



**Royal Commission**  
into Aged Care Quality and Safety

# **HOW FAR DO PEOPLE MOVE TO ACCESS AGED CARE?**

**RESEARCH PAPER 16**

**NOVEMBER 2020**

The Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety was established by Letters Patent on 8 October 2018. Replacement Letters Patent were issued on 6 December 2018, and amended on 13 September 2019 and 25 June 2020.

The Honourable Tony Pagone QC and Ms Lynelle Briggs AO have been appointed as Royal Commissioners. They are required to provide a final report by 26 February 2021.

The Royal Commission releases consultation, research and background papers. This research paper has been prepared by staff of the Office of the Royal Commission, for the information of Commissioners and the public. The views expressed in this paper are not necessarily the views of the Commissioners.

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## *Executive summary*

If people who need care can access that care close to where they live, it can be easier for them to maintain social connection with family and friends and receive informal support from these people. This also helps Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to maintain connection with Country.

This paper examines estimates of the drive distance and time that people move or travel to use residential care, residential respite and home care. The estimates are for people receiving these services at 30 June 2019. The estimates give an indication of how well aged care services were positioned for the needs of different regions or groups of people, noting people may have moved for a variety of reasons other than the accessibility of aged care.

The key results include:

- Almost all people who were living in metropolitan areas stayed within metropolitan areas when they entered residential care. In other areas there are significant shares of people who moved to a less remote area when they need to use residential care.
- Over a third of people who lived in remote communities, and over half the population who lived in very remote communities, moved more than 100 kilometres to enter residential aged care. Many of these people moved much further than 100 kilometres.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people tend to have moved further than other people to enter residential aged care if they were living in metropolitan or rural areas, and tend to have moved less than other people if they were living in remote or very remote regions.
- Younger people living in residential aged care facilities tended to have moved further to enter residential care than older people in all regions except for very remote communities.
- The drive distances and times of people accessing residential respite are similar to people who moved for permanent residential care. Respite is also provided to people through day centres or in people's homes under the Commonwealth Home Support Programme, which are out of scope of this paper.
- Only a small portion of the people who were accessing home care had moved between the time they were assessed as needing care and when they began to receive home care. Most of these people moved 25 kilometres or less.

How far people move to access aged care could be routinely estimated in the future using data that is administratively collected by the Government. This data is collected for all people who use aged care services and could become a stronger indicator if reasons for moving were collected. Such information could assist with future planning and development of aged care services in Australia.

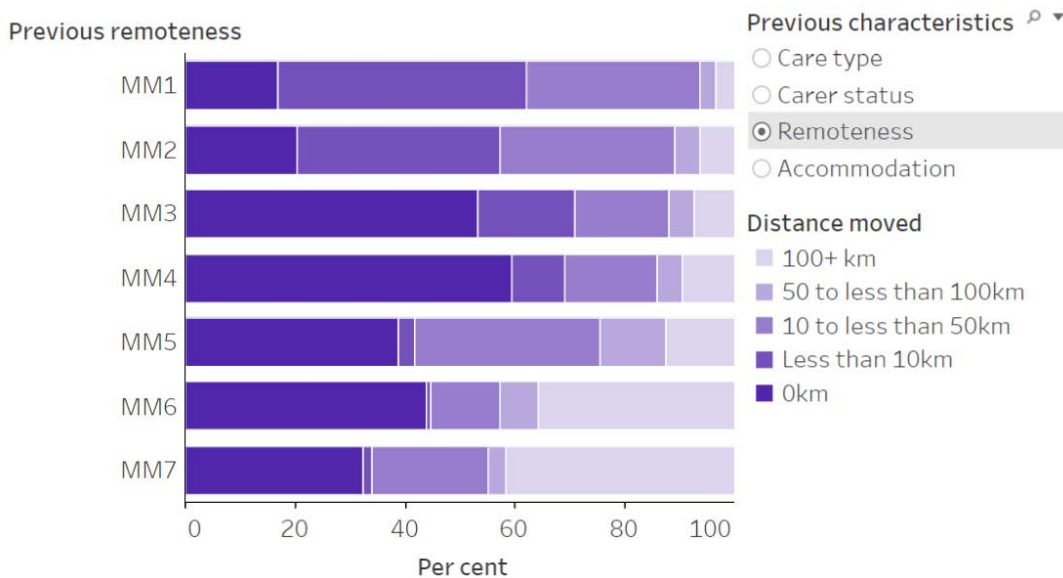
# 1. Background

If people who need care can access that care close to where they live, it can be easier for them to maintain social connection with family and friends and receive informal support from these people. This also helps Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to maintain connection with Country.

While the Department of Health publishes regular and reasonably recent information about how long it takes people to access aged care services,<sup>1</sup> there has not been regular or recent information in the public domain about how far people are travelling to access aged care services. The latest information publicly available about this was released in late 2019 by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). The information pertains to the 2013-14 financial year and is for residential care.

**Figure 1: Extract from the AIHW’s Gen Aged Care Data website**

Distance people moved for first admission into permanent residential aged care, by previous living arrangements and/or care received, 2013–14



*Note:* distance people moved = distance people moved outside of their immediate area (e.g. 0km = the person moved 0km outside of their immediate area, even though they may have changed address).  
GEN-agedcaredata.gov.au

Source: AIHW, <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/Topics/Pathways-in-aged-care/Explore-pathways-in-aged-care>

<sup>1</sup> For residential care access timeframes see Department of Health, *Aged Care Data Snapshot—2019*, 2019, <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/Resources/Access-data/2019/September/Aged-care-data-snapshot%E2%80%942019>, viewed 7 October 2020. For home care access timeframes see Department of Health, *Home Care Packages Program Data Report 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2019-20*, 2020, p13, <https://gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/Resources/Reports-and-publications/2020/July/Home-care-packages-program-data-report-1-January-%E2%80%93>, viewed 7 October 2020.

The information published by the AIHW was calculated using data for 60,551 people who entered permanent residential care in 2013-14.<sup>2</sup> The distance each person moved was measured using the geographic centre point of the suburb they lived in when they were assessed for care services by the Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT), and the suburb of the aged care facility the person entered. This measurement approach means people were shown as having travelled zero distance if they moved within the same suburb, even though some of the suburbs in rural and remote areas of Australia are very large. The measurement approach also means people who moved a short distance across a suburb border were estimated to have travelled longer than they actually did.

The Office of the Royal Commission has sought to develop a more recent, granular and comprehensive understanding of how far people move to access aged care. This paper presents the methodology that was used and the results.

## 2. Methodology

The data used in this analysis was acquired by the Royal Commission through a notice to the Australian Government Department of Health. The data contained addresses for the people who used permanent residential care, residential respite and home care as at the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2019. The addresses are for each person's usual address at the time of their ACAT assessment and the location where they received aged care services. The pairs of addresses were provided to the AIHW under the Royal Commission's legal authority. The AIHW then geocoded the addresses for the Royal Commission, estimated the drive distance and drive time between each pair of locations, and supplied this information to the Office of the Royal Commission.

In the geocoding process, 70% of addresses were matched to a longitude and latitude through a direct match to the G-NAF dataset. For the remaining 30%, a match to a location was attempted by ignoring the suburb in the data and instead using only the postcode and address—this is because some people misspell the suburb or believe that they live in a different suburb from the GNAF's official register. Lastly, if the address still could not be found, Trigram 'fuzzy' matching was used to determine the similarity between the provided address and all possible addresses within the postcode. For all addresses that were at least 40% similar to the provided address, the algorithm ranked them and returned the closest match. The fuzzy matching process also selected adjacent street numbers if a match could not be made, or a central street location. Overall, this resulted in a 97% geocoding rate. Of the 3% of addresses that were unable to be geocoded fully, a common example was when people were moving from an island.

The geocoded addresses then had their drive distance and time calculated by the AIHW with Graphhopper, a route planning application that uses Open Streetmap data. Spot checks on the distance and drive times were conducted by comparing results to those of Google Maps. The results were found to be comparable. There was less than 0.012% of addresses where the drive distance and time calculation failed and examination of these suggest that the cause was likely to be errors in the address data or unusual circumstances such as a person being assessed in one State and then entering a facility in another State.

