

**Veterans on
Community Aged Care Packages:
a comparative study**

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**Veterans on
Community Aged Care Packages:
a comparative study**

**Evon Bowler
and
Ann Peut**

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Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ADF	Australian Defence Forces
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
BCAL	British, Commonwealth and Allied Veterans and Mariners
CAAS	Continence Aids Assistance Scheme
CACP	Community Aged Care Package
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
DTC	Day Therapy Centres
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
EACH	Extended Aged Care at Home
HACC	Home and Community Care
MBS	Medicare Benefits Schedule
NRCP	National Respite for Carers Program
POW	Prisoner of war
PRR	Prevalence relative risk
VEA	Veterans' Entitlement Act
VHC	Veterans' Home Care

Symbols

. .	when used in a table, means not applicable
—	when used in a table, means nil or rounded to zero
n.a.	not available
n.d.	no date

Summary

The aim of this study is to compile a profile of Community Aged Care Package (CACP) recipients who were holders of a Department of Veterans' Affairs gold or white Repatriation Health Card¹ and to examine differences between cardholders and other CACP care recipients.

Background

The Community Aged Care Package Program provides coordinated care to people with complex care needs who would otherwise be eligible for admission to at least low-level residential care, in order to enable them to remain in the community in their own homes. It is one of a number of government-funded aged care programs and should not be considered in isolation.

Veterans with a gold card are entitled to assistance from the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) for the treatment of all health conditions. Veterans with a white card are entitled to assistance for specific conditions which are accepted as war or defence caused or are specifically designated conditions (for example cancer or tuberculosis). Most veterans with gold and white cards also have access to a wide range of medical, allied health and community care provided by DVA, in addition to assistance which is available to members of the general community.

Scope and methods

The study analyses the data from the Community Aged Care Packages Census which was conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in 2002. The study was restricted to CACP care recipients who were aged 70 years or older for whom information was available about their age, sex and cardholder status.

Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistics (controlled for age and sex) were used to calculate the prevalence relative risk (also referred to as the relative risk) of specific characteristics of care recipients aged 75 years or older with an entitlement card compared with care recipients without a card. Veterans, spouses or widows/widowers of veterans who did not have a gold or white entitlement card were included in the non-cardholders group. Care is needed in interpreting results for white cardholders because of the small numbers, which make it difficult to precisely estimate relative risk for this group.

1 For eligibility conditions for a gold or white Repatriation Health Card see Appendix 3.

Main findings

There were 20,620 care recipients aged 70 years or older included in this study. Of these:

- 2,280 had a gold card
- 176 had a white card
- 18,164 care recipients had neither of these cards.

While there are some distinct differences between veterans with a gold or white card who are receiving assistance from the CACP Program and care recipients without a DVA health care entitlement card, there are many similarities.

Care recipient profile

The main differences observed in the demographic profile of care recipients who were cardholders were:

- Veteran cardholders had an older age structure than non-cardholders.
- There were a higher proportion of males among cardholders than non-cardholders.
- A higher proportion of veterans were born in Australia (93% of gold cardholders, 68% of white cardholders, and 62% of non-cardholders).
- Veterans were more likely than non-cardholders to live in a private home that they owned or were purchasing (72% compared with 65%) or a retirement village (12% compared with 9%).
- A higher proportion of veterans lived alone (67%) than non-cardholder care recipients (63%), and a lower proportion lived with family (31% compared with 35%). This was true for both males and females.
- The proportion of veterans in financial hardship (as defined under the *Aged Care Act 1997*) was lower for cardholders than for non-cardholders.

Need for assistance

There were no significant differences in the proportion of veterans with a severe or profound self-care limitation (64%), mobility limitation (69%) or dementia (19%) compared with non-cardholders.

Twelve per cent of gold cardholders and 17% of white cardholders had a severe or profound communication limitation compared with 15% of non-cardholders. After controlling for age and sex, this was a statistically significant 30% lower risk for gold cardholders compared with non-cardholders (relative risk 0.70 [0.62–0.80²]).

Carers

Around one-half to two-thirds of care recipients (54% of gold cardholders, 63% of white cardholders, and 58% of non-cardholders) had a carer. After controlling for age and sex, this was a statistically significant 9% lower likelihood of having a carer for gold cardholders compared with non-cardholders (relative risk 0.91 [0.87–0.95]).

2 Figures in brackets show the 95% confidence interval.

Around half of the carers lived with the care recipient (47% of carers of gold cardholders, 52% of carers of white cardholders, and 49% of carers of non-cardholders). After controlling for age and sex, this was a statistically significant 9% lower likelihood of the carer of a gold cardholder living with the care recipient (relative risk 0.91 [0.85–0.97]). However, the likelihood of a carer of a white cardholder living with the care recipient was similar to that for non-cardholders (1.01 [0.85–1.21]).

The relationship of carers to care recipients differed between sexes but not between entitlement groups. Males were more likely to be cared for by their spouse (48% for cardholders, 50% for non-cardholders), while females were more likely to be cared for by their child or child’s spouse (65% for cardholders, 64% for non-cardholders).

Service use

- It is estimated that between 11.5 and 12.5 per 1,000 people aged 70 or older in the population³ receive assistance from a CACP. After standardising for age and sex, gold cardholders were between 17% and 35% less likely to receive assistance from a Community Aged Care Package than non-cardholders, and white cardholders were between 14% and 32% less likely (see table below).

Entitlement group	Crude utilisation rate (per 1,000 70+) ²	Age- and sex-standardised utilisation ratios (compared with no card)	
		Minimum	Estimated maximum
Gold card	9.4–12.7	0.65 (0.62–0.68)	0.83 (0.80–0.86)
White card	8.1–10.9	0.68 (0.58–0.78)	0.86 (0.76–0.98)
Gold or white	9.3–12.5	0.65 (0.62–0.68)	0.84 (0.81–0.86)
No card	11.9–12.5	Not applicable	

Note: Figure in brackets show 95% confidence limits.

- The most common assistance types received by veteran CACP recipients during the census week were domestic assistance (89% of care recipients), CACP case management/care coordination (74%), social support (63%), and personal care (56%).
- After controlling for age and sex, gold cardholders receiving CACP assistance were 35% more likely to be receiving delivered meals, 9% more likely to be receiving assistance with the preparation, cooking and storage of meals in the care recipient’s own home (other food services), and 12% more likely to be receiving assistance with home maintenance than non-veteran CACP recipients.
- White cardholders receiving CACP assistance were 11% more likely to have received assistance from their case managers or care coordinators during the census week and 6% more likely to have received domestic assistance. These differences were statistically significant.
- While gold cardholders were also 20% less likely than non-cardholders to receive respite care and rehabilitation services, and white cardholders were 26% more likely to receive

3 The lower value is a minimum based on care recipients with known data for age, sex, and card entitlement group. The higher value is an estimate based on all CACP care recipients included in the 2002 CACP census, pro-rating missing data.

delivered meals, 6% more likely to receive other food services and 16% less likely to receive home maintenance services, these differences were not statistically significant.

- The average total hours of CACP service received was 6 hours 24 minutes for gold cardholders, 6 hours 15 minutes for white cardholders, and 6 hours 16 minutes for non-cardholders.
- Veteran CACP recipients were more likely to have received assistance from other government programs (55% for gold cardholders, 45% for white cardholders, 31% for non-cardholders). The difference mainly was related to veterans' access to assistance from DVA.
- The most commonly received types of assistance from other government services were generally not available through the CACP Program (nursing care, allied health care, and goods and equipment⁴; delivered meals were also commonly received by care recipients). These types of assistance were received by 10–15% of cardholders.

Conclusion

Cardholders had a significantly lower utilisation rate of community aged care packages. The dependency level of those on CACPs were similar to that of non-cardholder CACP recipients with the exception of a lower rate of severe or profound communication limitation. While the type and amount of assistance received from the CACPs were generally similar, DVA cardholders receiving a CACP were more likely to receive assistance from other government programs than non-cardholders, particularly as a result of their access to assistance from DVA.

Utilisation rates may depend on many things such as eligibility, accessibility, acceptability and appropriateness. Veteran cardholders may prefer to receive their assistance from DVA programs, or may prefer to receive assistance from other community care programs such as HACC and VHC because of cost considerations. Other possible reasons for the lower utilisation rate in veterans are a lack of understanding about general community programs among veterans, a bias in the selection of care recipients, or possibly higher dependency levels of DVA cardholders resulting in a need for higher care levels than can be provided through CACPs.

The CACP Program is only one element of the aged care system. Utilisation rates of veterans in other community care programs (HACC and VHC) and in low- and high- level residential care, will give a more complete picture of veterans' use of aged care services and how these interact. Projects which are looking at the use of other aged care services by cardholders should help us understand some of the differences we are seeing in the clients of the CACP Program. Information obtained through these projects should provide a useful insight for policy and planning of aged care services for veterans.

4 While some goods and equipment are provided through the CACP Program, this is not a designated CACP assistance type and no data is collected on the extent of provision.

1 Introduction

This report summarises the result of a study which examined the characteristics and service profile of recipients of Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs) who held a DVA gold or white card and compared this group and those who did not have a DVA gold or white card. It is based on an analysis of data collected through a census of CACP care recipients conducted by the AIHW in 2002.

Background

The CACP Program and its place in the Aged Care System

CACPs are planned and coordinated packages of community care services designed to assist frail older people with complex care needs to remain living in their homes within the community. To be eligible for a CACP a person must be eligible for at least low-level residential care. The *Aged Care Act 1997* lists a number of special needs groups which should have priority access to CACPs, one of which is veterans.

The CACP Program is only one of a number of government-funded aged care programs and should not be considered in isolation. It is one of the main community care programs along with the Home and Community Care Program (HACC) and the National Respite for Carers Program (NRCP) which provide a range of assistance in the community to help people stay in their homes. The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) Program is a small program which provides high-level care to people in the community. The Veterans' Home Care (VHC) Program provides a more limited range of assistance to veterans and cannot be accessed by the general community. Residential respite care is also available for people living in the community. Permanent residential care services provide accommodation and support for older people who can no longer live at home. A brief summary of the interactions of the Australian aged care system is presented in the aged care chapter of *Australia's Welfare 2003* (AIHW 2003, pages 292–295). At the time of the CACP census in 2002, there were around 25,200 CACP care recipients, and nearly 49,200 permanent low care residents in residential aged care.

The CACP Program is funded by the residential care budget and places are allocated as part of the residential care allocation rounds. Receipt of assistance from a CACP is subject to the same ACAT (Aged Care Assessment Team) assessment process that is required for access to residential care or EACH packages. Having been recommended for assistance from a CACP, people may nevertheless delay accepting a package or may change their arrangements and choose to access other programs either as a matter of preference or because their needs have changed. Care recipients whose formal service needs can no longer be met through the CACP Program may move on to an EACH package or to residential aged care.

CACPs provide access to a case manager/care coordinator who arranges or provides any of the following types of assistance: domestic assistance, personal care, social support, meal preparation/other food services, delivered meals, home maintenance, respite care, rehabilitation support, transport services and/or formal linen services (see Appendix 2). Nursing services and allied health care are not available through CACPs, but are available

through the use of HACC or DVA nursing services, or state-funded nursing services in conjunction with CACPs.

Veterans' and war widows' health care entitlements

The Australian repatriation system has its roots in legislation introduced during World War I in response to a sense of national obligation to service personnel who fought for their country. At the time of the CACP census it was administered under the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986*. This Act provides for compensation for veterans in the form of disability pensions and war widow's pensions, income support (service pensions), health care for veterans and their dependants, and allowances and other benefits for veterans and their dependants. Eligibility and assessment rules are extremely complicated and a number of terms (including the word 'veteran', see Appendix 5 Glossary) have specific definitions under the Act (Clarke et al. 2003).

There are two categories of health care entitlement available to veterans. Veterans with a gold card are entitled to assistance from the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the treatment of all health conditions. However, veterans with a white card are only entitled to health treatment for conditions which are accepted as war or defence caused, or for specifically designated conditions (for example cancer or tuberculosis). Conditions of eligibility for gold and white cards are outlined in Appendix 3. A third card which can be issued to veterans for provision of pharmaceuticals is not considered in this study.

Most veterans with gold or white cards also have access to a number of other veteran-specific assistance such as Veterans' Home Care, the Rehabilitation Appliances Program, community nursing and other health/allied health services (see Appendix 4). They also have access to all other government-funded programs that are available to members of the general community.

Because this study is restricted to CACP care recipients who are 70 years or older, most DVA cardholders included in this study would have been veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Malayan Emergency and the Far East Strategic Reserve, or widows of servicemen or women who served in these conflicts. Treatment population statistics compiled by the Department of Veterans' Affairs show that, of the roughly 263,000 men and women with a repatriation health card for service in these conflicts, 95% of those received their entitlement for service in World War II. For these conflicts, all of the men with a white card, and almost all male gold cardholders (99%) and female white cardholders (99%) were veterans, while 95% of the women with a gold card were dependants of veterans (DVA 2002b). It could be expected that the CACP care recipients with a DVA entitlement card would have a similar profile.

Structure of the report

Section 1 of this report has outlined the background to the CACP Program, as one of the elements of the Australian aged care system, and veterans' and war widows' health care entitlements under the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986*. Section 2 contains information on the scope, data sources and methodology used in the study. Section 3 outlines the main findings of the report and is grouped into four subsections: the care recipient profile, their need for assistance, their access to carers, and their service use (provided through the CACP package and from other government programs). Detailed tables (Tables A1 to A24) which support

these findings are presented in Appendix 1. Supporting information on the definitions of CACP service types, eligibility for DVA repatriation health care cards and other assistance available to cardholders is presented in Appendixes 2-4. Appendix 5 contains a glossary of terms used in this report.

2 Data sources and methods

Data sources

In September–October 2002 a census of Community Aged Care Package recipients was carried out. This census collected information about the characteristics of care recipients, the assistance they received and the service providers during the week of the census. Details of the data sources, data collection forms, methodology, census guidelines and data quality limitations for the 2002 CACP census can be found in the census report (AIHW 2004a). All analyses of the characteristics of CACP care recipients are based on the results of this census.

The census identified 25,446⁵ CACP care recipients (including 826 supplementary care recipients). Of these 9.9% (2,523) were reported to have either a gold or a white repatriation health care card (Table A1). The estimated response rate for care recipients in the census was 97%.

Scope and study methodology

The central aim of this study was to construct a profile of CACP care recipients with a gold or white Repatriation Health Card (also referred to in this report as a DVA entitlement card or a DVA health care entitlement card) from the information collected in the 2002 CACP census, and to examine differences between cardholders and other CACP care recipients.

The study was limited to care recipients who were 70 years or older (20,620 care recipients). Knowledge of the age, sex and possession of a gold or white entitlement card were critical for meaningful comparisons between groups of care recipients. Therefore, records with unknown age, sex, or DVA cardholder status were excluded from the study. In addition, for analyses of specific characteristics for example country of birth, records with missing or unknown data for that characteristic were also excluded.

While the majority of CACP recipients in the 2002 census (18,316 or 82% of those 70 years or older) were not veterans, spouses or widow/widowers of veterans, it should be noted that the group who did not hold a DVA entitlement card included a small number of care recipients who were identified as a veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran (131 or around 0.5% of those 70 years or older) and who may have similar characteristics to care recipients with a DVA entitlement card.

Most tables in this report present the characteristics of care recipients by age, sex and possession of a DVA health care entitlement card. This allows comparison of the actual proportion of care recipients with particular characteristics, both overall and within 5-year age groups. This is important as these actual differences may be relevant for policy development.

5 This figure includes seven recipients who were not included in the published census report because of late submission of census forms.

Box 1: What is the prevalence relative risk (PRR) and how is it interpreted

Relative risks estimate the likelihood of people in one group (in this study CACP care recipients with a DVA health care entitlement card) having a particular characteristic when compared with people in a second group (CACP care recipients without a DVA health care entitlement card).

Because the CACP census was a cross-sectional study (that is, the study looked at the characteristics of the care recipients at a single point in time) the measures being compared are the prevalence rates (or proportions) in each group.

For example, for financial hardship:

$$\text{PRR for gold cardholders} = \frac{\text{Proportion of gold cardholders in financial hardship}}{\text{Proportion of care recipients without a card in financial hardship}}$$

If the proportion in financial hardship is the same for gold cardholders as the proportion for the group without a card, the relative risk will be 1.

A relative risk of 1.3 means that the cardholders were 30% (that is $(1.3 - 1)/1$) more likely to be in financial hardship than care recipients without a card. A relative risk of 0.8 means that cardholders were 20% (that is $(0.8 - 1)/1$) less likely to be in financial hardship.

Confidence intervals for the relative risk estimates are provided. If the relative risk of 1 is between the upper and lower confidence limits the relative risk value is not considered to be statistically significant.

The prevalence relative risks calculated in this study control for both age and sex. Many of the characteristics investigated in this study are associated with both age and sex, and the entitlement groups have different age and sex structures.

Note that relative risk gives no information about the size of the absolute difference between the two groups. For example, $0.6/0.3 = 0.06/0.03 =$ a relative risk of 2.

Because the relative risk values reported for this study have been corrected for age and sex, they cannot be calculated directly from the total proportions presented in the tables.

In addition, Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistics were used to calculate the prevalence relative risk (also referred to in this report as the relative risk) for a range of characteristics of CACP care recipients with a DVA entitlement card compared with those CACP care recipients who did not have a DVA entitlement card, giving an estimate of the difference that would be observed if the groups had the same age and sex structure (see Box 1 for information on prevalence relative risk). Note that care is needed in interpreting results for white cardholders because of the small numbers, which make it difficult to precisely estimate relative risk for this group.

If a characteristic such as age or sex differs between the groups being studied, and the characteristic being studied (for example the proportion of care recipients with a carer, or the proportion of carers who live with the care recipient) independently differs with age and sex, this can affect the calculated value of the relative risk, either masking a difference or showing a difference where there would not be one if the age and sex structure were the same. For example, the age structure of gold cardholders is older than the age structure of non-cardholders. At the same time the proportion of carers who live with the care recipient is related to both age and sex (Table 1). For care recipients aged 75 or older, the overall proportion of co-resident carers is nearly the same for both gold cardholders and care recipients without a card giving a crude relative risk of $46.8/46.9 = 1.0$ that is no difference.

However, after controlling for age and sex the relative risk is 0.91 (confidence interval of 0.85–0.97). In other words, if the age and sex structures of the two groups were the same, the carer of a gold card holder would be 9% less likely to live with the care recipient than the carer of a care recipient without a card.

Table 1: Carer co-residency status, gold cardholders and non-cardholders, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002

Sex	Entitlement group	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 75+
Per cent					
Males	Gold card	68.8	62.8	51.7	59.4
	No card	67.6	66.1	54.1	60.5
Females	Gold card	49.0	36.3	28.8	36.3
	No card	51.2	42.9	38.1	42.3
Persons	Gold card	56.4	49.7	38.9	46.8
	No card	55.8	48.1	42.2	46.9

Source: Table A13.

Relative risk estimates for gold cardholders could be calculated for 70+ and 75+ age groups. However, because there were no male white cardholders in the 70–74 year age group, relative risk estimates for white cardholders could only be calculated for the 75+ age group. Unless otherwise stated, relative risk estimates for gold cardholders are similar when calculated for the 70+ and 75+ age groups, and only relative risks for the 75+ age groups will be quoted.

3 Main features

There were 20,620 CACP care recipients aged 70 years or older included in this study. These were the care recipients where information was available on their age, sex, whether they held a DVA health care entitlement card, and if so what type of card was held.

Eleven per cent of those included in the study (962 males, 1,318 females) held a gold card while only 1% (74 males and 102 females) held a white card. Because of the small numbers of white cardholders in the study population care needs to be taken when interpreting results for this group.

Care recipient profile

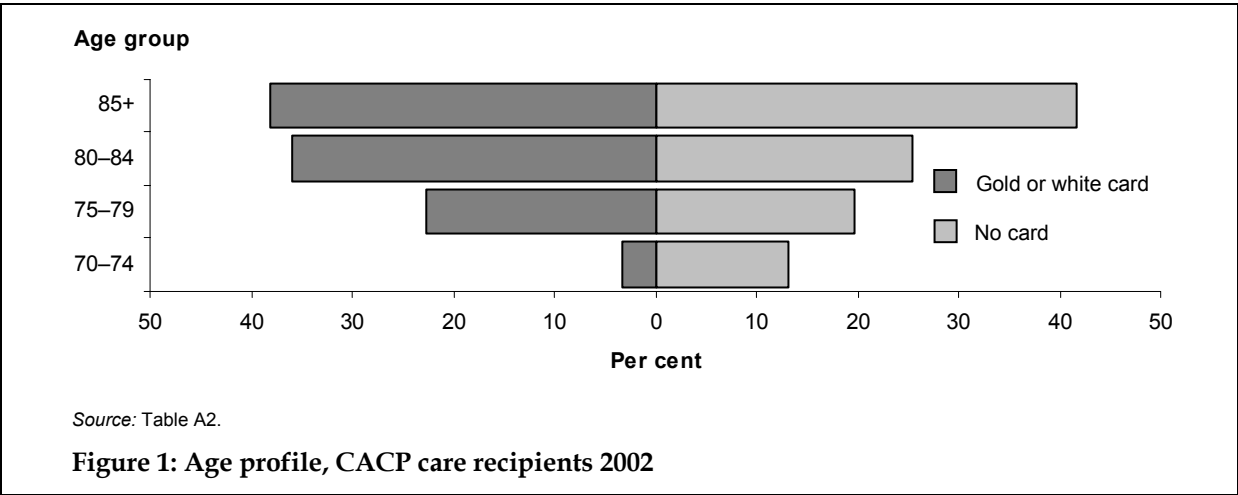
Age and sex

Care recipients are predominately female in all entitlement groups, but there was a higher proportion of males among those with a DVA entitlement card (42%) than without an entitlement card (25%) (Table 2).

Table 2: Sex of care recipients by entitlement group, CACP care recipients 2002

Entitlement group	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	Number			Per cent		
Gold card	962	1,318	2,280	42.2	57.8	100.0
White card	74	102	176	42.0	58.0	100.0
Gold or white card	1,036	1,420	2,456	42.2	57.8	100.0
No card	4,593	13,571	18,164	25.3	74.7	100.0
Total	5,629	14,991	20,620	27.3	72.7	100.0

Source: Table A2.



While the median age of all entitlement groups is 83 years, the age structure of DVA cardholders is generally older than those care recipients who did not have an entitlement card (Figure 1, Table A2). Seventy-four per cent of care recipients with a DVA gold or white card were aged 80 or over, compared with 67% of recipients with neither of these cards (Figure 1).

The proportion of all CACP care recipients who were cardholders generally increased with age: 3% of care recipients aged 70–74 years held a white or gold card, 14% of care recipients aged 75–79 and 16% of care recipients aged 80–84 years. However, the proportion of care recipients who were cardholders was lower in the 85+ age group (11%) than for those aged 80–84 years (Table A2).

Country of birth

Most CACP care recipients with a DVA health care entitlement card were Australian born (91%) with only 9% born overseas. By comparison, 62% of care recipients without an entitlement card were born in Australia (Figure 2, Table 3, Table A3). In addition, country of birth profiles differed for each entitlement group.

- Among gold cardholders, 93% were born in Australia, nearly 6% were born overseas in English-speaking countries and 2% were born in other overseas countries, with a similar pattern for both men and women.
- For white cardholders the pattern was similar but the proportion of care recipients who were born overseas was much higher. Only 68% of white cardholders were born in Australia while 24% were born overseas in English-speaking countries and 8% were born in other overseas countries. The proportion of people born overseas in English-speaking countries was much higher for male white cardholders (39%) than for female white cardholders (13%) (Table 3, Table A3).
- Most care recipients without a card were born in Australia, but the proportion of care recipients born overseas in English-speaking countries (13%) was lower than the proportion born overseas in other countries (25%). There was a higher proportion of both overseas born groups for the non-cardholders than for cardholders.

