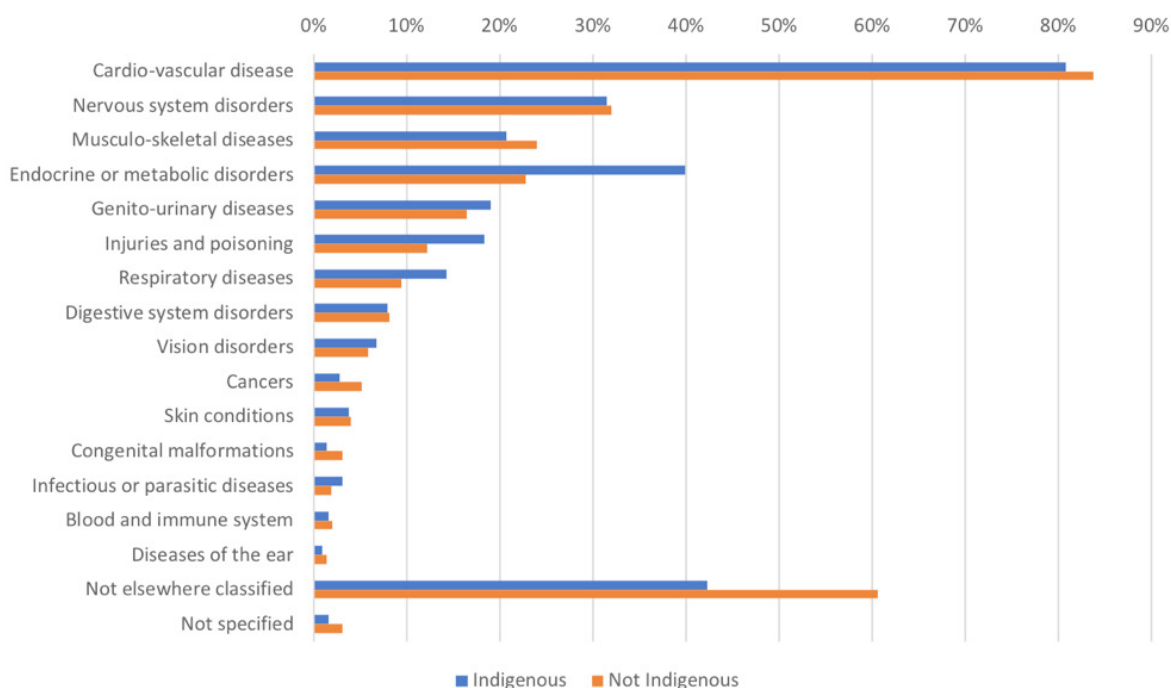


Figure 3.4. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, grouped based on whether they identified as Indigenous or not. Note that a maximum of three medical conditions can be documented per person.

Table 3.5. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁴⁰, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction

Medical condition	Indigenous status	Australia excl Tas & ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Cardio-vascular disease	Indigenous	80.8%	80.6%	85.7%	80.0%	83.0%	100.0%	68.6%
	Not Indigenous	83.8%	83.9%	84.5%	82.3%	84.3%	83.5%	90.9%
Nervous system disorders	Indigenous	31.5%	28.2%	23.8%	35.2%	31.8%	15.4%	37.1%
	Not Indigenous	32.0%	30.5%	32.1%	36.1%	26.9%	33.6%	18.2%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	Indigenous	20.7%	20.2%	38.1%	17.9%	14.8%	53.8%	25.7%
	Not Indigenous	24.0%	21.4%	21.1%	26.4%	26.4%	38.8%	36.4%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	Indigenous	39.9%	30.6%	33.3%	42.8%	51.1%	30.8%	40.0%
	Not Indigenous	22.8%	23.8%	22.5%	20.3%	26.6%	22.0%	0.0%
Genito-urinary diseases	Indigenous	19.0%	18.5%	4.8%	12.4%	28.4%	23.1%	31.4%
	Not Indigenous	16.5%	14.1%	18.9%	13.9%	21.4%	20.7%	18.2%
Injuries and poisoning	Indigenous	18.3%	15.3%	14.3%	17.2%	25.0%	15.4%	20.0%
	Not Indigenous	12.2%	11.4%	11.9%	14.9%	9.1%	13.6%	9.1%
Respiratory diseases	Indigenous	14.3%	24.2%	14.3%	11.0%	9.1%	15.4%	5.7%
	Not Indigenous	9.4%	8.3%	9.5%	10.9%	11.0%	9.6%	9.1%
Digestive system disorders	Indigenous	8.0%	8.9%	4.8%	6.2%	12.5%	0.0%	5.7%
	Not Indigenous	8.2%	8.6%	7.0%	9.9%	8.9%	6.2%	9.1%
Vision disorders	Indigenous	6.8%	7.3%	4.8%	6.2%	4.5%	0.0%	17.1%
	Not Indigenous	5.9%	6.4%	5.0%	7.1%	6.0%	3.7%	18.2%
Cancers	Indigenous	2.8%	3.2%	4.8%	2.8%	1.1%	7.7%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	5.2%	5.2%	4.0%	5.8%	8.4%	4.9%	0.0%
Skin conditions	Indigenous	3.8%	2.4%	4.8%	6.9%	0.0%	7.7%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	4.0%	3.6%	4.2%	4.2%	3.1%	5.4%	0.0%
Congenital malformations	Indigenous	1.4%	0.0%	4.8%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	3.1%	2.1%	3.8%	4.0%	2.9%	3.5%	0.0%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	Indigenous	3.1%	4.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.3%	23.1%	0.0%
	Not Indigenous	1.9%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%
Blood and immune system	Indigenous	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	2.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Indigenous	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	3.7%	1.0%	9.1%
Diseases of the ear	Indigenous	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Not elsewhere classified	Indigenous	42.3%	55.6%	61.9%	42.8%	20.5%	53.8%	31.4%
	Not Indigenous	60.6%	65.9%	65.5%	50.7%	42.8%	57.0%	81.8%
Not specified	Indigenous	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Indigenous	3.1%	2.5%	3.7%	3.0%	2.9%	3.7%	0.0%

⁴⁰ The ACFI assessment allows up to 3 medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than 3 conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

3.6 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Young people who identified as Indigenous, when assessed by the ACFI, on average had a higher rate of other dementias, psychoses, and 'other mental and behavioural disorders'. However, on average they had a lower rate of Alzheimer's dementia, dementia in other diseases, intellectual and developmental disorders, and neurotic, stress related, anxiety and somatoform disorders. See Figure 3.5 and Table 3.6.

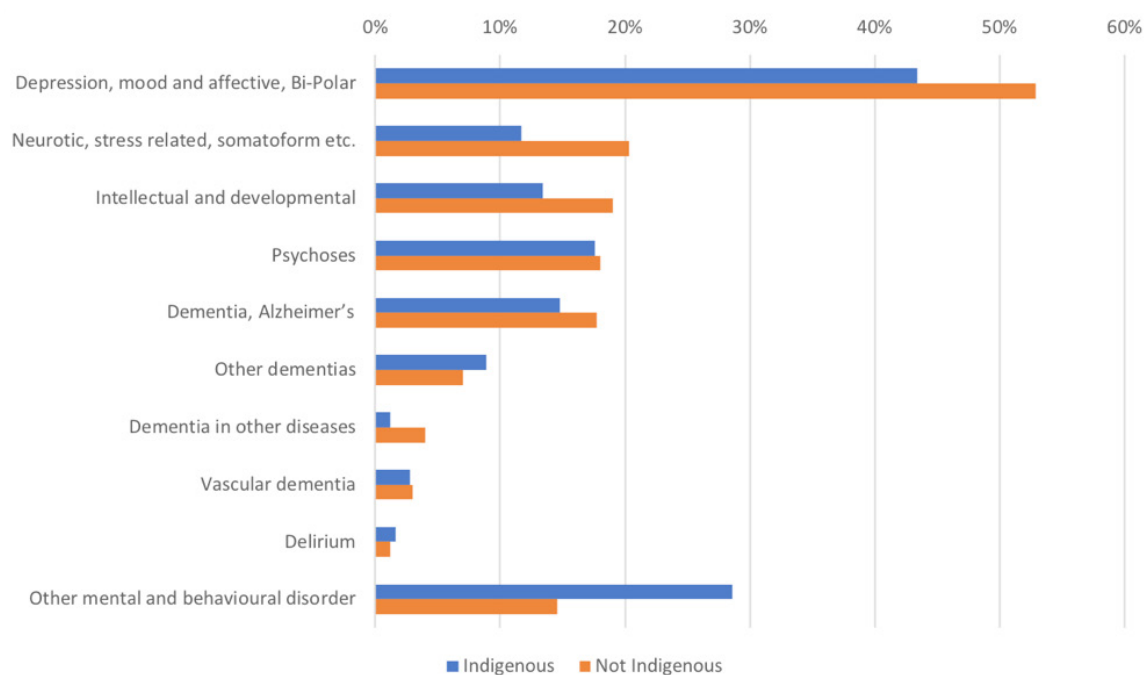


Figure 3.5. Prevalence of mental and behavioural conditions in young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018, grouped based on whether they identified as Indigenous or not. Note that more than one mental or behavioural condition can be documented per person.

Table 3.6. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific mental or behavioural conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁴¹, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction

Mental or behavioural condition	Indigenous status	Australia (excl Tas & ACT)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar	Indigenous	43.4%	54.0%	71.4%	46.2%	20.5%	46.2%	34.3%
	Not Indigenous	52.9%	50.3%	58.6%	51.4%	45.7%	54.8%	45.5%
Neurotic, stress related, somatoform etc.	Indigenous	11.7%	16.1%	19.0%	10.3%	5.7%	15.4%	11.4%
	Not Indigenous	20.3%	16.5%	26.4%	19.6%	15.7%	22.2%	9.1%
Intellectual and developmental	Indigenous	13.4%	17.7%	19.0%	15.9%	6.8%	0.0%	5.7%
	Not Indigenous	19.0%	17.1%	20.4%	21.9%	9.7%	24.9%	0.0%
Psychoses	Indigenous	17.6%	26.6%	0.0%	17.2%	13.6%	15.4%	8.6%
	Not Indigenous	18.0%	20.7%	17.1%	14.4%	19.3%	16.8%	0.0%
Dementia, Alzheimer's	Indigenous	14.8%	16.1%	14.3%	11.0%	20.5%	7.7%	14.3%
	Not Indigenous	17.7%	16.8%	15.0%	18.9%	27.4%	20.5%	36.4%
Other dementias	Indigenous	8.9%	6.5%	9.5%	10.3%	8.0%	30.8%	5.7%
	Not Indigenous	7.0%	9.3%	4.7%	6.1%	5.0%	8.9%	9.1%
Dementia in other diseases	Indigenous	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not Indigenous	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%	3.5%	3.4%	4.0%	18.2%
Vascular dementia	Indigenous	2.8%	2.4%	9.5%	3.4%	1.1%	0.0%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	3.0%	3.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	0.0%
Delirium	Indigenous	1.6%	0.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.9%
	Not Indigenous	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	0.4%	2.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Other mental and behavioural disorder	Indigenous	28.6%	25.8%	23.8%	29.7%	31.8%	61.5%	17.1%
	Not Indigenous	14.6%	16.4%	14.5%	12.0%	17.2%	10.9%	9.1%

⁴¹ The ACFI assessment allows more than one mental or behavioural condition, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident.

4. STATE SNAPSHOT: NEW SOUTH WALES

KEY FINDINGS

1. In New South Wales, there were 2,137 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 3.5% of all permanent residents in RAC in New South Wales.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 963 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales, accounting for 3.9% of all admissions to permanent RAC in New South Wales. On average, approximately 19 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in New South Wales each week.
3. Of the 749 young people who exited permanent RAC in New South Wales in 2017-2018, approximately 1 in 8 (12.8%) returned to family or home, while almost half died (48.6%). Of the remaining, 3.3% exited to hospital, 28.6% moved to another residential care facility, and 6.7% left for other reasons.
4. Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in New South Wales (31.8%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (19.0%), the proportion of HCP admissions was higher than expected (36.2%), and proportion of respite care admissions was higher than expected (40.5%).

4.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In New South Wales, there were 2,137 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.5% of all permanent residents in RAC in New South Wales, which was slightly higher than the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in New South Wales decreased by 5.1% compared to 30 June 2017⁴². This was an improvement on the national average, which only decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in New South Wales (35.5%) was higher than the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in New South Wales (31.8%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in New South Wales (31.9 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was higher than that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Young people in permanent RAC in New South Wales compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	NSW	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	2,137	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	35.3%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁴³	6,702	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	31.8%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁴⁴	31.9	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in New South Wales at 30 June 2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1.

⁴² Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

⁴³ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁴⁴ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

Table 4.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in New South Wales at 30 June 2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
101	Capital Region	5	8	20	38	71
102	Central Coast	6	14	29	67	116
103	Central West	17	17	26	53	113
104	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	5	3	11	34	53
105	Far West and Orana	2	1	14	11	28
106	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	0	5	19	18	42
107	Illawarra	6	6	16	54	82
108	Mid North Coast	10	18	20	55	103
109	Murray	0	4	11	25	40
110	New England and North West	2	7	22	32	63
111	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	15	16	33	70	134
112	Richmond - Tweed	10	14	24	50	98
113	Riverina	7	7	12	21	47
114	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2	6	10	27	45
115	Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	2	2	10	22	36
116	Sydney - Blacktown	5	13	10	16	44
117	Sydney - City and Inner South	10	16	22	61	109
118	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2	7	8	16	33
119	Sydney - Inner South West	15	20	57	107	199
120	Sydney - Inner West	3	10	40	66	119
121	Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	3	10	12	34	59
122	Sydney - Northern Beaches	4	3	14	27	48
123	Sydney - Outer South West	5	3	9	23	40
124	Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	6	9	22	39	76
125	Sydney - Parramatta	26	22	54	86	188
126	Sydney - Ryde	3	4	13	18	38
127	Sydney - South West	4	9	19	37	69
128	Sydney - Sutherland	1	4	12	27	44
	New South Wales	176	258	569	1,134	2,137

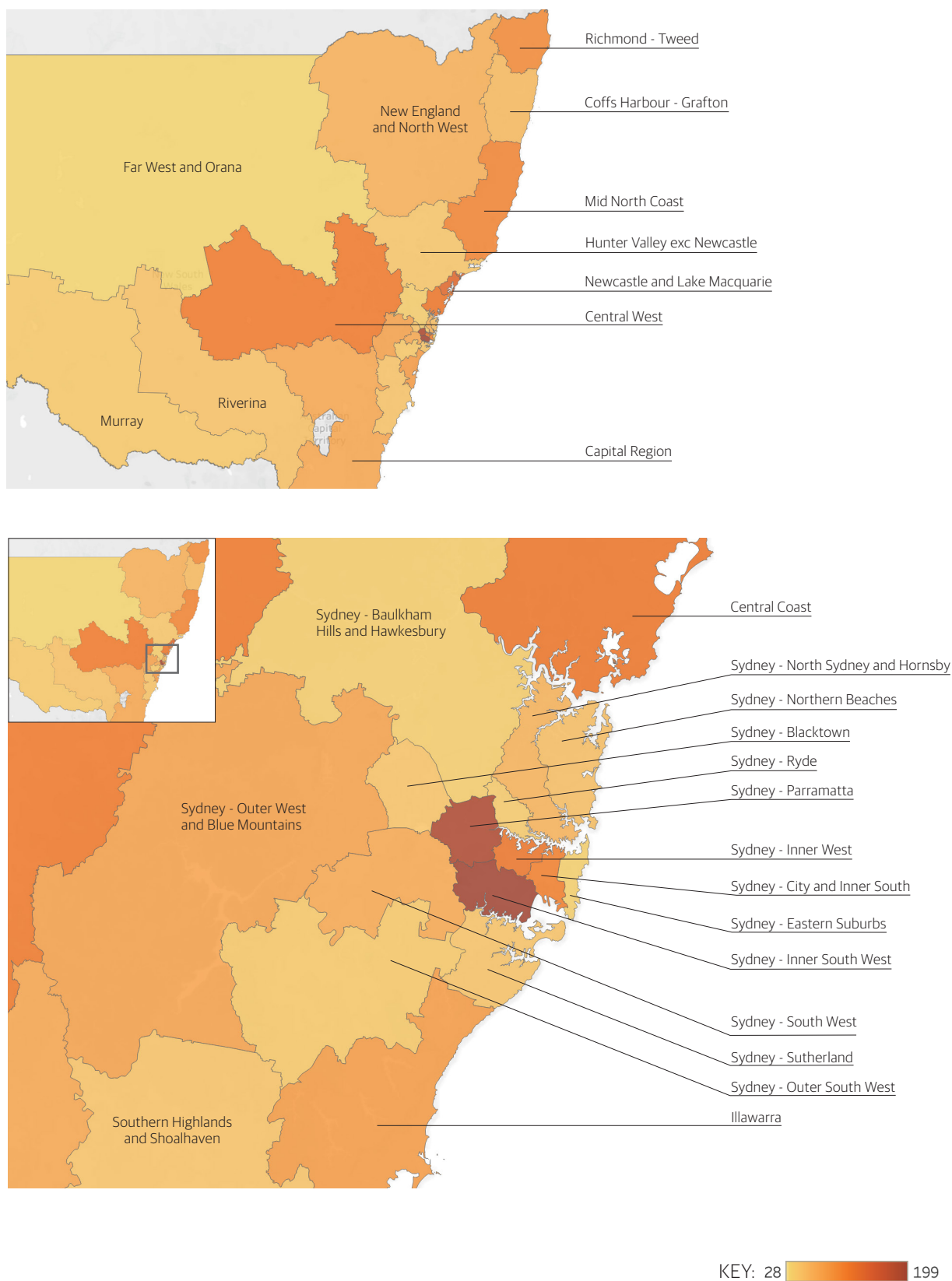


Figure 4.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in New South Wales at 30 June 2018, by SA4 region.

4.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 963 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales, accounting for 3.9% of all admissions to permanent RAC in New South Wales. This was similar to the national average of 3.6%. Table 4.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales, by age group.

On average, approximately 19 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in New South Wales each week. This represents 37.4% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 4.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	NSW	Australia	NSW	Australia
0-49 years	76	215	1.5	4.1
50-54 years	131	355	2.5	6.8
55-59 years	253	647	4.9	12.4
60-64 years	503	1,361	9.7	26.2
Less than 65 years	963	2,578	18.5	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales in 2017-2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2.

Table 4.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales in 2017-2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
101	Capital Region	2	5	11	14	32
102	Central Coast	4	11	22	45	82
103	Central West	9	17	16	34	76
104	Coffs Harbour - Grafton	3	2	9	12	26
105	Far West and Orana	4	0	5	5	14
106	Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	1	2	5	8	16
107	Illawarra	2	1	6	25	34
108	Mid North Coast	6	7	9	26	48
109	Murray	0	2	5	7	14
110	New England and North West	5	6	5	13	29
111	Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	3	8	16	29	56
112	Richmond - Tweed	4	5	12	26	47
113	Riverina	0	2	6	3	11
114	Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	1	1	7	12	21
115	Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	0	3	4	15	22
116	Sydney - Blacktown	0	2	2	10	14
117	Sydney - City and Inner South	2	3	8	17	30
118	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	2	4	3	13	22
119	Sydney - Inner South West	5	11	19	39	74
120	Sydney - Inner West	3	6	8	17	34
121	Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	0	7	8	14	29
122	Sydney - Northern Beaches	4	1	8	12	25
123	Sydney - Outer South West	2	2	6	15	25
124	Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	4	8	14	29	55
125	Sydney - Parramatta	5	11	22	38	76
126	Sydney - Ryde	1	2	1	4	8
127	Sydney - South West	3	0	7	10	20
128	Sydney - Sutherland	1	2	9	11	23
	New South Wales	76	131	253	503	963

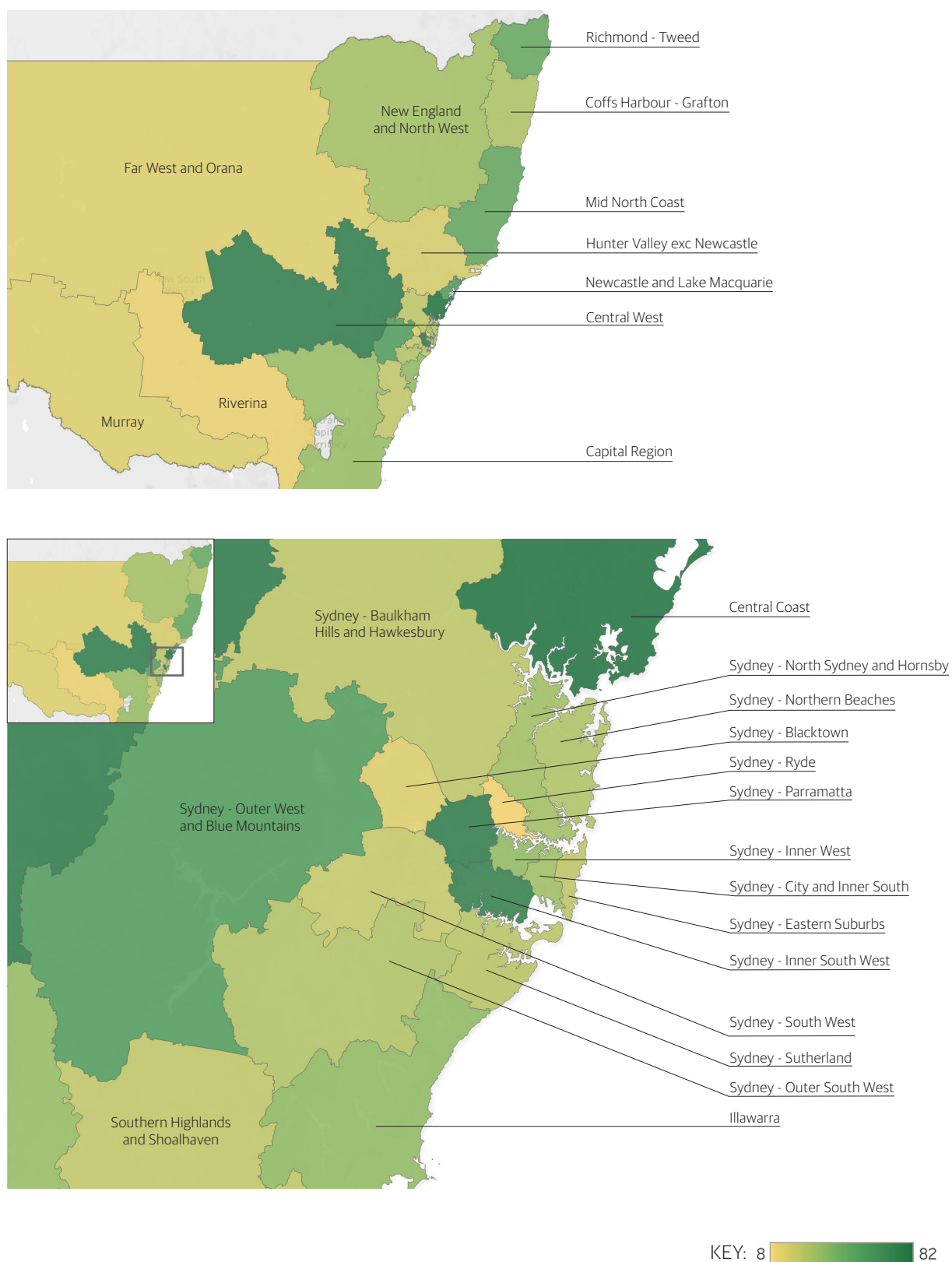


Figure 4.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales in 2017-2018, by SA4 region.

4.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 749 young people exited permanent RAC in New South Wales, which was 214 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 22.2% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in New South Wales than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in New South Wales, approximately 1 in 8 (12.8%) returned to family or home, while almost half died (48.6%). Of the remaining, 3.3% exited to hospital, 28.6% moved to another residential care facility, and 6.7% left for other reasons. See Table 4.5 and Figure 4.3.

