

# Appendix A: Additional tables

Table A.1: All hospital separations by hospital admission mode and care type, people aged 65+, 2001–02 (unadjusted)

Movement type/hospital admission mode	Acute	Rehabilitation	Palliative	GEM	Psycho-geriatric	Maintenance	Other	All	Total separations
<b>Returning to permanent RAC</b>	<b>Per cent within movement and care type</b>								<b>Number</b>
Transfer from another hospital	4.9	47.9	9.9	36.3	14.0	9.9	4.8	7.3	3,506
Change in care type	0.3	42.1	16.4	42.5	7.0	79.9	47.6	3.2	1,559
<i>Total</i>	5.1	90.0	26.3	78.8	21.1	89.8	52.4	10.5	5,065
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	44,655	2,181	171	551	228	283	42	..	48,111
<b>To permanent RAC</b>	<b>Per cent within movement and care type</b>								<b>Number</b>
Transfer from another hospital	12.9	46.7	28.8	39.5	27.4	10.0	9.2	18.3	3,659
Change in care type	3.5	43.6	19.6	41.6	25.3	81.5	83.5	32.9	6,585
<i>Total</i>	16.4	90.3	48.4	81.1	52.7	91.5	92.8	51.1	10,244
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	10,208	2,104	372	1,665	186	4,334	1,159	..	20,028
<b>To respite RAC</b>	<b>Per cent within movement and care type</b>								<b>Number</b>
Transfer from another hospital	11.7	49.6	21.6	30.5	19.2	9.8	10.5	16.8	1,301
Change in care type	1.5	40.6	24.3	45.7	25.0	75.2	75.0	15.3	1,185
<i>Total</i>	13.2	90.2	45.9	76.2	44.2	85.0	85.5	32.2	2,486
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	5,669	978	74	151	52	727	76	..	7,727
<b>To community/other</b>	<b>Per cent within movement and care type</b>								<b>Number</b>
Transfer from another hospital	5.3	58.8	13.5	33.8	22.1	8.1	5.9	8.0	65,157
Change in care type	0.2	28.7	12.4	37.1	14.5	46.0	59.4	2.4	19,195
<i>Total</i>	5.5	87.5	25.9	70.8	36.6	54.1	65.3	10.4	84,352
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	757,516	37,242	4,379	6,017	916	5,356	2,341	..	813,767
<b>Died in hospital</b>	<b>Per cent within movement and care type</b>								<b>Number</b>
Transfer from another hospital	11.2	41.7	29.3	45.4	39.3	14.1	9.8	15.1	7,761
Change in care type	1.6	50.4	18.6	37.3	21.4	70.9	78.3	7.6	3,908
<i>Total</i>	12.7	92.1	47.9	82.7	60.7	85.0	88.2	22.7	11,669
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	39,818	607	8,671	624	56	1,301	254	..	51,331
<b>All</b>	<b>Per cent within movement and care type</b>								<b>Number</b>
Transfer from another hospital	5.7	57.2	23.9	35.7	22.0	9.6	7.2	8.6	81,384
Change in care type	0.3	30.7	16.7	38.4	15.4	64.1	68.0	3.4	32,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>113,816</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>857,866</b>	<b>43,112</b>	<b>13,667</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>940,964</b>

## Notes

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Per cent of hospital separations starting with admission into the hospital system are not explicitly given, but may be obtained by subtraction.
3. 7,197 records excluded due to missing care type and/or admission mode.

**Table A.2: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, New South Wales, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	6.3	13.4	20.4	24.6	22.3	10.3	2.7	100.0	5,041
To permanent RAC	5.1	12.0	21.6	27.0	21.4	10.2	2.8	100.0	2,795
To respite RAC	6.5	12.3	25.2	26.5	17.9	9.6	2.0	100.0	1,118
<i>Subtotal</i>	6.0	12.8	21.4	25.6	21.5	10.2	2.6	100.0	8,954
To community/other	21.6	25.5	24.9	17.2	8.1	2.3	0.3	100.0	129,667
Died in hospital	12.1	18.9	24.4	21.4	15.6	6.2	1.5	100.0	9,412
<i>All</i>	20.1	24.3	24.7	18.0	9.4	3.0	0.6	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	29,743	36,013	36,554	26,595	13,864	4,449	815	..	148,033
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	2.5	5.7	12.9	23.5	30.2	19.2	6.0	100.0	10,795
To permanent RAC	3.0	7.3	14.5	24.6	28.3	17.3	5.0	100.0	4,484
To respite RAC	3.3	8.3	18.0	27.5	26.0	13.7	3.1	100.0	2,147
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.7	6.5	13.9	24.3	29.2	18.1	5.4	100.0	17,426
To community/other	17.1	21.4	24.1	19.7	12.4	4.5	0.9	100.0	134,794
Died in hospital	8.9	13.1	19.9	22.2	20.9	11.4	3.6	100.0	8,462
<i>All</i>	15.1	19.4	22.8	20.3	14.6	6.3	1.5	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	24,240	31,106	36,603	32,616	23,516	10,190	2,411	..	160,682
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	3.7	8.2	15.3	23.8	27.7	16.4	4.9	100.0	15,836
To permanent RAC	3.8	9.1	17.2	25.5	25.7	14.5	4.1	100.0	7,279
To respite RAC	4.4	9.7	20.5	27.1	23.2	12.3	2.7	100.0	3,265
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.8	8.6	16.5	24.7	26.6	15.4	4.4	100.0	26,380
To community/other	19.3	23.4	24.5	18.5	10.3	3.4	0.6	100.0	264,461
Died in hospital	10.6	16.1	22.3	21.8	18.1	8.7	2.5	100.0	17,874
<b>All</b>	17.5	21.7	23.7	19.2	12.1	4.7	1.0	100.0	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>53,983</b>	<b>67,119</b>	<b>73,157</b>	<b>59,211</b>	<b>37,380</b>	<b>14,639</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>308,715</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.3: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, New South Wales, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>				<b>Est'd min %</b>	<b>Est'd max %</b>
65–69	59.7	26.6	13.7	100.0	534	1.9	2.1
70–74	58.8	29.2	12.0	100.0	1,149	3.4	3.7
75–79	53.7	31.5	14.7	100.0	1,915	5.6	6.2
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
80–84	54.1	32.9	12.9	100.0	2,289	9.3	10.4
85–89	58.4	31.2	10.4	100.0	1,921	15.5	17.2
90–94	57.0	31.2	11.8	100.0	909	23.5	26.1
95+	58.2	32.5	9.3	100.0	237	35.2	39.1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5,356</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>7.2</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>5,041</i>	<i>2,795</i>	<i>1,118</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>8,954</i>	<i>138,621</i>	
<b>Women</b>							
65–69	56.7	28.2	15.1	100.0	471	2.0	2.2
70–74	54.9	29.2	15.9	100.0	1,127	3.8	4.2
75–79	57.3	26.8	15.9	100.0	2,428	7.0	7.7
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,026</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>
80–84	60.0	26.1	13.9	100.0	4,230	13.8	15.3
85–89	64.1	25.0	11.0	100.0	5,089	23.4	26.0
90–94	66.0	24.6	9.4	100.0	3,147	34.1	37.9
95+	69.0	23.9	7.2	100.0	934	44.3	49.3
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>23.4</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.7</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>10,795</i>	<i>4,484</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>17,426</i>	<i>152,220</i>	
<b>All</b>							
65–69	58.3	27.4	14.3	100.0	1,005	1.9	2.1
70–74	56.9	29.2	13.9	100.0	2,276	3.5	3.9
75–79	55.7	28.9	15.4	100.0	4,343	6.3	7.0
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7,624</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
80–84	57.9	28.5	13.6	100.0	6,519	11.8	13.1
85–89	62.5	26.7	10.8	100.0	7,010	20.5	22.8
90–94	64.0	26.1	9.9	100.0	4,056	31.0	34.5
95+	66.8	25.6	7.6	100.0	1,171	42.1	46.9
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>18,756</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>19.8</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>15,836</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>26,380</b>	<b>290,841</b>	

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.4: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, New South Wales, 2001–02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

<b>Sex/age</b>	<b>To permanent RAC</b>	<b>To respite RAC</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Permanent : respite admissions</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>Number (unadjusted hospital separations)</b>			<b>Ratio</b>
65–69	142	73	215	1.9 : 1
70–74	335	138	473	2.4 : 1
75–79	604	282	886	2.1 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>1,574</i>	<i>2.2 : 1</i>
80–84	754	296	1,050	2.5 : 1
85–89	599	200	799	3.0 : 1
90–94	284	107	391	2.7 : 1
95+	77	22	99	3.5 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>1,714</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>2,339</i>	<i>2.7 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>2,795</i>	<i>1,118</i>	<i>3,913</i>	<i>2.5 : 1</i>
<b>Women</b>				
65–69	133	71	204	1.9 : 1
70–74	329	179	508	1.8 : 1
75–79	651	386	1,037	1.7 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>1,749</i>	<i>1.8 : 1</i>
80–84	1,103	590	1,693	1.9 : 1
85–89	1,270	559	1,829	2.3 : 1
90–94	775	295	1,070	2.6 : 1
95+	223	67	290	3.3 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>3,371</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>4,882</i>	<i>2.2 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>4,484</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>6,631</i>	<i>2.1 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>				
65–69	275	144	419	1.9 : 1
70–74	664	317	981	2.1 : 1
75–79	1,255	668	1,923	1.9 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>2,194</i>	<i>1,129</i>	<i>3,323</i>	<i>1.9 : 1</i>
80–84	1,857	886	2,743	2.1 : 1
85–89	1,869	759	2,628	2.5 : 1
90–94	1,059	402	1,461	2.6 : 1
95+	300	89	389	3.4 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>5,085</i>	<i>2,136</i>	<i>7,221</i>	<i>2.4 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>10,544</b>	<b>2.2 : 1</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.5: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Victoria, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	6.1	10.5	18.8	22.6	24.0	14.3	3.6	100.0	3,346
To permanent RAC	5.3	11.0	20.4	26.1	24.2	10.9	2.1	100.0	1,956
To respite RAC	5.4	10.2	19.9	27.9	22.7	11.6	2.4	100.0	423
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.8	10.7	19.4	24.2	24.0	12.9	3.0	100.0	5,725
To community/other	21.3	25.3	25.0	16.8	8.6	2.6	0.4	100.0	104,266
Died in hospital	11.4	19.1	23.7	20.5	16.3	7.5	1.5	100.0	7,129
<i>All</i>	20.0	24.2	24.6	17.4	9.8	3.4	0.6	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	23,370	28,379	28,844	20,414	11,461	3,964	688	..	117,120
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	2.1	4.8	13.0	22.4	30.7	19.9	7.2	100.0	7,293
To permanent RAC	2.4	6.6	16.0	24.4	27.8	17.4	5.4	100.0	3,487
To respite RAC	2.9	7.2	17.1	29.7	30.3	9.9	2.9	100.0	780
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.2	5.5	14.2	23.5	29.8	18.5	6.3	100.0	11,560
To community/other	16.9	20.6	23.7	19.6	13.3	4.9	1.0	100.0	108,810
Died in hospital	7.9	12.9	19.3	21.8	22.1	12.0	4.0	100.0	6,611
<i>All</i>	15.1	18.9	22.6	20.0	15.3	6.5	1.7	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	19,134	23,938	28,739	25,447	19,382	8,235	2,106	..	126,981
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	3.3	6.6	14.8	22.5	28.6	18.2	6.0	100.0	10,639
To permanent RAC	3.5	8.2	17.6	25.0	26.5	15.1	4.2	100.0	5,443
To respite RAC	3.8	8.2	18.0	29.1	27.6	10.5	2.7	100.0	1,203
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.4	7.2	15.9	23.7	27.9	16.7	5.2	100.0	17,285
To community/other	19.0	22.9	24.3	18.2	11.0	3.8	0.7	100.0	213,076
Died in hospital	9.7	16.1	21.6	21.2	19.1	9.6	2.7	100.0	13,740
<b>All</b>	17.4	21.4	23.6	18.8	12.6	5.0	1.1	100.0	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>42,504</b>	<b>52,317</b>	<b>57,583</b>	<b>45,861</b>	<b>30,843</b>	<b>12,199</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>244,101</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.6: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Victoria, 2001–02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>				<b>Est'd min %</b>	<b>Est'd max %</b>
65–69	61.7	31.3	6.9	100.0	332	1.5	1.6
70–74	57.8	35.2	7.0	100.0	611	2.3	2.5
75–79	56.6	35.8	7.5	100.0	1,113	4.1	4.6
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,056</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
80–84	54.7	36.8	8.5	100.0	1,385	7.3	8.1
85–89	58.5	34.5	7.0	100.0	1,372	13.3	14.8
90–94	64.6	28.8	6.6	100.0	740	21.6	24.0
95+	69.8	24.4	5.8	100.0	172	29.7	33.0
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,669</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>12.3</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>3,346</i>	<i>1,956</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,725</i>	<i>109,991</i>	
<b>Women</b>							
65–69	58.3	32.8	8.9	100.0	259	1.4	1.5
70–74	54.9	36.2	8.9	100.0	632	2.7	3.0
75–79	57.8	34.1	8.1	100.0	1,638	6.0	6.6
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,529</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
80–84	60.1	31.4	8.5	100.0	2,716	11.3	12.6
85–89	65.1	28.1	6.9	100.0	3,445	19.2	21.4
90–94	68.0	28.4	3.6	100.0	2,138	28.7	31.9
95+	71.3	25.5	3.1	100.0	732	39.7	44.2
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>9,031</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>19.6</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>7,293</i>	<i>3,487</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>11,560</i>	<i>120,370</i>	
<b>All</b>							
65–69	60.2	32.0	7.8	100.0	591	1.4	1.6
70–74	56.3	35.7	8.0	100.0	1,243	2.5	2.8
75–79	57.3	34.8	7.9	100.0	2,751	5.0	5.6
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,585</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>
80–84	58.3	33.2	8.5	100.0	4,101	9.5	10.6
85–89	63.2	29.9	6.9	100.0	4,817	17.1	19.0
90–94	67.1	28.5	4.4	100.0	2,878	26.5	29.4
95+	71.0	25.3	3.7	100.0	904	37.3	41.5
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12,700</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>16.7</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>10,639</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>230,361</b>	

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.7: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Victoria, 2001-02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

Sex/age	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Permanent : respite admissions
	Number (unadjusted hospital separations)			
<b>Men</b>	<b>Number (unadjusted hospital separations)</b>			<b>Ratio</b>
65-69	104	23	127	4.5 : 1
70-74	215	43	258	5.0 : 1
75-79	399	84	483	4.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>868</i>	<i>4.8 : 1</i>
80-84	510	118	628	4.3 : 1
85-89	473	96	569	4.9 : 1
90-94	213	49	262	4.3 : 1
95+	42	10	52	4.2 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>1,238</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>4.5 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>1,956</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>2,379</i>	<i>4.6 : 1</i>
<b>Women</b>				
65-69	85	23	108	3.7 : 1
70-74	229	56	285	4.1 : 1
75-79	559	133	692	4.2 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>1,085</i>	<i>4.1 : 1</i>
80-84	852	232	1,084	3.7 : 1
85-89	968	236	1,204	4.1 : 1
90-94	607	77	684	7.9 : 1
95+	187	23	210	8.1 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>2,614</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>3,182</i>	<i>4.6 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>3,487</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>4,267</i>	<i>4.5 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>				
65-69	189	46	235	4.1 : 1
70-74	444	99	543	4.5 : 1
75-79	958	217	1,175	4.4 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>1,591</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>1,953</i>	<i>4.4 : 1</i>
80-84	1,362	350	1,712	3.9 : 1
85-89	1,441	332	1,773	4.3 : 1
90-94	820	126	946	6.5 : 1
95+	229	33	262	6.9 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>3,852</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>4,693</i>	<i>4.6 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>4.5 : 1</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.8: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Queensland, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	5.4	11.2	16.8	27.1	22.4	13.9	3.2	100.0	3,332
To permanent RAC	5.1	12.0	21.7	25.9	22.7	10.7	2.0	100.0	1,381
To respite RAC	5.1	11.9	20.1	29.7	21.8	9.5	1.9	100.0	528
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.3	11.5	18.4	27.0	22.4	12.6	2.7	100.0	5,241
To community/other	22.2	24.2	25.3	17.6	8.3	2.2	0.3	100.0	79,488
Died in hospital	12.5	17.9	24.2	21.5	15.8	6.3	1.7	100.0	4,897
<i>All</i>	20.6	23.1	24.8	18.3	9.5	3.1	0.6	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	18,505	20,685	22,232	16,443	8,523	2,739	499	..	89,626
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	2.2	5.6	13.2	25.7	30.5	17.5	5.3	100.0	6,756
To permanent RAC	3.0	8.0	14.9	27.4	26.9	15.8	4.0	100.0	2,074
To respite RAC	2.7	9.4	18.9	30.3	23.7	11.6	3.4	100.0	882
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.5	6.5	14.1	26.5	29.1	16.6	4.9	100.0	9,712
To community/other	18.4	21.8	23.8	19.7	11.5	4.0	0.8	100.0	76,308
Died in hospital	8.6	13.4	18.9	22.2	20.7	12.2	4.0	100.0	4,151
<i>All</i>	16.2	19.8	22.6	20.6	13.8	5.7	1.4	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	14,602	17,839	20,344	18,540	12,434	5,147	1,265	..	90,171
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	3.3	7.5	14.4	26.1	27.8	16.3	4.6	100.0	10,088
To permanent RAC	3.8	9.6	17.6	26.8	25.2	13.8	3.2	100.0	3,455
To respite RAC	3.6	10.4	19.4	30.1	23.0	10.8	2.8	100.0	1,410
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.5	8.2	15.6	26.7	26.8	15.2	4.1	100.0	14,953
To community/other	20.3	23.0	24.6	18.6	9.8	3.1	0.6	100.0	155,796
Died in hospital	10.7	15.9	21.8	21.8	18.1	9.0	2.7	100.0	9,048
<b>All</b>	18.4	21.4	23.7	19.5	11.7	4.4	1.0	100.0	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>33,107</b>	<b>38,524</b>	<b>42,576</b>	<b>34,983</b>	<b>20,957</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>1,764</b>	..	<b>179,797</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.9: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Queensland, 2001–02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>					
65–69	65.1	25.2	9.7	100.0	278	1.6	1.7
70–74	61.9	27.6	10.5	100.0	601	3.0	3.4
75–79	58.0	31.0	11.0	100.0	965	4.6	5.1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,844</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>
80–84	63.7	25.2	11.1	100.0	1,417	9.2	10.2
85–89	63.5	26.7	9.8	100.0	1,176	15.2	16.9
90–94	70.0	22.4	7.6	100.0	661	27.2	30.2
95+	74.1	18.9	7.0	100.0	143	34.2	38.1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,397</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>3,332</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,241</i>		<i>84,729</i>
<b>Women</b>							
65–69	63.6	26.4	10.0	100.0	239	1.7	1.9
70–74	60.5	26.3	13.2	100.0	628	3.6	4.0
75–79	65.2	22.6	12.2	100.0	1,366	7.0	7.8
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,233</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
80–84	67.5	22.1	10.4	100.0	2,569	14.6	16.2
85–89	72.9	19.7	7.4	100.0	2,824	24.4	27.1
90–94	73.3	20.3	6.3	100.0	1,613	34.8	38.7
95+	76.1	17.5	6.3	100.0	473	43.0	47.8
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7,479</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>12.6</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>6,756</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>9,712</i>		<i>86,020</i>
<b>All</b>							
65–69	64.4	25.7	9.9	100.0	517	1.6	1.8
70–74	61.2	26.9	11.9	100.0	1,229	3.3	3.7
75–79	62.2	26.1	11.7	100.0	2,331	5.7	6.4
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,077</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
80–84	66.1	23.2	10.6	100.0	3,986	12.1	13.4
85–89	70.1	21.8	8.1	100.0	4,000	20.7	23.0
90–94	72.4	20.9	6.7	100.0	2,274	32.2	35.8
95+	75.6	17.9	6.5	100.0	616	40.6	45.1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>10,876</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>19.9</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,953</b>		<b>170,749</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.10: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Queensland, 2001–02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

Sex/age	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Permanent : respite admissions
	Number (unadjusted hospital separations)			
<b>Men</b>	<b>Number (unadjusted hospital separations)</b>			<b>Ratio</b>
65–69	70	27	97	2.6 : 1
70–74	166	63	229	2.6 : 1
75–79	299	106	405	2.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>2.7 : 1</i>
80–84	357	157	514	2.3 : 1
85–89	314	115	429	2.7 : 1
90–94	148	50	198	3.0 : 1
95+	27	10	37	2.7 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>1,178</i>	<i>2.5 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>1,909</i>	<i>2.6 : 1</i>
<b>Women</b>				
65–69	63	24	87	2.6 : 1
70–74	165	83	248	2.0 : 1
75–79	309	167	476	1.9 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>2.0 : 1</i>
80–84	569	267	836	2.1 : 1
85–89	557	209	766	2.7 : 1
90–94	328	102	430	3.2 : 1
95+	83	30	113	2.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>2,145</i>	<i>2.5 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>2,956</i>	<i>2.4 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>				
65–69	133	51	184	2.6 : 1
70–74	331	146	477	2.3 : 1
75–79	608	273	881	2.2 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>1,072</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>2.3 : 1</i>
80–84	926	424	1,350	2.2 : 1
85–89	871	324	1,195	2.7 : 1
90–94	476	152	628	3.1 : 1
95+	110	40	150	2.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>2,383</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>3,323</i>	<i>2.5 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>2.5 : 1</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.11: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Western Australia, 2001-02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission							Total	N
	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	4.3	12.2	19.7	24.4	24.7	12.0	2.7	100.0	1,435
To permanent RAC	5.3	12.0	20.3	23.4	22.8	13.6	2.6	100.0	492
To respite RAC	7.6	17.3	24.1	19.8	19.4	>9.7	<2.1	100.0	237
<i>Subtotal</i>	4.9	12.7	20.3	23.7	23.7	12.2	2.5	100.0	2,164
To community/other	22.6	25.4	24.4	15.5	9.2	2.5	0.5	100.0	35,396
Died in hospital	13.0	17.7	22.3	20.9	17.7	6.3	2.1	100.0	2,181
<i>All</i>	21.1	24.2	24.1	16.3	10.4	3.2	0.7	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	8,380	9,635	9,568	6,465	4,141	1,283	269	..	39,741
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	1.8	5.2	12.4	20.6	30.8	22.5	6.7	100.0	3,355
To permanent RAC	2.3	5.8	15.0	23.8	29.8	17.6	5.7	100.0	947
To respite RAC	2.0	7.2	17.5	29.6	28.5	12.9	2.2	100.0	456
<i>Subtotal</i>	1.9	5.5	13.4	22.1	30.4	20.6	6.1	100.0	4,758
To community/other	18.6	21.7	23.1	18.3	12.5	4.9	0.9	100.0	37,074
Died in hospital	7.5	12.4	18.7	20.8	22.7	13.7	4.3	100.0	2,116
<i>All</i>	16.3	19.5	21.8	18.9	14.9	7.0	1.7	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	7,156	8,557	9,595	8,289	6,543	3,077	731	..	43,948
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	2.5	7.3	14.6	21.8	29.0	19.4	5.5	100.0	4,790
To permanent RAC	3.3	7.9	16.8	23.6	27.4	16.3	4.7	100.0	1,439
To respite RAC	3.9	10.7	19.8	26.3	25.4	12.3	1.7	100.0	693
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.8	7.8	15.6	22.6	28.3	18.0	4.9	100.0	6,922
To community/other	20.6	23.5	23.7	17.0	10.8	3.7	0.7	100.0	72,470
Died in hospital	10.3	15.1	20.5	20.9	20.2	10.0	3.2	100.0	4,297
<b>All</b>	18.6	21.7	22.9	17.6	12.8	5.2	1.2	100.0	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	15,536	18,192	19,163	14,754	10,684	4,360	1,000	..	83,689