To some extent, these differences between those with and without a DVA health care entitlement card reflect both the different composition of the Australian population at the time of recruitment into the services together with recruitment and service restrictions, and the eligibility criteria for DVA health care entitlement cards. Australia's immigration policy meant that the Australian population prior to World War II consisted of a high proportion of people who were Australian- and European-born. In the 1933 Australian census (the last census before WWII) 86% of the Australian population were Australian-born and 12% were born overseas in English-speaking countries, with only 2% of the population born overseas in other countries (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Australia) 1933). In contrast, in 2001 the proportion of people born overseas (28%) was double that of 1933 (14%) as a result of post-war immigration. By 2001, the proportion of the population born overseas in English-speaking countries had decreased to 9% of the population while that of people born overseas in other countries increased to 19% (ABS 2002b, Table B06). The increase in the overseas-born population is reflected in the profile of the non-cardholder care recipient population, with a higher proportion of people from non-English-speaking countries than from English-speaking countries.

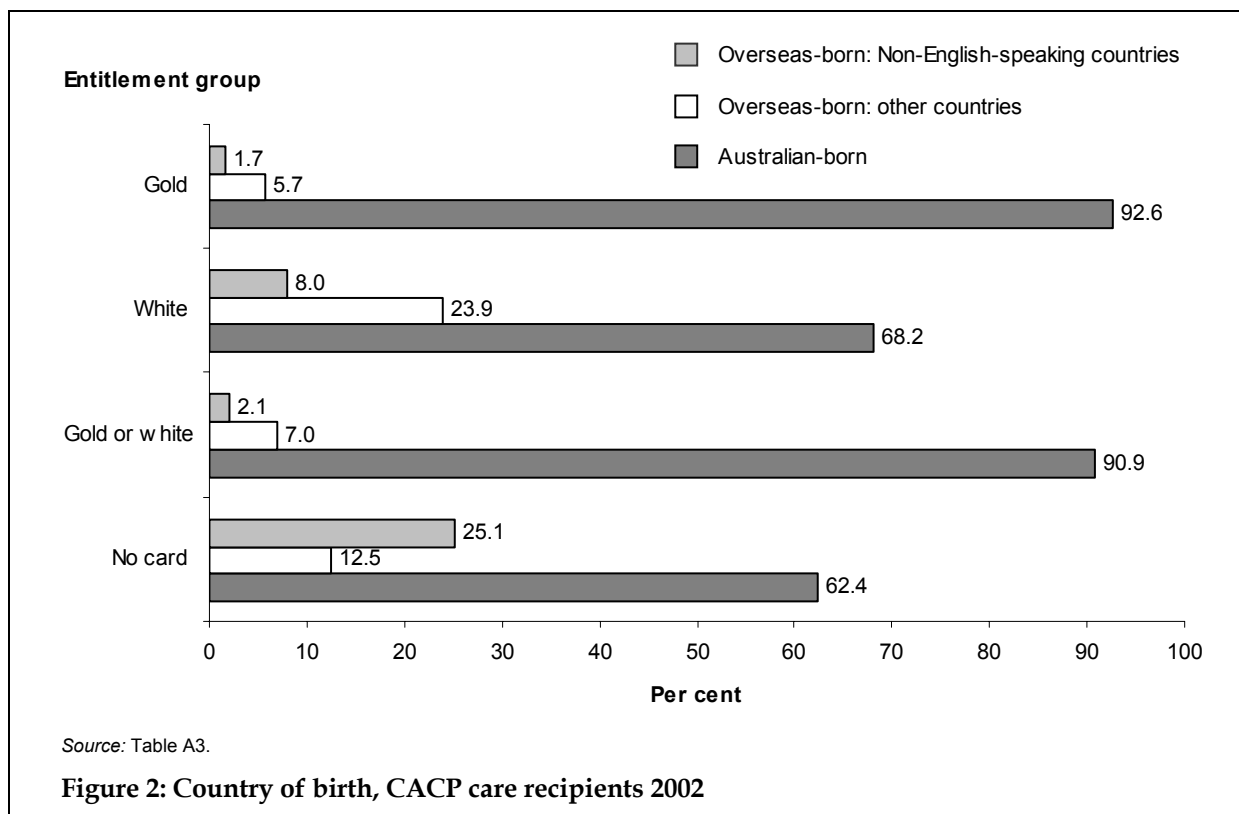


Table 3: Country of birth grouping, by entitlement group, CACP care recipients 2002

Entitlement group	Australian-born	Overseas born:		Total 70+
		English-speaking countries	other countries	
Per cent				
Gold card	92.6	5.7	1.7	100.0
White card	68.2	23.9	8.0	100.0
Gold or white card	90.9	7.0	2.1	100.0
No card	62.4	12.5	25.1	100.0
Total	65.8	11.8	22.4	100.0

Source: Table A3.

In addition, the proportion of veterans born overseas in non-English speaking countries would have been influenced by enlistment and deployment policies of WWII. People of non-European descent (regardless of place of birth) were initially prevented from enlisting in the defence forces. During the later stages of that war the enlistment restrictions were eased, but there was still a preference for restricting overseas service for non-Europeans (Hall 1990).

The higher proportion of white cardholder CACP recipients that were born overseas in English-speaking countries probably reflects the eligibility of overseas service personnel for white cards under exchange agreements between the Australian Government and New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Most CACP care recipients with white DVA health care cards who were born in non-English-speaking countries came from Commonwealth countries.

Area of residence

State/territory

Overall around 60% of CACP care recipients lived in New South Wales (36%) and Victoria (25%) and a further 15% lived in Queensland (Table 4 and Table A4). A higher proportion of cardholders lived in Queensland and Victoria compared with non-cardholders (21% and 27% respectively compared with 15% and 25%), while a lower proportion of cardholders lived in New South Wales (32% of cardholders compared with 37% of non-cardholders). These differences were more pronounced for white cardholders than for gold cardholders.

Table 4: State of residence, CACP care recipients 2002

Entitlement group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Aust
Gold card	32.2	26.6	20.5	5.6	10.4	3.2	0.3	1.2	100.0
White card	27.8	29.5	22.2	5.1	10.2	4.0	1.1	—	100.0
Gold or white card	31.9	26.8	20.6	5.6	10.4	3.2	0.3	1.1	100.0
No card	36.5	24.6	14.6	8.9	10.0	3.2	0.7	1.6	100.0
Total	35.9	24.8	15.3	8.5	10.1	3.2	0.6	1.5	100.0

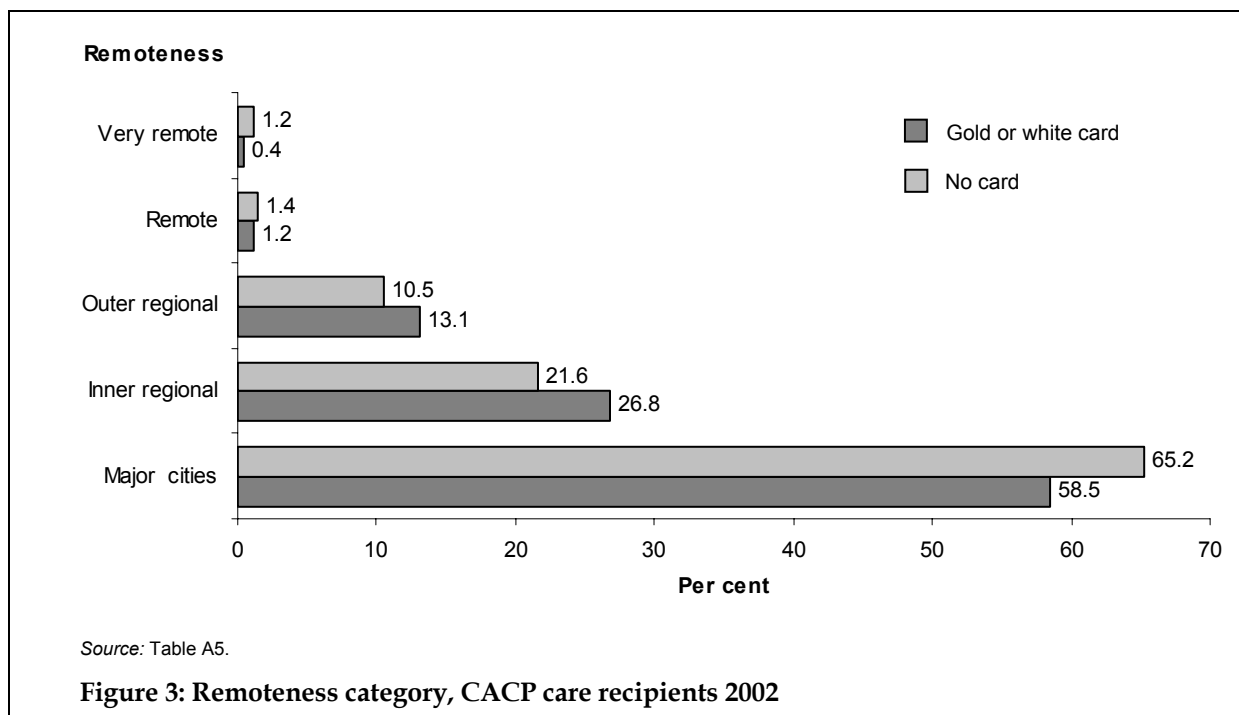
Source: Table A4.

Remoteness

Table A5 shows the proportion of CACP care recipients living in regions categorised by remoteness using the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), as derived from the care recipient's postcode. This classification system is based on the distance by road to five categories of service centre (AIHW 2004b).

Care recipients with a gold or white card were less likely to live in major cities than care recipients without a card (59% compared with 65%) or in very remote areas (0.4% compared with 1.2%), and more likely to live in inner regional (27% compared with 22%) or outer regional areas (13% compared with 11%) (Figure 1).

Differences between the genders were minimal with a slightly higher proportion of females living in major cities and a slightly lower proportion in outer regional, remote or very remote areas (Table A5).



Living arrangements

Cardholders were more likely to be living alone (67%) than non-cardholder care recipients (62%), and less likely to be living with family (32% compared with 36%). This was true for both males and females (Table A6).

While male white cardholders were also more likely to live alone than male care recipients without a card (60% compared with 51%), females with a white card were less likely to live alone (53% compared with 66%) and more likely to live with family (45% compared with 32%).

After controlling for age and sex, gold cardholders were 13% more likely to live alone than care recipients who did not hold a DVA health care card. However, the differences for white cardholders were not statistically significant (Table A24).

Accommodation setting

Nearly 90% of CACP care recipients lived in a private residence; predominantly the residence was owned or being purchased (66% of care recipients). Six per cent of care recipients lived in a private residence rented through the private rental market, while 14% lived in community housing or public rental properties (Table 5, Table A7).

There were strong age-related trends for all entitlement groups in respect of accommodation. The proportion of CACP care recipients living in retirement villages⁶ or in premises that they owned increased with age, while the proportion living in rental property decreased with age (Table 5). These age trends were apparent both overall and within card entitlement groups.

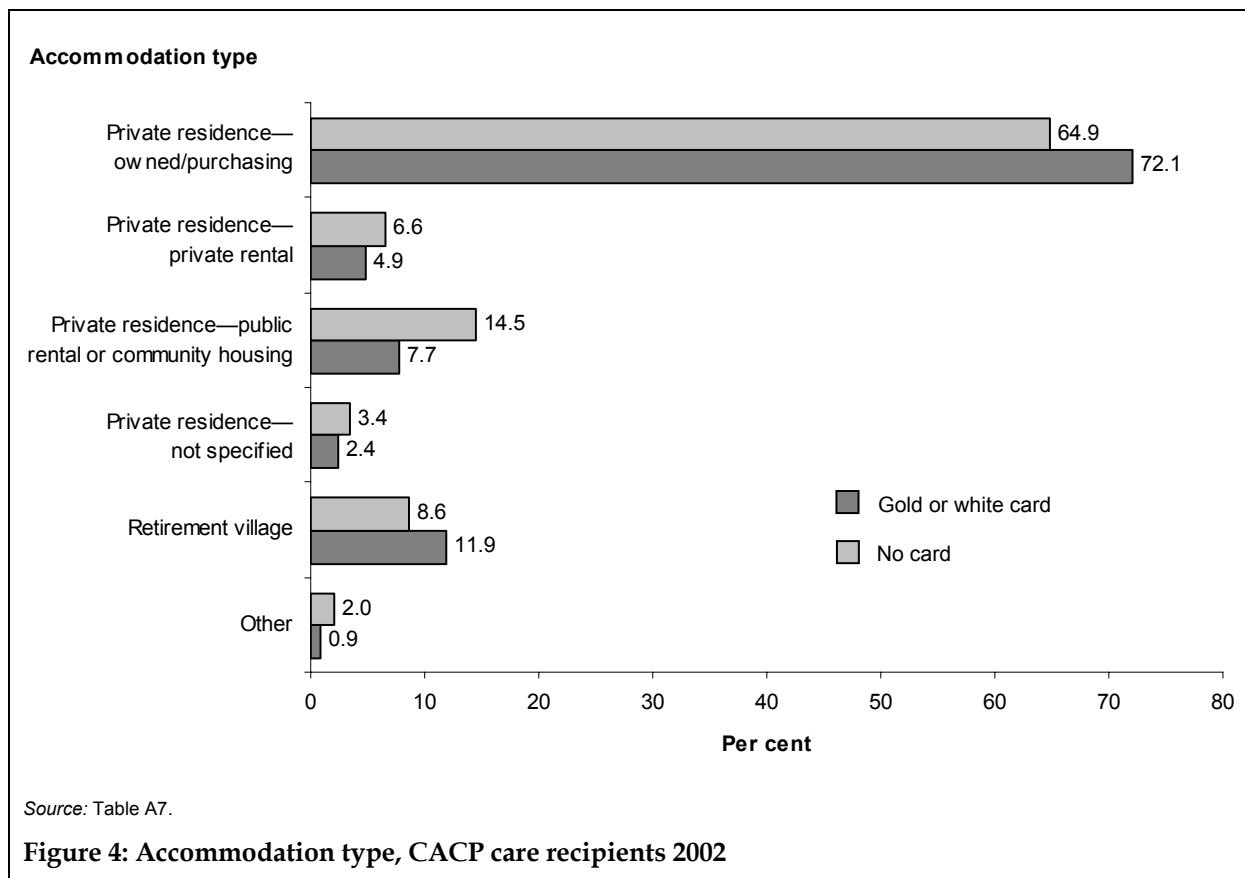
⁶ Note that retirement village accommodation can be either owned or leased/rented.

Table 5: Accommodation type by age, CACP care recipients 2002

Accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Private residence—owned/purchasing	55.9	63.2	67.5	68.8	65.8
Private residence—private rental	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.3	6.4
Private residence—public rental or community housing	25.6	18.0	12.5	8.9	13.7
Private residence—not specified	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3
Retirement village	4.3	6.4	8.8	11.7	9.0
Other ^(a)	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes: boarding house/rooming house/private hotel; short-term crisis, emergency or transitional accommodation; public place/temporary shelter/other.

Source: Table A7.



CACP care recipients with a DVA entitlement card were more likely to live in a private residence that they owned or were purchasing or in a retirement village, and less likely to live in a public rental/community housing property than care recipients without a DVA entitlement card (Figure 4). However, the proportion of white cardholders living in a private rental property was similar to care recipients without an entitlement card (7%) (Table A7).

Controlling for age and sex, a comparison of those living in a private residence⁷ found that gold cardholders were 11% more likely than care recipients without an entitlement card to own or be purchasing their home rather than renting, and white holders were more 9% more likely to own or be purchasing their home (Table A24).

The higher rate of home ownership for veterans and war widows may be attributable to their access to low interest housing loans. These have been available since 1918 under the War Service Homes Scheme and the Defence Service Homes Scheme. In certain circumstances these subsidised housing loans also can be used to finalise a right of residence in a retirement village (Clarke et al. 2003, page 123). A 1998 survey of veterans and war widows reported that 59% of those surveyed who were living in a house or flat had received assistance through such a loan (DVA 1998).

Financial hardship

Financial hardship for CACP care recipients is defined under the Allocation Principles made under the *Aged Care Act 1997* (DHAC 1999, section 4.4). A person is considered to be in financial hardship if they:

- had not owned a home in the 2 years before becoming a CACP care recipient; and
- was in receipt of either:
 - the maximum basic rate of pension under the Social Security Act 1991, or
 - a pension under Part III of the Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986 and did not receive additional income above the free limit allowed to a person in receipt of the maximum pension under the Social Security Act 1991.⁸

Overall, 16% of gold cardholders and 18% of white cardholders were reported to be in financial hardship, compared with 28% of care recipients who had no card (Table A8). For all groups, younger care recipients were more likely to be in financial hardship than older care recipients (33% cardholders aged 70–74 years decreasing to 13% of those aged 85 years or older, compared with 42% and 23% respectively for care recipients without a card).

After controlling for age and sex, DVA cardholders were significantly less likely than non-cardholders to be in financial hardship – 41% less likely for gold cardholders and 37% less likely for white cardholders (Table A24).

This finding in part reflects the higher rate of home ownership in DVA cardholders (see previous discussion of accommodation setting) and would in part reflect differences in income. However, the CACP census does not provide any information on income.

Nevertheless it is worth noting that some payments to veterans, in particular the disability pension⁹, are considered compensation and not income for the calculation of the service pension, which is an income support payment for veterans with qualifying service and is paid through DVA. A small number of veterans, in particular white cardholders, receive

7 This comparison excluded those residents in a private home where the type of tenure was not stated, as well as other types of accommodation.

8 This definition is paraphrased. Please refer to the Aged Care Principles for the exact definition. Note that a number of payments to veterans are not considered income under the Social Security Act.

9 This is a service related disability pension for veterans, not the Disability Support Pension which is administered by Centrelink (DVA 2004a).

income support through the social security system (age pension), where the disability pension is treated differently and included in assessments for additional social security income support payments. However, the disability pension and war widows' pension are not means tested and not taxable (Clarke et al. 2003). These arrangements may have some influence on the lower rate of financial hardship for cardholders in comparison to non-cardholders.

Need for assistance

Core activity limitations

The CACP census collected information on care recipients' need for assistance with a number of activities. This was used to determine whether the care recipients had a severe or profound limitation in any of the three core areas of daily living: self-care, mobility and communication (Box 2). In the following discussion, when an activity limitation is discussed this is always a severe or profound core activity limitation.

Self-care and mobility limitations were the most common severe or profound core activity limitations observed among CACP care recipients (65% and 70% of care recipients respectively), with communication the least common (14% of care recipients) (Table A9).

After controlling for age and sex, no significant differences were found between cardholders and care recipients without a card for mobility or self-care limitations. However gold cardholders were found to have a significantly lower prevalence relative risk of having a communication limitation when compared with care recipients without a DVA entitlement card. White cardholders had a slightly higher, but not statistically significant, risk of having a communication limitation (Figure 5, Table A24).

Box 2: Severe or profound core activity limitations

In the CACP census, a person is considered to have a severe or profound core activity limitation if they sometimes or always need the assistance or supervision of another person to carry out any of a number of tasks. The core activities are:

- **Self-care** tasks – eating; showering or bathing; dressing; toileting; and managing incontinence.
- **Mobility** tasks – maintaining or changing body position; carrying, moving or manipulating objects related to the tasks of daily living; getting out of a bed or chair; walking and related activities.
- **Communication** – understanding others or making oneself understood by others.

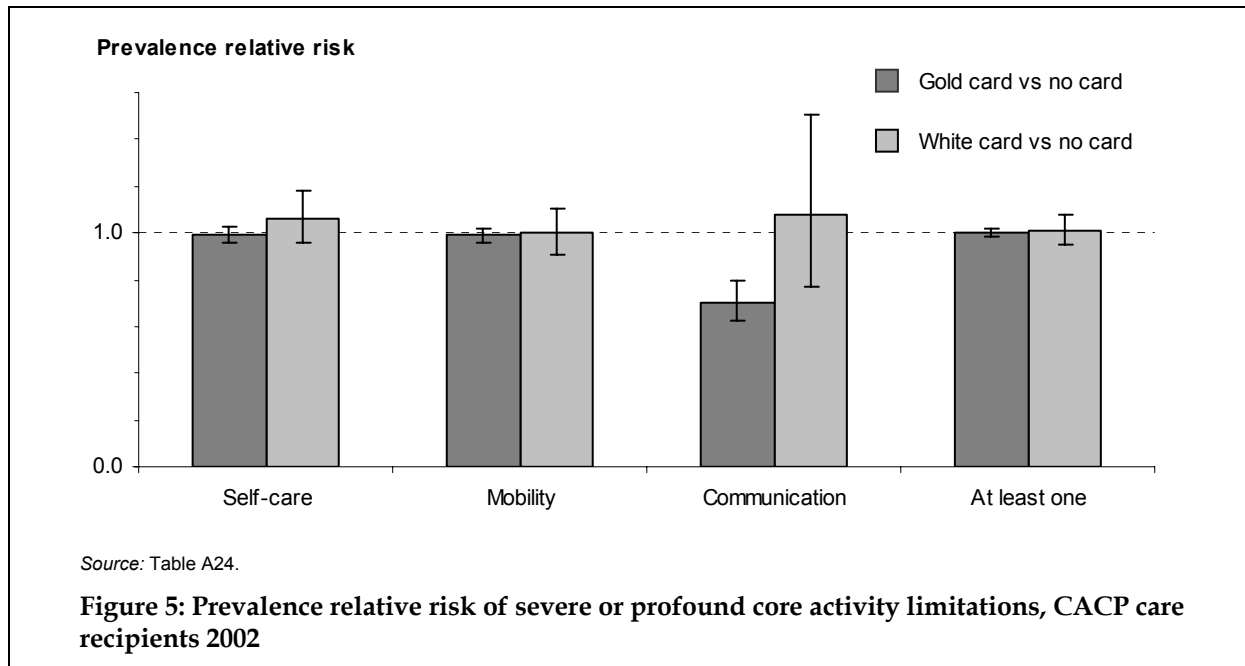
This definition is consistent with that used in the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS 1998) and the International Classification of Functioning (WHO 2001).

Note that, while information was collected on the need for assistance or supervision with use of public transport, by itself this is considered to be a mild core activity limitation.

Self-care

Almost two-thirds (65%) of care recipients had a severe or profound self-care limitation (Table A9). There was little or no difference in the proportion of care recipients with a severe or profound self-care limitation when comparing the sex or entitlement groups (around 64–65%). White cardholders had a slightly higher proportion of recipients with a self-care limitation (68%) (Figure 5, Table A9).

This similarity between entitlement groups remained after controlling for age and sex (Figure 5, Table A24), except for white cardholders who were 6% more likely to have a self-care limitation. However, this difference was not statistically significant.



