

Are the dynamics of residential aged care changing?

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Preliminaries

- Disclaimer
 - The opinions, comments and analysis expressed in this paper are mine and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Minister for Ageing or the Australian Department of Health and Ageing, and cannot be taken in any way as expressions of Australian Government policy.
- Acknowledgements
 - I would like to thank:
 - Brian Harrison;
 - Jaron Bailey;
 - Brett Rogers;
 - Chris Gordon



Common claims

- Fewer people will need residential aged care, with the increased availability of community care
- People are entering residential aged care later
- But once they enter residential aged care, people are staying longer

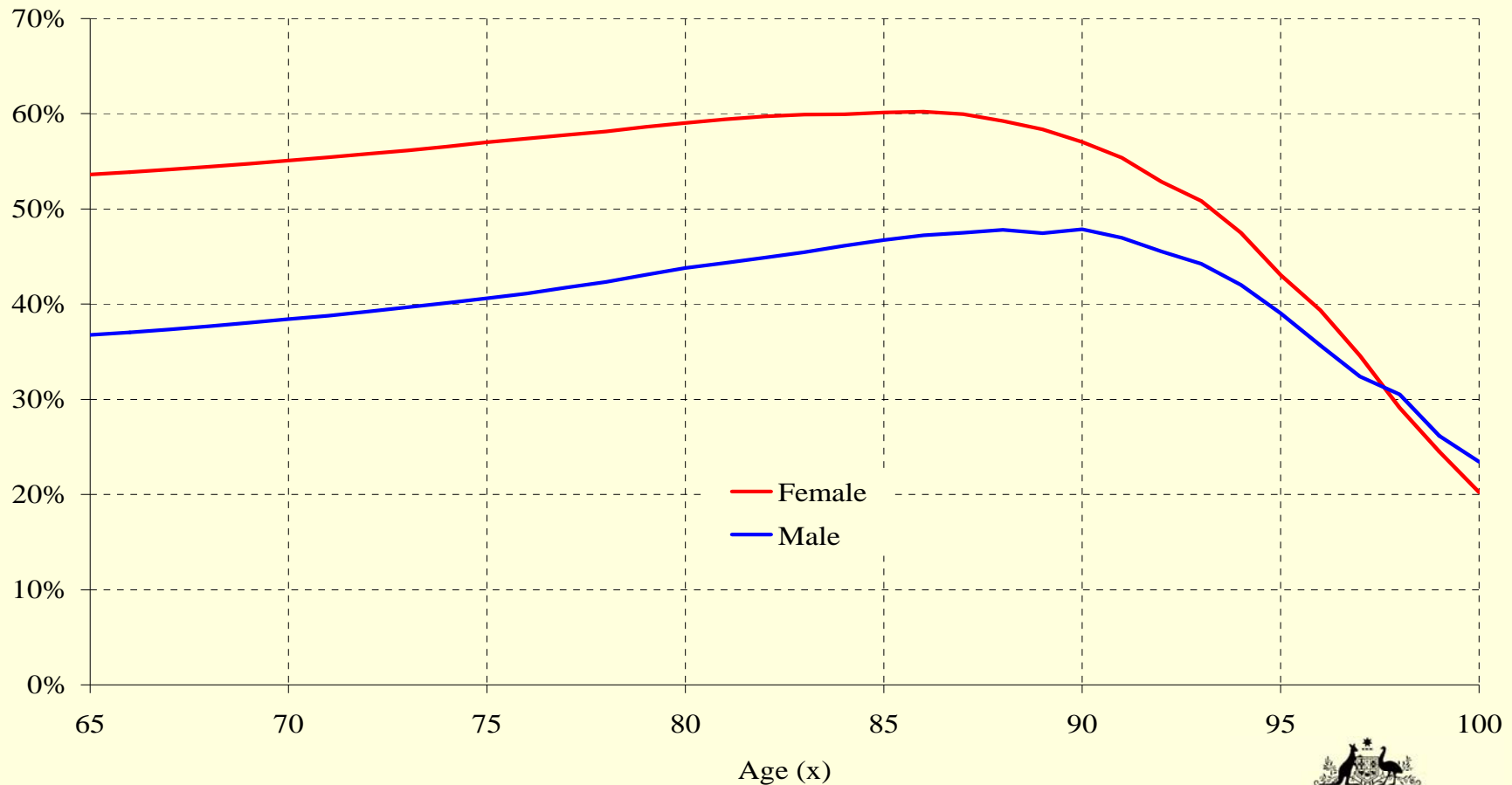


Examining the common claims

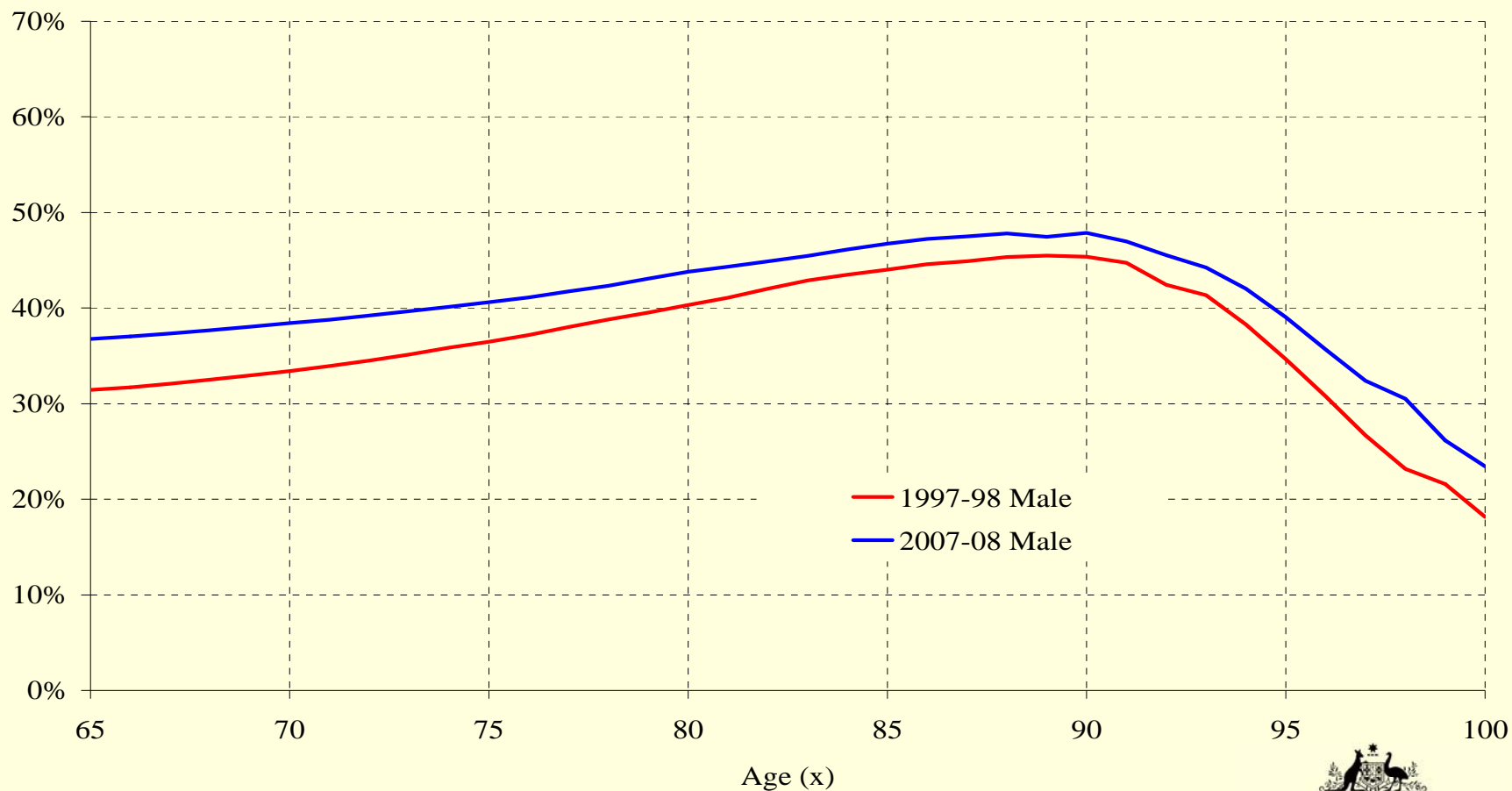
- Will fewer people need residential aged care?
- Are people entering residential aged care later?