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.12: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Western Australia, 2001-02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>				<b>Est'd min %</b>	<b>Est'd max %</b>
65-69	58.1	24.8	17.1	100.0	105	1.3	1.4
70-74	63.6	21.5	14.9	100.0	275	3.0	3.3
75-79	64.3	22.7	13.0	100.0	440	4.8	5.4
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>
80-84	68.4	22.5	9.2	100.0	512	8.5	9.5
85-89	69.2	21.8	9.0	100.0	513	13.7	15.2
90+	66.1	25.1	8.8	100.0	319	23.3	25.9
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,344</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.4</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>1,435</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,164</i>	<i>37,560</i>	
<b>Women</b>							
65-69	65.9	24.2	9.9	100.0	91	1.3	1.4
70-74	66.4	21.0	12.6	100.0	262	3.2	3.5
75-79	65.1	22.3	12.6	100.0	637	6.9	7.7
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>
80-84	65.8	21.4	12.8	100.0	1,052	13.4	14.9
85-89	71.5	19.5	9.0	100.0	1,446	23.8	26.5
90+	77.2	17.4	5.4	100.0	1,270	37.1	41.2
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,768</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.7</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>3,355</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>4,758</i>	<i>41,832</i>	
<b>All</b>							
65-69	61.7	24.5	13.8	100.0	196	1.3	1.4
70-74	65.0	21.2	13.8	100.0	537	3.1	3.4
75-79	64.8	22.5	12.7	100.0	1,077	5.9	6.6
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>
80-84	66.6	21.7	11.6	100.0	1,564	11.3	12.6
85-89	70.9	20.1	9.0	100.0	1,959	20.0	22.2
90-94	74.4	18.8	6.8	100.0	1,247	31.7	35.3
95+	76.9	19.6	3.5	100.0	342	39.6	44.0
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5,112</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>79,392</b>	

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.13: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Western Australia, 2001-02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

Sex/age	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Permanent : respite admissions
	Number (unadjusted hospital separations)			
<b>Men</b>				<b>Ratio</b>
65-69	26	18	44	1.4 : 1
70-74	59	41	100	1.4 : 1
75-79	100	57	157	1.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>1.6 : 1</i>
80-84	115	47	162	2.4 : 1
85-89	112	46	158	2.4 : 1
90-94	80	28	108	2.9 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>2.5 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>2.1 : 1</i>
<b>Women</b>				
65-69	22	9	31	2.4 : 1
70-74	55	33	88	1.7 : 1
75-79	142	80	222	1.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>1.8 : 1</i>
80-84	225	135	360	1.7 : 1
85-89	282	130	412	2.2 : 1
90-94	221	69	290	3.2 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>728</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>1,062</i>	<i>2.2 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>1,403</i>	<i>2.1 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>				
65-69	48	27	75	1.8 : 1
70-74	114	74	188	1.5 : 1
75-79	242	137	379	1.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>1.7 : 1</i>
80-84	340	182	522	1.9 : 1
85-89	394	176	570	2.2 : 1
90-94	234	85	319	2.8 : 1
95+	67	12	79	5.6 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>1,035</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>1,490</i>	<i>2.3 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2.1 : 1</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.14: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, South Australia, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	3.3	10.9	18.1	23.3	25.7	15.3	3.3	100.0	1,729
To permanent RAC	5.3	12.6	22.1	28.6	21.4	8.0	2.0	100.0	748
To respite RAC	4.5	12.6	21.6	25.4	23.1	11.1	1.8	100.0	334
<i>Subtotal</i>	4.0	11.6	19.6	25.0	24.3	12.9	2.8	100.0	2,811
To community/other	20.4	24.5	25.6	17.5	9.3	2.4	0.4	100.0	38,551
Died in hospital	12.0	17.5	22.1	22.3	18.4	6.3	1.5	100.0	2,451
<i>All</i>	18.9	23.3	25.0	18.2	10.7	3.3	0.6	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	8,275	10,200	10,950	7,982	4,703	1,448	255	..	43,813
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	1.8	4.5	13.2	23.5	29.5	21.6	5.9	100.0	3,741
To permanent RAC	3.1	6.9	16.7	26.9	27.7	13.9	4.9	100.0	1,110
To respite RAC	2.3	7.0	17.0	25.8	30.5	14.6	2.9	100.0	659
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.1	5.3	14.4	24.5	29.2	19.2	5.4	100.0	5,510
To community/other	16.2	20.8	24.2	20.5	12.9	4.5	0.8	100.0	42,069
Died in hospital	8.3	13.3	19.0	22.2	21.4	12.4	3.5	100.0	2,185
<i>All</i>	14.3	18.7	22.9	21.0	15.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	7,126	9,315	11,394	10,471	7,524	3,225	709	..	49,764
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
To RAC									
Return to permanent RAC	2.3	6.5	14.8	23.5	28.3	19.6	5.1	100.0	5,470
To permanent RAC	4.0	9.2	18.8	27.6	25.1	11.5	3.7	100.0	1,858
To respite RAC	3.0	8.9	18.5	25.7	28.0	13.4	2.5	100.0	993
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.8	7.4	16.1	24.7	27.5	17.1	4.5	100.0	8,321
To community/other	18.2	22.6	24.9	19.1	11.2	3.5	0.6	100.0	80,620
Died in hospital	10.3	15.5	20.6	22.2	19.8	9.1	2.4	100.0	4,636
<b>All</b>	16.5	20.9	23.9	19.7	13.1	5.0	1.0	100.0	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	15,401	19,515	22,344	18,453	12,227	4,673	964	..	93,577

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.15: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, South Australia, 2001-02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>				<b>Est'd min %</b>	<b>Est'd max %</b>
65-69	50.9	35.7	13.4	100.0	112	1.4	1.6
70-74	58.2	28.9	12.9	100.0	325	3.3	3.7
75-79	56.9	30.0	13.1	100.0	550	5.3	5.9
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>
80-84	57.4	30.5	12.1	100.0	702	9.4	10.5
85-89	65.2	23.5	11.3	100.0	682	16.0	17.8
90-94	73.2	16.6	10.2	100.0	362	28.0	31.1
95+	73.1	19.2	7.7	100.0	78	35.6	39.6
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,824</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>15.4</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>1,729</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,811</i>	<i>41,362</i>	
<b>Women</b>							
65-69	58.1	29.1	12.8	100.0	117	1.7	1.9
70-74	57.6	26.6	15.9	100.0	290	3.2	3.6
75-79	62.5	23.4	14.2	100.0	791	7.2	8.0
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,198</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>
80-84	65.3	22.1	12.6	100.0	1,350	13.5	15.0
85-89	68.4	19.1	12.5	100.0	1,610	22.8	25.4
90-94	76.3	14.6	9.1	100.0	1,057	35.8	39.8
95+	75.3	18.3	6.4	100.0	295	46.6	51.8
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,312</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>23.2</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>12.9</i>
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	<i>3,741</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,510</i>	<i>47,579</i>	
<b>All</b>							
65-69	54.6	32.3	13.1	100.0	229	1.5	1.7
70-74	57.9	27.8	14.3	100.0	615	3.3	3.6
75-79	60.2	26.1	13.7	100.0	1,341	6.3	7.0
<i>Subtotal 65-79</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>
80-84	62.6	25.0	12.4	100.0	2,052	11.8	13.1
85-89	67.5	20.4	12.1	100.0	2,292	20.3	22.5
90-94	75.5	15.1	9.4	100.0	1,419	33.4	37.1
95+	74.8	18.5	6.7	100.0	373	43.8	48.7
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6,136</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>20.2</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>88,941</b>	

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.16: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, South Australia, 2001–02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

Sex/age	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Permanent : respite admissions
	Number (unadjusted hospital separations)			
<b>Men</b>	<b>Number (unadjusted hospital separations)</b>			<b>Ratio</b>
65–69	40	15	55	2.7 : 1
70–74	94	42	136	2.2 : 1
75–79	165	72	237	2.3 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>2.3 : 1</i>
80–84	214	85	299	2.5 : 1
85–89	160	77	237	2.1 : 1
90–94	60	37	97	1.6 : 1
95+	15	6	21	2.5 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>2.2 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>2.2 : 1</i>
<b>Women</b>				
65–69	34	15	49	2.3 : 1
70–74	77	46	123	1.7 : 1
75–79	185	112	297	1.7 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>1.7 : 1</i>
80–84	299	170	469	1.8 : 1
85–89	307	201	508	1.5 : 1
90–94	154	96	250	1.6 : 1
95+	54	19	73	2.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>814</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1.7 : 1</i>
<i>All</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>1,769</i>	<i>1.7 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>				
65–69	74	30	104	2.5 : 1
70–74	171	88	259	1.9 : 1
75–79	350	184	534	1.9 : 1
<i>Subtotal 65–79</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>2.0 : 1</i>
80–84	513	255	768	2.0 : 1
85–89	467	278	745	1.7 : 1
90–94	214	133	347	1.6 : 1
95+	69	25	94	2.8 : 1
<i>Subtotal 80+</i>	<i>1,263</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>1,954</i>	<i>1.8 : 1</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>1.9 : 1</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.17: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Tasmania, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission		Total	N
	65–79	80+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	29.9	70.1	100.0	271
To permanent RAC	40.9	59.1	100.0	193
To respite RAC	55.6	44.4	100.0	27
<i>Subtotal</i>	35.6	64.4	100.0	491
To community/other	72.6	27.4	100.0	10,943
Died in hospital	57.5	42.5	100.0	562
<i>All</i>	70.3	29.7	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	8,438	3,558	..	11,996
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	19.5	80.5	100.0	631
To permanent RAC	22.9	77.1	100.0	293
To respite RAC	28.9	71.1	100.0	38
<i>Subtotal</i>	20.9	79.1	100.0	962
To community/other	63.8	36.2	100.0	11,443
Died in hospital	45.9	54.1	100.0	512
<i>All</i>	59.9	40.1	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	7,742	5,175	..	12,917
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	22.6	77.4	100.0	902
To permanent RAC	30.0	70.0	100.0	486
To respite RAC	40.0	60.0	100.0	65
<i>Subtotal</i>	25.9	74.1	100.0	1,453
To community/other	68.1	31.9	100.0	22,386
Died in hospital	52.0	48.0	100.0	1,074
<b>All</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>16,180</b>	<b>8,733</b>	..	<b>24,913</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission. Age groups have been combined due to small numbers.

**Table A.18: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Tasmania, 2001–02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>							
<b>Row per cent</b>							
65–79	46.3	45.1	8.6	100.0	175	2.2	2.4
80+	60.1	36.1	3.8	100.0	316	9.5	10.6
All	55.2	39.3	5.5	100.0	..	4.3	4.8
Total sep's (N)	271	193	27	..	491	11,434	
<b>Women</b>							
65–79	61.2	33.3	5.5	100.0	201	2.7	3.0
80+	66.8	29.7	3.5	100.0	761	15.5	17.3
All	65.6	30.5	4.0	100.0	..	7.8	8.6
Total sep's (N)	631	293	38	..	962	12,405	
<b>All</b>							
65–79	54.3	38.8	6.9	100.0	376	2.4	2.7
80+	64.8	31.6	3.6	100.0	1,077	13.1	14.6
All	62.1	33.4	4.5	100.0	..	6.1	6.8
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>23,839</b>	

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.19: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Tasmania, 2001–02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

Sex/age	To permanent RAC		Total	Permanent : respite admissions
	Number (unadjusted hospital separations)	To respite RAC		
<b>Men</b>				
65–79	79	15	94	5.3 : 1
80+	114	12	126	9.5 : 1
All	193	27	220	7.1 : 1
<b>Women</b>				
65–79	67	11	78	6.1 : 1
80+	226	27	253	8.4 : 1
All	293	38	331	7.7 : 1
<b>All</b>				
65–79	146	26	172	5.6 : 1
80+	340	39	379	8.7 : 1
All	486	65	551	7.5 : 1

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.20: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission		Total	N
	65–79	80+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	32.5	67.5	100.0	157
To permanent RAC	32.1	67.9	100.0	53
To respite RAC	20.5	79.5	100.0	39
<i>Subtotal</i>	30.5	69.5	100.0	249
To community/other	75.9	24.1	100.0	5,144
Died in hospital	58.1	41.9	100.0	303
<i>All</i>	72.9	27.1	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	4,155	1,541	..	5,696
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	16.2	83.8	100.0	358
To permanent RAC	24.4	75.6	100.0	82
To respite RAC	32.1	67.9	100.0	56
<i>Subtotal</i>	19.4	80.6	100.0	496
To community/other	66.5	33.5	100.0	4,736
Died in hospital	44.8	55.2	100.0	288
<i>All</i>	61.2	38.8	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	3,376	2,144	..	5,520
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	21.2	78.8	100.0	515
To permanent RAC	27.4	72.6	100.0	135
To respite RAC	27.4	72.6	100.0	95
<i>Subtotal</i>	23.1	76.9	100.0	745
To community/other	71.4	28.6	100.0	9,880
Died in hospital	51.6	48.4	100.0	591
<b>All</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>3,685</b>	..	<b>11,216</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission. Age groups have been combined due to small numbers.

**Table A.21: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Australian Capital Territory, 2001–02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
						Est'd min %	Est'd max %
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>					
65–79	67.1	22.4	10.5	100.0	76	1.9	2.1
80+	61.3	20.8	17.9	100.0	173	12.2	13.6
<i>All</i>	63.1	21.3	15.7	100.0	..	4.6	5.1
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	157	53	39	..	249	5,393	
<b>Women</b>							
65–79	60.4	20.8	18.8	100.0	96	3.0	3.3
80+	75.0	15.5	9.5	100.0	400	20.2	22.4
<i>All</i>	72.2	16.5	11.3	100.0	..	9.5	10.5
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	358	82	56	..	496	5,232	
<b>All</b>							
65–79	63.4	21.5	15.1	100.0	172	2.4	2.6
80+	70.9	17.1	12.0	100.0	573	16.9	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>10,625</b>	

*Notes*

- Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
- Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.22: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Australian Capital Territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted hospital separations)**

Sex/age	To permanent RAC		Total	Permanent : respite admissions
	Number (unadjusted hospital separations)	To respite RAC		
<b>Men</b>		<b>Number (unadjusted hospital separations)</b>		<b>Ratio</b>
65–79	17	8	25	2.1 : 1
80+	36	31	67	1.2 : 1
<i>All</i>	53	39	92	1.4 : 1
<b>Women</b>				
65–79	20	18	38	1.1 : 1
80+	62	38	100	1.6 : 1
<i>All</i>	82	56	138	1.5 : 1
<b>All</b>				
65–79	37	26	63	1.4 : 1
80+	98	69	167	1.4 : 1
<b>All</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1.4 : 1</b>

*Notes*

- Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
- Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.23: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Northern Territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at hospital admission		Total	N
	65–79	80+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	46.5	53.5	100.0	43
To permanent RAC	65.2	34.8	100.0	23
To respite RAC	53.0	47.0	100.0	66
<i>Subtotal</i>	85.3	14.7	100.0	1,068
Died in hospital	77.8	22.2	100.0	54
<i>All</i>	83.2	16.8	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	988	200	..	1,188
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	56.8	43.2	100.0	37
To permanent RAC	70.6	29.4	100.0	17
To respite RAC	61.1	38.9	100.0	54
<i>Subtotal</i>	79.1	20.9	100.0	860
Died in hospital	52.9	47.1	100.0	51
<i>All</i>	76.7	23.3	100.0	..
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	740	225	..	965
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
To RAC				
Return to permanent RAC	51.3	48.8	100.0	80
To permanent RAC	67.5	32.5	100.0	40
To respite RAC	56.7	43.3	100.0	120
<i>Subtotal</i>	82.5	17.5	100.0	1,928
Died in hospital	65.7	34.3	100.0	105
<b>All</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	..
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>425</b>	..	<b>2,153</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers. Links to admissions into permanent and respite RAC have been combined due to small numbers (55% of entries to RAC were permanent).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission. Age groups have been combined due to small numbers.

**Table A.24: Summary of movements from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Northern Territory, 2001–02**

Sex/age	Returning to permanent RAC	To RAC	Total	Unadjusted number	As per cent of all live hospital separations: estimated range	
<b>Men</b>		<b>Row per cent</b>			<b>Est'd min %</b>	<b>Est'd max %</b>
65–79	57.1	42.9	100.0	35	3.7	4.1
80+	74.2	25.8	100.0	31	16.5	18.3
<i>All</i>	65.2	34.8	100.0	..	5.8	6.5
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	43	23	..	66	1,134	
<b>Women</b>						
65–79	63.6	36.4	100.0	33	4.6	5.1
80+	76.2	23.8	100.0	21	10.4	11.6
<i>All</i>	68.5	31.5	100.0	..	5.9	6.6
<i>Total sep's (N)</i>	37	17	..	54	914	
<b>All</b>						
65–79	60.3	39.7	100.0	68	4.1	4.6
80+	75.0	25.0	100.0	52	13.4	14.9
<b>All</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	..	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>	..	<b>120</b>	<b>2,048</b>	

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 For information on identification of transition groups. Estimated minimum per cent to RAC is based on unadjusted figures; estimated maximum per cent to RAC is derived by applying the maximum adjustment to all identified transition records (see Box 2.1).
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.25: Ratio of permanent to respite admissions from hospital into RAC for people aged 65+, by sex and age, Northern Territory, 2001–02**

No data presented for the Northern Territory due to small numbers

**Table A.26: Hospital separations for people aged 65+: mean length of stay, by movement type, sex and state/territory, 2001-02 (days) (unadjusted)**

<b>Sex/movement type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>Mean (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	8.2	8.3	7.8	8.7	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	8.0
To permanent RAC	32.8	44.1	40.1	50.3	35.7	53.5	34.5	29.4	39.0
To respite RAC	20.1	15.0	20.3	20.8	21.1	12.3	14.4	8.7	19.3
To community/other	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.3	7.7	6.6	7.2	6.6
Died in hospital	15.0	14.2	15.0	15.0	21.3	15.6	13.3	18.4	15.4
<i>All</i>	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.8	7.3	7.9	7.8
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	148,033	117,120	89,626	39,741	43,813	11,996	5,696	1,188	457,213
<b>Women</b>	<b>Mean (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.9	8.1	8.1	9.2	8.2	8.6
To permanent RAC	32.2	40.4	43.3	43.4	34.4	45.5	35.9	47.1	37.7
To respite RAC	19.5	19.2	19.2	20.8	20.5	10.6	16.8	6.7	19.5
To community/other	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.0	9.0	7.7	8.0	7.6
Died in hospital	21.8	15.3	17.0	22.1	26.3	16.0	14.1	13.2	19.4
<i>All</i>	9.4	9.2	8.7	9.0	8.7	10.1	8.6	8.7	9.1
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	160,682	126,981	90,171	43,948	49,764	12,917	5,520	965	490,948
<b>All</b>	<b>Mean (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	8.6	8.8	8.1	8.8	7.8	7.9	8.7	7.7	8.4
To permanent RAC	32.5	41.7	42.0	45.7	34.9	48.7	35.4	38.2	38.2
To respite RAC	19.7	17.7	19.6	20.8	20.7	11.3	15.8	8.0	19.5
To community/other	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.7	8.4	7.1	7.6	7.1
Died in hospital	18.2	14.7	15.9	18.5	23.7	15.8	13.7	15.9	17.3
<b>All</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>308,715</b>	<b>244,101</b>	<b>179,797</b>	<b>83,689</b>	<b>93,577</b>	<b>24,913</b>	<b>11,216</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>948,161</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. See technical note Box 3.1 on measuring length of stay.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.27: Hospital separations for people aged 65+: median of length of stay, by movement type, sex and state/territory, 2001–02 (days) (unadjusted)**

<b>Sex/movement type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>Median (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5
To permanent RAC	21	31	23	30	24	28	29	18	25
To respite RAC	14	10	14	15	15	7	11	7	14
To community/other	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Died in hospital	7	8	8	7	8	7	8	10	8
<i>All</i>	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>148,033</i>	<i>117,120</i>	<i>89,626</i>	<i>39,741</i>	<i>43,813</i>	<i>11,996</i>	<i>5,696</i>	<i>1,188</i>	<i>457,213</i>
<b>Women</b>	<b>Median (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	6	6	6	6	5	6	7	6	6
To permanent RAC	20	28	22	29	20	27	28	29	23
To respite RAC	14	13	14	15	16	8	13	7	14
To community/other	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Died in hospital	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
<i>All</i>	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>160,682</i>	<i>126,981</i>	<i>90,171</i>	<i>43,948</i>	<i>49,764</i>	<i>12,917</i>	<i>5,520</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>490,948</i>
<b>All</b>	<b>Median (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
To permanent RAC	20	29	22	29	22	28	28	27	24
To respite RAC	14	12	14	15	16	7	12	7	14
To community/other	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4
Died in hospital	7	8	7	8	8	7	8	9	7
<b>All</b>	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>308,715</b>	<b>244,101</b>	<b>179,797</b>	<b>83,689</b>	<b>93,577</b>	<b>24,913</b>	<b>11,216</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>948,161</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. See technical note Box 3.1 on measuring length of stay.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.28: Hospital separations for people aged 65+: 90th percentile of length of stay, by movement type, sex and state/territory, 2001–02 (days) (unadjusted)**

<b>Sex/movement type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>90th percentile (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	17	19	16	20	16	16	14	17	17
To permanent RAC	60	90	80	99	78	141	72	75	77
To respite RAC	40	32	41	41	46	21	35	13	40
To community/other	14	14	14	14	14	16	14	16	14
Died in hospital	29	32	31	30	32	34	32	47	30
<i>All</i>	17	17	16	16	15	18	16	18	16
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	148,033	117,120	89,626	39,741	43,813	11,996	5,696	1,188	457,213
<b>Women</b>	<b>90th percentile (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	20	20	18	20	17	17	19	17	19
To permanent RAC	55	82	70	84	65	82	81	123	69
To respite RAC	40	40	40	46	38	23	30	13	40
To community/other	17	17	15	16	15	18	16	17	16
Died in hospital	30	32	30	35	35	35	34	35	32
<i>All</i>	19	20	18	19	17	20	18	19	19
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	160,682	126,981	90,171	43,948	49,764	12,917	5,520	965	490,948
<b>All</b>	<b>90th percentile (days)</b>								
Return to permanent RAC	19	20	17	20	17	17	18	17	19
To permanent RAC	57	84	75	89	70	99	81	108	73
To respite RAC	40	38	40	44	42	21	34	13	40
To community/other	15	16	15	15	14	17	15	17	15
Died in hospital	29	32	30	32	33	35	32	41	31
<b>All</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>308,715</b>	<b>244,101</b>	<b>179,797</b>	<b>83,689</b>	<b>93,577</b>	<b>24,913</b>	<b>11,216</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>948,161</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups. See technical note Box 3.1 on measuring length of stay.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.