Table 4.5. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in New South Wales in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	NSW		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	364	48.6%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	25	3.3%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	214	28.6%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	96	12.8%	198	10.7%
Other	50	6.7%	136	7.3%
Total	749	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

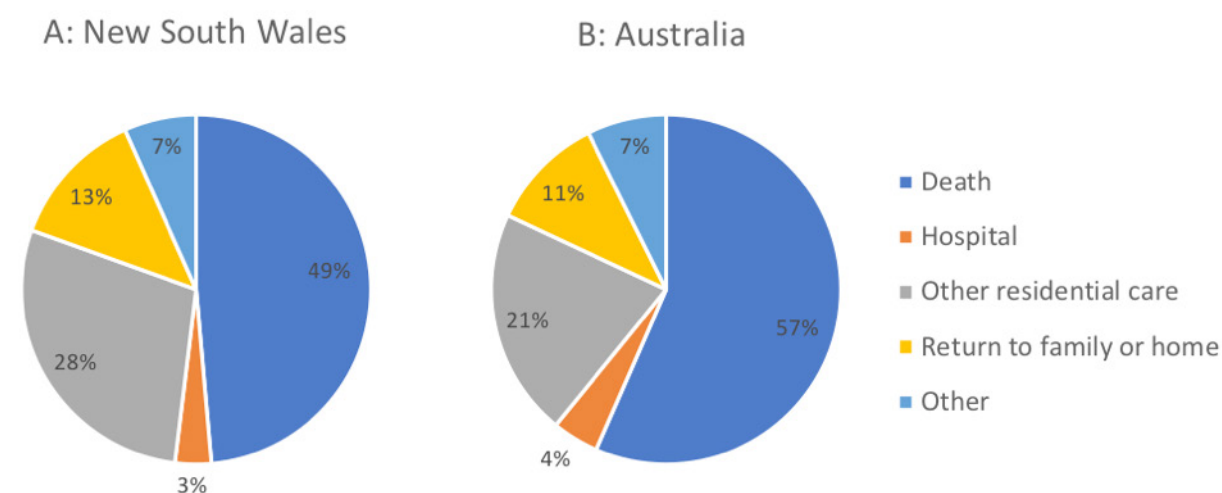


Figure 4.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018. A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in NSW. B: young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

4.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

For most of the descriptive statistics available for young people in permanent RAC, there was very little difference between New South Wales and the national average. This is likely because New South Wales accounts for the largest proportion of young people living in permanent RAC in Australia (35.3%), which therefore skews the national average towards the values for the state.

4.4.1 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

Compared to the national average, 75% less young people in permanent RAC in New South Wales lived in government-owned facilities, 20.0% less lived in religious-owned facilities and 39% more lived in facilities owned by charitable organisations. See Figure 4.4.

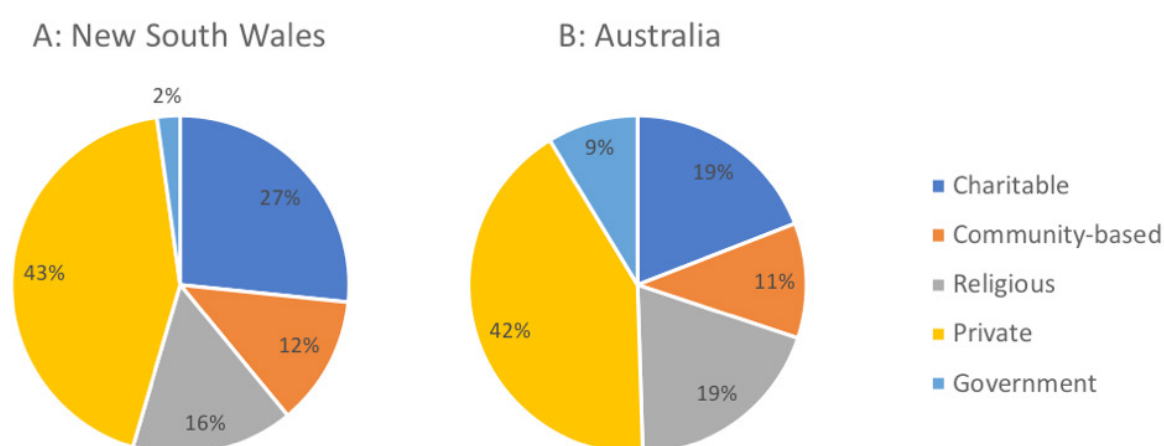


Figure 4.4. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in New South Wales. B: facility ownership across Australia.

4.4.2 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in New South Wales (31.8%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (19.0%), the proportion of HCP admissions was higher than expected (36.2%), and proportion of respite care admissions was higher than expected (40.5%). See Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in New South Wales in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	NSW	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	171	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	19.0%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	530	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	36.2%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	1,074	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	40.5%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ⁴⁵	31.8%	100.0%

⁴⁵ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

5. STATE SNAPSHOT: VICTORIA

KEY FINDINGS

1. In Victoria, there were 1,585 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 3.3% of all permanent residents in RAC in Victoria.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 655 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria, accounting for 3.4% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Victoria. On average, approximately 13 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Victoria each week.
3. Of the 453 young people who exited permanent RAC in Victoria, approximately 1 in 11 (8.8%) returned to family or home, while over half died (61.8%). Of the remaining, 4.0% exited to hospital, 19.0% moved to another residential care facility, and 6.4% left for other reasons.
4. The prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC in Victoria was 24% higher than the national average, even though the proportion of young people in the Victorian population with depression was equivalent to the Australian average.

5.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In Victoria, there were 1,585 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.3% of all permanent residents in RAC in Victoria, which was equivalent to the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in Victoria decreased by 2.6% compared to 30 June 2017⁴⁶. This decrease was less than the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in Victoria (26.2%) was similar to the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in Victoria (26.0%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in Victoria (29.0 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was comparable to that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 5.1.

⁴⁶ Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

Table 5.1. Young people in permanent RAC in Victoria compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	Vic	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	1,585	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	26.2%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁴⁷	5,471	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	26.0%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁴⁸	29.0	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in Victoria at 30 June 2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 5.2 and Figure 5.1.

Table 5.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Victoria at 30 June 2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
201	Ballarat	8	10	15	22	55
202	Bendigo	7	5	14	31	57
203	Geelong	11	13	26	38	88
204	Hume	5	5	11	27	48
205	Latrobe - Gippsland	17	20	30	58	125
206	Melbourne - Inner	6	12	30	77	125
207	Melbourne - Inner East	13	19	27	36	95
208	Melbourne - Inner South	4	8	17	43	72
209	Melbourne - North East	10	9	21	37	77
210	Melbourne - North West	16	23	44	73	156
211	Melbourne - Outer East	11	16	43	55	125
212	Melbourne - South East	11	20	48	98	177
213	Melbourne - West	14	25	40	90	169
214	Mornington Peninsula	9	5	9	35	58
215	North West	3	8	14	26	51
216	Shepparton	3	8	6	23	40
217	Warrnambool and South West	6	7	19	35	67
	Victoria	154	213	414	804	1,585

⁴⁷ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁴⁸ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

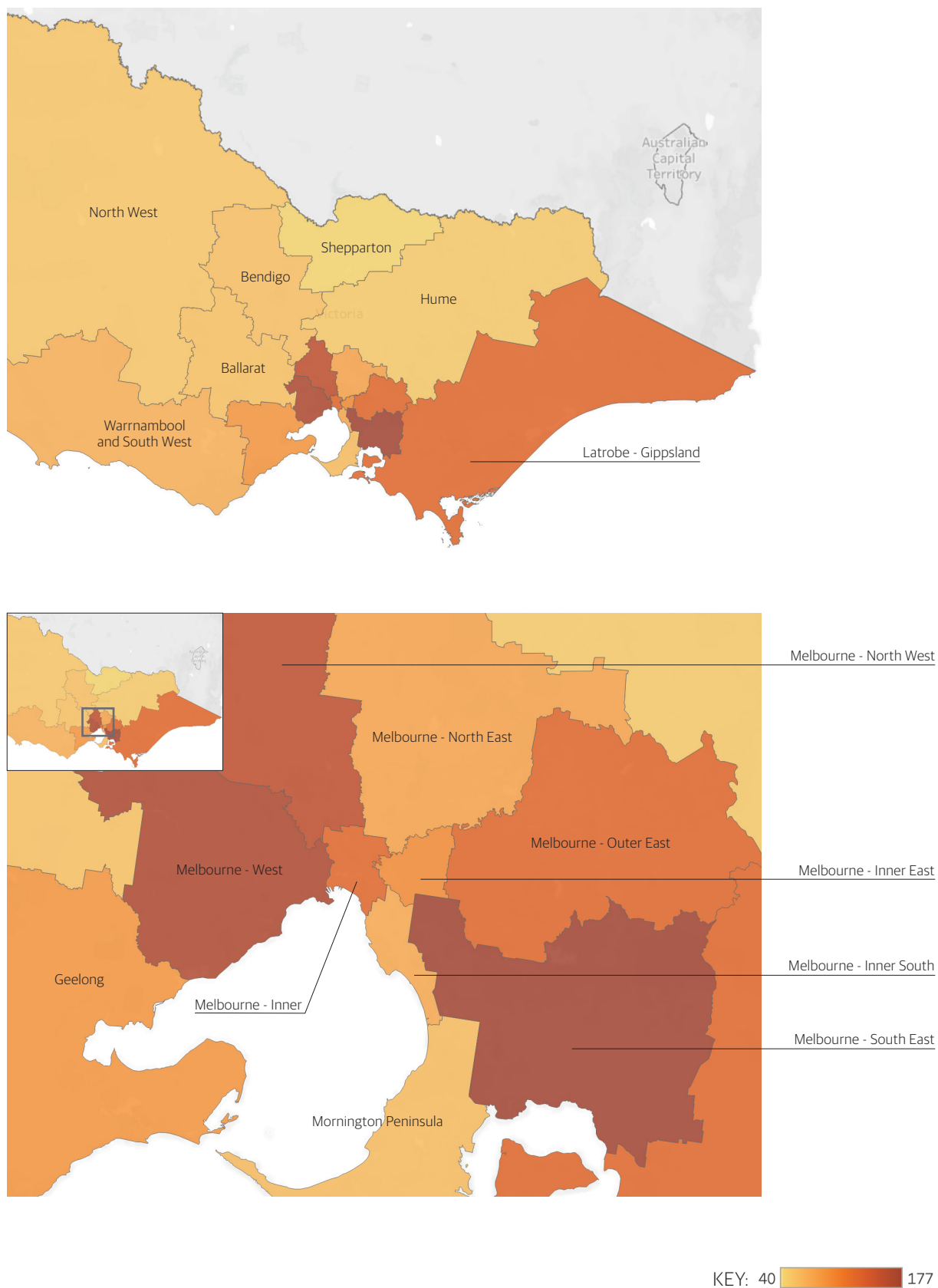


Figure 5.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Victoria at 30 June 2018, by SA4 region.

5.2 ADMISSIONS TO RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 655 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria, accounting for 3.4% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Victoria. This was similar to the national average of 3.6%. Table 5.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria, by age group.

On average, approximately 13 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Victoria each week. This represents 25.4% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 5.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	Vic	Australia	Vic	Australia
0-49 years	55	215	1.1	4.1
50-54 years	99	355	1.9	6.8
55-59 years	166	647	3.2	12.4
60-64 years	335	1,361	6.4	26.2
Less than 65 years	655	2,578	12.6	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria in 2017-2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2.

Table 5.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria in 2017-2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
201	Ballarat	2	4	1	14	21
202	Bendigo	3	4	9	16	32
203	Geelong	3	12	16	20	51
204	Hume	1	0	2	11	14
205	Latrobe - Gippsland	9	9	10	36	64
206	Melbourne - Inner	3	9	10	32	54
207	Melbourne - Inner East	4	8	10	12	34
208	Melbourne - Inner South	1	2	12	16	31
209	Melbourne - North East	2	5	9	18	34
210	Melbourne - North West	9	8	13	22	52
211	Melbourne - Outer East	1	8	15	18	42
212	Melbourne - South East	9	11	20	40	80
213	Melbourne - West	5	9	19	27	60
214	Mornington Peninsula	2	3	3	20	28
215	North West	0	1	5	8	14
216	Shepparton	0	2	1	9	12
217	Warrnambool and South West	1	4	11	16	32
	Victoria	55	99	166	335	655

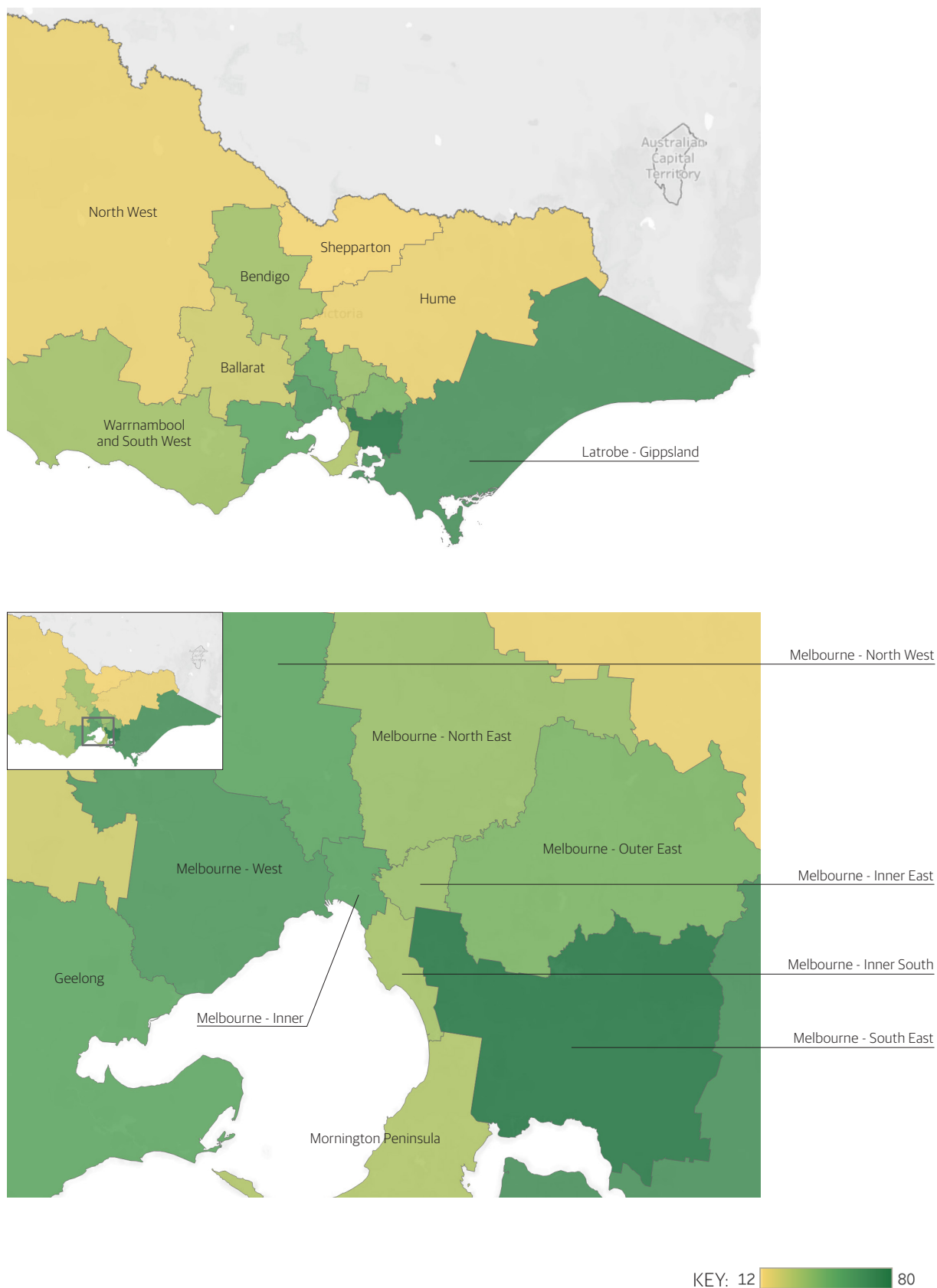


Figure 5.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria in 2017-2018, by SA4 region.

5.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 453 young people exited permanent RAC in Victoria, which was 202 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 30.8% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Victoria than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in Victoria, approximately 1 in 11 (8.8%) returned to family or home, while over half died (61.8%). Of the remaining, 4.0% exited to hospital, 19.0% moved to another residential care facility, and 6.4% left for other reasons. See Table 5.5 and Figure 5.3.

Table 5.5. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in Victoria in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	Vic		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	280	61.8%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	18	4.0%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	86	19.0%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	40	8.8%	198	10.7%
Other	29	6.4%	136	7.3%
Total	453	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

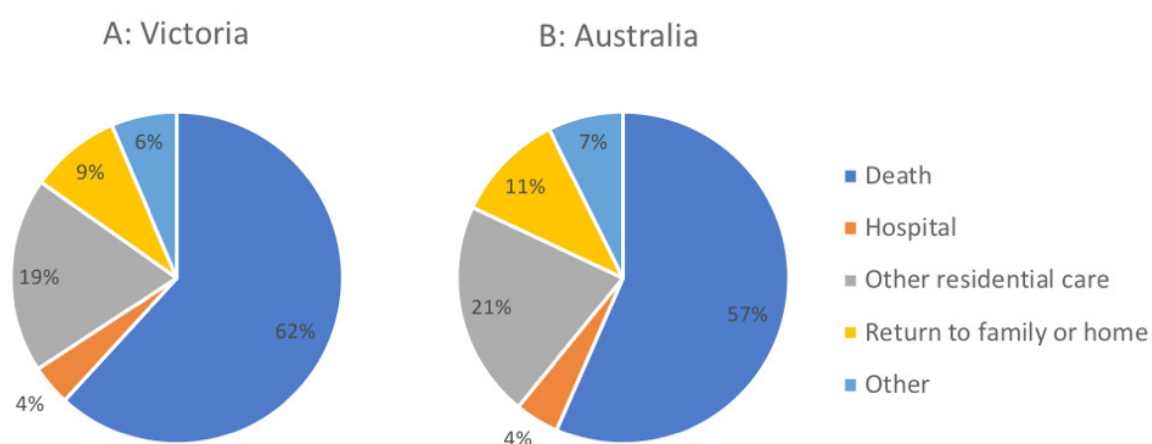


Figure 5.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018.
A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in Victoria. **B:** young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

5.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

For most of the descriptive statistics available for young people in permanent RAC, there was little difference between Victoria and the national average. This is likely because Victoria accounts for just over a quarter (26.2%) of young people living in permanent RAC in Australia, making it the second highest contributor, second only to New South Wales. Thus, the Victorian data will have a skewing effect on the national average.

5.4.1 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

Compared to the national average, 2.3-times more young people in permanent RAC in Victoria lived in government-owned facilities, while 40.0% less lived in facilities owned by religious organisations. See Figure 5.4.

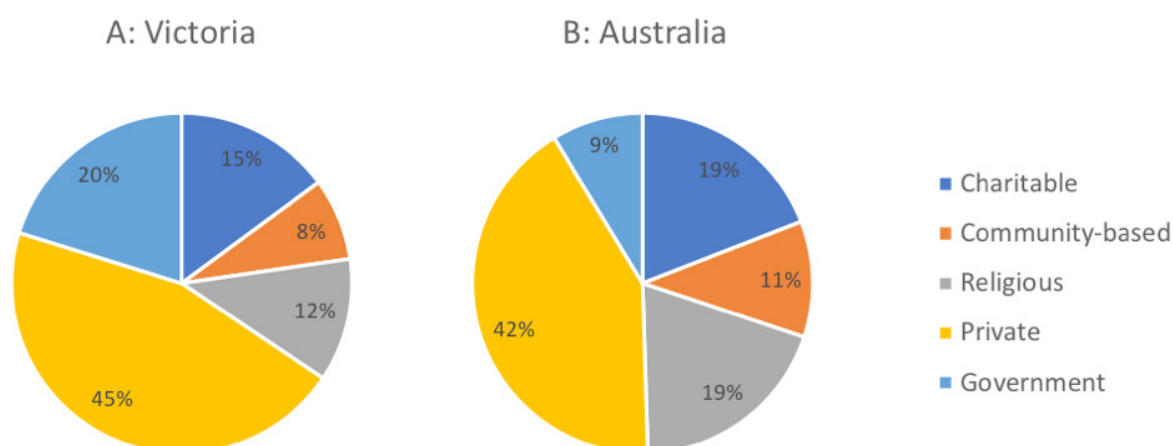


Figure 5.4. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in Victoria. B: facility ownership across Australia.

5.4.2 SUPPORT NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

The support needs of young people in permanent RAC in Victoria were similar to the national average for mobility, cognitive impairment and personal hygiene. See Table 5.6.

Table 5.6. Support needs of young people in permanent RAC in Victoria at 30 June 2018

Support needs	Vic	Australia
Number of young people with restricted mobility ⁴⁹	1,478	5,675
% of young people in permanent RAC with restricted mobility	93.2%	93.8%
Number of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment ⁵⁰	1,434	5,428
% of young people in permanent RAC with cognitive impairment	90.5%	89.7%
Number of young people who need assistance with personal hygiene ⁵¹	1,441	5,545
% of young people in permanent RAC who need assistance with personal hygiene	90.9%	91.7%

⁴⁹ ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

⁵⁰ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

⁵¹ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, Rating C or D.

The prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC in Victoria was 24% higher than the national average. This is particularly relevant since the proportion of young people in the Victorian population with depression was equivalent to the Australian average, indicating that the difference does not relate to the Victorian population, but a difference in young people who lived in permanent RAC in Victoria. See Figure 5.5.

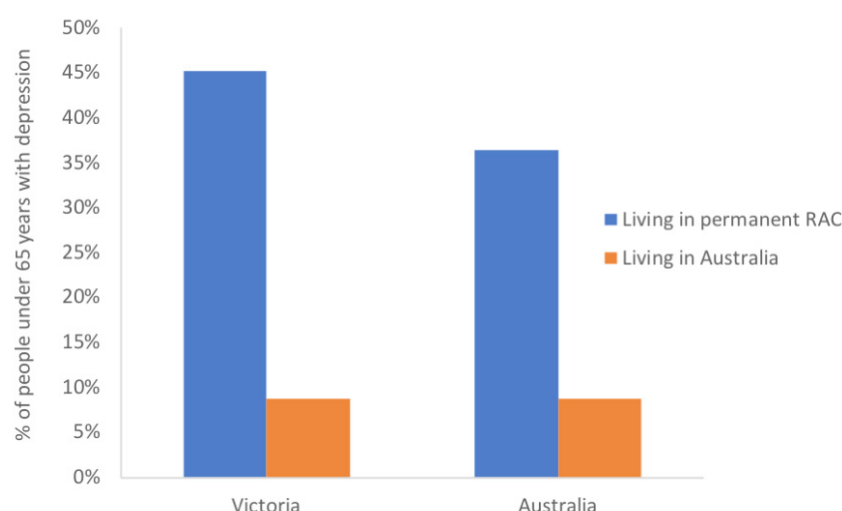


Figure 5.5. Comparison of the prevalence of depression in young people who were living in permanent RAC vs those in the Australian population.

5.4.3 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, the prevalence of neurotic, stress related, somatoform conditions was 34% higher in young people in permanent RAC in Victoria, when assessed by the ACFI (26.2% compared to the national average of 19.5%). See Table 2.17.

5.4.4 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in Victoria (26.0%), the proportion of TCP admissions was higher than expected (36.3%), the proportion of HCP admissions was lower than expected (19.4%), and proportion of respite care admissions was lower than expected (21.7%). See Table 5.7.