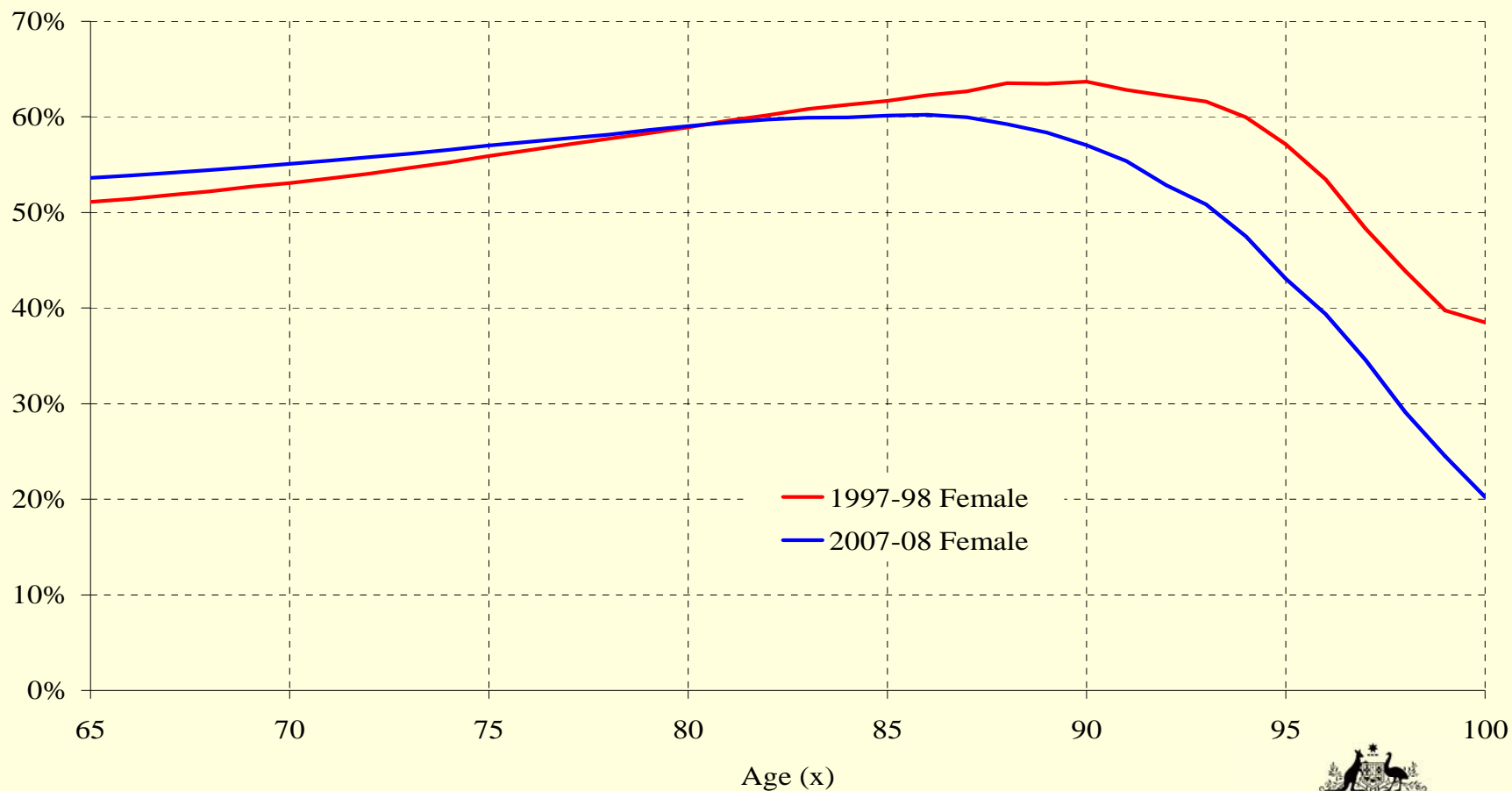
Lifetime risk of entering permanent care – 2007-08



Is lifetime risk changing? (males, permanent care)



Is lifetime risk changing? (females, permanent care)

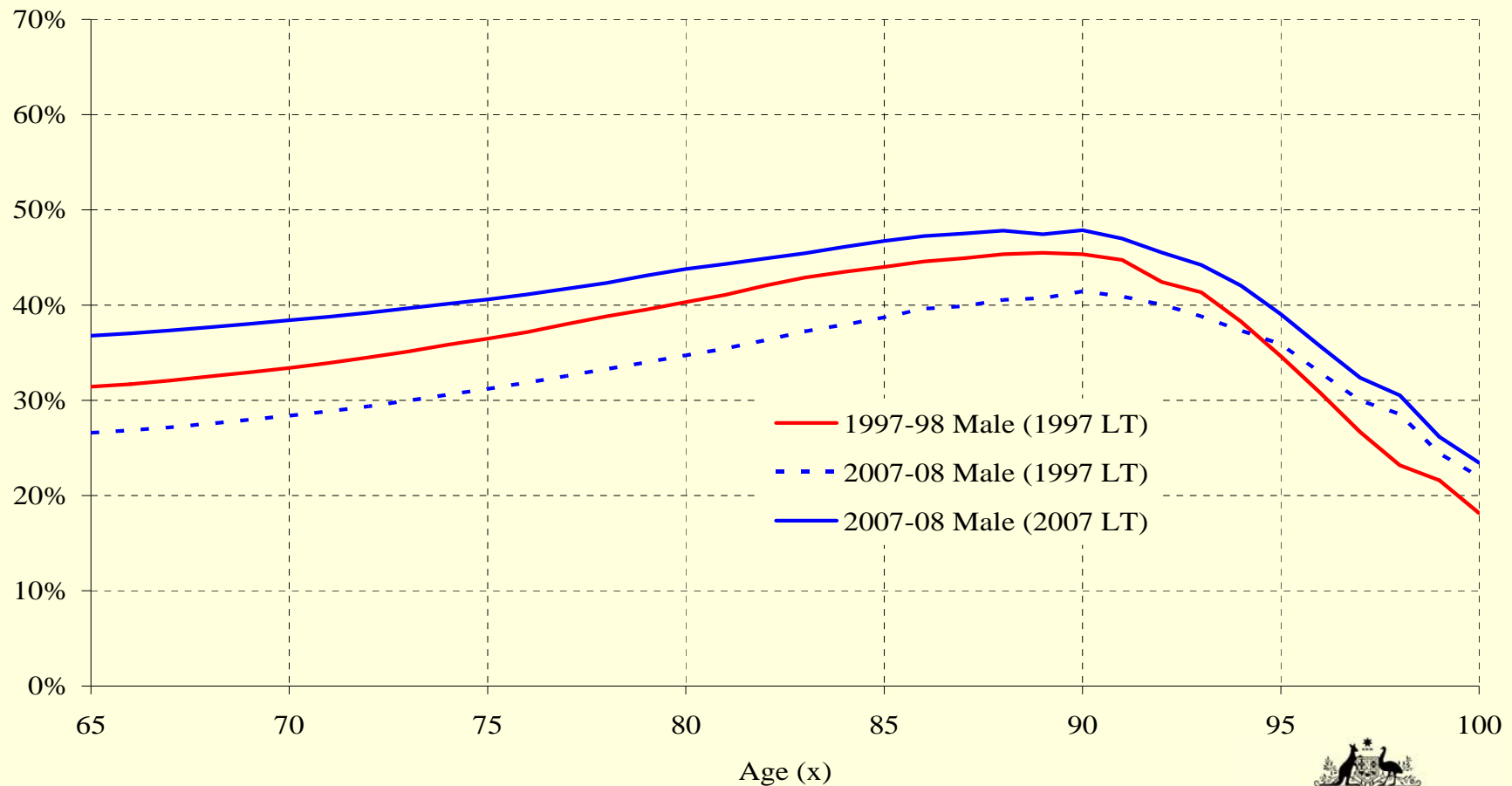


Changes in life expectancy (1997 to 2007)

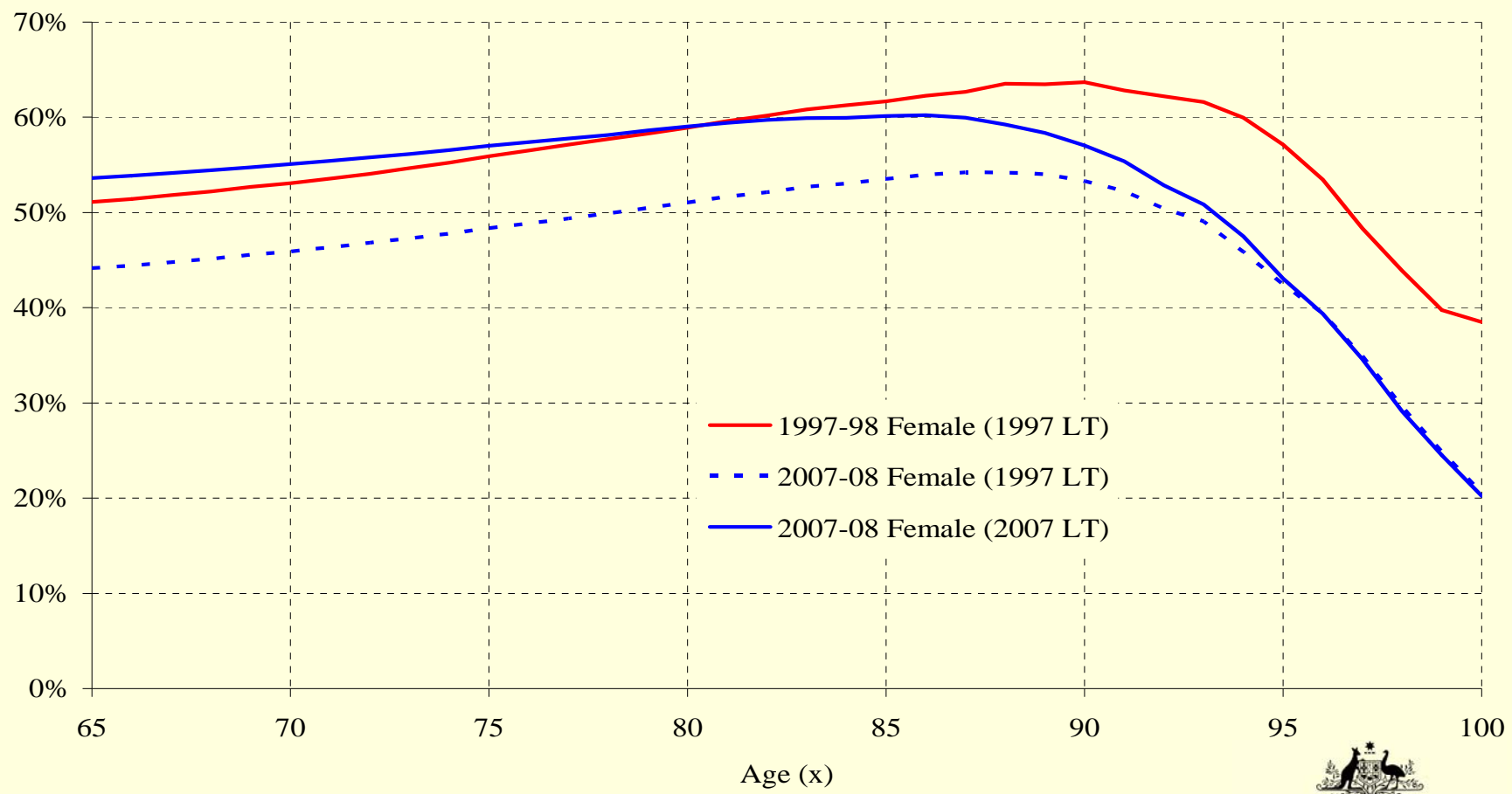
- Males
 - 3.4 year increase in life expectancy
 - 2.7 years of this increase is from the extra years of life lived for men aged 65 years and older
 - a year of this was for those aged 85 + years and older
- Females
 - 2.4 year increase in life expectancy
 - 2.0 years of this increase is from the extra years of life lived for women aged 65 years and older
 - nearly a year of this was for those aged 85+