**Table A.29: RAC entries for people aged 65 and over, by movement type, sex and age, New South Wales, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	5.1	11.7	21.6	27.0	21.6	10.3	2.7	100.0	2,806
From community into permanent RAC	5.7	10.9	18.5	26.7	24.9	11.2	2.2	100.0	1,855
Transfer into permanent RAC	5.5	12.1	20.5	25.7	21.7	11.7	2.8	100.0	2,403
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.4	11.6	20.4	26.5	22.5	11.0	2.6	100.0	7,064
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	6.7	12.2	25.2	26.4	18.1	9.5	2.0	100.0	1,121
From community into respite RAC	7.9	13.1	22.5	25.6	20.5	9.0	1.5	100.0	4,088
Transfer into respite RAC	10.7	<10.7	19.8	25.7	25.1	<10.7	<2.7	100.0	187
<i>Subtotal</i>	7.7	12.8	22.9	25.8	20.1	9.1	1.6	100.0	5,396
<i>All</i>	6.4	12.1	21.5	26.2	21.5	10.2	2.2	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	795	1,509	2,682	3,262	2,677	1,266	269	..	12,460
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	2.9	7.2	14.3	24.5	28.5	17.3	5.1	100.0	4,469
From community into permanent RAC	2.7	6.9	16.0	26.4	28.5	15.4	4.1	100.0	4,111
Transfer into permanent RAC	1.9	6.6	14.7	25.2	28.2	17.8	5.6	100.0	5,317
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.4	6.9	15.0	25.4	28.4	17.0	5.0	100.0	13,897
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	3.4	8.1	17.7	27.8	26.1	13.8	3.2	100.0	2,158
From community into respite RAC	3.1	7.9	16.8	26.1	27.8	14.5	3.8	100.0	7,463
Transfer into respite RAC	1.9	7.1	20.1	29.6	26.6	12.0	2.7	100.0	368
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.1	7.9	17.1	26.6	27.4	14.2	3.6	100.0	9,989
<i>All</i>	2.7	7.3	15.9	25.9	28.0	15.8	4.4	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	653	1,750	3,787	6,178	6,683	3,779	1,056	..	23,886
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	3.7	8.9	17.1	25.5	25.9	14.6	4.2	100.0	7,275
From community into permanent RAC	3.6	8.1	16.8	26.5	27.4	14.1	3.5	100.0	5,966
Transfer into permanent RAC	3.0	8.3	16.5	25.4	26.2	15.9	4.7	100.0	7,720
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.4	8.5	16.8	25.7	26.4	14.9	4.2	100.0	20,961
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	4.5	9.5	20.3	27.3	23.4	12.3	2.8	100.0	3,279
From community into respite RAC	4.8	9.8	18.8	25.9	25.2	12.5	3.0	100.0	11,551
Transfer into respite RAC	4.9	7.7	20.0	28.3	26.1	11.0	2.0	100.0	555
<i>Subtotal</i>	4.7	9.6	19.1	26.3	24.9	12.4	2.9	100.0	15,385
<b>All</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>6,469</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>36,346</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer.

**Table A.30: RAC entries for people aged 65 and over, by movement type, sex and age, Victoria, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	5.3	10.9	19.9	26.0	24.1	11.6	2.2	100.0	1,968
From community into permanent RAC	5.0	11.3	17.0	25.6	25.2	13.2	2.6	100.0	1,474
Transfer into permanent RAC	5.8	11.4	17.9	22.2	24.6	14.6	3.5	100.0	1,304
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.3	11.2	18.4	24.9	24.6	12.9	2.7	100.0	4,746
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	5.2	9.9	20.5	27.8	22.8	11.5	2.4	100.0	425
From community into respite RAC	8.1	15.0	23.4	23.8	19.0	8.6	2.1	100.0	3,251
Transfer into respite RAC	<8.8	9.7	26.5	23.9	20.4	<8.8	<4.4	100.0	113
<i>Subtotal</i>	7.7	14.3	23.1	24.3	19.5	8.9	2.2	100.0	3,789
<i>All</i>	6.4	12.6	20.5	24.6	22.3	11.1	2.4	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	546	1,073	1,752	2,100	1,906	950	208	..	8,535
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	2.4	6.5	15.6	24.5	27.8	17.7	5.5	100.0	3,502
From community into permanent RAC	2.1	5.6	14.8	26.2	29.7	17.1	4.5	100.0	3,403
Transfer into permanent RAC	1.7	5.5	13.6	24.6	29.1	18.8	6.6	100.0	2,993
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.1	5.9	14.7	25.1	28.8	17.8	5.5	100.0	9,898
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	2.7	7.1	17.1	28.9	30.9	10.4	3.0	100.0	779
From community into respite RAC	3.7	8.5	16.0	25.8	27.7	14.1	4.3	100.0	5,269
Transfer into respite RAC	<3.4	6.7	14.8	36.2	27.5	10.7	<3.4	100.0	149
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.5	8.3	16.1	26.4	28.1	13.6	4.0	100.0	6,197
<i>All</i>	2.6	6.8	15.3	25.6	28.6	16.2	4.9	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	423	1,097	2,456	4,124	4,597	2,605	793	..	16,095
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	3.4	8.1	17.1	25.1	26.5	15.5	4.3	100.0	5,470
From community into permanent RAC	3.0	7.4	15.5	26.0	28.3	16.0	3.9	100.0	4,877
Transfer into permanent RAC	3.0	7.3	14.9	23.9	27.8	17.5	5.6	100.0	4,297
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.1	7.6	15.9	25.0	27.5	16.2	4.6	100.0	14,644
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	3.6	8.1	18.3	28.5	28.1	10.8	2.7	100.0	1,204
From community into respite RAC	5.3	11.0	18.8	25.1	24.4	12.0	3.4	100.0	8,520
Transfer into respite RAC	5.0	8.0	19.8	30.9	24.4	9.5	2.3	100.0	262
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.1	10.6	18.8	25.6	24.8	11.8	3.3	100.0	9,986
<b>All</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>6,224</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>24,630</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer.

**Table A.31: RAC entries for people aged 65 and over, by movement type, sex and age, Queensland, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	5.2	11.5	21.6	26.1	22.7	10.8	2.1	100.0	1,373
From community into permanent RAC	5.6	10.6	19.0	24.0	25.4	12.1	3.2	100.0	1,046
Transfer into permanent RAC	5.4	8.3	17.9	25.4	27.7	13.2	2.3	100.0	1,041
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.4	10.3	19.7	25.2	25.0	11.9	2.5	100.0	3,460
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	5.3	11.7	19.7	29.5	22.0	9.8	1.9	100.0	528
From community into respite RAC	6.9	12.3	22.5	25.2	22.2	9.1	1.8	100.0	2,124
Transfer into respite RAC	<5.6	14.4	23.3	20.0	32.2	6.7	<5.6	100.0	90
<i>Subtotal</i>	6.5	12.3	22.0	25.9	22.5	9.2	1.8	100.0	2,742
<i>All</i>	5.9	11.1	20.7	25.5	23.9	10.7	2.2	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	364	691	1,283	1,583	1,482	664	135	..	6,202
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	2.9	7.8	14.8	27.0	27.3	16.0	4.2	100.0	2,069
From community into permanent RAC	2.5	7.1	15.5	28.0	28.1	15.3	3.5	100.0	2,378
Transfer into permanent RAC	2.1	6.6	14.9	23.8	29.8	17.4	5.4	100.0	2,177
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.5	7.1	15.1	26.3	28.4	16.2	4.3	100.0	6,624
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	2.9	9.6	18.9	29.7	23.7	11.8	3.4	100.0	873
From community into respite RAC	3.2	7.2	14.7	25.4	30.2	16.4	2.9	100.0	3,451
Transfer into respite RAC	<6.2	8.6	11.7	28.4	24.7	16.7	<6.2	100.0	162
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.2	7.7	15.4	26.4	28.7	15.5	3.0	100.0	4,486
<i>All</i>	2.8	7.4	15.2	26.3	28.5	15.9	3.8	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	309	820	1,689	2,926	3,171	1,772	423	..	11,110
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	3.8	9.3	17.5	26.6	25.5	13.9	3.4	100.0	3,442
From community into permanent RAC	3.4	8.1	16.6	26.8	27.3	14.4	3.4	100.0	3,424
Transfer into permanent RAC	3.2	7.1	15.8	24.3	29.1	16.0	4.4	100.0	3,218
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.5	8.2	16.7	25.9	27.3	14.7	3.7	100.0	10,084
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	3.8	10.4	19.2	29.6	23.1	11.1	2.9	100.0	1,401
From community into respite RAC	4.6	9.1	17.7	25.4	27.1	13.7	2.5	100.0	5,575
Transfer into respite RAC	4.8	10.7	15.9	25.4	27.4	13.1	2.8	100.0	252
<i>Subtotal</i>	4.4	9.4	17.9	26.2	26.3	13.1	2.6	100.0	7,228
<b>All</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>17,312</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer.

**Table A.32: RAC entries for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Western Australia, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	5.1	12.4	20.1	23.1	22.9	13.4	3.0	100.0	493
From community into permanent RAC	5.6	13.7	18.4	21.6	23.3	14.3	3.2	100.0	533
Transfer into permanent RAC	6.0	11.0	21.2	21.5	24.8	11.7	3.8	100.0	419
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.5	12.5	19.8	22.1	23.6	13.2	3.3	100.0	1,445
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	7.6	16.9	24.5	19.0	20.3	<12.7	<2.1	100.0	237
From community into respite RAC	8.4	15.8	21.5	26.6	16.5	9.5	1.7	100.0	896
Transfer into respite RAC	5.9	17.6	17.6	35.3	11.8	11.8	0.0	100.0	34
<i>Subtotal</i>	8.1	16.1	22.0	25.3	17.1	9.9	1.5	100.0	1,167
<i>All</i>	6.7	14.1	20.8	23.5	20.7	11.7	2.5	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	175	368	543	614	541	306	65	..	2,612
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	2.4	5.6	14.7	23.8	29.7	18.2	5.7	100.0	947
From community into permanent RAC	2.2	5.7	13.6	24.6	29.2	19.4	5.5	100.0	1,209
Transfer into permanent RAC	2.5	5.5	13.4	23.2	32.5	18.9	4.0	100.0	1,138
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.4	5.6	13.8	23.9	30.5	18.9	5.0	100.0	3,294
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	<4.4	7.2	17.3	29.6	28.5	13.2	<4.4	100.0	456
From community into respite RAC	6.3	7.6	14.8	24.9	30.3	13.7	2.4	100.0	1,494
Transfer into respite RAC	<6.8	6.8	15.1	31.5	31.5	12.3	<6.8	100.0	73
<i>Subtotal</i>	5.2	7.5	15.4	26.2	30.0	13.5	2.3	100.0	2,023
<i>All</i>	3.4	6.3	14.4	24.8	30.3	16.8	4.0	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	183	336	766	1,316	1,610	895	211	..	5,317
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	3.3	7.9	16.5	23.5	27.4	16.5	4.8	100.0	1,440
From community into permanent RAC	3.2	8.2	15.0	23.7	27.4	17.8	4.8	100.0	1,742
Transfer into permanent RAC	3.5	7.0	15.5	22.7	30.4	17.0	3.9	100.0	1,557
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.3	7.7	15.6	23.3	28.4	17.1	4.5	100.0	4,739
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	3.9	10.5	19.8	26.0	25.7	12.4	1.7	100.0	693
From community into respite RAC	7.1	10.7	17.3	25.5	25.1	12.1	2.1	100.0	2,390
Transfer into respite RAC	<4.7	10.3	15.9	32.7	25.2	12.1	<4.7	100.0	107
<i>Subtotal</i>	6.3	10.6	17.8	25.9	25.3	12.2	2.0	100.0	3,190
<b>All</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,929</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer.

**Table A.33: RAC entries for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, South Australia, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer							Total	N
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85–89	90–94	95+		
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	5.2	12.2	22.1	28.6	21.6	8.2	2.0	100.0	745
From community into permanent RAC	1.9	9.9	16.3	25.4	30.7	13.3	2.5	100.0	473
Transfer into permanent RAC	4.0	9.5	19.4	27.8	22.8	13.6	2.9	100.0	623
<i>Subtotal</i>	4.0	10.7	19.7	27.5	24.3	11.4	2.4	100.0	1,841
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	4.5	12.5	21.5	25.1	23.6	10.7	2.1	100.0	335
From community into respite RAC	6.5	13.2	20.0	29.3	18.3	10.8	1.8	100.0	1,103
Transfer into respite RAC	<9.4	<9.4	28.3	22.6	20.8	11.3	<9.4	100.0	53
<i>Subtotal</i>	6.0	12.9	20.7	28.1	19.6	10.8	1.9	100.0	1,491
<i>All</i>	4.9	11.7	20.1	27.8	22.2	11.1	2.2	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	163	389	671	925	740	370	74	..	3,332
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	3.0	6.8	16.2	26.7	28.3	14.0	5.0	100.0	1,113
From community into permanent RAC	2.1	6.2	14.5	27.2	30.5	15.2	4.1	100.0	1,025
Transfer into permanent RAC	1.8	5.6	13.3	23.5	31.5	18.0	6.2	100.0	1,491
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.3	6.2	14.5	25.5	30.3	16.0	5.3	100.0	3,629
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	2.6	8.8	15.8	23.9	32.7	12.8	3.5	100.0	1,587
From community into respite RAC	2.3	6.7	16.6	26.2	30.6	14.8	2.9	100.0	657
Transfer into respite RAC	<6.4	9.0	20.5	17.9	33.3	15.4	<6.4	100.0	78
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.5	8.2	16.1	24.3	32.1	13.4	3.3	100.0	2,322
<i>All</i>	2.4	7.0	15.2	25.1	31.0	15.0	4.5	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	140	414	902	1,492	1,844	892	267	..	5,951
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>								
Permanent admissions									
From hospital to permanent RAC	3.9	9.0	18.6	27.4	25.6	11.7	3.8	100.0	1,858
From community into permanent RAC	2.1	7.4	15.1	26.6	30.6	14.6	3.6	100.0	1,498
Transfer into permanent RAC	2.5	6.8	15.1	24.8	28.9	16.7	5.3	100.0	2,114
<i>Subtotal</i>	2.8	7.7	16.3	26.2	28.3	14.4	4.3	100.0	5,470
Respite admissions									
From hospital to respite RAC	3.0	8.7	18.2	25.8	28.2	13.4	2.6	100.0	992
From community into respite RAC	4.2	10.6	17.5	26.1	26.8	12.0	2.8	100.0	2,690
Transfer into respite RAC	<3.8	8.4	23.7	19.8	28.2	13.7	<3.8	100.0	131
<i>Subtotal</i>	3.9	10.0	17.9	25.8	27.2	12.4	2.8	100.0	3,813
<b>All</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9,283</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer.

**Table A.34: RAC entries for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Tasmania, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer			N
	65–79	80+	Total	
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
Permanent admissions				
From hospital to permanent RAC	40.9	59.1	100.0	193
From community into permanent RAC	34.1	65.9	100.0	170
Transfer into permanent RAC	21.5	78.5	100.0	79
<i>Subtotal</i>	34.8	65.2	100.0	442
Respite admissions				
From hospital to respite RAC	n.p.	n.p.	100.0	27
From community into respite RAC	42.7	57.3	100.0	499
Transfer into respite RAC	n.p.	n.p.	100.0	8
<i>Subtotal</i>	43.1	56.9	100.0	534
<i>All</i>	39.3	60.7	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	384	592	..	976
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
Permanent admissions				
From hospital to permanent RAC	22.8	77.2	100.0	294
From community into permanent RAC	20.9	79.1	100.0	359
Transfer into permanent RAC	21.5	78.5	100.0	242
<i>Subtotal</i>	21.7	78.3	100.0	895
Respite admissions				
From hospital to respite RAC	<38.5	>61.5	100.0	39
From community into respite RAC	30.3	69.7	100.0	870
Transfer into respite RAC	n.p.	n.p.	100.0	28
<i>Subtotal</i>	29.9	70.1	100.0	937
<i>All</i>	25.9	74.1	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	474	1,358	..	1,832
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
Permanent admissions				
From hospital to permanent RAC	30.0	70.0	100.0	487
From community into permanent RAC	25.1	74.9	100.0	529
Transfer into permanent RAC	21.5	78.5	100.0	321
<i>Subtotal</i>	26.0	74.0	100.0	1,337
Respite admissions				
From hospital to respite RAC	39.4	60.6	100.0	66
From community into respite RAC	34.8	65.2	100.0	1,369
Transfer into respite RAC	19.4	80.6	100.0	36
<i>Subtotal</i>	34.7	65.3	100.0	1,471
<b>All</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,808</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer. Age groups have been combined due to small numbers.

**Table A.35: RAC entries for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Australian Capital Territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer			N
	65–79	80+	Total	
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
Permanent admissions				
From hospital to permanent RAC	36.7	63.3	100.0	49
From community into permanent RAC	29.4	70.6	100.0	51
Transfer into permanent RAC	34.6	65.4	100.0	78
<i>Subtotal</i>	33.7	66.3	100.0	178
Respite admissions				
From hospital to respite RAC	<28.6	>71.4	100.0	35
From community into respite RAC	40.4	59.6	100.0	230
Transfer into respite RAC	n.p.	n.p.	100.0	13
<i>Subtotal</i>	37.1	62.9	100.0	278
<i>All</i>	35.7	64.3	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	163	293	..	456
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
Permanent admissions				
From hospital to permanent RAC	21.4	78.6	100.0	84
From community into permanent RAC	35.4	64.6	100.0	130
Transfer into permanent RAC	22.2	77.8	100.0	167
<i>Subtotal</i>	26.5	73.5	100.0	381
Respite admissions				
From hospital to respite RAC	<35.7	>64.3	100.0	56
From community into respite RAC	27.0	73.0	100.0	389
Transfer into respite RAC	n.p.	n.p.	100.0	17
<i>Subtotal</i>	27.9	72.1	100.0	462
<i>All</i>	27.3	72.7	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	230	613	..	843
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
Permanent admissions				
From hospital to permanent RAC	27.1	72.9	100.0	133
From community into permanent RAC	33.7	66.3	100.0	181
Transfer into permanent RAC	26.1	73.9	100.0	245
<i>Subtotal</i>	28.8	71.2	100.0	559
Respite admissions				
From hospital to respite RAC	26.4	73.6	100.0	91
From community into respite RAC	32.0	68.0	100.0	619
Transfer into respite RAC	33.3	66.7	100.0	30
<i>Subtotal</i>	31.4	68.6	100.0	740
<b>All</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,299</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer. Age groups have been combined due to small numbers.

**Table A.36: RAC entries for people aged 65+, by movement type, age and sex, Northern Territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

Sex/movement type	Age at RAC admission/transfer			N
	65–79	80+	Total	
<b>Men</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
From hospital to RAC	61.9	38.1	100.0	21
Transfer within RAC	46.7	53.3	100.0	23
From community into permanent RAC	45.5	54.5	100.0	22
From community into respite RAC	62.3	37.7	100.0	69
<i>All</i>	57.5	42.5	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	73	54	..	135
<b>Women</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
From hospital to RAC	70.6	29.4	100.0	17
Transfer within RAC	39.1	60.9	100.0	15
From community into permanent RAC	50.0	50.0	100.0	22
From community into respite RAC	48.6	51.4	100.0	111
<i>All</i>	49.7	50.3	100.0	..
<i>Total admissions (number)</i>	86	87	..	165
<b>All</b>	<b>Row per cent</b>			
From hospital to RAC	65.8	34.2	100.0	38
Transfer within RAC	42.1	57.9	100.0	38
From community into permanent RAC	47.7	52.3	100.0	44
From community into respite RAC	53.9	46.1	100.0	180
<b>All</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	..
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>141</b>	..	<b>300</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers. Respite and permanent admissions from hospital have been combined due to small numbers. Transfers into permanent and respite RAC have been combined due to small numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC admission/transfer. Age groups have been combined due to small numbers.

