

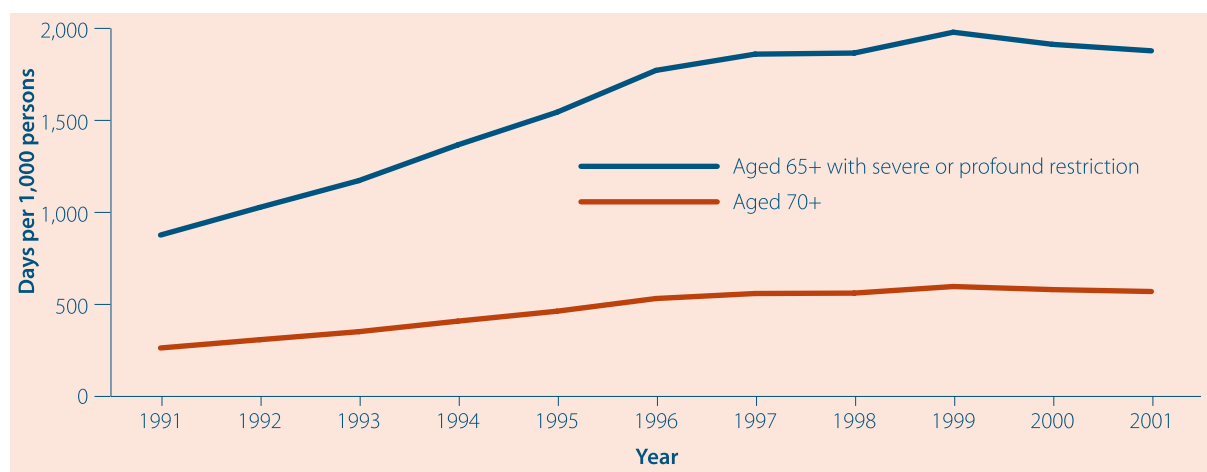
By 2000–01 this figure had increased to 1,878 days of residential respite per 1,000 people aged 65 and over with a severe or profound restriction. Comparing provision with the population aged 70 and over, the ratio of residential respite provision increased from 263 days per 1,000 people aged 70 and over in 1990–91 to 570 days per 1,000 people aged 70 and over in 2000–01 (Figure 36.1).

Community-based respite care

Respite care in the community is largely provided through the Home and Community Care (HACC) Program and the Community Aged Care Package Program, although the Federal Government also funds, through the National Respite for Carers Program, some 400 respite services targeted at carers. Over the last decade there has been substantial growth in the provision of in-home respite care under the HACC program. There has been a 23% increase in respite provision in the home in relation to the population aged 65 and over with a profound or severe restriction since 1993–94. Indeed, in-home respite and centre-based day care are the only areas of HACC where growth in program hours has

outpaced growth in the population aged 65 and over with a profound or severe restriction in recent years. During July–September 2001, HACC provided respite services to 2,100 people aged 65 years and over, with half of these people receiving at least 21 hours of respite care over the 3 month period. HACC also provided centre-based day care (which is often called centre-based respite care) to 23,000 clients, and half of these people had at least 46 hours of such care over the 3 months. These HACC data provide for the first time an indication of the number of clients using services, so historical comparisons are not yet possible (AIHW 2002c; see Topic 32: *Home and Community Care (HACC) Program*). Although respite care is provided under the Community Aged Care Package program, currently no data are available about the level of specific services received by care package recipients. The ratio of care package provision, however, has increased substantially from its beginnings in 1992, and has continued to expand rapidly in recent years in line with policy (see Topic 33: *Community Aged Care Packages*).

Figure 36.1: Occupied residential aged care respite days, per 1,000 persons in population, 30 June 1991 to 2001



Source: Table A36.1.

37 Financing the Australian aged care system

Overall sources of funding

Overall, the largest source of funds for the aged care system is the Commonwealth Government, which has primary responsibility for funding residential aged care. It also provides funding for a number of programs, including Community Aged Care Packages, Multipurpose Services, Aged Care Assessment Teams, and the Home and Community Care (HACC) Program. The latter program is cost-shared with State and Territory Governments with contributions from local government. State and Territory Governments also provide some funding for other areas of aged care, including residential aged care and assessment services.

Governments are not the only source of funding in the aged care system. The users themselves meet some of the cost. For example, residents of aged care services, who can afford to do so, contribute to the cost of their care through a daily care fee. User charges also contribute to the funding of community care services. Importantly, the charitable sector also provides a substantial contribution to the aged care system and includes the active participation of a large volunteer labour force, augmenting the services provided by paid staff.

Residential aged care services

The cost of the residential aged care system is met by a combination of Commonwealth funding and resident contributions. Specifically, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy to service providers for each day that a bed is occupied.

Recurrent Commonwealth payments to residential aged care services are calculated on the basis of the level of care needs of each resident. After assessment, each resident's level of care need is recorded using the Resident Classification Scale. Residents classified as having greater care needs according to this scale attract a larger government subsidy.

The maximum basic daily care fee for residents who are pensioners or part-pensioners is 85 per cent of the full rate Age Pension (\$24.63 per day as at 1 July 2002). The maximum basic daily care fee for non-pensioners was \$30.76 per day on 1 July 2002. Residents may also pay additional income-tested fees, based on their

private income. Residents with a private income in excess of the income test free area for the pension (currently \$56 per week for a single pensioner) can be asked to pay an income-tested fee of 25 cents in the dollar up to a maximum of three times the pensioner daily rate less their basic daily care fee, or the cost of care, whichever is the lower (DoHA 2002a).

Residential aged care service providers who meet prescribed building and care standards are able to charge accommodation payments. Residents who enter residential care at a low level of care or at an extra service basis may be asked to pay an accommodation bond. The quantum and timing of the bond is agreed between the service provider and the resident at the time of entry. Service providers are able to draw down up to \$2,952 per year from the bond for a maximum of 5 years and they retain interest earned on the principal for the duration of the resident's stay (DoHA 2002b).

Residents who enter permanent care for high-level care pay an accommodation charge, which is payable for up to 5 years, of up to \$13.45 per day on a means-tested basis. Residents can only be asked to pay the maximum of \$13.45 per day if their assets are over \$51,000 (DoHA 2002a).

Not all residents of aged care are required to pay accommodation payments. Services are required to set aside a proportion of places for concessional (financially disadvantaged) residents, for whom the Commonwealth Government pays a higher subsidy. Further, accommodation payment arrangements require that a resident be left with at least the equivalent of 2.5 times the Age Pension (currently \$26,500) in assets after paying. If an incoming resident leaves either a partner or dependent child in the family home, the home is exempt from consideration as an asset. The home may also be exempt in certain situations for residents who leave close relatives or a carer in the family home.

Community care

As discussed above, funding of the Home and Community Care Program (HACC) is shared by the Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments. To provide an additional source of funding and to address inter- and intrastate inequities in HACC user charges, the Commonwealth Government announced

in 1996 that a national fees policy would be implemented in consultation with State and Territory Governments. This policy is intended to ensure the fair and consistent treatment of HACC clients across Australia and to protect people on low incomes and those who need a number of services. Future growth in the program funding will be maintained at 6%, taking into account the expected increased level of user charges.

Community Aged Care Packages are funded on a flat amount per client per day (\$29.79 as at 1 July 2002), which is approximately \$10,900 per year for each occupied care package. Clients are charged depending on income, with people on the full pension paying no more than 17.5% of their income. There are requirements for providers to allocate packages to financially disadvantaged clients, and these currently make up approximately 35% of clients.

Expenditure in respect of carers has grown significantly in the last few years under programs that have a specific carers focus. Financial support through the Carer Allowance for older people has grown from \$144.2 million in 1998-99 to \$268.9 million in 1999-00 due to an increase in the rate of the allowance (AIHW 2001:244).