Table 5.7. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in Victoria in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	Vic	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	327	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	36.3%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	284	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	19.4%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	577	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	21.7%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ⁵²	26.0%	100.0%

⁵² See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

6. STATE SNAPSHOT: QUEENSLAND

KEY FINDINGS

1. In Queensland, there were 1,199 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 3.6% of all permanent residents in RAC in Queensland.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 479 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland, accounting for 3.6% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Queensland.
3. Of the 338 young people who exited permanent RAC in Queensland, approximately 1 in 11 (9.2%) returned to family or home, while over half died (62.4%). Of the remaining, 5.0% exited to hospital, 16.0% moved to another residential care facility, and 7.4% left for other reasons.
4. In Queensland, 12.2% of young people in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous. This is 2.7-times higher than the proportion of young people in Queensland who identified as Indigenous.
5. Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in Queensland (20.1%), the proportion of TCP admissions was higher than expected (29.9%), the proportion of HCP admissions was higher than expected (26.3%), and proportion of respite care admissions was lower than expected (14.4%).

6.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In Queensland, there were 1,199 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.6% of all permanent residents in RAC in Queensland, which was slightly higher than the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in Queensland decreased by 3.1% compared to 30 June 2017⁵³. This was equivalent to the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in Queensland (19.8%) was similar to the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in Queensland (20.1%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in Queensland (28.3 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was similar to that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 6.1.

⁵³ Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

Table 6.1. Young people in permanent RAC in Queensland compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	Qld	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	1,199	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	19.8%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁵⁴	4,242	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	20.1%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁵⁵	28.3	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in Queensland at 30 June 2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1.

Table 6.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Queensland at 30 June 2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
301	Brisbane - East	5	4	12	37	58
302	Brisbane - North	5	11	14	25	55
303	Brisbane - South	5	11	18	39	73
304	Brisbane - West	3	9	14	18	44
305	Brisbane Inner City	1	4	20	40	65
306	Cairns	5	9	25	36	75
307	Darling Downs - Maranoa	7	3	6	25	41
308	Central Queensland	5	3	7	24	39
309	Gold Coast	21	9	39	84	153
310	Ipswich	3	5	17	33	58
311	Logan - Beaudesert	7	8	15	42	72
312	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	2	2	11	20	35
313	Moreton Bay - North	9	17	36	54	116
314	Moreton Bay - South	1	3	4	10	18
315	Queensland - Outback	5	3	6	13	27
316	Sunshine Coast	11	15	26	45	97
317	Toowoomba	4	8	11	21	44
318	Townsville	6	11	9	36	62
319	Wide Bay	5	11	16	35	67
	Queensland	110	146	306	637	1,199

⁵⁴ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁵⁵ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

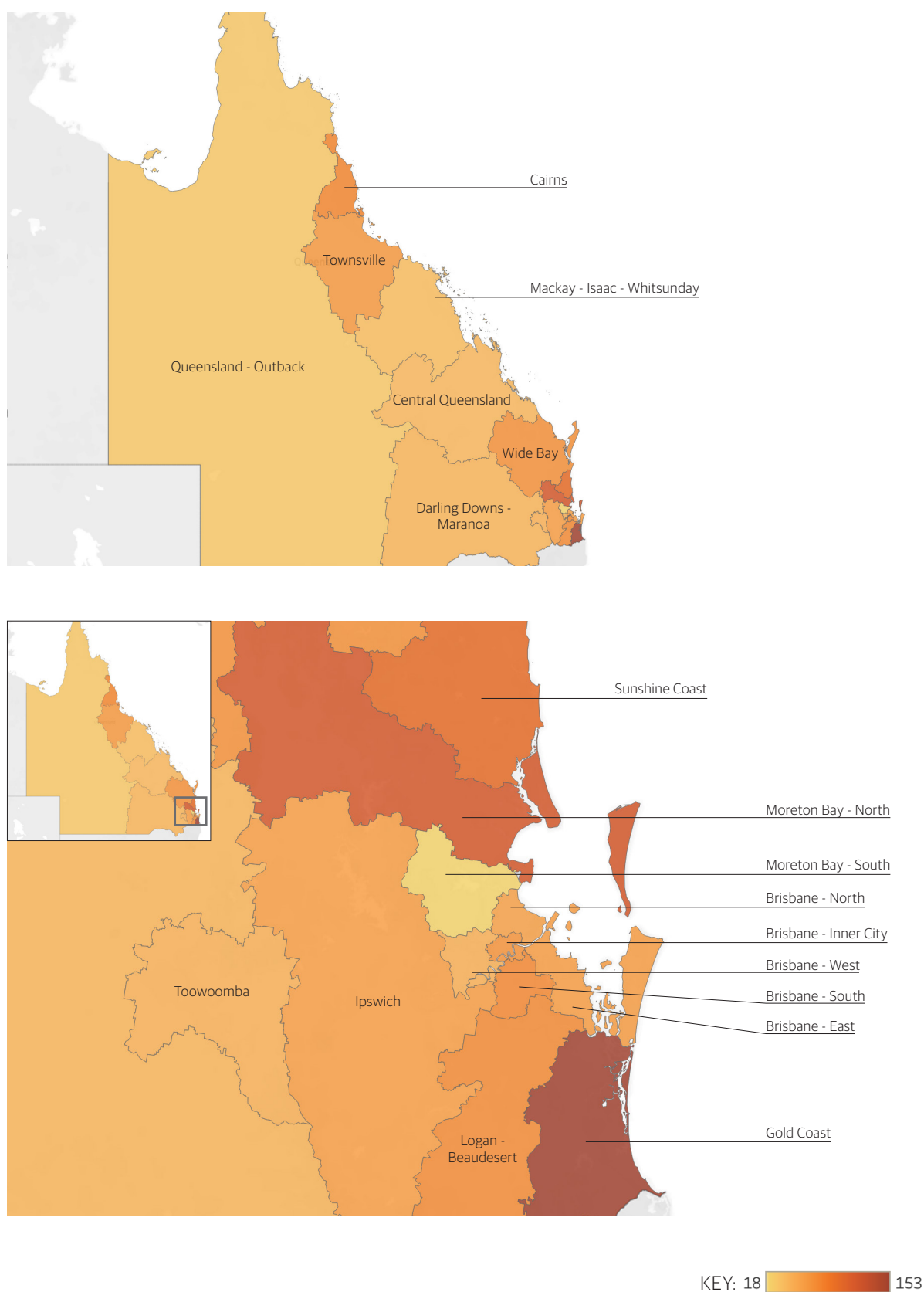


Figure 6.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Queensland at 30 June 2018, by SA4 region.

6.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 479 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland, accounting for 3.6% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Queensland, which was equivalent to the national average. Table 6.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland, by age group.

On average, approximately 9 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Queensland each week. This represents 18.6% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 6.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	Qld	Australia	Qld	Australia
0-49 years	42	215	0.8	4.1
50-54 years	64	355	1.2	6.8
55-59 years	120	647	2.3	12.4
60-64 years	253	1,361	4.9	26.2
Less than 65 years	479	2,578	9.2	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland in 2017-2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 6.4 and Figure 6.2.

Table 6.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland in 2017-2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
301	Brisbane - East	3	3	6	8	20
302	Brisbane - North	0	6	9	9	24
303	Brisbane - South	1	8	7	18	34
304	Brisbane - West	2	5	1	7	15
305	Brisbane Inner City	2	1	4	17	24
306	Cairns	2	1	7	9	19
307	Darling Downs - Maranoa	1	1	1	11	14
308	Central Queensland	4	0	3	10	17
309	Gold Coast	6	4	13	24	47
310	Ipswich	1	3	4	13	21
311	Logan - Beaudesert	4	9	9	19	41
312	Mackay - Isaac - Whitsunday	1	1	3	5	10
313	Moreton Bay - North	5	8	21	37	71
314	Moreton Bay - South	1	3	2	3	9
315	Queensland - Outback	1	0	3	3	7
316	Sunshine Coast	4	4	12	22	42
317	Toowoomba	2	0	1	6	9
318	Townsville	1	4	3	16	24
319	Wide Bay	1	3	11	16	31
	Queensland	42	64	120	253	479

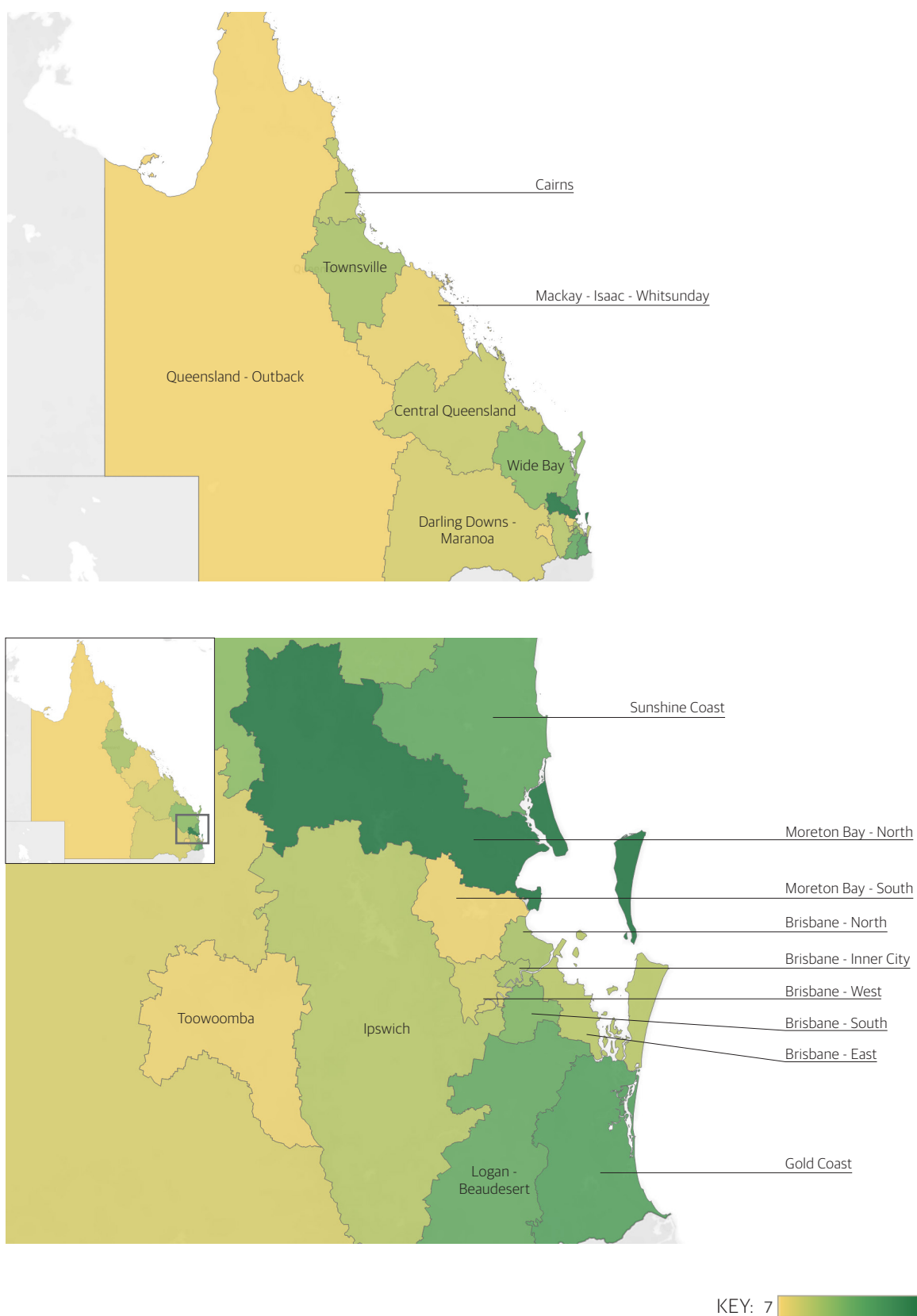


Figure 6.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland in 2017-2018, by SA4 region.

6.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 338 young people exited permanent RAC in Queensland, which was 141 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 29.4% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Queensland than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in Queensland, approximately 1 in 11 (9.2%) returned to family or home, while over half died (62.4%). Of the remaining, 5.0% exited to hospital, 16.0% moved to another residential care facility, and 7.4% left for other reasons. See Table 6.5 and Figure 6.3.

Table 6.5. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in Queensland in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	Qld		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	211	62.4%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	17	5.0%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	54	16.0%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	31	9.2%	198	10.7%
Other	25	7.4%	136	7.3%
Total	338	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

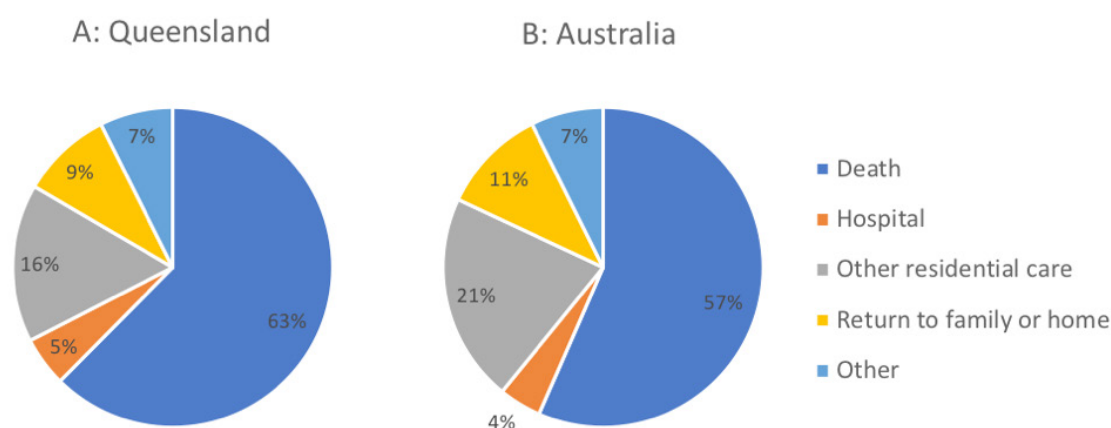


Figure 6.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018.

A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in Queensland. **B:** young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

6.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

6.4.1 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

In Queensland, 12.2% of young people in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous. This is 2.7-times higher than the proportion of young people in Queensland who identified as Indigenous, according to the 2016 Australian Census⁵⁶. See Table 6.6.

Table 6.6. Young people in permanent RAC in Queensland who identified as Indigenous at 30 June 2018

	Qld	Australia (excluding Tas & ACT)
Number of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous	145	426
% of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous ⁵⁷	12.2%	7.3%
% of population aged under 65 years who identified as Indigenous ⁵⁸	4.6%	3.2%

6.4.2 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

Compared to the national average, 1.5-times more young people in permanent RAC in Queensland lived in facilities owned by religious organisations, while 36% less lived in facilities owned by charitable organisations. See Figure 6.4.

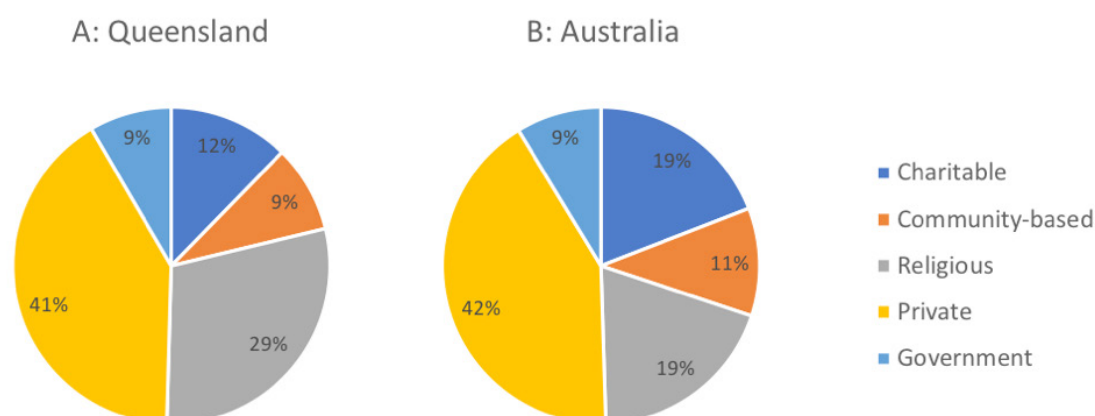


Figure 6.4. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in Queensland. B: facility ownership across Australia.

⁵⁶ 2016 Australian Census data, Indigenous Status, extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

⁵⁷ Proportion of people under 65 years in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous, compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous.

⁵⁸ Proportion of people under 65 years who identified as Indigenous within the Australian population compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous; based on the 2016 Australian Census. Data extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

6.4.3 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in Queensland (20.1%), the proportion of TCP admissions was higher than expected (29.9%), the proportion of HCP admissions was higher than expected (26.3%), and proportion of respite care admissions was lower than expected (14.4%). See Table 6.7.

Table 6.7. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in Queensland in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	Qld	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	269	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	29.9%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	385	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	26.3%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	381	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	14.4%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ⁵⁹	20.1%	100.0%

⁵⁹ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

7. STATE SNAPSHOT: WESTERN AUSTRALIA

KEY FINDINGS

1. In Western Australia, there were 472 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 3.1% of all permanent residents in RAC in Western Australia.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 233 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia, accounting for 3.9% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Western Australia. On average, approximately 4 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Western Australia each week.
3. Of the 158 young people who exited permanent RAC in Western Australia, approximately 1 in 10 (10.1%) returned to family or home, while almost half died (48.7%). Of the remaining, 8.2% exited to hospital, 16.5% moved to another residential care facility, and 16.5% left for other reasons.
4. In Western Australia, 18.7% of young people in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous. This is 5.3-times higher than the proportion of young people in Western Australia who identified as Indigenous.
5. Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in Western Australia (10.5%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (8.0%), the proportion of HCP admissions was lower than expected (7.1%), and proportion of respite care admissions was lower than expected (7.5%). Thus, the admission of young people residing in Western Australia to other aged care programs was less than would be expected for all types of programs available.

7.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In Western Australia, there were 472 people under the age of 65 living in RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.1% of all permanent residents in RAC in Western Australia. This was slightly lower than the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in Western Australia increased by 0.4% compared to 30 June 2017⁶⁰. This was quite different to the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in Western Australia (7.8%) was lower than the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in Western Australia (10.5%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia (21.2 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was lower than that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 7.1.

⁶⁰ Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

Table 7.1. Young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	WA	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	472	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	7.8%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁶¹	2,222	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	10.5%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁶²	21.2	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 7.2 and Figure 7.1.

Table 7.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
501	Bunbury	3	5	9	15	32
502	Mandurah	0	2	4	21	27
503	Perth - Inner	6	8	26	47	87
504	Perth - North East	1	2	8	16	27
505	Perth - North West	0	6	8	20	34
506	Perth - South East	2	11	28	63	104
507	Perth - South West	1	4	19	49	73
509	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	0	2	8	10	20
510	Western Australia - Outback (North)	10	9	11	19	49
511	Western Australia - Outback (South)	4	3	0	12	19
	Western Australia	27	52	121	272	472

⁶¹ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁶² Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

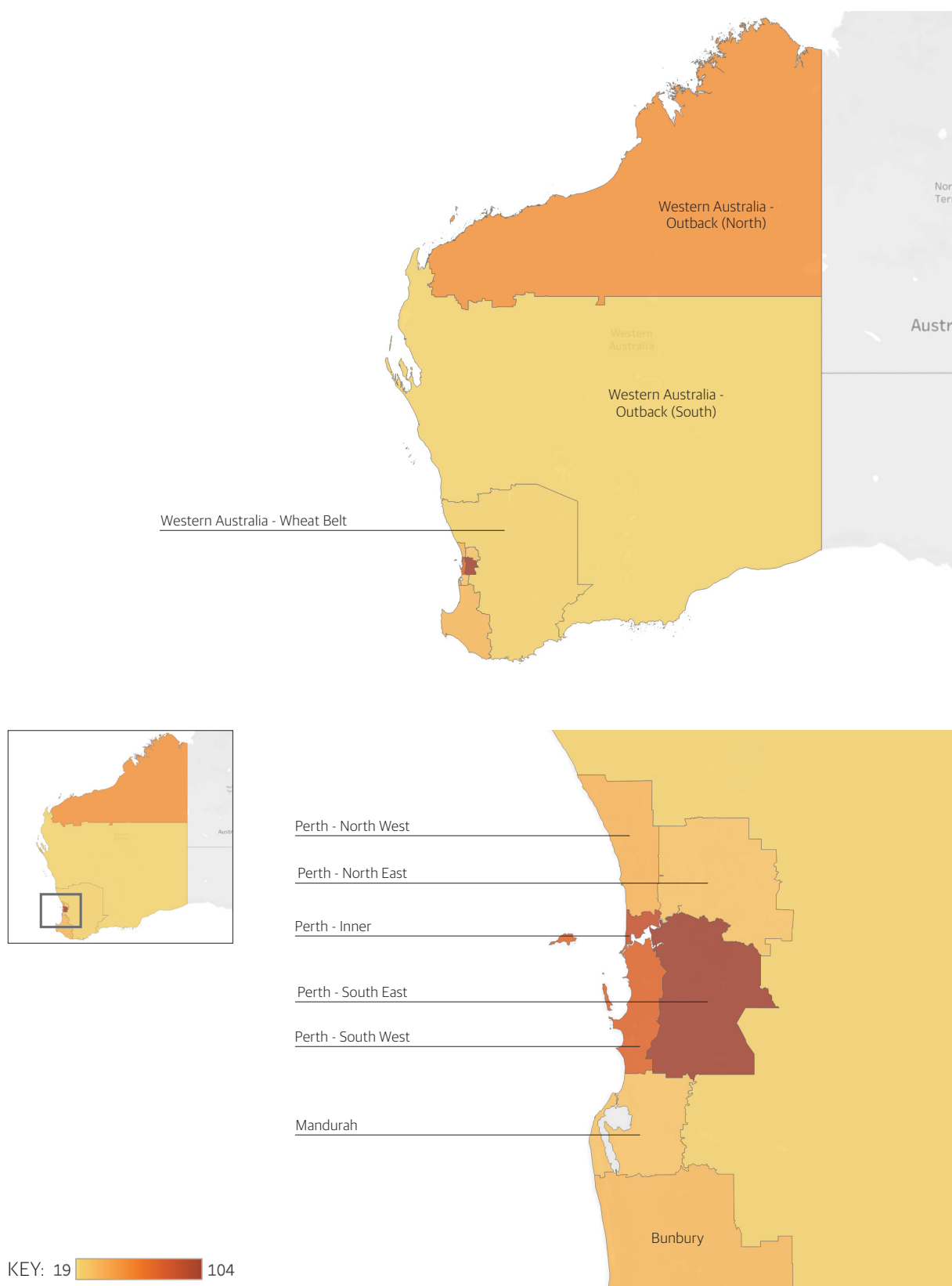


Figure 7.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018, by SA4 region.

7.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 233 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia, accounting for 3.9% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Western Australia. This was slightly higher than the national average of 3.6%. Table 7.2 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia, by age group.

On average, approximately 4 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Western Australia each week. This represents 9.0% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 7.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	WA	Australia	WA	Australia
0-49 years	20	215	0.4	4.1
50-54 years	32	355	0.6	6.8
55-59 years	52	647	1.0	12.4
60-64 years	129	1,361	2.5	26.2
Less than 65 years	233	2,578	4.5	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia in 2017-2018, based on SA4 regions, can be seen in Table 7.4 and Figure 7.2.