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<sup>2</sup> The de-identified dataset supplied by the AIHW to the Royal Commission contained 60,551 records. A total of 231,515 people used permanent residential care in 2013-14 according to the 2013-14 Report on the Operation of the Aged Care Act 1997, p34, [https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/12\\_2014/2013-14\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_operation\\_of\\_the\\_aged\\_care\\_act\\_1997\\_081214\\_0.pdf](https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/12_2014/2013-14_report_on_the_operation_of_the_aged_care_act_1997_081214_0.pdf)

The table below shows results of the geocoding and drive distance and time estimation. The final data included:

- 167,349 aged care facility residents, which is 92%<sup>3</sup> of all people in permanent residential aged care at 30 June 2019.
- 5,796 people receiving residential respite, which is 96%<sup>4</sup> of the people receiving respite care on 30 June 2019. In 2018-19, a total of 65,523 people accessed residential respite care however the address data was unavailable for all of these people.
- 3,696 people receiving home care, which is approximately 92% of all the people in the data held by the Royal Commission who received home care at 30 June 2019 and had different addresses at the time of their ACAT assessment and receiving home care. People whose addresses were the same were excluded from the analysis as they had not moved.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 1: Geocoding and drive distance-time analysis rates**

Data file	Rows with addresses in the files	Geocoded rows	% geocoded	Rows with drive distance-time estimate	% with drive distance-time estimate
<b>Home Care Assessment Address</b>	4018	3847	96	3696	96
<b>Home Care Place Address</b>	4018	3833	95	3696	96
<b>Respite Assessment Address</b>	5905	5846	99	5796	99
<b>Respite Facility Address</b>	5905	5861	99	5796	99
<b>Residential Care Assessment Address</b>	178224	172314	97	167349	97
<b>Residential Facility Address</b>	178224	173371	97	167349	97
<b>Totals</b>	376294	365072	97	353684	97

The dataset was analysed by the Office of the Royal Commission. The estimates give an indication of how well aged care services were positioned for the needs of different regions or groups of people. The estimates are an indication only as people may have moved for a variety of reasons other than the accessibility of aged care, such as to move closer to loved ones who they have been living away from.

<sup>3</sup> The total number of permanent residential aged care clients at 30 June 2019 was 182,705 according to the Department of Health, 2018-19 Report on the Operation of the Aged Care Act 1997, 2019, p42

<sup>4</sup> At 30 June 2019, 6,068 people were receiving residential respite care according to Department of Health, 2018-19 Report on the Operation of the Aged Care Act 1997, 2019, p39

<sup>5</sup> Note the total number of people receiving home care at 30 June 2019 was 106,707 according to Department of Health, 2018-19 Report on the Operation of the Aged Care Act 1997, 2019, p31

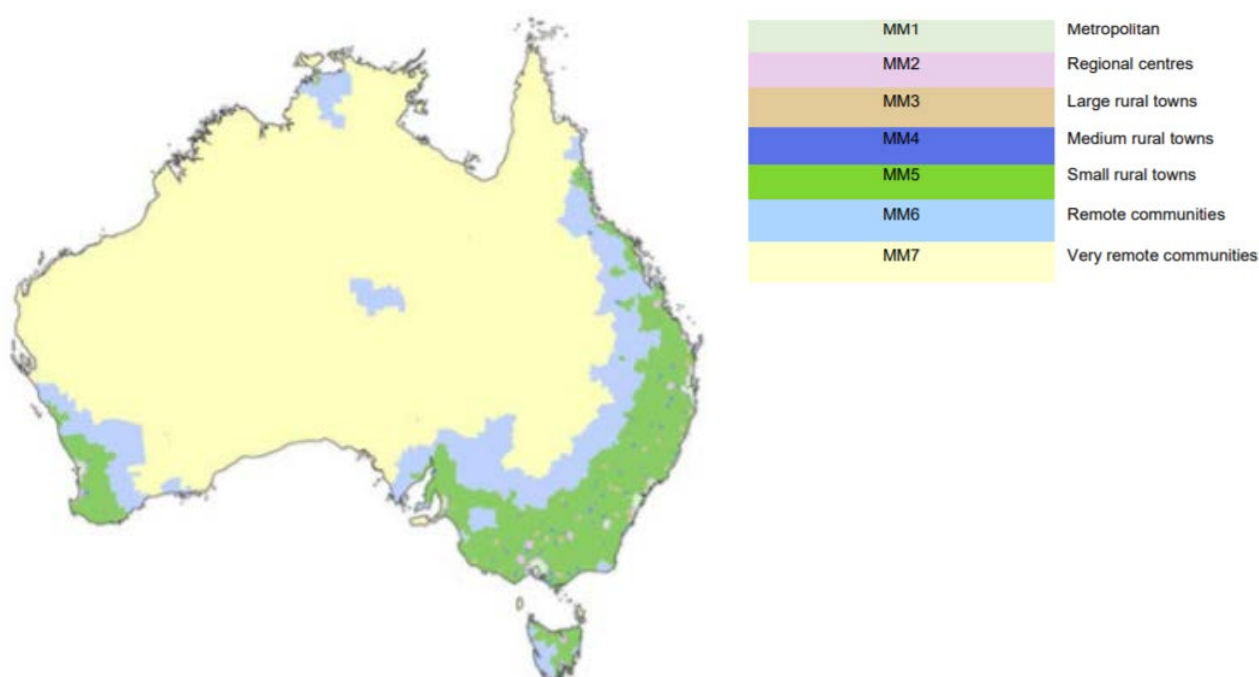


The number of people in the final dataset in each type of geographic region is shown below using the Modified Monash (MM) Model<sup>6</sup> which is a remoteness classification commonly applied in Australia.

**Table 2: Where people in the data lived before receiving aged care**

Regional Areas	Residential care	Residential respite care	Home care
<b>Metropolitan areas</b>	115526	3861	2523
<b>Regional centres</b>	14224	422	332
<b>Large rural towns</b>	14217	491	356
<b>Medium rural towns</b>	9605	394	220
<b>Small rural towns</b>	12433	569	236
<b>Remote communities</b>	1030	42	22
<b>Very remote communities</b>	314	17	7

**Figure 2: Modified Monash regions**



Source: <https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2019/12/modified-monash-model---fact-sheet.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Department of Health, Modified Monash Model, 2019, <https://www.health.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2019/12/modified-monash-model---fact-sheet.pdf>. Metropolitan areas (MM1) are major cities, accounting for 70% of Australia's population. Regional centres (MM2) are inner and outer regional areas that are in/within 20km drive of a town of over 50,000 people. Large rural towns (MM3) are inner and outer regional areas that are not MM2 and are in/within 15km drive of a town of 15,000 to 50,000 people. Medium rural towns (MM4) are inner and outer regional areas that are not MM2 or MM3 and are in/within 10km drive of a town of 5,000 to 15,000 people. Small rural towns (MM5) are all remaining inner and outer regional areas. Remote communities (MM6) are remote mainland areas and remote islands less than 5km offshore. Very remote communities (MM7) are very remote areas and islands more than 5km offshore.