38 Expenditure on aged care

Changes in the allocation of resources among residential aged care and community care are an important measure of changing patterns of service provision. In current prices, expenditure on aged care and related services in 1999–00 was \$4,839.9 million. Residential aged care services attracted by far the largest component of aged care funding, at \$3,741.3 million (77%).

Increases in aged care expenditure

Total recurrent expenditure on aged care services in constant price terms increased from \$3,572.8 million in 1995–96 to \$4,735.7 million in 1999–00, an increase of 33% (Table 38.1).

Residential care expenditure continues to dominate overall expenditure on aged care programs. Between 1995–96 and 1999–00, recurrent expenditure on residential care increased by 28% in constant price

terms (Table 38.1). However, the proportion of total aged care expenditure directed to residential care decreased from 80% to 77%, consistent with government policy to support people in their own homes by directing additional resources to the community care sector. Over the same period, expenditure on Community Aged Care Packages increased more than fourfold, but the increase was from a relatively small base, so that this program accounted for only 3% of the total expenditure on aged care programs in 1999–00. Similarly, while expenditure on the Carer Allowance (previously the Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit) increased by almost 180% in constant terms over the period, it also remained at less than 3% of total expenditure. The proportion of aged care expenditure allocated to aged care assessment remained relatively constant over the period (1%), while that for Home and Community Care (HACC) dropped marginally from 16% to 15%.

Table 38.1: Recurrent aged care expenditure in current and constant (1998–99) dollars, by program, 1995–96 to 1999–00

Program	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Current prices (\$million)					
Residential aged care services	2,695.0	2,997.0	3,381.0	3,584.0	3,741.3
Home and Community Care ^(a)	554.0	615.6	630.2	673.4	722.4
Assessment	38.2	38.4	39.8	38.6	40.1
Community Aged Care Packages	33.1	51.6	84.1	121.8	148.9
Multi-purpose flexible services	12.8	17.7	25.3	29.4	38.7
DNCB ^(b) /Carer Allowance ^(c)	46.7	51.9	52.9	71.6	140.8
Accreditation	—	—	5.1	5.9	7.8
Total	3,379.8	3,772.2	4,218.3	4,524.7	4,839.9
Constant prices (\$million)^(d)					
Residential aged care services	2,848.8	3,112.1	3,460.6	3,584.0	3,660.7
Home and Community Care ^(a)	585.7	639.3	645.0	673.4	706.8
Assessment	40.4	39.9	40.7	38.6	39.2
Community Aged Care Packages	35.0	53.6	86.1	121.8	145.7
Multi-purpose flexible services	13.5	18.4	25.8	29.4	37.9
DNCB ^(b) /Carer Allowance ^(c)	49.4	53.9	54.1	71.6	137.8
Accreditation	—	—	5.2	5.9	7.6
Total	3,572.8	3,917.2	4,317.6	4,524.7	4,735.7
Annual increase (%)	..	9.6	10.2	4.8	4.7

(a) Includes expenditure on the National Respite for Carers Program.

(b) Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit.

(c) Carer Allowance estimated according to the proportion of recipients aged 65 or more years.

(d) The 1998–99 Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) deflator has been used to calculate constant prices.

Source: AIHW 2001:243.

Per person expenditure

Expenditure on a per capita basis provides an indication of levels of service provision in relation to the size of the aged population. In Australia, both the number of older people, and the proportion who are aged 85 and over, have been growing quite rapidly in recent years. Indeed, the last decade has seen the fastest rates of growth since 1900 in the population aged 85 and over (among whom aged care service use is concentrated); this rate of growth will not be equalled until 2021 (see Topic 2: *The changing demographic profile: 1991–2021*).

Between 1995–96 and 1999–00, in constant terms, aged care expenditure per person aged 65 and over with a profound or severe handicap increased by 18% (Table 38.2). However, most of this rise occurred between 1995–96 and 1997–98, with the increases being relatively small in 1998–99 and 1999–00. In constant prices, aged care expenditure per person aged 65 and over with a profound or severe handicap in 1999–00 was \$9,244—an increase of 1.4% from 1998–99.

Table 38.2: Recurrent aged care expenditure per person with a profound or severe core activity restriction, by program, 1995–96 to 1999–00 (in constant 1998–99 dollars)

Program	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Residential aged care services	6,266	6,639	7,179	7,220	7,145
Home and Community Care ^(a)	1,288	1,364	1,338	1,357	1,380
Assessment	89	85	85	78	77
Community Aged Care Packages	77	114	179	245	284
Multi-purpose flexible services	30	39	54	59	74
DNCB ^(b) /Carer Allowance ^(c)	109	115	112	144	269
Accreditation	—	—	11	12	15
Total	7,858	8,357	8,956	9,115	9,244
Annual increase (%)	..	6.4	7.2	1.8	1.4

(a) Includes expenditure on the National Respite for Carers Program.

(b) Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit.

(c) Carer Allowance estimated according to the proportion of recipients aged 65 or more years.

Source: Revised from AIHW 2001:244.

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Appendix tables

Appendix tables

Table A1.1: Selected countries of birth of overseas-born Australians, by age, 2001

Country of birth	65–74	75–84	85+	65–74	75–84	85+	Total
	Proportion of immigrant age group (%)			Number of migrants			
Main English-speaking countries	35.5	41.6	50.2	160,200	107,900	37,100	305,200
Italy	14.2	11.3	10.5	64,000	29,300	7,800	101,000
Greece	7.0	3.2	3.4	31,500	8,400	2,500	42,400
Germany	4.4	3.9	2.7	20,000	10,200	2,000	32,100
Netherlands	3.7	3.8	3.4	16,600	10,000	2,500	29,000
Poland	1.9	5.4	3.3	8,600	13,900	2,400	24,900
China	3.0	2.9	3.2	13,600	7,500	2,400	23,600
India	1.7	1.7	1.6	7,900	4,300	1,200	13,400
Former Yugoslavia (nfd)	1.9	1.5	1.0	8,800	3,800	700	13,300
Malta	1.9	1.3	0.9	8,600	3,500	700	12,800
Other	24.7	23.4	19.8	111,500	60,700	14,600	186,800
Total overseas-born	100.0	100.0	100.0	451,200	259,400	73,900	784,600

Notes

1 'nfd' means not further defined.

2 Main English-speaking countries include New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States of America, Canada and South Africa.

Source: Gibson et al. 2001.

Table A2.1: Population aged 65 and over, by cultural and linguistic background, 1996 to 2021 (projected)

Cultural and linguistic background	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds	392,800	479,400	567,900	653,800	780,700	871,000
Main English-speaking countries	288,700	305,200	336,600	388,100	458,700	497,700
Australian born	1,521,400	1,591,200	1,681,600	1,864,900	2,178,800	2,549,600
Total	2,203,000	2,375,800	2,586,100	2,906,700	3,418,200	3,918,200

Note: Main English-speaking countries include New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States of America, Canada and South Africa.

Source: Gibson et al. 2001.

Table A3.1: Living arrangements of older people, by age, 2001 (projected)

Living arrangement	65–74	75+	Total
Lone person	301,200	390,900	692,000
Couple without children	725,800	390,800	1,116,600
Member of a family	225,200	136,700	361,900
With unrelated person(s)	22,700	12,300	35,000
Non-private dwelling	26,300	155,100	181,400
Total	1,301,200	1,085,800	2,386,900

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS household and family projections (see also Series B ABS 1999b:56).