Table 7.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia in 2017-2018, by age and SA4 region

SA4 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
501	Bunbury	2	1	3	8	14
502	Mandurah	0	0	0	10	10
503	Perth - Inner	4	3	11	21	39
504	Perth - North East	1	1	4	7	13
505	Perth - North West	0	2	6	10	18
506	Perth - South East	4	8	13	29	54
507	Perth - South West	2	3	9	23	37
509	Western Australia - Wheat Belt	0	2	2	4	8
510	Western Australia - Outback (North)	6	4	3	10	23
511	Western Australia - Outback (South)	1	8	1	7	17
	Western Australia	20	32	52	129	233

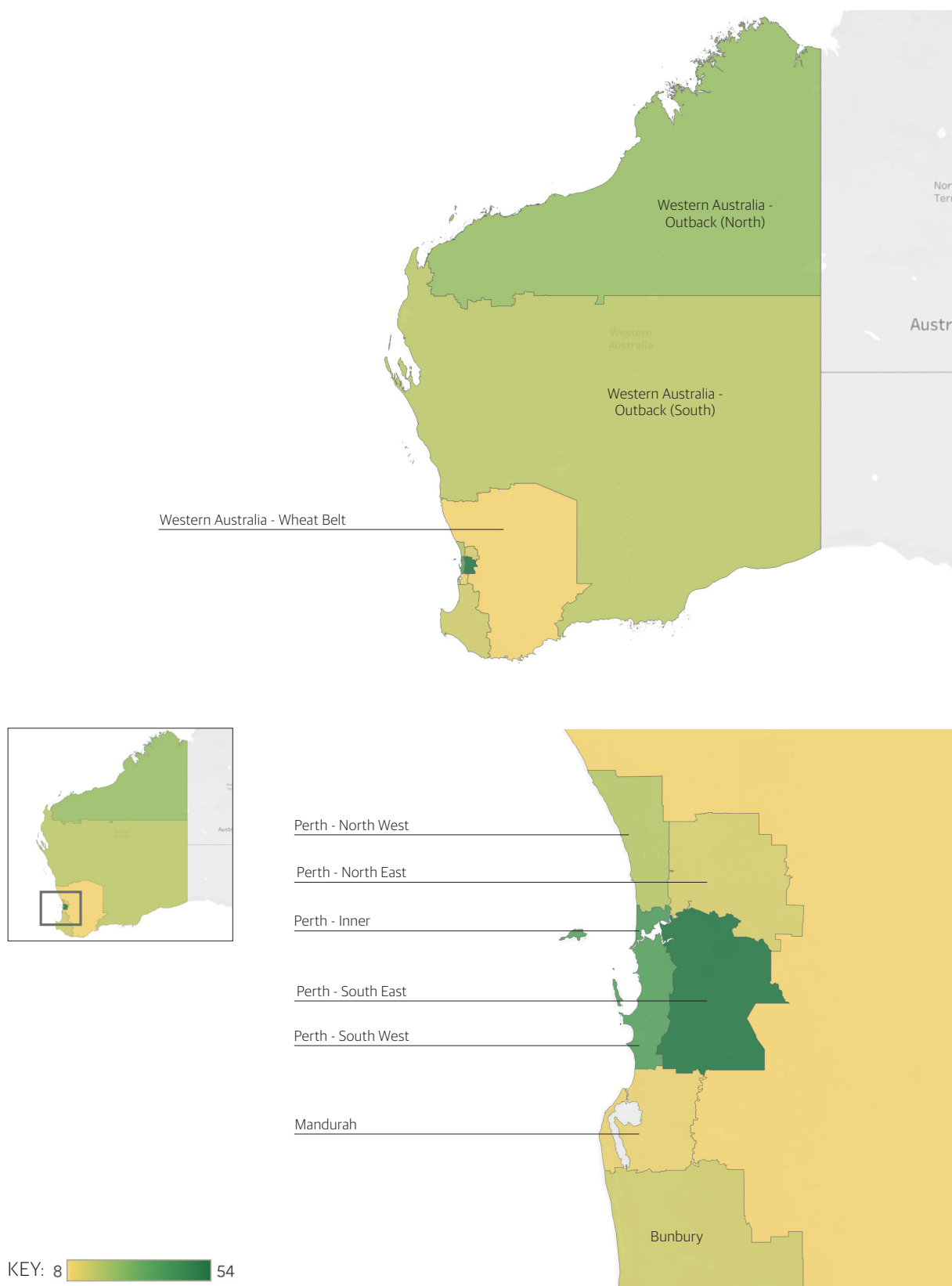


Figure 7.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia in 2017-2018, by SA4 region.

7.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

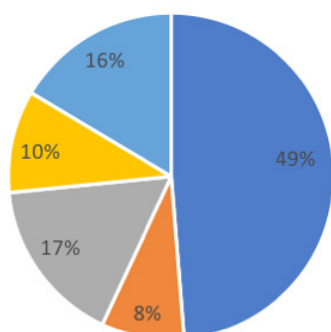
In the 2017-2018 financial year, 158 young people exited permanent RAC in Western Australia, which was 75 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 32.2% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Western Australia than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in Western Australia, approximately 1 in 10 (10.1%) returned to family or home, while almost half died (48.7%). Of the remaining, 8.2% exited to hospital, 16.5% moved to another residential care facility, and 16.5% left for other reasons. See Table 7.5 and Figure 7.3.

Table 7.5. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in Western Australia in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	WA		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	77	48.7%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	13	8.2%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	26	16.5%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	16	10.1%	198	10.7%
Other	26	16.5%	136	7.3%
Total	158	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

A: Western Australia



B: Australia

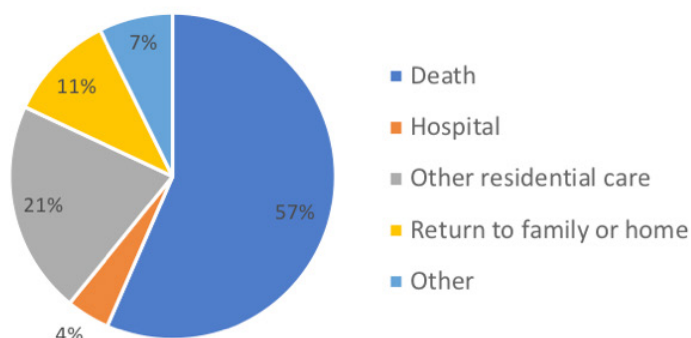


Figure 7.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018. A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in Western Australia. B: young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

7.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

7.4.1 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

In Western Australia, 18.7% of young people in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous. This is 5.3-times higher than the proportion of young people in Western Australia who identified as Indigenous, according to the 2016 Australian Census⁶³. See Table 7.6.

Table 7.6. Young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia who identified as Indigenous at 30 June 2018

	WA	Australia (excluding Tas & ACT)
Number of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous	88	426
% of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous ⁶⁴	18.7%	7.3%
% of population aged under 65 years who identified as Indigenous ⁶⁵	3.5%	3.2%

7.4.2 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

Compared to the national average, 1.5-times more young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia lived in facilities owned by religious organisations, while 17% less lived in facilities owned by private organisations and 50.0% less lived in government-owned facilities. See Figure 7.4.

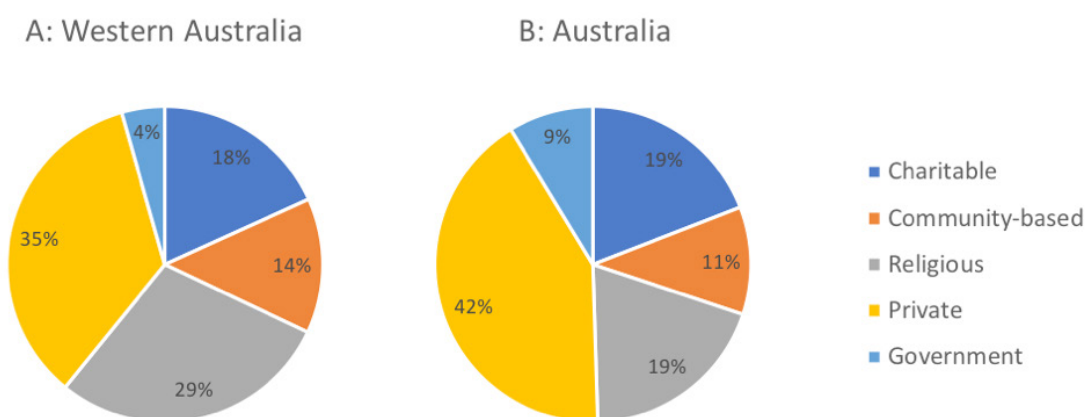


Figure 7.4. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in Western Australia. B: facility ownership across Australia.

⁶³ 2016 Australian Census data, Indigenous Status, extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

⁶⁴ Proportion of people under 65 years in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous, compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous.

⁶⁵ Proportion of people under 65 years who identified as Indigenous within the Australian population compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous; based on the 2016 Australian Census. Data extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

7.4.3 SUPPORT NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

The support needs of young people in RAC in Western Australia were similar to the national average, in terms of mobility, cognitive impairment and personal hygiene. See Table 7.7.

Table 7.7. Support needs of young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018

Support needs	WA	Australia
Number of young people with restricted mobility ⁶⁶	450	5,675
% of young people in permanent RAC with restricted mobility	95.3%	93.8%
Number of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment ⁶⁷	421	5,428
% of young people in permanent RAC with cognitive impairment	89.2%	89.7%
Number of young people who need assistance with personal hygiene ⁶⁸	445	5,545
% of young people in permanent RAC who need assistance with personal hygiene	94.3%	91.7%

The prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia was only 23.3%, which was 36% lower than the national average. This is noteworthy since the proportion of young people in the Western Australian population with depression was 11% lower than the Australian average, indicating that while there was some difference in the Western Australian population, there was an even greater difference in young people who lived in permanent RAC in Western Australia. See Figure 7.5.

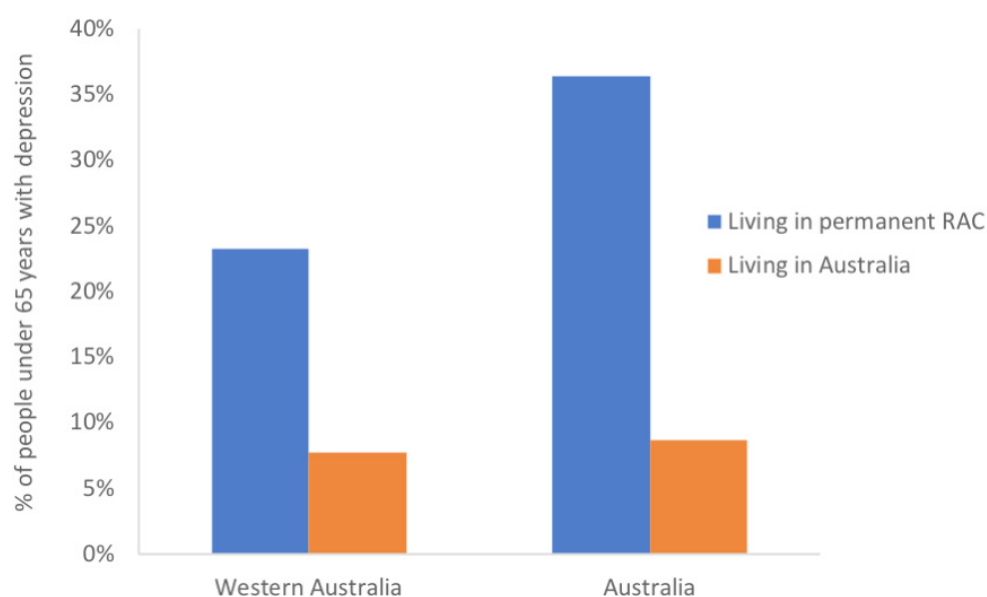


Figure 7.5. Comparison of the prevalence of depression in young people who were living in permanent RAC vs those in the Australian population.

⁶⁶ ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

⁶⁷ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

⁶⁸ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, Rating C or D.

7.4.4 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia, when assessed by the ACFI, had a considerably higher prevalence of endocrine or metabolic disorders, cancers, blood and immune system disorders, and genito-urinary disorders. See Table 7.8 and Figure 7.6.

Table 7.8. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁶⁹, by jurisdiction

Medical condition	WA	Australia
Cardio-vascular disease	84.1%	83.4%
Nervous system disorders	27.8%	32.2%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	24.2%	23.9%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	31.1%	23.7%
Genito-urinary diseases	22.7%	16.7%
Injuries and poisoning	12.1%	12.6%
Respiratory diseases	10.6%	9.8%
Digestive system disorders	9.5%	8.3%
Vision disorders	5.7%	5.9%
Cancers	7.0%	4.9%
Skin conditions	2.5%	4.2%
Congenital malformations	2.5%	3.1%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	2.3%	2.0%
Blood and immune system	3.4%	1.9%
Diseases of the ear	1.1%	1.4%
Not elsewhere classified	38.6%	59.1%
Not specified	2.3%	2.9%

⁶⁹ The ACFI assessment allows up to three medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than 3 conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

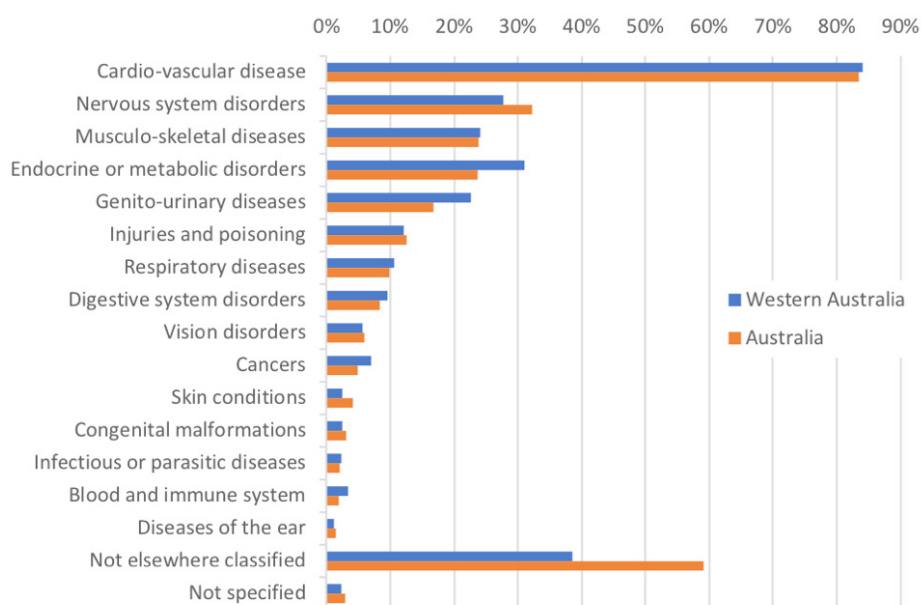


Figure 7.6. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018. Note that a maximum of three medical conditions can be documented per person.

7.4.5 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia, when assessed by the ACFI, had a higher prevalence of Alzheimer's dementia, delirium, and 'other mental and behavioural disorders'. However, they had a lower prevalence of: depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar; intellectual and developmental disorders; and neurotic, stress related, somatoform disorders. See Table 7.9 and Figure 7.7.

Table 7.9. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific mental or behavioural conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁷⁰, by jurisdiction

Mental or behavioural condition	WA	Australia
Depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar	40.9%	52.0%
Neurotic, stress related, somatoform etc.	13.8%	19.5%
Intellectual and developmental	9.1%	18.8%
Psychoses	18.2%	17.7%
Dementia, Alzheimer's	26.1%	17.3%
Other dementias	5.5%	7.2%
Dementia in other diseases	3.4%	3.8%
Vascular dementia	2.3%	3.1%
Delirium	2.8%	1.2%
Other mental and behavioural disorder	19.9%	15.5%

⁷⁰ The ACFI assessment allows more than 1 mental or behavioural condition, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident.

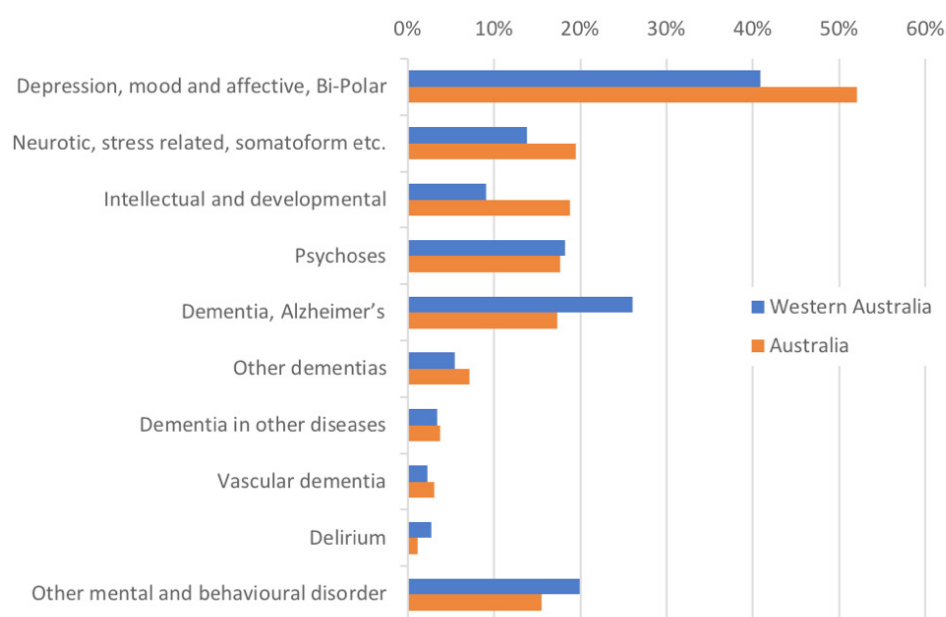


Figure 7.7. Prevalence of mental and behavioural conditions in young people in permanent RAC in Western Australia at 30 June 2018. Note that more than one mental or behavioural condition can be documented per person.

7.4.6 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in Western Australia (10.5%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (8.0%), the proportion of HCP admissions was lower than expected (7.1%), and proportion of respite care admissions was lower than expected (7.5%). See Table 7.10. Thus, the admission of young people residing in Western Australia to other aged care programs was less than would be expected for all types of programs available, based on the proportion of young Australians residing in Western Australia.

Table 7.10. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in Western Australia in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	WA	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	72	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	8.0%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	104	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	7.1%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	198	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	7.5%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ⁷¹	10.5%	100.0%

Compared to all the other states/territories, Western Australia had the lowest proportion of young people who entered permanent RAC via respite care, with only 10.3% of all admissions to RAC in 2017-2018 entering through this pathway. This is a third of the national average of 30.7%. See Table 2.26.

⁷¹ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction..

8. STATE SNAPSHOT: SOUTH AUSTRALIA

KEY FINDINGS

1. In South Australia, there were 420 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 2.6% of all permanent residents in RAC in South Australia.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 162 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia, accounting for 2.7% of all admissions to permanent RAC in South Australia. On average, approximately 3 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in South Australia each week.
3. Of the 97 young people who exited permanent RAC in South Australia, 1 in 8 (11.3%) returned to family or home, while over three-quarters died (78.4%). The death rate was substantially higher than the national average, as well as all other states or territories. Of the remaining, 4.1% exited to hospital, and 6.2% moved to another residential care facility.
4. Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in South Australia (6.7%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (4.4%), the proportion of HCP admissions was lower than expected (4.3%), and proportion of respite care admissions was higher than expected (10.4%).
5. While respite care is designed to be a temporary stay, in South Australia 63.0% of young people who were admitted to permanent RAC in 2017-2018 entered via respite care. This was more than double the national average of 30.7%.

8.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In South Australia, there were 420 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 2.6% of all permanent residents in RAC in South Australia. This was lower than the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in South Australia increased by 1.2% compared to 30 June 2017⁷². This was quite different to the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in South Australia (6.9%) was similar to the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in South Australia (6.7%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in South Australia (29.6 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was similar to that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 8.1.

Table 8.1. Young people in permanent RAC in South Australia compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	SA	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	420	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	6.9%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁷³	1,417	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	6.7%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁷⁴	29.6	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in South Australia at 30 June 2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1.

⁷² Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

⁷³ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁷⁴ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

Table 8.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in South Australia at 30 June 2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
40101	Adelaide City	0	0	0	2	2
40102	Adelaide Hills	0	1	5	4	10
40103	Burnside	0	2	8	9	19
40104	Campbelltown (SA)	0	0	0	0	0
40105	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	0	2	0	4	6
40106	Prospect - Walkerville	0	1	3	5	9
40107	Unley	1	3	5	8	17
40201	Gawler - Two Wells	0	0	2	9	11
40202	Playford	2	1	6	13	22
40203	Port Adelaide - East	0	0	1	10	11
40204	Salisbury	3	1	15	18	37
40205	Tea Tree Gully	2	4	8	8	22
40301	Holdfast Bay	2	2	6	19	29
40302	Marion	2	2	2	12	18
40303	Mitcham	0	0	1	3	4
40304	Onkaparinga	0	3	5	24	32
40401	Charles Sturt	2	4	13	20	39
40402	Port Adelaide - West	0	1	9	15	25
40403	West Torrens	1	2	2	8	13
40501	Barossa	2	0	0	3	5
40502	Lower North	1	1	2	4	8
40503	Mid North	1	3	4	3	11
40504	Yorke Peninsula	2	2	4	8	16
40601	Eyre Peninsula and South West	1	5	3	5	14
40602	Outback - North and East	0	0	0	0	0
40701	Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island	0	0	6	8	14
40702	Limestone Coast	0	3	3	5	11
40703	Murray and Mallee	2	1	5	7	15
	South Australia	24	44	118	234	420

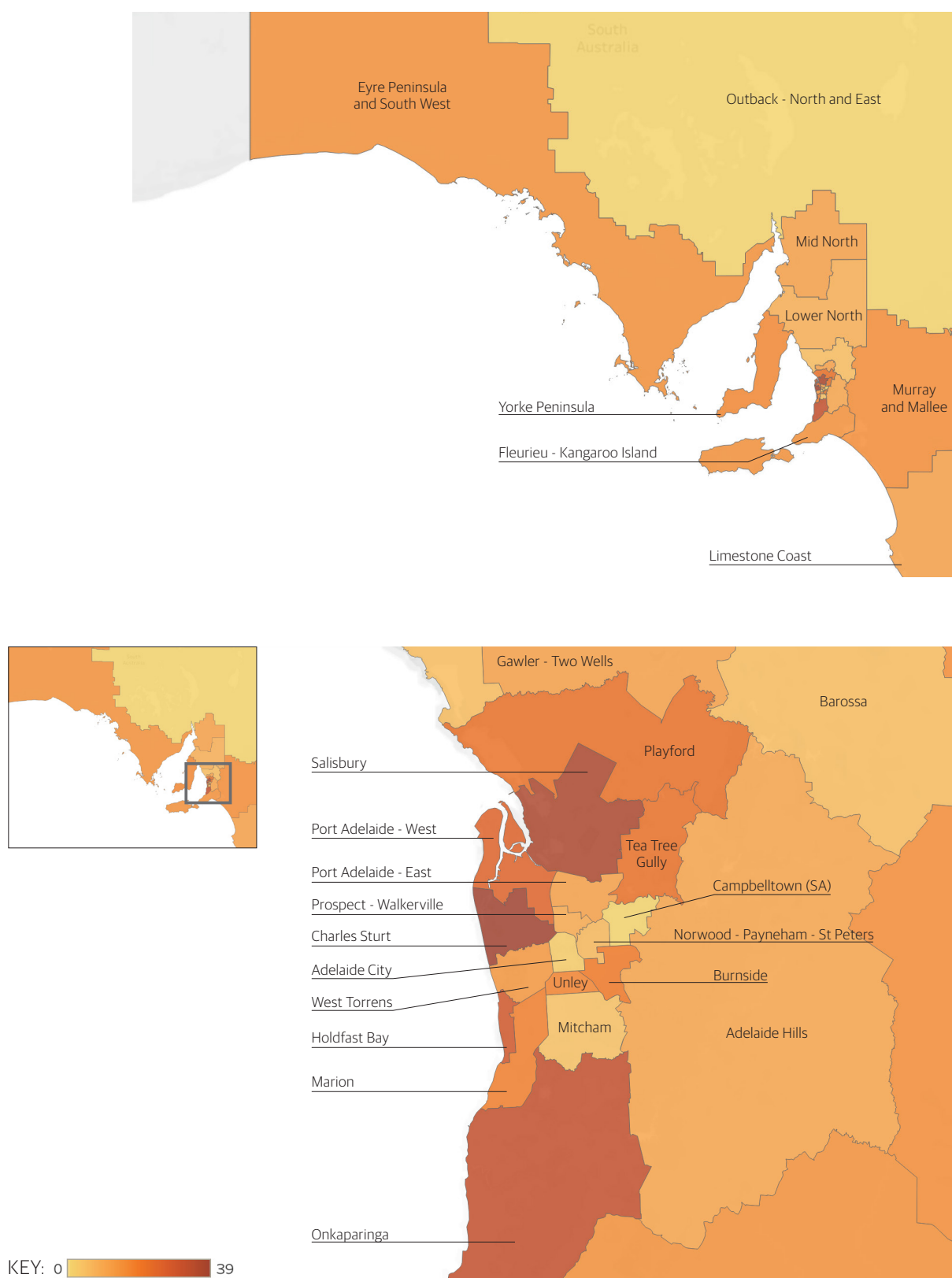


Figure 8.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in South Australia at 30 June 2018, by SA3 region.