### 3. Residential care results

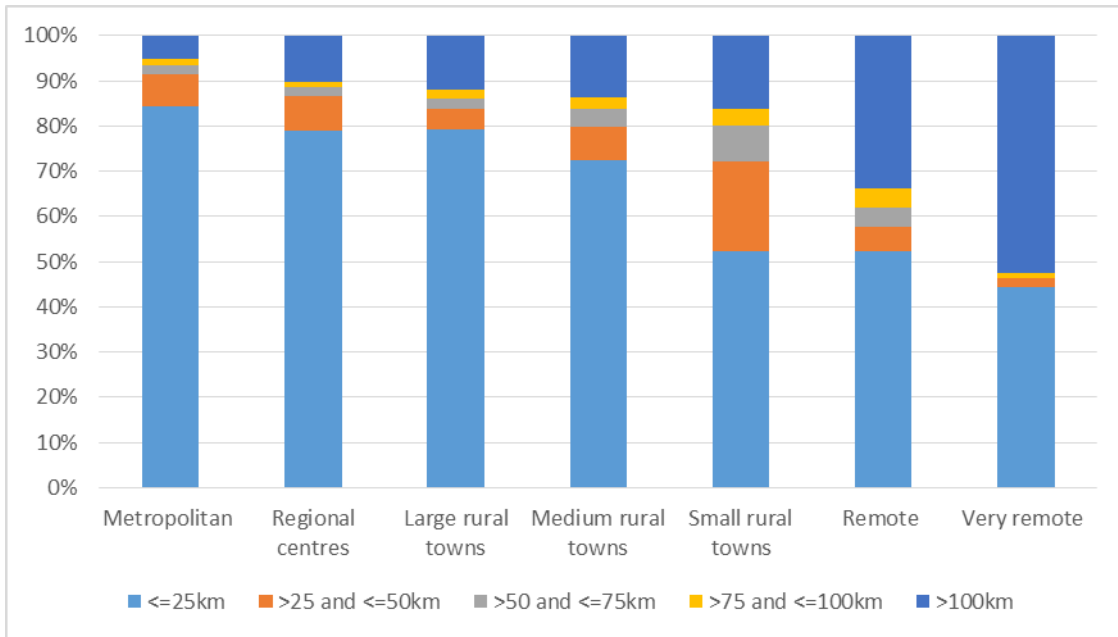
Table 3 shows the region people were living at the time of their ACAT assessment versus the region they moved to for residential care. Almost all people who were living in metropolitan areas stayed within metropolitan areas. The shares remaining in the same type of region are lower in other areas. For example, around half of the people in small rural communities and remote communities stayed in the same type of area, and the proportion staying in very remote communities was just 39.5%. Generally, people who lived outside of a metropolitan area either stayed in the area they were moved closer to city centres when they entered residential care, unless they stayed in their current area.

**Table 3: Where people moved from and to for residential care**

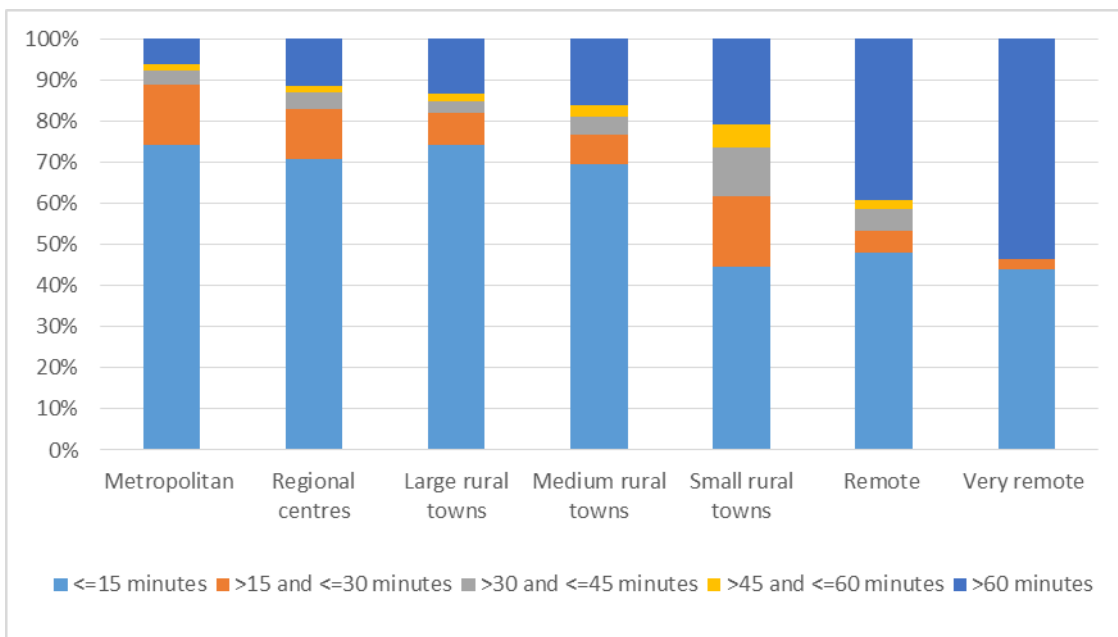
<i>Region during ACAT assessment</i>	Region where care was received						
	<b>Metro-politan</b>	<b>Regional centres</b>	<b>Large rural towns</b>	<b>Medium rural towns</b>	<b>Small rural towns</b>	<b>Remote</b>	<b>Very remote</b>
<b>Metropolitan</b>	95.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	<0.5%	<0.5%
<b>Regional centres</b>	16.1%	75.7%	1.8%	1.8%	4.4%	<0.5%	<0.5%
<b>Large rural towns</b>	10.2%	2.6%	79.9%	2.7%	4.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
<b>Medium rural towns</b>	10.8%	3.2%	5.0%	72.6%	8.3%	<0.5%	<0.5%
<b>Small rural towns</b>	13.8%	8.0%	11.4%	11.9%	54.2%	0.6%	<0.5%
<b>Remote</b>	15.6%	7.2%	7.1%	5.9%	12.0%	51.7%	<0.5%
<b>Very remote</b>	18.2%	11.8%	10.8%	7.0%	2.2%	10.5%	39.5%

Figures 3 and 4 show that the further a person lived from a metropolitan area, the more likely they were to have to move long distances and times to access residential aged care. Almost all the people living in metropolitan areas entered residential care within 25 kilometres of where they lived (84.4%), or more than 25 and up to 50 kilometres of their former home (7.2%). These shares gradually decrease and the proportions moving further rise as the geographic area becomes more rural and remote. Over a third of people in remote communities, and over half the population in very remote communities, moved more than 100 kilometres to enter an aged care facility. The same patterns are seen in the estimates of travel time. This information is also shown in table format in Appendix 1.