Table A3.2: Persons aged 65 and over with a severe or profound core activity restriction, by sex, age and living arrangements, 1998

Age/sex	Live in a non-private dwelling	Live in households		Total
		With others	Alone	
Number				
Females				
65–74	13,800	47,100	20,600	81,500
75–84	42,900	49,400	37,100	129,400
85+	62,800	27,000	18,200	108,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>119,500</i>	<i>123,400</i>	<i>75,900</i>	<i>318,900</i>
Males				
65–74	9,200	44,800	5,500	59,600
75–84	18,700	37,500	7,900	64,000
85+	17,000	13,100	8,600	38,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>44,900</i>	<i>95,500</i>	<i>22,000</i>	<i>162,300</i>
Persons				
65–74	23,000	91,900	26,200	141,000
75–84	61,600	86,900	45,000	193,500
85+	79,800	40,100	26,800	146,700
Total	164,400	218,900	97,900	481,200
Per cent				
Females				
65–74	16.9	57.8	25.3	100.0
75–84	33.2	38.2	28.7	100.0
85+	58.2	25.0	16.8	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Males				
65–74	15.4	75.2	9.3	100.0
75–84	29.2	58.5	12.3	100.0
85+	43.9	34.0	22.1	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons				
65–74	16.3	65.2	18.6	100.0
75–84	31.9	44.9	23.2	100.0
85+	54.4	27.4	18.2	100.0
Total	34.2	45.5	20.3	100.0

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Table A4.1: Proportion of population aged 65 and over, by selected OECD country, 1960 to 2000 (per cent)

Country	1960	1980	2000
Sweden	12.0	16.3	17.4
United Kingdom	11.7	15.1	16.0
Norway	11.1	14.8	15.5
Canada	7.5	9.4	12.8
United States	9.2	11.2	12.5
<i>Australia</i>	8.5	9.6	12.1
New Zealand	8.6	10.0	11.7
Korea	3.3	3.8	6.7
Mexico	4.6	3.8	4.7
Turkey	3.5	4.7	5.8
Japan	5.7	9.0	17.1
OECD average	8.6	10.8	13.0

Source: OECD 2000 Tables 2 and 4.

Table A4.2: Age-related public expenditure as a percentage of GDP, by OECD country, 2000 and 2020^(a)

Country	2000	2020
Australia	16.7	17.6
Austria ^(b)	10.4	12.5
Belgium	22.1	23.9
Canada	17.9	20.6
Czech Republic	23.1	23.4
Denmark ^(c)	29.3	34.5
Finland	19.4	22.8
France	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary ^(d)	7.1	5.7
Italy	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	13.7	16.0
Korea	3.1	5.7
Netherlands ^(e)	19.1	23.0
New Zealand	18.7	20.4
Norway	17.9	24.0
Poland ^(d)	12.2	9.3
Portugal ^(f)	15.6	20.4
Spain	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	29.0	29.4
United Kingdom	15.6	15.4
United States	11.2	13.3
Average^(g)	16.9	18.7

(a) Table includes public expenditure on old-age pensions, 'early retirement' programs, health care, long-term care, child/family benefits, and education. Countries presenting data on old-age pension spending only, including Mexico and Turkey, are not included.

(b) Total pension spending includes other age-related spending which does not fall within the definitions. This represents 0.9 per cent of GDP in 2000 and is projected to rise by 0.1 percentage point in the period to 2050.

(c) Total includes other age-related spending not classifiable under the other headings. This represents 6.3 per cent of GDP in 2000 and is projected to increase by 0.2 percentage points from 2000 to 2050.

(d) Total includes old-age pension spending and 'early retirement' programs only.

(e) "Early retirement" programs only include spending on persons 55+.

(f) Portugal provided an estimate for total age-related spending but did not provide expenditure on individual spending components other than old-age pensions.

(g) OECD average excludes countries where information is not available and Portugal which is less comparable than other countries.

Source: Dang et al. 2001:48.

Table A5.1: Main activities^(a) of people, by sex, 1997

Purpose of activities (major level)	Hours:minutes per day		Proportion of day (%)	
	65+	All 15+	65+	All 15+
Females				
Personal care	11:51	11:11	49.4	46.6
Employment related	*0:05	2:12	*0.3	9.2
Education	—	0:28	—	1.9
Domestic	3:34	2:57	14.9	12.3
Child care	0:05	0:45	0.3	3.1
Purchasing goods and services	0:48	0:54	3.3	3.8
Voluntary work and care	0:28	0:24	1.9	1.7
Social and community interaction	0:43	0:48	3.0	3.3
Recreation and leisure ^(a)	6:17	4:17	26.2	17.8
Undescribed	0:07	0:05	0.5	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>24:00</i>	<i>24:00</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Males				
Personal care	11:55	10:58	49.7	45.7
Employment related	0:28	4:21	1.9	18.1
Education	—	0:24	—	1.7
Domestic	2:45	1:34	11.5	6.5
Child care	0:03	0:16	0.2	1.1
Purchasing goods and services	0:49	0:35	3.4	2.4
Voluntary work and care	0:30	0:19	2.1	1.3
Social and community interaction	0:41	0:43	2.8	3.0
Recreation and leisure ^(a)	6:40	4:46	27.8	19.9
Undescribed	0:07	0:05	0.5	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>24:00</i>	<i>24:00</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons				
Personal care	11:53	11:05	49.5	46.2
Employment related	0:15	3:16	1.0	13.6
Education	—	0:26	—	1.8
Domestic	3:13	2:16	13.4	9.4
Child care	0:04	0:31	0.3	2.2
Purchasing goods and services	0:49	0:45	3.4	3.1
Voluntary work and care	0:29	0:22	2.0	1.5
Social and community interaction	0:42	0:45	2.9	3.1
Recreation and leisure ^(a)	6:27	4:31	26.9	18.8
Undescribed	0:07	0:05	0.5	0.3
Total	24:00	24:00	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes interaction with pets.

*Subject to a relative standard error greater than 25%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

Source: ABS 1998a:55.

Table A5.2: Leisure time dedicated to specific activities, by age and sex, 1997

Purpose of activities	Females		Males		Persons	
	65+	All 15+	65+	All 15+	65+	All 15+
Free time (hours:minutes per day)^(a)						
Reading	0:54	0:26	0:59	0:24	0:56	0:25
Audio/visual media	3:04	1:58	3:29	2:25	3:15	2:11
Watching TV	2:40	1:42	3:03	2:06	2:50	1:54
Other audio/visual	0:24	0:16	0:26	0:19	0:25	0:17
Resting/ relaxing/ doing nothing	0:31	0:14	0:29	0:12	0:30	0:13
Social and community interaction	0:43	0:48	0:41	0:43	0:42	0:45
Other	1:48	1:37	1:43	1:44	1:46	1:41
Total free time^(b)	7:00	5:04	7:21	5:28	7:09	5:16
Free time (per cent)						
Reading	12.9	8.6	13.4	7.3	13.1	7.9
Audio/visual media	43.8	38.8	47.4	44.2	45.5	41.5
Watching TV	38.1	33.6	41.5	38.4	39.6	36.1
Other audio/visual	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.4
Resting/relaxing/doing nothing	7.4	4.6	6.6	3.7	7.0	4.1
Social and community interaction	10.2	15.8	9.3	13.1	9.8	14.2
Other	25.7	31.9	23.4	31.7	24.7	32.0
Total free time^(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Average time estimates include time spent on communication for the specific activity.

(b) Includes interaction with pets.

Source: ABS 1998b: 41, 55.

Table A6.1: Persons aged 45 and over retired from full-time work at age 45 or more: reason for retirement, by sex, November 1997

Reason for retirement	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	Persons
	Number			Per cent		
Lost job	277,700	531,800	809,500	31.8	44.1	38.9
Unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours	14,700	10,500	25,200	1.7	0.9	1.2
Reached appropriate age for retirement/too old	114,900	215,700	330,600	13.2	17.9	15.9
Reached compulsory retirement age (in that job)	96,100	256,200	352,300	11.0	21.2	16.9
Wanted to work part-time or full-time work too stressful	48,500	13,900	62,400	5.6	1.2	3.0
Early retirement package/eligible for superannuation	20,600	80,000	100,600	2.4	6.6	4.8
To pursue leisure activities	36,600	21,700	58,300	4.2	1.8	2.8
To get married	13,000	—	13,000	1.5	—	0.6
Pregnancy/to have children	9,400	—	9,400	1.1	—	0.5
To coincide with partner's retirement	36,900	1,600	38,500	4.2	0.1	1.9
To look after family, house or someone else	106,900	19,500	126,400	12.2	1.6	6.1
To have holiday/move house/spouse transferred	54,100	16,200	70,300	6.2	1.3	3.4
Business closed or sold for other than economic reasons	28,300	20,100	48,400	3.2	1.7	2.3
Other	28,700	18,400	47,100	3.3	1.5	2.3
Total	873,700	1,205,800	2,079,500	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 1998c.