Impact of increased life expectancy on lifetime risk (males, perm. care)



Impact of increased life expectancy on lifetime risk (females, perm. care)

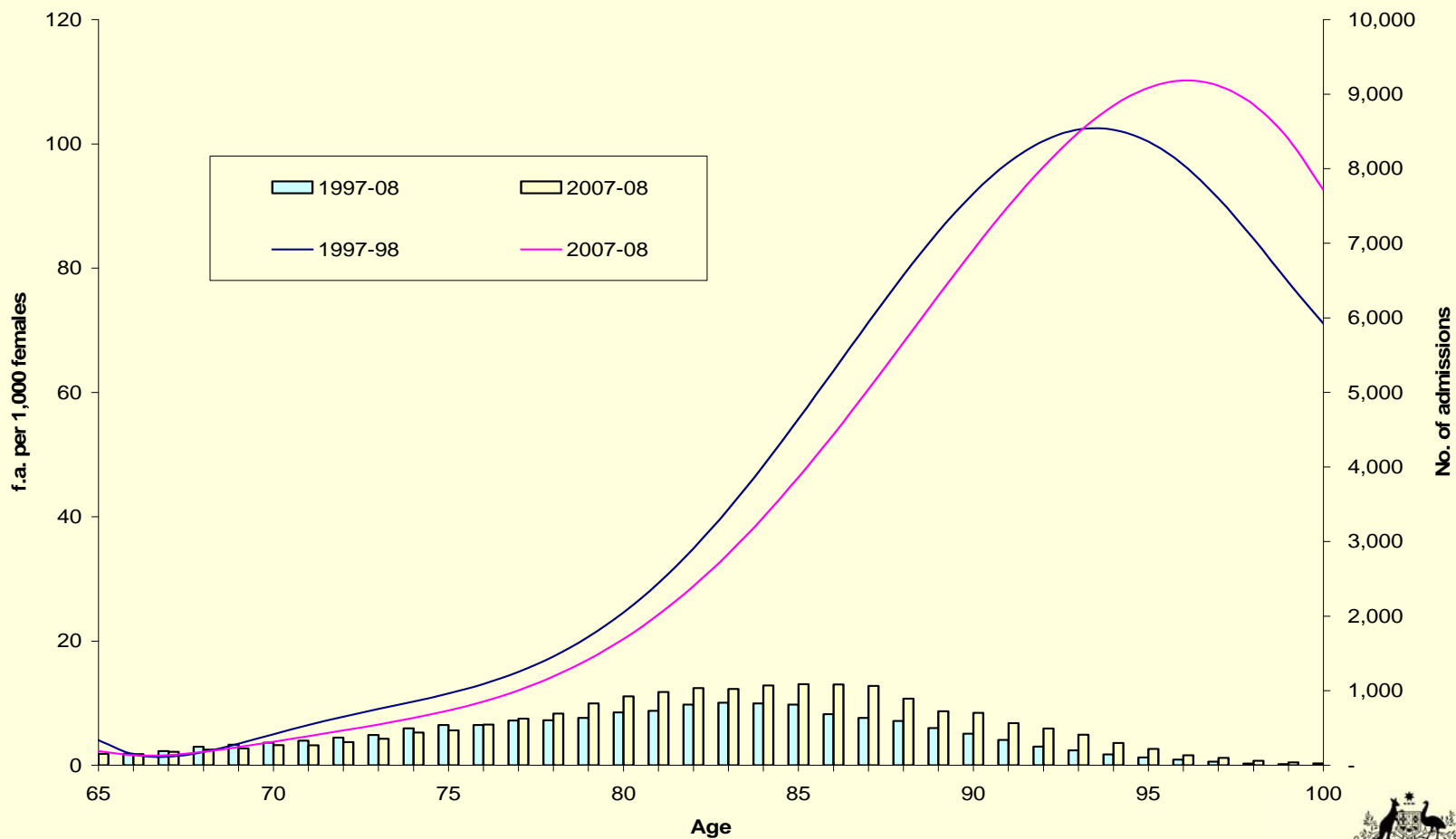


First ever admissions

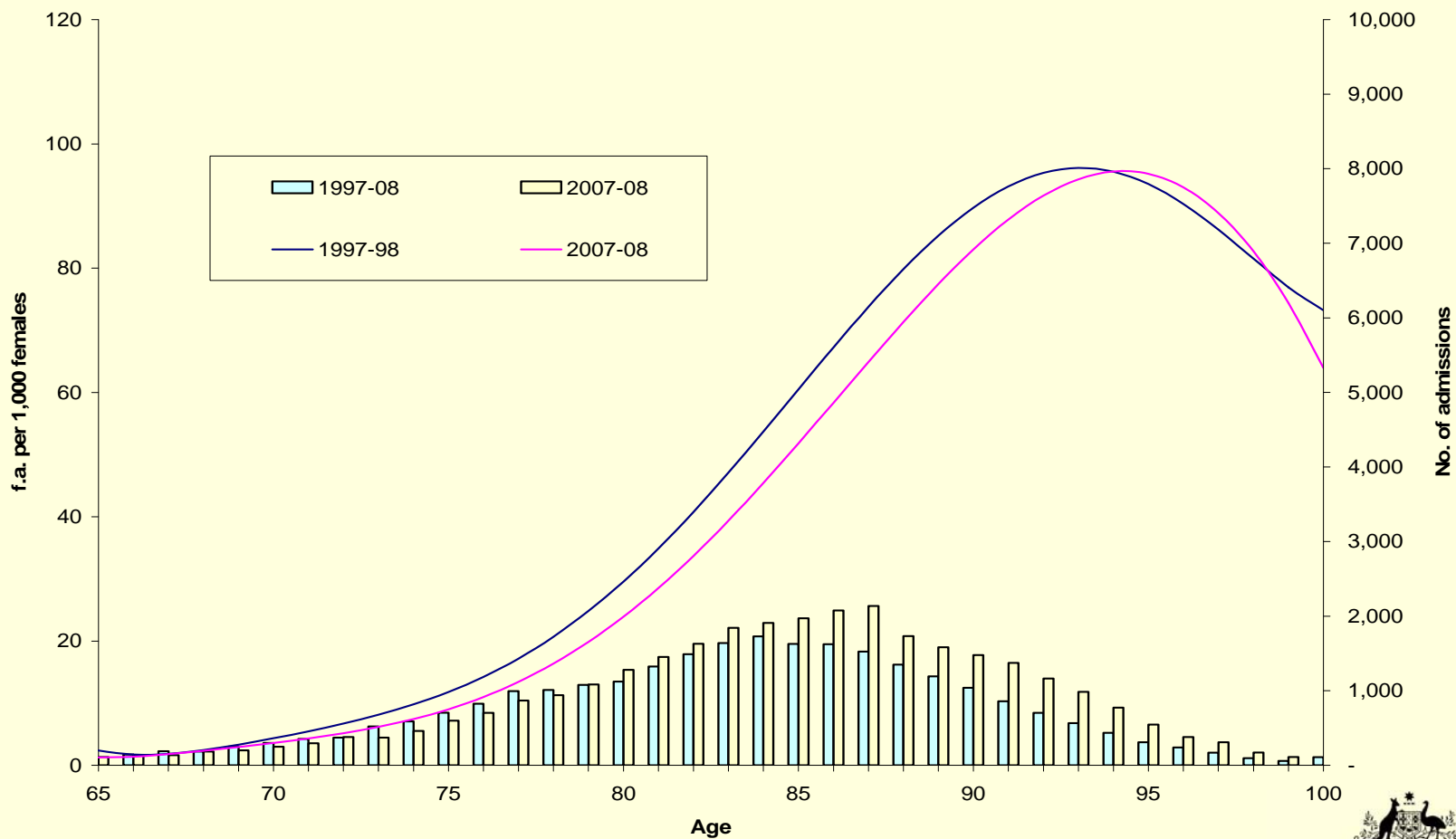
- Males
 - 1997-98 – 1.71 f.a. per 1,000 males
 - 2007-08 – 1.87 f.a. per 1,000 males
- Females
 - 1997-98 – 2.96 f.a. per 1,000 females
 - 2007-08 – 3.05 f.a. per 1,000 females