**Figure 3: How far people moved to enter residential care (drive distance)**

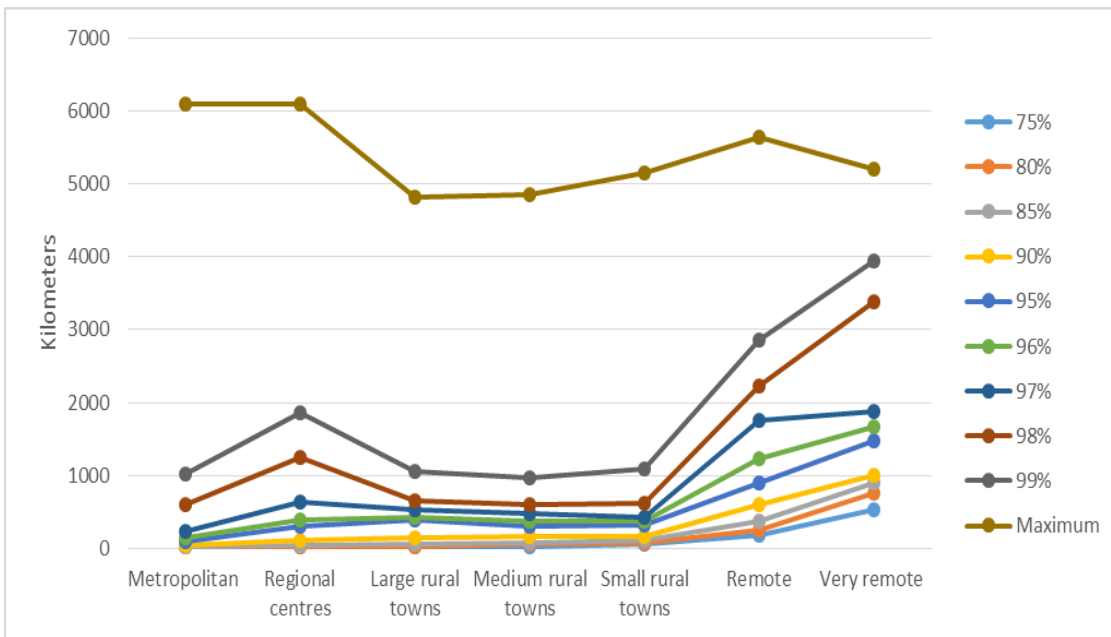


**Figure 4: How far people moved to enter residential care (drive time)**

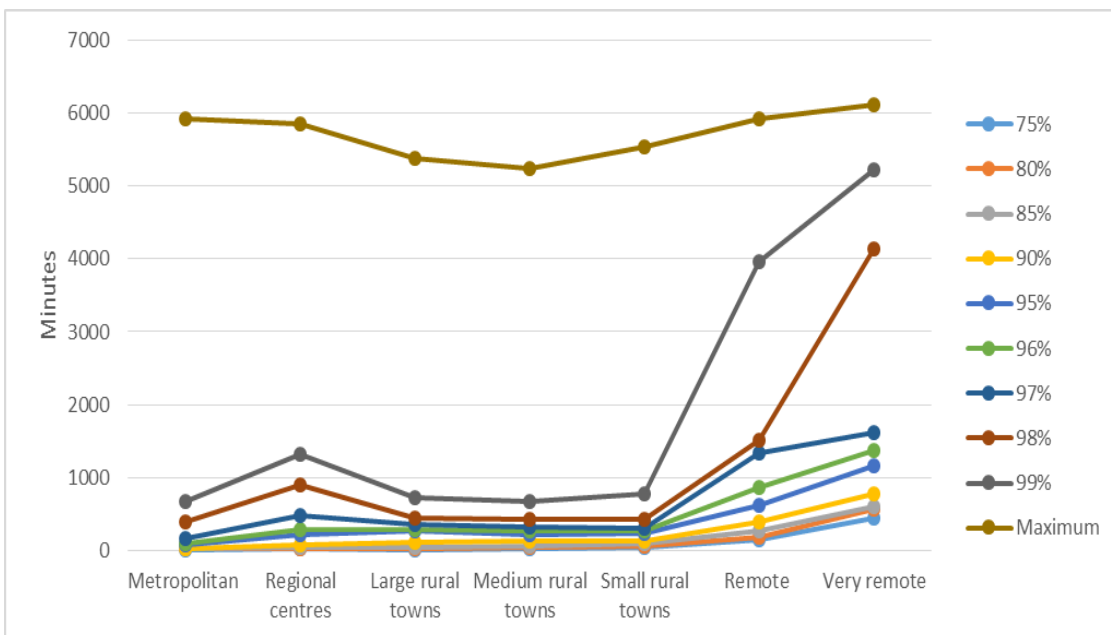


Figures 5 and 6 show that among the people who moved more than 100 kilometres to enter residential aged care, many move very far. In these figures each line shows the results for a population percentile i.e. the 80% percentile is the value which 20% of people are above and 80% are below. The figures show it is more likely for people living in the remote and very remote regions to move very far to enter residential care: for example, in metropolitan communities the people in the 75th to 90th percentile range moved between 16 and 40 kilometres, which compares to between 539 and 1006 kilometres for people who lived in very remote communities. Appendix 1 contains the tables behind these figures.

**Figure 5: A deeper look at the people who moved the furthest for residential care (drive distance)**



**Figure 6: A deeper look at people who moved the furthest for residential care (drive time)**



### 3.1. Aged Care Planning Regions

The Australian Government uses Aged Care Planning Regions (ACPRs) to help plan the location of aged care services across Australia.<sup>7</sup> Table 4 gives summary statistics for the ten ACPRs with the highest distance at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of people who lived in the region and moved into residential care. For example, of the people living in Central West Queensland who moved to enter residential care, the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile shows that 25% of these people moved 599 kilometres or more. Appendix 2 contains these summary statistics for all 73 ACPRs.

**Table 4: ACPRs with the highest drive distance at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (drive distance in kilometres, drive time in minutes)**

Aged Care Planning Region Name	People in the data	Measure	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Maximum
North West (Qld)	83	Distance	2	5	731	4459
		Time	4	7	619	5117
Central West (Qld)	47	Distance	2	108	599	1307
		Time	2	69	430	913
Mid West (WA)	304	Distance	3	8	413	5646
		Time	4	9	278	5928
Katherine (NT)	28	Distance	4	15	318	4899
		Time	5	14	195	5198
Kimberley (WA)	699	Distance	1	3	224	5210
		Time	2	4	157	5987
Goldfields (WA)	199	Distance	2	4	217	4239
		Time	3	4	142	5225
Pilbara (WA)	41	Distance	2	13	203	1616
		Time	2	13	150	1105
Eyre Peninsula (SA)	293	Distance	3	6	171	3527
		Time	3	6	111	4835
Wheatbelt (WA)	423	Distance	16	76	154	4761
		Time	16	60	110	5302
Southern Highlands (NSW)	1763	Distance	2	7	47	4398
		Time	3	8	40	5047

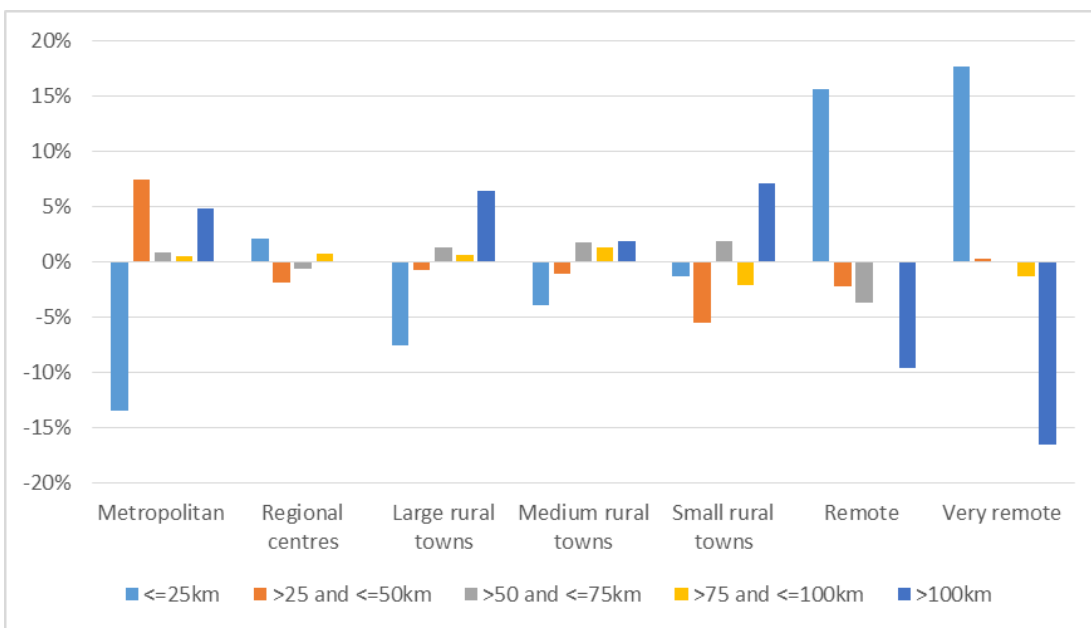
Note: excludes Barkly which has only 4 people in the dataset.

<sup>7</sup> The 2018 ACPRs are available at Department of Health, 2018 Aged Care Planning Region maps, <https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/2018-aged-care-planning-region-maps#2018-aged-care-planning-regions-by-state-and-territory>

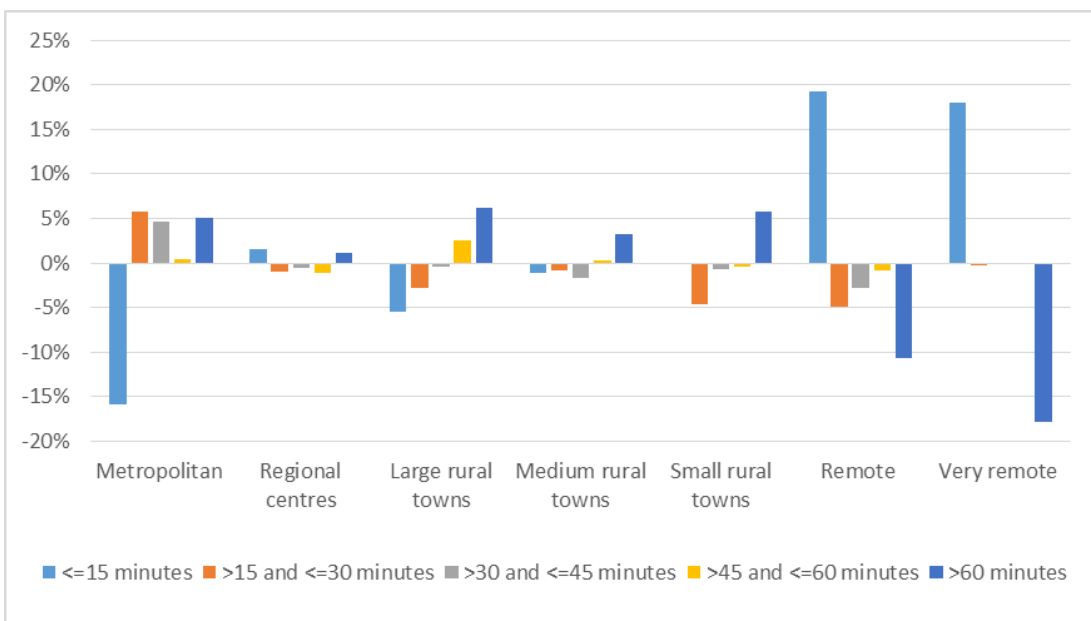
### 3.2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Figures 7 and 8 show how the estimates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people differ to those for other people. The bars in these figures are the differences in the population shares in each category (e.g. 10% - 8% is a difference of 2 percentage points). The share of people living in remote regions who moved 25 kilometres or less was higher among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders than among other people, and there was a similar difference in very remote regions. In these regions the share of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders who moved over 100 kilometres was also lower than for other people. In contrast, in metropolitan and rural communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were less likely than other people to move 25 kilometres or less and more likely to move over 100 kilometres. The same patterns are seen in the estimates for drive time. Appendix 3 contains the population shares behind these figures.