Table A7.1: Reasons for volunteering, major categories by age group, 2000 (per cent of volunteers)

Reason	18–54	55–64	65+
Help others/community	44.5	53.2	54.2
Personal satisfaction	40.6	46.6	50.9
To do something worthwhile	27.8	33.2	35.1
Social contact	16.0	18.5	27.5
To be active	9.6	11.2	19.1
Religious beliefs	11.3	17.2	17.2
Personal/family involvement	34.7	19.6	13.7
To learn new skills	8.1	*4.2	*2.5

*Subject to a relative standard error greater than 25%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

Note: Volunteers may give more than one reason. Therefore figures for individual categories will not add to 100%.

Source: ABS 2001:12, 20.

Table A8.1: Main source of income, by income range for income units with reference person aged 65 years and over, 1999–00 (income units)

Gross weekly income (\$)	Government pensions and allowances	Superannuation	Earned income ^(a)	Other ^(b)	Total
<200	406,200	*5,000	*5,800	26,300	^(c) 457,200
200–399	662,300	36,700	*7,600	43,000	749,600
400–599	116,900	47,700	*16,800	32,600	214,000
600–799	*7,200	*20,000	*8,800	*13,500	49,500
800 or more	*5,200	25,400	39,600	63,900	134,100
Total	1,197,800	134,700	78,700	179,400	1,604,500
Total (%)	74.7	8.4	4.9	11.2	100.0

(a) Includes wage and salary and income from own business.

(b) Includes investments, property and other sources of income.

(c) Includes zero and negative incomes.

*Subject to a relative standard error greater than 25%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

Source: Unpublished data from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing Costs 1999–00.

Table A9.1: Qualification ages for the Age Pension for females

Date of birth		Qualification age
From	To	
July 1935	December 1936	60.5
January 1937	June 1938	61.0
July 1938	December 1939	61.5
January 1940	June 1941	62.0
July 1941	December 1942	62.5
January 1943	June 1944	63.0
July 1944	December 1945	63.5
January 1946	June 1947	64.0
July 1947	December 1948	64.5

Note: A decimal of .5 denotes 6 months.

Source: DFACS 2002.

Table A9.2: Care recipients being cared for by a person receiving the Carer Allowance, by age and sex, 30 March 2002

Age	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	Persons
	Number			Per cent all of care recipients		
0–24	52,310	93,418	145,728	18.2	32.4	50.6
25–34	3,810	4,405	8,215	1.3	1.5	2.9
35–44	5,001	5,470	10,471	1.7	1.9	3.6
45–54	6,809	8,585	15,394	2.4	3.0	5.3
55–64	9,527	13,897	23,424	3.3	4.8	8.1
65–74	12,679	16,191	28,870	4.4	5.6	10.0
75–84	18,455	18,878	37,333	6.4	6.6	13.0
85–89	7,384	4,710	12,094	2.6	1.6	4.2
90+	4,718	1,936	6,654	1.6	0.7	2.3
Total	120,693	167,490	288,183	41.9	58.1	100.0

Source: Centrelink unpublished data.

Table A9.3: Carer Allowance recipients, by age and sex, 5 April 2002

Age	Females	Males	Persons
0–24	3,613	961	4,574
25–34	39,312	3,205	42,517
35–44	75,422	7,612	83,034
45–54	42,375	9,359	51,734
55–64	27,801	10,938	38,739
65–74	20,125	10,413	30,538
75–84	12,235	8,904	21,139
85–89	1,057	1,456	2,513
90+	335	321	656
Total	222,275	53,169	275,444

Source: Centrelink unpublished data.

Table A10.1: Households where the reference person is aged 65 or over, by tenure and housing costs as a proportion of income, 1999 (per cent)

Housing costs as a proportion of income	Owners			Renters			Rent-free	Other tenure ^(b)	Total
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage	Total owners	Public housing	Private landlord	Total renters ^(a)			
25% or less	93.1	76.2	92.0	78.7	19.1	53.6	96.4	91.2	86.7
From 25% to 30%	1.3	7.4	1.7	12.9	9.5	11.0	3.6	1.4	3.0
From 30% to 40%	1.9	7.5	2.2	5.9	25.7	13.8	—	4.6	3.9
From 40% to 50%	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	22.3	10.8	—	0.8	2.7
50% or more	2.3	6.9	2.6	1.5	23.3	10.8	—	2.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	1,186,700	82,900	1,269,700	103,900	88,300	210,300	15,400	26,000	1,521,300

(a) Includes 'other renter'.

(b) Includes life tenure and rent/buy (or shared equity) schemes.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1999 Australian Housing Survey.

Table A12.1: Self-rated health, by age and sex, 1997 (per cent)

Rating	Females				Males			
	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+
Excellent/very good	58.2	48.7	41.2	38.2	54.7	45.0	36.8	34.6
Good	26.7	31.9	35.5	29.0	28.9	30.7	33.3	31.2
Fair/poor	15.2	19.4	23.3	32.8	16.4	24.2	30.0	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1997 National Survey of Mental Health & Wellbeing; AIHW 2002a:13.

Table A13.1: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex, 1901 to 2001 (years)

Year	Females		Males	
	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65
1901–10	58.8	77.9	55.2	76.3
1920–22	63.3	78.6	59.2	77.0
1932–34	67.1	79.2	63.5	77.4
1946–48	70.6	79.4	66.1	77.2
1953–55	72.8	80.0	67.1	77.3
1960–62	74.2	80.7	67.9	77.5
1965–67	74.2	80.7	67.6	77.2
1970–72	74.8	81.1	68.1	77.4
1975–77	76.6	82.1	69.6	78.1
1980–82	78.3	83.0	71.2	78.8
1985–87	79.2	83.6	72.7	79.6
1990–92	80.4	84.3	74.3	80.4
1995–97	81.4	84.9	75.7	81.2
2001	81.9	85.2	76.5	81.6

Source: Australian Government Actuary Life Tables 1995–97.

Table A14.1: Age-specific DALYs,^(a) 1996 (per 1,000 population)

Age group	Females	Males
0–4	90.4	121.0
5–14	27.8	30.0
15–24	75.0	84.9
25–34	59.9	72.1
35–44	72.2	87.5
45–54	102.1	125.4
55–64	179.8	256.2
65–74	298.4	439.0
75+	615.3	735.9

(a) Disability-Adjusted Life Year.

Source: AIHW Burden of Disease database.

Table A15.1: Definitions of health risk factors

Risk factor	Definition
Overweight	Body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 where BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by height squared (m ²).
High blood pressure	Systolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 90 mmHg and/or receiving treatment for high blood pressure.
High blood cholesterol	Above 5.5 mmol/L.
Impaired glucose tolerance	Fasting plasma glucose concentration of less than 7.0 mmol/L, and between 7.8 and 11.1 mmol/L 2 hours after an oral glucose load (75g).
Tobacco smoking	The daily smoking of tobacco products, including packet cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, pipes and cigars.
Risky alcohol consumption	Alcohol consumption on at least a monthly basis that is risky or high risk for short-term harm. Such consumption is defined as at least 5 (women) or 7 (men) standard drinks per drinking occasion.
Physical inactivity	Less than 150 minutes of physical activity for recreation or exercise in the previous week.

