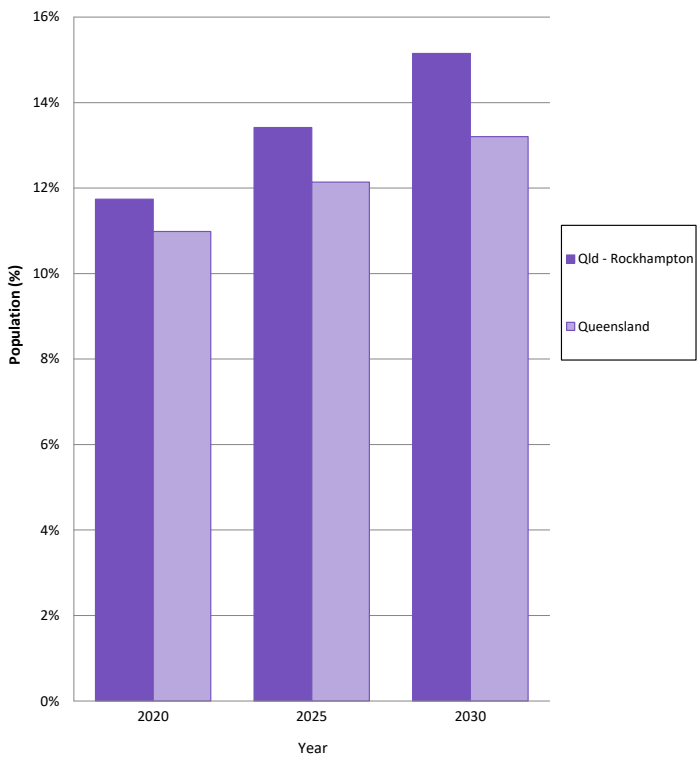
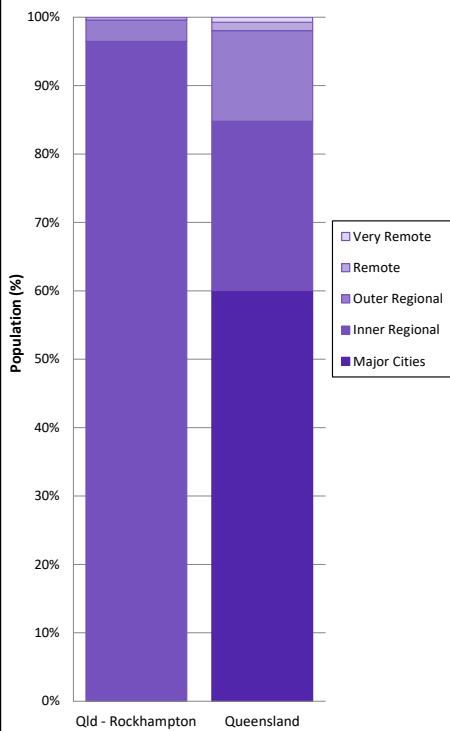


# 2020 ACAR – Qld - Rockhampton SA3

Projected distribution of the population aged 70 years and over as a proportion of the total population, 2020, 2025 and 2030



Projected distribution of the population aged 70 years and over by Remoteness Area, 2020



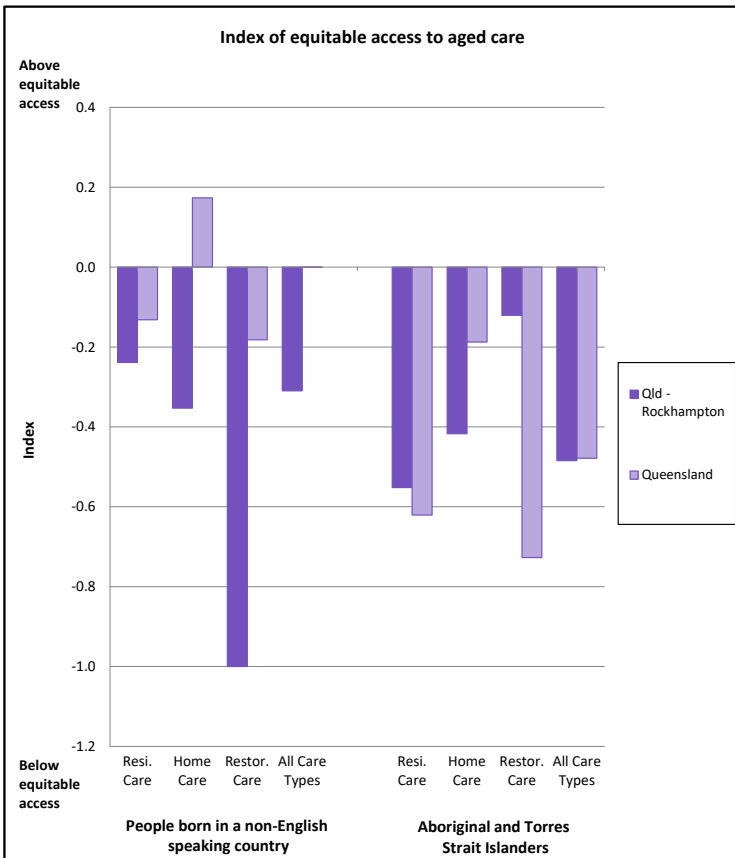
Residential care provision, 30 June 2020