Mobility

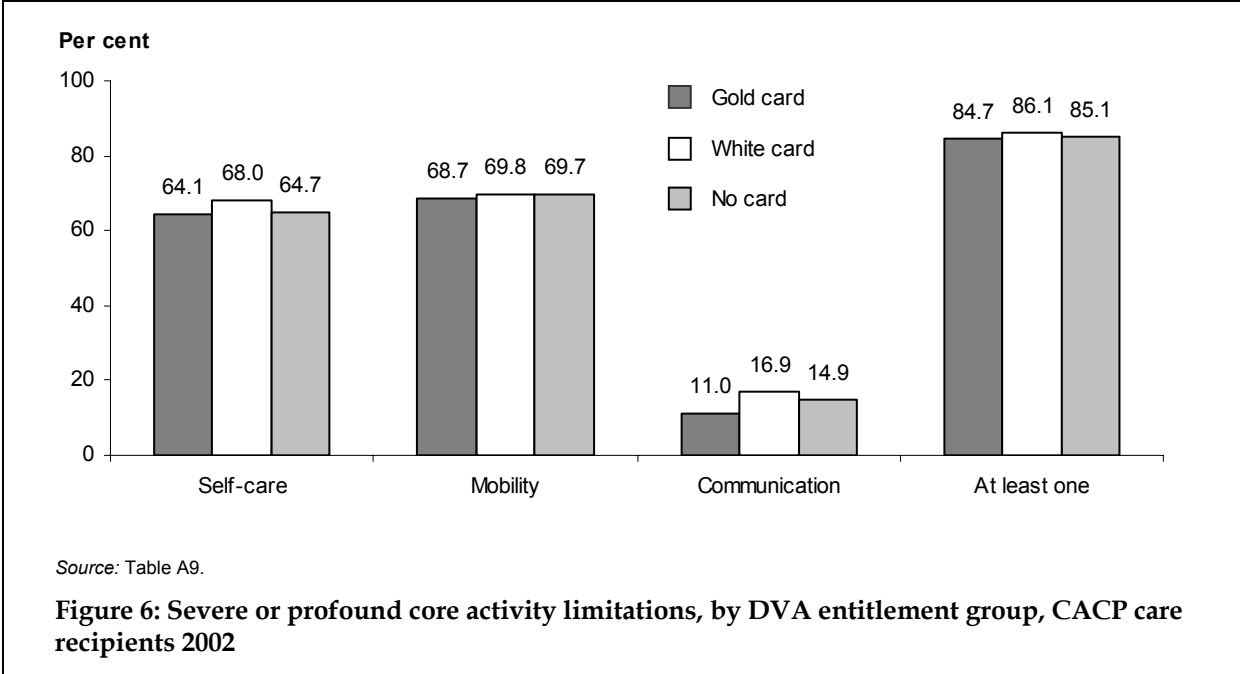
Overall, 70% of care recipients reported a severe or profound mobility limitation. The proportion with a mobility limitation was slightly higher for females (70%) than for males (68%) (Table A9). The proportion with a mobility limitation was similar across most age and entitlement groups.

After controlling for age and sex, the risk of a mobility limitation for gold cardholders and for white cardholders did not differ from the risk for care recipients without a card (relative risk 0.99 and 1.00 respectively) (Figure 5, Table A24).

Communication

Care recipients are considered to have a severe or profound communication limitation if they sometimes or always need assistance understanding others or making themselves understood by others. People who communicate independently using hearing aids, speech aids, or interpreters are not considered to have a severe or profound communication limitation.

Twelve per cent of cardholders (gold card 11%, white card 17%) had a communication limitation compared with 15% of care recipients without a card. In all entitlement groups, a higher proportion of males (18%) had a severe or profound communication limitation than females (13%) (Figure 6, Table A9).



After controlling for age and sex, the prevalence of a communication limitation for gold cardholders was 30% lower than for non-cardholders (relative risk of 0.70 (0.62–0.80)). This difference was statistically significant. For white cardholders the prevalence of a communication limitation was slightly higher (8%) than for non-cardholders but was not statistically significant (Figure 5, Table A24).

This result is surprising considering there is a high incidence of hearing damage in service personnel. However, if this has been corrected with the use of hearing aids it would not be included as a severe or profound communication limitation. Conditions which might be expected to result in a communication limitation would include stroke, acquired brain injury and dementia. However, the incidence of these conditions in veterans does not significantly differ from non-veterans (DVA, personal communication).

Another possible explanation is that, overall, veterans with a communication limitation have higher care needs than those in the general community with a communication limitation, as a result of other service-related impairments. This could result in selective movement of veterans with a communication limitation to either residential care or high-level community care (EACH packages), and hence a lower proportion of veterans with a communication limitation in the CACP population. AIHW studies looking at other aspects of aged care service use by veterans with health care entitlement cards may shed further light on this issue.

Number of core activity limitations

Overall, 85% of care recipients had at least one severe or profound core activity limitation with little difference between the sexes (84% for males compared with 86% for females) (Table A9). Nearly half of the care recipients (44%) had two core activity limitations, an additional 31% had one, and 10% had all three core activity limitations. The only clear age-related pattern observed was the increasing proportion of care recipients with at least one severe or profound core activity limitation seen with increasing age (Table A10).

After controlling for age and sex the risk of gold or white cardholders having at least one core activity limitation did not differ from the risk for care recipients without a card (relative risk 1.00 and 1.01 respectively) (Figure 5, Table A24).

Dementia

Nineteen per cent of care recipients had a formal diagnosis of dementia with a similar rate for males and females (Table A11). The rates of dementia increased with age and peaked in the 80–84 age group before decreasing again among those 85 years or older. The lower rate in the older age group may occur because of increased care needs resulting from more severe dementia or because increased co-morbidities at older ages results in selective removal of these people from the population receiving CACP assistance. When a CACP can no longer provide the support needed, care recipients may then move to either an EACH package or residential care, both of which provide a higher level of care.

While this pattern was consistent across entitlement groups, there were small differences between cardholders and non-cardholders with a lower rate of dementia for younger aged cardholders (10% compared with 15%) and a slightly higher peak for the 80–84 year old cardholders (22% compare with 21%). This difference was more noticeable for women (24% of cardholders compared with 21% of non-cardholders).

Overall, after controlling for age and sex, the risk of dementia for DVA cardholders was similar to that for non-cardholders (Table A24).

Carers

Carer availability

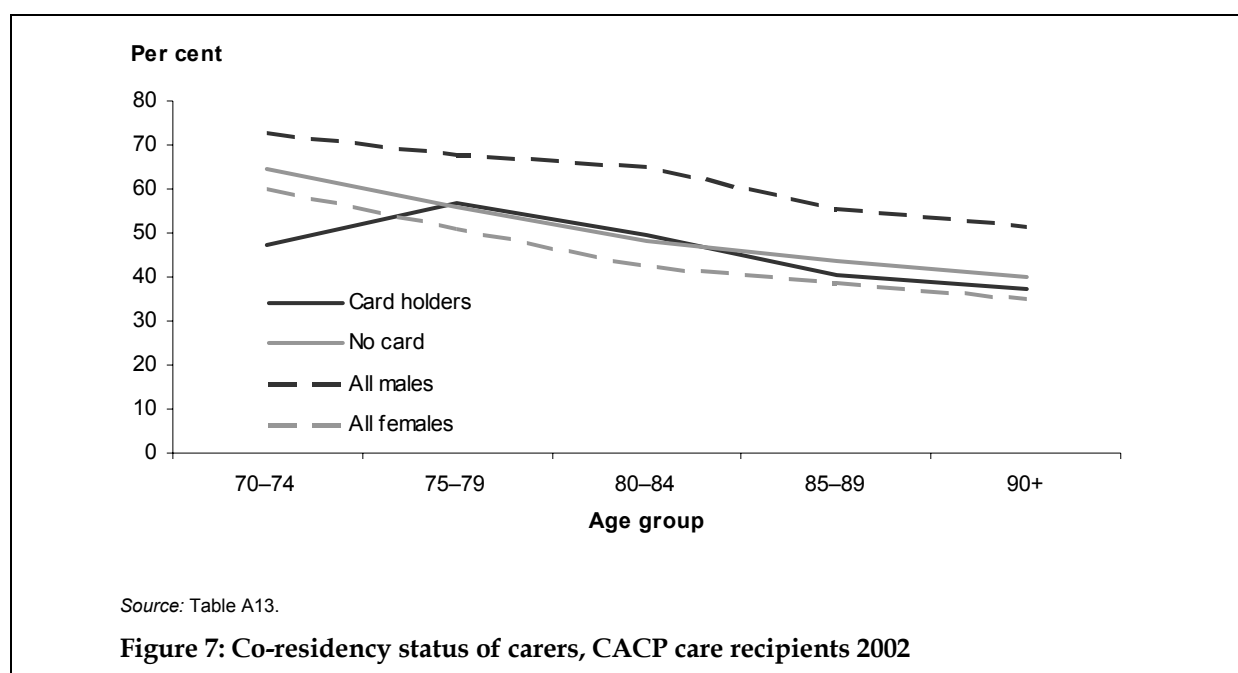
The majority of CACP care recipients had a carer (54% of gold cardholders, 63% of white cardholders and 58% of non-cardholders). With the exception of white cardholders where females were more likely than males to have a carer (64% of females compared with 61% of males), male care recipients were more likely to have a carer than females (57% of male gold cardholders and 61% of males without a card, compared with 52% and 57% respectively of females). Older care recipients were more likely to have a carer than younger care recipients (Table A12).

After controlling for age and sex, gold cardholders were 9% less likely to have a carer than care recipients without a card (relative risk 0.91) (Table A24). This was statistically significant. In contrast, white cardholders generally had a slightly higher likelihood of having a carer (6%), but this difference was not statistically significant.

Carer co-residency

Less than half of carers of DVA gold cardholders lived with the person they cared for (47%), while 52% of carers of white cardholders lived with the care recipient. A similar proportion (49%) of carers of non-cardholders lived with the care recipient (Table A13). The carer was more likely to live with a male care recipient (59% of cardholders and 63% of non-cardholders) than with a female care recipient (38% of cardholders and 44% of non-cardholders). The proportion of co-resident carers decreased with age for both cardholders and recipients without a card (Figure 7, Table A13).

After controlling for age and sex, gold cardholders were 9% less likely to have a co-resident carer than care recipients without a card, while the proportion of carers who lived with white cardholders was similar to that of care recipients without a card (Table A24).



Carer relationship

The pattern of carer relationship differed according to sex, but does not appear to differ among entitlement groups (Table 6, Table A14).

For males, the carer was most likely to be the care recipient's spouse (cardholders 48%, non-cardholders 50%). An additional 40% were cared for by their child or their child's spouse, while only a small proportion were cared for by other relatives (cardholders 7%, non-cardholders 6%) or by friends or neighbours (cardholders 6%, non-cardholders 5%). For females, nearly two-thirds (64%) were cared for by their child or child's spouse with only 22% cared for by their spouse.

Table 6: Relationship of carer to care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002

	Spouse	Child or child's spouse	Other relative	Friend or neighbour
Per cent				
Males				
Gold card	47.4	39.5	7.0	6.1
White card	50.0	38.6	6.8	4.6
No card	49.7	40.0	5.7	4.6
Females				
Gold card	21.0	66.8	6.7	5.5
White card	39.1	50.0	6.3	4.7
No card	22.1	64.2	8.3	5.4

Source: Table A14.

For gold cardholders, the relationship of the carer was similar to care recipients without a card for both males and females. The proportion of female white cardholders cared for by a child or child's spouse was lower (50%) while the proportion cared for by a spouse was higher (39%).

In all entitlement groups the proportion of care recipients aged 75 or older being cared for by their spouse decreased as the age of the care recipient increased, and the proportion being cared for by their children or children's spouses increased. Among cardholders, the proportion of care recipients aged 70-74 years being cared for by their child or child's spouse was higher than that for those aged 75-84 years, but lower than that for those aged 85 years or older (Table 7).

Table 7: CACP care recipients cared for by their spouse, child or child's spouse, by age, 2002

Carer relationship/entitlement group	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Per cent within age group				
Child or child's spouse				
Gold card	54.8	51.8	50.7	59.9
White card	50.0	37.1	44.4	54.3
No card	41.0	52.3	58.1	65.1
Spouse				
Gold card	38.7	40.1	37.6	23.9
White card	50.0	60.0	38.9	31.4
No card	47.0	37.6	29.9	20.2

Source: Table A14.

Service use

CACP service utilisation rates

The utilisation rate is a measure of the extent to which services are used by the target group, and is used to look at differences in access to services by the different entitlement groups.

Because this study has been restricted to those care recipients with known age, sex and card status, utilisation rates based on the care recipients included in the study only provide a minimum utilisation rate. While we are certain that the care recipients are allocated to their correct entitlement groups, this is achieved at the expense of full enumeration and can only provide an underestimate of the true utilisation rates.

An estimate of the possible (maximum) utilisation rates has been done by pro-rating all missing data for sex, card entitlement, DVA status, and age, in that order (Table A15). The estimated maximum rates assume that the missing data has a similar distribution to the known data, sacrificing certainty of entitlement group for a closer approximation of the actual utilisation rates. The higher estimates, which pro-rate missing data, are more likely to approximate the actual usage rate than the lower rates.

The data used to calculate the minimum and estimated maximum utilisation rates are presented in Tables A2, A15 and A16. Overall base populations used to calculate utilisation rates are presented in Table A16.

Table 8: Crude utilisation rates per 1,000 population aged 70 years or over, Community Aged Care Packages 2002

Entitlement group	Male		Female		Persons	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Gold card	7.0	9.2	12.3	17.2	9.4	12.7
White card	4.0	5.1	32.2	44.8	8.1	10.9
Gold or white card	6.7	8.7	12.9	18.0	9.3	12.5
No card	7.6	8.0	14.8	15.5	11.9	12.5
Total	7.4	8.1	14.6	15.8	11.5	12.5

Note: Utilisation rates are calculated per thousand of the relevant population group. For example, the utilisation rate for gold cardholders is the number of CACP care recipients with a gold card per thousand gold cardholders in the Australian population.

Source: Table A17, Table A18.

The crude utilisation rate for all CACP care recipients aged 70 or older is estimated to be between 11.5 and 12.5 per 1,000 of the population aged 70 or older (Table 8). The upper limit for the estimated crude utilisation rate for both cardholders and non-cardholders is the same (12.5 per thousand) but the range is wider for cardholders with a lower estimated minimum utilisation rate of 9.3 per 1,000 DVA cardholders aged 70 or older, compared with 11.9 per 1,000 for care recipients without a card.

The estimated crude utilisation rate for white cardholders was lower than for gold cardholders – between 8.1 and 10.9 per 1,000 white cardholders aged 70 or older compared with an estimate of between 9.4 and 12.7 per 1,000 gold cardholders aged 70 or older.

For all groups and in all age ranges the utilisation rates for women were higher than for men. The utilisation rates for women were commonly around one-and-a-half times to twice the rate for men, with the exception of female white cardholders where the estimated crude

utilisation rate was between 32 and 45 per 1,000 compared with between 4.0 and 5.1 per 1,000 for male white cardholders (Table 8, Tables A17 and A18).

Table 9: Age and sex standardised utilisation ratios, compared with population without a DVA entitlement card, Community Aged Care Packages 2002

Entitlement group	Based on minimum utilisation rates			Based on maximum utilisation rates		
	Usage ratio	Lower CL	Upper CL	Usage ratio	Lower CL	Upper CL
Gold card	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.83	0.80	0.86
White card	0.68	0.58	0.78	0.86	0.76	0.98
Gold or white card	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.84	0.81	0.86

Note: Rates calculated using indirect standardisation, and overall utilisation rates for all CACP care recipients (CL= 95% confidence interval limit).

After controlling for age and sex, the utilisation rate for DVA health care cardholders was 16% to 35% lower than for care recipients without a card (Table 9). It must be recognised that utilisation of services may depend on many things such as accessibility, acceptability and appropriateness. Possible reasons for the different utilisation of CACPs by DVA cardholders include:

- preference for DVA programs, for example Veterans' Home Care (VHC) and veterans nursing services
- choosing different community care services (for example VHC and HACC) because of an increased cost associated with CACPs
- lack of understanding about general community programs among veterans
- a possible selection bias
- possibly higher dependency levels of DVA cardholders of the same age and sex, resulting in a need for higher care levels than can be provided through CACPs.

As stated in the introduction, the CACP Program is only one of a number of aged care programs. Some veterans prefer to receive assistance through the Department of Veterans' Affairs. DVA cardholders have access to community care through both Veterans' Home Care, HACC and any other community care programs available to the general community, as well as to a wide range of medical and allied health services.

Cost may be a factor in the decision on whether to take up a Community Aged Care Package. At the time of the census, CACP care recipients on a basic pension were expected to pay up to \$5.16 per day (\$36.12 per week) and slightly more for those on a higher income. There is a perception that VHC and HACC are less costly than CACPs. Veterans have access to up to 196 hours of either in-home or residential respite care with no co-payment (DVA 2001), and not all VHC agencies charge for personal care (personal communication from service providers). For HACC the National Fees Policy includes an assessment of the care recipients' capacity to pay, an ability to waive fees for those unable to pay, and a fees cap for care recipients who receive multiple services from HACC providers. This policy has been endorsed by all states and territories and, in 2002-03, some states had set a cap of \$10 or \$20 per week (Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services 2003 p. 11, WA Health 2002 p. 2, Legislative Assembly for the ACT 2003 p. 394). Most other states had not stipulated a specific fees cap.

Concern has also been expressed that lower utilisation rates may reflect access difficulties for veterans in respect of general community programs. While veterans are considered a special needs group and the contracts between the Department of Health and Ageing and the CACP

service providers specify that certain packages must be given to veterans, the majority of packages are classified as 'general' packages. Where a service provider has to choose between a care recipient with more restricted access to other support and a person who can also access assistance from DVA, there may be some bias towards people without access to DVA services. However, data are not available to assess this concern.

Alternatively, veterans as a whole may have a higher dependency level than those in the general population and this could result in a higher utilisation of residential aged care or EACH packages. The EACH Program provides care in their own homes to care recipients who would be eligible for high-level residential care. EACH packages include access to nursing care and allied health care, assistance which is not funded through the CACP Program. However, at the time of the census this was a very small program with less than 300 packages.

This study is one of a number of projects underway which are looking at aged care service use by DVA health care entitlement cardholders. When these are completed they may shed further light on the reasons for the lower utilisation of CACPs by DVA health care entitlement cardholders. In particular, information on utilisation rates for low- and high-level residential care and on dependency levels of veterans in residential care could be useful for determining the reasons for the lower utilisation of CACPs.

Duration of subsidy

The average duration of subsidy for all entitlement groups was 21 to 22 months. While the average duration was slightly longer for females (22–23 months) than for males (20–21 months) there were no clear age-related trends in any entitlement group (Table A19).

CACP assistance

A CACP provides a package of assistance which includes a care coordinator who manages the complex care needs of the care recipients and arranges provision of the assistance available as part of the package. Definitions of the types of assistance available through the package are provided in Appendix 2.

The CACP census gives a snapshot of the service provided to care recipients during the census week and captures only what was provided in that week. Not all types of assistance are provided each week. For instance, all care recipients receive assistance from a care coordinator but in any one week this will not be needed by some care recipients, either because they are on leave or because there is no need for any adjustment to the assistance they are receiving. This analysis excludes care recipients who were on leave for all or part of the census period. This removes any bias introduced by the alteration of patterns of care during periods of leave.

In addition, only assistance funded under the CACP Program is included here; any additional assistance that is privately funded or provided through other government programs is excluded.

Types of CACP assistance received

The most common types of assistance received by care recipients during the census week were domestic assistance (88% of care recipients), followed by CACP case management/care coordination (74%), social support (64%) and personal care (58%). There was little difference between the entitlement groups in the proportion of care recipients receiving each type of assistance, nor in the order of types of assistance when ranked from most to least commonly received (Table 10).

Table 10: CACP assistance type received during census week, CACP care recipients 2002

Type of assistance	Gold card	White card	Gold or white card	No card	Total
Domestic assistance	88.9	88.7	88.9	88.2	88.3
CACP case management/care coordination	73.8	81.1	74.3	73.8	73.8
Social support	62.9	61.6	62.8	63.8	63.7
Personal care	55.7	56.6	55.7	58.0	57.8
Transport	37.1	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.7
Meal preparation/other food services	34.2	32.7	34.1	30.9	31.3
Delivered meals	29.1	26.4	28.9	21.6	22.5
Home maintenance	17.9	13.2	17.6	15.9	16.1
Temporary respite care	3.7	6.3	3.8	4.6	4.5
Rehabilitation support	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.3
Formal linen service	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9

Note: Care recipients who were on leave during all or part of the census, or for whom age, sex, or DVA entitlement group were not known are excluded from this table.

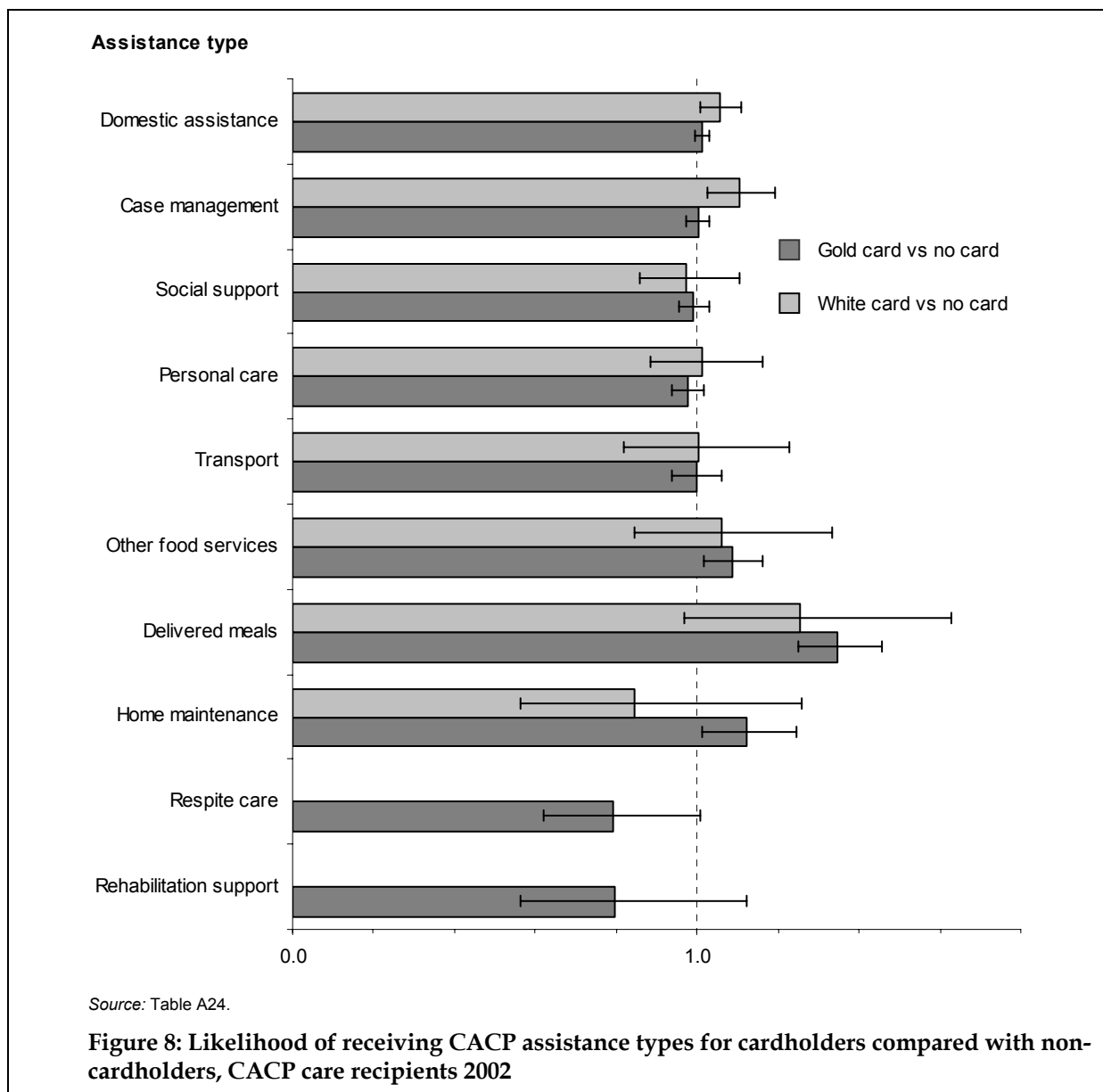
Source: Table A20.

Figure 8 shows the relative risks of gold and white cardholders compared with non-cardholders for each type of assistance, after controlling for age and sex.

For gold cardholders the types of assistance where there was a significant difference to the assistance received by care recipients without a card were delivered meals, meal preparation/other food services and home maintenance (Figure 8, Table A24). Gold cardholders were 35% more likely to be receiving delivered meals, 9% more likely to be receiving assistance with the preparation, cooking and storage of meals in the care recipients' own homes (other food services), and 12% more likely to be receiving assistance with home maintenance.

Gold cardholders were also around 20% less likely to receive rehabilitation support and respite care although these differences were not statistically significant.