Table A16.1: People with dementia, by age, 30 June 2000 to 2020 (projected)

Age	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
65–69	9,500	10,500	12,600	16,200	17,500
70–74	17,500	17,300	19,200	23,200	29,900
75–79	28,100	29,900	29,900	33,400	40,600
80–84	33,400	42,400	45,500	45,900	51,900
85+	58,400	67,600	83,900	96,200	102,800
Total	146,800	167,600	191,100	214,900	242,600

Source: AIHW analysis based on prevalence estimates derived by Jorm et al. 1987.

Table A16.2: Prevalence of mental disorders,^(a) by age and sex, 1997 (per cent)

Age/sex	Anxiety disorders ^(b)	Affective disorders ^(c)	Substance use disorders ^(d)	Total population
Females				
18–24	13.8	10.7	10.6	896,500
25–34	12.4	8.4	7.0	1,427,900
35–44	14.5	8.5	4.5	1,423,000
45–54	15.9	7.3	3.2	1,168,500
55–64	9.5	6.9	*1.2	777,500
65+	5.4	2.4	**0.2	1,144,300
<i>Total</i>	12.1	7.4	4.5	6,837,700
Males				
18–24	8.6	2.9	21.5	921,900
25–34	7.1	4.9	15.6	1,405,800
35–44	8.3	6.0	12.0	1,401,100
45–54	8.0	5.4	7.4	1,189,300
55–64	6.1	3.2	5.2	781,200
65+	3.5	*0.8	2.1	927,800
<i>Total</i>	7.1	4.2	11.1	6,627,100
Persons				
18–24	11.2	6.7	16.1	1,818,300
25–34	9.8	6.6	11.3	2,833,800
35–44	11.4	7.2	8.2	2,824,100
45–54	11.9	6.4	5.3	2,357,800
55–64	7.8	5.0	3.2	1,558,600
65+	4.5	1.7	1.1	2,072,100
Total	9.7	5.8	7.7	13,464,800

(a) During 12 months prior to interview.

(b) Includes panic disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.

(c) Includes depression, dysthymia, mania, hypomania and bipolar affective disorder.

(d) Includes alcohol harmful use, alcohol dependence, harmful drug harmful use and drug dependence.

* Subject to a relative standard error between 25% and 50%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

** Subject to a relative standard error greater than 50%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

Note: A person may have more than one mental disorder.

Source: ABS 1998b:19.

Table A17.1: Disability status of older people, by age and sex, 2001

Age/sex	Activity restriction				Without specific activity restriction	Total disabled	Total population
	Mild	Moderate	Severe or profound	Total			
	Number						
Females							
65–74	104,900	63,900	80,200	248,900	34,100	283,000	674,600
75–84	96,500	43,600	141,500	281,600	12,700	294,400	487,100
85+	13,300	12,400	124,400	150,200	1,700	151,900	180,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>214,700</i>	<i>119,900</i>	<i>346,100</i>	<i>680,700</i>	<i>48,600</i>	<i>729,300</i>	<i>1,342,200</i>
Males							
65–74	114,700	64,600	60,200	239,600	51,200	290,800	626,900
75–84	76,600	44,500	72,200	193,300	21,500	214,900	350,900
85+	14,000	8,600	46,400	69,000	800	69,800	82,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>205,300</i>	<i>117,800</i>	<i>178,800</i>	<i>501,900</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>575,500</i>	<i>1,060,000</i>
Persons							
65–74	219,600	128,500	140,400	488,500	85,200	573,800	1,301,500
75–84	173,100	88,000	213,800	474,900	34,300	509,200	838,000
85+	27,300	21,100	170,800	219,200	2,600	221,800	262,700
Total	420,000	237,700	524,900	1,182,600	122,100	1,304,700	2,402,100
	Per cent						
Females							
65–74	15.5	9.5	11.9	36.9	5.1	42.0	100.0
75–84	19.8	9.0	29.0	57.8	2.6	60.4	100.0
85+	7.4	6.9	69.0	83.3	0.9	84.2	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Males							
65–74	18.3	10.3	9.6	38.2	8.2	46.4	100.0
75–84	21.8	12.7	20.6	55.1	6.1	61.2	100.0
85+	17.0	10.5	56.4	83.9	1.0	84.9	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons							
65–74	16.9	9.9	10.8	37.5	6.5	44.1	100.0
75–84	20.7	10.5	25.5	56.7	4.1	60.8	100.0
85+	10.4	8.0	65.0	83.4	1.0	84.4	100.0
Total	17.5	9.9	21.9	49.2	5.1	54.3	100.0

Note: Based on 1998 disability rates.

Sources: AIHW analysis of ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 2002a:18.

Table A17.2: Causes of disability in older people with a profound or severe core activity restriction, 1998

Condition	Females	Males	Persons
		Number	
Arthritis	118,600	43,300	161,900
All other diseases and conditions	59,900	55,100	115,000
Other musculoskeletal	59,000	32,200	91,200
Other circulatory	42,700	31,000	73,800
Dementia and Alzheimer's	44,200	19,000	63,200
Disease of eye	25,300	15,900	41,200
Stroke	25,700	14,200	40,000
Respiratory	15,200	22,500	37,700
Nervous system	13,200	16,900	30,100
Disease of ear	10,600	13,000	23,500
Other psychiatric	14,700	6,600	21,400
Intellectual and 'Other mental'	2,700	2,600	5,300
Head or brain injury	2,200	1,000	3,300
Total	434,200	273,400	707,600
		Per cent	
Arthritis	27.3	15.8	22.9
All other diseases and conditions	13.8	20.2	16.3
Other musculoskeletal	13.6	11.8	12.9
Other circulatory	9.8	11.3	10.4
Dementia and Alzheimer's	10.2	6.9	8.9
Disease of eye	5.8	5.8	5.8
Stroke	5.9	5.2	5.7
Respiratory	3.5	8.2	5.3
Nervous system	3.0	6.2	4.3
Disease of ear	2.4	4.8	3.3
Other psychiatric	3.4	2.4	3.0
Intellectual and 'Other mental'	0.6	1.0	0.7
Head or brain injury	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Table A18.1: People aged 65 and over needing assistance and living in households, whether need for assistance was met, by type of assistance required and sex, 1998