8.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 162 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia, accounting for 2.7% of all admissions to permanent RAC in South Australia. This was less than the national average of 3.6%. Table 8.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia, by age group.

On average, approximately 3 people under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in South Australia each week. This represents 6.3% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 8.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	SA	Australia	SA	Australia
0-49 years	11	215	0.2	4.1
50-54 years	15	355	0.3	6.8
55-59 years	45	647	0.9	12.4
60-64 years	91	1,361	1.8	26.2
Less than 65 years	162	2,578	3.1	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia in 2017-2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 8.4 and Figure 8.2.

Table 8.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia in 2017-2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
40101	Adelaide City	0	0	0	0	0
40102	Adelaide Hills	0	1	1	1	3
40103	Burnside	2	2	6	10	19
40104	Campbelltown (SA)	0	0	0	0	0
40105	Norwood - Payneham - St Peters	0	0	0	1	1
40106	Prospect - Walkerville	0	0	2	3	5
40107	Unley	0	0	0	2	2
40201	Gawler - Two Wells	0	0	1	2	3
40202	Playford	2	0	5	3	10
40203	Port Adelaide - East	0	0	1	4	5
40204	Salisbury	2	2	6	14	24
40205	Tea Tree Gully	1	1	1	5	8
40301	Holdfast Bay	1	1	2	6	10
40302	Marion	1	1	2	6	10
40303	Mitcham	0	0	0	0	0
40304	Onkaparinga	0	3	3	9	15
40401	Charles Sturt	1	0	5	5	11
40402	Port Adelaide - West	0	1	2	9	12
40403	West Torrens	0	0	2	2	4
40501	Barossa	1	0	0	1	2
40502	Lower North	0	0	2	1	3
40503	Mid North	0	1	1	0	2
40504	Yorke Peninsula	1	0	2	1	4
40601	Eyre Peninsula and South West	0	1	1	1	3
40602	Outback - North and East	0	0	0	0	0
40701	Fleurieu - Kangaroo Island	0	0	0	4	4
40702	Limestone Coast	0	1	1	1	3
40703	Murray and Mallee	1	0	3	4	8
	South Australia	11	15	45	91	162

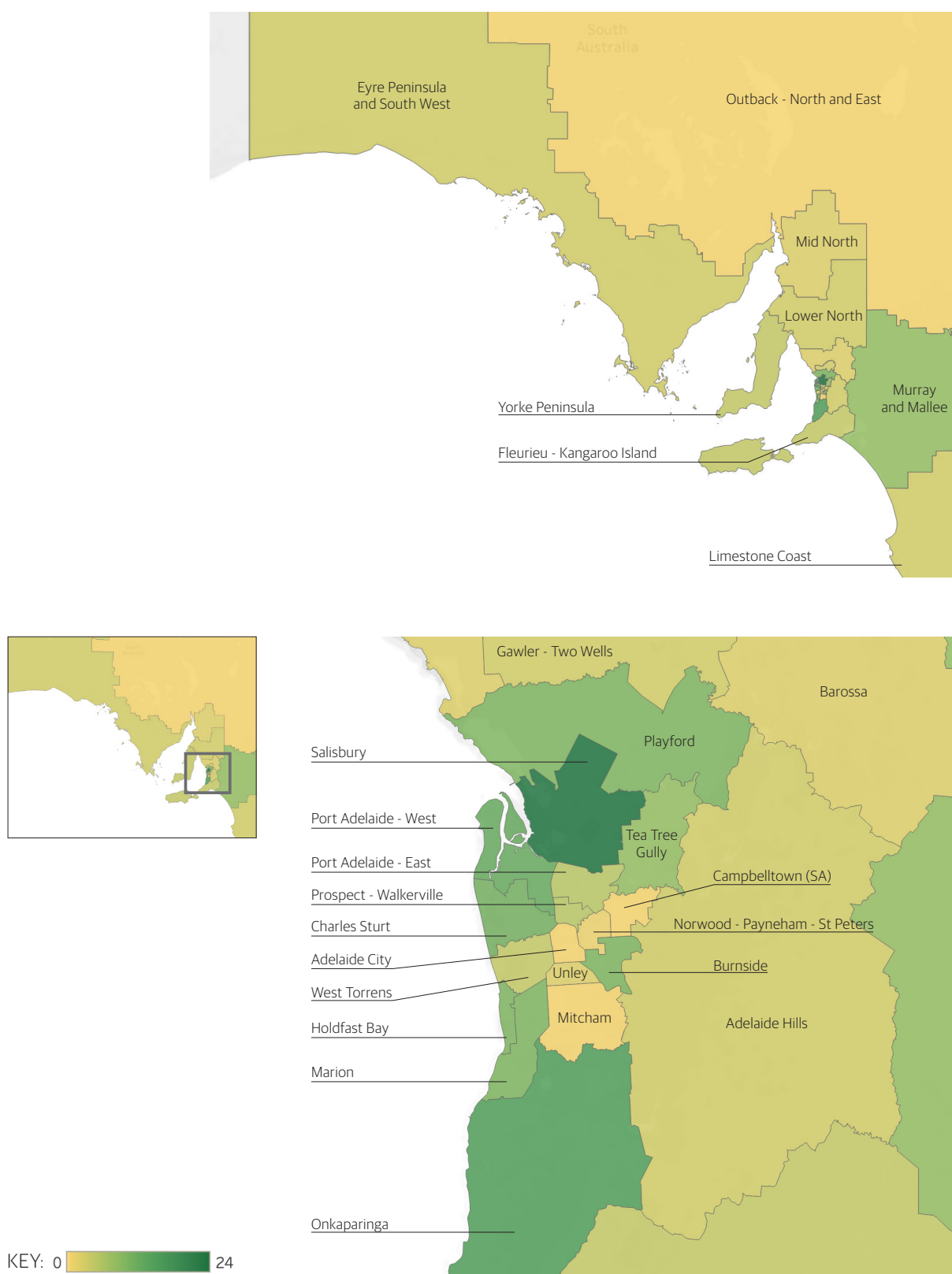


Figure 8.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia in 2017-2018, by SA3 region.

8.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 97 young people exited permanent RAC in South Australia, which was 65 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 40.1% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in South Australia than those who left. This is substantially higher than the national average, where 28.1% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in South Australia, approximately 1 in 8 (11.3%) returned to family or home, while over three-quarters died (78.4%). The death rate was substantially higher than the national average, as well as all other states or territories. Of the remaining, 4.1% exited to hospital, and 6.2% moved to another residential care facility. See Table 8.5 and Figure 8.3.

Table 8.5. Reason for young people leaving permanent RAC in South Australian in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	SA		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	76	78.4%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	4	4.1%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	6	6.2%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	11	11.3%	198	10.7%
Other	0	0.0%	136	7.3%
Total	97	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

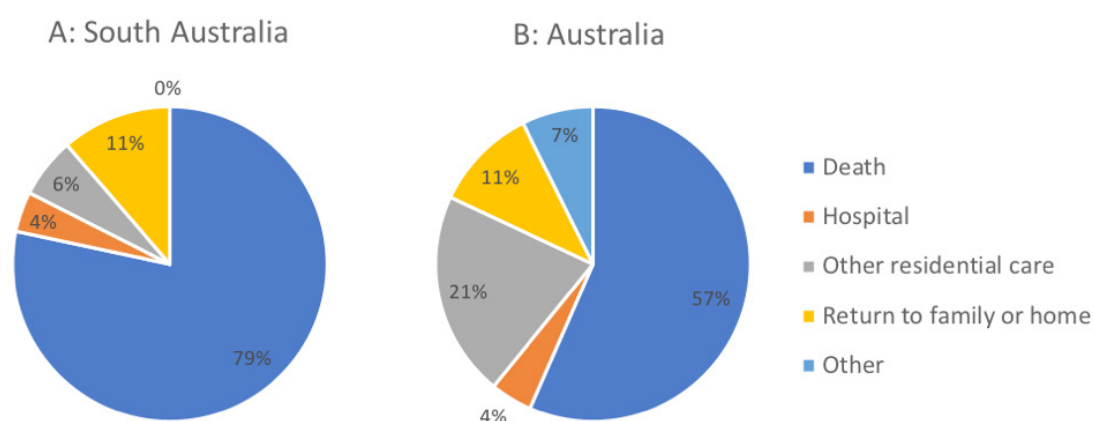


Figure 8.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018. A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in South Australia. B: young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

8.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

8.4.1 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in South Australia, when assessed by the ACFI, had a higher prevalence of musculo-skeletal diseases, skin conditions and genito-urinary disorders. See Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4.

Table 8.6. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in South Australia at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁷⁵, by jurisdiction

Medical condition	SA	Australia
Cardio-vascular disease	84.0%	83.4%
Nervous system disorders	33.1%	32.2%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	39.0%	23.9%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	22.1%	23.7%
Genito-urinary diseases	21.0%	16.7%
Injuries and poisoning	13.8%	12.6%
Respiratory diseases	9.8%	9.8%
Digestive system disorders	6.2%	8.3%
Vision disorders	3.6%	5.9%
Cancers	5.0%	4.9%
Skin conditions	5.7%	4.2%
Congenital malformations	3.3%	3.1%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	2.4%	2.0%
Blood and immune system	1.0%	1.9%
Diseases of the ear	0.7%	1.4%
Not elsewhere classified	56.9%	59.1%
Not specified	3.6%	2.9%

⁷⁵ The ACFI assessment allows up to 3 medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than 3 conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

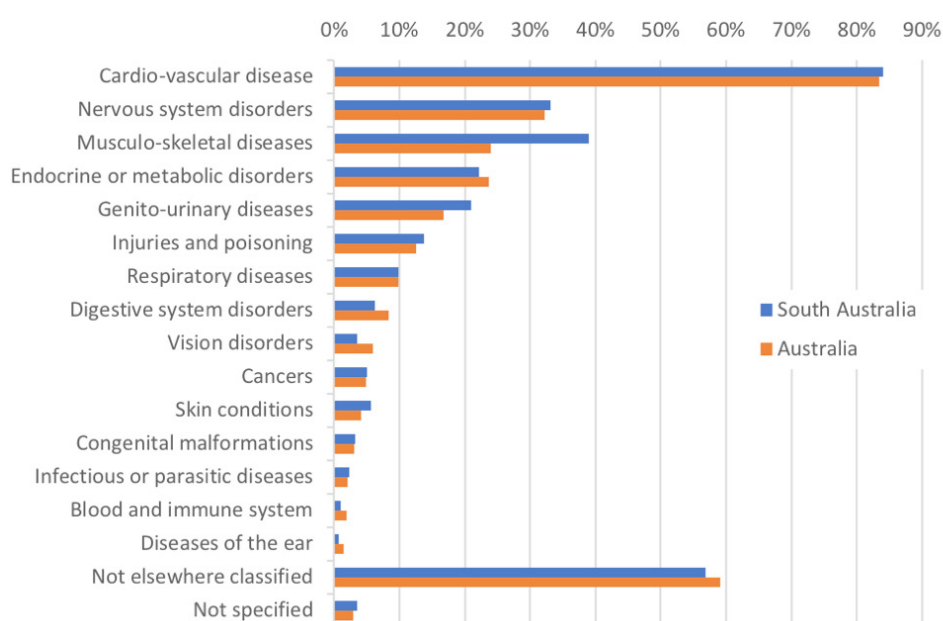


Figure 8.4. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC in South Australia at 30 June 2018. Note that a maximum of 3 medical conditions can be documented per person.

8.4.2 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in South Australia, when assessed by the ACFI, have 1.3-times higher prevalence of intellectual and developmental disorders (24.0%, compared to the national average of 18.8%). See Table 2.17.

8.4.3 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in South Australia (6.7%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (4.4%), the proportion of HCP admissions was lower than expected (4.3%), and proportion of respite care admissions was higher than expected (10.4%). See Table 8.7.

Table 8.7. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in South Australia in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	SA	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	40	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	4.4%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	63	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	4.3%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	275	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction ⁷⁶	10.4%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	6.7%	100.0%

⁷⁶ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

While respite care is designed to be a temporary stay, in South Australia 63.0% of young people who were admitted to permanent RAC in 2017-2018 entered via respite care. This was more than double the national average of 30.7%. Given that, it is noteworthy that the proportion of first admissions to RAC in South Australia in 2017-2018 was 18% higher than the national average (62.9% compared to 53.5%, respectively). See Table 8.8.

Table 8.8. Admissions of young people to respite care in South Australia in 2017-2018

Respite admissions	SA	Australia
Number of respite care admissions	275	2,655
Number of first admissions to respite care	173	1,421
% of first admissions	62.9%	53.5%
Number with > 60 days respite care in the year	45	386
% of total admissions to respite care with stay > 60 days	16.4%	14.5%
Transfers from respite care to permanent RAC	102	791
Admissions to permanent RAC (from any source)	162	2,578
% who entered permanent RAC via respite care	63.0%	30.7%

9. STATE SNAPSHOT: TASMANIA

KEY FINDINGS

1. In Tasmania, there were 146 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 3.3% of all permanent residents in RAC in Tasmania.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 56 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania, accounting for 2.9% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Tasmania. On average, approximately 1 person under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Tasmania each week.
3. Of the 36 young people who exited permanent RAC in Tasmania, 1 in 18 (5.6%) returned to family or home, while over half died (63.9%). Of the remaining, 5.6% exited to hospital, 8.3% moved to another residential care facility, and 16.7% left for other reasons.

9.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In Tasmania, there were 146 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 3.3% of all permanent residents in RAC in Tasmania. This was equivalent to the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in Tasmania decreased by 0.7% compared to 30 June 2017⁷⁷. This was considerably less than the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in Tasmania (2.4%) was higher than the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in Tasmania (2.0%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania (34.4 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was higher than that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. Young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	Tas	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	146	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	2.4%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁷⁸	424	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	2.0%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁷⁹	34.4	28.7

⁷⁷ Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

⁷⁸ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁷⁹ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in Tasmania at 30 June 2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 9.2 and Figure 9.1.

Table 9.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania at 30 June 2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
60101	Brighton	0	0	0	2	2
60102	Hobart - North East	1	2	3	11	17
60103	Hobart - North West	0	1	8	11	20
60104	Hobart - South and West	0	0	4	8	12
60105	Hobart Inner	0	0	1	9	10
60106	Sorell - Dodges Ferry	1	1	0	3	5
60201	Launceston	1	3	3	13	20
60202	Meander Valley - West Tamar	0	0	0	2	2
60203	North East	0	2	4	3	9
60301	Central Highlands (Tas.)	0	0	0	0	0
60302	Huon - Bruny Island	0	0	1	1	2
60303	South East Coast	0	0	0	0	0
60401	Burnie - Ulverstone	7	2	7	12	28
60402	Devonport	4	4	1	4	13
60403	West Coast	2	1	1	2	6
	Tasmania	16	16	33	81	146

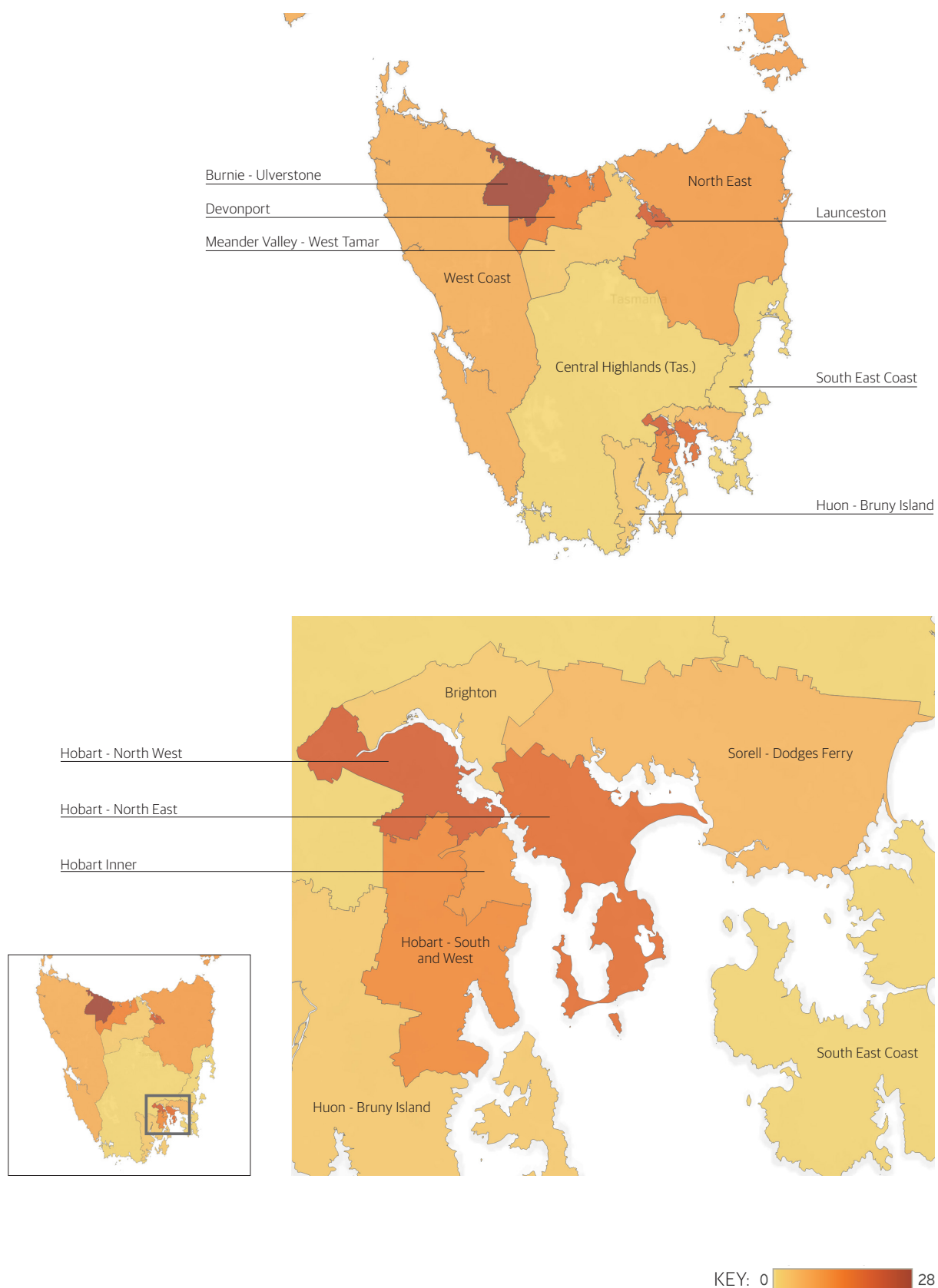


Figure 9.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania at 30 June 2018, by SA3 region.

9.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 56 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania, accounting for 2.9% of all admissions to permanent RAC in Tasmania. This was lower than the national average of 3.6%. Table 9.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania, by age group.

On average, approximately 1 person under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in Tasmania each week. This represents 2.2% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 9.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	Tas	Australia	Tas	Australia
0-49 years	10	215	0.2	4.1
50-54 years	9	355	0.2	6.8
55-59 years	8	647	0.2	12.4
60-64 years	29	1,361	0.6	26.2
Less than 65 years	56	2,578	1.1	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania in 2017-2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2.

Table 9.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania in 2017-2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
60101	Brighton	0	1	0	0	1
60102	Hobart - North East	1	2	2	5	10
60103	Hobart - North West	0	0	1	5	6
60104	Hobart - South and West	0	1	0	1	2
60105	Hobart Inner	0	2	1	5	8
60106	Sorell - Dodges Ferry	0	0	0	1	1
60201	Launceston	2	1	1	5	9
60202	Meander Valley - West Tamar	0	0	0	0	0
60203	North East	1	0	0	0	1
60301	Central Highlands (Tas.)	0	0	0	0	0
60302	Huon - Bruny Island	0	0	0	0	0
60303	South East Coast	0	0	0	0	0
60401	Burnie - Ulverstone	4	1	2	2	9
60402	Devonport	2	1	0	4	7
60403	West Coast	0	0	1	1	2
	Tasmania	10	9	8	29	56

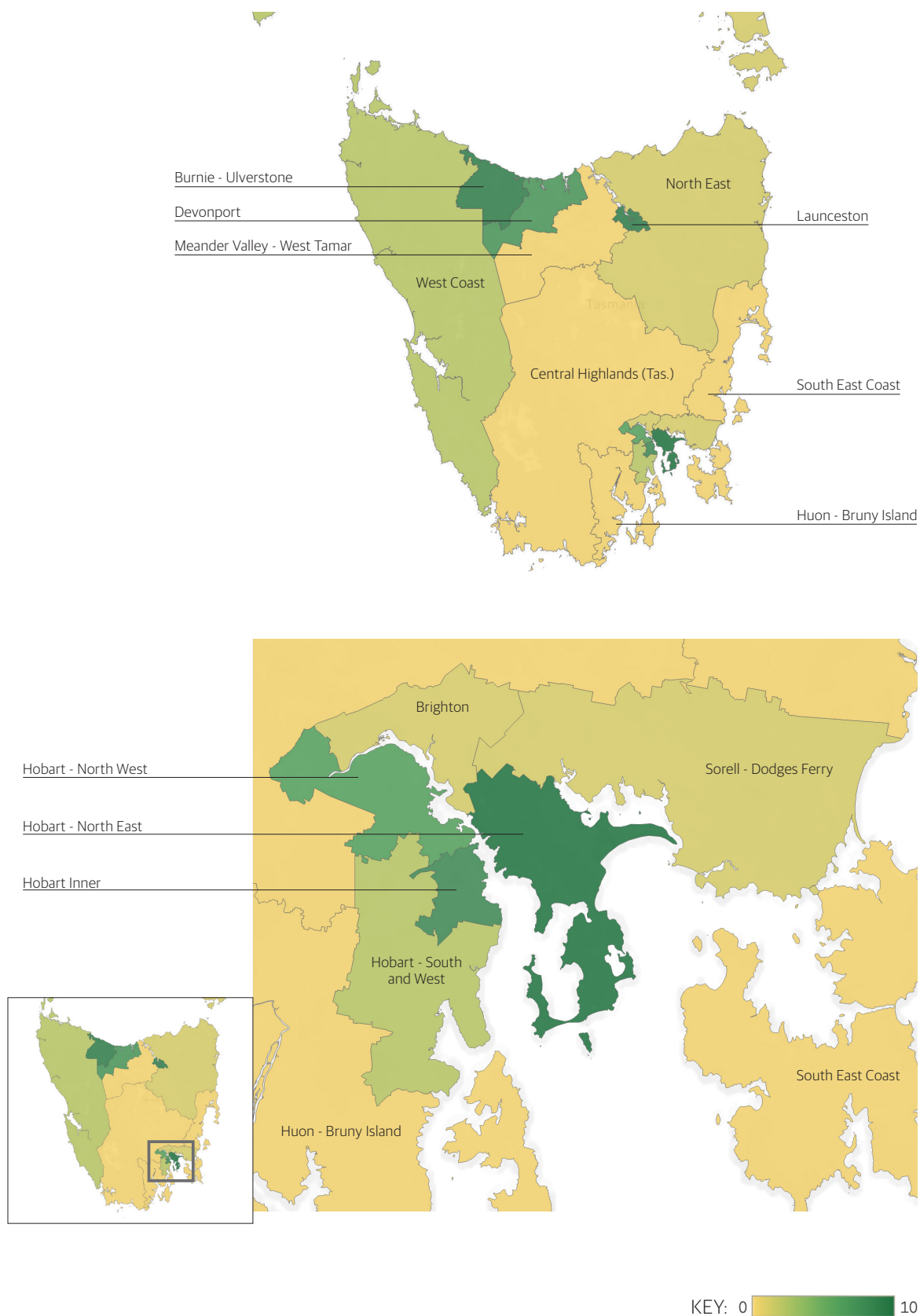


Figure 9.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania in 2017-2018, by SA3 region.