Location	Providers <sup>(a)</sup>	Services <sup>(b)</sup>	Places <sup>(c)</sup>		
			Operational	Non-Operational	Total Allocated
Qld - Rockhampton					
Residential Care	9	14	1,078	168	1,246
Multi-purpose Services	1	1	12	0	12
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program	0	0	0	0	0
Innovative Pool	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	15	1,090	168	1,258
Queensland					
Residential Care	155	545	42,072	9,364	51,436
Multi-purpose Services	2	37	450	24	474
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Program	4	6	91	0	91
Innovative Pool	0	0	0	0	0
Total	159	588	42,072	9,388	52,001

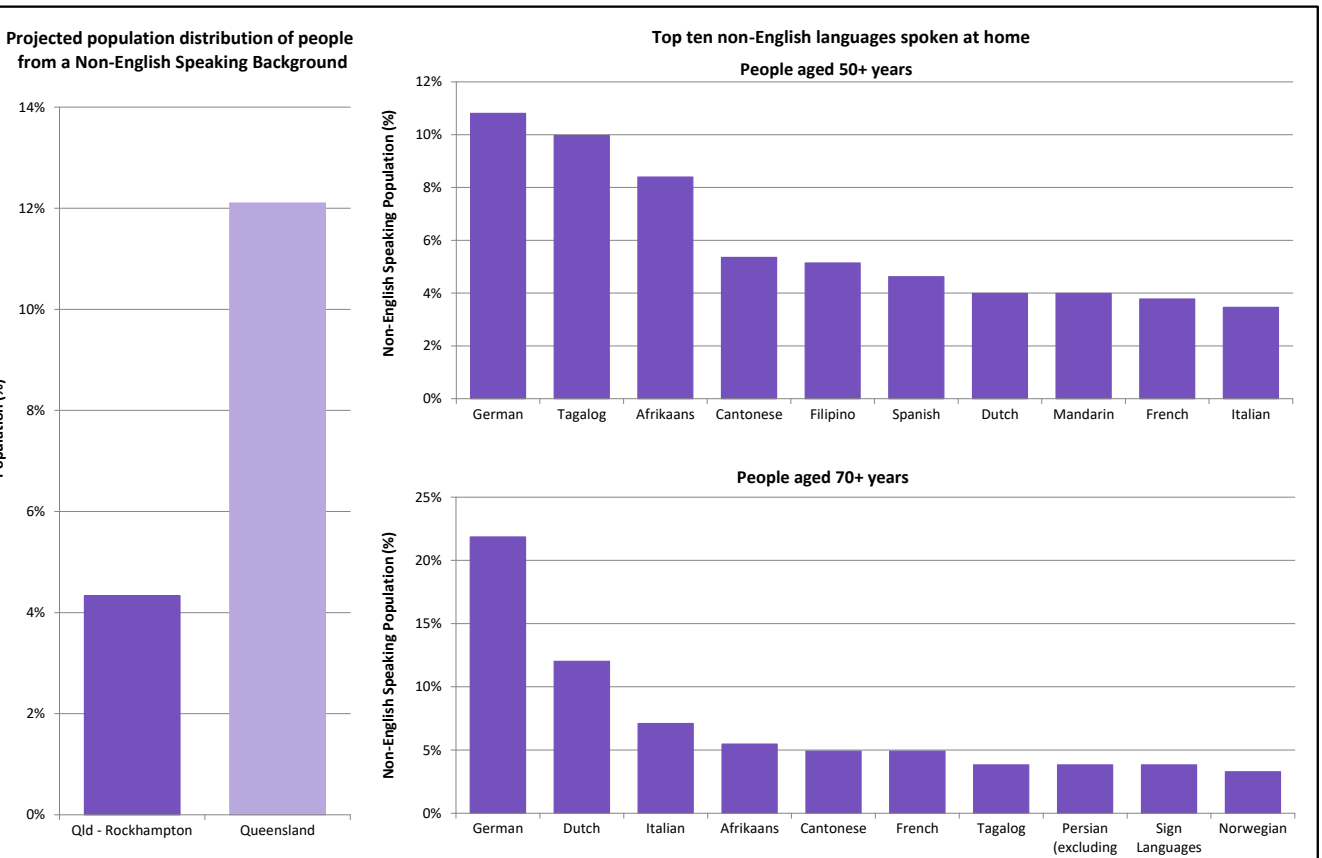
(a) The number of residential care providers is a unique count, and may not sum to the total  
(b) Services providing residential care only  
(c) Residential care places only