For white cardholders significant differences were found with domestic assistance and case management/care coordination. White cardholders were 11% more likely to have received assistance from their case managers or care coordinators during the census week and 6% more likely to have received domestic assistance. For domestic assistance this increase was strongest for those over 80 years of age. Differences that were not statistically significant were a 26% higher likelihood of receiving delivered meals, a 6% higher likelihood of receiving other food services and a 16% lower likelihood of receiving home maintenance services. The numbers of white cardholders were too small to calculate the relative risks for



respite care and rehabilitation support. In addition, the numbers of care recipients using formal linen services were too small in all groups to calculate an age- and sex-standardised relative risk for either gold or white card holders compared to non-cardholders.

Amount of CACP assistance

There was little difference in the total hours of assistance received by the different entitlement groups. Gold cardholders received an average of 6 hours 24 minutes assistance during the census week, while white cardholders and care recipients without a card received an average of 6 hours 15 minutes (Table 11, Table A21).¹⁰

¹⁰ Amounts of service reported in this study will differ slightly from those reported in the full report of the census because of the exclusion of care recipients with missing data from the study and the exclusion of care recipients who were on leave from the calculation of average amounts of assistance.

When considering individual assistance types, the amount of service received was similar with the following exceptions. On average:

- gold cardholders received more respite care (3 hours 52 minutes) than care recipients without a card (nearly 3 hours 12 minutes) while white cardholders received less (2 hours 18 minutes)
- gold cardholders received more rehabilitation support (1 hour 28 minutes) than those without a card (1 hour 19 minutes) while white cardholders received less (50 minutes)
- transport assistance for gold cardholders and those without a card was nearly 3 one-way trips in the census week, and just over 2 one-way trips for white cardholders.

Table 11: Average amount of CACP assistance, by assistance type, CACP care recipients 2002

Assistance type (units)	Gold card	White card	Gold or white card	No card	Total
Temporary respite care (h:mm)	3:52	2:18	3:41	3:12	3:15
Personal care (h:mm)	2:23	2:22	2:23	2:20	2:20
Domestic assistance (h:mm)	2:19	2:20	2:19	2:14	2:14
Social support (h:mm)	2:10	2:04	2:10	2:10	2:10
Meal preparation/other food services (h:mm)	1:46	1:38	1:46	1:40	1:41
Rehabilitation support (h:mm)	1:28	0:50	1:25	1:19	1:19
Home maintenance (h:mm)	1:58	0:51	1:58	1:00	1:00
CACP case management/care coordination (h:mm)	0:41	0:41	0:41	0:40	0:40
Total hours (h:mm)	6:24	6:15	6:23	6:16	6:17
Delivered meals (meals)	6.4	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.3
Transport (one-way trips)	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.9
Formal linen service (deliveries)	1.5	—	1.5	1.8	1.8

Note: Care recipients who were on leave during all or part of the census were excluded from this table.

Source: Table A21.

Assistance from other government programs

Other government programs

Forty per cent of CACP care recipients in this study also received community care assistance from government programs other than the CACP Program. This includes the Home and Community Care Program, the National Respite for Carers Program, Day Therapy Centres, the Continence Assistance Scheme and the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement, as well as assistance from DVA (Table 12).

DVA cardholders are able to access a wide range of medical, paramedical and community care assistance which are provided by DVA, in addition to government programs which are available to the general community. Examples of assistance to veterans include access to community nurses, the Veterans' Home Care Program (domestic assistance, personal care, home and garden maintenance, respite care, delivered meals, and community transport) (DVA 2002a), the Rehabilitation Appliances Program (DVA n.d.a), the Veterans' Home

Maintenance Helpline, Homefront (an annual home assessment program aimed at preventing falls and accidents by providing information on home modification), the Home Support Loan Program (subsidised loans for home modification and maintenance) (Clarke et al. 2003) and a wide range of medical and allied health services (see Appendix 4).

Table 12: Receipt of services from other government programs, CACP care recipients 2002

Entitlement group	DVA	HACC	NRCP	CAAS	CSDA	DTC	Other	Total	Total care recipients aged 70+
	Per cent								Number
Gold card	37.8	18.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	3.0	7.2	54.7	2,195
White card	15.3	23.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.4	7.6	44.7	170
Gold or white card	36.2	18.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.9	7.2	54.0	2,365
No card	0.3	20.2	1.1	1.8	0.3	3.4	8.8	30.9	17,346
Total	4.6	20.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	3.3	8.6	40.2	19,711

Note: Care recipients can receive assistance from more than one program.

Source: Table A22.

Thirty-eight per cent of CACP care recipients with a gold card and 15% of recipients with a white card received assistance from DVA (Table 12). Around 20% of all care recipients received assistance from HACC (18% of gold cardholders, 24% of white cardholders, and 20% of non-cardholders).

Table 13: Receipt of services from other government programs excluding and including assistance from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, CACP care recipients 2002

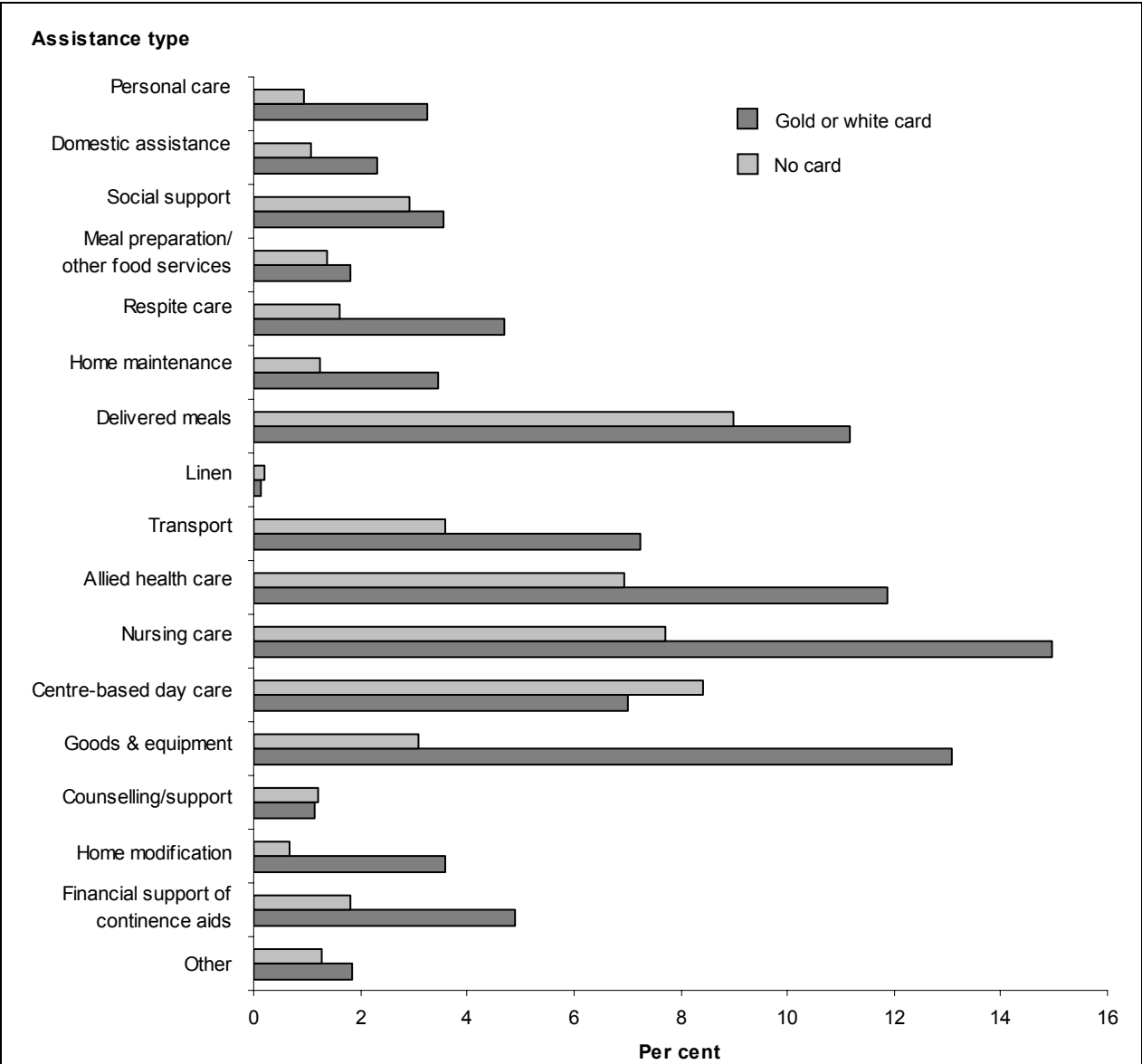
Entitlement group	Other government programs, but no assistance from DVA	Any government program (other than CACP)	Total care recipients aged 70+
	Per cent		Number
Gold card	27.4	54.7	2,195
White card	32.9	44.7	170
Gold or white card	27.8	54.0	2,365
No card	30.7	30.9	17,346
Total	30.4	40.2	19,711

Note: Care recipients can receive assistance from more than one program.

Overall, the proportion of CACP care recipients receiving assistance from any other government program was higher for DVA health care entitlement cardholders (55% of gold cardholders, 45% of white card cardholders) than for care recipients without a card (31%) (Tables 13 and A22). However, the proportion of CACP care recipients receiving additional assistance from government programs other than DVA is roughly similar for all entitlement groups (27% of gold cardholders, 33% of white cardholders and 31% of non-cardholders), indicating that the assistance from DVA is the main reason that a higher proportion of CACP cardholders receive additional assistance compared with non-cardholders (Table 13).

Types of assistance from other government programs

With the exception of delivered meals, the most frequently reported assistance types received by CACP recipients from other government programs are those that are not available through the Community Aged Care Package Program. These are nursing care (9%), centre-based day care (8%), and allied health care (8%). Cardholders are more likely to have accessed allied health care (12% compared with 7%) and nursing care (15% compared with 8%) than care recipients without an entitlement card. They are also more likely to have received home modification assistance than non- cardholders (4% compared with 1%). Cardholders are also more likely to have been provided with goods and equipment (13% compared with 3%). Note that the proportion of white cardholders accessing these services is generally lower than for gold cardholders (Figure 9, Table A23).



Source: Table A23.

Figure 9: Types of assistance from other government programs, CACP care recipients 2002

Nine per cent of care recipients were reported to be receiving delivered meals through a program other than the CACP Program (11% for cardholders and 9% for care recipients without a card). The proportion of care recipients reported to be receiving other types of assistance that are available through CACPs ranged from less than 1% (formal linen services) to 4% (transport services).

Generally, the proportion of gold cardholders receiving additional government assistance was higher than for care recipients without a card; the exception to this was centre-based day care (7% compared with 8%).

Conclusion

While there are some distinct differences between veterans with a gold and white card who are receiving assistance from the CACP Program and care recipients without a DVA health care entitlement card, there are many similarities.

The main differences observed in the sociodemographic profile of care recipients who were cardholders are: an older age structure, a higher proportion of care recipients born in Australia, a higher rate of home ownership, a lower rate of financial hardship and less access to a carer.

In terms of dependency, cardholders had a similar profile to non-cardholders, with the exception of a lower rate of severe or profound communication limitation.

Cardholders had a significantly lower rate of utilisation of community aged care packages, although the type and amount of assistance received by cardholders and non-cardholders from the CACPs were generally similar. However, a higher proportion of CACP recipients who were cardholders received additional assistance from other government programs, compared with non-cardholders, largely as a result of their access to assistance from DVA.

The CACP Program is only one of a number of government-funded aged care programs, and should not be considered in isolation. This study has raised questions, in particular about the reasons for differences in the utilisation rate of CACPs by veterans and in the level of severe and profound communication limitation. These differences may be associated with the level of cardholders' access to other forms of aged care. Projects which are looking at the use of other aged care services such as HACC and residential care by DVA health cardholders may shed light on these differences.

Appendix 1: Tables

All data in this appendix is presented by age and sex with the exception of Tables 5, 10, 21–24.

Table A1: Veteran and entitlement card status, by age and sex, CACP care recipients, CACP Census 2002

Veteran status/ card status	0–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+ ^(a)
	Number					
Males						
Veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran with:						
Gold card	14	13	177	399	373	982
White card	2	—	22	24	28	76
No gold or white card	2	1	14	12	14	43
Card type unknown	7	9	54	117	79	268
No DVA entitlement	1,180	826	945	974	1,810	5,783
DVA status unknown	41	34	36	57	87	257
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,246</i>	<i>883</i>	<i>1,248</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>2,391</i>	<i>7,409</i>
Females						
Veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran with:						
Gold card	18	61	316	424	518	1,346
White card	2	4	32	36	31	105
No gold or white card	1	9	24	30	27	91
Card type unknown	14	29	127	178	167	519
No DVA entitlement	1,678	1,524	2,571	3,602	5,802	15,276
DVA status unknown	41	52	100	134	216	550
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,754</i>	<i>1,679</i>	<i>3,170</i>	<i>4,404</i>	<i>6,761</i>	<i>17,887</i>
Persons^(b)						
Veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran with:						
Gold card	32	76	493	829	894	2,342
White card	4	4	54	60	59	181
No gold or white card	3	10	38	42	41	134
Card type unknown	21	38	182	296	246	789
No DVA entitlement	2,871	2,363	3,532	4,601	7,666	21,187
DVA status unknown	83	86	136	191	306	813
Total persons^(b)	3,014	2,577	4,435	6,019	9,212	25,446

(continued)

Table A1 (continued): Veteran and entitlement card status, by age and sex, CACP care recipients, CACP Census 2002

Sex/Veteran status/card status	0–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+^(a)
Per cent						
Males						
Veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran with:						
Gold card	1.1	1.5	14.2	25.2	15.6	13.3
White card	0.2	—	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0
No gold or white card	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Card type unknown	0.6	1.0	4.3	7.4	3.3	3.6
No DVA entitlement	94.7	93.5	75.7	61.5	75.7	78.1
DVA status unknown	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.5
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Females						
Veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran with:						
Gold card	1.0	3.6	10.0	9.6	7.7	7.5
White card	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
No gold or white card	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5
Card type unknown	0.8	1.7	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.9
No DVA entitlement	95.7	90.8	81.1	81.8	85.8	85.4
DVA status unknown	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Persons^(b)						
Veteran, spouse or widow/widower of a veteran with:						
Gold card	1.1	2.9	11.1	13.8	9.7	9.2
White card	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7
No gold or white card	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Card type unknown	0.7	1.5	4.1	4.9	2.7	3.1
No DVA entitlement	95.3	91.7	79.6	76.4	83.2	83.3
DVA status unknown	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Total persons^(b)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Total includes age not stated.

(b) Persons includes sex not stated.

Notes

1. There were 327 care recipients with missing age and/or sex data (sex only – 138, age only – 177, age and sex – 12).
2. Data includes 7 care recipients not included in the report of the CACP census (AIHW 2004a) because of late submission of data.

Table A2: Entitlement group of care recipients included in this analysis, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Persons					
Males					
Gold card	14	187	396	365	962
White card	—	22	24	28	74
Gold or white card	14	209	420	393	1,036
No card	837	965	982	1,809	4,593
<i>Total males</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>1,174</i>	<i>1,402</i>	<i>2,202</i>	<i>5,629</i>
Females					
Gold card	63	318	424	513	1,318
White card	3	32	37	30	102
Gold or white card	66	350	461	543	1,420
No card	1,547	2,606	3,643	5,775	13,571
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,613</i>	<i>2,956</i>	<i>4,104</i>	<i>6,318</i>	<i>14,991</i>
Persons					
Gold card	77	505	820	878	2,280
White card	3	54	61	58	176
Gold or white card	80	559	881	936	2,456
No card	2,384	3,571	4,625	7,584	18,164
Total persons	2,464	4,130	5,506	8,520	20,620
Column per cent					
Males					
Gold card	1.6	15.9	28.2	16.6	17.1
White card	—	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3
Gold or white card	1.6	17.8	30.0	17.8	18.4
No card	98.4	82.2	70.0	82.2	81.6
<i>Total males</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females					
Gold card	3.9	10.8	10.3	8.1	8.8
White card	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7
Gold or white card	4.1	11.8	11.2	8.6	9.5
No card	95.9	88.2	88.8	91.4	90.5
<i>Total females</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons					
Gold card	3.1	12.2	14.9	10.3	11.1
White card	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
Gold or white card	3.2	13.5	16.0	11.0	11.9
No card	96.8	86.5	84.0	89.0	88.1
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A2 (continued): Entitlement group of care recipients included in this analysis, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Row per cent					
Males					
Gold card	1.5	19.4	41.2	37.9	100.0
White card	—	29.7	32.4	37.8	100.0
Gold or white card	1.4	20.2	40.5	37.9	100.0
No card	18.2	21.0	21.4	39.4	100.0
<i>Total males</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females					
Gold card	4.8	24.1	32.2	38.9	100.0
White card	2.9	31.4	36.3	29.4	100.0
Gold or white card	4.6	24.6	32.5	38.2	100.0
No card	11.4	19.2	26.8	42.6	100.0
<i>Total females</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons					
Gold card	3.4	22.1	36.0	38.5	100.0
White card	1.7	30.7	34.7	33.0	100.0
Gold or white card	3.3	22.8	35.9	38.1	100.0
No card	13.1	19.7	25.5	41.8	100.0
Total persons	11.9	20.0	26.7	41.3	100.0

(a) CACP care recipients in scope for this report include those whose age, sex and DVA entitlement group are known, and who are aged 70 years or older.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A3: Country of birth, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/country of birth	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Number					Per cent				
Males										
Gold card										
Australian-born	14	172	360	336	882	100.0	92.0	90.9	92.1	91.7
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	—	12	27	26	65	—	6.4	6.8	7.1	6.8
Overseas born: other countries	—	3	9	3	15	—	1.6	2.3	0.8	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card										
Australian-born	..	13	9	17	39	..	59.1	37.5	60.7	52.7
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	..	8	13	8	29	..	36.4	54.2	28.6	39.2
Overseas born: other countries	..	1	2	3	6	..	4.5	8.3	10.7	8.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card										
Australian-born	14	185	369	353	921	100.0	88.5	87.9	89.8	88.9
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	—	20	40	34	94	—	9.6	9.5	8.7	9.1
Overseas born: other countries	—	4	11	6	21	—	1.9	2.6	1.5	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>1,036</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card										
Australian-born	554	510	503	1,052	2,619	66.2	52.8	51.2	58.2	57.0
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	70	116	155	279	620	8.4	12.0	15.8	15.4	13.5
Overseas born: other countries	213	339	324	477	1,353	25.4	35.1	33.0	26.4	29.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>1,808</i>	<i>4,592</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All males										
Australian-born	568	695	872	1,405	3,540	66.7	59.2	62.2	63.8	62.9
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	70	136	195	313	714	8.2	11.6	13.9	14.2	12.7
Overseas born: other countries	213	343	335	483	1,374	25.0	29.2	23.9	21.9	24.4
Total males	851	1,174	1,402	2,201	5,628	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A3 (continued): Country of birth, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/country of birth	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Number					Per cent				
Females										
Gold card										
Australian-born	58	300	400	472	1,230	92.1	94.3	94.3	92.0	93.3
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	3	12	16	34	65	4.8	3.8	3.8	6.6	4.9
Overseas born: other countries	2	6	8	7	23	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>1,318</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card										
Australian-born	2	27	28	24	81	66.7	84.4	75.7	80.0	79.4
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	1	1	6	5	13	33.3	3.1	16.2	16.7	12.7
Overseas born: other countries	—	4	3	1	8	—	12.5	8.1	3.3	7.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card										
Australian-born	60	327	428	496	1,311	90.9	93.4	92.8	91.3	92.3
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	4	13	22	39	78	6.1	3.7	4.8	7.2	5.5
Overseas born: other countries	2	10	11	8	31	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>1,420</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card										
Australian-born	996	1,482	2,218	4,015	8,711	64.4	56.9	60.9	69.5	64.2
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	144	273	446	786	1,649	9.3	10.5	12.2	13.6	12.2
Overseas born: other countries	407	848	978	974	3,207	26.3	32.6	26.9	16.9	23.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,547</i>	<i>2,603</i>	<i>3,642</i>	<i>5,775</i>	<i>13,567</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All females										
Australian-born	1,056	1,809	2,646	4,511	10,022	65.5	61.3	64.5	71.4	66.9
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	148	286	468	825	1,727	9.2	9.7	11.4	13.1	11.5
Overseas born: other countries	409	858	989	982	3,238	25.4	29.1	24.1	15.5	21.6
Total females	1,613	2,953	4,103	6,318	14,987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A3 (continued): Country of birth, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/country of birth	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number					Per cent				
Persons										
Gold card										
Australian-born	72	472	760	808	2,112	93.5	93.5	92.7	92.0	92.6
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	3	24	43	60	130	3.9	4.8	5.2	6.8	5.7
Overseas born: other countries	2	9	17	10	38	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>2,280</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card										
Australian-born	2	40	37	41	120	66.7	74.1	60.7	70.7	68.2
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	1	9	19	13	42	33.3	16.7	31.1	22.4	23.9
Overseas born: other countries	—	5	5	4	14	—	9.3	8.2	6.9	8.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card										
Australian-born	74	512	797	849	2,232	92.5	91.6	90.5	90.7	90.9
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	4	33	62	73	172	5.0	5.9	7.0	7.8	7.0
Overseas born: other countries	2	14	22	14	52	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>881</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>2,456</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card										
Australian-born	1,550	1,992	2,721	5,067	11,330	65.0	55.8	58.8	66.8	62.4
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	214	389	601	1,065	2,269	9.0	10.9	13.0	14.0	12.5
Overseas born: other countries	620	1,187	1,302	1,451	4,560	26.0	33.3	28.2	19.1	25.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,384</i>	<i>3,568</i>	<i>4,624</i>	<i>7,583</i>	<i>18,159</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All persons										
Australian-born	1,624	2,504	3,518	5,916	13,562	65.9	60.7	63.9	69.4	65.8
Overseas born: English-speaking countries	218	422	663	1,138	2,441	8.8	10.2	12.0	13.4	11.8
Overseas born: other countries	622	1,201	1,324	1,465	4,612	25.2	29.1	24.1	17.2	22.4
Total persons	2,464	4,127	5,505	8,519	20,615	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or country of birth, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A4: State of residence, by sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number									
Males									
Gold card	296	269	181	67	103	27	13	4	960
White card	21	24	17	5	5	2	—	—	74
Gold or white card	317	293	198	72	108	29	13	4	1,034
No card	1,589	1,218	678	434	434	110	79	46	4,588
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,906</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>5,622</i>
Females									
Gold card	438	337	285	61	134	45	15	2	1,317
White card	28	28	22	4	13	5	—	2	102
Gold or white card	466	365	307	65	147	50	15	4	1,419
No card	5,031	3,245	1,977	1,179	1,390	465	206	75	13,568
<i>Total females</i>	<i>5,497</i>	<i>3,610</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>1,244</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>14,987</i>
Persons									
Gold card	734	606	466	128	237	72	28	6	2,277
White card	49	52	39	9	18	7	—	2	176
Gold or white card	783	658	505	137	255	79	28	8	2,453
No card	6,620	4,463	2,655	1,613	1,824	575	285	121	18,156
Total persons	7,403	5,121	3,160	1,750	2,079	654	313	129	20,609
Per cent									
Males									
Gold card	30.8	28.0	18.9	7.0	10.7	2.8	1.4	0.4	100.0
White card	28.4	32.4	23.0	6.8	6.8	2.7	—	—	100.0
Gold or white card	30.7	28.3	19.1	7.0	10.4	2.8	1.3	0.4	100.0
No card	34.6	26.5	14.8	9.5	9.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	100.0
<i>Total males</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females									
Gold card	33.3	25.6	21.6	4.6	10.2	3.4	1.1	0.2	100.0
White card	27.5	27.5	21.6	3.9	12.7	4.9	—	2.0	100.0
Gold or white card	32.8	25.7	21.6	4.6	10.4	3.5	1.1	0.3	100.0
No card	37.1	23.9	14.6	8.7	10.2	3.4	1.5	0.6	100.0
<i>Total females</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons									
Gold card	32.2	26.6	20.5	5.6	10.4	3.2	1.2	0.3	100.0
White card	27.8	29.5	22.2	5.1	10.2	4.0	—	1.1	100.0
Gold or white card	31.9	26.8	20.6	5.6	10.4	3.2	1.1	0.3	100.0
No card	36.5	24.6	14.6	8.9	10.0	3.2	1.6	0.7	100.0
Total persons	35.9	24.8	15.3	8.5	10.1	3.2	1.5	0.6	100.0

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or postcode of residence, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A5: Remoteness category, by sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total
Number						
Males						
Gold card	545	251	141	17	5	960
White card	42	24	7	1	—	74
Gold or white card	588	275	148	18	5	1,034
No card	2,949	1,007	492	69	71	4,588
<i>Total males</i>	<i>3,537</i>	<i>1,282</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>5,622</i>
Females						
Gold card	787	353	162	11	4	1,317
White card	60	30	12	—	—	102
Gold or white card	847	383	174	12	4	1,419
No card	8,891	2,921	1,411	192	153	13,568
<i>Total females</i>	<i>9,738</i>	<i>3,304</i>	<i>1,584</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>14,987</i>
Persons						
Gold card	1,333	604	303	28	9	2,277
White card	102	54	19	1	—	176
Gold or white card	1,435	658	322	30	9	2,453
No card	11,840	3,928	1,902	261	224	18,156
Total persons	13,275	4,586	2,224	290	234	20,609
Per cent						
Males						
Gold card	56.8	26.1	14.7	1.8	0.6	100.0
White card	56.8	32.4	9.5	1.4	—	100.0
Gold or white card	56.9	26.6	14.3	1.7	0.5	100.0
No card	64.3	22.0	10.7	1.5	1.5	100.0
<i>Total males</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Gold card	59.8	26.8	12.3	0.8	0.3	100.0
White card	58.8	29.4	11.8	—	—	100.0
Gold or white card	59.7	27.0	12.3	0.8	0.3	100.0
No card	65.5	21.5	10.4	1.4	1.1	100.0
<i>Total females</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons						
Gold card	58.5	26.5	13.3	1.2	0.4	100.0
White card	58.0	30.7	10.8	0.6	—	100.0
Gold or white card	58.5	26.8	13.1	1.2	0.4	100.0
No card	65.2	21.6	10.5	1.4	1.2	100.0
Total persons	64.4	22.3	10.8	1.4	1.1	100.0

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or postcode of residence, or who were under 70 years of age.