9.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 36 young people exited permanent RAC in Tasmania, which was 20 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 35.7% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in Tasmania than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in Tasmania, approximately 1 in 18 (5.6%) returned to family or home, while over half died (63.9%). Of the remaining, 5.6% exited to hospital, 8.3% moved to another residential care facility, and 16.7% left for other reasons. See Table 9.5 and Figure 9.3.

Table 9.5. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in Tasmania in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	Tas		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	23	63.9%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	2	5.6%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	3	8.3%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	2	5.6%	198	10.7%
Other	6	16.7%	136	7.3%
Total	36	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

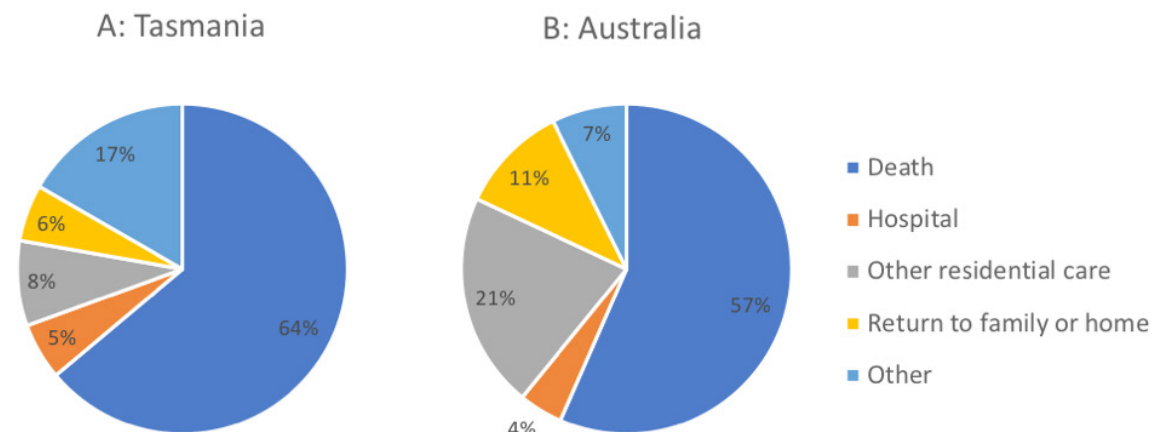


Figure 9.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018. A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in Tasmania. B: young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

9.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

9.4.1 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

The provider ownership of Tasmanian RAC facilities varied greatly from the national pattern. Compared to the national average, 2.2-times more young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania lived in facilities owned by religious organisations and 1.6-times more lived in facilities owned by community-based organisations. In contrast, 62% less lived in facilities owned by private organisations and 84% less lived in government-owned facilities. See Figure 9.4.

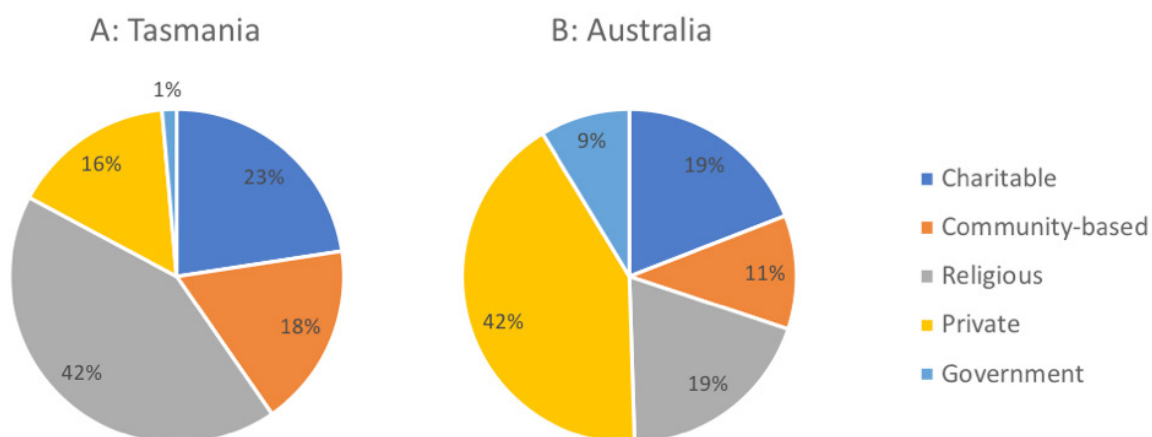


Figure 9.4. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in Tasmania. B: facility ownership across Australia.

9.4.2 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania, when assessed by ACFI, had a higher prevalence of musculo-skeletal diseases, skin conditions, and congenital malformations, but a lower prevalence of endocrine or metabolic disorders, vision disorders, injuries and poisoning. See Table 9.6 and Figure 9.5.

Table 9.6. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁸⁰, by jurisdiction

Medical condition	Tas	Australia
Cardio-vascular disease	81.5%	83.4%
Nervous system disorders	37.0%	32.2%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	28.1%	23.9%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	12.3%	23.7%
Genito-urinary diseases	15.8%	16.7%
Injuries and poisoning	8.9%	12.6%
Respiratory diseases	11.0%	9.8%
Digestive system disorders	8.2%	8.3%
Vision disorders	2.7%	5.9%
Cancers	4.1%	4.9%
Skin conditions	7.5%	4.2%
Congenital malformations	6.2%	3.1%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	0.7%	2.0%
Blood and immune system	1.4%	1.9%
Diseases of the ear	2.7%	1.4%
Not elsewhere classified	61.6%	59.1%
Not specified	1.4%	2.9%

⁸⁰ The ACFI assessment allows up to 3 medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than 3 conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

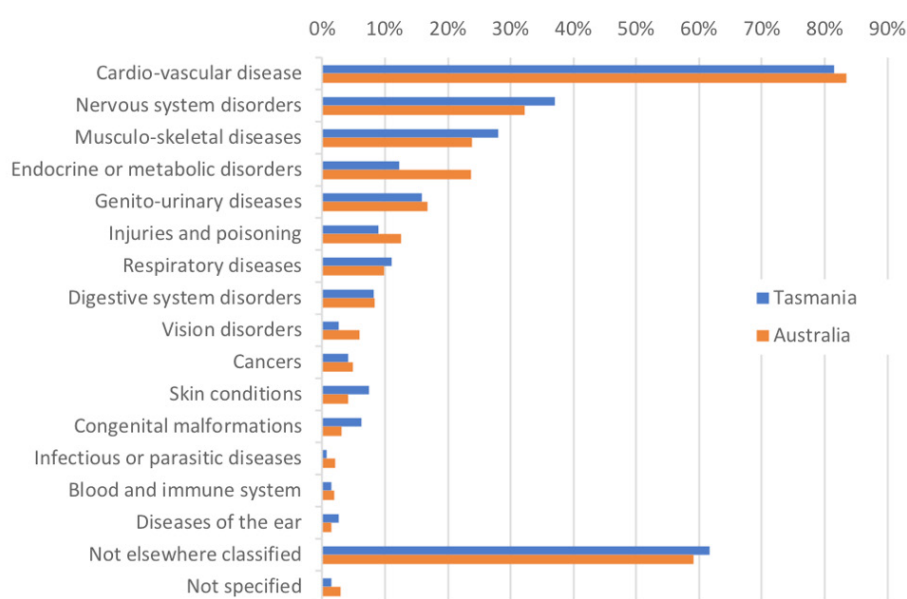


Figure 9.5. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania at 30 June 2018. Note that a maximum of 3 medical conditions can be documented per person.

9.4.3 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in Tasmania, when assessed by the ACFI, had 1.3-times higher prevalence of intellectual and developmental disorders (24.7%, compared to the national average of 18.8%), but a 42% lower prevalence of psychoses (10.3%, compared to the national average of 17.7%). See Table 2.17.

9.4.4 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in Tasmania (2.0%), the proportion of TCP admissions was similar to that expected (1.9%), the proportion of HCP admissions was slightly higher than expected (2.3%), and proportion of respite care admissions was higher than expected (3.1%). See Table 9.7.

Table 9.7. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in Tasmania in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	Tas	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	17	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	1.9%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	33	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	2.3%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	83	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	3.1%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ⁸¹	2.0%	100.0%

In Tasmania, only 3.6% of young people who were admitted to respite care in 2017-2018 had a stay of longer than 60 days. This is approximately a quarter of the national average of 14.5%.

⁸¹ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

10. STATE SNAPSHOT: AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

KEY FINDINGS

1. In the ACT, there were 43 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 1.9% of all permanent residents in RAC in the ACT.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 17 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT, accounting for 1.8% of all admissions to permanent RAC in the ACT. On average, approximately 1 person under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in the ACT every 3 weeks.
3. Of the 10 young people who exited permanent RAC in the ACT in 2017-2018, none returned to family or home, while most died (80.0%). The remaining 20.0% moved to another residential care facility. This was very different to the national pattern.
4. The support needs of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT were higher than the national average, with the highest proportion of young people with restricted mobility (97.7%, compared to the national average of 93.8%) and the second highest proportion of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment (93.0%, compared to the national average of 89.7%).
5. Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in the ACT (1.7%), the proportion of TCP admissions, HCP admissions and TCP admissions were all lower than expected (0.0%, 0.8%, and 0.4%, respectively). Thus, the admission of young people residing in the ACT to other aged care programs is less than would be expected for all types of programs available.

10.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), there were 43 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 1.9% of all permanent residents in RAC in the ACT. This was less than the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in the ACT decreased by 2.3% compared to 30 June 2017⁸². This was less than the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in the ACT (0.7%) was less than half of the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in the ACT (1.7%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT (11.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was less than half of that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 10.1.

Table 10.1. Young people in permanent RAC in the ACT compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	ACT	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	43	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	0.7%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁸³	367	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	1.7%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁸⁴	11.7	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 10.2 and Figure 10.1.

⁸² Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

⁸³ Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?Data setCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁸⁴ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

Table 10.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
80101	Belconnen	0	0	2	3	5
80105	North Canberra	0	1	3	6	10
80106	South Canberra	0	1	4	7	12
80107	Tuggeranong	0	0	0	5	5
80108	Weston Creek	0	0	1	7	8
80109	Woden	0	0	0	3	3
	Australian Capital Territory	0	2	10	31	43

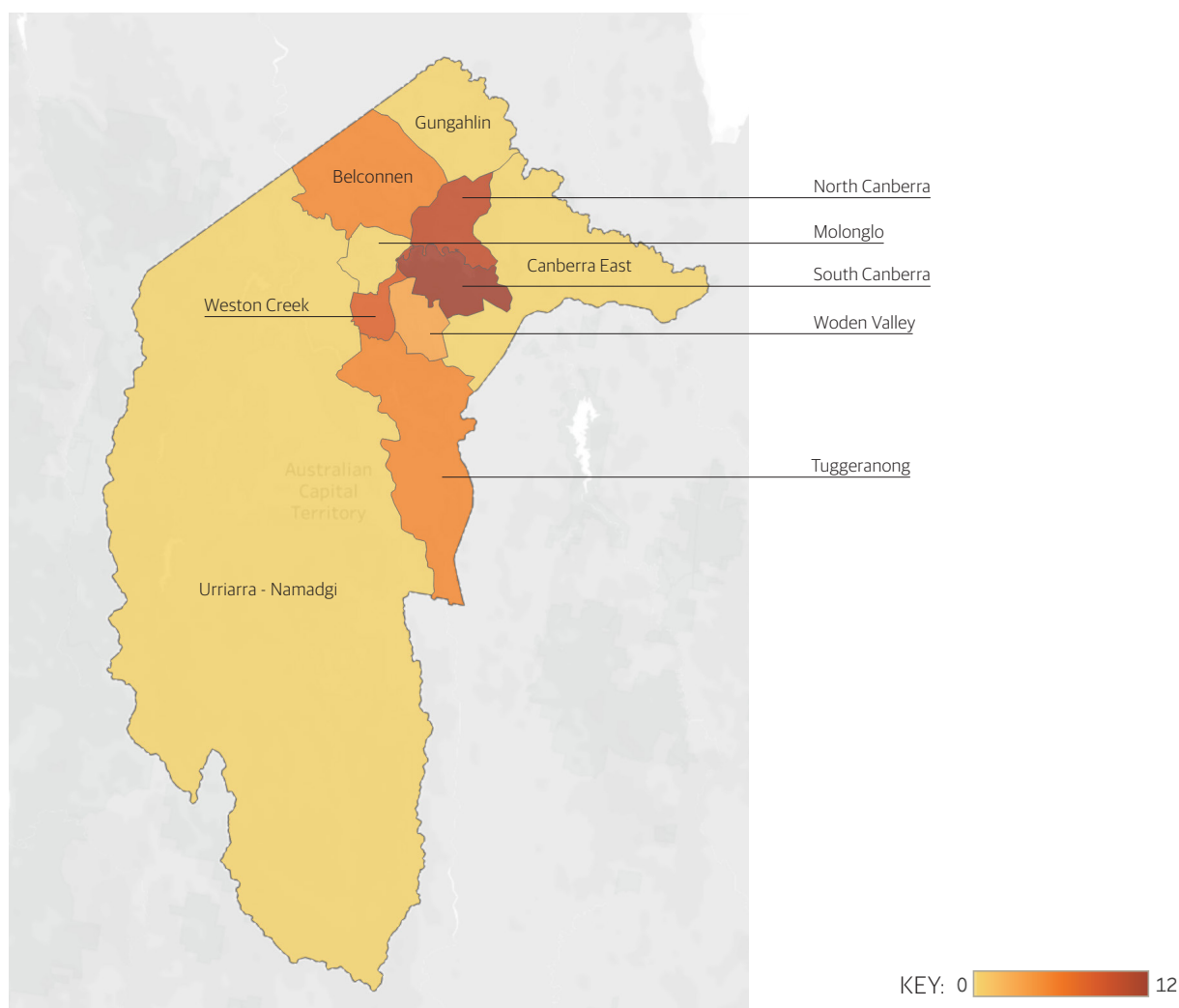


Figure 10.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018, by SA3 region.

10.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 17 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT, accounting for 1.8% of all admissions to permanent RAC in the ACT. This was substantially lower than the national average of 3.6%, and the lowest proportion for all Australian states/territories. Table 10.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT, by age group.

On average, approximately 1 person under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in the ACT every 3 weeks. This represents 0.7% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 10.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	ACT	Australia	ACT	Australia
0-49 years	0	215	0.0	4.1
50-54 years	2	355	0.0	6.8
55-59 years	1	647	0.0	12.4
60-64 years	14	1,361	0.3	26.2
Less than 65 years	17	2,578	0.3	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT in 2017-2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 10.4 and Figure 10.2.

Table 10.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT in 2017-2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 Code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
80101	Belconnen	0	0	0	2	2
80105	North Canberra	0	0	0	3	3
80106	South Canberra	0	1	0	3	4
80107	Tuggeranong	0	0	0	1	1
80108	Weston Creek	0	0	0	3	3
80109	Woden	0	1	1	2	4
	Australian Capital Territory	0	2	1	14	17

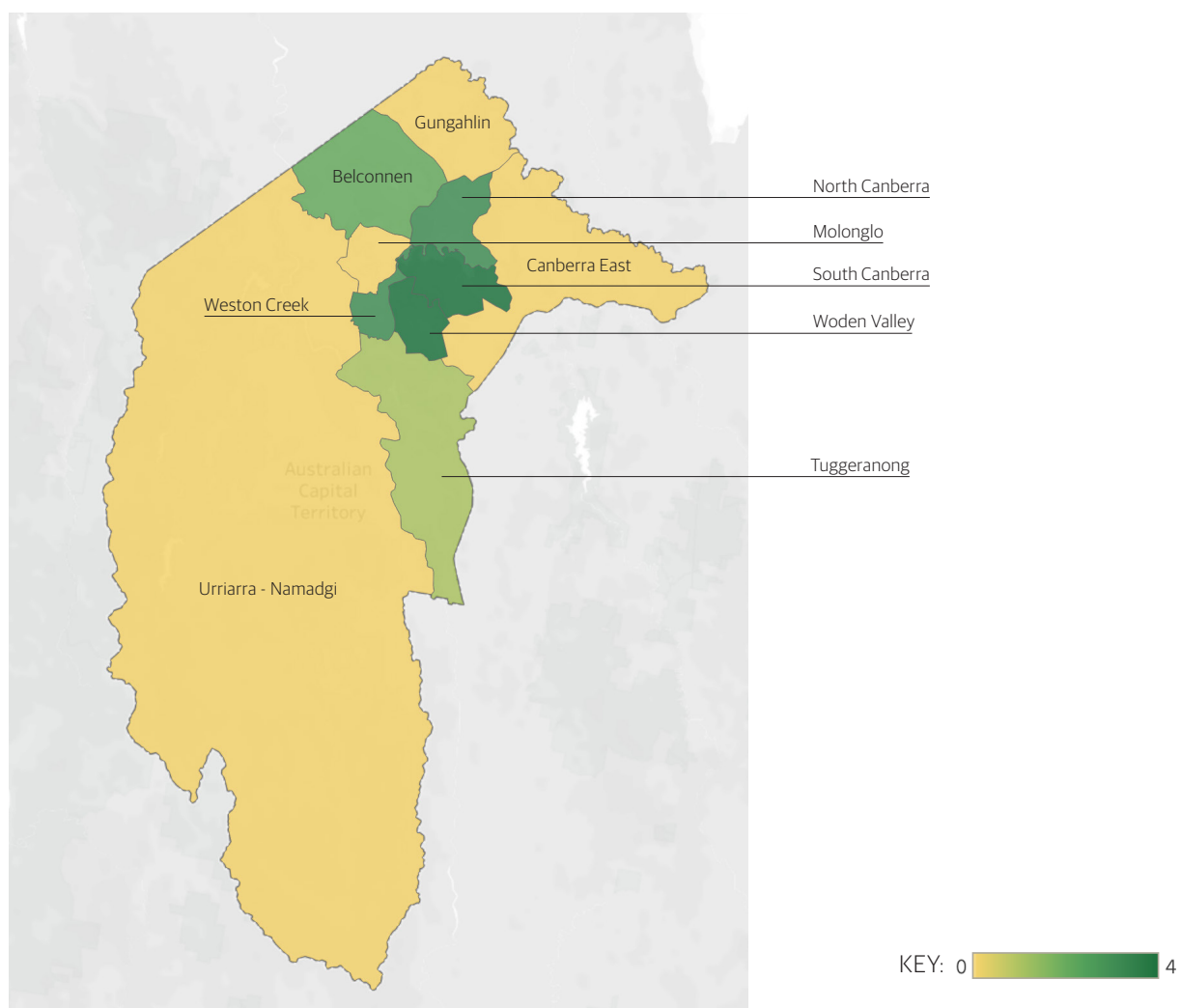


Figure 10.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT in 2017-2018, by SA3 region.

10.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 10 young people exited permanent RAC in the ACT, which was 7 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 41.2% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in the ACT than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in the ACT, none returned to family or home, while most died (80.0%). The remaining 20.0% moved to another residential care facility. See Table 10.5 and Figure 10.3.

Table 10.5. Reason for young people leaving permanent RAC in the ACT in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	ACT		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	8	80.0%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	0	0.0%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	2	20.0%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	0	0.0%	198	10.7%
Other	0	0.0%	136	7.3%
Total	10	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

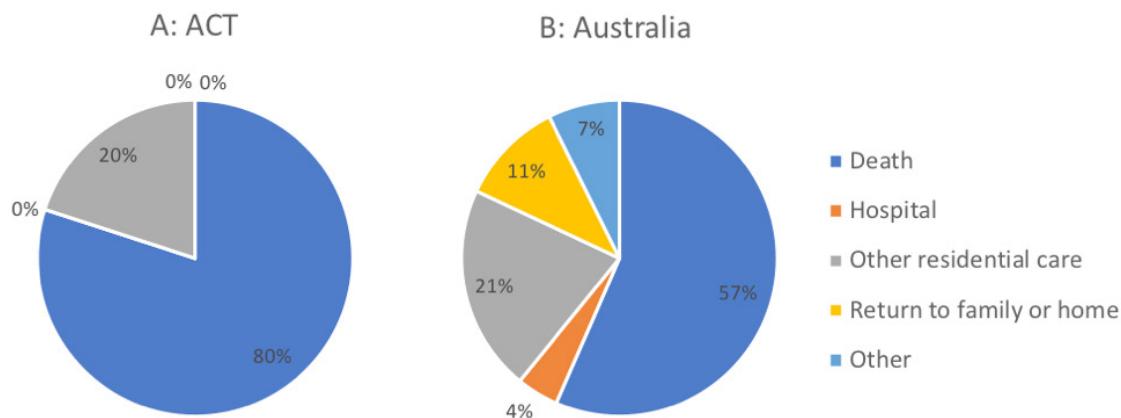


Figure 10.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018.
A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in the ACT. **B:** young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

10.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

10.4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Over half (58.2%) of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT had a partner or previously had one, which was higher than the national average of 46.9%. Approximately 18.6% were married or in a de facto relationship, which was similar to the national average of 18.9%. In contrast, only 34.9% of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT had never been married, which was less than the national average of 49.0%. See Table 10.6 and Figure 10.4.

Table 10.6. Marital status of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018

Marital status	ACT	Australia
Married/de facto	18.6%	18.9%
Widowed	7.0%	4.7%
Divorced	25.6%	18.6%
Separated	7.0%	4.7%
Never married	34.9%	49.0%
Unknown	7.0%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

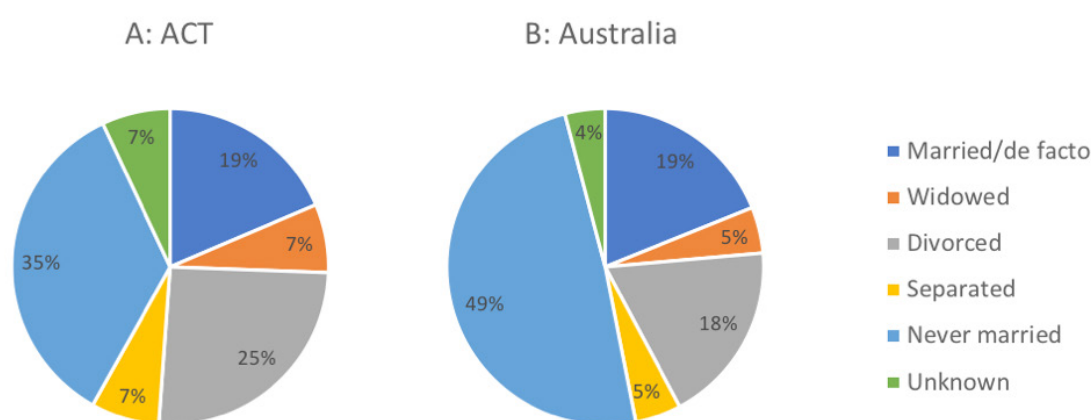


Figure 10.4. Comparison of the marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018
A: marital status in the ACT. B: marital status across Australia.

10.4.2 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

The provider ownership of RAC facilities in the ACT varied from the national pattern of RAC provider ownership, such that there were no young people in permanent RAC residing in government-owned facilities. In contrast, compared to the national average, 1.5-times more young people in permanent RAC in the ACT lived in facilities owned by charitable organisations. See Figure 10.5.