**Figure 7: How far Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders moved compared to other people for residential care (drive distance)**



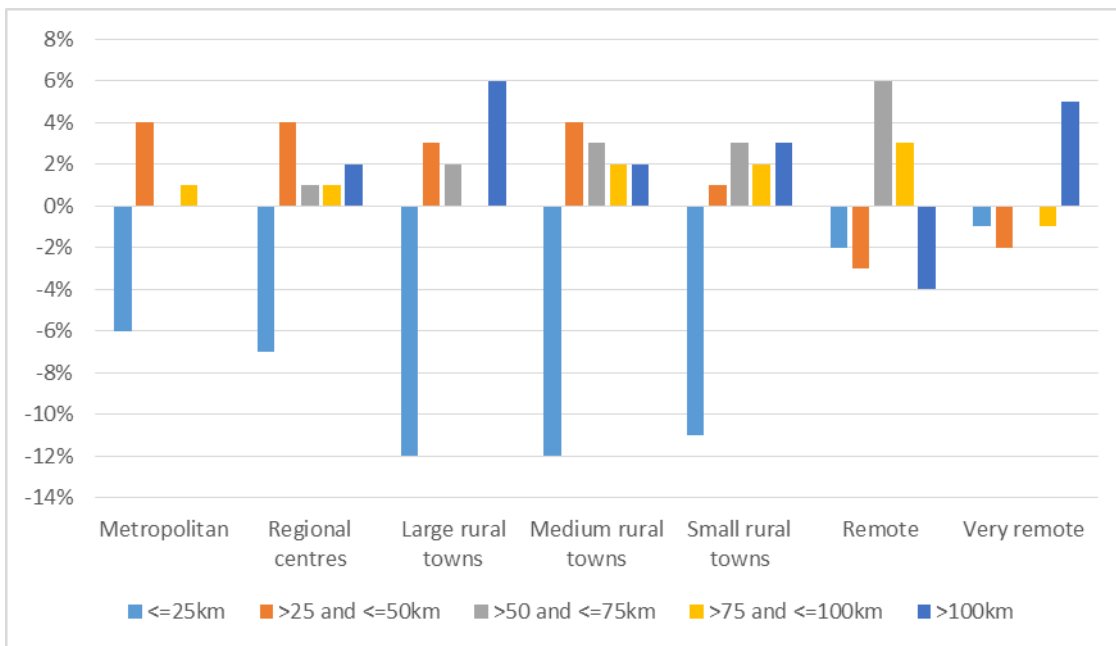
**Figure 8: How far Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders moved compared to other people for residential care (drive time)**



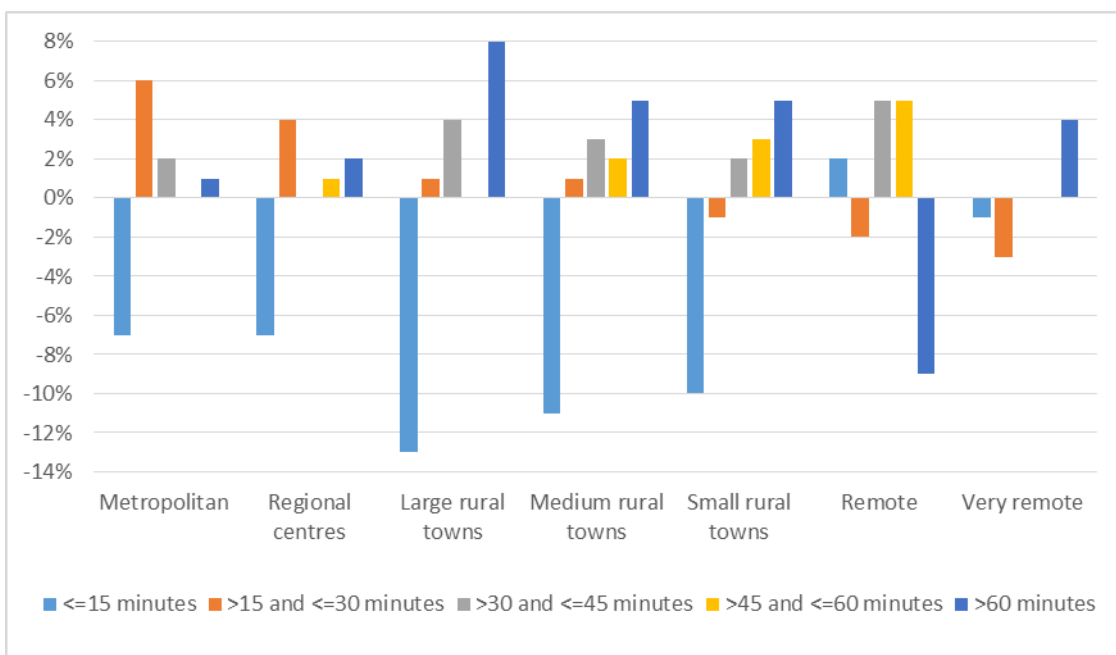
### 3.3. Younger people

Younger people, in the context of aged care services, are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged less than 50 years and other people aged less than 65 years. Figures 9 and 10 show how the estimates for younger people in residential care differ to those for older people. The bars in these figures are, like in the previous section, the differences in the population shares in each category. The figures show younger people tended to move further than older people for residential care in all regions except for remote communities. Note the number of younger people in residential care who had lived in very remote communities was small (14 people). Appendix 4 contains the population shares behind these figures.

**Figure 9: How far younger people moved compared to older people for residential care (drive distance)**



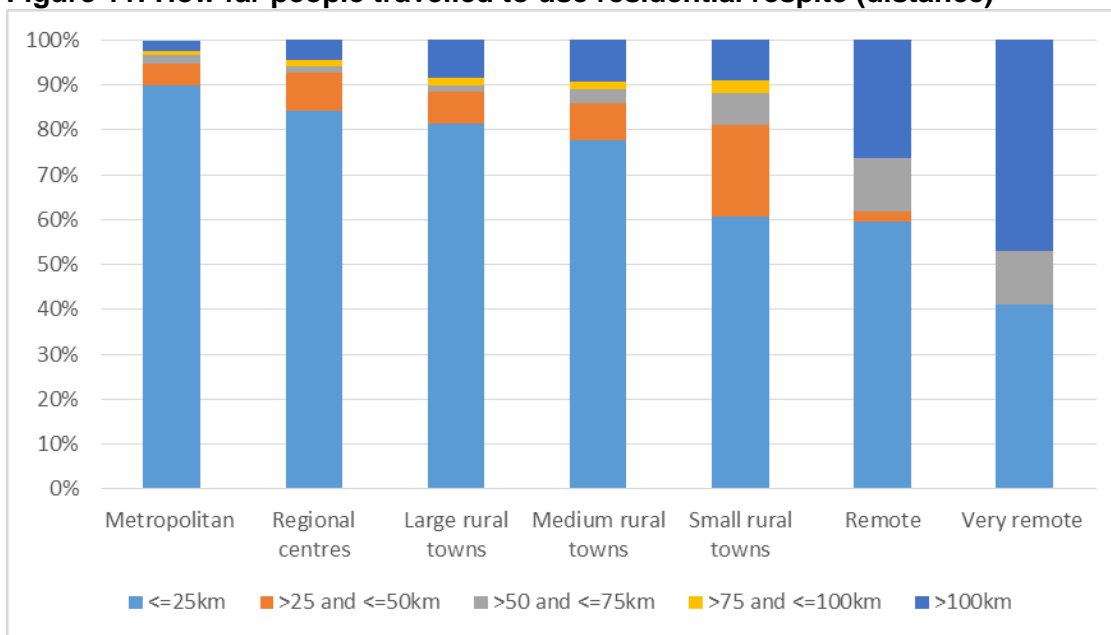
**Figure 10: How far younger people moved compared to older people for residential care (drive time)**