Assistance required	Extent to which need met								
	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Total	Per cent of older people	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Total
Females	Number				Per cent (row)				
Personal activities ^(a)									
Self-care	80,900	*3,100	10,300	94,300	8.1	85.8	*3.3	10.9	100.0
Mobility	148,400	26,500	*8,200	183,100	15.8	81.1	14.5	*4.5	100.0
Communication	12,000	n.p.	**1,600	14,500	1.3	82.8	n.p.	**11.0	100.0
Health care	193,000	23,100	11,800	227,900	19.7	84.7	10.1	5.2	100.0
<i>All needing assistance with personal activities^(b)</i>	<i>162,200</i>	<i>31,600</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>206,800</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Transport	243,500	25,000	37,500	306,000	26.4	79.6	8.2	12.3	100.0
Paperwork	82,700	*3,300	**1,700	87,700	7.6	94.3	*3.8	**1.9	100.0
Housework	239,900	39,800	10,800	290,500	25.1	82.6	13.7	3.7	100.0
Property maintenance	331,800	64,400	19,600	415,800	35.9	79.8	15.5	4.7	100.0
Meal preparation	83,800	*6,300	**2,000	92,100	7.9	91.0	*6.8	**2.2	100.0
<i>All needing assistance with at least one activity^(b)</i>	<i>390,300</i>	<i>170,000</i>	<i>18,500</i>	<i>578,800</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Males									
Personal activities ^(a)									
Self-care	52,400	*4,700	*3,600	60,600	6.4	86.5	*7.8	*5.9	100.0
Mobility	75,400	*8,400	*8,100	91,900	9.7	82.1	*9.1	*8.8	100.0
Communication	12,300	n.p.	**1,500	13,800	1.5	89.1	n.p.	**10.9	100.0
Health care	127,100	10,900	10,100	148,100	15.7	85.8	7.4	6.8	100.0
<i>All needing assistance with personal activities^(b)</i>	<i>86,900</i>	<i>14,500</i>	<i>10,400</i>	<i>111,800</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Transport	122,500	9,400	15,900	147,900	15.7	82.8	6.4	10.8	100.0
Paperwork	48,700	*3,500	*4,300	56,500	6.0	86.2	*6.2	*7.6	100.0
Housework	96,000	11,000	*6,400	113,400	12.0	84.7	*9.7	5.6	100.0
Property maintenance	153,700	43,000	13,700	210,300	22.3	73.1	20.5	6.5	100.0
Meal preparation	47,300	**1,800	**1,000	50,100	5.3	94.4	**3.6	**2.0	100.0
<i>All needing assistance with at least one activity^(b)</i>	<i>204,300</i>	<i>88,600</i>	<i>16,200</i>	<i>309,000</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons									
Personal activities ^(a)									
Self-care	133,300	*7,800	13,900	155,000	7.4	86.0	*5.0	9.0	100.0
Mobility	223,800	34,800	16,300	275,000	13.1	81.4	12.7	5.9	100.0
Communication	24,400	n.p.	*3,100	28,300	1.3	86.2	n.p.	*11.0	100.0
Health care	320,100	34,000	21,900	376,000	17.9	85.1	9.0	5.8	100.0
<i>All needing assistance with personal activities^(b)</i>	<i>249,000</i>	<i>46,200</i>	<i>23,400</i>	<i>318,600</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>

/ continued

Table A18.1 (continued)

Assistance required	Extent to which need met								
	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Total	Per cent of older people	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Total
Transport	366,000	34,500	53,400	453,900	21.6	80.6	7.6	11.8	100.0
Paperwork	131,400	*6,800	*6,100	144,300	6.9	91.1	*4.7	4.2	100.0
Housework	335,900	50,800	17,200	403,900	19.2	83.2	12.6	4.3	100.0
Property maintenance	485,500	107,400	33,200	626,100	29.8	77.5	17.2	5.3	100.0
Meal preparation	131,100	*8,100	*3,000	142,200	6.8	92.2	*5.7	*2.1	100.0
Total needing assistance with at least one activity	594,600	258,600	34,600	887,900	42.2	67.0	29.1	3.9	100.0

(a) These activities were only asked of persons with a disability.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may need assistance with more than one activity.

* Subject to a relative standard error between 25% and 50%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

** Subject to a relative standard error greater than 50%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

Source: ABS 1999a:39.

Table A19.1: Primary carers in households, by age and sex, 1998

Age	Females	Males	Persons
<25	10,100	*6,300	16,300
25-34	42,000	*6,300	48,300
35-44	73,200	22,900	96,000
45-54	79,300	34,700	114,000
55-64	52,400	27,100	79,500
65-74	45,200	17,900	63,200
75+	15,200	18,300	33,500
Total	317,300	133,500	450,900

* Subject to a relative standard error greater than 25%. These estimates should be interpreted accordingly.

Source: ABS 1999a:43.

Table A20.1: Australians, by age, sex and Indigenous status, 30 June 2001

Age/sex	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Females		
0–14	87,200	1,862,700
15–24	42,000	1,265,900
25–34	37,900	1,414,900
35–44	29,400	1,474,700
45–54	18,600	1,318,900
55–64	9,600	902,800
65–74	4,900	677,500
75+	2,300	677,600
<i>Total</i>	231,800	9,594,900
Males		
0–14	92,000	1,960,900
15–24	42,300	1,316,500
25–34	34,700	1,397,000
35–44	27,100	1,451,500
45–54	17,600	1,315,300
55–64	8,700	916,600
65–74	4,000	635,400
75+	1,700	437,300
<i>Total</i>	228,100	9,430,500

Source: ABS 2002a; ABS 2002b.

Table A21.1: Older people by age, sex and cultural and linguistic background,^(a) 30 June 2001

Age/sex	Overseas-born		Australian-born	Total
	CLDB	English-speaking background		
Females				
65–74	141,100	78,600	452,000	671,600
75–84	82,800	59,200	340,400	482,300
85+	22,900	25,100	128,900	176,900
<i>Total</i>	246,800	162,800	921,200	1,330,900
Males				
65–74	150,000	81,600	389,100	620,700
75–84	68,700	48,800	228,200	345,700
85+	13,900	12,000	52,700	78,500
<i>Total</i>	232,600	142,300	670,000	1,044,900
Persons				
65–74	291,000	160,200	841,100	1,292,300
75–84	151,500	107,900	568,600	828,000
85+	36,800	37,100	181,500	255,500
Total	479,400	305,200	1,591,200	2,375,800

(a) The cultural diversity classification for overseas-born people is based on country of birth. The English-speaking background category comprises people whose country of birth was New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, United States of America, Canada and South Africa. The culturally and linguistically diverse background (CLDB) category comprises people born in other countries.

Source: Gibson et al. 2001.

Table A22.1: Older people, by age, sex and geographic area, 30 June 2000

Age/sex	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Rural	Remote
Females				
65–74	412,000	59,200	193,400	10,800
75–84	298,000	40,700	127,700	6,200
85+	111,400	13,300	46,600	2,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>821,400</i>	<i>113,100</i>	<i>367,700</i>	<i>19,500</i>
Males				
65–74	368,700	53,000	189,300	12,900
75–84	202,900	30,100	97,500	5,600
85+	47,500	6,300	22,800	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>619,000</i>	<i>89,400</i>	<i>309,600</i>	<i>20,400</i>
Persons				
65–74	780,700	112,100	382,800	23,700
75–84	500,900	70,800	225,200	11,800
85+	158,800	19,600	69,400	4,400
Total	1,440,400	202,500	677,300	39,900

Source: AIHW, derived from ABS Statistical Local Area population estimates.

Table A22.2: Death rates, by age, sex and geographic area, 1997–1999 (per 100,000 people)

Age/sex	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Rural	Remote
Females				
65–69	1,024	1,074	1,087	1,607
70–74	1,831	1,777	1,848	2,436
75–79	3,050	3,227	3,281	4,090
80–84	5,986	5,955	6,237	5,793
85+	13,845	14,206	14,024	11,111
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,976</i>	<i>3,792</i>	<i>3,966</i>	<i>3,991</i>
Males				
65–69	1,904	2,074	2,114	2,673
70–74	3,283	3,565	3,468	4,225
75–79	5,278	5,394	5,599	5,992
80–84	9,150	9,252	9,522	8,369
85+	16,952	16,820	17,238	10,892
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,839</i>	<i>4,918</i>	<i>4,997</i>	<i>4,848</i>

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table A23.1: Department of Veterans' Affairs pension recipients, by age and sex, 30 June 2002

Sex	<55	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90+	Total
Females	16,145	8,260	9,465	15,508	45,260	84,922	59,850	23,820	7,807	271,037
Males	34,824	17,326	8,597	8,208	11,318	74,341	66,017	21,486	4,811	246,926
Persons	50,968	25,585	18,062	23,716	56,577	159,263	125,867	45,306	12,618	517,963

Source: DVA unpublished data.

Table A25.1: Government funding for people aged 65 and over,^(a) 1989–90 to 1998–99

Year	As per cent of:		
	Government outlays on health, social security and welfare	Total government outlays	GDP
1989–90	35.7	12.1	4.5
1990–91	35.1	12.2	4.8
1991–92	33.3	12.7	4.9
1992–93	32.7	12.3	4.9
1993–94	33.2	13.0	5.1
1994–95	32.8	12.9	5.0
1995–96	32.1	12.9	4.9
1996–97	32.0	13.7	4.9
1997–98	32.0	13.9	4.8
1998–99	32.1	13.5	4.9

(a) Includes Commonwealth and State and Territory expenditure on income support, residential care, home-based care, and medical, public hospital and pharmaceutical services.