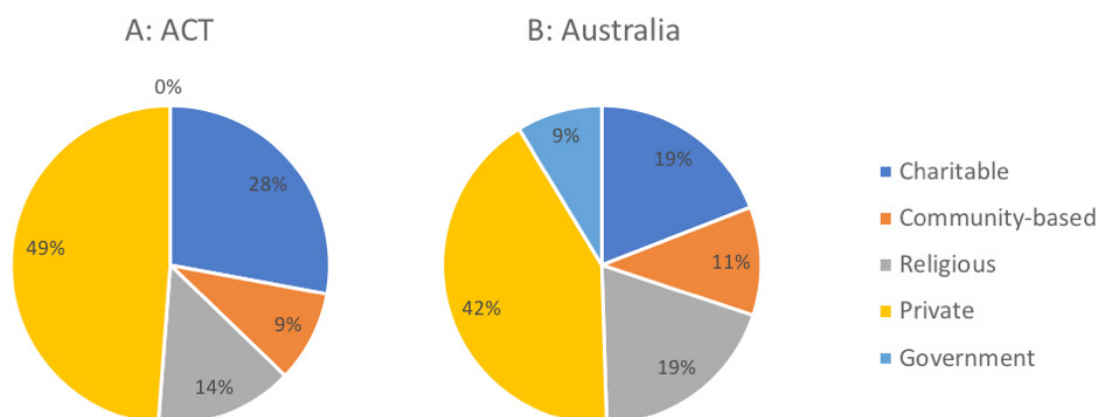


Figure 10.5. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in the ACT. B: facility ownership across Australia.

10.4.3 SUPPORT NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

The support needs of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT were higher than the national average, with the highest proportion of young people with restricted mobility (97.7%, compared to the national average of 93.8%) and the second highest proportion of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment (93.0%, compared to the national average of 89.7%). See Table 10.7.

Table 10.7. Support needs of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018

Support needs	ACT	Australia
Number of young people with restricted mobility ⁸⁵	42	5,675
% of young people in permanent RAC with restricted mobility	97.7%	93.8%
Number of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment ⁸⁶	40	5,428
% of young people in permanent RAC with cognitive impairment	93.0%	89.7%
Number of young people who need assistance with personal hygiene ⁸⁷	39	5,545
% of young people in permanent RAC who need assistance with personal hygiene	90.7%	91.7%

⁸⁵ ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

⁸⁶ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

⁸⁷ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, Rating C or D.

The prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC in the ACT was 15% higher than the national average. This is noteworthy since the proportion of young people in the ACT population with depression was 17% higher than the Australian average, indicating that the increased prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC in the ACT is likely underpinned by a factor related to living in the ACT. That said, the rate of depression in young people in permanent RAC in the ACT was still 4-times greater than that in the general population. See Figure 10.6.

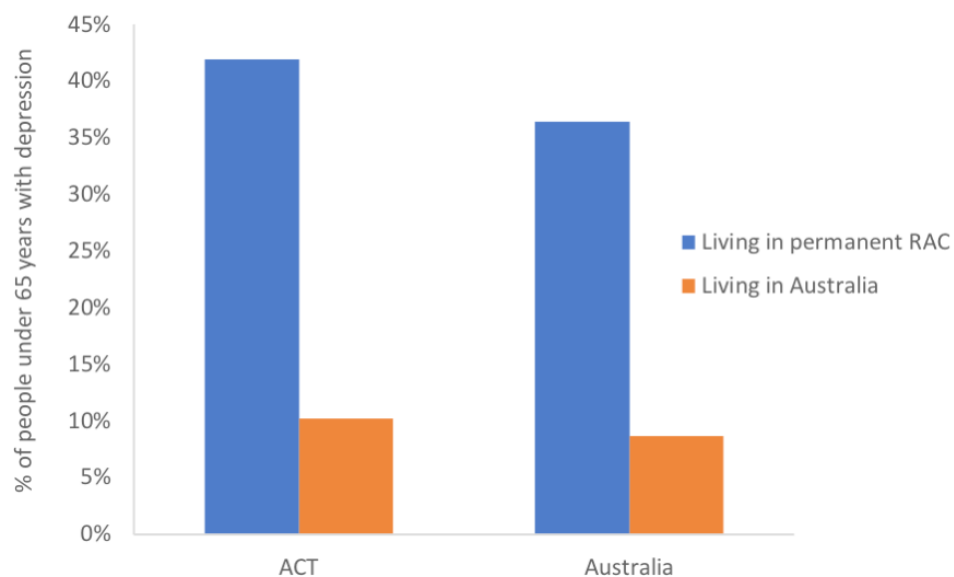


Figure 10.6. Comparison of the prevalence of depression in young people who were living in permanent RAC vs those in the Australian population.

10.4.4 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in the ACT, when assessed by the ACFI, had a higher prevalence of nervous system disorders, endocrine or metabolic disorders, respiratory diseases, digestive system disorders, and skin conditions, but a lower prevalence of cardiovascular disorders, cancers, and blood and immune system disorders. See Table 10.8 and Figure 10.7.

Table 10.8. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁸⁸, by jurisdiction

Medical condition	ACT	Australia
Cardio-vascular disease	74.4%	83.4%
Nervous system disorders	41.9%	32.2%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	25.6%	23.9%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	27.9%	23.7%
Genito-urinary diseases	20.9%	16.7%
Injuries and poisoning	16.3%	12.6%
Respiratory diseases	16.3%	9.8%
Digestive system disorders	11.6%	8.3%
Vision disorders	4.7%	5.9%
Cancers	2.3%	4.9%
Skin conditions	16.3%	4.2%
Congenital malformations	2.3%	3.1%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	2.3%	2.0%
Blood and immune system	0.0%	1.9%
Diseases of the ear	0.0%	1.4%
Not elsewhere classified	46.5%	59.1%
Not specified	2.3%	2.9%

⁸⁸ The ACFI assessment allows up to 3 medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than 3 conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

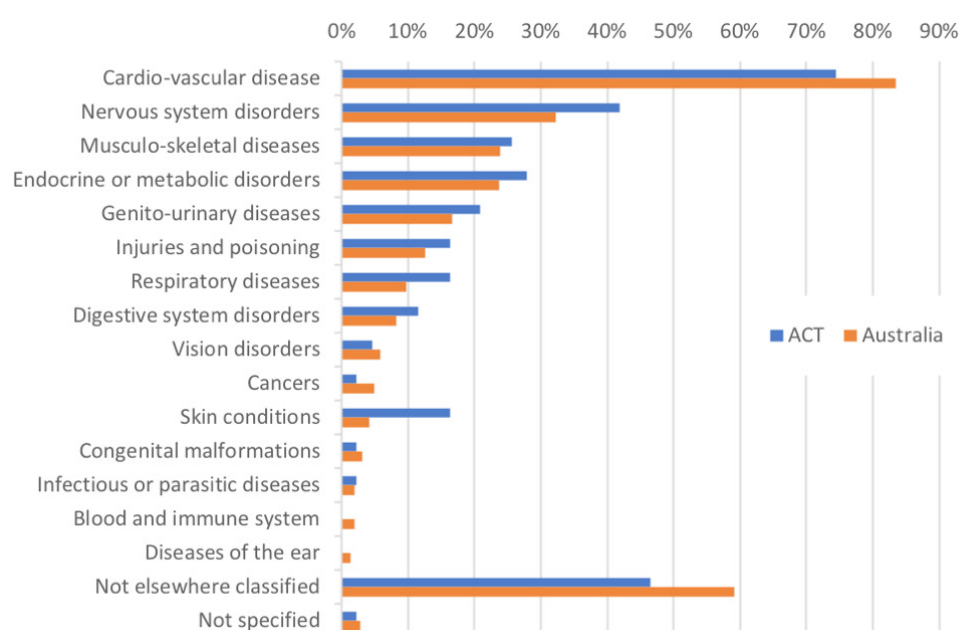


Figure 10.7. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018. Note that a maximum of 3 medical conditions can be documented per person.

10.4.5 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in the ACT, when assessed by the ACFI, had a slightly higher prevalence of dementia conditions, yet had a lower prevalence of all other mental or behavioural conditions, with the exception of psychoses. See Table 10.9 and Figure 10.8.

Table 10.9. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific mental or behavioural conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications⁸⁹, by jurisdiction

Mental or behavioural condition	ACT	Australia
Depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar	44.2%	52.0%
Neurotic, stress related, somatoform etc.	7.0%	19.5%
Intellectual and developmental	11.6%	18.8%
Psychoses	20.9%	17.7%
Dementia, Alzheimer's	18.6%	17.3%
Other dementias	11.6%	7.2%
Dementia in other diseases	4.7%	3.8%
Vascular dementia	2.3%	3.1%
Delirium	0.0%	1.2%
Other mental and behavioural disorder	9.3%	15.5%

⁸⁹ The ACFI assessment allows more than 1 mental or behavioural condition, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident

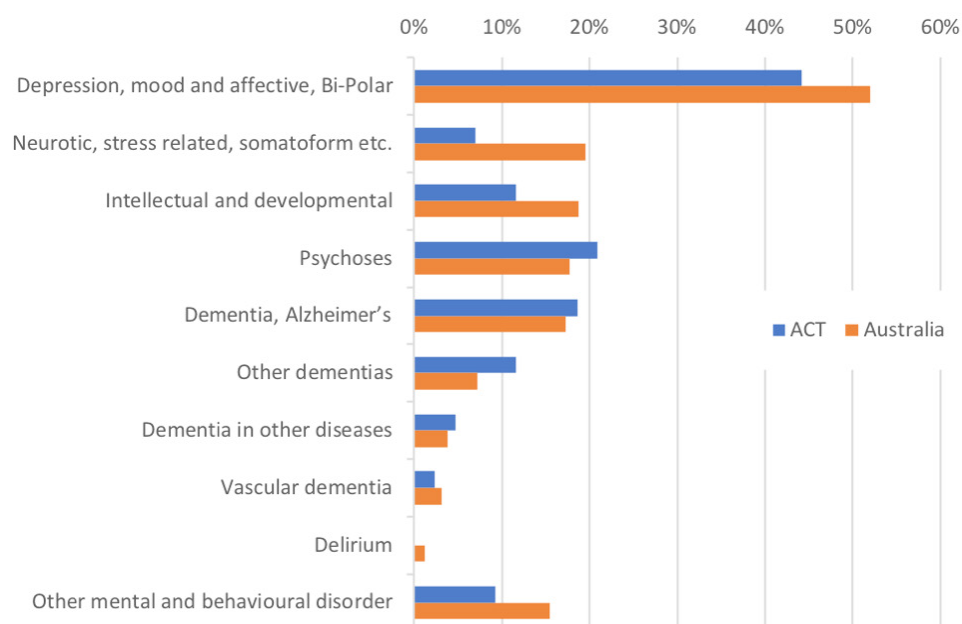


Figure 10.8. Prevalence of mental and behavioural conditions in young people in permanent RAC in the ACT at 30 June 2018. Note that more than 1 mental or behavioural condition can be documented per person.

10.4.6 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in the ACT (1.7%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected, with no admissions. Furthermore, the proportion of HCP admissions was lower than expected (0.8%) and the proportion of respite care admissions was lower than expected (0.4%). See Table 10.10. Thus, the admission of young people residing in the ACT to other aged care programs is less than would be expected for all types of programs available, based on the proportion of young Australians residing in the ACT.

Table 10.10. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in ACT in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	ACT	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	0	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	0.0%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	11	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	0.8%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	10	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	0.4%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ⁹⁰	1.7%	100.0%

⁹⁰ See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

11. STATE SNAPSHOT: NORTHERN TERRITORY

KEY FINDINGS

1. In the Northern Territory, there were 46 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018, accounting for 9.8% of all permanent residents in RAC in the Northern Territory. This was almost 3-times higher than the national average of 3.3%.
2. In the 2017-2018 financial year, 13 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, accounting for 8.2% of all admissions to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory. This was over 2-times higher than the national average of 3.6%. On average, approximately 1 person under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in the Northern Territory every 3 weeks.
3. Of the 12 young people who exited permanent RAC in the Northern Territory in 2017-2018, approximately 1 in 6 (16.7%) returned to family or home, while three-quarters died (75.0%). The remaining 8.3% exited to hospital.
4. In the Northern Territory, 76.1% of young people in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous. This is 3.4-times higher than the proportion of young people in the Northern Territory who identified as Indigenous.
5. The provider ownership of RAC facilities in the Northern Territory varied considerably from the national pattern, such that there were no young people in permanent RAC residing in facilities that were owned by government or charitable organisations. Instead, 78.3% of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory lived in facilities owned by community-based organisations, which was 71-times greater than the national average.

11.1 YOUNG PEOPLE RESIDING IN PERMANENT RAC

In the Northern Territory, there were 46 people under the age of 65 living in permanent RAC as of 30 June 2018. They accounted for 9.8% of all permanent residents in RAC in the Northern Territory. This was considerably higher than the national average of 3.3%.

The number of young residents in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory decreased by 11.5% compared to 30 June 2017⁹¹. This was considerably greater than the national average, which decreased by 3.1%.

The proportion of people aged under 65 years residing in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory (0.8%) was slightly lower than the proportion of people aged under 65 years within the Australian population who lived in the Northern Territory (1.1%). The population-standardised prevalence of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory (20.1 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) was lower than that for all of Australia (28.7 per 100,000 population aged under 65 years). See Table 11.1.

Table 11.1. Young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory compared to national and state population estimates at 30 June 2018

	NT	Australia
Number of young people in permanent RAC	46	6,048
% of young people in permanent RAC by jurisdiction	0.8%	100.0%
Number of people aged under 65 years ('000) ⁹²	229	21,077
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction	1.1%	100.0%
Population-standardised prevalence (young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged under 65 years) ⁹³	20.1	28.7

A regional breakdown of the number of young people living in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1.

Table 11.2. Number of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 Code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
70101	Darwin City	0	0	0	3	3
70102	Darwin Suburbs	0	2	7	3	12
70104	Palmerston	0	1	2	4	7
70201	Alice Springs	3	1	5	8	17
70205	Katherine	0	1	4	2	7
	Northern Territory	3	5	18	20	46

⁹¹ Data obtained from AIHW Aged Care Data Clearinghouse, Data Request R1819_3023; data is from the 2016-2017 financial year.

⁹² Data obtained from Quarterly Population Estimates by State/Territory, Sex and Age, as of June 2018, http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/index.aspx?DatasetCode=ERP_QUARTERLY, people aged less than 65 years.

⁹³ Calculated as the number of young people in permanent RAC per 100,000 population aged less than 65 years.

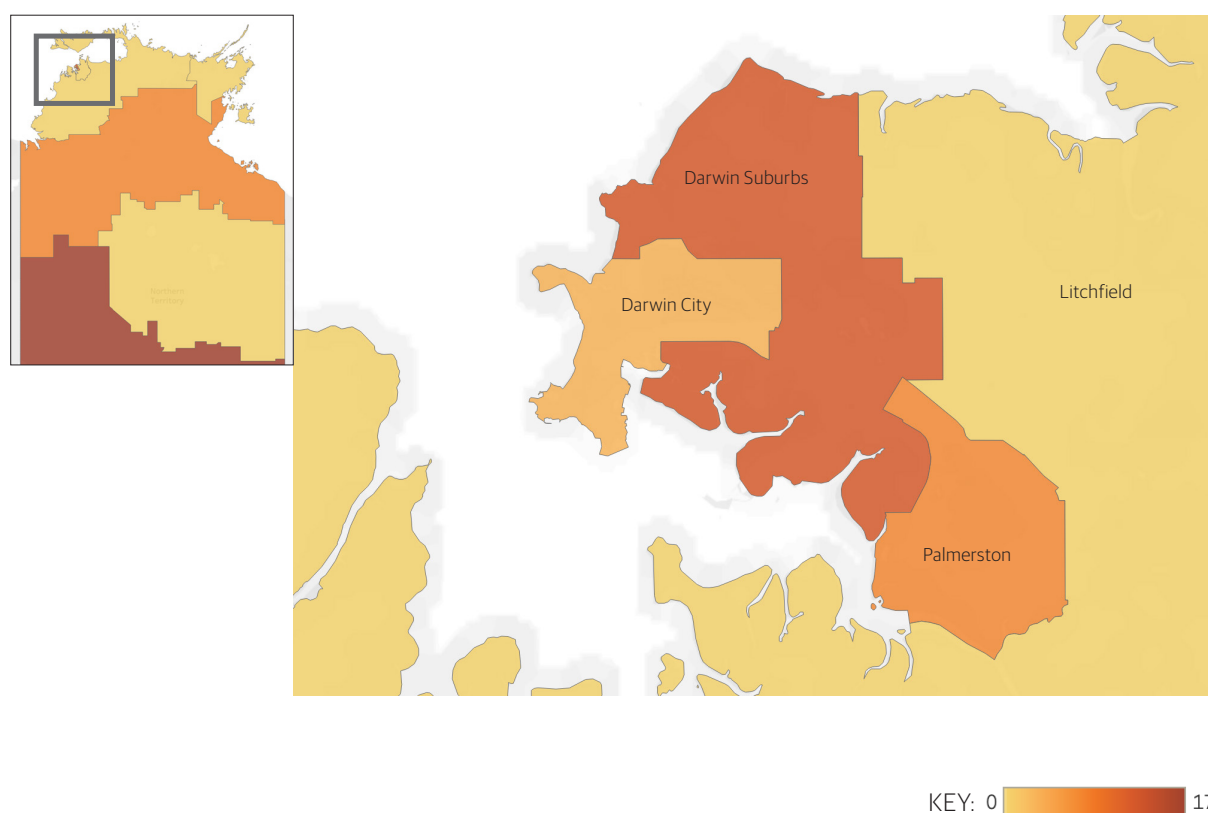
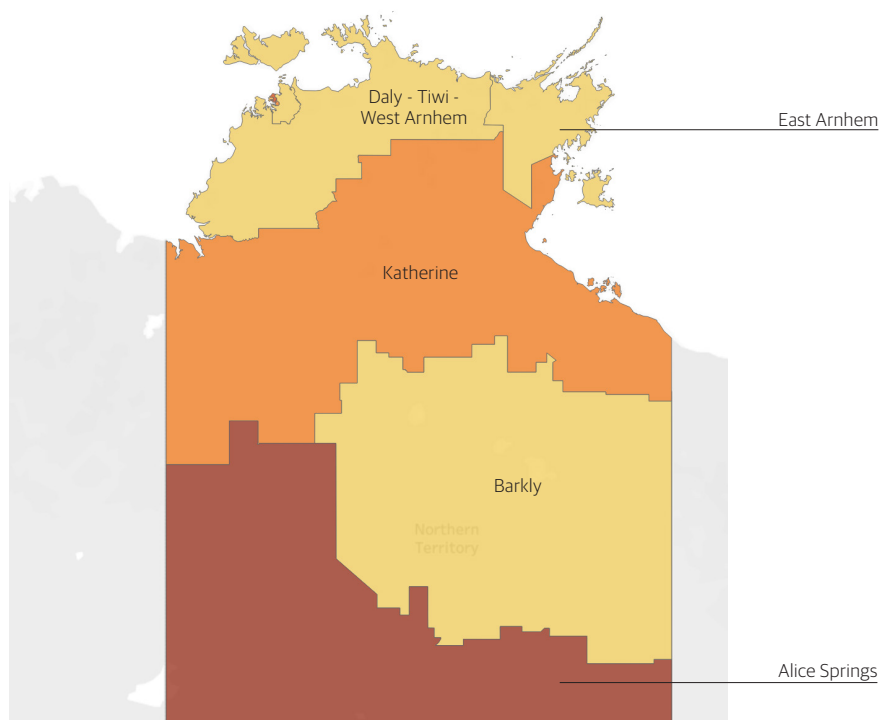


Figure 11.1. Number of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018, by SA3 region.

11.2 ADMISSIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 13 young people were admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, accounting for 8.2% of all admissions to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory. This was substantially higher than the national average of 3.6%. Table 11.3 shows a breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, by age group.

On average, approximately 1 person under the age of 65 entered permanent RAC in the Northern Territory every 3 weeks. This represents 0.5% of all admissions of people under the age of 65 to Australian nursing homes.

Table 11.3. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory in 2017-2018, by age

Age	Admissions per year		Admissions per week	
	NT	Australia	NT	Australia
0-49 years	1	215	0	4.1
50-54 years	3	355	0.1	6.8
55-59 years	2	647	0	12.4
60-64 years	7	1,361	0.1	26.2
Less than 65 years	13	2,578	0.3	49.6

A regional breakdown of the number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory in 2017-2018, based on SA3 regions, can be seen in Table 11.4 and Figure 11.2.

Table 11.4. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory in 2017-2018, by age and SA3 region

SA3 Code	Region name	0-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	<65
70101	Darwin City	0	0	0	1	1
70102	Darwin Suburbs	0	1	0	1	2
70104	Palmerston	0	0	1	2	3
70201	Alice Springs	1	1	0	1	3
70205	Katherine	0	1	1	2	4
	Northern Territory	1	3	2	7	13

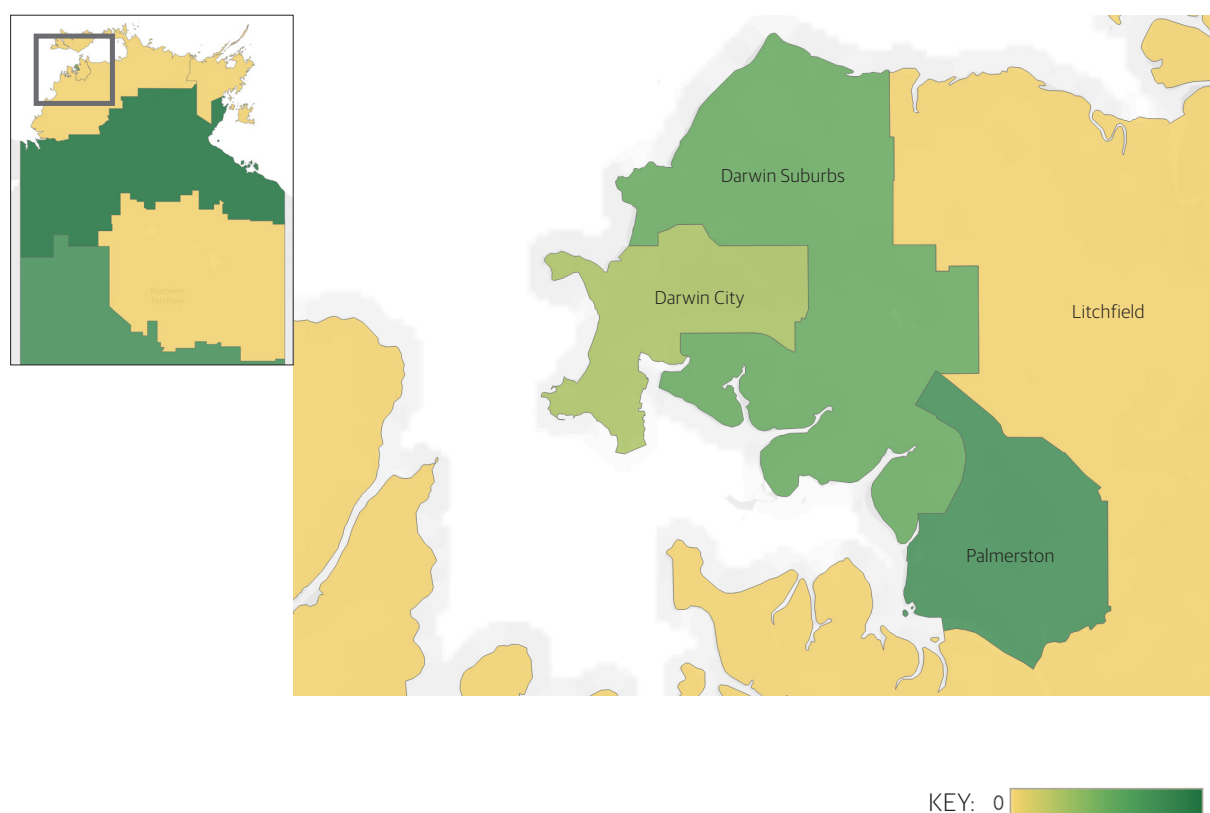
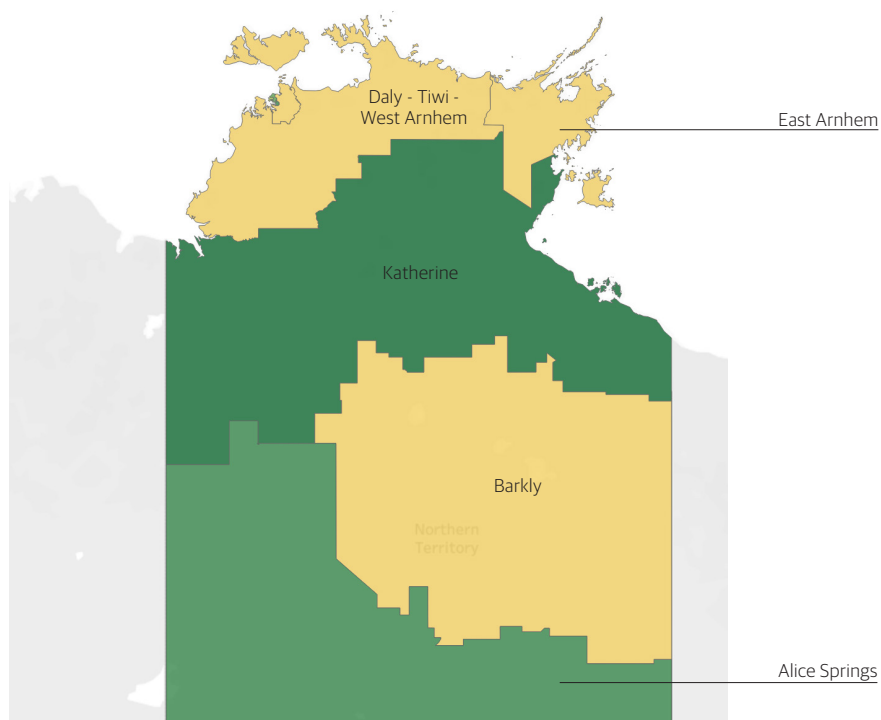


Figure 11.2. Number of young people admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory in 2017-2018, by SA3 region.