Note: This table uses the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness structure developed by the ABS (ABS 2002a).

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A6: Living arrangements, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/living arrangements	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Number					Per cent				
Males										
Gold card										
Lives alone	11	99	217	220	547	78.6	53.2	54.8	60.4	57.0
Lives with family	3	85	177	137	402	21.4	45.7	44.7	37.6	41.9
Lives with others	—	2	2	7	11	—	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card										
Lives alone	..	12	16	16	44	..	57.1	66.7	57.1	60.3
Lives with family	..	9	7	12	28	..	42.9	29.2	42.9	38.4
Lives with others	..	—	1	—	1	..	—	4.2	—	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card										
Lives alone	11	111	233	236	591	78.6	53.6	55.5	60.2	57.2
Lives with family	3	94	184	149	430	21.4	45.4	43.8	38.0	41.6
Lives with others	—	2	3	7	12	—	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>1,033</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card										
Lives alone	434	480	448	949	2,311	52.2	50.0	45.7	52.7	50.5
Lives with family	377	459	511	828	2,175	45.4	47.8	52.1	46.0	47.5
Lives with others	20	22	22	25	89	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>1,802</i>	<i>4,575</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups										
Lives alone	445	591	681	1,185	2,902	52.7	50.6	48.6	54.0	51.8
Lives with family	380	553	695	977	2,605	45.0	47.4	49.6	44.5	46.5
Lives with others	20	24	25	32	101	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.8
Total males	845	1,168	1,401	2,194	5,608	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A6 (continued): Living arrangements, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/living arrangements	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Number					Per cent				
Females										
Gold card										
Lives alone	44	215	318	411	988	69.8	67.8	75.4	80.6	75.3
Lives with family	19	97	97	97	310	30.2	30.6	23.0	19.0	23.6
Lives with others	—	5	7	2	14	—	1.6	1.7	0.4	1.1
<i>Total</i>	63	317	422	510	1,312	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White card										
Lives alone	1	12	20	20	53	33.3	38.7	54.1	66.7	52.5
Lives with family	2	18	16	9	45	66.7	58.1	43.2	30.0	44.6
Lives with others	—	1	1	1	3	—	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.0
<i>Total</i>	3	31	37	30	101	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gold or white card										
Lives alone	45	227	338	431	1,041	68.2	65.2	73.6	79.8	73.7
Lives with family	21	115	113	106	355	31.8	33.1	24.6	19.6	25.1
Lives with others	—	6	8	3	17	—	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.2
<i>Total</i>	66	348	459	540	1,413	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No card										
Lives alone	869	1,560	2,410	4,140	8,979	56.4	60.1	66.4	71.9	66.4
Lives with family	645	981	1,149	1,503	4,278	41.8	37.8	31.6	26.1	31.6
Lives with others	28	57	72	117	274	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Total</i>	1,542	2,598	3,631	5,760	13,531	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All entitlement groups										
Lives alone	914	1,787	2,748	4,571	10,020	56.8	60.7	67.2	72.6	67.1
Lives with family	666	1,096	1,262	1,609	4,633	41.4	37.2	30.9	25.5	31.0
Lives with others	28	63	80	120	291	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Total females	1,608	2,946	4,090	6,300	14,944	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A6 (continued): Living arrangements, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/living arrangements	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Number					Per cent				
Persons										
Gold card										
Lives alone	55	314	535	631	1,535	71.4	62.4	65.4	72.2	67.6
Lives with family	22	182	274	234	712	28.6	36.2	33.5	26.8	31.3
Lives with others	—	7	9	9	25	—	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
<i>Total</i>	77	503	818	874	2,272	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White card										
Lives alone	1	24	36	36	97	33.3	46.2	59.0	62.1	55.8
Lives with family	2	27	23	21	73	66.7	51.9	37.7	36.2	42.0
Lives with others	—	1	2	1	4	—	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.3
<i>Total</i>	3	52	61	58	174	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gold or white card										
Lives alone	56	338	571	667	1,632	70.0	60.9	65.0	71.6	66.7
Lives with family	24	209	297	255	785	30.0	37.7	33.8	27.4	32.1
Lives with others	—	8	11	10	29	—	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
<i>Total</i>	80	555	879	932	2,446	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No card										
Lives alone	1,303	2,040	2,858	5,089	11,290	54.9	57.3	62.0	67.3	62.4
Lives with family	1,022	1,440	1,660	2,331	6,453	43.1	40.5	36.0	30.8	35.6
Lives with others	48	79	94	142	363	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
<i>Total</i>	2,373	3,559	4,612	7,562	18,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All entitlement groups										
Lives alone	1,359	2,378	3,429	5,756	12,922	55.4	57.8	62.5	67.8	62.9
Lives with family	1,046	1,649	1,957	2,586	7,238	42.6	40.1	35.6	30.5	35.2
Lives with others	48	87	105	152	392	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9
Total persons	2,453	4,114	5,491	8,494	20,552	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or living arrangements, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A7: Accommodation type, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Males					
Gold card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	8	118	297	266	689
Private residence—private rental	2	14	12	17	45
Private residence—public rental or community housing	1	30	31	20	82
Private residence—not specified	—	5	11	8	24
Retirement village	2	16	37	46	101
Other ^(b)	1	2	4	5	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>953</i>
White card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	..	16	15	22	53
Private residence—private rental	..	1	6	2	9
Private residence—public rental or community housing	..	4	1	2	7
Private residence—not specified	..	—	—	—	—
Retirement village	..	—	2	2	4
<i>Total</i>	..	<i>21</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>73</i>
Gold or white card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	8	134	312	288	742
Private residence—private rental	2	15	18	19	54
Private residence—public rental or community housing	1	34	32	22	89
Private residence—not specified	—	5	11	8	24
Retirement village	2	16	39	48	105
Other ^(b)	1	2	4	5	12
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>1,026</i>
No card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	430	580	646	1,293	2,949
Private residence—private rental	93	66	68	95	322
Private residence—public rental or community housing	232	197	139	145	713
Private residence—not specified	16	34	29	52	131
Retirement village	27	50	59	164	300
Other ^(b)	32	27	19	25	103
<i>Total</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>4,518</i>
All entitlement groups					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	438	714	958	1,581	3,691
Private residence—private rental	95	81	86	114	376
Private residence—public rental or community housing	233	231	171	167	802
Private residence—not specified	16	39	40	60	155
Retirement village	29	66	98	212	405
Other ^(b)	33	29	23	30	115
Total males	844	1,160	1,376	2,164	5,544

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): Accommodation type, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002 ^(a)

Entitlement group/accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Females					
Gold card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	43	222	300	371	936
Private residence—private rental	7	18	15	22	62
Private residence—public rental or community housing	10	32	28	23	93
Private residence—not specified	—	6	13	12	31
Retirement village	2	35	55	78	170
Other ^(b)	—	3	3	4	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>1,302</i>
White card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	1	28	25	19	73
Private residence—private rental	—	2	1	1	4
Private residence—public rental or community housing	1	1	3	1	6
Private residence—not specified	1	—	3	—	4
Retirement village	—	1	4	9	14
Other ^(b)	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>102</i>
Gold or white card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	44	250	325	390	1,009
Private residence—private rental	7	20	16	23	66
Private residence—public rental or community housing	11	33	31	24	99
Private residence—not specified	1	6	16	12	35
Retirement village	2	36	59	87	184
Other ^(b)	—	3	4	4	11
<i>Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>1,404</i>
No card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	876	1,608	2,376	3,795	8,655
Private residence—private rental	124	197	227	307	855
Private residence—public rental or community housing	377	470	477	554	1,878
Private residence—not specified	45	81	134	224	484
Retirement village	73	160	323	686	1,242
Other ^(b)	25	48	60	115	248
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,520</i>	<i>2,564</i>	<i>3,597</i>	<i>5,681</i>	<i>13,362</i>
All entitlement groups					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	920	1,858	2,701	4,185	9,664
Private residence—private rental	131	217	243	330	921
Private residence—public rental or community housing	388	503	508	578	1,977
Private residence—not specified	46	87	150	236	519
Retirement village	75	196	382	773	1,426
Other ^(b)	25	51	64	119	259
Total females	1,585	2,912	4,048	6,221	14,766

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): Accommodation type, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Persons					
Gold card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	51	340	597	637	1,625
Private residence—private rental	9	32	27	39	107
Private residence—public rental or community housing	11	62	59	43	175
Private residence—not specified	—	11	24	20	55
Retirement village	4	51	92	124	271
Other ^(b)	1	5	7	9	22
<i>Total</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>2,255</i>
White card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	1	44	40	41	126
Private residence—private rental	—	3	7	3	13
Private residence—public rental or community housing	1	5	4	3	13
Private residence—not specified	1	—	3	—	4
Retirement village	—	1	6	11	18
Other ^(b)	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>175</i>
Gold or white card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	52	384	637	678	1,751
Private residence—private rental	9	35	34	42	120
Private residence—public rental or community housing	12	67	63	46	188
Private residence—not specified	1	11	27	20	59
Retirement village	4	52	98	135	289
Other ^(b)	1	5	8	9	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>930</i>	<i>2,430</i>
No card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	1,306	2,188	3,022	5,088	11,604
Private residence—private rental	217	263	295	402	1,177
Private residence—public rental or community housing	609	667	616	699	2,591
Private residence—not specified	61	115	163	276	615
Retirement village	100	210	382	850	1,542
Other ^(b)	57	75	79	140	351
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,350</i>	<i>3,518</i>	<i>4,557</i>	<i>7,455</i>	<i>17,880</i>
All entitlement groups					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	1,358	2,572	3,659	5,766	13,355
Private residence—private rental	226	298	329	444	1,297
Private residence—public rental or community housing	621	734	679	745	2,779
Private residence—not specified	62	126	190	296	674
Retirement village	104	262	480	985	1,831
Other ^(b)	58	80	87	149	374
Total persons	2,429	4,072	5,424	8,385	20,310

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): Accommodation type, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Males					
Gold card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	57.1	63.8	75.8	73.5	72.3
Private residence—private rental	14.3	7.6	3.1	4.7	4.7
Private residence—public rental or community housing	7.1	16.2	7.9	5.5	8.6
Private residence—not specified	—	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.5
Retirement village	14.3	8.6	9.4	12.7	10.6
Other ^(b)	7.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	..	76.2	62.5	78.6	72.6
Private residence—private rental	..	4.8	25.0	7.1	12.3
Private residence—public rental or community housing	..	19.0	4.2	7.1	9.6
Private residence—not specified	..	—	—	—	—
Retirement village	..	—	8.3	7.1	5.5
Other ^(b)	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gold or white card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	57.1	65.0	75.0	73.8	72.3
Private residence—private rental	14.3	7.3	4.3	4.9	5.3
Private residence—public rental or community housing	7.1	16.5	7.7	5.6	8.7
Private residence—not specified	—	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3
Retirement village	14.3	7.8	9.4	12.3	10.2
Other ^(b)	7.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	51.8	60.8	67.3	72.9	65.3
Private residence—private rental	11.2	6.9	7.1	5.4	7.1
Private residence—public rental or community housing	28.0	20.6	14.5	8.2	15.8
Private residence—not specified	1.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Retirement village	3.3	5.2	6.1	9.2	6.6
Other ^(b)	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	51.9	61.6	69.6	73.1	66.6
Private residence—private rental	11.3	7.0	6.3	5.3	6.8
Private residence—public rental or community housing	27.6	19.9	12.4	7.7	14.5
Private residence—not specified	1.9	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8
Retirement village	3.4	5.7	7.1	9.8	7.3
Other ^(b)	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.1
Total males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): Accommodation type, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Females					
Gold card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	69.4	70.3	72.5	72.7	71.9
Private residence—private rental	11.3	5.7	3.6	4.3	4.8
Private residence—public rental or community housing	16.1	10.1	6.8	4.5	7.1
Private residence—not specified	—	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.4
Retirement village	3.2	11.1	13.3	15.3	13.1
Other ^(b)	—	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	33.3	87.5	67.6	63.3	71.6
Private residence—private rental	—	6.3	2.7	3.3	3.9
Private residence—public rental or community housing	33.3	3.1	8.1	3.3	5.9
Private residence—not specified	33.3	—	8.1	—	3.9
Retirement village	—	3.1	10.8	30.0	13.7
Other ^(b)	—	—	2.7	—	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	67.7	71.8	72.1	72.2	71.9
Private residence—private rental	10.8	5.7	3.5	4.3	4.7
Private residence—public rental or community housing	16.9	9.5	6.9	4.4	7.1
Private residence—not specified	1.5	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.5
Retirement village	3.1	10.3	13.1	16.1	13.1
Other ^(b)	—	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	57.6	62.7	66.1	66.8	64.8
Private residence—private rental	8.2	7.7	6.3	5.4	6.4
Private residence—public rental or community housing	24.8	18.3	13.3	9.8	14.1
Private residence—not specified	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.6
Retirement village	4.8	6.2	9.0	12.1	9.3
Other ^(b)	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	58.0	63.8	66.7	67.3	65.4
Private residence—private rental	8.3	7.5	6.0	5.3	6.2
Private residence—public rental or community housing	24.5	17.3	12.5	9.3	13.4
Private residence—not specified	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.5
Retirement village	4.7	6.7	9.4	12.4	9.7
Other ^(b)	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Total females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A7 (continued): Accommodation type, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group/accommodation type	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Persons					
Gold card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	67.1	67.9	74.1	73.1	72.1
Private residence—private rental	11.8	6.4	3.3	4.5	4.7
Private residence—public rental or community housing	14.5	12.4	7.3	4.9	7.8
Private residence—not specified	—	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.4
Retirement village	5.3	10.2	11.4	14.2	12.0
Other ^(b)	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	33.3	83.0	65.6	70.7	72.0
Private residence—private rental	—	5.7	11.5	5.2	7.4
Private residence—public rental or community housing	33.3	9.4	6.6	5.2	7.4
Private residence—not specified	33.3	—	4.9	—	2.3
Retirement village	—	1.9	9.8	19.0	10.3
Other ^(b)	—	—	1.6	—	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	65.8	69.3	73.5	72.9	72.1
Private residence—private rental	11.4	6.3	3.9	4.5	4.9
Private residence—public rental or community housing	15.2	12.1	7.3	4.9	7.7
Private residence—not specified	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.4
Retirement village	5.1	9.4	11.3	14.5	11.9
Other ^(b)	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	55.6	62.2	66.3	68.2	64.9
Private residence—private rental	9.2	7.5	6.5	5.4	6.6
Private residence—public rental or community housing	25.9	19.0	13.5	9.4	14.5
Private residence—not specified	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4
Retirement village	4.3	6.0	8.4	11.4	8.6
Other ^(b)	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
Private residence—owned/purchasing	55.9	63.2	67.5	68.8	65.8
Private residence—private rental	9.3	7.3	6.1	5.3	6.4
Private residence—public rental or community housing	25.6	18.0	12.5	8.9	13.7
Private residence—not specified	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3
Retirement village	4.3	6.4	8.8	11.7	9.0
Other ^(b)	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes CACP care recipients with unknown age, sex, entitlement group or accommodation type, or who were under 70 years of age.

(b) Other includes: boarding house/rooming house/private hotel; short-term crisis, emergency or transitional accommodation; public place/temporary shelter; other.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A8: Financial hardship status, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number in financial hardship					
Males					
Gold card	4	42	58	47	151
White card	..	6	5	4	15
Gold or white card	4	48	63	51	166
No card	377	336	267	376	1,356
<i>Total males</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>1,522</i>
Females					
Gold card	20	66	65	65	216
White card	2	4	6	4	16
Gold or white card	22	70	71	69	232
No card	616	823	982	1,327	3,748
<i>Total females</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1,053</i>	<i>1,396</i>	<i>3,980</i>
Persons					
Gold card	24	108	123	112	367
White card	2	10	11	8	31
Gold or white card	26	118	134	120	398
No card	993	1,159	1,249	1,703	5,104
Total persons	1,019	1,277	1,383	1,823	5,502
Total number in care recipient population					
Males					
Gold card	14	186	391	365	956
White card	..	22	23	27	72
Gold or white card	14	208	414	392	1,028
No card	834	954	972	1,798	4,558
<i>Total males</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>1,162</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>2,190</i>	<i>5,586</i>
Females					
Gold card	63	317	422	508	1,310
White card	3	29	36	30	98
Gold or white card	66	346	458	538	1,408
No card	1,536	2,585	3,620	5,734	13,475
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,602</i>	<i>2,931</i>	<i>4,078</i>	<i>6,272</i>	<i>14,883</i>
Persons					
Gold card	77	503	813	873	2,266
White card	3	51	59	57	170
Gold or white card	80	554	872	930	2,436
No card	2,370	3,539	4,592	7,532	18,033
Total persons	2,450	4,093	5,464	8,462	20,469

(continued)

Table A8 (continued): Financial hardship status, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent in financial hardship					
Males					
Gold card	28.6	22.6	14.8	12.9	15.8
White card	..	27.3	21.7	14.8	20.8
Gold or white card	28.6	23.1	15.2	13.0	16.2
No card	45.2	35.2	27.5	20.9	29.8
<i>Total males</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>
Females					
Gold card	31.8	20.8	15.4	12.8	16.5
White card	66.7	13.8	16.7	13.3	16.3
Gold or white card	33.3	20.2	15.5	12.8	16.5
No card	40.1	31.8	27.1	23.1	27.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>26.7</i>
Persons					
Gold card	31.2	21.5	15.1	12.8	16.2
White card	66.7	19.6	18.6	14.0	18.2
Gold or white card	32.5	21.3	15.4	12.9	16.3
No card	41.9	32.8	27.2	22.6	28.3
Total persons	41.6	31.2	25.3	21.5	26.9

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or financial hardship, or who were under 70 years of age.

Note: Financial hardship for CACP care recipients is defined in the Allocation Principles (Section 4.4 of the Aged Care Principles made under the *Aged Care Act 1997*, DHAC 1999). This definition is summarised in the body of this report.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A9: Severe or profound core activity limitations, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of core activity limitation	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Self-care limitation					
Males					
Gold card	4	117	254	226	601
White card	..	15	14	18	47
Gold or white card	4	132	268	244	648
No card	520	604	625	1,162	2,911
<i>Total males</i>	524	736	893	1,406	3,559
Females					
Gold card	40	188	264	347	839
White card	2	20	23	25	70
Gold or white card	42	208	287	372	909
No card	925	1,539	2,238	3,972	8,674
<i>Total females</i>	967	1,747	2,525	4,344	9,583
Persons					
Gold card	44	305	518	573	1,440
White card	2	35	37	43	117
Gold or white card	46	340	555	616	1,557
No card	1,445	2,143	2,863	5,134	11,585
Total persons	1,491	2,483	3,418	5,750	13,142
Mobility limitation					
Males					
Gold card	10	121	252	250	633
White card	..	16	16	15	47
Gold or white card	10	137	268	265	680
No card	552	635	648	1,236	3,071
<i>Total males</i>	562	772	916	1,501	3,751
Females					
Gold card	44	214	294	357	909
White card	3	22	27	21	73
Gold or white card	47	236	321	378	982
No card	1,044	1,786	2,520	4,065	9,415
<i>Total females</i>	1,091	2,022	2,841	4,443	10,397
Persons					
Gold card	54	335	546	607	1,542
White card	3	38	43	36	120
Gold or white card	57	373	589	643	1,662
No card	1,596	2,421	3,168	5,301	12,486
Total persons	1,653	2,794	3,757	5,944	14,148

(continued)

Table A9 (continued): Severe or profound core activity limitations, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of core activity limitation	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Communication limitation					
Males					
Gold card	2	25	53	86	125
White card	..	4	8	12	17
Gold or white card	2	29	61	98	142
No card	158	191	173	361	842
<i>Total males</i>	160	220	234	459	984
Females					
Gold card	5	32	38	73	123
White card	—	2	7	10	12
Gold or white card	5	34	45	83	135
No card	200	393	491	949	1,816
<i>Total females</i>	205	427	536	1,032	1,951
Persons					
Gold card	7	57	91	159	248
White card	—	6	15	22	29
Gold or white card	7	63	106	181	277
No card	358	584	664	1,310	2,658
Total persons	365	647	770	1,491	2,935
At least one core activity limitation					
Males					
Gold card	10	157	327	303	359
White card	..	20	19	21	27
Gold or white card	10	177	346	324	386
No card	678	784	803	1,513	1,784
<i>Total males</i>	688	961	1,149	1,837	2,170
Females					
Gold card	52	254	358	442	505
White card	3	26	30	29	30
Gold or white card	55	280	388	471	535
No card	1,254	2,154	3,030	5,026	5,699
<i>Total females</i>	1,309	2,434	3,418	5,497	6,234
Persons					
Gold card	62	411	685	745	864
White card	3	46	49	50	57
Gold or white card	65	457	734	795	921
No card	1,932	2,938	3,833	6,539	7,483
Total persons	1,997	3,395	4,567	7,334	8,404

(continued)

