



# Fact Sheet: Multi-Purpose Services Program Residential Care 2016-17

The Multi-Purpose Services (MPS) Program enables older people living in regional, rural and remote areas to receive the aged care services they need within their own community.

## MPS Places

At 30 June 2017, there were 179 operational MPS across Australia (except ACT), with a total of 3,636 operational flexible aged care places.

State	Services	Residential Places	Home Care Places	Total Places
NSW	64	1,050	119	1,169
VIC	11	359	19	378
QLD	34	439	141	580
WA	40	635	159	794
SA	26	593	14	607
TAS	3	81	21	102
ACT	-	-	-	-
NT	1	4	2	6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3,636</b>

Figure 1: MPS and places, 30 June 2017

## MPS Funding

The program is jointly funded by the Australian Government and state and territory governments. In 2016-17, the Australian Government provided aged care funding of \$159.5 million for the MPS Program.

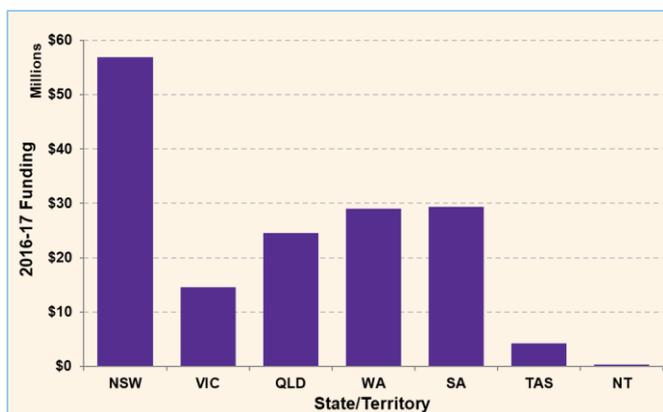


Figure 2: Australian Government MPS funding in millions, by state, 2016-17

## MPS Client Data Collection

In 2016-17, MPS de-identified client data were collected on a national basis for the first time for all states. Data excludes the Northern Territory, which delivers respite care only, and the ACT, in which no MPS operates.

Future MPS client data will include collection of clients' Indigenous status.

## MPS Residential Care Clients

In 2016-17, nationally (except ACT and NT), a total of 3,711 people received residential care through an MPS. Nearly half the recipients were aged between 85 and 94 years old. The average age at entry was 81 years for men and 84 for women, which is similar to mainstream residential care.

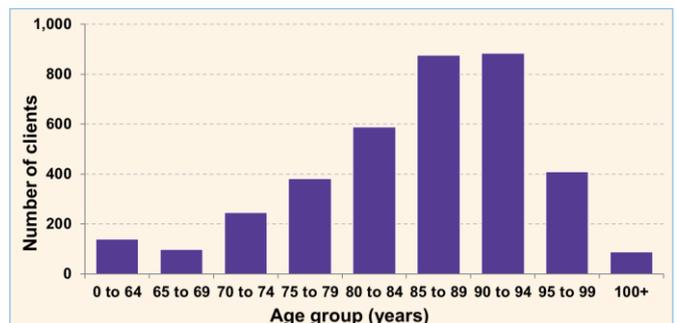


Figure 3: Clients of an MPS receiving residential care, by age, 2016-17

Across 2016-17, average occupancy in all MPS nationally (excluding NT) was 71%.



Figure 4: Average MPS residential occupancy, by state, 2016-17



## MPS Client Age and Sex

At 30 June 2017, there were 2,158 people receiving residential care in an MPS. Of these clients, 65% were female. Female clients were also, on average, slightly older than males. This is broadly consistent with mainstream residential care.

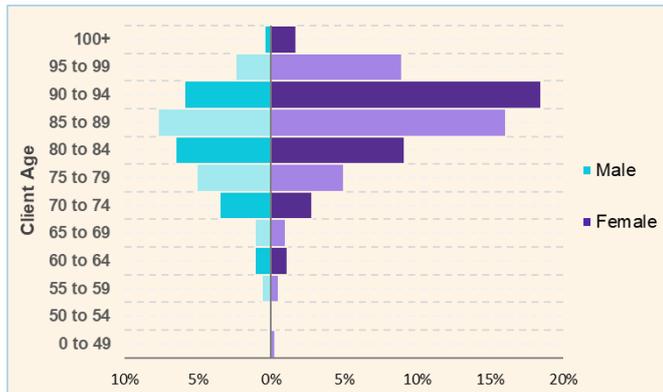


Figure 5: MPS clients receiving residential care, by age and sex, 30 June 2017

## Remoteness of MPS clients

The MPS program focuses on providing services to older people in rural and remote areas. As such, more than half of MPS clients using residential care are in outer regional areas and 27% of clients are in remote or very remote areas.