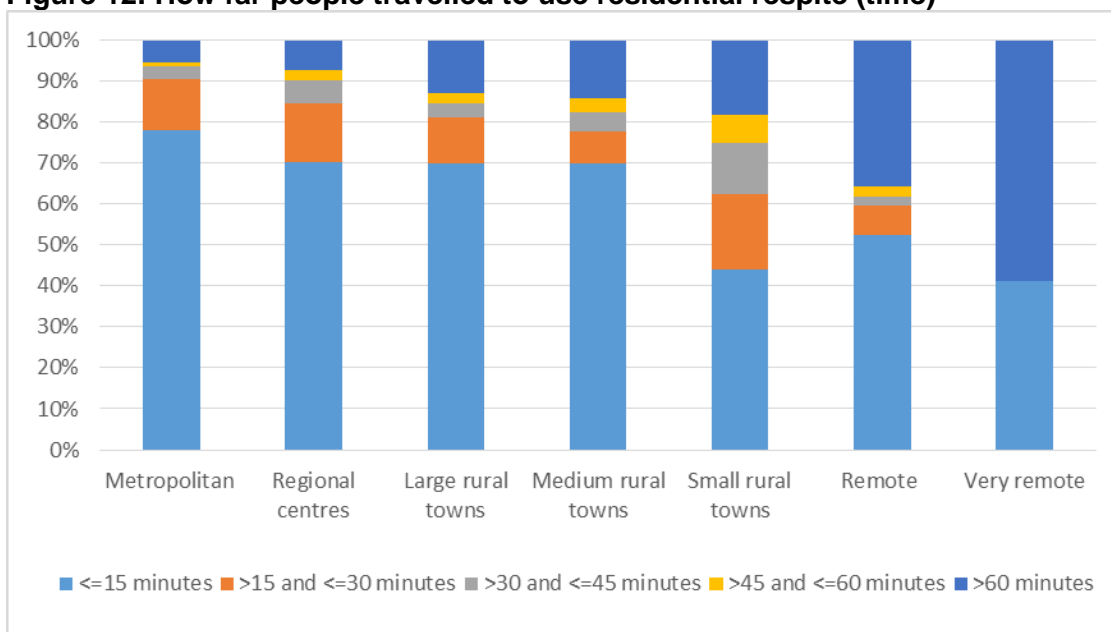
## 4. Residential respite results

Respite care, which provides carers with relief, is an important part of the aged care system. Respite is provided through 'residential respite' (in aged care homes) and in day centres or people's homes (under the Commonwealth Home Support Programme). Figures 11 and 12 show that the drive distances and times of people accessing residential respite are similar to that for people who moved for permanent residential care. In some regions, the travel distance and time needed to access residential respite may make it difficult for people to use. A person may be eligible to receive residential respite for up to 63 days in each financial year but recipients in 2018-19 used less than this: they averaged 1.3 episodes with an average length of stay of 25.8 days.<sup>8</sup> See Appendix 5 for table versions of the figures below.

**Figure 11: How far people travelled to use residential respite (distance)**



**Figure 12: How far people travelled to use residential respite (time)**



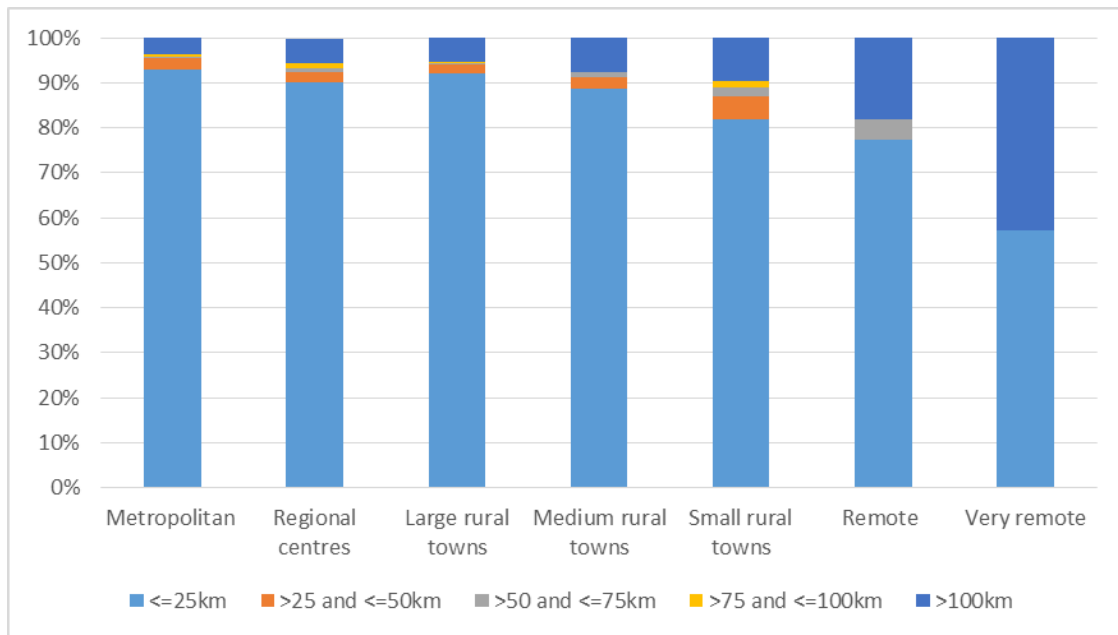
<sup>8</sup> Department of Health, 2018-19 Report on the Operation of the Aged Care Act 1997, p38-39



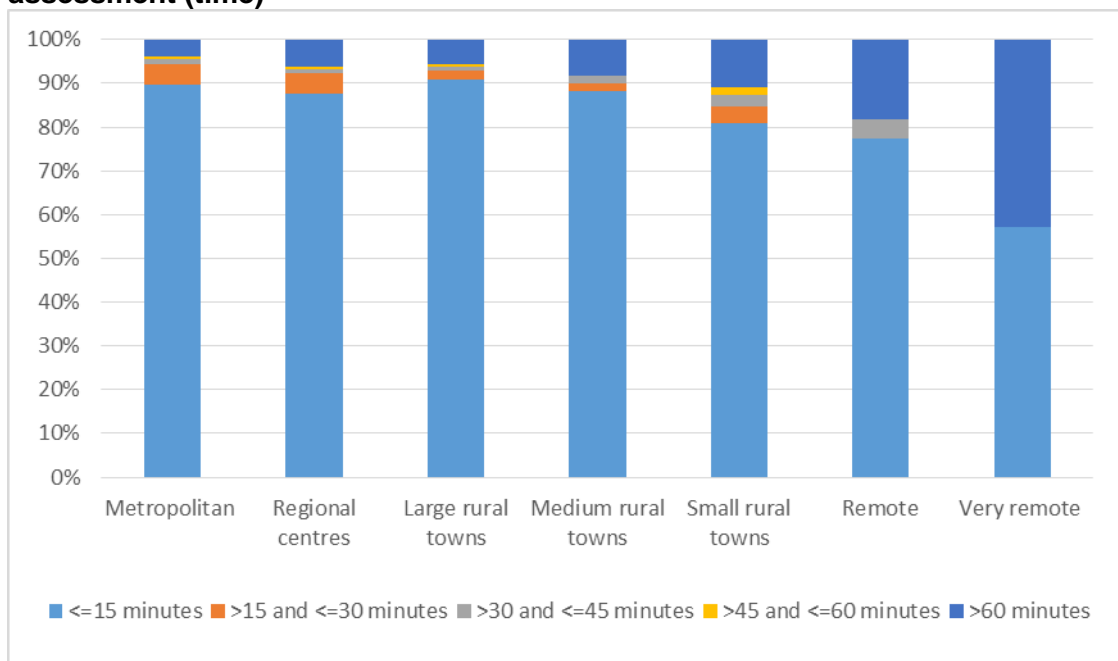
## 5. Home care results

Only a small portion of the people who were accessing home care had moved between the time of their ACAT assessment and when they began to receive home care. As shown in Figures 13 and 14, most of these people moved 25 kilometres or less. In remote and very remote areas a larger share of people moved over 100 kilometres however the number of people doing so was small (22 and 7 respectively). Appendix 6 contains these statistics in table format. Note that the scope of these figures does not include people who have accepted a home care package but have a large amount of unspent funds, which may also indicate difficulty accessing home care services.