**Table A.37: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type and hospital care type, by state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

<b>State/territory hospital care type</b>	<b>Returning to permanent RAC</b>	<b>To permanent RAC</b>	<b>To respite RAC</b>	<b>To community/ other</b>	<b>Died in hospital</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>						
Acute	91.2	55.9	67.8	92.4	78.2	90.4	278,985
Rehabilitation	6.2	13.7	17.7	5.5	1.4	5.6	17,353
Palliative	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.6	17.2	1.6	4,837
GEM	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	1,200
Psychogeriatric	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	734
Maintenance	1.0	24.8	11.4	0.9	2.9	1.7	5,246
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>15,836</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>264,461</b>	<b>17,874</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>308,715</b>
<b>Victoria</b>							
Acute	90.5	43.8	77.0	91.0	76.7	89.0	217,364
Rehabilitation	4.4	6.8	8.8	6.1	0.8	5.8	14,069
Palliative	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	16.8	1.3	3,227
GEM	4.5	27.5	8.3	2.3	4.0	3.1	7,506
Psychogeriatric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.2	20.8	5.3	0.2	1.7	0.8	1,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>10,639</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>213,076</b>	<b>13,740</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>244,101</b>
<b>Queensland</b>							
Acute	95.7	45.8	76.7	95.6	77.8	93.6	168,369
Rehabilitation	2.7	8.0	6.6	2.4	0.9	2.4	4,403
Palliative	0.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	16.5	1.5	2,662
GEM	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	236
Psychogeriatric	0.2	0.7	<0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	152
Maintenance	0.7	42.3	14.0	1.0	4.5	2.1	3,745
Other	0.1	0.2	<0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	230
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>155,796</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>179,797</b>

(continued)

**Table A.37 (continued): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type and hospital care type, by state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

State/territory hospital care type	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	To community/ other	Died in hospital	All	N
<b>Western Australia</b>		<b>Column per cent</b>					
Acute	90.9	41.6	64.8	93.8	71.5	91.4	76,453
Rehabilitation	6.3	21.8	18.8	3.5	2.8	4.1	3,404
Palliative	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.0	21.9	2.0	1,695
GEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Psychogeriatric	1.7	5.5	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	515
Maintenance	0.5	29.9	11.8	1.3	3.4	1.9	1,615
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>72,470</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>83,689</b>
<b>South Australia</b>							
Acute	97.0	70.2	85.6	94.0	83.2	93.1	87,103
Rehabilitation	2.5	6.5	6.8	3.7	0.5	3.6	3,323
Palliative	0.1	1.3	<0.5	0.3	12.0	0.9	839
GEM	—	0.4	<0.5	—	—	—	32
Psychogeriatric	—	<0.3	<0.5	0.0	0.4	—	36
Maintenance	0.3	21.4	6.5	0.3	3.8	1.0	905
Other	—	<0.3	<0.5	1.6	0.1	1.4	1,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>80,619</b>	<b>4,636</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>93,576</b>
<b>Tasmania</b>							
Acute	97.8	48.5	87.5	97.1	80.4	95.1	17,878
Rehabilitation	1.5	4.8	—	1.9	1.1	1.9	360
Palliative	<0.7	<1.2	—	0.3	12.7	1.0	192
GEM	—	<1.2	—	—	<0.5	—	<5
Psychogeriatric	—	—	—	—	<0.5	—	<5
Maintenance	<0.7	45.7	12.5	0.6	5.5	2.0	372
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>16,514</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>18,806</b>

(continued)

**Table A.37 (continued): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by movement type and hospital care type, by state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

State/territory hospital care type	Returning to permanent RAC	To permanent RAC	To respite RAC	To community/ other	Died in hospital	All	N
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>		<b>Column per cent</b>					
Acute	97.1	63.0	92.6	97.3	68.4	95.4	10,695
Rehabilitation	2.1	<3.7	<5.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	190
Palliative	<1.0	—	—	0.4	29.6	1.9	217
GEM	—	<7.4	<5.3	0.1	<0.8	0.2	24
Psychogeriatric	—	—	—	—	—	—	<5
Maintenance	<1.0	28.9	<5.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	88
Other	—	—	—	—	<0.8	—	<5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11,216</b>
<b>Northern Territory</b>							
Acute	100.0	54.5	94.4	97.1	96.2	96.7	2,083
Rehabilitation	—	n.p.	n.p.	<0.3	—	0.9	19
Palliative	—	—	—	<0.3	<4.8	0.4	9
GEM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psychogeriatric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance	—	n.p.	n.p.	1.1	<4.8	1.5	33
Other	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,153</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.
3. Newborn care types, organ procurement and hospital boarders were omitted from the tables (1 case).
4. 6,107 records with unknown care type were omitted from the table. All of these records related to separations from Tasmanian hospitals; 6,095 were from private hospitals.
5. See Table 3.7 for national figures.

**Table A.38: Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by principal diagnosis, movement type and state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted, by national rank)**

<b>Movement type/principal diagnosis ICD-10-AM Ed. 2 chapter<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Return to permanent RAC</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>									
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	15.5	15.2	17.3	15.4	15.6	16.0	13.0	11.3	15.8	7,629
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	14.1	13.1	12.4	12.7	13.4	11.0	14.0	17.5	13.3	6,403
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	13.5	12.6	13.0	12.4	12.1	17.6	16.1	16.3	13.0	6,305
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	9.2	8.9	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.3	10.3	22.5	9.5	4,597
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00–R99)	7.0	8.4	7.7	7.4	7.8	5.0	6.4	6.3	7.5	3,638
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	8.1	7.3	4.9	7.6	5.1	3.2	2.9	<6.3	6.7	3,249
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.9	6.7	5.5	8.3	<6.3	6.1	2,930
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00–D48)	4.9	5.8	6.4	5.5	6.3	7.6	4.9	<6.3	5.7	2,746
All other diagnoses	22.1	22.9	21.6	22.2	23.3	24.7	24.1	21.3	22.4	10,823
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
	<b>Diagnosis rank</b>									
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	7,629
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	6,403
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	6,305
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4,597
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00–R99)	6	5	5	6	5	7	6	5	5	3,638
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	5	6	8	5	8	12	12	n.p.	6	3,249
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	7	8	7	7	6	6	5	n.p.	7	2,930
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00–D48)	8	7	6	8	7	5	7	n.p.	8	2,746
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>15,836</i>	<i>10,639</i>	<i>10,088</i>	<i>4,790</i>	<i>5,470</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>48,320</i>

(continued)

**Table A.38 (cont'd): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by principal diagnosis, movement type and state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted, by national rank)**

<b>Movement type/principal diagnosis ICD-10-AM Ed. 2 chapter<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>To permanent RAC</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>									
Awaiting admission elsewhere (Z75.1)	15.7	19.5	35.2	17.5	19.3	41.8	7.4	31.8	21.1	4,247
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	20.0	14.8	10.1	27.8	13.6	11.5	<3.7	n.p.	16.5	3,323
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	12.2	12.8	10.3	9.8	14.1	8.6	29.6	n.p.	12.1	2,431
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	8.9	9.7	7.9	9.5	9.4	8.0	4.4	—	9.0	1,808
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	8.2	9.4	6.6	6.0	8.1	4.9	19.3	—	8.1	1,623
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	5.0	5.7	5.3	7.4	5.8	4.7	<3.7	n.p.	5.5	1,099
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00–R99)	4.8	7.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.3	6.7	n.p.	5.3	1,073
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	5.2	3.7	9.6	—	5.3	1,057
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00–D48)	5.7	3.2	4.9	2.4	8.0	2.5	6.7	n.p.	4.8	958
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.1	1.9	5.2	n.p.	2.9	588
All other diagnoses	10.0	9.7	9.1	8.4	8.9	9.1	6.7	n.p.	9.5	1,910
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
	<b>Diagnosis rank</b>									
Awaiting admission elsewhere (Z75.1)	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	4,247
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	1	2	3	1	3	2	n.p.	n.p.	2	3,323
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	n.p.	3	2,431
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	—	4	1,808
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	5	5	5	6	5	5	2	—	5	1,623
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	8	7	6	5	7	6	n.p.	n.p.	6	1,099
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00–R99)	9	6	8	8	9	8	5	n.p.	7	1,073
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6	8	9	7	8	7	3	—	8	1,057
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00–D48)	7	9	7	11	6	10	5	n.p.	9	958
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	10	11	11	10	11	12	7	n.p.	10	588
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>7,279</i>	<i>5,443</i>	<i>3,455</i>	<i>1,439</i>	<i>1,858</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>20,117</i>

(continued)

**Table A.38 (cont'd): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by principal diagnosis, movement type and state/territory, 2001-02 (unadjusted, by national rank)**

<b>Movement type/principal diagnosis ICD-10-AM Ed. 2 chapter<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>To respite RAC</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>									
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	23.8	19.6	11.5	23.4	19.3	10.8	6.3	n.p.	19.9	1,543
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	11.2	12.2	13.2	12.0	14.1	16.9	16.8	n.p.	12.3	950
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	11.7	10.6	13.2	7.9	10.7	7.7	9.5	n.p.	11.3	871
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.2	10.8	6.3	n.p.	7.6	585
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	7.3	8.8	6.9	7.5	6.7	n.p.	17.9	n.p.	7.5	583
Awaiting admission elsewhere (Z75.1)	6.4	5.5	9.4	5.2	5.1	n.p.	—	n.p.	6.5	500
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00-R99)	5.5	7.8	7.1	7.9	6.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.4	498
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	5.6	5.2	6.5	5.5	4.9	n.p.	10.5	n.p.	5.7	438
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00-D48)	4.5	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.2	n.p.	5.3	—	5.1	397
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	4.2	3.8	5.6	4.2	5.0	n.p.	n.p.	—	4.5	345
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.4	7.7	5.3	n.p.	3.7	290
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	n.p.	5.3	—	3.0	236
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E89)	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.5	n.p.	6.3	n.p.	2.4	187
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	9.2	n.p.	—	1.9	149
All other diagnoses	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	n.p.	n.p.	—	2.2	170
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
	<b>Diagnosis rank</b>									
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	1	1	3	1	1	2	5	n.p.	1	1,543
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	n.p.	2	950
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	2	3	1	4	3	5	4	n.p.	3	871
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	5	6	5	3	4	2	5	n.p.	4	585
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	4	4	7	6	5	n.p.	1	n.p.	5	583
Awaiting admission elsewhere (Z75.1)	6	7	4	9	8	n.p.	—	n.p.	6	500
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00-R99)	8	5	6	4	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7	498
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	7	8	8	8	10	n.p.	3	n.p.	8	438
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00-D48)	9	9	10	7	6	n.p.	8	—	9	397
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	10	10	9	10	9	n.p.	n.p.	—	10	345
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	11	11	12	12	11	5	8	n.p.	11	290
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	12	12	11	11	13	n.p.	8	—	12	236
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E89)	13	13	13	14	13	n.p.	5	n.p.	13	187
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	14	14	14	13	12	4	n.p.	—	14	149
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>3,265</i>	<i>1,203</i>	<i>1,410</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7,742</i>	

(continued)

**Table A.38 (cont'd): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by principal diagnosis, movement type and state/territory, 2001-02 (unadjusted, by national rank)**

<b>Movement type/principal diagnosis ICD-10-AM Ed. 2 chapter<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>To community/other</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>									
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	19.4	19.6	21.1	18.1	18.5	21.3	22.0	16.9	19.6	161,245
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00-D48)	9.8	10.7	11.0	11.1	10.0	11.0	13.0	5.6	10.4	85,637
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	10.4	9.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.5	9.8	8.0	10.3	84,363
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.0	16.2	8.8	72,063
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	7.7	7.0	8.0	10.1	7.9	9.1	10.5	4.8	7.9	64,878
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00-R99)	7.5	8.1	8.4	6.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	8.0	7.7	63,407
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	8.4	9.4	4.8	6.3	8.2	5.4	4.1	5.2	7.6	62,542
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	7.1	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.1	7.4	7.1	9.8	6.8	55,741
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.7	7.3	7.3	6.1	49,913
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E89)	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.3	5.0	2.6	21,064
All other diagnoses	12.2	12.1	11.5	12.7	13.0	12.6	8.9	13.3	12.2	99,764
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
	<b>Diagnosis rank</b>									
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	161,245
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00-D48)	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	7	2	85,637
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	84,363
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	72,063
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	6	7	6	4	6	5	3	10	5	64,878
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00-R99)	7	6	5	7	7	7	8	4	6	63,407
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	5	4	9	8	5	9	9	8	7	62,542
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	8	8	7	6	9	6	7	3	8	55,741
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	9	9	8	9	8	8	6	6	9	49,913
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E89)	12	10	11	11	10	11	10	9	11	21,064
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>264,461</i>	<i>213,076</i>	<i>155,796</i>	<i>72,470</i>	<i>80,620</i>	<i>22,386</i>	<i>9,880</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>820,617</i>

(continued)

**Table A.38 (cont'd): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by principal diagnosis, movement type and state/territory, 2001-02 (unadjusted, by national rank)**

<b>Movement type/principal diagnosis ICD-10-AM Ed. 2 chapter<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Died in hospital</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>									
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00-D48)	28.3	28.2	28.9	28.0	30.2	28.2	33.2	18.1	28.6	14,672
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	25.6	24.7	25.7	24.4	26.4	28.9	25.2	27.6	25.4	13,060
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	15.5	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.3	12.1	13.5	12.4	14.3	7,346
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	6.8	5.7	6.2	3,182
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	4.7	5.3	5.7	5.8	4.5	3.9	6.8	8.6	5.1	2,630
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.5	9.5	3.3	1,679
All other diagnoses	15.9	18.6	16.5	18.6	17.4	18.8	13.0	18.1	17.1	8,796
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
	<b>Diagnosis rank</b>									
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00-D48)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	14,672
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	13,060
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7,346
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	3,182
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)	5	5	5	5	5	7	4	5	5	2,630
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	6	8	7	8	8	8	9	4	7	1,679
<i>Total separations (number)</i>	<i>17,874</i>	<i>13,740</i>	<i>9,048</i>	<i>4,297</i>	<i>4,636</i>	<i>1,074</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>51,365</i>

(continued)

**Table A.38 (cont'd): Hospital separations for people aged 65+, by principal diagnosis, movement type and state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted, by national rank)**

<b>Movement type/principal diagnosis ICD-10-AM Ed. 2 chapter<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>All movements from hospital</b>	<b>Column per cent</b>									
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	19.3	19.5	20.8	18.1	18.6	21.2	21.8	17.1	19.5	185,315
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00–D48)	10.4	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.7	11.5	13.5	6.0	11.0	104,410
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	9.9	9.3	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.2	9.5	8.4	9.8	92,849
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.2	8.7	15.9	9.2	87,452
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	8.5	9.1	4.8	6.8	8.0	5.3	3.9	5.1	7.6	72,178
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00–R99)	7.0	7.8	7.9	6.6	7.4	6.0	5.7	7.6	7.4	69,762
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	6.9	6.4	7.3	9.2	7.2	8.4	9.7	4.6	7.2	67,987
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	7.4	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.5	7.6	7.7	9.8	7.1	67,170
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	5.8	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.6	7.1	6.9	5.8	55,423
All other diagnoses	15.1	15.6	14.8	15.6	16.4	16.2	12.4	18.5	15.4	145,615
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>Diagnosis rank</b>									
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	185,315
Neoplasms (tumours and cancers) (C00–D48)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	104,410
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	92,849
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	2	4	87,452
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (excluding Z75.1)	5	4	9	7	5	9	9	8	5	72,178
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c. (R00–R99)	7	6	5	8	6	7	8	5	6	69,762
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	8	8	6	4	7	5	3	10	7	67,987
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	6	7	7	6	8	6	6	3	8	67,170
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	9	9	8	9	9	8	7	6	9	55,423
<b>Total separations (number)</b>	<b>308,715</b>	<b>244,101</b>	<b>179,797</b>	<b>83,689</b>	<b>93,577</b>	<b>24,913</b>	<b>11,216</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>948,161</b>

(a) Diagnosis relates to that recorded during the last hospital episode before discharge from the hospital system (see Box 1.1). See Appendix C for conditions included in ICD-10-AM chapters. Hospital separations with a principal diagnosis of 'Awaiting admission elsewhere (Z75.1)' have been removed from the ICD-10-AM chapter 'Factors influencing health status and contact with health services' and shown separately.

**Notes**

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of hospital admission.
3. Within a movement type a diagnosis was selected if it contributed to at least 5 per cent of hospital separations for any of the jurisdictions.

**Table A.39: RAC entries for people aged 65+: per cent high care by movement type by care level on transition by state/territory, 2001–02 (unadjusted)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	All	N
<b>Movement type</b>	<b>Per cent at high care</b>									
Return from hospital	59.5	44.6	60.5	61.7	45.0	66.6	54.4	86.5	55.4	47,004
Return from social leave	36.8	29.7	30.9	39.9	23.4	52.6	45.2	69.0	33.7	48,304
Into permanent RAC from hospital	88.1	76.5	81.4	86.0	74.7	87.5	88.7	85.0	82.6	20,125
Into respite RAC from hospital	49.6	26.7	47.5	51.7	17.9	31.8	37.4	61.1	42.8	7,744
Transfer into permanent RAC	74.7	70.2	73.5	78.0	53.6	81.0	70.2	77.8	72.2	19,508
Transfer into respite RAC	57.5	46.2	50.8	52.7	29.0	36.1	60.0	n.p.	50.9	1,375
Into permanent RAC from community	47.0	34.3	35.0	38.5	41.7	49.5	32.6	72.7	40.1	18,261
Into respite RAC from community	40.3	29.1	35.8	26.7	19.3	35.8	30.5	64.4	33.8	32,893
<b>All</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total admissions (number)</b>	<b>69,336</b>	<b>44,334</b>	<b>37,892</b>	<b>18,598</b>	<b>17,172</b>	<b>5,042</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>195,214</b>

*Notes*

1. Table is based on linked and unlinked and unlinked hospital and RAC records. See notes to Table 1.3 for information on identification of transition groups; see Box 2.1 concerning interpretation of unadjusted numbers.
2. Age is as at time of RAC event.
3. 'Return from social leave' excludes those linked to a hospital separation. Linked social leave events are included in 'Return from hospital'.

# Appendix B: Data linkage

## B.1 Transition events

In linking hospital and RAC data to investigate movement from hospital into RAC, the aim of the linkage strategy is to match hospital separations by people who then go directly (or almost directly) into RAC.

In general, an episode in hospital may end with the patient either:

- a* returning home in the community or going to live temporarily with family and friends
- b* going to live temporarily with family and friends before returning to a RAC service
- c* going into a RAC service
- d* returning to their home in permanent RAC
- e* transferring to another hospital
- f* transferring to residential health care services
- g* changing episode type within the hospital
- h* dying.

Similarly, a person may enter RAC in a number of ways. An entry may be for a person:

- A* being admitted into RAC for permanent care
- B* being admitted into RAC for respite care
- C* transferring between RAC services (for either permanent or respite care)
- D* returning to permanent RAC following an episode in hospital (termed 'hospital leave')
- E* returning to permanent RAC following a stay with family or friends (termed 'social leave')
- F* In addition, a RAC permanent resident may die while on hospital leave or die in hospital while on social leave.

In terms of the events described above, the linkage strategy aims to match hospital separations of type *c* to the relevant RAC entries of types *A* and *B*; separations of type *d* to entries of type *D* (or occasionally *E*); separations of type *b* to the relevant entries of type *E*, and separations of type *h* to deaths of aged care residents while in hospital (type *F*).

## B.2 Data

The hospital data used in this study came from the NHMD, and included data for both public and private hospital separations. Two sets of records were excluded:

- *Statistical discharges and transfers*: for two types of separations the person remains within the hospital system. In a 'statistical discharge' the person in question changes from one hospital episode care type to another (for example, from acute care to rehabilitation). A person may also transfer from one hospital to another. As these people do not leave the

hospital system, trying to link to a RAC entry is not appropriate. Consequently, separation records relating to statistical discharges and transfers were excluded.

- *Same day hospital separations:* people admitted and discharged on the same day are unlikely to be discharged to a RAC facility unless they have come from a RAC facility to hospital for a day procedure. In this case the person is unlikely to be recorded as being on hospital leave by the RAC facility (analysis of recorded RAC hospital leave revealed only events with at least one night in hospital). Therefore to avoid spurious matches between aged care admissions and hospital separations into the community, records with the same admission and separation dates were excluded. The effect of excluding same-day hospital separations on the links made is negligible: during 2004–05, just 0.4% of same-day hospital separations for people aged 65 and over were reported as discharges to RAC or other health care (AIHW: Karmel et al. 2007b).

The RAC data were derived from the Department of Health and Ageing's ACCMIS database. As seen in Section B.1, there are three ways a client may enter or re-enter RAC:

- As a new admission, for either permanent or respite care. A permanent admission may be preceded by pre-entry leave of up to 7 days.
- Returning from hospital leave after a permanent resident has had a period in hospital.
- Returning from social leave after a permanent resident has had a period away from the RAC facility visiting family and/or friends.

The RAC data used in the analysis included all RAC permanent and respite admissions and hospital and social leave events for the year of interest. Pre-entry leave associated with a permanent admission was identified but not included as a separate event.

### **B.3 Linkage protocol**

To protect the privacy of individuals, the linkage was carried out by the Institute using the Institute's protocol *Data linkage and protecting privacy: a protocol for linking between two or more data sets held within the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare* (AIHW 2006). The principles underlying this protocol are that:

- Data linkage is not carried out directly between original complete data sets
- Data linkage is undertaken using purpose-specific linkage data sets that contain only the data required for establishing and validating links
- Links between data sets are recorded using project specific unique record identifiers so that links identified for a particular project (including longitudinal analyses) cannot be used to establish links between data sets outside the scope of the project using a chain of links ('consequential' linking)
- Analysis files do not contain identifying data (such as name, date of birth and address, or the record number from the original data set)
- Intermediate data sets and the project specific record identifiers are deleted following completion of the final linked analysis data sets. (AIHW 2006).

## B.4 Linkage process: constrained event-based matching

While neither name nor a common person identification number are available for linking data from the hospital NHMD and RAC data sets, sufficient demographic and event data are available to connect hospital–RAC transition events using event-based matching (see Karmel & Gibson 2007 and AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007 for development of the method). In this linkage process matching is based on date of birth, sex, region of usual residence, and hospital separation and RAC entry event dates and characteristics.