Source: AIHW 2001:439.

Table A26.1: Number of days in hospital and usage rates, by age and sex, 2000–01

Age/sex	Length of stay			Length of stay		Patient days per 1,000 population
	>1 day	Same day	Total	>1 day	All separations	
Females		Patient days		Average length of stay (days)		
65–74	1,481,052	252,806	1,733,858	7.8	3.9	2,547
75–84	2,400,657	173,095	2,573,752	10.1	6.3	5,286
85+	1,603,558	35,221	1,638,779	12.5	10.0	9,183
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,485,267</i>	<i>461,122</i>	<i>5,946,389</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4,417</i>
Males						
65–74	1,632,214	284,719	1,916,933	7.3	3.8	3,013
75–84	1,938,815	195,105	2,133,920	9.0	5.2	6,140
85+	770,526	25,810	796,336	11.1	8.3	10,083
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,341,555</i>	<i>505,634</i>	<i>4,847,189</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4,561</i>
Persons						
65–74	3,113,266	537,525	3,650,791	7.5	3.8	2,772
75–84	4,339,472	368,200	4,707,672	9.5	5.7	5,642
85+	2,374,084	61,031	2,435,115	12.0	9.4	9,459
Total	9,826,822	966,756	10,793,578	9.2	5.3	4,481

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity database.

Table A27.1: Patients aged 65 and over: separation statistics for principal procedures (ICD-10-AM block), 2000–01

Principal procedure (ICD-10-AM block number)	Same-day admissions and separations			Same-day admissions and separations		
	Other	Total	Other	Total	Other	Total
	Number			Per cent		
No procedure	82,446	271,743	354,189	8.5	25.5	17.4
Non-invasive, cognitive and interventions, not elsewhere classified (1820–1916)	76,964	258,995	335,959	8.0	24.3	16.5
The urinary system (1040–1128)	299,557	33,161	332,718	31.0	3.1	16.4
The digestive system (850–1011)	174,600	101,332	275,932	18.1	9.5	13.6
The eye (160–256)	104,225	24,571	128,796	10.8	2.3	6.3
Imaging services (1940–2016)	10,255	94,555	104,810	1.1	8.9	5.2
The musculoskeletal system (1360–1579)	18,439	83,995	102,434	1.9	7.9	5.0
Chemotherapeutic & radiation oncology (1780–1799)	85,177	11,835	97,012	8.8	1.1	4.8
The cardiovascular system (600–767)	19,233	74,433	93,666	2.0	7.0	4.6
Dermatological & plastic (1600–1718)	52,291	26,982	79,273	5.4	2.5	3.9
The nervous system (1–86)	15,311	14,484	29,795	1.6	1.4	1.5
The respiratory system (520–569)	7,552	20,402	27,954	0.8	1.9	1.4
The male genital organs (1160–1203)	2,781	18,812	21,593	0.3	1.8	1.1
Gynaecological (1230–1299)	6,433	11,084	17,517	0.7	1.0	0.9
The nose, mouth & pharynx (370–422)	2,610	5,741	8,351	0.3	0.5	0.4
Blood & blood forming organs (800–817)	3,290	4,136	7,426	0.3	0.4	0.4
Breast (1740–1759)	1,902	5,524	7,426	0.2	0.5	0.4
The ear (300–333)	1,876	1,207	3,083	0.2	0.1	0.2
Dental services (450–490)	1,787	882	2,669	0.2	0.1	0.1
The endocrine system (110–129)	33	2,093	2,126	—	0.2	0.1
Total	966,762	1,065,967	2,032,729	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity database.

Table A28.1: Encounters with general practitioners: top 10 problems managed for older people, by sex, April 2000 to March 2001

Problem	Females		Problem	Males	
	Per cent of total problems	Per 100 encounters		Per cent of total problems	Per 100 encounters
Hypertension ^(a)	12.5	22.0	Hypertension ^(a)	10.4	17.4
Osteoarthritis ^(a)	4.1	7.1	Diabetes ^(a)	4.0	6.7
Immunisations ^(a)	3.1	5.5	Immunisations ^(a)	3.3	5.4
Diabetes ^(a)	3.0	5.3	Ischaemic heart disease ^(a)	3.2	5.4
Lipid disorder	2.7	4.8	Lipid disorder	3.1	5.1
Depression ^(a)	2.1	3.8	Osteoarthritis ^(a)	3.0	5.1
Prescriptions ^(a)	2.0	3.6	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.0	3.3
Sleep disturbance	2.0	3.5	Prescriptions ^(a)	1.8	3.1
Ischaemic heart disease ^(a)	1.8	3.1	Acute bronchitis/bronchiolitis	1.7	2.8
Urinary tract infection ^(a)	1.7	3.0	Solar keratosis/sunburn	1.6	2.7

(a) Indicates multiple ICPC-2 or ICPC-2 PLUS rubrics (see Britt et al. 2001).

Source: Analysis of BEACH data by AIHW General Practice Statistics and Classification Unit.

Table A31.1: ACAT^(a) assessment rates and recommendations, by age and sex, January–June 1994, 1997 and 2000 (per cent)

Sex/recommendations	1994				1997				2000			
	65–74	75–84	85+	Total	65–74	75–84	85+	Total	65–74	75–84	85+	Total
Females												
Residential care:												
High care/Nursing home	16	19	28	22	16	18	27	21	16	21	28	23
Low care/Hostel	16	23	25	23	16	23	25	23	16	22	25	22
CACPs/COPs	2	2	2	2	5	5	4	5	12	11	10	11
<i>Total assessments</i>	<i>7,950</i>	<i>20,088</i>	<i>15,162</i>	<i>43,200</i>	<i>7,785</i>	<i>22,173</i>	<i>18,021</i>	<i>47,979</i>	<i>8,148</i>	<i>24,958</i>	<i>22,311</i>	<i>55,417</i>
<i>Per cent assessed^(b)</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Males												
Residential care:												
High care/Nursing home	20	24	29	24	20	23	28	24	21	23	28	24
Low care/Hostel	14	18	21	18	15	18	21	18	15	17	20	18
CACPs/COPs	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	4	9	9	11	10
<i>Total assessments</i>	<i>5,992</i>	<i>10,851</i>	<i>6,073</i>	<i>22,916</i>	<i>6,604</i>	<i>12,430</i>	<i>7,352</i>	<i>26,386</i>	<i>6,471</i>	<i>14,076</i>	<i>9,193</i>	<i>29,740</i>
<i>Per cent assessed^(b)</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Persons												
Residential care:												
High care/Nursing home	17	21	29	23	18	20	27	22	18	21	28	23
Low care/Hostel	15	21	25	21	15	21	24	21	15	20	24	21
CACPs/COPs	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10
Total assessments	13,957	30,969	20,492	65,418	14,405	34,629	25,429	74,463	14,663	39,166	31,615	85,444
Per cent assessed^(b)	1.1	4.7	11.3	3.1	1.1	4.7	11.9	3.3	1.1	4.8	12.5	3.6

(a) Aged Care Assessment Teams.

(b) Per cent of population in the age/sex group.

Notes

- 1 In addition to the recommendations listed above, ACATs may also recommend a continuation of living in the community either alone or with a spouse, with others such as relatives, or in a boarding house.
- 2 The table shows the proportion of ACAT clients who are recommended for residential care or coordinated community care (CACPs or COPs). The remaining clients generally receive a recommendation to continue living in the community, some with the assistance of HACC-funded services.

Source: AIHW 2001:216.