Table A9 (continued): Severe or profound core activity limitations, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of core activity limitation	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Total care recipients					
Males					
Gold card	14	186	388	359	947
White card	—	22	23	27	72
Gold or white card	14	208	411	386	1,019
No card	819	951	965	1,784	4,519
<i>Total males</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>1,159</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>2,170</i>	<i>5,538</i>
Females					
Gold card	63	314	417	505	1,299
White card	3	31	36	30	100
Gold or white card	66	345	453	535	1,399
No card	1,525	2,572	3,589	5,699	13,385
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,591</i>	<i>2,917</i>	<i>4,042</i>	<i>6,234</i>	<i>14,784</i>
Persons					
Gold card	77	500	805	864	2,246
White card	3	53	59	57	172
Gold or white card	80	553	864	921	2,418
No card	2,344	3,523	4,554	7,483	17,904
Total persons	2,424	4,076	5,418	8,404	20,322
Per cent					
Self-care limitation					
Males					
Gold card	28.6	62.9	65.5	63.0	63.5
White card	..	68.2	60.9	66.7	65.3
Gold or white card	28.6	63.5	65.2	63.2	63.6
No card	63.5	63.5	64.8	65.1	64.4
<i>Total males</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>64.3</i>
Females					
Gold card	63.5	59.9	63.3	68.7	64.6
White card	66.7	64.5	63.9	83.3	70.0
Gold or white card	63.6	60.3	63.4	69.5	65.0
No card	60.7	59.8	62.4	69.7	64.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>
Persons					
Gold card	57.1	61.0	64.4	66.3	64.1
White card	66.7	66.0	62.7	75.4	68.0
Gold or white card	57.5	61.5	64.2	66.9	64.4
No card	61.7	60.8	62.9	68.6	64.7
Total persons	61.5	60.9	63.1	68.4	64.7

(continued)

Table A9 (continued): Severe or profound core activity limitations, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of core activity limitation	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Mobility limitation					
Males					
Gold card	71.4	65.1	65.0	69.6	66.8
White card	..	72.7	69.6	55.6	65.3
Gold or white card	71.4	65.9	65.2	68.7	66.7
No card	67.4	66.8	67.2	69.3	68.0
<i>Total males</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>67.7</i>
Females					
Gold card	57.1	61.0	64.4	66.3	64.1
White card	66.7	66.0	62.7	75.4	68.0
Gold or white card	57.5	61.5	64.2	66.9	64.4
No card	61.7	60.8	62.9	68.6	64.7
<i>Total females</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>64.7</i>
Persons					
Gold card	70.1	67.0	67.8	70.3	68.7
White card	100.0	71.7	72.9	63.2	69.8
Gold or white card	71.3	67.5	68.2	69.8	68.7
No card	68.1	68.7	69.6	70.8	69.7
Total persons	68.2	68.6	69.3	70.7	69.6
Communication limitation					
Males					
Gold card	14.3	13.4	13.7	13.4	13.2
White card	..	18.2	34.8	29.3	23.6
Gold or white card	14.3	13.9	14.8	14.4	13.9
No card	19.3	20.1	17.9	17.8	18.6
<i>Total males</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>17.8</i>
Females					
Gold card	7.9	10.2	9.1	9.5	9.5
White card	—	6.5	19.4	16.9	12.0
Gold or white card	7.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.7
No card	13.1	15.3	13.7	13.2	13.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>
Persons					
Gold card	9.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0
White card	—	11.3	25.4	22.0	16.9
Gold or white card	8.8	11.4	12.3	12.0	11.5
No card	15.3	16.6	14.6	14.2	14.9
Total persons	15.1	15.9	14.2	13.9	14.4

(continued)

Table A9 (continued): Severe or profound core activity limitations, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of core activity limitation	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent					
At least one core activity limitation					
Males					
Gold card	71.4	84.4	84.3	84.4	84.2
White card	..	90.9	82.6	77.8	83.3
Gold or white card	71.4	85.1	84.2	83.9	84.1
No card	82.8	82.4	83.2	84.8	83.6
<i>Total males</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>83.7</i>
Females					
Gold card	82.5	80.9	85.9	87.5	85.1
White card	100.0	83.9	83.3	96.7	88.0
Gold or white card	83.3	81.2	85.7	88.0	85.4
No card	82.2	83.8	84.4	88.2	85.7
<i>Total females</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>85.6</i>
Persons					
Gold card	80.5	82.2	85.1	86.2	84.7
White card	100.0	86.8	83.1	87.7	86.1
Gold or white card	81.3	82.6	85.0	86.3	84.8
No card	82.4	83.4	84.2	87.4	85.1
Total persons	82.4	83.3	84.3	87.3	85.1

(a) Excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or core activity limitation information, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A10: Number of severe or profound core activity limitations, by age, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Number of core activity limitations	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Gold card					
0	15	89	120	119	343
1	23	163	273	282	741
2	35	210	354	398	997
3	4	38	58	65	165
<i>Total gold card</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>2,246</i>
White card					
0	—	7	10	7	24
1	1	16	12	20	49
2	2	27	28	23	80
3	—	3	9	7	19
<i>Total white card</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>172</i>
Gold or white card					
0	15	96	130	126	367
1	24	179	285	302	790
2	37	237	382	421	1,077
3	4	41	67	72	184
<i>Total gold or white card</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>2,418</i>
No card					
0	412	585	721	944	2,662
1	695	1,090	1,396	2,342	5,523
2	1,007	1,486	2,012	3,446	7,951
3	230	362	425	751	1,768
<i>Total no card</i>	<i>2,344</i>	<i>3,523</i>	<i>4,554</i>	<i>7,483</i>	<i>17,904</i>
All entitlement groups					
0	427	681	851	1,070	3,029
1	719	1,269	1,681	2,644	6,313
2	1,044	1,723	2,394	3,867	9,028
3	234	403	492	823	1,952
Total persons	2,424	4,076	5,418	8,404	20,322

(continued)

Table A10 (continued): Number of severe or profound core activity limitations, by age, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Number of core activity limitations	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Gold card					
0	19.5	17.8	14.9	13.8	15.3
1	29.9	32.6	33.9	32.6	33.0
2	45.5	42.0	44.0	46.1	44.4
3	5.2	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.3
<i>Total gold card</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
0	—	13.2	16.9	12.3	14.0
1	33.3	30.2	20.3	35.1	28.5
2	66.7	50.9	47.5	40.4	46.5
3	—	5.7	15.3	12.3	11.0
<i>Total white card</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card					
0	18.8	17.4	15.0	13.7	15.2
1	30.0	32.4	33.0	32.8	32.7
2	46.3	42.9	44.2	45.7	44.5
3	5.0	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.6
<i>Total gold or white card</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
0	17.6	16.6	15.8	12.6	14.9
1	29.7	30.9	30.7	31.3	30.8
2	43.0	42.2	44.2	46.1	44.4
3	9.8	10.3	9.3	10.0	9.9
<i>Total no card</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
0	17.6	16.7	15.7	12.7	14.9
1	29.7	31.1	31.0	31.5	31.1
2	43.1	42.3	44.2	46.0	44.4
3	9.7	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.6
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes CACP care recipients with unknown age, sex, entitlement group or core activity limitation, or who were under 70 years of age.
Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A11: Dementia diagnosis, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number with dementia					
Males					
Gold card	—	32	79	61	172
White card	..	5	5	6	16
Gold or white card	—	37	84	67	188
No card	116	195	205	343	859
<i>Total males</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>1,047</i>
Females					
Gold card	8	52	100	100	260
White card	—	5	8	5	18
Gold or white card	8	57	108	105	278
No card	234	507	746	1,156	2,643
<i>Total females</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>1,261</i>	<i>2,921</i>
Persons					
Gold card	8	84	179	161	432
White card	—	10	13	11	34
Gold or white card	8	94	192	172	466
No card	350	702	951	1,499	3,502
Total persons	358	796	1,143	1,671	3,968
Total number in care recipient population					
Males					
Gold card	14	186	392	362	954
White card	—	22	24	28	74
Gold or white card	14	208	416	390	1,028
No card	833	963	976	1,793	4,565
<i>Total males</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>1,171</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>2,183</i>	<i>5,593</i>
Females					
Gold card	63	316	423	508	1,310
White card	3	32	35	30	100
Gold or white card	66	348	458	538	1,410
No card	1,540	2,585	3,627	5,739	13,491
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,606</i>	<i>2,933</i>	<i>4,085</i>	<i>6,277</i>	<i>14,901</i>
Persons					
Gold card	77	502	815	870	2,264
White card	3	54	59	58	174
Gold or white card	80	556	874	928	2,438
No card	2,373	3,548	4,603	7,532	18,056
Total persons	2,453	4,104	5,477	8,460	20,494

(continued)

Table A11 (continued): Dementia diagnosis, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent with dementia					
Males					
Gold card	—	17.2	20.2	16.9	18.0
White card	..	22.7	20.8	21.4	21.6
Gold or white card	—	17.8	20.2	17.2	18.3
No card	13.9	20.3	21.0	19.1	18.8
<i>Total males</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>
Females					
Gold card	12.7	16.5	23.6	19.7	19.9
White card	—	15.6	22.9	16.7	18.0
Gold or white card	12.1	16.4	23.6	19.5	19.7
No card	15.2	19.6	20.6	20.1	19.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>19.6</i>
Persons					
Gold card	10.4	16.7	22.0	18.5	19.1
White card	—	18.5	22.0	19.0	19.5
Gold or white card	10.0	16.9	22.0	18.5	19.1
No card	14.8	19.8	20.7	19.9	19.4
Total persons	14.6	19.4	20.9	19.8	19.4

(a) Excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or dementia diagnosis, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A12: Carer availability, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number with a carer					
Males					
Gold card	5	93	233	209	540
White card	..	11	16	18	45
Gold or white card	5	104	249	227	585
No card	440	557	606	1,156	2,759
<i>Total males</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>1,383</i>	<i>3,344</i>
Females					
Gold card	27	157	227	264	675
White card	2	24	21	18	65
Gold or white card	29	181	248	282	740
No card	843	1,444	2,083	3,345	7,715
<i>Total females</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>1,625</i>	<i>2,331</i>	<i>3,627</i>	<i>8,455</i>
Persons					
Gold card	32	250	460	473	1,215
White card	2	35	37	36	110
Gold or white card	34	285	497	509	1,325
No card	1,283	2,001	2,689	4,501	10,474
Total persons	1,317	2,286	3,186	5,010	11,799
Total number in care recipient population					
Males					
Gold card	14	183	395	360	952
White card	..	22	24	28	74
Gold or white card	14	205	419	388	1,026
No card	834	959	977	1,794	4,564
<i>Total males</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>1,396</i>	<i>2,182</i>	<i>5,590</i>
Females					
Gold card	63	317	424	507	1,311
White card	3	31	37	30	101
Gold or white card	66	348	461	537	1,412
No card	1,529	2,574	3,610	5,726	13,439
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,595</i>	<i>2,922</i>	<i>4,071</i>	<i>6,263</i>	<i>14,851</i>
Persons					
Gold card	77	500	819	867	2,263
White card	3	53	61	58	175
Gold or white card	80	553	880	925	2,438
No card	2,363	3,533	4,587	7,520	18,003
Total persons	2,443	4,086	5,467	8,445	20,441

(continued)

Table A12 (continued): Carer availability, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent with a carer					
Males					
Gold card	35.7	50.8	59.0	58.1	56.7
White card	..	50.0	66.7	64.3	60.8
Gold or white card	35.7	50.7	59.4	58.5	57.0
No card	52.8	58.1	62.0	64.4	60.5
<i>Total males</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>59.8</i>
Females					
Gold card	42.9	49.5	53.5	52.1	51.5
White card	66.7	77.4	56.8	60.0	64.4
Gold or white card	43.9	52.0	53.8	52.5	52.4
No card	55.1	56.1	57.7	58.4	57.4
<i>Total females</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>56.9</i>
Persons					
Gold card	41.6	50.0	56.2	54.6	53.7
White card	66.7	66.0	60.7	62.1	62.9
Gold or white card	42.5	51.5	56.5	55.0	54.4
No card	54.3	56.6	58.6	59.9	58.2
Total persons	53.9	56.0	58.3	59.3	57.7

(a) Excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or availability of a carer, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A13: Carer co-residency status, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number with a co-resident carer					
Males					
Gold card	3	64	145	109	321
White card	..	7	7	11	25
Gold or white card	3	71	152	120	346
No card	321	378	402	620	1,721
<i>Total males</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>2,067</i>
Females					
Gold card	12	77	82	76	247
White card	1	14	12	6	33
Gold or white card	13	91	94	82	280
No card	508	739	891	1,270	3,408
<i>Total females</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>985</i>	<i>1,352</i>	<i>3,688</i>
Persons					
Gold card	15	141	227	185	568
White card	1	21	19	17	58
Gold or white card	16	162	246	202	626
No card	829	1,117	1,293	1,890	5,129
Total persons	845	1,279	1,539	2,092	5,755
Total number of care recipients with a carer					
Males					
Gold card	5	93	231	211	540
White card	..	11	16	18	45
Gold or white card	5	104	247	229	585
No card	441	559	608	1,146	2,754
<i>Total males</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>3,339</i>
Females					
Gold card	27	157	226	264	674
White card	2	24	22	18	66
Gold or white card	29	181	248	282	740
No card	841	1,444	2,078	3,333	7,696
<i>Total females</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>1,625</i>	<i>2,326</i>	<i>3,615</i>	<i>8,436</i>
Persons					
Gold card	32	250	457	475	1,214
White card	2	35	38	36	111
Gold or white card	34	285	495	511	1,325
No card	1,282	2,003	2,686	4,479	10,450
Total persons	1,316	2,288	3,181	4,990	11,775

(continued)

Table A13 (continued): Carer co-residency status, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent of carers who reside with recipient					
Males					
Gold card	60.0	68.8	62.8	51.7	59.4
White card	..	63.6	43.8	61.1	55.6
Gold or white card	60.0	68.3	61.5	52.4	59.2
No card	72.8	67.6	66.1	54.1	62.5
<i>Total males</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>61.9</i>
Females					
Gold card	44.4	49.0	36.3	28.8	36.7
White card	50.0	58.3	54.6	33.3	50.0
Gold or white card	44.8	50.3	37.9	29.1	37.8
No card	60.4	51.2	42.9	38.1	44.3
<i>Total females</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>
Persons					
Gold card	46.9	56.4	49.7	38.9	46.8
White card	50.0	60.0	50.0	47.2	52.3
Gold or white card	47.1	56.8	49.7	39.5	47.3
No card	64.7	55.8	48.1	42.2	49.1
Total persons	64.2	55.9	48.4	41.9	48.9

(a) Excludes care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group or carer co-residency, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A14: Relationship of carer to care recipient, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Carer relationship	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Males					
Gold card					
Spouse	3	56	115	76	250
Child or child's spouse	1	29	82	96	208
Other relative	1	2	15	19	37
Friend/neighbour	—	6	12	14	32
<i>Total</i>	5	93	224	205	527
White card					
Spouse	..	8	6	8	22
Child or child's spouse	..	3	6	8	17
Other relative	..	—	2	1	3
Friend/neighbour	..	—	2	—	2
<i>Total</i>	..	11	16	17	44
Gold or white card					
Spouse	3	64	121	84	272
Child or child's spouse	1	32	88	104	225
Other relative	1	2	17	20	40
Friend/neighbour	—	6	14	14	34
<i>Total</i>	5	104	240	222	571
No card					
Spouse	265	295	330	453	1,343
Child or child's spouse	117	189	219	558	1,083
Other relative	36	36	26	56	154
Friend/neighbour	20	26	20	59	125
<i>Total</i>	438	546	595	1,126	2,705
All entitlement groups					
Spouse	268	359	451	537	1,615
Child or child's spouse	118	221	307	662	1,308
Other relative	37	38	43	76	194
Friend/neighbour	20	32	34	73	159
Total males	443	650	835	1,348	3,276

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): Relationship of carer to care recipient, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Carer relationship	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Females					
Gold card					
Spouse	9	43	51	34	137
Child or child's spouse	16	99	142	180	437
Other relative	1	5	13	25	44
Friend/neighbour	—	7	12	17	36
<i>Total</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>654</i>
White card					
Spouse	1	13	8	3	25
Child or child's spouse	1	10	10	11	32
Other relative	—	—	1	3	4
Friend/neighbour	—	1	1	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>64</i>
Gold or white card					
Spouse	10	56	59	37	162
Child or child's spouse	17	109	152	191	469
Other relative	1	5	14	28	48
Friend/neighbour	—	8	13	18	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>718</i>
No card					
Spouse	329	445	460	434	1,668
Child or child's spouse	401	839	1,317	2,297	4,854
Other relative	69	84	155	322	630
Friend/neighbour	28	53	119	208	408
<i>Total</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>1,421</i>	<i>2,051</i>	<i>3,261</i>	<i>7,560</i>
All entitlement groups					
Spouse	339	501	519	471	1,830
Child or child's spouse	418	948	1,469	2,488	5,323
Other relative	70	89	169	350	678
Friend/neighbour	28	61	132	226	447
Total females	855	1,599	2,289	3,535	8,278

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): Relationship of carer to care recipient, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Carer relationship	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Persons					
Gold card					
Spouse	12	99	166	110	387
Child or child's spouse	17	128	224	276	645
Other relative	2	7	28	44	81
Friend/neighbour	—	13	24	31	68
<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>1,181</i>
White card					
Spouse	1	21	14	11	47
Child or child's spouse	1	13	16	19	49
Other relative	—	—	3	4	7
Friend/neighbour	—	1	3	1	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>108</i>
Gold or white card					
Spouse	13	120	180	121	434
Child or child's spouse	18	141	240	295	694
Other relative	2	7	31	48	88
Friend/neighbour	—	14	27	32	73
<i>Total</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>1,289</i>
No card					
Spouse	594	740	790	887	3,011
Child or child's spouse	518	1,028	1,536	2,855	5,937
Other relative	105	120	181	378	784
Friend/neighbour	48	79	139	267	533
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,265</i>	<i>1,967</i>	<i>2,646</i>	<i>4,387</i>	<i>10,265</i>
All entitlement groups					
Spouse	607	860	970	1,008	3,445
Child or child's spouse	536	1,169	1,776	3,150	6,631
Other relative	107	127	212	426	872
Friend/neighbour	48	93	166	299	606
Total persons	1,298	2,249	3,124	4,883	11,554

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): Relationship of carer to care recipient, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Carer relationship	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Males					
Gold card					
Spouse	60.0	60.2	51.3	37.1	47.4
Child or child's spouse	20.0	31.2	36.6	46.8	39.5
Other relative	20.0	2.2	6.7	9.3	7.0
Friend/neighbour	—	6.5	5.4	6.8	6.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
Spouse	..	72.7	37.5	47.1	50.0
Child or child's spouse	..	27.3	37.5	47.1	38.6
Other relative	..	—	12.5	5.9	6.8
Friend/neighbour	..	—	12.5	—	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card					
Spouse	60.0	61.5	50.4	37.8	47.6
Child or child's spouse	20.0	30.8	36.7	46.9	39.4
Other relative	20.0	1.9	7.1	9.0	7.0
Friend/neighbour	—	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
Spouse	60.5	54.0	55.5	40.2	49.7
Child or child's spouse	26.7	34.6	36.8	49.6	40.0
Other relative	8.2	6.6	4.4	5.0	5.7
Friend/neighbour	4.6	4.8	3.4	5.2	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
Spouse	60.5	55.2	54.0	39.8	49.3
Child or child's spouse	26.6	34.0	36.8	49.1	39.9
Other relative	8.4	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.9
Friend/neighbour	4.5	4.9	4.1	5.4	4.9
Total males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): Relationship of carer to care recipient, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Carer relationship	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Females					
Gold card					
Spouse	34.6	27.9	23.4	13.3	21.0
Child or child's spouse	61.5	64.3	65.1	70.3	66.8
Other relative	3.9	3.3	6.0	9.8	6.7
Friend/neighbour	—	4.6	5.5	6.6	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
Spouse	50.0	54.2	40.0	16.7	39.1
Child or child's spouse	50.0	41.7	50.0	61.1	50.0
Other relative	—	—	5.0	16.7	6.3
Friend/neighbour	—	4.2	5.0	5.6	4.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card					
Spouse	35.7	31.5	24.8	13.5	22.6
Child or child's spouse	60.7	61.2	63.9	69.7	65.3
Other relative	3.6	2.8	5.9	10.2	6.7
Friend/neighbour	—	4.5	5.5	6.6	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
Spouse	39.8	31.3	22.4	13.3	22.1
Child or child's spouse	48.5	59.0	64.2	70.4	64.2
Other relative	8.3	5.9	7.6	9.9	8.3
Friend/neighbour	3.4	3.7	5.8	6.4	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
Spouse	39.7	31.3	22.7	13.3	22.1
Child or child's spouse	48.9	59.3	64.2	70.4	64.3
Other relative	8.2	5.6	7.4	9.9	8.2
Friend/neighbour	3.3	3.8	5.8	6.4	5.4
Total females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table A14 (continued): Relationship of carer to care recipient, by age and sex of care recipient, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Carer relationship	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Persons					
Gold card					
Spouse	38.7	40.1	37.6	23.9	32.8
Child or child's spouse	54.8	51.8	50.7	59.9	54.6
Other relative	6.5	2.8	6.3	9.5	6.9
Friend/neighbour	—	5.3	5.4	6.7	5.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
White card					
Spouse	50.0	60.0	38.9	31.4	43.5
Child or child's spouse	50.0	37.1	44.4	54.3	45.4
Other relative	—	—	8.3	11.4	6.5
Friend/neighbour	—	2.9	8.3	2.9	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Gold or white card					
Spouse	39.4	42.6	37.7	24.4	33.7
Child or child's spouse	54.6	50.0	50.2	59.5	53.8
Other relative	6.1	2.5	6.5	9.7	6.8
Friend/neighbour	—	5.0	5.7	6.5	5.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No card					
Spouse	47.0	37.6	29.9	20.2	29.3
Child or child's spouse	41.0	52.3	58.1	65.1	57.8
Other relative	8.3	6.1	6.8	8.6	7.6
Friend/neighbour	3.8	4.0	5.3	6.1	5.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
All entitlement groups					
Spouse	46.8	38.2	31.1	20.6	29.8
Child or child's spouse	41.3	52.0	56.9	64.5	57.4
Other relative	8.2	5.6	6.8	8.7	7.5
Friend/neighbour	3.7	4.1	5.3	6.1	5.2
Total persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group, or relationship of carer, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A15: All CACP care recipients (missing data pro-rated^(a)) by age and sex, CACP Census 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Males					
Gold card	23	230	531	465	1,249
White card	—	28	32	35	95
Gold or white card	23	258	563	500	1,344
No card	873	1,004	1,042	1,927	4,846
<i>Total males</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>1,262</i>	<i>1,605</i>	<i>2,427</i>	<i>6,190</i>
Females					
Gold card	90	442	607	699	1,838
White card	6	44	51	41	142
Gold or white card	96	486	658	740	1,980
No card	1,605	2,718	3,802	6,114	14,239
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,701</i>	<i>3,204</i>	<i>4,460</i>	<i>6,854</i>	<i>16,219</i>
Persons					
Gold card	113	672	1,138	1,164	3,087
White card	6	72	83	76	237
Gold or white card	119	744	1,221	1,240	3,324
No card	2,478	3,722	4,844	8,041	19,085
Total persons	2,597	4,466	6,065	9,281	22,409

(a) Missing data for sex, card entitlement, DVA entitlement, and age pro-rated across categories in the order listed.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A16: Entitlement group for the Australian population aged 70 years or over, by age and sex, September 2002

Entitlement group	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Number				
Males					
Gold card	7,706	52,240	54,216	22,335	136,497
White card	1,826	8,174	5,561	2,935	18,496
Gold or white card	9,532	60,414	59,777	25,270	154,993
No card	294,816	173,140	77,346	60,995	606,297
<i>Total males</i>	<i>304,348</i>	<i>233,554</i>	<i>137,123</i>	<i>86,265</i>	<i>761,290</i>
Females					
Gold card	16,320	36,866	32,663	21,281	107,130
White card	40	1,635	1,154	343	3,172
Gold or white card	16,360	38,501	33,817	21,624	110,302
No card	316,554	256,214	177,670	168,967	919,405
<i>Total females</i>	<i>332,914</i>	<i>294,715</i>	<i>211,487</i>	<i>190,591</i>	<i>1,029,707</i>
Persons					
Gold card	24,026	89,106	86,879	43,616	243,627
White card	1,866	9,809	6,715	3,278	21,668
Gold or white card	25,892	98,915	93,594	46,894	265,295
No card	611,370	429,354	255,016	229,962	1,525,702
Total persons	637,262	528,269	348,610	276,856	1,790,997

Sources: DVA 2002b; ABS 2003.