In a comparative analysis a number of event-based linkage strategies were compared with the Western Australian Department of Health’s name-based approach. Results from that work identified a constrained version of the linkage strategy as the most appropriate for national analyses (AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007 and further unpublished analysis). The purpose of constrained event-based matching is to find the best match using all relevant event date information and event descriptors on the national NHMD and ACCMIS data. To achieve this, matching procedures are specified separately for comparisons between different subsets of RAC and hospital events, defined in terms of their type and/or admission and separation characteristics. Because two dates are available for RAC hospital leave, and the related hospital episode may end in a number of ways, match procedures for these events are the most complicated. The specific information used in the matching process is:

- date of birth
- sex
- postcode of usual residence
- postcode of hospital
- postcode of RAC facility
- hospital episode start and end dates
- RAC event start and end dates (including pre-entry leave dates for associated permanent admissions)
- whether an aged care assessment occurred in hospital
- aged care assessment date (if in hospital)
- reported hospital mode of admission and separation
- RAC event type.

Event information may suggest that some matches are more likely to be correct than others (for example, a link of *hospital discharge reported as to RAC – RAC admission* has greater face validity than a link of *hospital discharge reported as to usual residence – RAC admission*). Thus, data set partitioning based on event characteristics not only minimises coincident records within data sets (with respect to variables used when matching) by reducing the number of records being compared at a time, but also allows link priorities to be set later in the matching process. Consequently, matching within partitioned data sets facilitates selection of the most likely match if duplicate links occur when the links from the partitioned data sets are combined. For this project 12 such partitioned data set pairs were used (Table B.1).

**Table B.1: Data set partitioning and event date match rules for event-based constrained match selection**

Partition code	Link priority	Reported hospital mode of separation	RAC type	RAC exit : hospital entry dates	Hospital exit : RAC entry dates
<b>8ADM</b>	11	To death, using person region <sup>(a)</sup>	Admissions		
<b>9ADM</b>	8	To usual residence (for matching using person region)	Admissions		RAC entry – Hospital exit   ≤ 2 days
<b>0ADM</b>	7	To other (for matching using person region)	Admissions		or  RAC pre-entry – Hospital exit   ≤ 2 days
<b>H9ADM</b>	10	To usual residence (for matching using hospital region)	Admissions with ACAT in hospital	(also Hospital entry ≤ ACAT date ≤ Hospital exit)	
<b>H0ADM</b>	9	To other (for matching using hospital region)	Admissions with ACAT in hospital		
<b>9SOC</b>	12	All	Social leave	RAC exit ≤ Hospital entry	Hospital exit ≤ RAC entry
<b>NST8H</b>	2	With non-statistical admission, to death	Hospital leave		
<b>NST9H</b>	1	With non-statistical admission, to usual residence	Hospital leave	Hospital entry – RAC exit   = 0, 1, 2 days	(RAC entry – Hospital exit) ≤ 2 days <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>NST0H</b>	3	With non-statistical admission, to other	Hospital leave		
<b>ST8H</b>	5	With statistical admission, to death	Hospital leave		(RAC entry – Hospital exit) ≤ 2 days <sup>(b)</sup>
<b>ST9H</b>	4	With statistical admission, to usual residence	Hospital leave	(Hospital entry – RAC exit) ≥ -2	(RAC entry – Hospital exit) = 0, 1, 2 days <sup>(c)</sup>
<b>ST0H</b>	6	With statistical admission, to other	Hospital leave		

(a) For this analysis, regions were defined by postcode.

(b) Allows for discharge to hospital (negative difference).

(c) Stricter rules on end-date because it is difficult to allow consistently for death in hospital for a statistical admission, and to compensate for the poorer match event start date.

Source: AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007.

Constrained event-based matching was carried out in two stages. Initial matches for each partitioned data set pair were selected using 1:1 probabilistic matching via the matching software *Websphere*<sup>®</sup> (previously known as *Automatch*<sup>®</sup> and *Integrity*<sup>®</sup>). In this stage, relatively broad match criteria were used to identify possible matches between RAC and hospital partitioned data sets. While the matching was probabilistic, at least partial matches were required on each of date of birth, sex, region and event dates. Some variation was allowed in exactness of match, particularly for event dates where allowable date differences between the RAC and hospital events were specified according to the types of events being matched (see Table B1). In terms of event dates, delays of up to 2 days between hospital exit and RAC entry

were allowed when identifying transition events (with the exception of cases with arranged RAC pre-entry leave where gaps of up to 9 days were allowed). Some variation in date of birth (matching on two out of day, month and year of birth) and region was also allowed.

The extent of variation allowed in the *Websphere*<sup>®</sup> matching process is shown in Table B.2 which summarises the general approach taken to blocking (required match) and match variable (probabilistic match) specifications, with the particular specifications depending on the two data sets being compared (as per Table B.1).

**Table B.2: Blocking variables and matching description used in *Websphere*<sup>®</sup> passes for constrained event-based linkage strategy**

		<i>Websphere</i> <sup>®</sup> pass						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Matching between hospital separations and RAC admissions</b>								
<b>Match description</b>	Exact match	Exact match	1-sided event date variation	2-sided event date variation	Year of birth variation	Month and/or day of birth variation	Exact match using RAC outlet 3 digit postcode	
<b>Blocking variables</b>	-postcode <sup>(a)</sup> -sex -DOB -event date <sup>(b)</sup>	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB -event date	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB	-3 digit postcode -sex -day of birth -month of birth -event date	-3 digit postcode -sex -year of birth -event date	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB -event date
<b>Matching between hospital separations and RAC leave events</b>								
<b>Match description</b>	Exact match	Exact match	1-sided event date(s) variation	2-sided event date(s) variation	Year of birth variation	Variation in month of birth	Variation in day of birth	
<b>Blocking variables</b>	-postcode <sup>(c)</sup> -sex -DOB -event date(s)	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB event date(s)	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB	-3 digit postcode -sex -DOB	-3 digit postcode -sex -day of birth -month of birth -event date(s)	-3 digit postcode -sex -day of birth -year of birth -event date(s)	-3 digit postcode -sex -month of birth -year of birth -event date(s)	

(a) Matching used NHMD postcode as specified in Table B.1. RAC postcode relates to client's usual residence prior to RAC admission except in pass 7.

(b) Dates were only used as blocking variables if an exact date match was appropriate for the particular partitioned data set pair being matched. This depended on whether RAC leave events or admissions were being compared, and whether a death/discharge to hospital was involved (see Table B.1, see also diagrams in AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007:Appendix 2 for more detail). When exact date matches were not appropriate, event dates were used as match variables.

(c) Matching used client postcode on NHMD and RAC facility postcode as the RAC facility is the usual residence for a person on RAC leave.

*Notes*

1. Pass 6 (month or day of birth variation) was not used when matching partition pair codes 9ADM and H9ADM in Table B.1. In addition, passes 3 and 4 (date variation) and pass 5 (year of birth variation) were not used for partition pair H9ADM.
2. Only pass 1 was used when matching to RAC social leave, where an exact match for RAC social leave means that the hospital episode dates were contained within the leave event dates (see partition code 9SOC Table B.1).
3. '3 digit postcode' indicates that the first three digits of the postcode were used for region matching.

In the second stage of match selection, the results from matching within the 12 partitioned data set pairs were checked for compliance with the rules for acceptable variation (Table B.1). In addition, any links for permanent residents who did not return to RAC following a period of hospitalisation, due to either RAC discharge into hospital or death in hospital, were identified and excluded as they did not involve movement from hospital into RAC. The 12 data sets were then combined.

Combining the 12 linked sets resulting from the above process resulted in a number of many-to-many matches; this was because there was overlap across the partitioned data set pairs; for example, all RAC admissions were compared with the three data sets containing hospital separations to death, separations to usual residence/other and other separations. These duplicate links were reduced to a 1:1 match using priority ratings which ranked matches based on RAC event type, reliability of region information and hospital separation mode (see Table B.1). Overall, links to RAC hospital leave were given top priority, followed by those to RAC admissions and finally those to RAC social leave. RAC social leave was given low priority because of the less reliable event date data available for these matches, and because people who go on social leave are likely to be the more robust RAC residents and so less likely to use hospital (the better health of people who use social leave is confirmed in Table A.39). More details concerning match specifications and priorities for constrained event-based linkage are given in AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007.

The processes outlined above were tailored to identify uni-directional moves from hospital to RAC. Both data set preparation and match strategies would need to be adjusted to be able to identify all moves in both directions.

#### **B.4.1 Data quality for matching**

The quality of the final linked data set depends largely on the quality of the data in the input data sets. The quality of the NHMD and RAC data sets has been assessed previously in some detail with respect to the following:

- duplicates in the data sets based on match variables
- missing data relating to match variables
- over-occurrence of certain birth dates (AIHW: Karmel et al. 2007a:section 5.1).

The presence of high numbers of duplicates within a data set for a given date of birth, sex, postcode and transition date combination would lead to an increased chance of an incorrect link being made. However, exact duplicates based on these match variables were rare, with duplicate rates of under 0.02% for both data sets. Consequently duplicates have a negligible effect on the quality of the final linked data set.

In general, missing data for match variables was uncommon, and across all match variables RAC data had very low levels of missing data. The data most affected by missing values was postcode on the NHMD, with client postcode missing for 0.4% of hospital separations. A seemingly major quality issue with the NHMD data set was that more than one-third of all records were missing the hospital postcode (based on data for six jurisdictions). These records represent separations from private hospitals, for which postcodes are not recorded on the NHMD. However, because hospital postcodes were used to identify just over 1% of the total links in the comparative linkage study (AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007), it is estimated that the large numbers of missing hospital postcodes in the present study would have resulted in

only a relatively small number of missed links (that is, approximately 1% of the final number of links).

Previous analysis has shown that 1 January and 1 July dates of birth are over-represented in both the hospital and RAC data sets (AIHW: Karmel et al. 2007a:section 5.1). This suggests that these dates are commonly used as proxy missing value codes when a person's date of birth is unknown. It is expected that linked records with these birth dates have a high probability of being correct links, given that linkage was performed using other criteria such as location and event dates, and duplicate records were rare. Based on the Western Australian experience a very small number of links are likely to have been missed as a result of the over-occurrence of 1 January and 1 July birth dates. However, the over-reporting of 1 January and 1 July birth dates is more pronounced for Indigenous than non-Indigenous clients. The consequence of this is that there will be a greater percentage of missed links among Indigenous Australians than other Australians, with the Northern Territory being particularly affected because of its large Indigenous population.

## B.5 Link accuracy

When linking records four outcomes are possible: a true link, no link, a mis-link (false positive) and a missed link (false negative). The correspondence between two strategies can be gauged by seeing how many of the links are the same and how many are different. In the comparative study using Western Australian data, transition links from event-based linkage were compared directly with those from a name-based approach. Although subject to some constraints imposed by the data providers, the Health Information Linkage Branch in the Western Australian Department of Health was able to use name and address to link transition events in Western Australian RAC and hospital data, supported by the availability of name and address reporting history across a range of health service events. This resulted in this linkage being highly reliable and, consequently, it served as the reference standard against which the event-based linkage results were compared; that is, to determine whether an event-based link was 'true' or 'false'. Note, however, that no linkage system is error proof, and a number of cases were identified where manual inspection indicated that an event-based linkage match was the preferred link. In addition, event-based linkage identified a small number of valid person links that had previously been missed using name and address information.

Two key measures were used when comparing matches:

- Positive predictive value (PPV): the percentage of event-based links that were true links  
= event-based true links/event-based links
- Sensitivity: the percentage of all links that were identified by the event-based linkage strategy  
= event-based true links/name-based links.

As seen from the linkage comparison using Western Australian data (Table B.3), event-based linkage more often tends to miss matches than make false matches (sensitivity < PPV). As a consequence, the volume of flow from hospital to RAC is underestimated when using event-based linkage. However, given that the event-based linkage strategy results in few false matches (PPVs between 95% and 99% depending on the event type) and linkage sensitivities are reasonably consistent (88%–92%), the linked data set provides a strong basis for examining transitions between hospital and RAC. The comparative study also confirmed the utility of the linked data for analyses of transition events (AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007:chapter 8).

**Table B.3: PPV and sensitivity of preferred event-based linkage strategy, using Western Australian name-based linkage as the reference standard, linkage comparative study for 2000–01**

	Links to RAC event type:				Total
	Permanent admission	Respite admission	Hospital leave	Social leave	
PPV (per cent)	95.3	97.9	98.7	99.3	97.9
Sensitivity (per cent)	88.0	88.0	91.7	90.7	90.5
Relative size (per cent)	92.3	89.9	92.9	91.3	92.4

*Note:* Relative size is the ratio of the number of links identified by event-based linkage with the number identified using the name-based system, irrespective of correctness of link.

## B.6 Estimates of total flow

Although the consistent sensitivities and relative size seen in Table B.3 indicate that the linked data can be used to measure relativities between different types of transitions from hospital into RAC, as stated above event-based linkage underestimates the total number of transitions and so cannot be used without adjustment to measure the volume of flow from hospital to RAC. While the Western Australian project was a one-off study limited to one year and one state, it is felt important to produce some estimates for the overall flow of older people from hospital to RAC. To this end, approximate estimates were derived using adjustments based on the results from the Western Australian study.

The approach taken when developing the adjustments was to find a broad cross-classification within which simple multiplicative factors, derived from the Western Australian study, could be applied to the event-based links. After investigation, a system based on adjustment at the RAC event type by hospital care type level was derived and used for preliminary results using data from six jurisdictions (for details see AIHW: Karmel et al. 2007a:section 5.3). However, further investigation of national data indicated that in 2001–02 jurisdictions classified some care types differently (affecting particularly the categories GEM and maintenance care). Therefore, to avoid possible biases caused by varying reporting practices and given that analysis of propensity to miss links did not suggest any other suitable adjustment variables (AIHW: Karmel & Rosman 2007:50–3), adjustments for this report were based solely on transition type. The final factors applied to hospital–RAC links relating to specified RAC entry event types are presented in Table B.4. Adjusted estimates of numbers in the various transition groups were then derived as follows:

Step 1: Using the adjustment factors, derive adjusted estimates of separations from hospital to RAC for those:

- returning to permanent RAC
- admitted to permanent RAC
- admitted to respite RAC.

Step 2: For transitions from hospital:

- identify deaths in hospital – these figures remain unadjusted
- estimate transitions from hospital to the community by subtracting deaths in hospital and adjusted estimates of separations to RAC from the total number of separations.

Step 3: For admissions into RAC:

- identify permanent and respite admissions which relate to transfers between RAC services – these figures remain unadjusted
- estimate admissions into RAC from the community by subtracting within-RAC transfers and adjusted estimates of admissions to RAC from hospital (from Step 1) from the total number of admissions (for permanent and respite care separately).

It needs to be remembered that the factors in Table B.4 were derived using Western Australian data for the 2000–01 financial year and are now being applied to other jurisdictions for the 2001–02 financial year. As a result, they provide estimates only for adjustments factors for the present study, and are used in this report solely to provide approximate estimates of the volume of flow at the national level. Future projects may adopt different methodologies.

**Table B.4: Final adjustments for estimates of flow by RAC event type and hospital care type of link, from Western Australian linkage study for 2000–01**

<b>RAC event type</b>	<b>Number of name-based links</b>	<b>Number of event-based links</b>	<b>Adjustment factor</b>
Admitted to permanent RAC	1,723	1,590	1.08
Admitted to respite RAC	852	766	1.11
Return from RAC leave	5,531	5,135	1.08

# Appendix C: ICD-10-AM Edition 2 chapters

## Chapter I: Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)

- A00–A09 Intestinal infectious diseases
- A15–A19 Tuberculosis
- A20–A28 Certain zoonotic bacterial diseases
- A30–A49 Other bacterial diseases
- A50–A64 Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission
- A65–A69 Other spirochaetal diseases
- A70–A74 Other diseases caused by chlamydiae
- A75–A79 Rickettsioses
- A80–A89 Viral infections of the central nervous system
- A90–A99 Arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral haemorrhagic fevers
- B00–B09 Viral infections characterised by skin and mucous membrane lesions
- B15–B19 Viral hepatitis
- B20–B24 Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease
- B25–B34 Other viral diseases
- B35–B49 Mycoses
- B50–B64 Protozoal diseases
- B65–B83 Helminthiases
- B85–B89 Pediculosis, acariasis and other infestations
- B90–B94 Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases
- B95–B97 Bacterial, viral and other infectious agents
- B99 Other infectious diseases

Includes: Diseases generally recognised as communicable or transmissible

Excludes: Carrier or suspected carrier of infectious disease (Z22.-)

Certain localised infections – see body system-related chapters infectious and parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium [except obstetrical tetanus and human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease] (O98.-)

Infectious and parasitic diseases specific to the perinatal period [except tetanus neonatorum, congenital syphilis, perinatal gonococcal infection and perinatal human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease] (P35–P39)

Influenza and other acute respiratory infections (J00–J22)

## Chapter II: Neoplasms (C00–D48)

- C00–C96 Malignant neoplasms
- D00–D09 In situ neoplasms
- D10–D36 Benign neoplasms
- D37–D48 Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour

## Chapter III: Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)

- D50–D53 Nutritional anaemias

- D55–D59 Haemolytic anaemias
- D60–D64 Aplastic and other anaemias
- D65–D69 Coagulation defects, purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions
- D70–D77 Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs
- D80–D89 Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
- Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)
- Autoimmune disease (systemic) NOS (M35.9)
- Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (B20–B24)

#### **Chapter IV: Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)**

- E00–E07 Disorders of thyroid gland
- E10–E14 Diabetes mellitus
- E15–E16 Other disorders of glucose regulation and pancreatic internal secretion
- E20–E35 Disorders of other endocrine glands
- E40–E46 Malnutrition
- E50–E64 Other nutritional deficiencies
- E65–E68 Obesity and other hyperalimentation
- E70–E90 Metabolic disorders
- Excludes:* Exclusion groups c and h (see below)
- Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to fetus and newborn (P70–P74)

#### **Chapter V: Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)**

- F00–F09 Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders
- F10–F19 Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use
- F20–F29 Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders
- F30–F39 Mood [affective] disorders
- F40–F48 Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders
- F50–F59 Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors
- F60–F69 Disorders of adult personality and behaviour
- F70–F79 Mental retardation
- F80–F89 Disorders of psychological development
- F90–F98 Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence
- F99 Unspecified mental disorder
- Includes:* Disorders of psychological development
- Excludes:* Exclusion group h (see below)

#### **Chapter VI: Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)**

- G00–G09 Inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system
- G10–G13 Systemic atrophies primarily affecting the central nervous system
- G20–G26 Extrapyramidal and movement disorders
- G30–G32 Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system
- G35–G37 Demyelinating diseases of the central nervous system
- G40–G47 Episodic and paroxysmal disorders

- G50-G59 Nerve, nerve root and plexus disorders
- G60-G64 Polyneuropathies and other disorders of the peripheral nervous system
- G70-G73 Diseases of myoneural junction and muscle
- G80-G83 Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes
- G90-G99 Other disorders of the nervous system
- Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)

### **Chapter VII: Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)**

- H00-H06 Disorders of eyelid, lacrimal system and orbit
- H10-H13 Disorders of conjunctiva
- H15-H22 Disorders of sclera, cornea, iris and ciliary body
- H25-H28 Disorders of lens
- H30-H36 Disorders of choroid and retina
- H40-H42 Glaucoma
- H43-H45 Disorders of vitreous body and globe
- H46-H48 Disorders of optic nerve and visual pathways
- H49-H52 Disorders of ocular muscles, binocular movement, accommodation and refraction
- H53-H54 Visual disturbances and blindness
- H55-H59 Other disorders of eye and adnexa
- Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)

### **Chapter VIII: Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)**

- H60-H62 Diseases of external ear
- H65-H75 Diseases of middle ear and mastoid
- H80-H83 Diseases of inner ear
- H90-H95 Other disorders of ear
- Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)

### **Chapter IX: Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)**

- I00-I02 Acute rheumatic fever
- I05-I09 Chronic rheumatic heart diseases
- I10-I15 Hypertensive diseases
- I20-I25 Ischaemic heart diseases
- I26-I28 Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation
- I30-I52 Other forms of heart disease
- I60-I69 Cerebrovascular diseases
- I70-I79 Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries
- I80-I89 Diseases of veins, lymphatic vessels and lymph nodes, not elsewhere classified
- I95-I99 Other and unspecified disorders of the circulatory system
- Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)
- Systemic connective tissue disorders (M30-M36)
- Transient cerebral ischaemic attacks and related syndromes (G45.-)

### **Chapter X: Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)**

- J00–J06 Acute upper respiratory infections
- J10–J18 Influenza and pneumonia
- J20–J22 Other acute lower respiratory infections
- J30–J39 Other diseases of upper respiratory tract
- J40–J47 Chronic lower respiratory diseases
- J60–J70 Lung diseases due to external agents
- J80–J84 Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium
- J85–J86 Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract
- J90–J94 Other diseases of pleura
- J95–J99 Other diseases of the respiratory system

*Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)

### **Chapter XI: Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)**

- K00–K14 Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws
- K20–K31 Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum
- K35–K38 Diseases of appendix
- K40–K46 Hernia
- K50–K52 Noninfective enteritis and colitis
- K55–K63 Other diseases of intestines
- K65–K67 Diseases of peritoneum
- K70–K77 Diseases of liver
- K80–K87 Disorders of gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas
- K90–K93 Other diseases of the digestive system

*Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)

### **Chapter XII: Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)**

- L00–L08 Infections of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
- L10–L14 Bullous disorders
- L20–L30 Dermatitis and eczema
- L40–L45 Papulosquamous disorders
- L50–L54 Urticaria and erythema
- L55–L59 Radiation-related disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
- L60–L75 Disorders of skin appendages
- L80–L99 Other disorders of the skin and subcutaneous tissue

*Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)  
Lipomelanotic reticulosis (I89.8)  
Systemic connective tissue disorders (M30–M36)

### **Chapter XIII: Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)**

- M00–M25 Arthropathies
- M30–M36 Systemic connective tissue disorders
- M40–M54 Dorsopathies
- M60–M79 Soft tissue disorders

M80–M94 Osteopathies and chondropathies  
M95–M99 Other disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue  
*Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)  
Compartment syndrome (T79.6)

#### **Chapter XIV: Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)**

N00–N08 Glomerular diseases  
N10–N16 Renal tubulo-interstitial diseases  
N17–N19 Renal failure  
N20–N23 Urolithiasis  
N25–N29 Other disorders of kidney and ureter  
N30–N39 Other diseases of urinary system  
N40–N51 Diseases of male genital organs  
N60–N64 Disorders of breast  
N70–N77 Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs  
N80–N98 Noninflammatory disorders of female genital tract  
N99 Other disorders of genitourinary tract  
*Excludes:* Exclusion groups a, b, c, d, e, f, g and h (see below)

#### **Chapter XV: Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)**

Not applicable

#### **Chapter XVI: Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)**

Not applicable

#### **Chapter XVII: Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)**

Q00–Q07 Congenital malformations of the nervous system  
Q10–Q18 Congenital malformations of eye, ear, face and neck  
Q20–Q28 Congenital malformations of the circulatory system  
Q30–Q34 Congenital malformations of the respiratory system  
Q35–Q37 Cleft lip and cleft palate  
Q38–Q45 Other congenital malformations of the digestive system  
Q50–Q56 Congenital malformations of genital organs  
Q60–Q64 Congenital malformations of the urinary system  
Q65–Q79 Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system  
Q80–Q89 Other congenital malformations  
Q90–Q99 Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified  
*Excludes:* Inborn errors of metabolism (E70–E90)

#### **Chapter XVIII: Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)**

This chapter includes symptoms, signs, abnormal results of clinical or other investigative procedures, and ill-defined conditions regarding which no diagnosis classifiable elsewhere is recorded.