11.3 EXITS OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM PERMANENT RAC

In the 2017-2018 financial year, 12 young people exited permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, which was 1 less than the number of admissions in the same period. This means that 7.7% more young people were admitted to permanent RAC in the Northern Territory than those who left.

Of the young people who exited permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, approximately 1 in 6 (16.7%) returned to family or home, while three-quarters died (75.0%). The remaining 8.3% exited to hospital. See Table 11.5 and Figure 11.3.

Table 11.5. Reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in the Northern Territory in 2017-2018

Reason for exit	NT		Australia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Death	9	75.0%	1,048	56.6%
Hospital	1	8.3%	80	4.3%
Other residential care	0	0.0%	391	21.1%
Return to family or home	2	16.7%	198	10.7%
Other	0	0.0%	136	7.3%
Total	12	100.0%	1,853	100.0%

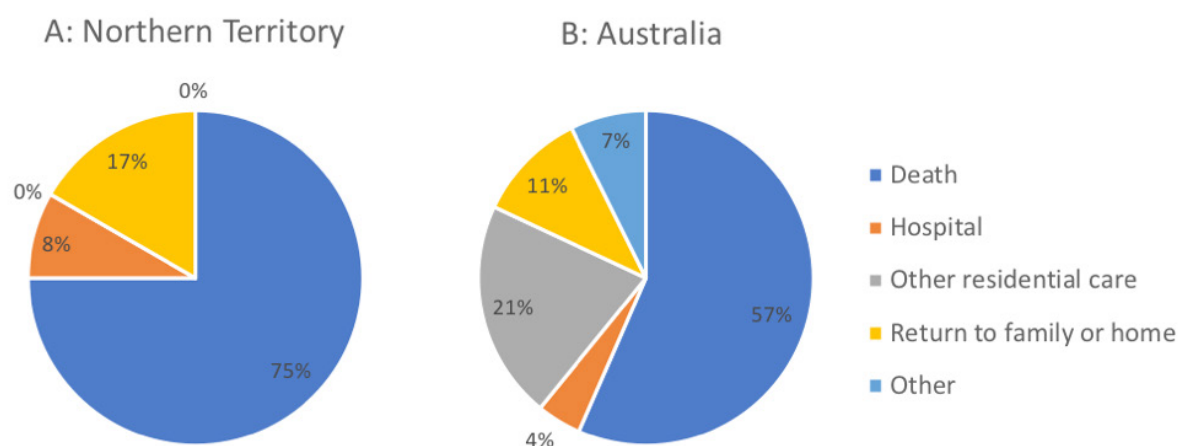


Figure 11.3. Comparison of the reason for young people exiting permanent RAC in 2017-2018.
A: young people exiting from permanent RAC in the Northern Territory. **B:** young people exiting from permanent RAC across Australia.

11.4 COMPARISON TO NATIONAL AVERAGES

11.4.1 MARITAL STATUS

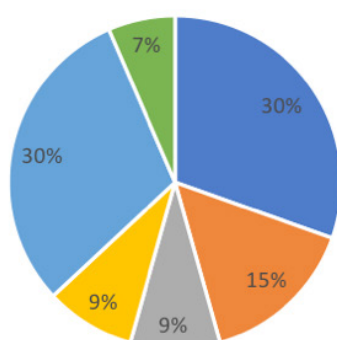
Over half (63.0%) of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory had a partner or previously had one, which was higher than the national average of 46.9%. Approximately 30.4% were married or in a de facto relationship, which was 1.6-times higher than the national average of 18.9%. In contrast, only 30.4% of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory had never been married, which was less than the national average of 49.0%. See Table 11.7 and Figure 11.4.

It is particularly noteworthy that 20.0% of young people who live in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory who identified as Indigenous had been widowed, which was 4-times higher than the national average.

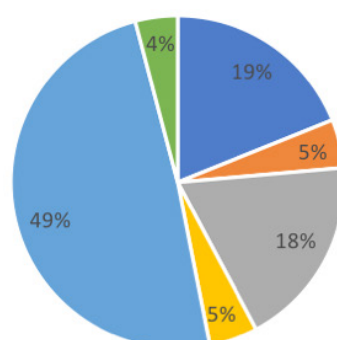
Table 11.7. Marital status of young people in permanent RAC in Northern Territory at 30 June 2018 compared to Australian average, and by Indigenous status

Marital status	All young people in RAC		Young people in RAC in NT	
	NT	Australia	Indigenous	Not Indigenous
Married/de facto	30.4%	18.9%	28.6%	36.4%
Widowed	15.2%	4.7%	20.0%	0.0%
Divorced	8.7%	18.6%	5.7%	18.2%
Separated	8.7%	4.7%	11.4%	0.0%
Never married	30.4%	49.0%	28.6%	36.4%
Unknown	6.5%	4.1%	5.7%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

A: Northern Territory

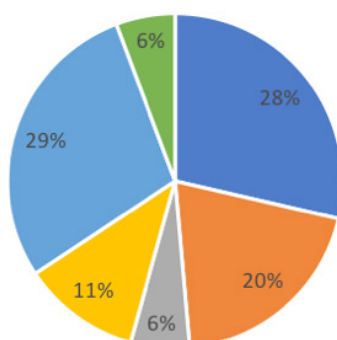


B: Australia



■ Married/de facto
■ Widowed
■ Divorced
■ Separated
■ Never married
■ Unknown

C: Indigenous



D: Not Indigenous

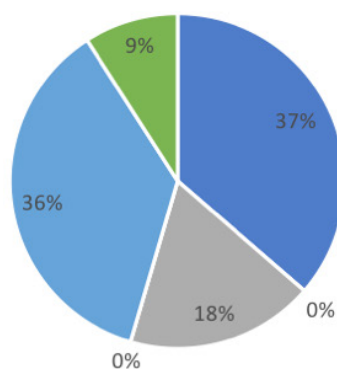


Figure 11.4. Comparison of the marital status of young people in permanent RAC at 30 June 2018.
A: marital status of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory. **B:** marital status of young people in permanent RAC across Australia. **C:** marital status of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory who identified as Indigenous. **D:** marital status of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory who did not identify as Indigenous.

11.4.2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

In the Northern Territory, 76.1% of young people in permanent RAC identified as Indigenous. This is 3.4-times higher than the proportion of young people in the Northern Territory who identified as Indigenous, according to the 2016 Australian Census⁹⁴. See Table 11.6.

Table 11.6. Young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory who identified as Indigenous at 30 June 2018

	NT	Australia (excluding Tas & ACT)
Number of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous	35	426
% of young people in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous ⁹⁵	76.1%	7.3%
% of population aged under 65 years who identified as Indigenous ⁹⁶	22.7%	3.2%

11.4.3 PROVIDER OWNERSHIP OF RAC FACILITIES

The provider ownership of RAC facilities in the Northern Territory varied considerably from the national pattern, such that there were no young people in permanent RAC residing in facilities that were owned by government or charitable organisations. Instead, 78.3% of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory lived in facilities owned by community-based organisations, which was 7.1-times greater than the national average. A further 15.2% and 6.5% lived in facilities owned by private and religious organisations, respectively, which was considerably different to the national average of 41.8% and 19.4%, respectively. See Figure 11.5.

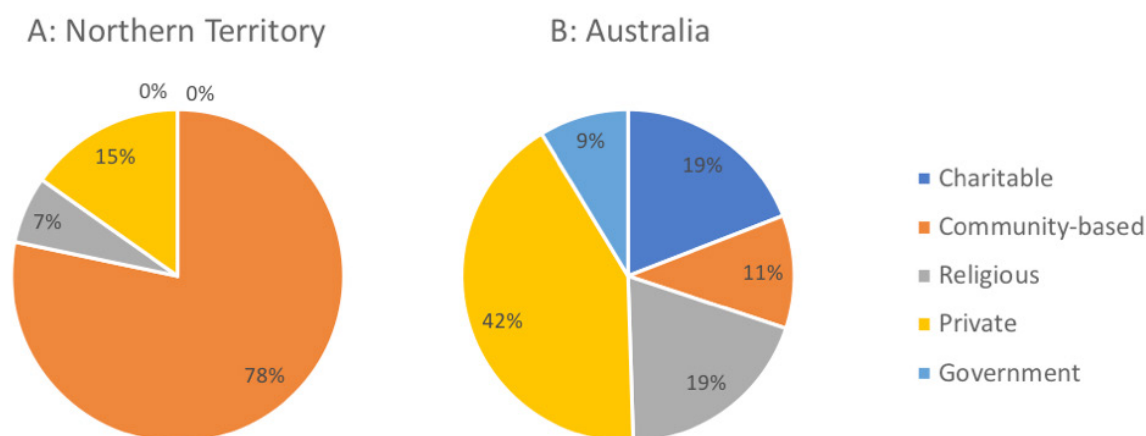


Figure 11.5. Comparison of the provider ownership type of facilities where young people in permanent RAC lived at 30 June 2018. A: facility ownership in the Northern Territory. B: facility ownership across Australia.

⁹⁴ 2016 Australian Census data, Indigenous Status, extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

⁹⁵ Proportion of people under 65 years in permanent RAC who identified as Indigenous, compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous.

⁹⁶ Proportion of people under 65 years who identified as Indigenous within the Australian population compared to the number who did not identify as Indigenous; based on the 2016 Australian Census. Data extracted from <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/>, People > Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples > Census 2016 by SA2+.

11.4.4 SUPPORT NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

The support needs of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory were similar to the national average, in terms of mobility, cognitive impairment and personal hygiene. See Table 11.8.

Table 11.8. Support needs of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018

Support needs	NT	Australia
Number of young people with restricted mobility ⁹⁷	44	5,675
% of young people in permanent RAC with restricted mobility	95.7%	93.8%
Number of young people with mild to severe cognitive impairment ⁹⁸	40	5,428
% of young people in permanent RAC with cognitive impairment	87.0%	89.7%
Number of young people who need assistance with personal hygiene ⁹⁹	44	5,545
% of young people in permanent RAC who need assistance with personal hygiene	95.7%	91.7%

The prevalence of depression in young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory was less than half that of the national average. This is noteworthy since the proportion of young people in the Northern Territory population with depression was only 15% less than the Australian average, indicating that something else is contributing to the decreased rate of depression in young people who live in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory. See Figure 11.6.



Figure 11.6. Comparison of the prevalence of depression in young people who were living in permanent RAC vs those in the Australian population.

⁹⁷ ACFI 2 Mobility, rating of B, C or D.

⁹⁸ ACFI 6 Cognitive Skills, rating of B, C or D.

⁹⁹ ACFI 3 Personal Hygiene, Rating C or D.

11.4.5 MEDICAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, when assessed by the ACFI, had a higher prevalence of endocrine or metabolic disorders, musculo-skeletal disorders, vision disorders, injuries and poison, and genito-urinary diseases, but a lower prevalence of cardiovascular disorders, cancers, respiratory diseases, and infectious or parasitic diseases. See Table 11.9 and Figure 11.7.

Table 11.9. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific medical conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications¹⁰⁰, by jurisdiction

Medical condition	NT	Australia
Cardio-vascular disease	73.9%	83.4%
Nervous system disorders	32.6%	32.2%
Musculo-skeletal diseases	28.3%	23.9%
Endocrine or metabolic disorders	30.4%	23.7%
Genito-urinary diseases	28.3%	16.7%
Injuries and poisoning	17.4%	12.6%
Respiratory diseases	6.5%	9.8%
Digestive system disorders	6.5%	8.3%
Vision disorders	17.4%	5.9%
Cancers	2.2%	4.9%
Skin conditions	2.2%	4.2%
Congenital malformations	2.2%	3.1%
Infectious or parasitic diseases	0.0%	2.0%
Blood and immune system	2.2%	1.9%
Diseases of the ear	2.2%	1.4%
Not elsewhere classified	43.5%	59.1%
Not specified	0.0%	2.9%

¹⁰⁰ The ACFI assessment allows up to 3 medical conditions, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident. If more than 3 conditions are present, conditions impacting most on care needs should be listed.

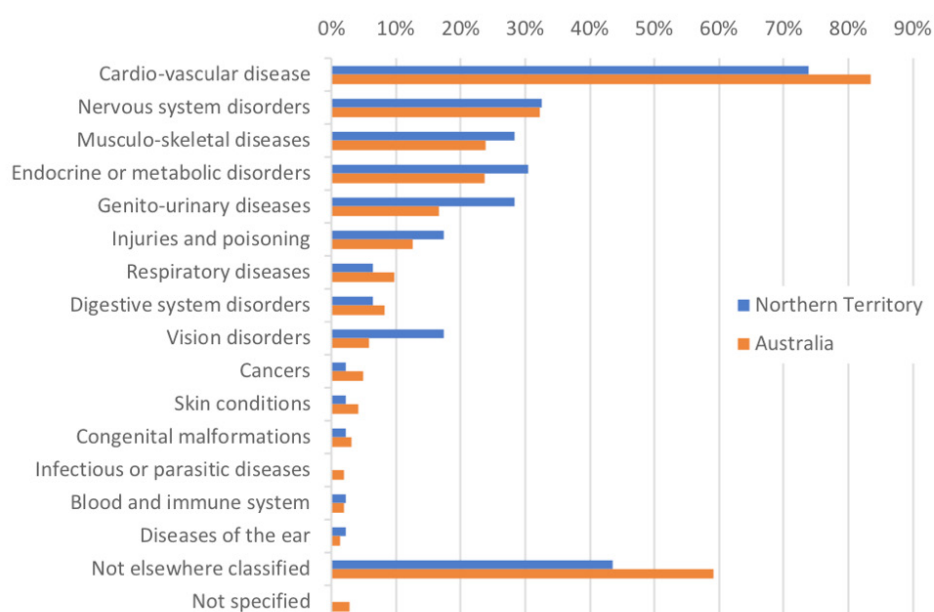


Figure 11.7. Prevalence of medical conditions in young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018. Note that a maximum of 3 medical conditions can be documented per person.

11.4.6 MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMANENT RAC

Compared to the national average, young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory, when assessed by the ACFI, had a similar prevalence of dementia conditions, yet have a lower prevalence of all other mental or behavioural conditions, with the exception of delirium. See Table 11.10 and Figure 11.8.

Table 11.10. Proportion of young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018 who were affected by specific mental or behavioural conditions, assessed via ACFI based on ICD-10 classifications¹⁰¹, by jurisdiction

Mental or behavioural condition	NT	Australia
Depression, mood and affective, Bi-Polar	37.0%	52.0%
Neurotic, stress related, somatoform etc.	10.9%	19.5%
Intellectual and developmental	4.3%	18.8%
Psychoses	6.5%	17.7%
Dementia, Alzheimer's	19.6%	17.3%
Other dementias	6.5%	7.2%
Dementia in other diseases	4.3%	3.8%
Vascular dementia	2.2%	3.1%
Delirium	2.2%	1.2%
Other mental and behavioural disorder	15.2%	15.5%

¹⁰¹ The ACFI assessment allows more than 1 mental or behavioural condition, based on ICD-10 classifications, to be documented for each resident.

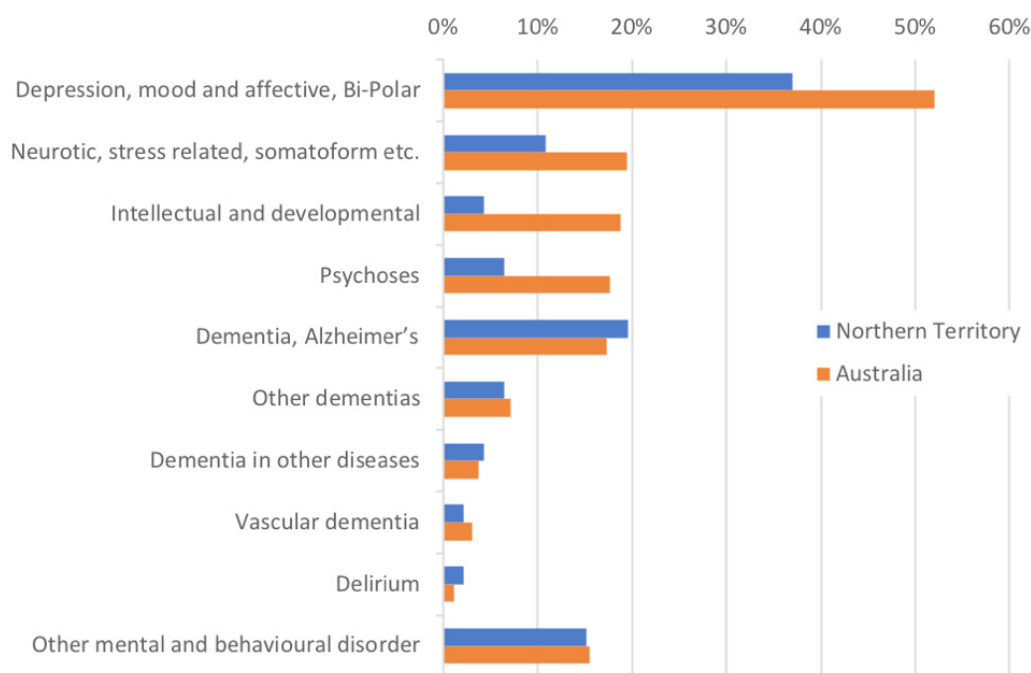


Figure 11.8. Prevalence of mental and behavioural conditions in young people in permanent RAC in the Northern Territory at 30 June 2018. Note that more than 1 mental or behavioural condition can be documented per person.

11.4.7 OTHER AGED CARE PROGRAMS

Compared to the proportion of young Australians residing in the Northern Territory (1.1%), the proportion of TCP admissions was lower than expected (0.4%), the proportion of HCP admissions was higher than expected (1.9%), and proportion of respite care admissions was higher than expected (2.1%). See Table 11.11.

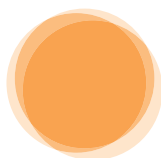
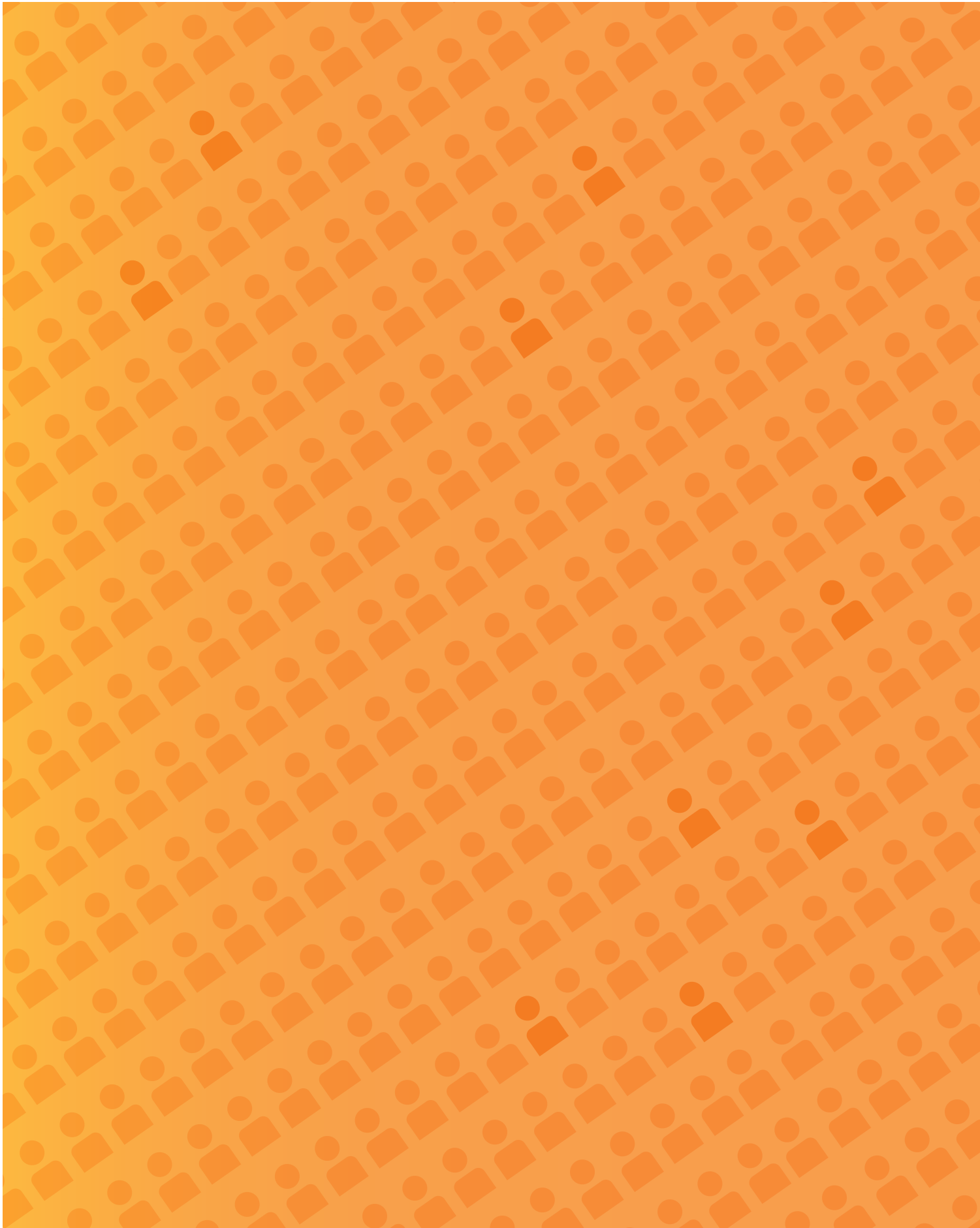
Table 11.11. Admissions of young people to other aged care programs in Northern Territory in 2017-2018

Other Aged Care Program	NT	Australia
Number of TCP admissions	4	900
% of TCP admissions by jurisdiction	0.4%	100.0%
Number of HCP admissions	28	1,466
% of HCP admissions by jurisdiction	1.9%	100.0%
Number of respite care admissions	57	2,655
% of respite care admissions by jurisdiction	2.1%	100.0%
% of population aged under 65 years by jurisdiction ¹⁰²	1.1%	100.0%

¹⁰² See Table 2.3 for population estimates of people aged under 65 years by jurisdiction.

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