Table A17: Minimum utilisation rates per 1,000 population aged 70 years or over, by age and sex, Community Aged Care Packages 2002

Entitlement group	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Gold card					
Males	1.8	3.6	7.3	16.3	7.0
Females	3.9	8.6	13.0	24.1	12.3
<i>Persons</i>	3.2	5.7	9.4	20.1	9.4
White card					
Males	—	2.7	4.3	9.5	4.0
Females	75.0	19.6	32.1	87.5	32.2
<i>Persons</i>	1.6	5.5	9.1	17.7	8.1
Gold or white card					
Males	1.5	3.5	7.0	15.6	6.7
Females	4.0	9.1	13.6	25.1	12.9
<i>Persons</i>	3.1	5.7	9.4	20.0	9.3
No card					
Males	2.8	5.6	12.7	29.7	7.6
Females	4.9	10.2	20.5	34.2	14.8
<i>Persons</i>	3.9	8.3	18.1	33.0	11.9
All entitlement groups					
Total males	2.8	5.0	10.2	25.5	7.4
Total females	4.8	10.0	19.4	33.1	14.6
Total persons	3.9	7.8	15.8	30.8	11.5

Note: The minimum utilisation rate is based only on those CACP care recipients included in the 2002 CACP census who were in scope for this study. This included 2,280 gold cardholders, 176 white cardholders (a total of 2,456 cardholders) and 18,164 care recipients with no card—a total 20,620 care recipients. Care recipients whose age, sex or entitlement group was missing were excluded from these calculations.

Sources: Tables A2 and A16 (based on DVA 2002b; ABS 2003).

Table A18: Estimated maximum utilisation rates per 1,000 population aged 70 years or over, by age and sex, Community Aged Care Packages 2002

Entitlement group/sex	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Gold card					
Males	3.0	4.4	9.8	20.8	9.2
Females	5.5	12.0	18.6	32.9	17.2
<i>Persons</i>	4.7	7.5	13.1	26.7	12.7
White card					
Males	—	3.4	5.8	11.9	5.1
Females	150.0	26.9	44.2	119.5	44.8
<i>Persons</i>	3.2	7.3	12.4	23.2	10.9
Gold or white card					
Males	2.4	4.3	9.4	19.8	8.7
Females	5.9	12.6	19.5	34.2	18.0
<i>Persons</i>	4.6	7.5	13.0	26.4	12.5
No card					
Males	2.9	5.8	13.5	31.6	8.0
Females	5.1	10.6	21.4	36.2	15.5
<i>Persons</i>	4.1	8.7	19.0	35.0	12.5
All entitlement groups					
Total males	2.9	5.4	11.7	28.1	8.1
Total females	5.1	10.9	21.1	36.0	15.8
Total persons	4.1	8.5	17.4	33.5	12.5

Note: These estimates are based on all CACP care recipients aged 70 or older included in the 2002 CACP census. Missing data was pro-rated for sex, card entitlement, DVA entitlement, and age in the order listed. This included 3,087 gold cardholders, 237 white cardholders (a total of 3,324 cardholders) and 19,085 care recipients with no card—a total 22,409 care recipients.

Sources: Tables A15 and A16 (based on DVA 2002b; ABS 2003)

Table A19: Average duration of subsidy (in months), by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	70–74		75–79		80–84		85+		Total 70+	
	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.
Males										
Gold card	15.1	13	22.5	175	19.3	371	21.6	355	20.8	914
White card	..	—	15.7	22	25.8	24	18.1	28	19.9	74
Gold or white card	15.1	13	21.7	197	19.7	395	21.3	383	20.7	988
No card	20.9	808	19.7	912	19.3	933	20.9	1,713	20.3	4,366
<i>Total males</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>821</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>1,328</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>2,096</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>5,354</i>
Females										
Gold card	25.2	58	21.9	293	22.4	405	23.0	493	22.6	1,249
White card	17.4	3	20.7	28	18.1	37	29.3	27	22.0	95
Gold or white card	24.8	61	21.8	321	22.1	442	23.3	520	22.6	1,344
No card	23.3	1,468	21.8	2,468	21.6	3,466	22.9	5,501	22.4	12,903
<i>Total females</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>1,529</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>2,789</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>3,908</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>6,021</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>14,247</i>
Persons										
Gold card	23.3	71	22.1	468	21.0	776	22.4	848	21.8	2,163
White card	17.4	3	18.5	50	21.2	61	23.6	55	21.1	169
Gold or white card	23.1	74	21.8	518	21.0	837	22.5	903	21.8	2,332
No card	22.4	2,276	21.2	3,380	21.1	4,399	22.4	7,214	21.9	17,269
Total persons	22.5	2,350	21.3	3,898	21.1	5,236	22.4	8,117	21.9	19,601

(a) Table excludes care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group, or date of first claiming a subsidy, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A20: Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Personal care					
Males					
Gold card	4	89	175	180	448
White card	..	12	10	16	38
Gold or white card	4	101	185	196	486
No card	358	430	484	896	2,168
<i>Total males</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>1,092</i>	<i>2,654</i>
Females					
Gold card	33	146	233	267	679
White card	1	12	19	20	52
Gold or white card	34	158	252	287	731
No card	770	1,281	1,865	3,413	7,329
<i>Total females</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>1,439</i>	<i>2,117</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>8,060</i>
Persons					
Gold card	37	235	408	447	1,127
White card	1	24	29	36	90
Gold or white card	38	259	437	483	1,217
No card	1,128	1,711	2,349	4,309	9,497
Total persons	1,166	1,970	2,786	4,792	10,714
Domestic assistance					
Males					
Gold card	8	138	300	291	737
White card	..	15	20	25	60
Gold or white card	8	153	320	316	797
No card	622	722	747	1,423	3,514
<i>Total males</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>1,067</i>	<i>1,739</i>	<i>4,311</i>
Females					
Gold card	55	256	356	396	1,063
White card	3	25	28	25	81
Gold or white card	58	281	384	421	1,144
No card	1,222	2,106	2,947	4,642	10,917
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>2,387</i>	<i>3,331</i>	<i>5,063</i>	<i>12,061</i>
Persons					
Gold card	63	394	656	687	1,800
White card	3	40	48	50	141
Gold or white card	66	434	704	737	1,941
No card	1,844	2,828	3,694	6,065	14,431
Total persons	1,910	3,262	4,398	6,802	16,372

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Social support					
Males					
Gold card	7	96	211	205	519
White card	..	13	12	17	42
Gold or white card	7	109	223	222	561
No card	449	497	534	999	2,479
<i>Total males</i>	456	606	757	1,221	3,040
Females					
Gold card	39	179	258	278	754
White card	2	16	23	15	56
Gold or white card	41	195	281	293	810
No card	851	1,535	2,192	3,389	7,967
<i>Total females</i>	892	1,730	2,473	3,682	8,777
Persons					
Gold card	46	275	469	483	1,273
White card	2	29	35	32	98
Gold or white card	48	304	504	515	1,371
No card	1,300	2,032	2,726	4,388	10,446
Total persons	1,348	2,336	3,230	4,903	11,817
Meal preparation/other food services					
Males					
Gold card	3	53	115	126	297
White card	..	7	7	7	21
Gold or white card	3	60	122	133	318
No card	201	230	262	587	1,280
<i>Total males</i>	204	290	384	720	1,598
Females					
Gold card	23	75	129	168	395
White card	1	10	11	9	31
Gold or white card	24	85	140	177	426
No card	357	654	973	1,797	3,781
<i>Total females</i>	381	739	1,113	1,974	4,207
Persons					
Gold card	26	128	244	294	692
White card	1	17	18	16	52
Gold or white card	27	145	262	310	744
No card	558	884	1,235	2,384	5,061
Total persons	585	1,029	1,497	2,694	5,805

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Temporary respite care					
Males					
Gold card	—	12	14	12	38
White card	..	—	1	1	2
Gold or white card	—	12	15	13	40
No card	58	60	49	82	249
<i>Total males</i>	58	72	64	95	289
Females					
Gold card	2	8	12	14	36
White card	—	3	5	—	8
Gold or white card	2	11	17	14	44
No card	78	115	126	179	498
<i>Total females</i>	80	126	143	193	542
Persons					
Gold card	2	20	26	26	74
White card	—	3	6	1	10
Gold or white card	2	23	32	27	84
No card	136	175	175	261	747
Total persons	138	198	207	288	831
Rehabilitation support					
Males					
Gold card	—	4	5	6	15
White card	..	—	2	—	2
Gold or white card	—	4	7	6	17
No card	20	26	21	33	100
<i>Total males</i>	20	30	28	39	117
Females					
Gold card	3	5	6	10	24
White card	1	—	—	—	1
Gold or white card	4	5	6	10	25
No card	49	58	95	91	293
<i>Total females</i>	53	63	101	101	318
Persons					
Gold card	3	9	11	16	39
White card	1	—	2	—	3
Gold or white card	4	9	13	16	42
No card	69	84	116	124	393
Total persons	73	93	129	140	435

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Home maintenance					
Males					
Gold card	3	37	59	64	163
White card	..	1	6	4	11
Gold or white card	3	38	65	68	174
No card	125	130	147	257	659
<i>Total males</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>833</i>
Females					
Gold card	11	55	61	73	200
White card	—	4	3	3	10
Gold or white card	11	59	64	76	210
No card	224	403	521	787	1,935
<i>Total females</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>2,145</i>
Persons					
Gold card	14	92	120	137	363
White card	—	5	9	7	21
Gold or white card	14	97	129	144	384
No card	349	533	668	1,044	2,594
Total persons	363	630	797	1,188	2,978
Case management/care coordination					
Males					
Gold card	8	109	259	251	627
White card	..	17	17	20	54
Gold or white card	8	126	276	271	681
No card	569	626	650	1,186	3,031
<i>Total males</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>1,457</i>	<i>3,712</i>
Females					
Gold card	44	201	298	323	866
White card	2	24	26	23	75
Gold or white card	46	225	324	346	941
No card	1,023	1,791	2,409	3,820	9,043
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,069</i>	<i>2,016</i>	<i>2,733</i>	<i>4,166</i>	<i>9,984</i>
Persons					
Gold card	52	310	557	574	1,493
White card	2	41	43	43	129
Gold or white card	54	351	600	617	1,622
No card	1,592	2,417	3,059	5,006	12,074
Total persons	1,646	2,768	3,659	5,623	13,696

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Delivered meals					
Males					
Gold card	—	51	100	116	267
White card	..	4	9	10	23
Gold or white card	—	55	109	126	290
No card	152	169	186	389	896
<i>Total males</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>1,186</i>
Females					
Gold card	14	68	109	131	322
White card	—	6	5	8	19
Gold or white card	14	74	114	139	341
No card	263	436	705	1,243	2,647
<i>Total females</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>819</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>2,988</i>
Persons					
Gold card	14	119	209	247	589
White card	—	10	14	18	42
Gold or white card	14	129	223	265	631
No card	415	605	891	1,632	3,543
Total persons	429	734	1,114	1,897	4,174
Formal linen service					
Males					
Gold card	1	4	—	8	13
White card	..	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	1	4	—	8	13
No card	10	10	7	10	37
<i>Total males</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>50</i>
Females					
Gold card	—	—	1	5	6
White card	—	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	—	—	1	5	6
No card	15	23	28	49	115
<i>Total females</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>121</i>
Persons					
Gold card	1	4	1	13	19
White card	—	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	1	4	1	13	19
No card	25	33	35	59	152
Total persons	26	37	36	72	171

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Number					
Transport					
Males					
Gold card	4	56	108	119	287
White card	..	7	7	13	27
Gold or white card	4	63	115	132	314
No card	277	304	329	575	1,485
<i>Total males</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>1,799</i>
Females					
Gold card	23	108	161	172	464
White card	1	10	15	7	33
Gold or white card	24	118	176	179	497
No card	595	1,003	1,324	1,778	4,700
<i>Total females</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,957</i>	<i>5,197</i>
Persons					
Gold card	27	164	269	291	751
White card	1	17	22	20	60
Gold or white card	28	181	291	311	811
No card	872	1,307	1,653	2,353	6,185
Total persons	900	1,488	1,944	2,664	6,996
Total number of CACP care recipients					
Males					
Gold card	11	159	354	331	855
White card	—	21	21	26	68
Gold or white card	11	180	375	357	923
No card	756	843	886	1,632	4,117
<i>Total males</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>1,023</i>	<i>1,261</i>	<i>1,989</i>	<i>5,040</i>
Females					
Gold card	57	280	389	443	1,169
White card	3	29	32	27	91
Gold or white card	60	309	421	470	1,260
No card	1,379	2,367	3,324	5,178	12,248
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,439</i>	<i>2,676</i>	<i>3,745</i>	<i>5,648</i>	<i>13,508</i>
Persons					
Gold card	68	439	743	774	2,024
White card	3	50	53	53	159
Gold or white card	71	489	796	827	2,183
No card	2,135	3,210	4,210	6,810	16,365
Total persons	2,206	3,699	5,006	7,637	18,548

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Personal care					
Males					
Gold card	36.4	56.0	49.4	54.4	52.4
White card	..	57.1	47.6	61.5	55.9
Gold or white card	36.4	56.1	49.3	54.9	52.7
No card	47.4	51.0	54.6	54.9	52.7
<i>Total males</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>52.7</i>
Females					
Gold card	57.9	52.1	59.9	60.3	58.1
White card	33.3	41.4	59.4	74.1	57.1
Gold or white card	56.7	51.1	59.9	61.1	58.0
No card	55.8	54.1	56.1	65.9	59.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>59.7</i>
Persons					
Gold card	54.4	53.5	54.9	57.8	55.7
White card	33.3	48.0	54.7	67.9	56.6
Gold or white card	53.5	53.0	54.9	58.4	55.7
No card	52.8	53.3	55.8	63.3	58.0
Total persons	52.9	53.3	55.7	62.7	57.8
Domestic assistance					
Males					
Gold card	72.7	86.8	84.7	87.9	86.2
White card	..	71.4	95.2	96.2	88.2
Gold or white card	72.7	85.0	85.3	88.5	86.3
No card	82.3	85.6	84.3	87.2	85.4
<i>Total males</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>85.5</i>
Females					
Gold card	96.5	91.4	91.5	89.4	90.9
White card	100.0	86.2	87.5	92.6	89.0
Gold or white card	96.7	90.9	91.2	89.6	90.8
No card	88.6	89.0	88.7	89.6	89.1
<i>Total females</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>89.3</i>
Persons					
Gold card	92.6	89.7	88.3	88.8	88.9
White card	100.0	80.0	90.6	94.3	88.7
Gold or white card	93.0	88.8	88.4	89.1	88.9
No card	86.4	88.1	87.7	89.1	88.2
Total persons	86.6	88.2	87.9	89.1	88.3

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Social support					
Males					
Gold card	63.6	60.4	59.6	61.9	60.7
White card	. .	61.9	57.1	65.4	61.8
Gold or white card	63.6	60.6	59.5	62.2	60.8
No card	59.4	59.0	60.3	61.2	60.2
<i>Total males</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>60.3</i>
Females					
Gold card	68.4	63.9	66.3	62.8	64.5
White card	66.7	55.2	71.9	55.6	61.5
Gold or white card	68.3	63.1	66.7	62.3	64.3
No card	61.7	64.9	65.9	65.4	65.0
<i>Total females</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>65.0</i>
Persons					
Gold card	67.6	62.6	63.1	62.4	62.9
White card	66.7	58.0	66.0	60.4	61.6
Gold or white card	67.6	62.2	63.3	62.3	62.8
No card	60.9	63.3	64.8	64.4	63.8
Total persons	61.1	63.2	64.5	64.2	63.7
Meal preparation/other food services					
Males					
Gold card	27.3	33.3	32.5	38.1	34.7
White card	. .	33.3	33.3	26.9	30.9
Gold or white card	27.3	33.3	32.5	37.3	34.5
No card	26.6	27.3	29.6	36.0	31.1
<i>Total males</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>31.7</i>
Females					
Gold card	40.4	26.8	33.2	37.9	33.8
White card	33.3	34.5	34.4	33.3	34.1
Gold or white card	40.0	27.5	33.3	37.7	33.8
No card	25.9	27.6	29.3	34.7	30.9
<i>Total females</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>31.1</i>
Persons					
Gold card	38.2	29.2	32.8	38.0	34.2
White card	33.3	34.0	34.0	30.2	32.7
Gold or white card	38.0	29.7	32.9	37.5	34.1
No card	26.1	27.5	29.3	35.0	30.9
Total persons	26.5	27.8	29.9	35.3	31.3

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent					
Temporary respite care					
Males					
Gold card	—	7.5	4.0	3.6	4.4
White card	..	—	4.8	3.8	2.9
Gold or white card	—	6.7	4.0	3.6	4.3
No card	7.7	7.1	5.5	5.0	6.0
<i>Total males</i>	7.6	7.0	5.1	4.8	5.7
Females					
Gold card	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1
White card	—	10.3	15.6	—	8.8
Gold or white card	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.5
No card	5.7	4.9	3.8	3.5	4.1
<i>Total females</i>	5.6	4.7	3.8	3.4	4.0
Persons					
Gold card	2.9	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.7
White card	—	6.0	11.3	1.9	6.3
Gold or white card	2.8	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.8
No card	6.4	5.5	4.2	3.8	4.6
Total persons	6.3	5.4	4.1	3.8	4.5
Rehabilitation support					
Males					
Gold card	—	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.8
White card	..	—	9.5	—	2.9
Gold or white card	—	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8
No card	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.4
<i>Total males</i>	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.3
Females					
Gold card	5.3	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.1
White card	33.3	—	—	—	1.1
Gold or white card	6.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.0
No card	3.6	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.4
<i>Total females</i>	3.7	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.4
Persons					
Gold card	4.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.9
White card	33.3	—	3.8	—	1.9
Gold or white card	5.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9
No card	3.2	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.4
Total persons	3.3	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.3

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
	Per cent				
Home maintenance					
Males					
Gold card	27.3	23.3	16.7	19.3	19.1
White card	..	4.8	28.6	15.4	16.2
Gold or white card	27.3	21.1	17.3	19.0	18.9
No card	16.5	15.4	16.6	15.7	16.0
<i>Total males</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.5</i>
Females					
Gold card	19.3	19.6	15.7	16.5	17.1
White card	—	13.8	9.4	11.1	11.0
Gold or white card	18.3	19.1	15.2	16.2	16.7
No card	16.2	17.0	15.7	15.2	15.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>15.9</i>
Persons					
Gold card	20.6	21.0	16.2	17.7	17.9
White card	—	10.0	17.0	13.2	13.2
Gold or white card	19.7	19.8	16.2	17.4	17.6
No card	16.3	16.6	15.9	15.3	15.9
Total persons	16.5	17.0	15.9	15.6	16.1
Case management/care coordination					
Males					
Gold card	72.7	68.6	73.2	75.8	73.3
White card	..	81.0	81.0	76.9	79.4
Gold or white card	72.7	70.0	73.6	75.9	73.8
No card	75.3	74.3	73.4	72.7	73.6
<i>Total males</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>73.7</i>
Females					
Gold card	77.2	71.8	76.6	72.9	74.1
White card	66.7	82.8	81.3	85.2	82.4
Gold or white card	76.7	72.8	77.0	73.6	74.7
No card	74.2	75.7	72.5	73.8	73.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Persons					
Gold card	76.5	70.6	75.0	74.2	73.8
White card	66.7	82.0	81.1	81.1	81.1
Gold or white card	76.1	71.8	75.4	74.6	74.3
No card	74.6	75.3	72.7	73.5	73.8
Total persons	74.6	74.8	73.1	73.6	73.8

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent					
Delivered meals					
Males					
Gold card	—	32.1	28.2	35.0	31.2
White card	..	19.0	42.9	38.5	33.8
Gold or white card	—	30.6	29.1	35.3	31.4
No card	20.1	20.0	21.0	23.8	21.8
<i>Total males</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Females					
Gold card	24.6	24.3	28.0	29.6	27.5
White card	—	20.7	15.6	29.6	20.9
Gold or white card	23.3	23.9	27.1	29.6	27.1
No card	19.1	18.4	21.2	24.0	21.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>22.1</i>
Persons					
Gold card	20.6	27.1	28.1	31.9	29.1
White card	—	20.0	26.4	34.0	26.4
Gold or white card	19.7	26.4	28.0	32.0	28.9
No card	19.4	18.8	21.2	24.0	21.6
Total persons	19.4	19.8	22.3	24.8	22.5
Formal linen service					
Males					
Gold card	9.1	2.5	—	2.4	1.5
White card	..	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	9.1	2.2	—	2.2	1.4
No card	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Females					
Gold card	—	—	0.3	1.1	0.5
White card	—	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	—	—	0.2	1.1	0.5
No card	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Persons					
Gold card	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.9
White card	—	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.9
No card	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total persons	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9

(continued)

Table A20 (continued): Type of CACP assistance received during census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Type of assistance	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	Total 70+
Per cent					
Transport					
Males					
Gold card	36.4	35.2	30.5	36.0	33.6
White card	. .	33.3	33.3	50.0	39.7
Gold or white card	36.4	35.0	30.7	37.0	34.0
No card	36.6	36.1	37.1	35.2	36.1
<i>Total males</i>	36.6	35.9	35.2	35.5	35.7
Females					
Gold card	40.4	38.6	41.4	38.8	39.7
White card	33.3	34.5	46.9	25.9	36.3
Gold or white card	40.0	38.2	41.8	38.1	39.4
No card	43.1	42.4	39.8	34.3	38.4
<i>Total females</i>	43.0	41.9	40.1	34.6	38.5
Persons					
Gold card	39.7	37.4	36.2	37.6	37.1
White card	33.3	34.0	41.5	37.7	37.7
Gold or white card	39.4	37.0	36.6	37.6	37.2
No card	40.8	40.7	39.3	34.6	37.8
Total persons	40.8	40.2	38.8	34.9	37.7

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex or entitlement group, who were on leave for any part of the census week, or who were under 70 years of age.