Signs and symptoms that point rather definitely to a given diagnosis have been assigned to a category in other chapters of the classification.

- R10–R19 Symptoms and signs involving the digestive system and abdomen
  - R20–R23 Symptoms and signs involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue
  - R25–R29 Symptoms and signs involving the nervous and musculoskeletal systems
  - R30–R39 Symptoms and signs involving the urinary system
  - R40–R46 Symptoms and signs involving cognition, perception, emotional state and behaviour
  - R47–R49 Symptoms and signs involving speech and voice
  - R50–R69 General symptoms and signs
  - R70–R79 Abnormal findings on examination of blood, without diagnosis
  - R80–R82 Abnormal findings on examination of urine, without diagnosis
  - R83–R89 Abnormal findings on examination of other body fluids, substances and tissues, without diagnosis
  - R90–R94 Abnormal findings on diagnostic imaging and in function studies, without diagnosis
  - R95–R99 Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality
- Excludes:** Exclusion group a (see below)  
Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother (O28.-)

## **Chapter XIX: Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)**

- S00–S09 Injuries to the head
  - S10–S19 Injuries to the neck
  - S20–S29 Injuries to the thorax
  - S30–S39 Injuries to the abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine and pelvis
  - S40–S49 Injuries to the shoulder and upper arm
  - S50–S59 Injuries to the elbow and forearm
  - S60–S69 Injuries to the wrist and hand
  - S70–S79 Injuries to the hip and thigh
  - S80–S89 Injuries to the knee and lower leg
  - S90–S99 Injuries to the ankle and foot
  - T00–T07 Injuries involving multiple body regions
  - T08–T14 Injuries to unspecified part of trunk, limb or body region
  - T15–T19 Effects of foreign body entering through natural orifice
  - T20–T31 Burns
  - T33–T35 Frostbite
  - T36–T50 Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances
  - T51–T65 Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source
  - T66–T78 Other and unspecified effects of external causes
  - T79 Certain early complications of trauma
  - T80–T88 Complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified
  - T89 Other complications of trauma not elsewhere classified
  - T90–T98 Sequelae of injuries, of poisoning and of other consequences of external causes
- Excludes:** Birth trauma (P10–P15)  
Obstetric trauma (O70–O71)

Note: The chapter uses the S-section for coding different types of injuries related to single body regions and the T-section to cover injuries to multiple or unspecified body regions as well as poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes.

## **Chapter XX: External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)**

V01–X59 Accidents

- V01–V99 Transport accidents
- W00–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury

X60–X84 Intentional self-harm

X85–Y09 Assault

Y10–Y34 Event of undetermined intent

Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war

Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care

Y85–Y89 Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality

Y90–Y98 Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity and mortality classified elsewhere

## **Chapter XXI: Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)**

Z00–Z13 Persons encountering health services for examination and investigation

Z20–Z29 Persons with potential health hazards related to communicable diseases

Z30–Z39 Persons encountering health services in circumstances related to reproduction

Z40–Z54 Persons encountering health services for specific procedures and health care

Z55–Z65 Persons with potential health hazards related to socioeconomic and psychosocial circumstances

Z70–Z76 Persons encountering health services in other circumstances

- Z75 Problems related to medical facilities and other health care
  - Z75.1 Person awaiting admission to adequate facility elsewhere

Z80–Z99 Persons with potential health hazards related to family and personal history and certain conditions influencing health status

### **Exclusion groups:**

- a. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)
- b. Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)
- c. Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)
- d. Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)
- e. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)
- f. Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)
- g. Neoplasms (C00–D48)
- h. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)

Source: NCCH 2000.

**Table C.1: Disease classifications used in regression modelling**

<b>Disease description</b>	<b>ICD-10 codes</b>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	A00–B99
Neoplasms (cancers and tumours)	C00–D48
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and immunological disorders	D50–D89
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (excluding diabetes mellitus)	E00–E07, E15–E90
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases : diabetes mellitus	E10–E14
Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders	F01–F03, G30–G32
Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)	F04–F99
Diseases of the nervous system	G00–G26, G35–G99
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	H00–H59
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	H60–H95
Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular diseases, ischaemic heart diseases and diseases of the arteries)	I00–I15, I30–I52, I80–I99
Diseases of the circulatory system: ischaemic heart diseases	I20–I25
Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke	I60–I64
Diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular diseases (excluding stroke)	I65–I69
Diseases of the circulatory system: diseases of the arteries	I70–I79
Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding COPD and influenza and pneumonia)	J00–J06, J20–J40, J45–J99
Diseases of the respiratory system: influenza and pneumonia	J10–J18
Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD	J41–J44
Diseases of the digestive system (excluding cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver)	K00–K67, K80–K93
Diseases of the digestive system: cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver	K70–K76
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	L00–L99
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	M00–M99
Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)	N00–N16, N20–N99
Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure	N17–N19
Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.	R00–R09
Injury caused by fall	S00–T98 and external cause of morbidity and mortality is in W00–W19
Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (excluding injury caused by fall)	S00–T98, except when external cause of morbidity and mortality is in W00–W19
Factors influencing health status (excluding 'Awaiting admission elsewhere')	Z00–Z99 (excluding Z75.1)
Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere	Z75.1

# Appendix D: English proficiency groups

The English Proficiency (EP) Groups classification is used to indicate a migrant's level of English proficiency using an English proficiency index, the person's country of birth and the number of that country's immigrants living in Australia (DIMA 2003). The EP index is defined as the percentage of recent immigrants (those entering in the 5 years before the Census) who speak English only or another language and good English. Good English is defined as those who reported at the Census that they spoke 'English Only' or spoke English 'Very Well' or 'Well' (DIMA 2003). The 2001 English proficiency groups are given in Table D.1 and were defined such that:

EP1 = All countries rating 98.5% or higher with at least 10,000 residents in Australia

EP2 = Countries rating 84.5% or higher on the EP index, other than those in EP1

EP3 = Countries rating 57.5% to less than 84.5%

EP4 = Countries rating less than 57.5%.

**Table D.1: English proficiency group classification**

English proficiency group	Countries		
EP Group 1	Canada	United Kingdom	Zimbabwe
	Ireland	United States of America	
	New Zealand	South Africa	
EP Group 2	Americas <sup>nfd</sup>	Brunei Darussalam	Dominica
	Andorra	Bulgaria	Dominican Republic
	Angola	Burkina Faso	Eastern Europe <sup>nfd</sup>
	Antigua and Barbuda	Burundi	Equatorial Guinea
	Aruba	Cameroon	Faeroe Islands
	At Sea	Cape Verde	Falkland Islands
	Australian ext. territories <sup>nec</sup>	Caribbean <sup>nfd</sup>	Fiji
	Austria	Cayman Islands	Finland
	Bahamas	Central African Republic	France
	Bahrain	Central America <sup>nfd</sup>	French Guiana
	Bangladesh	Chad	French Polynesia
	Barbados	Chilean Antarctic Territory	Gabon
	Belgium	Comoros	Gambia
	Belize	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Germany
	Benin	Cook Islands	Ghana
	Bermuda	Costa Rica	Gibraltar
	Bhutan	Cote D'Ivoire	Greenland
	Botswana	Czech Republic	Grenada
	Brazil	Denmark	Guadeloupe

(continued)

**Table D.1 (continued): English proficiency group classification**

English proficiency group	Countries		
EP Group 2 (continued)	Guam	Nauru	Slovakia
	Guatemala	Nepal	Slovenia
	Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	Solomon Islands
	Guyana	Netherlands Antilles	South America <sup>nec</sup>
	Haiti	New Caledonia	Southern and East Africa <sup>nec</sup>
	Holy See	Niger	Southern and East Africa <sup>nfd</sup>
	Iceland	Nigeria	Southern and Eastern Europe <sup>nfd</sup>
	India	Niue	Southern Asia <sup>nfd</sup>
	Indonesia	Norfolk Island	Spain
	Israel	North Africa <sup>nec</sup>	Sri Lanka
	Jamaica	North Africa <sup>nfd</sup>	St Helena
	Kenya	Northern America <sup>nfd</sup>	St Kitts and Nevis
	Kiribati	Northern Europe <sup>nfd</sup>	St Lucia
	Latvia	Northern Mariana Islands	St Pierre and Miquelon
	Lesotho	Norway	St Vincent and the Grenadines
	Liberia	Oceania and Antarctica <sup>nfd</sup>	Suriname
	Liechtenstein	Oman	Swaziland
	Luxembourg	Pakistan	Sweden
	Madagascar	Palau	Switzerland
	Malawi	Panama	Tajikistan
	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	Tanzania
	Maldives	Philippines	Tokelau
	Mali	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) <sup>nec</sup>	Tonga
	Malta	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) <sup>nfd</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago
	Maritime South-East Asia <sup>nfd</sup>	Puerto Rico	Tunisia
	Marshall Islands	Qatar	Turks and Caicos Islands
	Martinique	Reunion	Tuvalu
	Mauritania	Rwanda	Uganda
	Mauritius	Samoa	United Arab Emirates
	Melanesia <sup>nfd</sup>	Samoa, American	Vanuatu
	Mexico	San Marino	Venezuela
	Micronesia, Federated States of	Sao Tome and Principe	Virgin Islands, British
	Monaco	Saudi Arabia	Virgin Islands, United States
	Montserrat	Senegal	Wallis and Futuna
	Morocco	Seychelles	Western Sahara
	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Namibia	Singapore		

(continued)

**Table D.1 (continued): English proficiency group classification**

English proficiency group	Countries		
EP Group 3		Fmr Yugoslav Rep Macedonia (FYROM)	Moldova
	Afghanistan	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Mongolia
	Albania		North Africa and the Middle East <sup>nfd</sup>
	Algeria	Georgia	Paraguay
	Argentina	Greece	Peru
	Armenia	Honduras	Poland
	Belarus	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Portugal
	Bolivia	Hungary	Romania
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iran	Russian Federation
	Burma (Myanmar)	Iraq	Somalia
	Central and West Africa <sup>nfd</sup>	Italy	South Eastern Europe <sup>nfd</sup>
	Chile	Japan	South-East Asia <sup>nfd</sup>
	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	Jordan	Sudan
	Colombia	Kazakhstan	Syria
	Croatia	Korea, Democratic People's Rep of (North)	Taiwan
	Cuba	Korea, Republic of (South)	Thailand
	Cyprus	Kuwait	Togo
	Djibouti	Kyrgyz Republic	Turkmenistan
	Ecuador	Lebanon	Ukraine
	Egypt	Libya	Uruguay
El Salvador	Lithuania	Uzbekistan	
Eritrea	Macau (SAR of China)	Yemen	
Estonia	Micronesia <sup>nfd</sup>	Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	
Ethiopia	Middle East <sup>nfd</sup>		
EP Group 4	Antarctica <sup>nfd</sup>	East Timor	Southern Europe <sup>nfd</sup>
	Azerbaijan	Guinea	Turkey
	Cambodia	Japan and the Koreas <sup>nfd</sup>	Viet Nam
	Central Asia <sup>nfd</sup>	Laos	
	Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia) <sup>nfd</sup>	Mainland South-East Asia <sup>nfd</sup>	

nfd not further defined.

nec not elsewhere classified.

SAR special administrative region.

Source: DIMA 2003.

# Appendix E: Logistic regression models for factors affecting admission into RAC from hospital

In this study, logistic regression models were used to determine which personal characteristics and hospital care and diagnostic information were important in predicting entry into RAC following discharge from hospital. In particular, we were interested in modelling the probability of:

- RAC admission (rather than return to the community) following discharge from hospital (Model A), and
- permanent RAC admission (rather than respite RAC admission) following discharge from hospital, given that the person will be entering RAC (Model B).

Both models used the following variables:

- age at admission
- sex
- state/territory of hospital admission
- remoteness of usual residence
- marital status (largely not reported for Queensland hospitals)
- English Proficiency group, which is based on reported country of birth using the 2001 classification of countries into english proficiency groups (see Appendix D)
- hospital sector
- care type in hospital prior to discharge
- hospital admission mode
- length of hospital episode
- principal diagnosis
- presence or absence of specific diseases as additional diagnoses.

For this analysis, to identify factors associated with admission into RAC versus return to the community, hospital episodes that ended with either the death of the patient or a return to permanent RAC were excluded from the model fitting process. Models were fitted using unadjusted data.

It should be noted that there may be other factors associated with RAC admission for which we did not have information and so could not include these in the model. Further, it is not possible to infer causation from the results of the regression model, and this can only be done on the basis of other knowledge.

For both models, an overall Type I error rate of 5% was maintained by using a Bonferroni adjustment for multiple comparisons (Anderson et al. 1994). Consequently, only variables for which the statistical test had a p-value of less than 0.125% were included in the model.

Results for these models are presented in tables E.1, E.2 and E.3. A brief technical discussion of logistic regression and interpretation of results follows.

## E.1 The model

The logistic regression model is expressed as an equation that estimates the probability of the event of interest and is of the form:

$$\text{logit}(p) = \boldsymbol{\beta}^T \mathbf{x}$$

where  $\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$

$p$  = probability of observing the event of interest (entering RAC for Model A and entering permanent RAC for model B)

$\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is the vector of  $m$  parameter coefficients (one coefficient for each level of each categorical variable, one for each continuous variable and one for the intercept, minus the number of categorical variables); and

$\mathbf{x}$  is the vector of covariates.

The regression analysis provides estimates of the effects of each of the variables included in the model while controlling for the effects of the other variables included in the model (Hosmer & Lemeshow 2000).

## E.2 Predicted probabilities

The predicted probability of the event occurring can be calculated for a person with a particular set of characteristics by using the parameter estimates obtained from the logistic regression model in the equation

$$p[\text{Event}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{Z}] = \frac{\exp\left[\sum_{k=1}^m \boldsymbol{\beta}_k \mathbf{Z}_k\right]}{1 + \exp\left[\sum_{k=1}^m \boldsymbol{\beta}_k \mathbf{Z}_k\right]}$$

where  $p$  = probability of observing the event of interest (entering RAC for Model A and entering permanent RAC for model B)

$\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is the vector of  $m$  parameter coefficients; and

$\mathbf{Z}$  is the vector of covariate values for the person of interest.

The following example demonstrates how to calculate the predicted probability of a person entering RAC using the parameter estimates from Model A in Table E.3. Suppose we wish to calculate the predicted probability of admission into RAC from hospital for a person (Mary, say) with the following personal and hospital episode characteristics:

- female
- 84 years old at admission into hospital
- widowed
- born in Australia
- usual residence in a major city
- admitted to a public hospital in Victoria
- receiving maintenance care

- episode began with a statistical admission (change in care type)
- episode lasted between 1 and 4 weeks
- principal diagnosis in dementia and related disorders
- additional diagnosis in diseases of the nervous system.

To calculate the predicted probability we use the relevant parameter estimates (Table E.3) and enter them into the above equation. Note that the intercept estimate must also be included. Variables whose value is the reference group in the model fitting process have a parameter value equal to 0, and age at admission in years is multiplied by the parameter estimate for age. If the parameter estimate for a variable is not significantly different to the reference group then the parameter is set to 0.

The equation above then becomes

$$p[\text{Mary being admitted into RAC}] = \frac{\exp(-11.45+0+0.08 \times 84+0+0.34+0+0+0.88+0.45+1.35+2.36+0.43)}{1+\exp(-11.45+0+0.08 \times 84+0+0.34+0+0+0.88+0.45+1.35+2.36+0.43)}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(1.08)}{1+\exp(1.08)} = \frac{2.95}{3.95} = 0.75$$

Therefore, a person like Mary with the above personal and hospital episode characteristics has a 75% predicted probability of being admitted to RAC on discharge from hospital.

Consequently, she has a 25% predicted probability of returning to the community. This means that Mary's odds of entry into RAC are 3 (0.75/0.25). Predicted probabilities for any other set of covariate values can be calculated in a similar manner.

## E.3 Odds ratios

Odds ratios are calculated for each variable in the logistic regression model (Table E.1 and Table E.2). The odds ratio is a relative measure which compares the odds of people in a particular group (for example, men) experiencing an event, for example admission into RAC, with the odds of people in another group (for example, women) experiencing the event. The odds of an event occurring are defined as:

$$\text{Odds} = \frac{\text{Probability of event occurring}}{\text{Probability of event not occurring}} = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

The odds ratio is then defined as:

$$\text{Odds ratio} = \frac{\text{Odds for people in group 2}}{\text{Odds for people in group 1}}$$

with group 1 being the reference group.

Returning to our example with Mary above, if someone else, say John, had an odds of RAC entry of 1.5 (0.6/0.4), then the odds ratio for Mary compared with John is 2 (3/1.5).

An odds ratio of 1 means that the odds of the event occurring is equal in both groups. An odds ratio of greater than 1 means that the odds of the event occurring is higher for people in group 2 than in group 1. Conversely, an odds ratio of less than 1 means that odds of the event occurring is less for people in group 2 than in group 1. More specifically, an odds ratio of 1.3 means that the odds for people in group 2 are 30% higher than the odds for people in group 1.

An odds ratio of 0.6 means that the odds for people in group 2 are 40% lower than the odds for people in group 1.

If the probability of the event happening is small, say less than 10%, the odds ratio is approximately equal to the relative risk. That is, an odds ratio of 1.25 can be interpreted as meaning that the probability of the event occurring for people in group 2 is 25% more than the probability of the event occurring for people in group 1.

In logistic regression, we obtain the odds ratio for a variable relative to the reference group, controlling for the presence of all other variables. For example, men discharged from hospital have an odds ratio of entering RAC of 0.91 (Table E.1). This means that the odds of RAC admission for men are 9% lower than the odds for women. Since the probability of people admitted to RAC from hospital is small (3%), we can also say that the probability of men being admitted to RAC from hospital is approximately 9% lower than the probability of women being admitted to RAC.

For integer variables (for example, age) the interpretation of odds ratios is slightly different, with the odds ratio comparing the odds of the event occurring for a unit increment in the variable. For example, an odds ratio for age at hospital admission of 1.08 indicates that with each extra year of age at hospital admission, the odds of entering RAC increases by 8%.

Odds ratios are a commonly presented result from logistic regression. Our discussion of the logistic regression concentrates on predicted probabilities, and this explanation of odds ratios is presented for completeness.