In comparison, at 30 June 2017, 8.5% of residents in permanent mainstream permanent residential care were in outer regional or remote areas.

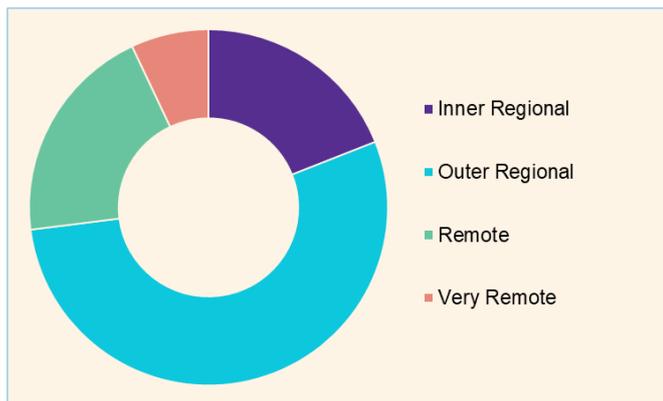


Figure 6: MPS clients receiving residential care, by ABS Remoteness Areas, 2016-17

## Reasons for exit from MPS

In 2016-17, there were 1,553 exits by people receiving residential care from an MPS. The highest proportion of exits in this program were due to death of clients, at 45%. In comparison, during the same time period in mainstream permanent residential aged care, 82% of exits were due to death.

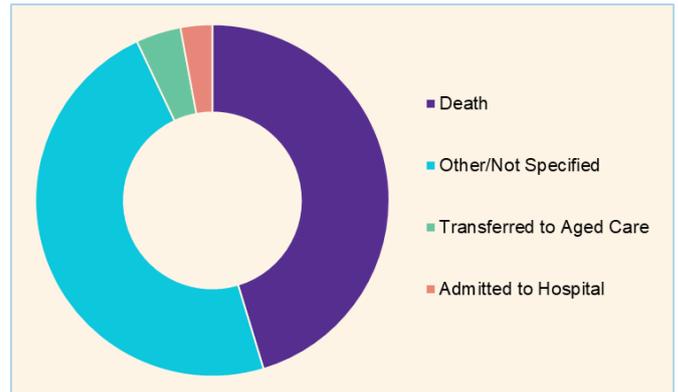


Figure 7: MPS clients who exited a service, by reason, 2016-17

## MPS Length of Stay

The average length of stay for people who left MPS in 2016-17 was 16 months, compared with 30 months in mainstream residential care. Some respite care clients are included in the client data, which impacts the length of stay data since respite clients tend to have shorter periods of stay in care.

The average length of stay for MPS clients who died in care during 2016-17 was 28 months.

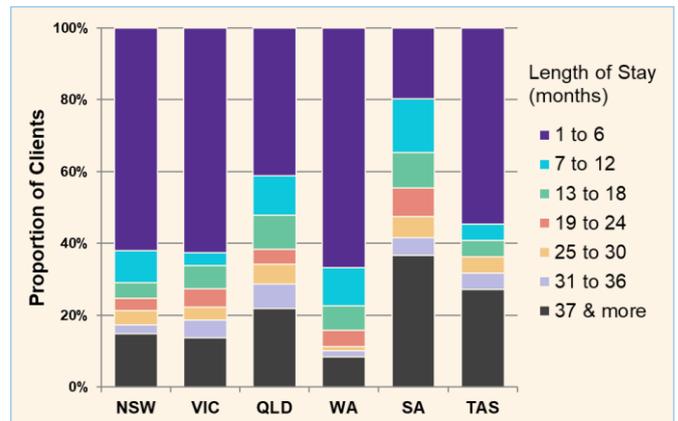


Figure 8: MPS clients' length of stay, by state, 2016-17