Note: For definitions of the types of assistance provided through a Community Aged Care Package, see Appendix 2.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A21: Average amount of CACP assistance received during the census week, by assistance type, age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Assistance type	70–74		75–79		80–84		85+		Total 70+	
	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.
Personal care										
Gold card	2.1	37	2.6	235	2.3	408	2.4	447	2.4	1,127
White card	0.3	1	2.4	24	2.4	29	2.4	36	2.4	90
Gold or white card	2.1	38	2.5	259	2.3	437	2.4	483	2.4	1,217
No card	2.3	1,128	2.2	1,711	2.3	2,349	2.4	4,309	2.3	9,497
<i>Total</i>	2.3	1,166	2.3	1,970	2.3	2,786	2.4	4,792	2.3	10,714
Domestic assistance										
Gold card	2.5	63	2.3	394	2.4	656	2.3	687	2.3	1,800
White card	2.0	3	2.4	40	2.6	48	2.1	50	2.3	141
Gold or white card	2.5	66	2.3	434	2.4	704	2.3	737	2.3	1,941
No card	2.2	1,844	2.3	2,828	2.2	3,694	2.2	6,065	2.2	14,431
<i>Total</i>	2.3	1,910	2.3	3,262	2.3	4,398	2.2	6,802	2.2	16,372
Social support										
Gold card	2.3	46	2.1	275	2.3	469	2.1	483	2.2	1,273
White card	0.9	2	1.9	29	2.3	35	2.1	32	2.1	98
Gold or white card	2.2	48	2.1	304	2.3	504	2.1	515	2.2	1,371
No card	2.5	1,300	2.3	2,032	2.1	2,726	2.1	4,388	2.2	10,446
<i>Total</i>	2.5	1,348	2.2	2,336	2.2	3,230	2.1	4,903	2.2	11,817
Meal preparation/other food services										
Gold card	2.2	26	1.5	128	1.8	244	1.8	294	1.8	692
White card	0.3	1	1.3	17	1.9	18	1.8	16	1.6	52
Gold or white card	2.2	27	1.5	145	1.8	262	1.8	310	1.8	744
No card	1.6	558	1.5	884	1.7	1,235	1.8	2,384	1.7	5,061
<i>Total</i>	1.7	585	1.5	1,029	1.7	1,497	1.8	2,694	1.7	5,805
Temporary respite care										
Gold card	1.8	2	4.0	20	3.8	26	4.0	26	3.9	74
White card	—	—	1.7	3	2.8	6	1.5	1	2.3	10
Gold or white card	1.8	2	3.7	23	3.6	32	3.9	27	3.7	84
No card	3.3	136	3.0	175	3.1	175	3.4	261	3.2	747
<i>Total</i>	3.3	138	3.1	198	3.2	207	3.4	288	3.3	831
Rehabilitation support										
Gold card	0.8	3	2.4	9	1.1	11	1.3	16	1.5	39
White card	0.3	1	—	—	1.1	2	—	—	0.8	3
Gold or white card	0.7	4	2.4	9	1.1	13	1.3	16	1.4	42
No card	1.4	69	1.4	84	1.4	116	1.2	124	1.3	393
<i>Total</i>	1.4	73	1.5	93	1.4	129	1.2	140	1.3	435

(continued)

Table A21 (continued): Average amount of CACP assistance received during the census week, by age and sex, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Assistance type	70-74		75-79		80-84		85+		Total 70+	
	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.	Av.	No.
CACP case management/care coordination										
Gold card	0.8	68	0.7	439	0.7	743	0.7	774	0.7	2,024
White card	0.4	3	0.7	50	0.7	53	0.7	53	0.7	159
Gold or white card	0.7	71	0.7	489	0.7	796	0.7	827	0.7	2,183
No card	0.7	2,135	0.7	3,210	0.7	4,210	0.6	6,810	0.7	16,365
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3,699</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>5,006</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7,637</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>18,548</i>
Total hours										
Gold card	7.0	67	6.4	438	6.4	741	6.4	772	6.4	2,018
White card	3.3	3	5.8	48	7.0	53	6.1	53	6.3	157
Gold or white card	6.9	70	6.3	486	6.4	794	6.4	825	6.4	2,175
No card	6.3	2,119	6.1	3,189	6.1	4,188	6.4	6,775	6.3	16,271
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2,189</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>3,675</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4,982</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7,600</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>18,446</i>
Delivered meals										
Gold card	6.1	14	6.4	119	6.1	209	6.6	247	6.4	589
White card	—	—	5.4	10	4.9	14	6.6	18	5.7	42
Gold or white card	6.1	14	6.3	129	6.1	223	6.6	265	6.3	631
No card	6.1	415	6.0	605	6.0	891	6.1	1,632	6.1	3,543
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>1,897</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4,174</i>
Formal linen service										
Gold card	1.0	1	1.5	4	1.0	1	1.5	13	1.5	19
White card	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold or white card	1.0	1	1.5	4	1.0	1	1.5	13	1.5	19
No card	1.4	25	1.5	33	1.7	35	2.3	59	1.8	152
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>171</i>
Transport										
Gold card	3.1	27	2.7	164	2.7	269	2.8	291	2.8	751
White card	2.0	1	2.3	17	2.1	22	2.4	20	2.2	60
Gold or white card	3.0	28	2.7	181	2.7	291	2.8	311	2.7	811
No card	3.1	872	3.0	1,307	2.9	1,653	2.8	2,353	2.9	6,185
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1,488</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1,944</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2,664</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>6,996</i>

(a) Table excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex or entitlement group, who were on leave for any part of the census week, or who were under 70 years of age.

Note: Amounts of service reported in this study will differ slightly from those reported in the full census report because of the exclusion from the study of care recipients with missing data and the exclusion of care recipients who were on leave for any part of the census week from the calculation of average amounts of assistance.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A22: Assistance from other government programs, by program, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Entitlement group	DVA programs	HACC	NRCP	CAAS	CSTDA	DTC	Other	Total	Total care recipients aged 70+
Number									
Gold card	830	398	23	25	1	65	157	1,200	2,195
White card	26	40	—	8	—	4	13	76	170
Gold or white card	856	438	23	33	1	69	170	1,276	2,365
No card	47	3,498	189	305	47	590	1,532	5,364	17,346
Total	903	3,936	212	338	48	659	1,702	7,916	19,711
Per cent									
Gold card	37.8	18.1	1.0	1.1	—	3.0	7.2	54.7	100.0
White card	15.3	23.5	—	4.7	—	2.4	7.6	44.7	100.0
Gold or white card	36.2	18.5	1.0	1.4	—	2.9	7.2	54.0	100.0
No card	0.3	20.2	1.1	1.8	0.3	3.4	8.8	30.9	100.0
Total	4.6	20.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	3.3	8.6	40.2	100.0

(a) Excludes CACP care recipients with missing or unknown data for age, sex, entitlement group, for whom receipt of additional assistance is recorded as unknown, or who were under 70 years of age.

Note: For full program names see Abbreviations list (page x).

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002

Table A23: Type of assistance received from other government programs during the census week, by assistance type, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Assistance type	Gold card	White card	Gold or white card	No card	Total 70+
	Number				
Types of assistance also available through CACPs					
Personal care	77	—	77	162	239
Domestic assistance	54	1	55	187	242
Social support	78	6	84	504	588
Meal preparation/other food services	41	2	43	237	280
Respite care	110	1	111	280	391
Home maintenance	78	4	82	218	300
Delivered meals	244	20	264	1,560	1,824
Linen	3	—	3	37	40
Transport	165	6	171	623	794
Assistance not available through CACPs					
Allied health care	259	22	281	1,202	1,483
Nursing care	335	19	354	1,339	1,693
Centre-based day care	158	8	166	1,462	1,628
Goods & equipment	296	13	309	537	846
Counselling/support	23	4	27	212	239
Home modification	82	3	85	117	202
Financial support to buy continence aids	107	9	116	312	428
Other	42	2	44	222	266
Total care recipients	2,195	170	2,365	17,346	19,711
	Per cent				
Types of assistance also available through CACPs					
Personal care	3.5	—	3.3	0.9	1.2
Domestic assistance	2.5	0.6	2.3	1.1	1.2
Social support	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.0
Meal preparation/other food services	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4
Respite care	5.0	0.6	4.7	1.6	2.0
Home maintenance	3.6	2.4	3.5	1.3	1.5
Delivered meals	11.1	11.8	11.2	9.0	9.3
Linen	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transport	7.5	3.5	7.2	3.6	4.0
Assistance not available through CACPs					
Allied health care	11.8	12.9	11.9	6.9	7.5
Nursing care	15.3	11.2	15.0	7.7	8.6
Centre-based day care	7.2	4.7	7.0	8.4	8.3
Goods & equipment	13.5	7.6	13.1	3.1	4.3
Counselling/support	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
Home modification	3.7	1.8	3.6	0.7	1.0
Financial support to buy continence aids	4.9	5.3	4.9	1.8	2.2
Other	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.3

(a) Excludes care recipients with missing or unknown age, sex, or entitlement group, for whom receipt of additional assistance is recorded as unknown, or who were under 70 years of age.

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Table A24: Prevalence relative risk, by variable and card type, stratified for age and sex, for care recipients aged 75 or older, CACP care recipients 2002^(a)

Variable	Gold card / No card			White card / No card		
	Prevalence relative risk		Number	Prevalence relative risk		Number
	Value	95% C.I.		Value	95% C.I.	
Care recipient profile						
Living alone	1.13	1.10–1.17	17,928	0.95	0.83–1.09	15,904
Living in private accommodation owned or being purchased ^(a)	1.11	1.08–1.13	15,076	1.09	1.02–1.17	13,390
Being in financial hardship (program defined)	0.59	0.53–0.65	17,852	0.63	0.46–0.88	15,830
Need for assistance						
Having a severe or profound self-care limitation	0.99	0.96–1.03	17,729	1.06	0.96–1.18	15,729
Having a severe or profound mobility limitation	0.99	0.96–1.02	17,729	1.00	0.90–1.11	15,729
Having a severe or profound communication limitation	0.70	0.62–0.80	17,729	1.08	0.77–1.50	15,729
Having at least one severe or profound core activity limitation	1.00	0.98–1.02	17,729	1.01	0.95–1.08	15,729
Having a formal dementia diagnosis	0.96	0.88–1.06	17,870	0.99	0.73–1.34	15,854
Carers						
Having a carer (carer availability)	0.91	0.87–0.95	17,826	1.06	0.94–1.19	15,812
Carer co-residency (carer lives with recipient) ^(b)	0.91	0.85–0.97	10,350	1.01	0.85–1.21	9,277
CACP assistance types						
Received personal care services	0.98	0.94–1.02	16,186	1.01	0.88–1.16	14,386
Received domestic assistance services	1.01	1.00–1.03	16,186	1.06	1.01–1.11	14,386
Received social support services	0.99	0.96–1.03	16,186	0.97	0.86–1.10	14,386
Received meal preparation/other food services	1.09	1.02–1.16	16,186	1.06	0.85–1.33	14,386
Received temporary respite care services	0.79	0.62–1.01	16,186	n.a.	n.a.	14,386
Received rehabilitation support services	0.80	0.56–1.12	16,186	n.a.	n.a.	14,386
Received home maintenance services	1.12	1.01–1.25	16,186	0.84	0.57–1.26	14,386
Received case management/care coordination services	1.00	0.97–1.03	16,186	1.11	1.02–1.19	14,386
Received delivered meals services	1.35	1.25–1.46	16,186	1.26	0.97–1.63	14,386
Received formal linen services	n.a.	n.a.	16,186	n.a.	n.a.	14,386
Received transport services	1.00	0.94–1.06	16,186	1.00	0.82–1.23	14,386

(a) This comparison excluded those residents in a private home where type of tenure was not stated, as well as in other types of accommodation.

(b) This comparison is restricted to care recipients with a carer.

Note: Each analysis excludes care recipients with missing/unknown data for age, sex, DVA health care card entitlement or the variable under investigation (C.I.= confidence interval)

Source: AIHW analysis of CACP Census 2002.

Appendix 2: Definitions of CACP assistance types

Personal care: Includes assistance with daily self-care tasks such as eating (for example feeding the client), bathing/showering/personal hygiene, toileting, dressing/undressing, mobility, and transfer. Personal care may also include control and administration of medication prescribed by a medical practitioner, administration of treatment such as eye drops, back rubs, dressings and urine tests, and fitting of sensory communication aids, and assistance with managing incontinence.

Domestic assistance: Refers to assistance with domestic chores, including assistance with cleaning, dishwashing, clothes washing and ironing, and including shopping and bill paying when the care worker is not accompanied by the person receiving assistance. In remote areas, domestic assistance may also include activities such as collection of firewood.

Social support: Refers to assistance provided by a CACP care worker, either within the home environment or while accessing community services or facilities, which is primarily directed towards meeting the person's need for social contact and/or accompaniment in order to participate in community life.

'Social support' includes services to assist the person to maintain their personal affairs such as letter writing, managing paperwork and making telephone-based contacts; shopping, bill paying and banking (when the person is accompanied by the care worker); keeping the person company; and, accompanying the person to social activities. 'Social support' also includes attending centre-based day care where attendance at the centre is paid for by the CACP provider, or the care recipient is accompanied by a CACP care worker.

Meal preparation/other food services: Refers to assistance with the preparation and cooking of a meal in the recipient's home, including the storage of food.

Temporary respite care (excluding residential respite care): Includes assistance received by the care recipient from a substitute carer who provides supervision and assistance to the care recipient in their own home or in other community settings, in the absence of the care recipient's usual informal carer.

Temporary respite care is only applicable to care recipients who have carers, and was only recorded if the care is funded by the CACP provider. The primary purpose of the assistance is to substitute for the usual informal carer. Any other activities undertaken as part of substituting for the usual carer are incidental or secondary to the primary purpose of providing respite to the informal carer and were not recorded.

Rehabilitation support: Includes assistance by CACP care workers where they are playing an active role in the implementation of a professionally determined rehabilitation plan. The plan will generally be for a determined length of time, and should outline assistance that is aimed at the person reaching and maintaining their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric and/or social functional levels. A rehabilitation plan may include measures to provide and/or restore functions, or compensate for the loss or absence of a function or a functional limitation.

Excludes:

- prompting/reminding the person to undertake an activity where the person is not directly assisted to engage in the activity
- assistance with exercises that are being carried out as a result of general advice from healthcare professionals to assist the person to complete tasks of daily living, where the assistance is not part of a formal rehabilitation plan. For example, assistance provided to a person as a result of advice given by a general practitioner to assist the person to go for a walk each day, where this is not part of a professionally determined rehabilitation plan, should not be recorded under 'Rehabilitation support', but should be recorded under 'Personal care' (which includes assistance with mobility) or 'Social support', depending on the needs of the person and the aim of the exercise
- assistance with transporting or accompanying the person to a rehabilitation centre, physiotherapy appointment, etc.

Home maintenance: Refers to assistance with the maintenance and maintenance-related repair of the person's home, garden or yard to keep their home in a condition of functional safety and provide an adequate level of security.

Home maintenance includes minor dwelling repairs and maintenance, such as changing light bulbs, carpentry and painting, or replacing tap washers as well as some more major dwelling repairs such as installing a new roof, replacing guttering or roof retiling. Home maintenance also includes garden maintenance, such as weeding, lawn mowing and removal of rubbish.

Delivered meals: Refers to receipt of delivered meals only. It does not include meals prepared in the care recipient's home, or meals that are not paid for by the CACP service outlet. It does include meals that are prepared centrally by the CACP service outlet (or others) and then delivered to the person's home.

Formal linen service: Refers to assistance where linen is both provided and laundered, usually by a separate laundry facility or hospital.

Transport: Refers to assistance with transportation to help the person shop, attend appointments, or attend social activities. Transport can either be provided directly by a CACP worker or contracted agency, or indirectly (for example taxi vouchers or subsidies).

CACP case management/care coordination: Refers to all activities that are directly related to the management of the complex care needs of a care recipient by a person who has been formally designated as responsible for ensuring the coordinated and appropriate delivery of assistance to care recipients with complex care needs.

CACP case management/care coordination includes the development, monitoring and formal review of a care plan to meet the care recipient's needs, as well as the coordination of the range of assistance that is provided to individuals with complex care needs. This includes the coordination of assistance provided directly by the CACP service outlet, and the organisation and negotiation of assistance provided by external agencies – whether or not this assistance is funded by CACP Program funds. For example, CACP case management may involve arranging personal care directly through the CACP service outlet, arranging home modifications through an external agency (regardless of which agency funds the modifications), or arranging medical, dental or allied health services on behalf of the care recipient.

Also included is assistance provided to the care recipient or their informal carer with: understanding and managing situations, behaviours and relationships associated with the person's need for care; the provision of emotional support; support to individual care recipients in accessing and using general community services/facilities (advocacy); one-to-one training or advice given to the recipient; and the provision of information (for example other services available in the area). CACP case management/care coordination also includes activities such as supporting, communicating with, or providing information to the individual care recipient's informal carer, other family members, or their guardian. The assignment of a 'case manager' or 'care coordinator' should be the result of a formal agreement between the care recipient, the case manager and other parties involved, or potentially involved, in the care recipient's care plan.

CACP case management/care coordination will often not include direct care recipient contact, but should relate to the planning and delivery of services to an individual care recipient. CACP case management/care coordination does not include general administrative work related to the agency as a whole (for example processing accounts) or workers' completion of tasks related to their employment (for example completing timesheets or attendance at staff meetings or training programmes).

CACP case management/care coordination also does not include time spent supporting or training staff members (including volunteers), even where the support or training relates to the care provided to an individual care recipient.

Appendix 3: Repatriation health card eligibility

Information about repatriation health care card eligibility comes from Clarke et al. 2003, and fact sheets produced by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA 2004b, 2004c).

Groups eligible for the gold card

Persons entitled to health care assistance for all service-related and non-service-related disabilities under the *Veterans' Entitlement Act* are provided with a Repatriation Health Card – For All Conditions (Gold Card).

Veterans of the Australian Armed Services and World War II Australian Mariners

[At July 2002] Gold Card was provided to the following groups:

- veterans of the Australian armed services and World War II Australian mariners who were POWs¹
- veterans of the Australian armed services and World War II Australian mariners eligible for the disability pension at or above 100% of the general rate or an additional amount for specific service-related amputations or blindness in one eye²
- veterans of the Australian armed services and World War II Australian mariners eligible for the disability pension at or above 50% the general rate who also receive any amount of service pension
- veterans of the Australian armed services and World War II Australian mariners receiving the service pension who satisfy the treatment eligibility income and assets limits (formerly fringe benefits limits)
- recipients of the disability pension for pulmonary tuberculosis granted before 2 November 1978
- veterans of the Australian armed services and World War II Australian mariners receiving the service pension who are permanently blind in both eyes
- all World War I veterans of the Australian armed services

1 The *Veterans' Entitlement Act* (VEA) makes some provision for certain civilians to be regarded as veterans.

2 The VEA also makes provision for the gold card to be provided in these circumstances to those persons with eligibility under Part IV, that is members of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) and police with peacekeeping service, members of the ADF with peacetime service between 7 December 1972 and 7 April 1994 and members of the ADF who have hazardous service determined by the Minister for Defence pursuant to s.120(7) of the VEA after 7 December 1972.

- all returned ex-servicewomen of World War II (that is, those who served in the Australian armed services between 3 September 1939 and 29 October 1945 and who have qualifying service during that period)
- veterans of the Australian armed services and World War II Australian mariners who are aged 70 years or over and have qualifying service during the period of hostilities in World War II
- veterans of the Australian armed services who are aged 70 years or over and have qualifying service from post-World War II conflicts.

British, Commonwealth and Allied Veterans and Mariners (BCAL)

BCAL veterans and World War II BCAL mariners are treated as Australian veterans or mariners for the purpose of eligibility for VEA disability compensation and health care benefits only if they:

- served with a BCAL armed force during a period of hostilities and were domiciled in Australia immediately before enlistment in the BCAL force
- served as BCAL mariners during World War II, if they or their dependants were residing in Australia for at least 12 months immediately before entering into the agreement or indenture for sea-going service on a ship registered outside Australia.

War widows and other family members

When a veteran dies, the veteran's gold card is not transferred to the surviving partner or any other dependant. The only partners and other dependants entitled to the gold card are those who fall into the following categories:

- a widow or widower of a veteran who has eligibility for the war or defence widow's pension – in this case the Gold Card also covers dependent children of the deceased veteran (that is children who are under 16 or between the ages of 16 and 25 and undergoing full-time education)
- a child of a deceased veteran whose death was not service related but who had operational service, if the child is not being cared for by the remaining parent, adoptive parent or step-parent.

Certain dependants have continuing eligibility under the *Repatriation Act 1920*:

- an invalid adult child of a deceased veteran where the veteran's death has been accepted as war-caused, and where the adult child had treatment entitlement before 18 October 1985
- a widowed mother or widowed stepmother who was dependent on an unmarried deceased veteran where the veteran's death had been accepted as war-caused, and where the mother or stepmother had treatment entitlement before 18 October 1985.

Groups eligible for the white card

A Repatriation Health Card – For Specific Conditions (White Card) is issued to:

- Australian veterans³ or mariners with:
 - injuries and illnesses accepted as related to eligible service in the Australian armed services or pre-existing conditions that were aggravated by war service
 - pulmonary tuberculosis
 - malignant neoplasia (cancer)
 - posttraumatic stress disorder
 - anxiety and/or depression (Vietnam veterans only).
- Ex-service personnel who are eligible for treatment under agreements between the Australian Government and New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom for disabilities accepted as war-caused by their country of origin.

3 Veterans in this context means all members of the Australian armed services with eligible war service, peacekeeping service, eligible defence service from 7 December 1972 to 7 April 1994 and hazardous service after 7 December 1972, as well as World War II Australian mariners and civilians regarded as veterans under the VEA.

Appendix 4: Additional DVA assistance

Additional assistance which is available to gold and white cardholders¹ (DVA 2004b, 2004c):

- acupuncture performed by a medical practitioner
- chiropractic and osteopathic services
- community nursing
- convalescent care
- dental services
- dietetic services
- emergency short-term home relief
- hearing services
- medical consultations and procedures listed on the Medical Benefits Schedule
- medical services and surgical procedures listed on the Medical Benefits Schedule in public and private hospitals and day surgery facilities
- medical specialist services listed on the Medical Benefits Schedule
- medication reviews
- nursing home care
- occupational therapy
- optometrical consultations
- orthoptics
- palliative care
- pathology services
- pharmaceutical items prescribed by your doctor
- physiotherapy
- podiatry and medical grade footwear
- psychology, including hypnotherapy
- rehabilitation aids and appliances
- respite care
- social work
- speech pathology
- transport including ambulance and travel assistance to obtain health care
- Vietnam Veterans Counselling Service

1 For white cardholders access may be limited to assistance in relation to their specified health condition(s).

- Veterans' Home Care
 - domestic assistance
 - personal care
 - safety-related home and garden maintenance
 - respite care
 - referral for delivered meals
 - referral for community transport
- X-rays, nuclear medicine imaging, ultrasound and computerised tomography.

Other DVA programs of relevance (Clarke et al. 2003) include:

- the Veterans' Home Maintenance Helpline (advice on property maintenance and access to tradespeople)
- Homefront (an annual home assessment program aimed at preventing falls and accidents by providing information on home modification)
- the Home Support Loan Program (subsidised loans for home modification and maintenance).

Appendix 5: Glossary

Aged Care Assessment Team: A multidisciplinary team of health professionals responsible for determining eligibility for receipt of community aged care packages.

Cross-sectional study: A study that assesses the status of an individual at a single point in time. This type of study can identify the presence of an association between two characteristics, but cannot give any information about causal relationships between them.

Overseas born – English-speaking countries: This category is made up of those born in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, New Zealand and South Africa.

Prevalence: This is a measure of the number of people with a characteristic at a specified point in time. In this study it provides an estimate of the probability that an individual will have that characteristic.

Prevalence relative risk: See Box 1, page 5.

Qualifying service: For the first and second world wars, qualifying service is service rendered during the specified period of hostilities for the wars at sea, in the field, or in the air in naval, military or aerial operations against the enemy in an area or on an aircraft or ship of war, at a time when the person incurred danger from hostile forces of the enemy in that area or on that aircraft or ship.

For post-World War II service, qualifying service has the meaning given under section 7A of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*. In general terms the person has to have been allotted for duty and served in a specified operational area or have rendered warlike service as part of a specific operation. This includes service in Korea, the Malayan emergency, Malay/Thai Border, Vietnam, the Indonesian confrontation, Ubon, Namibia, the Gulf War, Cambodia, Yugoslavia, Somalia, East Timor or the War on Terrorism.

Declarations of warlike service and allotment are formal processes administered by the Department of Defence and involve the issue of Ministerial Instruments. (DVA n.d.b)

Relative risk: See Prevalence relative risk.

Supplementary care recipient: Supplementary (or excess) care recipients are people who receive CACP-funded care over and above the number of allocated packages for which a CACP provider is entitled to claim a subsidy. These care recipients must also be approved to receive a CACP by an ACAT.

Utilisation rate: The utilisation rate is a measure of the extent to which services are used by the target group, and is used to look at differences in access to services by particular groups. For example, the utilisation rate of CACPs for gold cardholders is the number of gold cardholders with a CACP divided by the number of gold cardholders in the Australian population and is expressed per thousand gold cardholders.

Veteran: Under the *Veterans' Entitlement Act*, a veteran is normally a former member of the Australian armed services who served in wars or conflicts, or in warlike and non-warlike operations declared by the Minister for Defence. Members of the Australian armed services or police forces who served in peacekeeping forces are also included. In certain circumstances, Australian merchant mariners and certain civilians are also considered veterans (Clarke et al. 2003, Chapter 5).

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