First ever admissions - males



First ever admissions - females

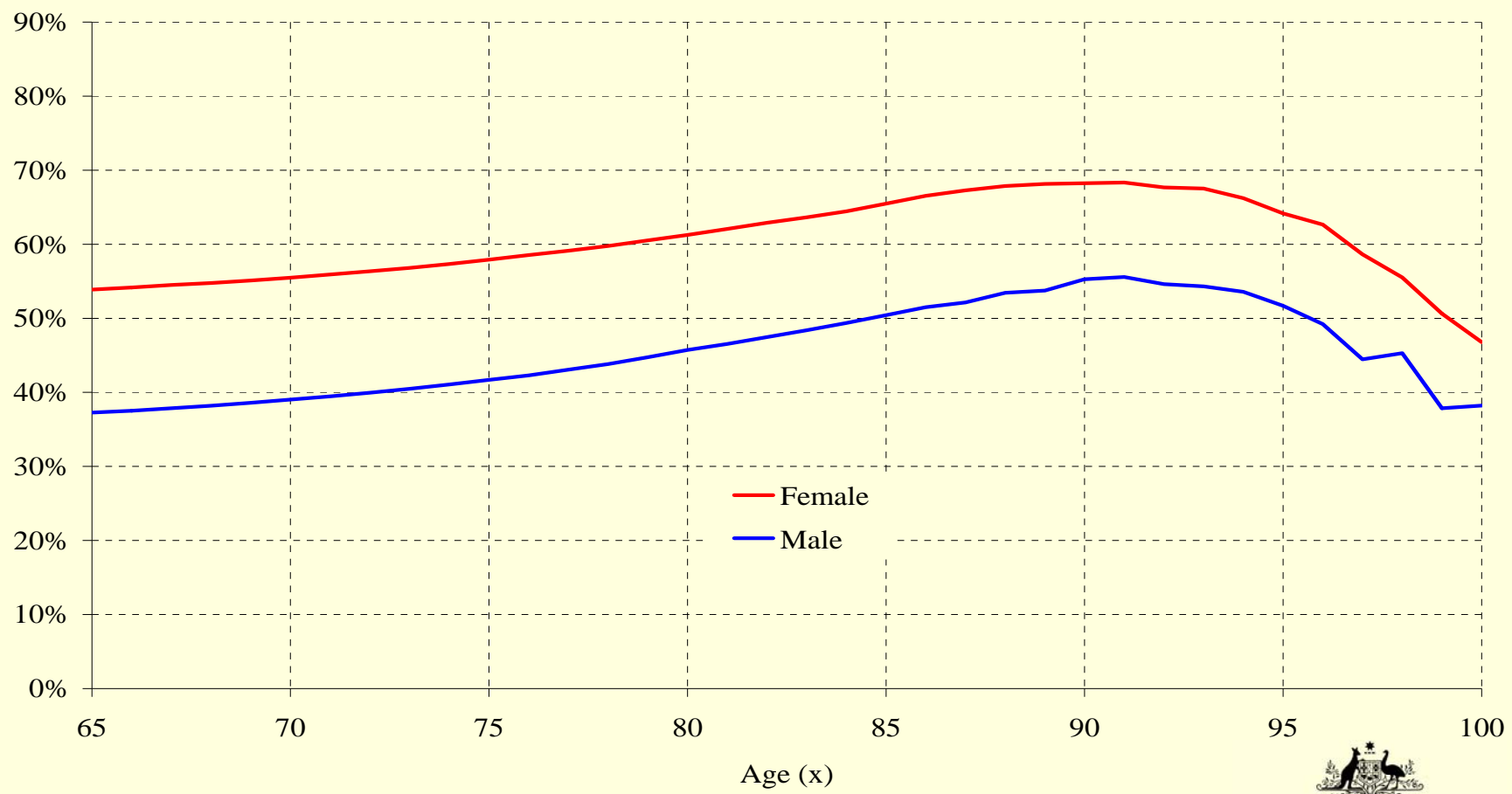


First ever admissions

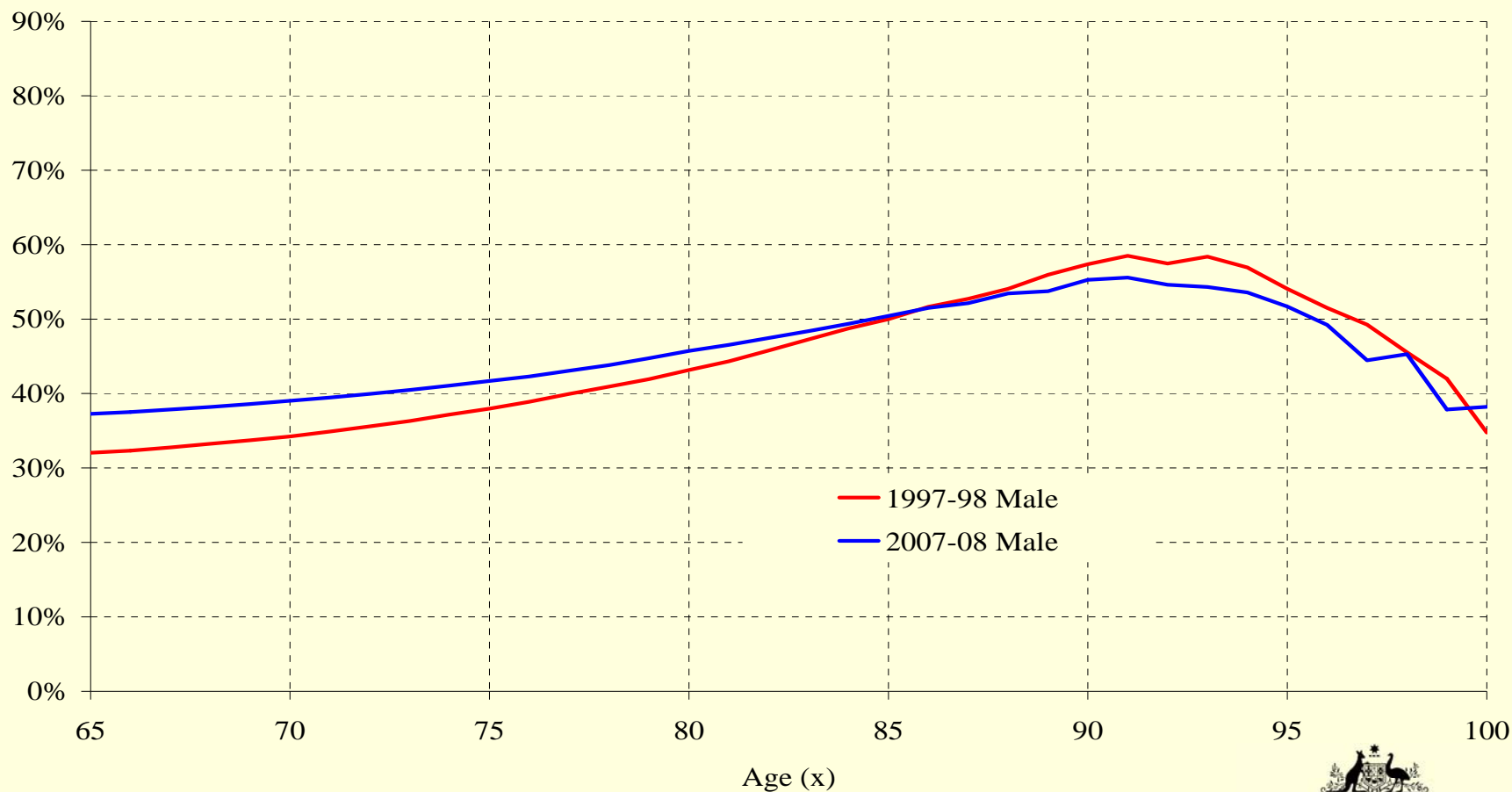
- Males - increase from 1997-98 to 2007-08 of +0.16 first admissions per 1,000 males
 - population structure effect = +0.52
 - age specific f.a. rate effect = -0.29
 - Interaction effect = -0.07
- Females - increase from 1997-98 to 2007-08 of +0.08 first admissions per 1,000 females
 - population structure effect = +0.59
 - age specific f.a. rate effect = -0.44
 - Interaction effect = -0.06