**Table E.1: Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into RAC, 2001–02 (Model A)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		Predicted probability of entering RAC rather than returning to the community, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
					Per cent
Sex	Female (reference)	18	1.00	..	0.4
	Male		0.91 ***	(0.88–0.94)	0.3
Age	Increments of one year	4	1.08 ***	(1.08–1.08)	65 years: 0.2
					75 years: 0.4
					85 years: 0.8
					95 years: 1.8
State/territory of hospital admission	New South Wales (reference)	7	1.00	..	0.4
	Victoria		0.66 ***	(0.63–0.69)	0.3
	Queensland		0.60 ***	(0.55–0.65)	0.2
	Western Australia		0.63 ***	(0.60–0.67)	0.2
	South Australia		0.98	(0.93–1.03)	‡0.4
	Tasmania		0.49 ***	(0.44–0.55)	0.2
	Australian Capital Territory		0.65 ***	(0.55–0.76)	0.2
	Northern Territory		0.63 *	(0.42–0.91)	0.2
Region of usual residence	Major cities (reference)	22	1.00	..	0.4
	Inner regional		0.98	(0.94–1.02)	‡0.4
	Outer regional		0.95	(0.90–1.00)	‡0.4
	Remote		0.78 **	(0.67–0.91)	0.3
	Very remote		0.79	(0.60–1.01)	‡0.4
	Missing/unknown		0.41 ***	(0.27–0.59)	0.2
Marital status	Married/de facto (reference)	9	1.00	..	0.4
	Never married		1.91 ***	(1.80–2.04)	0.7
	Widowed		1.40 ***	(1.35–1.46)	0.5
	Divorced		1.61 ***	(1.47–1.75)	0.6
	Separated		1.46 ***	(1.28–1.66)	0.6
	Missing/Unknown		1.70 ***	(1.57–1.83)	0.6
EP group	Australia/EP 1 (reference)	14	1.00	..	0.4
	EP group 2		0.86 ***	(0.81–0.93)	0.3
	EP group 3		0.72 ***	(0.68–0.76)	0.3
	EP group 4		0.62 **	(0.46–0.83)	0.2
	EP group unknown		0.70 ***	(0.63–0.78)	0.3
Hospital sector	Public (reference)	13	1.00	..	0.4
	Private		0.74 ***	(0.72–0.77)	0.3

(continued)

**Table E.1 (cont'd): Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into RAC, 2001–02 (Model A)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		Predicted probability of entering RAC rather than returning to the community, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
					Per cent
Care type in hospital	Acute (reference)	8	1.00	..	0.4
	Rehabilitation		0.55 ***	(0.51–0.60)	0.2
	Palliative		2.79 ***	(2.47–3.15)	1.1
	GEM		0.97	(0.89–1.06)	‡0.4
	Psychogeriatric		0.95	(0.79–1.13)	‡0.4
	Maintenance		1.56 ***	(1.43–1.71)	0.6
	Other/unknown		1.68 ***	(1.50–1.87)	0.6
Admission mode	Other (reference)	6	1.00	..	0.4
	Transfer from another hospital		1.56 ***	(1.49–1.64)	0.6
	Statistical admission		2.40 ***	(2.26–2.55)	0.9
	Unknown		0.53 ***	(0.38–0.72)	0.2
Length of hospital episode	Less than one week(reference)	3	1.00	..	0.4
	1–<4 weeks		3.87 ***	(3.71–4.03)	1.5
	4–<8 weeks		11.65 ***	(11.05–12.28)	4.3
	8–<12 weeks		17.42 ***	(16.00–18.98)	6.2
	12 weeks or more		19.66 ***	(17.72–21.81)	7.0
Principal diagnosis in hospital	Neoplasms (cancers and tumours) (reference)	1	1.00	..	0.4
	Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere		14.27 ***	(12.8–15.91)	5.2
	Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders		10.55 ***	(9.48–11.73)	3.9
	Diseases of the nervous system		3.73 ***	(3.41–4.07)	1.4
	Diseases of the circulatory system: Stroke		3.06 ***	(2.78–3.37)	1.2
	Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)		2.04 ***	(1.84–2.25)	0.8
	Injury caused by fall		2.03 ***	(1.87–2.21)	0.8
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.		1.67 ***	(1.53–1.82)	0.6
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (excluding diabetes mellitus)		1.58 ***	(1.35–1.83)	0.6
	Diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular disease (excluding stroke)		1.43 **	(1.11–1.81)	0.5
	Factors influencing health status (excl. 'Awaiting admission elsewhere')		1.37 ***	(1.25–1.49)	0.5

(continued)

**Table E.1 (cont'd): Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into RAC, 2001–02 (Model A)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	Predicted probability of entering RAC rather than returning to the community, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
				Per cent
Principal diagnosis in hospital (continued)	Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure		1.34 ** (1.10–1.63)	0.5
	Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD		1.30 *** (1.17–1.44)	0.5
	Diseases of the digestive system: Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver		1.21 (0.84–1.71)	‡0.4
	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue		1.14 * (1.01–1.29)	0.4
	Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)		1.12 * (1.01–1.24)	0.4
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases: diabetes mellitus		1.10 (0.96–1.27)	‡0.4
	Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding COPD and influenza and pneumonia)		1.06 (0.94–1.19)	‡0.4
	Diseases of the respiratory system: Influenza and pneumonia		1.01 (0.90–1.14)	‡0.4
	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		1.00 (0.91–1.10)	‡0.4
	Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular disease, ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the arteries)		0.96 (0.88–1.04)	‡0.4
	Infectious and parasitic diseases		0.88 (0.74–1.04)	‡0.4
	Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (excluding injury caused by fall)		0.82 *** (0.72–0.92)	0.3
	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and immunological disorders		0.77 ** (0.63–0.92)	0.3
	Diseases of the digestive system (excluding cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver)		0.68 *** (0.61–0.75)	0.3
	Diseases of the circulatory system: diseases of the arteries		0.65 *** (0.54–0.78)	0.2
	Other/unknown		0.62 (0.33–1.07)	‡0.4
	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process		0.58 * (0.35–0.90)	0.2
	Diseases of the eye and adnexa		0.55 *** (0.42–0.72)	0.2
	Diseases of the circulatory system: ischaemic heart disease		0.55 *** (0.49–0.62)	0.2

(continued)

**Table E.1 (cont'd): Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into RAC, 2001–02 (Model A)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		Predicted probability of entering RAC rather than returning to the community, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
					Per cent
Additional diagnosis: Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere	Absent (reference)	2	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		11.90 ***	(11.19–12.66)	4.3
Additional diagnosis: Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders	Absent (reference)	5	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		3.21 ***	(3.08–3.35)	1.2
Additional diagnosis: Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)	Absent (reference)	11	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.75 ***	(1.66–1.84)	0.7
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the nervous system	Absent (reference)	10	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.54 ***	(1.47–1.60)	0.6
Additional diagnosis: Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.	Absent (reference)	12	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.44 ***	(1.39–1.49)	0.5
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Absent (reference)	15	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.36 ***	(1.29–1.43)	0.5
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)	Absent (reference)	16	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.24 ***	(1.18–1.30)	0.5
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke	Absent (reference)	20	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.23 ***	(1.13–1.34)	0.5
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD	Absent (reference)	19	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.21 ***	(1.14–1.28)	0.5
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure	Absent (reference)	21	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.19 ***	(1.12–1.26)	0.5
Additional diagnosis: Infectious and parasitic diseases	Absent (reference)	23	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		1.11 ***	(1.06–1.16)	0.4
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular disease, ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the arteries)	Absent (reference)	24	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		0.93 ***	(0.89–0.96)	0.4
Additional diagnosis: Unknown/other	Absent (reference)	17	1.00	..	0.4
	Present		0.78 ***	(0.73–0.83)	0.3

\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 5% level.

\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 1% level.

\*\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 0.1% level.

‡ Not significantly different to reference group and therefore predicted probability is the same as for the reference group.

.. Not applicable to the model.

(a) To achieve an overall Type I error rate of 5%, variables were included in the final model if they had a p-value less than 0.125%, which was calculated using a Bonferroni adjustment for 40 multiple comparisons. All principal diagnosis diseases were tested for inclusion in the final model as additional diagnoses. Several interactions (for example, age by sex) were tested but found to be not significant at the 0.125% level.

(b) The predicted probabilities relate to a person with characteristics the same as those of the 'reference' person except for the differences in the single variable whose effect is being analysed. The 'reference' person for Model A is 75 years old years old at admission, female, married/de facto, living in New South Wales, born in Australia or an EP group 1 country, usually residing in a major city, admitted to a public hospital with a non-statistical and non-transfer admission, receiving acute hospital care, in hospital for less than 1 week with a principal diagnosis of neoplasms (see Box 5.1).

**Table E.2: Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into permanent RAC, 2001–02 (Model B)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		Predicted probability of entering permanent rather than respite RAC, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
					Per cent
Sex	..	..	..	..	..
Age at admission	Increments of one year	10	1.02 ***	(1.02–1.03)	65 years: 51.1
					75 years: 56.9
					85 years: 62.5
					95 years: 67.7
State/territory of hospital admission	New South Wales (reference)	6	1.00	..	62.5
	Victoria		1.62 ***	(1.48–1.77)	73.0
	Queensland		1.21 ***	(1.10–1.32)	66.7
	Western Australia		0.78 ***	(0.70–0.88)	56.6
	South Australia		0.85 **	(0.77–0.94)	58.6
	Tasmania		4.42 ***	(3.33–5.94)	88.0
	Australian Capital Territory		0.49 ***	(0.36–0.66)	44.7
	Northern Territory		1.07	(0.53–2.22)	‡62.5
Region of usual residence	Major cities (reference)	5	1.00	..	62.5
	Inner regional		0.56 ***	(0.52–0.60)	48.2
	Outer regional		0.47 ***	(0.43–0.52)	44.0
	Remote		0.43 ***	(0.32–0.58)	41.6
	Very remote		0.44 **	(0.26–0.73)	42.0
	Missing/unknown		0.70	(0.33–1.51)	‡62.5
Hospital sector	Public (reference)	9	1.00	..	62.5
	Private		0.69 ***	(0.64–0.74)	53.3
Care type in hospital	Acute (reference)	1	1.00	..	62.5
	Rehabilitation		0.93	(0.80–1.09)	‡62.5
	Palliative		2.33 ***	(1.78–3.10)	79.5
	GEM		1.99 ***	(1.64–2.43)	76.8
	Psychogeriatric		1.06	(0.76–1.51)	‡62.5
	Maintenance		1.48 ***	(1.27–1.72)	71.1
	Other/unknown		2.17 ***	(1.68–2.83)	78.3
Admission mode	Other (reference)	12	1.00	..	62.5
	Transfer from another hospital		1.19 ***	(1.08–1.30)	69.8
	Statistical admission		1.39 ***	(1.24–1.56)	72.4
	Unknown		1.58	(0.75–3.74)	‡62.5

(continued)

**Table E.2 (continued): Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into permanent RAC, 2001-02 (Model B)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	Predicted probability of entering permanent respite RAC, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
				Per cent
Length of hospital episode	Less than one week(reference)	2	1.00	49.5
	1-<4 weeks		1.70 *** (1.56-1.84)	62.5
	4-<8 weeks		2.91 *** (2.64-3.22)	74.1
	8-<12 weeks		4.30 *** (3.65-5.08)	80.8
	12 weeks or more		6.39 *** (5.21-7.90)	86.2
Principal diagnosis in hospital	Neoplasms (cancers and tumours) (reference)	3	1.00	62.5
	Diseases of the digestive system: cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver		2.09 (0.90-5.74)	†62.5
	Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke		1.79 *** (1.45-2.23)	74.9
	Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders		1.70 *** (1.39-2.07)	73.8
	Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere		1.66 *** (1.36-2.03)	73.4
	Diseases of the nervous system		1.26 * (1.04-1.52)	67.6
	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process		1.18 (0.42-3.70)	†62.5
	Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)		1.01 (0.81-1.27)	†62.5
	Diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular disease (excluding stroke)		0.91 (0.57-1.50)	†62.5
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (excluding diabetes mellitus)		0.91 (0.67-1.24)	†62.5
	Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure		0.90 (0.60-1.39)	†62.5
	Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD		0.88 (0.71-1.09)	†62.5
	Diseases of the circulatory system: diseases of the arteries		0.88 (0.58-1.34)	†62.5
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.		0.86 (0.72-1.03)	†62.5
	Diseases of the eye and adnexa		0.80 (0.45-1.41)	†62.5
	Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding COPD and influenza and pneumonia)		0.80 (0.62-1.02)	†62.5
	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue		0.73 * (0.57-0.95)	55.0
	Diseases of the respiratory system: influenza and pneumonia		0.73 ** (0.57-0.92)	54.7
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases : diabetes mellitus		0.70 * (0.52-0.93)	53.7
	Injury caused by fall		0.68 *** (0.57-0.80)	53.0
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and immunological disorders	0.65 * (0.44-0.96)	52.0		
Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)	0.64 *** (0.52-0.78)	51.5		

(continued)

**Table E.2 (continued): Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into permanent RAC, 2001–02 (Model B)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		Predicted probability of entering permanent respite RAC, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
					Per cent
Principal diagnosis in hospital (continued)	Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular disease, ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the arteries)		0.63 ***	(0.53–0.76)	51.3
	Infectious and parasitic diseases		0.59 **	(0.42–0.83)	49.6
	Diseases of the digestive system (excluding cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver)		0.59 ***	(0.47–0.73)	49.4
	Factors influencing health status (excluding 'Awaiting admission elsewhere')		0.55 ***	(0.46–0.66)	47.8
	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		0.52 ***	(0.43–0.63)	46.3
	Diseases of the circulatory system: ischaemic heart disease		0.49 ***	(0.38–0.63)	44.7
	Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (excluding injury caused by fall)		0.47 ***	(0.37–0.61)	44.1
	Other/unknown		0.45	(0.13–1.59)	‡62.5
Additional diagnosis: Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere	Absent (reference)	4	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		2.15 ***	(1.96–2.37)	78.2
Additional diagnosis: Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders	Absent (reference)	7	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.72 ***	(1.59–1.85)	74.1
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke	Absent (reference)	14	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.60 ***	(1.36–1.89)	72.7
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure	Absent (reference)	15	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.37 ***	(1.22–1.54)	69.5

(continued)

**Table E.2 (continued): Logistic regression results: factors affecting admission into permanent RAC, 2001–02 (Model B)**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Odds ratio (95% confidence interval)		Predicted probability of entering permanent rather than respite RAC, based on reference person <sup>(b)</sup>
					Per cent
Additional diagnosis: Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.	Absent (reference)	8	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.34 ***	(1.26–1.43)	69.1
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system: Cerebrovascular disease (excluding stroke)	Absent (reference)	16	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.29 ***	(1.13–1.47)	68.2
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)	Absent (reference)	17	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.28 ***	(1.17–1.39)	68.0
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the nervous system	Absent (reference)	11	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.26 ***	(1.16–1.37)	67.7
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Absent (reference)	18	1.00	..	62.5
	Present		1.21 ***	(1.10–1.34)	66.9

\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 5% level.

\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 1% level.

\*\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 0.1% level.

‡ Not significantly different to reference group and therefore predicted probability is the same as for the reference group.

.. Not applicable to the model.

(a) To achieve an overall Type I error rate of 5%, variables were included in the final model if they had a p-value less than 0.125%, which was calculated using a Bonferroni adjustment for 40 multiple comparisons. All principal diagnosis diseases were tested for inclusion in the final model as additional diagnoses. Variables indicating marital status and EP group were tested for inclusion in the final model but were not statistically significant at the 0.125% level. Several interactions (for example, age by sex) were tested but found to be not significant at the 0.125% level. Sex was included in the final model, despite having a significance level higher than 0.125%, in order to control for the effects of sex.

(b) The predicted probabilities relate to a person with characteristics the same as those of the 'reference' person except for the differences in the single variable whose effect is being analysed. The 'reference' person for Model B is 85 years old years old at admission, female, living in New South Wales, usually residing in a major city, admitted to a public hospital with a non-statistical and non-transfer admission, receiving acute hospital care, in hospital for more than 1 week and less than 4 weeks with a principal diagnosis of neoplasms (see Box 5.2).

**Table E.3: Logistic regression results: parameter estimates for Model A and Model B**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Model A	Model B
		Admitted to RAC rather than return to community	Admitted to permanent rather than respite RAC
Parameter estimates			
Intercept	..	-11.45 ***	-1.99 ***
Sex	Female (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Male	-0.09 ***	0.08 *
Age	Increments of one year	0.08 ***	0.02 ***
State/territory of hospital admission	New South Wales (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Victoria	-0.42 ***	0.48 ***
	Queensland	-0.52 ***	0.19 ***
	Western Australia	-0.46 ***	-0.24 ***
	South Australia	-0.02	-0.16 **
	Tasmania	-0.71 ***	1.49 ***
	Australian Capital Territory	-0.44 ***	-0.72 ***
	Northern Territory	-0.46 *	0.07
Region of usual residence	Major cities (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Inner regional	-0.02	-0.58 ***
	Outer regional	-0.05	-0.75 ***
	Remote	-0.24 **	-0.85 ***
	Very remote	-0.23	-0.83 *
	Missing/unknown	-0.90 ***	-0.36
Marital status	Married/de facto (reference)	0.00	..
	Never married	0.65 ***	..
	Widowed	0.34 ***	..
	Divorced	0.47 ***	..
	Separated	0.38 ***	..
	Missing/Unknown	0.53 ***	..
EP group	Australia/EP 1 (reference)	0.00	..
	EP group 2	-0.15 ***	..
	EP group 3	-0.33 ***	..
	EP group 4	-0.47 **	..
	EP group unknown	-0.35 ***	..
Hospital sector	Public (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Private	-0.30 ***	-0.38 ***
Admission mode	Other (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Transfer from another hospital	0.45 ***	0.17 ***
	Statistical admission	0.88 ***	0.33 ***
	Unknown	-0.64 ***	0.46

(continued)

**Table E.3 (continued): Logistic regression results: parameter estimates for Model A and Model B**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Model A	Model B
		Admitted to RAC rather than return to community	Admitted to permanent rather than respite RAC
<b>Parameter estimates</b>			
Care type in hospital	Acute (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Rehabilitation	-0.60 ***	-0.07
	Palliative	1.03 ***	0.85 ***
	GEM	-0.03	0.69 ***
	Psychogeriatric	-0.05	0.06
	Maintenance	0.45 ***	0.39 ***
	Other/unknown	0.52 ***	0.77 ***
Length of hospital episode	Less than one week(reference)	0.00	0.00
	1-<4 weeks	1.35 ***	0.53 ***
	4-<8 weeks	2.46 ***	1.07 ***
	8-<12 weeks	2.86 ***	1.46 ***
	12 weeks or more	2.98 ***	1.85 ***
Principal diagnosis in hospital	Neoplasms (cancers and tumours) (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere	2.66 ***	0.51 ***
	Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders	2.36 ***	0.53 ***
	Diseases of the nervous system	1.32 ***	0.23 *
	Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke	1.12 ***	0.58 ***
	Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)	0.71 ***	-0.45 ***
	Injury caused by fall	0.71 ***	-0.39 ***
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.	0.51 ***	-0.15
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (excluding diabetes mellitus)	0.45 ***	-0.10
	Diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular disease (excluding stroke)	0.36 **	-0.09
	Factors influencing health status (excluding 'Awaiting admission elsewhere')	0.31 ***	-0.60 ***
	Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure	0.29 **	-0.10
	Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD	0.26 ***	-0.13
	Diseases of the digestive system: Cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver	0.19	0.74
	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.13 *	-0.31 *
	Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)	0.11 *	0.01
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases : diabetes mellitus	0.10	-0.36 *

(continued)

**Table E.3 (continued): Logistic regression results: parameter estimates for Model A and Model B**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Model A	Model B
		Admitted to RAC rather than return to community	Admitted to permanent rather than respite RAC
<b>Parameter estimates</b>			
Principal diagnosis in hospital (continued)	Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding COPD and influenza and pneumonia)	0.06	-0.23
	Diseases of the respiratory system: influenza and pneumonia	0.01	-0.32 **
	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.00	-0.66 ***
	Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular disease, ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the arteries)	-0.05	-0.46 ***
	Infectious and parasitic diseases	-0.13	-0.53 **
	Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (excluding injury caused by fall)	-0.20 ***	-0.75 ***
	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and immunological disorders	-0.27 **	-0.43 *
	Diseases of the digestive system (excluding cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver)	-0.39 ***	-0.53 ***
	Diseases of the circulatory system: diseases of the arteries	-0.43 ***	-0.13
	Other/unknown	-0.47	-0.80
	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	-0.55 *	0.17
	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	-0.59 ***	-0.22
	Diseases of the circulatory system: ischaemic heart disease	-0.60 ***	-0.72 ***
	Additional diagnosis: Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere	Absent (reference)	0.00
Present		2.48 ***	0.77 ***
Additional diagnosis: Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	1.17 ***	0.54 ***
Additional diagnosis: Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)	Absent (reference)	0.00	..
	Present	0.56 ***	..
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the nervous system	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	0.43 ***	0.23 ***
Additional diagnosis: Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	0.36 ***	0.29 ***
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	0.30 ***	0.19 ***

(continued)

**Table E.3 (continued): Logistic regression results: parameter estimates for Model A and Model B**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Model A	Model B
		Admitted to RAC rather than return to community	Admitted to permanent rather than respite RAC
<b>Parameter estimates</b>			
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	0.21 ***	0.24 ***
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	0.21 ***	0.47 ***
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular disease (excluding stroke)	Absent (reference)	..	0.00
	Present	..	0.25 ***
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD	Absent (reference)	0.00	..
	Present	0.19 ***	..
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the genitourinary system: kidney failure	Absent (reference)	0.00	0.00
	Present	0.17 ***	0.31 ***
Additional diagnosis: Infectious and parasitic diseases	Absent (reference)	0.00	..
	Present	0.11 ***	..
Additional diagnosis: Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular disease, ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the arteries)	Absent (reference)	0.00	..
	Present	-0.08 ***	..
Additional diagnosis: Unknown/other	Absent (reference)	0.00	..
	Present	-0.25 ***	..

\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 5% level.

\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 1% level.

\*\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 0.1% level.

.. Not applicable to the model.

(a) To achieve an overall Type I error rate of 5%, variables were included in the final model if they had a p-value less than 0.125%, which was calculated using a Bonferroni adjustment for 40 multiple comparisons. Variables indicating marital status, location of ACAT assessment, English proficiency group, first time in RAC, hospital sector and presence of specific diseases as additional diagnoses were tested for inclusion in the final model but were not statistically significant at the 0.125% level. Several interactions (for example, age by sex) were tested but found to be not significant at the 0.125% level.

# Appendix F: Survival analysis of people entering permanent RAC

In this study, survival analysis techniques were used to determine which personal characteristics and hospital diagnostic history were associated with time until death since entering permanent RAC. To be included in the analysis, admissions to permanent RAC had to occur between 1 July and 31 December 2001 inclusive. The survival time was calculated as the time from entry into permanent RAC until the time of death (determined from RAC records). A person's date of death information may not have been available (and was therefore right censored) for two reasons:

- The person had left RAC, for example when discharged to hospital, and so may have died while not in RAC: we do not have any information on the date of death of these people, but have a 'last seen' date – their date of discharge from RAC. This censored date was used in the survival analysis.
- The person was still living in RAC: the RAC data was derived from a 2004 snapshot of ACCMIS, and, consequently, date of death was generally available only for people who had died in RAC before 30 June 2004. People who had not died in RAC by 30 June 2004 were therefore known to have been alive on 30 June 2004, so their survival data was censored at this date.

A Cox proportional hazards regression model was fitted to the survival times. This investigates the effect of variables upon the time taken for an event to occur. In our model, the event is death. An outline of the theory behind the Cox proportional hazards regression model can be found in Klein & Moeschberger 1997.

The Cox proportional hazards regression model fits a *hazard function*,  $h(t)$ , for any individual case at time  $t$ , such that

$$h(t) = h_0(t) \exp(\boldsymbol{\beta}^T \mathbf{x})$$

where

$h_0(t)$  is the baseline hazard function

$\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is the vector of parameter coefficients, and

$\mathbf{x}$  is the vector of covariates.

The hazard function approximates the probability of the individual dying in the next time interval. The *survival function*,  $S(t)$ , gives the probability of an individual surviving beyond time  $t$ , and is related to the hazard function such that

$$S(t) = \exp\left[-\int_0^t h(u) du\right].$$

The Cox proportional hazards regression model allows the estimation of *hazard ratios*, which compare the hazard functions of two individuals with covariate values  $\mathbf{Z}$  and  $\mathbf{Z}^*$ , such that

$$\frac{h(t|\mathbf{Z})}{h(t|\mathbf{Z}^*)} = \frac{h_0(t) \exp\left[\sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k \mathbf{Z}_k\right]}{h_0(t) \exp\left[\sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k \mathbf{Z}_k^*\right]} = \exp\left[\sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k (\mathbf{Z}_k - \mathbf{Z}_k^*)\right].$$

This measure is a constant and is known as the *hazard ratio* or *relative risk*. That is, it is the relative risk of an individual with covariate values  $\mathbf{Z}$  having the event (in our case, death) in the next time period compared with an individual with covariate values  $\mathbf{Z}^*$ . For example, if the hazard ratio of men versus women is 1.3, this means that men are 30% more likely to die during the next time interval than women.