Table A32.1: HACC clients, by age and sex, July–September 2001

Sex	Under 65	65–74	75–84	85+	Total 65+	Total
Females	41,061	42,031	87,527	49,118	178,676	219,737
Males	26,274	20,443	35,081	18,489	74,013	100,287
Total	67,335	62,474	122,608	67,607	252,689	320,024

Note: This table draws on data over a 3-month period and is intended only to be indicative of use.

Source: AIHW analysis of HACC minimum data set.

**Table A33.1: Number of operational Community Aged Care Packages, by State/Territory,^(a)
30 June 1992 to 30 June 2001**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
1992	68	25	10	12	120	—	—	—	235
1993	138	82	54	26	150	20	—	—	470
1994	291	313	253	81	224	43	20	2	1,227
1995	834	640	443	210	285	98	25	7	2,542
1996	1,517	1,104	731	383	468	160	47	21	4,431
1997	2,199	1,369	1,027	538	634	228	84	45	6,124
1998	3,538	2,314	1,728	822	989	378	168	109	10,046
1999	4,685	3,323	2,440	1,161	1,258	450	266	170	13,753
2000 ^(b)	6,337	4,517	3,163	1,571	1,636	584	308	193	18,309
2001 ^(b)	8,626	5,974	4,155	2,278	2,270	679	336	312	24,630

(a) 'State/Territory' refers to the location of the outlet.

(b) Packages provided by Multipurpose Services and services receiving flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy are included.

Source: AIHW 2002b:14.

Table A33.2: Length of time with a Community Aged Care Package, separations from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (per cent)

Length of time	Per cent
<4 weeks	5.1
4–<8 weeks	6.9
8–<13 weeks	7.8
13–<26 weeks	16.3
26–<39 weeks	12.9
39–<52 weeks	9.8
1–<2 years	21.0
2–<3 years	11.3
3–<4 years	5.3
4+ years	3.6
Total	100.0

Source: AIHW 2002b:46.

Table A34.1: Permanent residents in aged care, by age and sex, 30 June 2001

Age	Females	Males	Persons
Under 65	2,862	3,086	5,948
65–69	2,132	2,105	4,237
70–74	5,211	4,157	9,368
75–79	11,950	6,500	18,450
80–84	20,908	7,691	28,599
85–89	27,817	7,888	35,705
90–94	19,016	4,285	23,301
95+	7,218	1,178	8,396
Total	97,114	36,890	134,004

Source: AIHW 2002c:29.

Table A35.1: Age- and sex-specific usage rates for residents of residential aged care, 30 June 1994, 1997 and 2001

Age/sex	1994	1997	2001
Females			
65–74	12.5	12.2	11.0
75–84	85.1	80.1	67.7
85+	351.1	331.1	297.5
<i>Total</i>	72.7	73.2	70.4
Males			
65–74	11.0	10.8	10.0
75–84	50.0	46.3	40.8
85+	200.9	183.9	166.0
<i>Total</i>	33.3	32.9	32.1

Source: AIHW 2001:247; AIHW 2002c:28; ABS 2002a.

Table A36.1: Occupied residential aged care respite days, per 1,000 persons in population, years ending 30 June 1991 to 2001

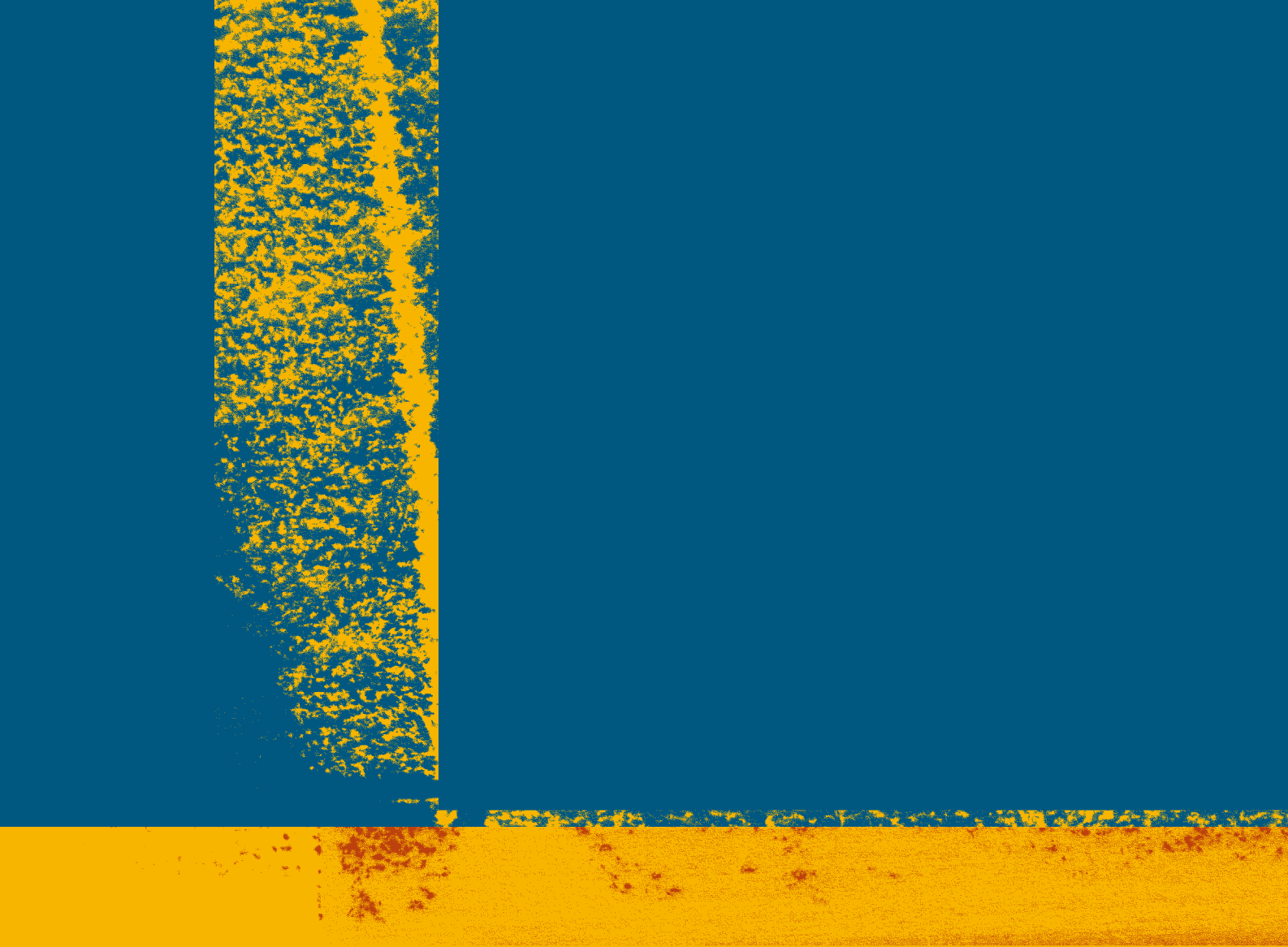
Year	Per 1,000 people aged 70 and over	Per 1,000 people aged 65 and over with a severe or profound restriction
1991	263.4	877.0
1992	308.2	1,027.2
1993	351.9	1,172.6
1994	409.1	1,366.9
1995	463.1	1,544.2
1996	532.1	1,771.8
1997	559.4	1,860.1
1998	561.5	1,866.0
1999	597.3	1,979.2
2000	580.6	1,913.4
2001	570.2	1,878.1

Source: AIHW 2001:438; AIHW analysis of DoHA database and ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 2002a.

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Notes



Australia's population is ageing and as baby boomers move into old age this trend is set to gather greater momentum over the next three decades. Significant changes will flow to all aspects of social and economic life as both the number and proportion of older people in the community increase. This third edition of *Older Australia at a Glance* provides insights into the diversity of the older population of Australia at the beginning of the 21st century, where they are living, what they are doing, how healthy they are and the services they are using.