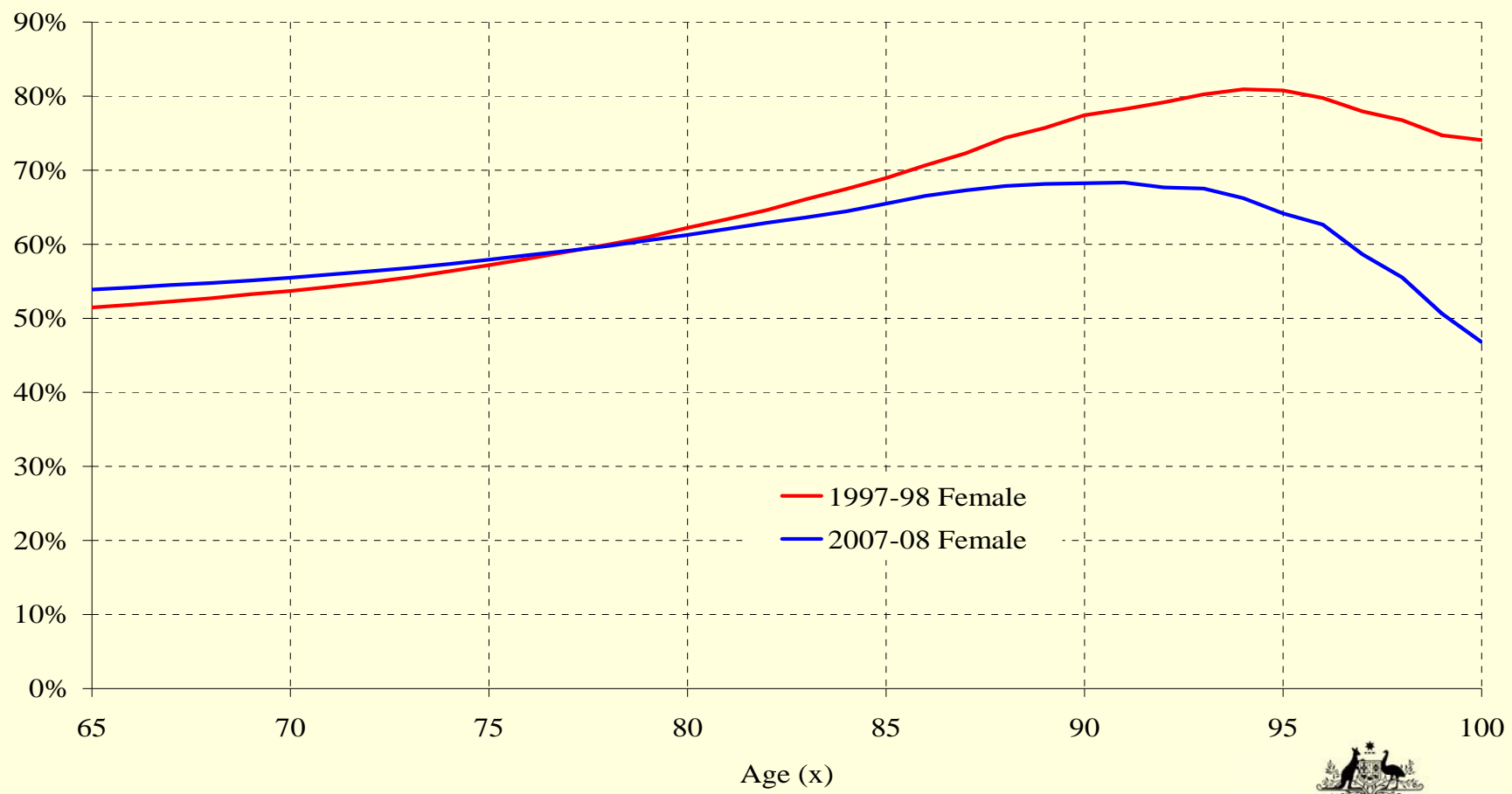
Remaining lifetime risk of receiving care, 2007-08



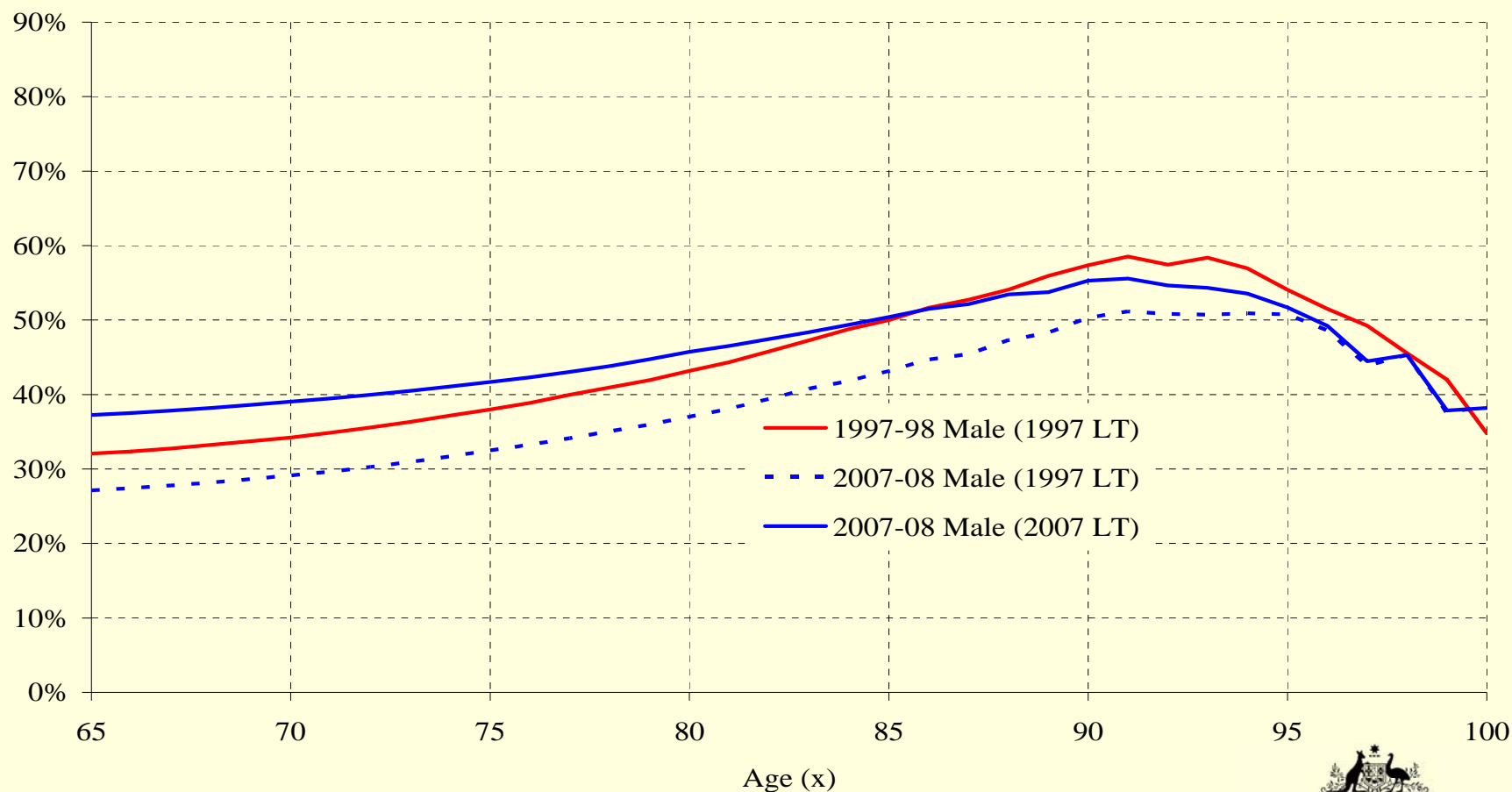
Is remaining lifetime risk changing? (males, perm. care)



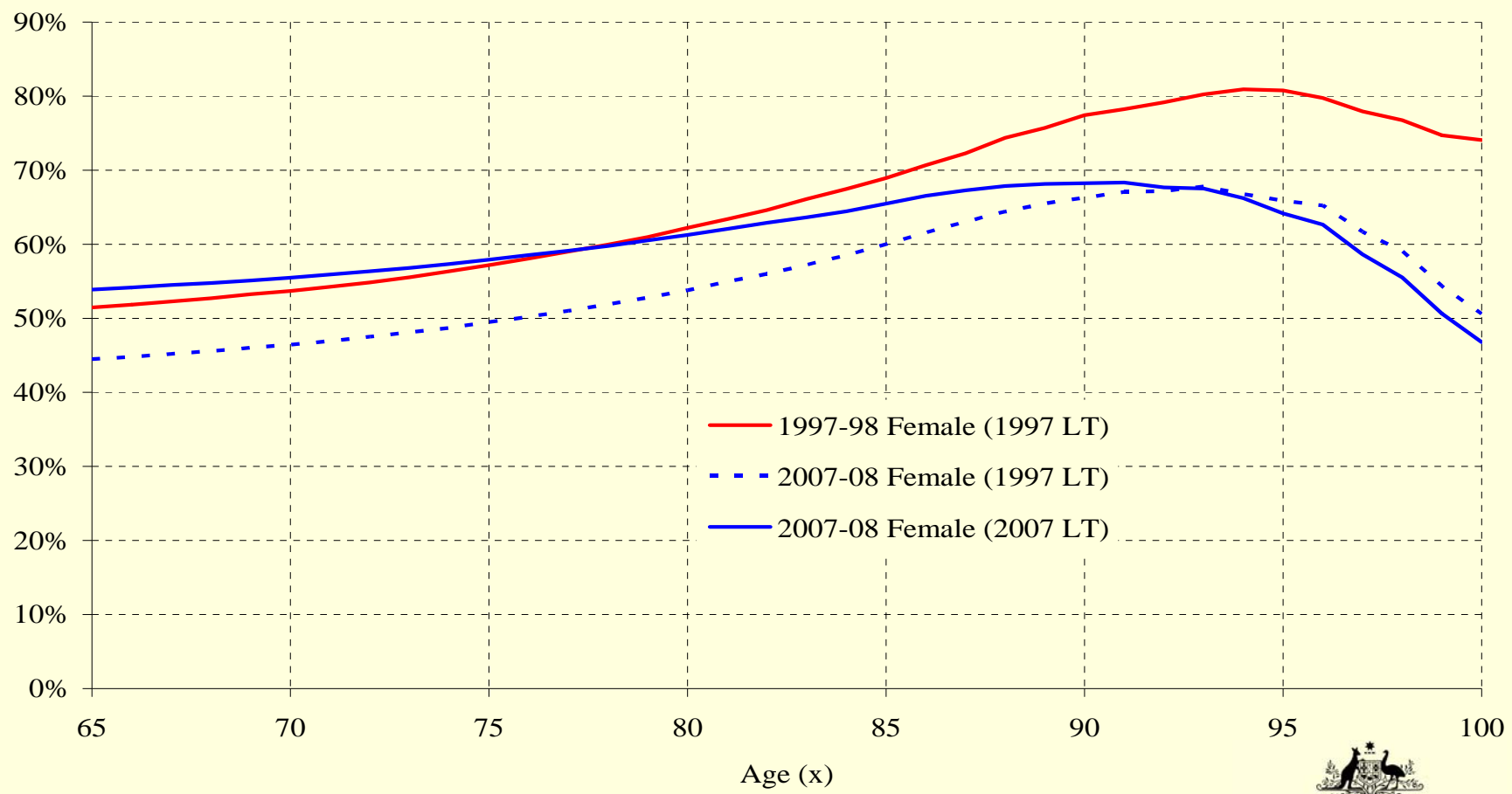
Is remaining lifetime risk changing? (females, permanent care)