Special Needs Groups Data: Qld - Rockhampton

Equity of access to aged care amongst the older population

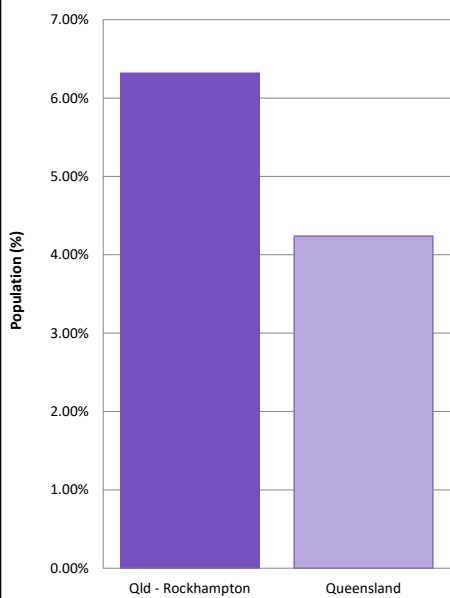


Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Background



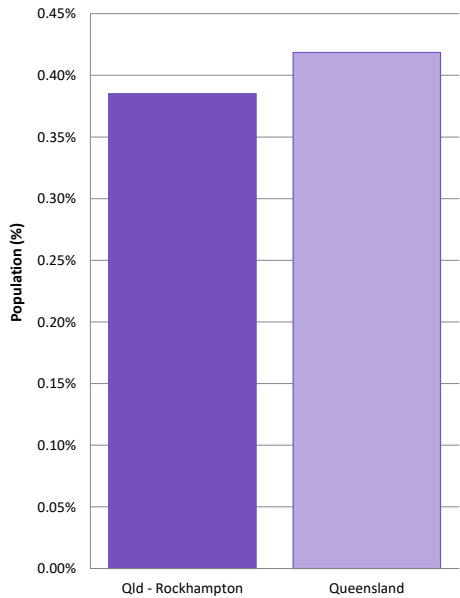
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders

Proportion of population aged 50+ years that identify as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander



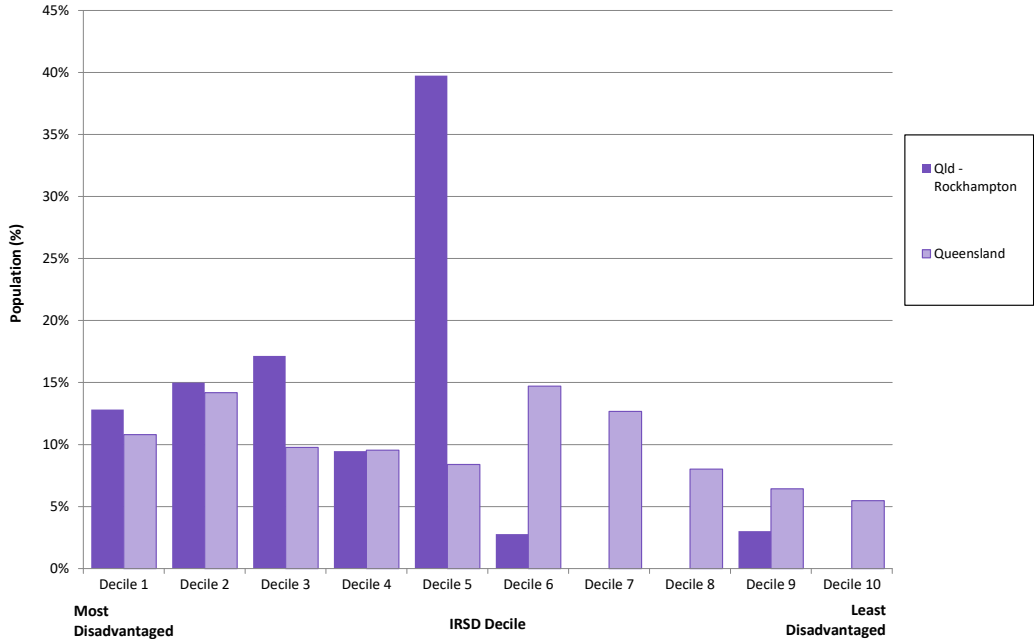
Homelessness

Proportion of population that is homeless or at risk of homelessness



Financially and Socially Disadvantaged

Population distribution by Socio-Economic Index for Areas, Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD)



# 2020 Aged Care Approvals Round - Explanatory Notes

### Provider, service and places data

Number of residential care providers, services and operational and non-operational places in both mainstream and flexible care delivery. The count of providers is a unique count and may not sum to the total.

Source: Department of Health Stocktake, 30 June 2020.

### Population

#### ABS 2016 census data

##### Population Projections

These population projections were prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as consultant to the Australian Government Department of Health. The projections are not official ABS data and the assumptions have been

The base Estimated Resident Population (ERP) used is the 30 June 2017 ERP as published in Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2017 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0) and released on 20 June 2017. ERP age/sex cells have been confidentialised through perturbation, though this does not affect SA2 totals. SA2s with total ERP under 1,000 have generally been held constant as reliable projections are not possible for the very small age/sex cells involved.

Later years (2018 – 2032) are projected using a combination of assumptions from Population Projections, Australia, 2017 (base) to 2066 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) and historical patterns observed in each state/territory.

The population projection data represented in the population distribution graph shows the number of people aged 70 years and over as a proportion of the total population.

Source: Department of Health, Customised aged care population projections

##### Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) population projections

Source: Department of Health analysis of the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing

##### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI) population projections

Source: Department of Health analysis of the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing

##### ABS Homelessness

Prematurely ageing homeless population includes homeless people aged 50 years and over and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 45-50 years.

Source: Department of Health analysis of the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing

For more information, see the Explanatory Notes from the publication: [Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2011 \(cat. no. 249.0\)](#)

### Geography

SA3 boundaries are based on the ABS 2016 ASGS. All data at the SA3 level is based on the location of the Service.

Where a services geographical information could not be determined from a Latitude/Longitude, the services address was used. Where there was insufficient address information, the service's suburb was used.

SA3s are designed to have populations between 30,000 and 130,000 persons, however there are a number of SA3s with populations above 130,000 or below 30,000. Care should be taken when interpreting cells with small numbers.

Caution should be exercised in deducing that there are no people with particular characteristics in a given area where, aside from low numbers of people, possible respondent and processing errors can have the greatest relative impact.

##### Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA)

Source: Department of Health analysis of the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing

Projections at SA2 level grouped into Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) deciles (within Australia) using ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Australia 2016 (Catalogue No. ABS 2033.0.55.00).

Some SAs do not receive an IRSD score.

### Other data

#### Equity of access

Equity of access to aged care programmes is measured by indexing the proportion of the older population within the identified special needs group (currently CALD and ATSI) who are receiving aged care services against the proportion of the general older population from the identified special needs group (all people aged 65 years and over plus ATSI people aged 50-64). An index of equity indicates that the access to the service type was equitable to the general population. Indices of less than 1 indicate under-representation of the group in aged care services.

This is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{(\text{Percentage of people from a CALD/ATSI background accessing aged care services})}{(\text{Percentage of people from a CALD/ATSI background in the general older population})} - 1$$