**Figure 13: How far people who use home care moved following their ACAT assessment (distance)**



**Figure 14: How far people who use home care moved following their ACAT assessment (time)**



## 6. Conclusion

People who need aged care are better able to maintain social connections with family and friends, informal support from these people, and connection with Country if they can access aged care services near to the place they live. How far people move to access aged care can be a useful indicator of how well the aged care system meets the needs of different regions and groups of people, though people may have moved for a variety of reasons other than aged care, such as returning to live closer to their loved ones.

The estimates presented in this paper show a significant share of people who were living in non-metropolitan areas moved a drive distance of more than 100 kilometres (or 60 minutes) when they entered residential aged care. Similarly, many people living in non-metropolitan areas who use residential respite services travelled far to use those services. People mostly do not move to access home care services.

How far people move to access aged care could be routinely estimated in the future using data that is administratively collected by the Government. This data is collected for all people who use aged care services and could become a stronger indicator if reasons for moving were collected. Such information could assist with future planning and development of aged care services in Australia.

## Appendix 1—Residential care

**Table 5: How far people moved to enter residential care (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	84%	7%	2%	2%	5%
Regional	79%	8%	2%	1%	10%
Large rural	79%	4%	2%	2%	12%
Medium rural	72%	7%	4%	3%	14%
Small rural	52%	20%	8%	4%	16%
Remote	52%	5%	4%	4%	34%
Very remote	44%	2%	0%	1%	53%

**Table 6: How far people moved to enter residential care (time in minutes)**

MMM region	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	74%	15%	3%	2%	6%
Regional	71%	12%	4%	2%	11%
Large rural	74%	8%	3%	2%	13%
Medium rural	70%	7%	4%	3%	16%
Small rural	45%	17%	13%	6%	21%
Remote	48%	5%	5%	2%	39%
Very remote	44%	3%	0%	0%	54%

**Table 7: Percentile values for how far people moved to enter residential care (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	75th	80th	85th	90th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	Max
Metropolitan	16	20	26	40	103	140	232	594	1018	6090
Regional	20	27	42	106	298	386	643	1254	1859	6097
Large rural	17	27	61	154	390	429	527	647	1057	4821
Medium rural	31	51	85	167	310	374	482	602	975	4860
Small rural	57	74	111	171	314	366	434	618	1088	5143
Remote	187	255	371	603	892	1239	1753	2232	2851	5646
Very remote	539	755	892	1007	1479	1670	1883	3374	3949	5210

**Table 8: Percentile values for how far people moved to enter residential care (time in minutes)**

MMM region	75th	80th	85th	90th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	Max
Metropolitan	16	19	24	34	77	102	163	400	677	5915
Regional	19	24	36	80	216	288	480	901	1312	5856
Large rural	16	24	47	111	265	296	360	440	725	5370
Medium rural	27	40	67	125	223	263	330	430	672	5237
Small rural	49	63	89	133	228	263	311	433	775	5528
Remote	146	190	271	399	621	860	1346	1516	3966	5928
Very remote	439	559	605	773	1169	1380	1621	4134	5225	6118

## Appendix 2—Residential care by Aged Care Planning Region

Table 9: How far people move to enter residential care by Aged Care Planning Region (distance kilometres, time minutes)

State	Aged Care Planning Region	People in the data	Measure	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Max
New South Wales	Central Coast	3380	Distance	4	11	45	4673
			Time	5	13	39	5192
	Central West	1645	Distance	2	4	26	4190
			Time	2	5	22	4883
	Far North Coast	2991	Distance	2	7	33	4847
			Time	3	8	29	5385
	Hunter	5251	Distance	4	9	22	4436
			Time	5	10	21	5094
	Illawarra	3660	Distance	4	9	22	4382
			Time	5	9	20	5016
	Inner West	3649	Distance	3	5	11	4426
			Time	3	6	12	5043
	Mid North Coast	3412	Distance	3	7	34	4597
			Time	4	9	30	5198
	Nepean	1976	Distance	5	14	32	2436
			Time	6	14	28	1738
	New England	1413	Distance	2	5	42	4440
			Time	3	6	35	5088
	Northern Sydney	6450	Distance	3	7	15	4581
			Time	4	8	16	5129
Orana Far West	1214	Distance	2	4	29	4124	
		Time	2	5	25	4822	
Riverina / Murray	2393	Distance	2	4	24	3989	
		Time	3	5	21	4787	
South East Sydney	7155	Distance	3	6	14	4511	
		Time	3	7	14	5073	
South West Sydney	5205	Distance	4	8	19	4660	
		Time	4	9	18	5015	
Southern Highlands	1763	Distance	2	7	47	4398	
		Time	3	8	40	5047	
Western Sydney	4639	Distance	4	9	17	4425	
		Time	5	9	17	5039	
Victoria	Barwon-South Western	3703	Distance	2	5	16	3718
			Time	3	6	15	4597
	Eastern Metro	8633	Distance	3	7	14	4120
			Time	4	7	13	4851
	Gippsland	2744	Distance	2	5	28	4079
			Time	3	6	24	4837
	Grampians	2234	Distance	2	5	31	5270
			Time				

State	Aged Care Planning Region	People in the data	Measure	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Max	
Victoria Cont'd			Time	3	6	26	5341	
			Distance	2	6	33	4215	
	Hume	2512	Time	2	7	29	4952	
			Distance	2	5	22	5143	
	Loddon-Mallee	3106	Time	2	6	19	5200	
			Distance	3	7	14	3928	
	Northern Metro	6068	Time	4	8	14	4744	
			Distance	3	7	17	5230	
	Southern Metro	10712	Time	3	7	15	5248	
			Distance	3	7	15	4128	
	Western Metro	4808	Time	4	7	14	4854	
			Distance	4	9	17	4827	
	QLD	Brisbane North	3459	Time	5	9	16	5344
				Distance	4	9	19	4870
Brisbane South		4981	Time	5	10	18	5375	
			Distance	4	10	25	4853	
Cabool		2843	Time	4	10	24	5371	
			Distance	2	108	599	1307	
Central West		47	Time	2	69	430	913	
			Distance	2	6	43	4694	
Darling Downs		2136	Time	3	7	35	5251	
			Distance	3	8	26	6097	
Far North		1437	Time	4	9	24	5856	
			Distance	3	7	37	5124	
Fitzroy		1321	Time	4	8	37	5571	
			Distance	6	14	30	2070	
Logan River Valley		1801	Time	7	13	26	1342	
			Distance	3	8.6	39	3788	
Mackay		779	Time	4	10	35	4627	
			Distance	2	5.2	731	4459	
North West		83	Time	4	7	619	5117	
			Distance	3	7.2	16	3057	
Northern		1506	Time	4	8	17	2065	
			Distance	4	9	18	4907	
South Coast		3802	Time	5	9	17	5396	
			Distance	1	2	7	973	
South West		162	Time	1	3	7	711	
			Distance	4	10	30	4974	
Sunshine Coast		3381	Time	5	10	27	5449	
			Distance	5	14	37	2012	
West Moreton		1356	Time	6	13	31	1387	
			Distance	3	7	41	5132	
Wide Bay		2112	Time	4	8	40	5591	
			Distance	3	6	171	3527	
South Australia		Eyre Peninsula	293	Time	3	6	111	4835