Holding the life table constant – remaining lifetime risk (males)



Holding the life table constant – remaining lifetime risk (females)



Examining the common claims

- Will fewer people need residential aged care?
- Finding
 - No?
 - Lifetime risk of entering residential aged care is increasing
 - This is driven by increased life expectancy



Examining the common claims

- Are people entering residential aged care later?
- Finding
 - Yes? – the age profile of entrants is older
 - No – remaining lifetime risk of entering residential aged care is decreasing
 - after age 80 for men
 - after age 85 for women
 - Population ageing dominates age specific improvements

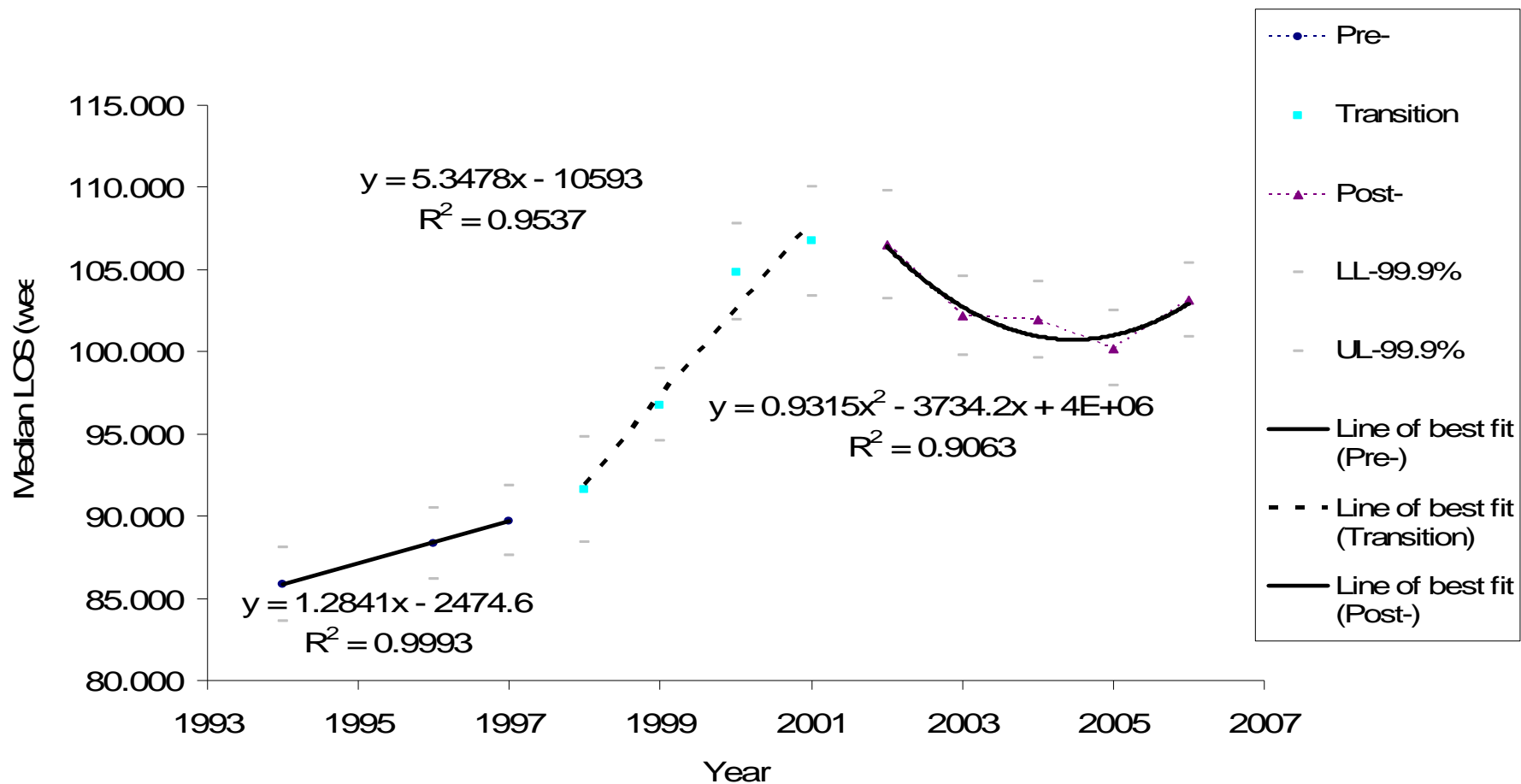


Examining the common claims

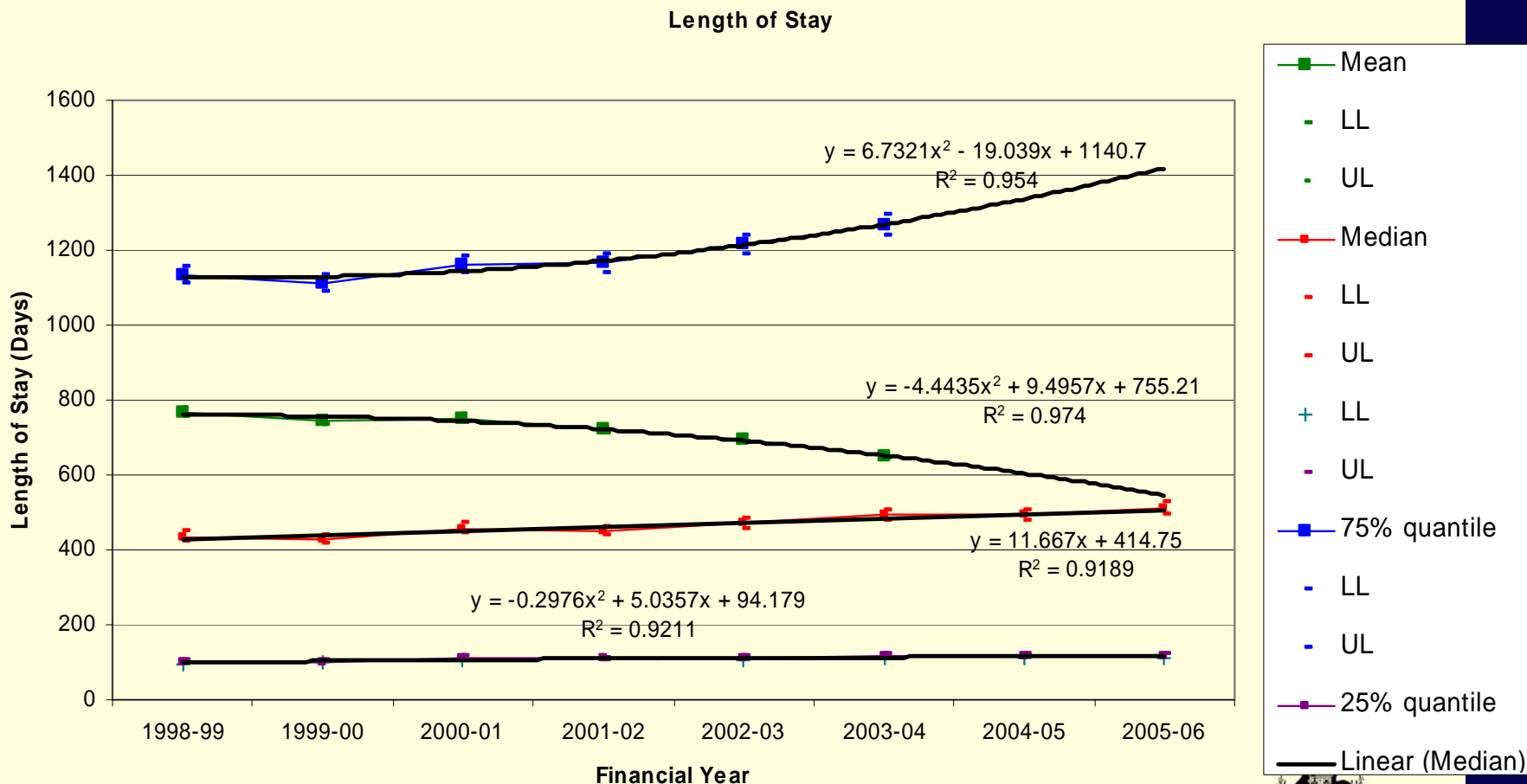
- Are people staying in residential aged care for longer?