Covariates used in Cox proportional hazards regression models can be quantitative or categorical. When categorical variables are used, a reference group must be specified and this is the group to which all other levels of the categorical variable are compared. For the current study, the reference group was generally selected because it was the most common group (for example, female was the reference group for sex). However, in a number of cases a reference group was selected because it had the shortest or longest survival times (for example, neoplasms had the shortest survival times amongst principal diagnoses). For integer variables (for example, age at admission) the interpretation of the hazard ratio is slightly different, with the hazard ratio comparing the hazard functions for a unit increment in the variable. For example, a hazard ratio of 1.05 for age at admission indicates that with each year increase in age at admission, there is an associated 5% increase in the probability of dying on a given day.

The estimated hazard ratios obtained from the regression model estimate the relative risk of death between two levels of the variable specified, while controlling for the presence of all other variables in the model. It should be noted that, as with all modelling, there may be other factors associated with survival following RAC admission for which we did not have information and so could not include in the model. Further, it is not possible to infer causation from the results of the model, and this can only be done on the basis of other knowledge.

Two models were used to examine differences in the relative risk of death for people entering permanent RAC:

- Model C: All people admitted to permanent RAC between 1 July and 31 December 2001 inclusive, using the variables state/territory of admission, age at admission, sex, marital status, EP group, region of RAC facility, source of admission (hospital or community), first time in RAC, RCS category on admission and location of ACAT assessment. Because we were testing 10 variables for inclusion into the model, an overall Type I error rate of 5% was maintained by using a Bonferroni adjustment (a Type I error is the probability of obtaining a statistically significant result when in fact, it is a non-significant result). Consequently, variables for which the statistical test had a p-value of less than 0.5% were included in the model.
- Model D: People entering permanent RAC from hospital between 1 July and 31 December 2001 inclusive, using the variables state/territory of admission, age at admission, sex, marital status, EP group, region of RAC facility, first time in RAC, RCS category on admission, location of ACAT assessment, hospital care type prior to discharge, length of hospital episode prior to discharge, principal diagnosis disease category and presence of other disease diagnoses. As in Model A, an overall Type I error rate of 5% was maintained by using a Bonferroni adjustment. Variables for which the statistical test had a p-value of less than 0.12% were therefore included in the model.

Results for these models are presented in Table F.1 and Table F.2. The models were fitted using unadjusted data.

**Table F.1: Survival analysis results Model C: all people entering permanent RAC, 1 July–31 December 2001**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	Number	Censored
				in group	observations
				<b>N</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Sex	Female (reference)	2	1.00 ..	15,508	53.0
	Male		1.53 *** (1.47 – 1.59)	7,581	41.7
Age	Year	3	1.03 *** (1.03 – 1.03)	23,089	49.3
Entry into RAC	Moving from community (including from respite RAC) (reference)	4	1.00 ..	13,498	54.9
	Moving from hospital		1.19 *** (1.13 – 1.24)	9,591	41.3
State/territory of RAC admission	New South Wales (reference)	9	1.00 ..	8,087	48.0
	Victoria		0.93 ** (0.89 – 0.97)	6,110	50.9
	Queensland		0.97 (0.92 – 1.02)	3,967	50.2
	Western Australia		0.95 (0.88 – 1.02)	1,958	51.1
	South Australia		0.99 (0.93 – 1.06)	2,187	46.7
	Tasmania		0.92 (0.81 – 1.03)	557	46.3
	Australian Capital Territory		0.91 (0.73 – 1.11)	193	52.8
	Northern Territory		1.95 ** (1.23 – 3.08)	30	33.3
RCS Category	RCS 1 (reference)	1	1.00 ..	4,301	30.3
	RCS 2		0.78 *** (0.75 – 0.82)	6,681	36.4
	RCS 3		0.59 (0.55 – 0.62)	3,921	47.3
	RCS 4		0.44 *** (0.39 – 0.49)	982	60.1
	RCS 5		0.34 *** (0.31 – 0.37)	2,048	68.8
	RCS 6		0.26 *** (0.23 – 0.28)	2,065	74.3
	RCS 7		0.22 *** (0.20 – 0.24)	2,593	76.4
	RCS 8		0.15 *** (0.11 – 0.20)	230	83.5
	RCS Missing–Low ACAT approval		1.45 ** (1.11 – 1.88)	113	48.7
	RCS Missing–High ACAT approval		9.58 *** (8.00 – 11.47)	155	15.5
First time in RAC	First time in RAC (reference)	8	1.00 ..	12,704	51.9
	Most recently in RAC permanent		0.93 ** (0.88 – 0.97)	7,120	41.2
	Most recently in RAC respite		0.92 ** (0.86 – 0.97)	3,265	56.9
EP group	Australia/EP1 (reference)	5	1.00 ..	19,911	48.6
	EP group2		0.91 * (0.84 – 0.99)	1,166	53.6
	EP group3		0.84 *** (0.78 – 0.90)	1,847	53.5
	EP group4		0.64 * (0.43 – 0.95)	61	60.7
	EP group unknown		1.08 (0.83 – 1.39)	104	43.3
Region of RAC facility	Major cities (reference)	7	1.00 ..	16,255	49.8
	Inner regional		1.08 ** (1.03 – 1.13)	4,954	47.6
	Outer regional		1.13 *** (1.05 – 1.21)	1,743	48.4
	Remote		0.99 (0.74 – 1.33)	108	55.6
	Very remote		0.54 (0.27 – 1.09)	29	72.4
Location of ACAT assessment	ACAT in hospital (reference)	6	1.00 ..	11,721	43.8
	ACAT at home		0.90 *** (0.85 – 0.94)	6,696	61.2
	ACAT in RAC		1.02 (0.97 – 1.09)	3,288	42.2
	ACAT Other/Missing		0.84 *** (0.77 – 0.91)	1,384	55.3
<b>N</b>	..	..	..	<b>23,089</b>	<b>49.3</b>

\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 5% level.

\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 1% level.

\*\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 0.1% level.

.. Not applicable to the model.

(a) To achieve an overall Type I error rate of 5%, the significance level for each of the tests on the 10 variables included in the model building process was set to 0.5% using a Bonferroni adjustment. Marital status and several interactions (for example, age by sex) were tested for inclusion in the final model but were not statistically significant at the 0.5% level.

**Table F.2: Survival analysis results Model D: people entering permanent RAC from hospital, 1 July–31 December 2001**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)		Number in group	Censored ob's
					N	%
Sex	Female (reference)		1.00	..	5,972	45.2
	Male	1	1.38 ***	(1.31 – 1.46)	3,619	34.9
Age	Increments of 1 year	5	1.03 ***	(1.02 – 1.03)	9,591	41.3
State/territory of RAC admission	..	..	..	..	9,591	41.3
Region of RAC facility	..	..	..	..	9,591	41.3
RCS Category	RCS 1 (reference)	2	1.00	..	2,157	28.0
	RCS 2		0.73 ***	(0.68 – 0.78)	3,410	34.5
	RCS 3		0.55 ***	(0.51 – 0.60)	1,846	43.6
	RCS 4		0.38 ***	(0.33 – 0.45)	393	57.5
	RCS 5		0.33 ***	(0.29 – 0.38)	622	64.8
	RCS 6		0.26 ***	(0.22 – 0.31)	518	68.3
	RCS 7		0.19	(0.16 – 0.23)	472	73.9
	RCS 8		0.12 ***	(0.05 – 0.33)	21	81.0
	RCS Missing–Low ACAT approval		1.65 *	(1.08 – 2.52)	35	37.1
	RCS Missing–High ACAT approval		5.74 ***	(4.65 – 7.08)	117	13.7
Care type in hospital	Acute (reference)	9	1.00	..	4,789	38.3
	Rehab		0.88	(0.76 – 1.02)	1,005	53.7
	Palliative		1.70 ***	(1.41 – 2.05)	181	8.8
	GEM		0.93	(0.83 – 1.04)	866	47.0
	Psychogeriatric		1.22	(0.90 – 1.63)	101	51.5
	Maintenance		1.01	(0.91 – 1.11)	2,107	42.3
	Other/Unknown		1.03	(0.89 – 1.19)	542	40.8
Length of hospital episode	Less than one week (reference)	10	1.00	..	951	41.4
	[1,4) weeks		1.03	(0.94 – 1.13)	4,401	39.9
	[4,8) weeks		1.00	(0.91 – 1.10)	2,628	40.9
	[8,12) weeks		0.82 ***	(0.72 – 0.93)	857	45.6
	12 weeks or more		0.78 ***	(0.68 – 0.89)	754	45.9

(continued)

**Table F.2 (continued): Survival analysis results Model D: people entering permanent RAC from hospital, 1 July–31 December 2001**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)		Number in group	Censored ob's
					N	%
Principal diagnosis in hospital	Neoplasms (cancers and tumours) (reference)	3	1.00	..	458	14.4
	Diseases of the circulatory system (excluding stroke and other cerebrovascular disease, ischaemic heart disease and diseases of the arteries)		0.52 ***	(0.44 – 0.62)	384	31.5
	Diseases of the circulatory system: stroke		0.33 ***	(0.28 – 0.39)	634	40.4
	Diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular disease (excl stroke)		0.36 ***	(0.23 – 0.54)	40	40.0
	Diseases of the circulatory system: ischaemic heart disease		0.44 ***	(0.34 – 0.57)	114	33.3
	Diseases of the circulatory system: diseases of the arteries		0.33 ***	(0.23 – 0.48)	52	38.5
	Mental and behavioural disorders (excluding dementia and related disorders)		0.24 ***	(0.20 – 0.30)	309	58.9
	Mental and behavioural disorders: dementia and related disorders		0.27 ***	(0.23 – 0.32)	553	43.2
	Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes (excluding injury caused by fall)		0.29 ***	(0.22 – 0.39)	110	46.4
	Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes: injury caused by fall		0.28 ***	(0.24 – 0.33)	686	41.7
	Diseases of the nervous system		0.25 ***	(0.21 – 0.30)	529	45.6
	Diseases of the respiratory system (excluding COPD and influenza and pneumonia)		0.46 ***	(0.36 – 0.59)	126	34.1
	Diseases of the respiratory system: COPD		0.69 ***	(0.57 – 0.84)	213	23.0
	Diseases of the respiratory system: Influenza and pneumonia		0.41 ***	(0.33 – 0.50)	187	32.6
	Diseases of the genitourinary system (excluding kidney failure)		0.30 ***	(0.24 – 0.37)	200	40.5
	Diseases of the genitourinary system: Kidney failure		0.66 *	(0.47 – 0.94)	45	20.0
	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue		0.31 ***	(0.26 – 0.38)	275	44.0
	Diseases of the digestive system (excluding cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver)		0.40 ***	(0.32 – 0.50)	175	36.0
	Diseases of the digestive system: cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver		0.69	(0.36 – 1.35)	15	40.0
	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue		0.31 ***	(0.24 – 0.40)	130	41.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases		0.36 ***	(0.25 – 0.52)	47	29.8	

(continued)

**Table F.2 (continued): Survival analysis results Model D: people entering permanent RAC from hospital, 1 July–31 December 2001**

Variable <sup>(a)</sup>	Level	Order of entry into model		Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	Number in group	Censored ob's
					N	%
Principal diagnosis in hospital (cont.)	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and immunological disorders		0.45 ***	(0.30 – 0.68)	32	18.8
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (excluding diabetes mellitus)		0.48 ***	(0.36 – 0.64)	92	33.7
	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases: diabetes mellitus		0.42 ***	(0.32 – 0.55)	87	24.1
	Factors influencing health status (excluding 'Awaiting admission elsewhere')		0.30 ***	(0.25 – 0.35)	1,592	49.9
	Factors influencing health status: awaiting admission elsewhere		0.29 ***	(0.25 – 0.34)	1,986	43.7
	Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings n.e.c.		0.32 ***	(0.27 – 0.38)	492	43.3
	Other (including diseases of the ear and eye)/unknown		0.30 ***	(0.18 – 0.50)	28	46.4
Additional diagnosis of neoplasms	Present	4	2.29 ***	(2.08 – 2.52)	616	20.9
	Absent (reference)		1.00	..	8,975	42.7
Additional diagnosis of kidney	Present	6	1.49 ***	(1.36 – 1.630)	758	27.2
	Absent (reference)		1.00	..	8,833	42.5
Additional diagnosis of COPD	Present	7	1.37 ***	(1.25 – 1.51)	670	27.3
	Absent (reference)		1.00	..	8,921	42.4
Additional diagnosis of diseases of nervous system	Present	8	0.82 ***	(0.77 – 0.88)	2,588	45.8
	Absent (reference)		1.00	..	7,003	39.7
Additional diagnosis of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	Present	11	1.15 ***	(1.07 – 1.23)	1,460	36.1
	Absent (reference)		1.00	..	8,131	42.3
Additional diagnosis of diseases of arteries	Present	12	1.28 ***	(1.12 – 1.45)	383	32.4
	Absent (reference)		1.00	..	9,208	41.7
<b>Total</b>	..				<b>9,591</b>	<b>41.3</b>

\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 5% level.

\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 1% level.

\*\*\* Statistically significantly different from reference group at 0.1% level.

.. Not applicable to the model.

(a) To achieve an overall Type I error rate of 5%, variables were included in the final model if they had a p-value less than 0.12%. This p-value was calculated using a Bonferroni adjustment for 42 multiple comparisons. Other model building information includes:

- State/territory and region of RAC facility were included in the final model, despite having a significance level higher than 0.12%, in order to control for variations in the provision of RAC services. The results of individual states and territories or regions are not presented.
- Variables indicating marital status, location of ACAT assessment, English proficiency group, first time in RAC, hospital sector, number of hospital diagnoses and presence of specific diseases as additional diagnoses were tested for inclusion in the final model but were not statistically significant at the 0.12% level. Several interactions (for example, age by sex) were tested but found to be not significant at the 0.12% level.

# Appendix G: Suppression of small cells

Suppression of cell values based on a small number of cases can be required to:

- a) maintain data confidentiality, and/or
- b) avoid publishing statistics of very low accuracy.

In the current context, suppression of small cells is primarily required because of the second reason. Identification of individuals from the tabular data is extremely unlikely due to the limited information presented in the tables, and the known incompleteness of the identification of people moving from hospital to residential aged care.

Different suppression strategies are required depending on the type of information being presented and the number of small cells in the table. These are discussed below.

## G.1 Derived statistics within table cells

Some tables contain statistics that relate only to the particular subgroup defined by the table cell (for example, mean length of stay). In this situation it is not possible to derive the value of one cell from other cells in the table. Examples include percentile values (for example, tables 3.18 and 3.19), ranks (diagnosis rank in table A.38) and prevalence estimates (for example, tables 6.5 and 6.8). Consequently, suppression is achieved by simply not publishing the affected cell's statistic.

For this publication, cells containing derived statistics based on fewer than 5 records are replaced by 'n.p.' Note that publication of a percentile value required at least 5 records above and below the percentile. The publication of a median, for example, therefore required at least 10 records, while the publication of a 90th percentile required at least 50 records.

## G.2 Small cells within totals or subtotals > 1,000

### G.2.1 A single small cell within totals

In some cases only a single cell in a set showing the distribution across subgroups (as in row per cents or totals and column per cents or totals) is based on a small number of cases. In this situation it is possible to derive the value of one cell from other cells in the table (for example, Table 3.23), and so suppressing the single cell does not achieve the required result. In this case, either:

- The small cell is combined with a larger cell if such combination is logical and does not lead to losing important information. This is done by collapsing two categories into one within the table.
- The two smallest cells are suppressed.

For this publication, where sensible, the first of the above approaches is taken (for example, for tabulations involving age group or region type such as tables 2.7 and A.17). If this is not possible, an upper limit for the percentages or numbers is presented (for example, in Table 3.23 for psychogeriatric care for people from outer regional areas moving to permanent

RAC). For numbers, that for the smallest cell is published as '<5', with that for the larger of the two smallest cells being rounded up to lose 1 significant figure and presented as an upper limit (for example, '14' would be published as '<20'). For percentages, that for the smallest cell is presented as an upper limit and published as '<x%', where x is the percentage if there were 5 records. The percentage for the larger of the two smallest cells is based on the adjusted rounded number and also presented as an upper limit, published as '<y%'.

## **G.2.2 Several small cells within totals**

When several cells in a set showing the distribution across subgroups (as in row per cents or totals and column per cents or totals) are based on a small number of cases, suppressing all the affected cells achieves both a) and b) above. In this case, published percentages for all the small cells are based on 5 records, and the resulting common percentage is presented as an upper limit (published as '<x%'). For numbers, these cells are all published as '<5'. Table 3.23 provides several examples of this scenario.

Note that in extreme cases, the majority of cells in a row or column in a table may be affected by small numbers so that suppression of these cells would lead to leaving very little useful information (see, for example, the 'NT' column in Table 5.1). As a consequence, the entire row or column is suppressed and replaced by 'n.p.'. Row and/or column suppression in such tables is treated on a case-by-case basis.

## **G.3 Small cells within totals or subtotals $\leq 1,000$**

### **G.3.1 Percentages for small cells**

When a subtotal or total is less than or equal to 1,000 and percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point, the exact size of all cells is able to be derived when column or row totals are also presented. The following suppression methods are used when a table contains at least one small cell based on totals (or subtotals) of less than 1,000 records:

- Two small cells (<5 records) and at least one other non-zero cell – the two small cells are set to 5 and the corresponding percentages are presented as '<x%', where x is the percentage if there were 5 records (for example, Table 3.23) (as above in Section G.2.2).
- Two non-zero cells only, with one small cell – the small cell is set to 5 and presented as '<x%', where x is the percentage if there were 5 records. The larger cell is rounded down by the same amount that the small cell is adjusted up to reach 5 and is presented as a lower limit '>y%'. This method is also used to prevent small cell size calculation by subtraction (for example, in Table 3.15, values for diseases of the ear and mastoid process are affected by values for congenital malformations).
- Two non-zero cells with one small cell and at least one null cell contributing to a total or subtotal – the small cell and one of the null cells are adjusted to 5 and presented as '<x%', where x is the percentage if there were 5 records. The larger cell remains unchanged. Even if the number of records across the two adjusted cells is equal to 1, the uncertainty of which cell contains the record is sufficient to achieve suppression (no examples in this publication).

When one small cell within a row or column with subtotals or totals of 1,000 records or less is adjusted, the value of the next smallest group within that total is also suppressed to prevent calculation of the small cell by subtraction. In these cases, the above rules regarding suppression are used to determine the particular approach (see Table 3.14 for an example).

### **G.3.2 Totals or subtotals based on less than 20 records**

When a total or subtotal is less than 20 records and contains one or several small cells (<5), it may not be sensible to present adjusted percentages. If only two cells are non-zero and one of them is small, then a decision to suppress is based on whether there is a statistically significant difference between the two percentages. In the case of two non-zero cells only, the smaller percentage is tested for statistical significance against a percentage of 50% using the cumulative binomial distribution function. Table G.1 shows the maximum cell size allowed in the smaller of the two groups for the split to be statistically significant. For example, if a population of 15 is split into two groups, there would need to be no more than 3 in the smaller group for the split to be considered unlikely to have happened purely due to chance. For totals and subtotals of less than 20, cells of less than 5 can occur by chance even when there is a 50:50 chance of being in either category. Data for samples of between 20 and 50 are also given in Table G.1 to illustrate the cell sizes required for splits to be significantly different from 50:50 in such cases.

For totals and subtotals under 20, if the smaller proportion is statistically significantly different to 50% at the 5% level, the cells are adjusted and presented as '<x%' and '>y%' as described above (for example, see the Transfer into respite: remote and very remote group in Table 4.5). Otherwise, both cells are presented as 'n.p.'. There is, however, an exception: if the total or subtotal is 10 or fewer, even an adjusted split cannot be published as this would imply that the smaller cell had a single contributor. The application of these rules is shown in the last two columns in Table G.1.

Where more than two cells are non-zero and at least one cell is small (<5) (for example, Table 5.1), suppression is achieved on a case-by-case basis by rounding subtotal percentages and presenting small cell values as 'n.p.' as necessary, starting from the most aggregated level to decide whether a cell value is publishable.

**Table G.1: Identifying significant two-way splits when total is based on less than 50 records**

Population size	95% cut-off <sup>(a)</sup> : maximum observed number with characteristic in the smaller group	Closest significant split (95% significance) per cent : per cent	If one cell is small, then publish as:	
			Smaller cell	Larger cell
10	1	10.0 : 90.0	n.p.	n.p.
11	2	18.2 : 81.8	<45.5	>54.5
12	2	16.7 : 83.3	<41.7	>58.3
13	3	23.1 : 76.9	<38.5	>61.5
14	3	21.4 : 78.6	<35.7	>64.3
15	3	20.0 : 80.0	<33.3	>66.7
16	4	25.0 : 75.0	<31.3	>68.8
17	4	23.5 : 76.5	<29.4	>70.6
18	5	27.8 : 72.2	<27.8	>72.2
19	5	26.3 : 73.7	<26.3	>73.7
20	5	25.0 : 75.0	<25.0	>75.0
25	7	28.0 : 72.0	<20.0	>80.0
30	10	33.3 : 66.7	<16.7	>83.3
35	12	34.3 : 65.7	<14.3	>85.7
40	14	35.0 : 65.0	<12.5	>87.5
45	16	35.6 : 64.4	<11.1	>88.9
50	28	36.0 : 64.0	<10.0	>90.0

(a) The 95% cut-off is the number of observed records within a particular population size at or below which the binomial cumulative distribution function is less than 5% when the population probability of having a characteristic is assumed to be 50%. That is, observed numbers at or below the cut-off level indicate that the observed proportion is statistically significantly less than 50%. Note that there will always be a statistically significant difference at the 95% level when small cells (<5) occur within a population size of 18 or more.

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