State	Aged Care Planning Region	People in the data	Measure	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Max
South Australia Cont'd	Hills, Mallee & Southern	1217	Distance	2	7	36	3374
			Time	3	8	31	4423
	Metropolitan East	2412	Distance	3	6	10	3340
			Time	3	6	12	4258
	Metropolitan North	2676	Distance	3	7	13	3339
			Time	4	8	14	4270
	Metropolitan South	3525	Distance	3	7	14	5524
			Time	4	8	14	5425
	Metropolitan West	2461	Distance	3	6	11	5552
			Time	4	7	13	5421
	Mid North	343	Distance	1	2	42	970
			Time	2	3	30	648
	Riverland	392	Distance	1	3	41	3269
			Time	2	4	33	4301
	South East	556	Distance	1	3	8	2168
			Time	2	4	8	1491
	Flinders & Far North	101	Distance	1	3	5	1543
			Time	2	3	6	984
Yorke, Lower North & Barossa	1153	Distance	2	11	36	3338	
		Time	2	11	30	4198	
Western Australia	Goldfields	199	Distance	2	4	217	4239
			Time	3	4	142	5225
	Great Southern	361	Distance	2	5	35	4797
			Time	3	6	27	5308
	Kimberley	69	Distance	1	3	224	5210
			Time	2	4	157	5987
	Metropolitan East	2112	Distance	4	10	19	5954
			Time	5	11	18	5764
	Metropolitan North	3872	Distance	4	8	16	6090
			Time	5	9	15	5848
	Metropolitan South East	2558	Distance	4	8	16	6088
			Time	4	9	16	5846
	Metropolitan South West	3213	Distance	4	8	20	6012
			Time	5	9	19	5915
	Mid West	304	Distance	3	8	413	5646
			Time	4	9	278	5928
	Pilbara	41	Distance	2	13	203	1616
			Time	2	13	150	1105
South West	924	Distance	3	9	51	4802	
		Time	3	9	41	5324	
Wheatbelt	423	Distance	16	76	154	4761	
		Time	16	60	110	5302	
Tasmania	North Western	961	Distance	2	4	20	416
			Time	2	5	17	297
	Northern	1161	Distance	2	6	13	288

State	Aged Care Planning Region	People in the data	Measure	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Max
<b>Tasmania Cont'd</b>	Southern	1900	<b>Time</b>	3	7	13	196
			<b>Distance</b>	2	6	15	409
			<b>Time</b>	3	7	15	289
<b>Northern Territory</b>	Alice Springs	74	<b>Distance</b>	2	5	7	3917
			<b>Time</b>	3	6	8	4284
	Barkly	4	<b>Distance</b>	1185	2509	4389	5126
			<b>Time</b>	1981	4246	6041	6118
	Darwin	254	<b>Distance</b>	5	9	22	5549
			<b>Time</b>	5	10	20	5420
	East Arnhem	-	<b>Distance</b>	0	0	0	0
			<b>Time</b>	0	0	0	0
	Katherine	28	<b>Distance</b>	4	15	318	4899
			<b>Time</b>	5	14	195	5049
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>	ACT	1839	<b>Distance</b>	3	8	15	4238
			<b>Time</b>	4	8	14	4925

Note: '-' means there were fewer than 3 people

## Appendix 3—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in residential care

**Table 10: How far Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people moved to enter residential care (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	71%	14%	3%	2%	10%
Regional	81%	6%	1%	2%	10%
Large rural	72%	4%	4%	2%	18%
Medium rural	69%	6%	6%	4%	15%
Small rural	51%	14%	10%	2%	23%
Remote	66%	3%	1%	4%	25%
Very remote	57%	2%	0%	0%	40%

**Table 11: How far non-Indigenous people moved to enter residential care (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	84%	7%	2%	1%	5%
Regional	79%	7%	2%	1%	10%
Large rural	79%	4%	2%	2%	12%
Medium rural	72%	7%	4%	3%	14%
Small rural	52%	20%	8%	4%	16%
Remote	50%	6%	5%	4%	35%
Very remote	40%	2%	0%	1%	57%

**Table 12: How far Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders moved to enter residential care (time in minutes)**

MMM region	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	58%	20%	8%	2%	11%
Regional	72%	11%	4%	<0.5%	12%
Large rural	69%	5%	2%	4%	20%
Medium rural	69%	6%	2%	3%	19%
Small rural	45%	13%	11%	5%	26%
Remote	65%	1%	3%	2%	30%
Very remote	57%	2%	0%	0%	40%



**Table 13: How far non-Indigenous people moved to enter residential care (time in minutes)**

MMM region	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	74%	15%	3%	2%	6%
Regional	71%	12%	4%	2%	11%
Large rural	74%	8%	3%	2%	13%
Medium rural	70%	7%	4%	3%	16%
Small rural	45%	17%	12%	6%	21%
Remote	46%	6%	5%	3%	40%
Very remote	39%	3%	0%	0%	58%

## Appendix 4—Younger people in residential care

**Table 14: How far younger people moved to enter residential care (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	79%	11%	2%	2%	5%
Regional	72%	11%	3%	2%	12%
Large rural	68%	7%	4%	2%	18%
Medium rural	61%	11%	7%	5%	15%
Small rural	42%	21%	11%	6%	19%
Remote	50%	3%	10%	7%	30%
Very remote	43%	0%	0%	0%	57%

**Table 15: How far older people moved to enter residential care (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	85%	7%	2%	1%	5%
Regional	79%	7%	2%	1%	10%
Large rural	80%	4%	2%	2%	12%
Medium rural	73%	7%	4%	3%	13%
Small rural	53%	20%	8%	4%	16%
Remote	52%	6%	4%	4%	34%
Very remote	44%	2%	0%	1%	52%

**Table 16: How far younger people moved to enter residential care (time in minutes)**

MMM region	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	67%	20%	5%	2%	7%
Regional	64%	16%	4%	3%	13%
Large rural	62%	9%	7%	2%	21%
Medium rural	59%	8%	7%	5%	21%
Small rural	35%	16%	14%	9%	26%
Remote	50%	3%	10%	7%	30%
Very remote	43%	0%	0%	0%	57%

**Table 17: How far older people moved to enter residential care (time in minutes)**

MMM region	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	74%	14%	3%	2%	6%
Regional	71%	12%	4%	2%	11%
Large rural	75%	8%	3%	2%	13%
Medium rural	70%	7%	4%	3%	16%
Small rural	45%	17%	12%	6%	21%
Remote	48%	5%	5%	2%	39%
Very remote	44%	3%	0%	0%	53%

## Appendix 5—Residential respite

**Table 18: How far people travelled to use residential respite (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	90%	5%	2%	0.9%	2%
Regional	84%	9%	1%	1%	5%
Large rural	81%	7%	1%	2%	8%
Medium rural	78%	8%	3%	2%	9%
Small rural	61%	20%	7%	3%	9%
Remote	60%	2%	12%	0%	26%
Very remote	41%	0%	12%	0%	47%

**Table 19: How far people travelled to use residential respite (time in minutes)**

	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	78%	12%	3%	1%	5%
Regional	70%	14%	5%	3%	7%
Large rural	70%	11%	4%	2%	13%
Medium rural	70%	8%	5%	4%	14%
Small rural	44%	19%	12%	7%	18%
Remote	52%	7%	2%	2%	36%
Very remote	41%	0%	0%	0%	59%

## Appendix 6—Home care

**Table 20: How far people who use home care moved (distance in kilometres)**

MMM region	<=25	>25 and <=50	>50 and <=75	>75 and <=100	>100
Metropolitan	93%	3%	<0.5%	0.6%	4%
Regional	90%	2%	0.9%	0.9%	5%
Large rural	92%	2%	<0.5%	<0.5%	6%
Medium rural	89%	3%	0.9%	0%	8%
Small rural	82%	5%	2%	1%	10%
Remote	77%	0%	5%	0%	18%
Very remote	57%	0%	0%	0%	43%

**Table 21: How far people who used home care moved (time minutes)**

MMM region	<=15	>15 and <=30	>30 and <=45	>45 and <=60	>60
Metropolitan	90%	5%	1%	<0.5%	4%
Regional	88%	5%	0.9%	0.6%	6%
Large rural	91%	2%	0.8%	0.6%	6%
Medium rural	88%	2%	2%	0%	8%
Small rural	81%	4%	3%	2%	11%
Remote	77%	0%	5%	0%	18%
Very remote	57%	0%	0%	0%	43%