Change in length of stay 1993 to 2007



Overall Length of Stay (all admissions)



Length of stay in residential aged care, permanent residents, by year of admission, 1997-98 to 2007-08 (days)

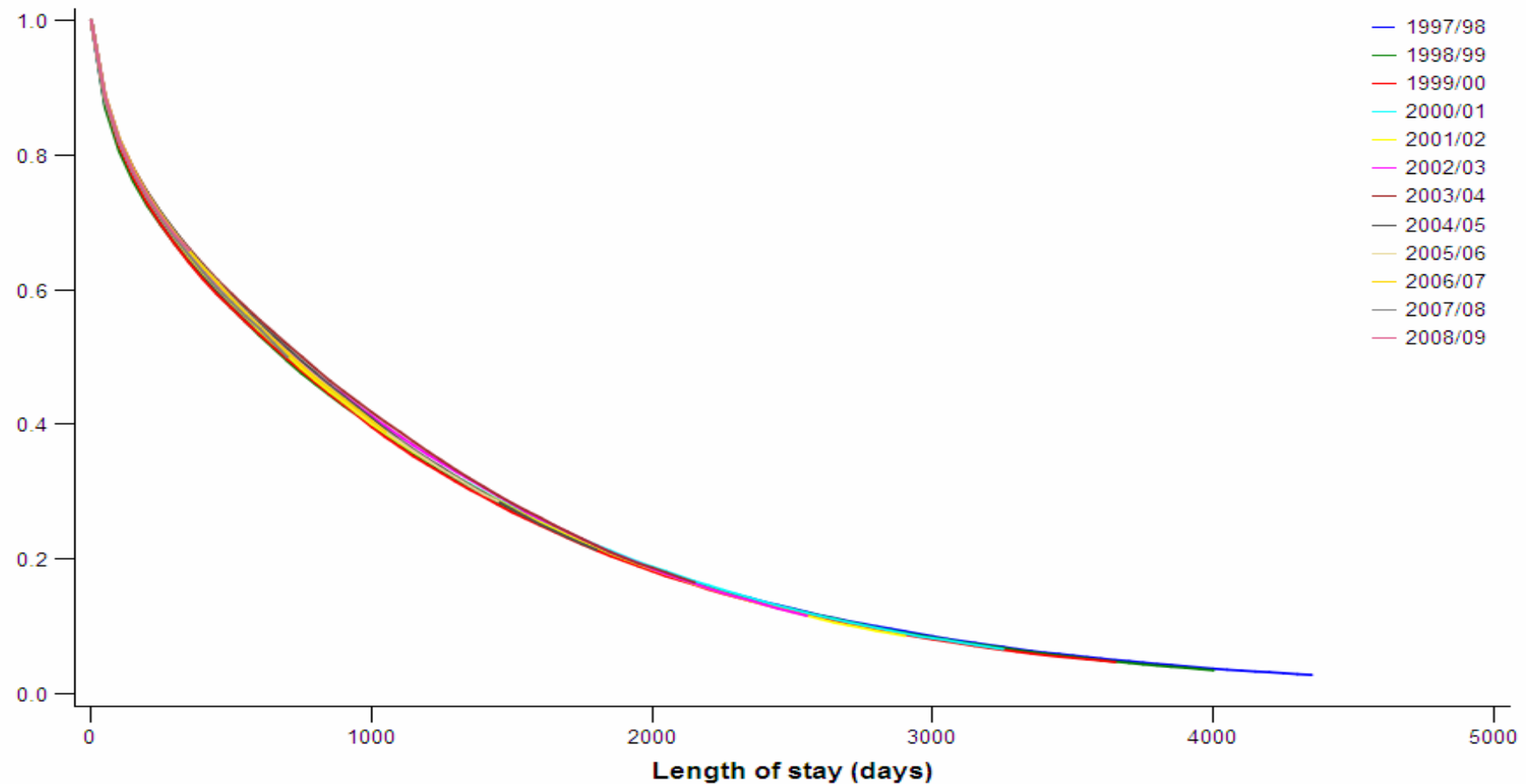
	Lower Quartile (25%)	Median (50%)	Upper Quartile (75%)
1997-98	187	730	1666
1998-99	160	670	1590
1999-00	172	678	1542
2000-01	183	701	1624
2001-02	186	725	1665
2002-03	173	696	1595
2003-04	186	753	1624
2004-05	185	727	1628
2005-06	177	711	.
2006-07	190	722	.
2007-08	184	707	



Survival curves

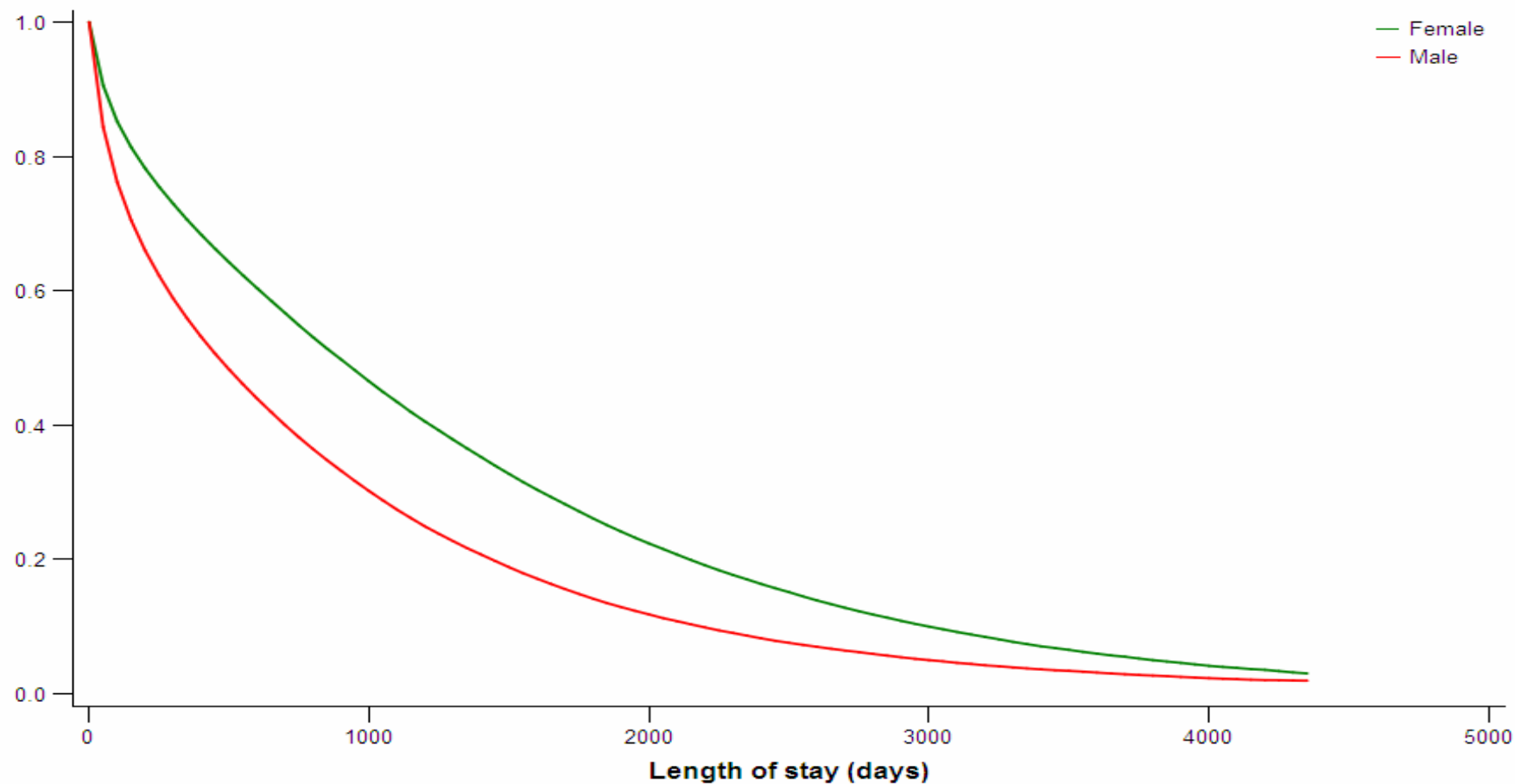
Entry cohorts from 1997-98 to 2008-09

Length of stay survival curve by year of admission



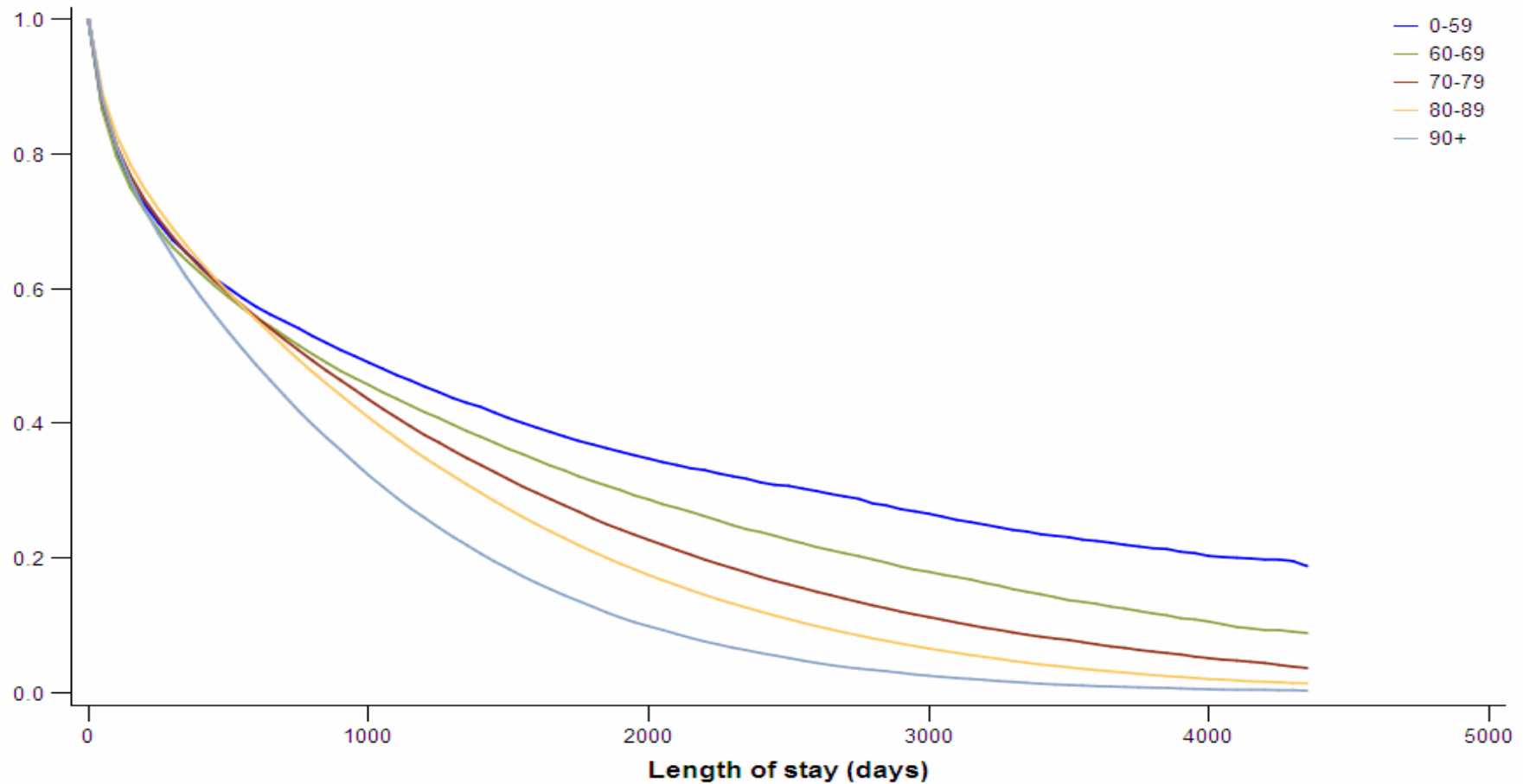
Survival curves by gender

Length of stay survival curve by sex



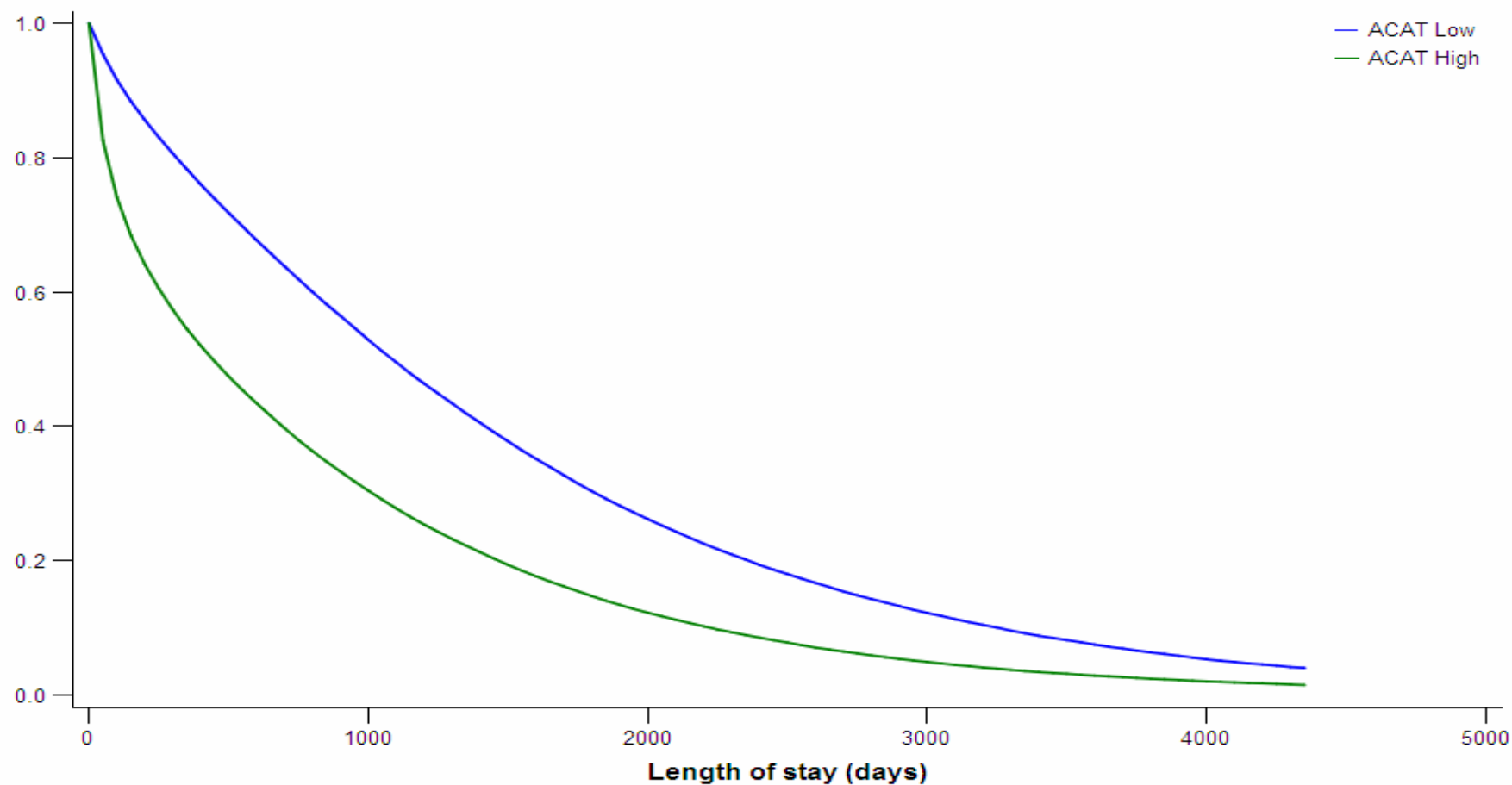
Survival curves by age

Length of stay survival curve by age on entry



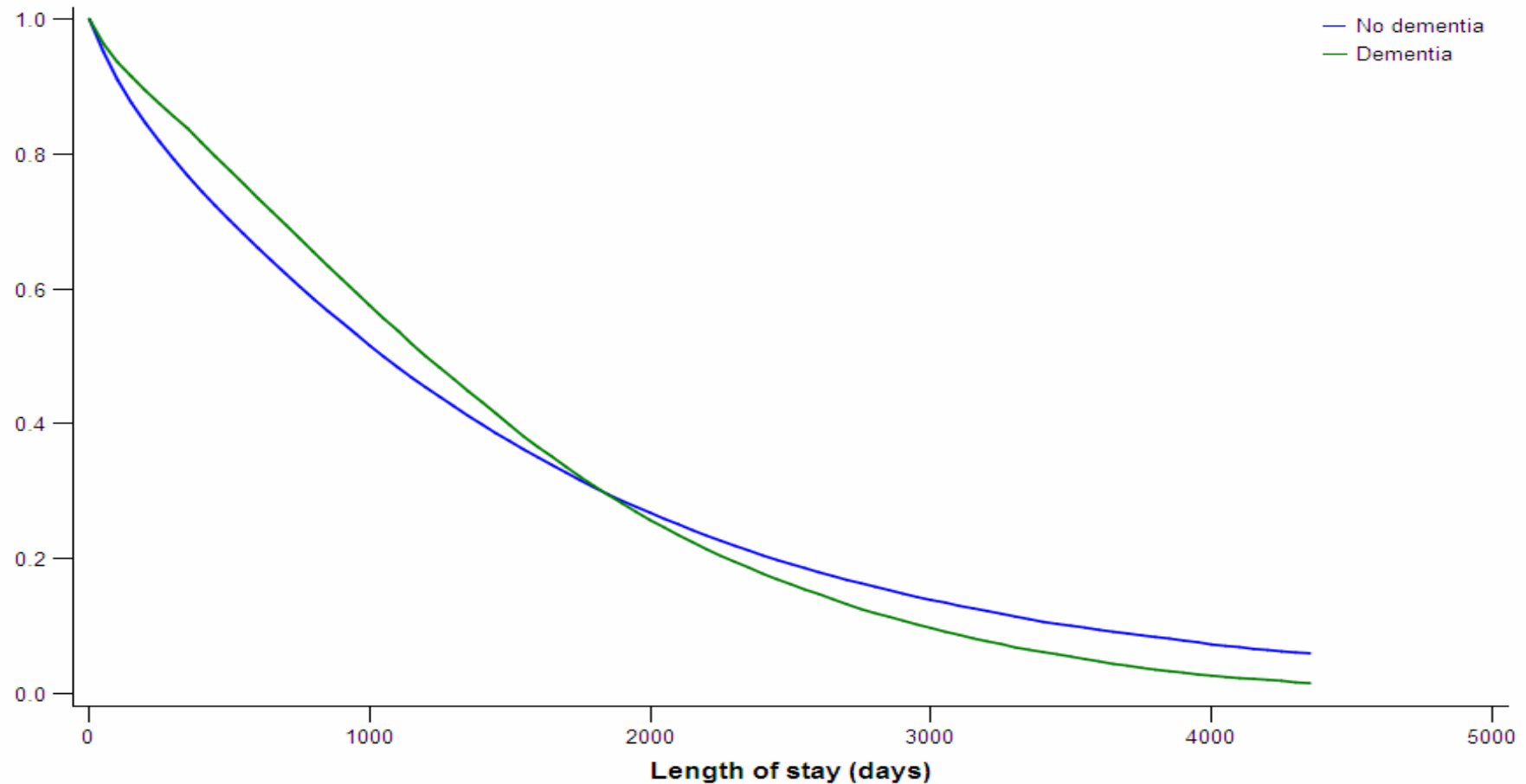
Survival curves by ACAT level

Length of stay survival curve by ACAT assessment level on entry



Survival curves by dementia (proxy)

Length of stay survival curve by possible/probable dementia, low ACAT on entry



Examining the common claims

- Are people staying in residential aged care for longer?
- Finding
 - No? – survival curve seems constant
 - Significant issues with previous analysis
 - Discharge cohort analysis skewed by growth in residential aged care population
 - Greater propensity to move between homes is also confounding analysis

