# Considerations for future aged care services and workforce

**CEPAR Conference 2018 Tiffany Petre** 

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## Developed a thought leadership report that



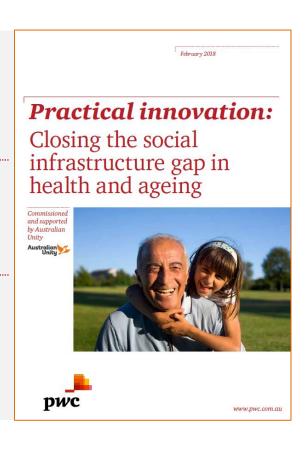
Maps out some critical components of Australia's current social infrastructure in health and ageing



Projects future social infrastructure needs to 2025 & 2040

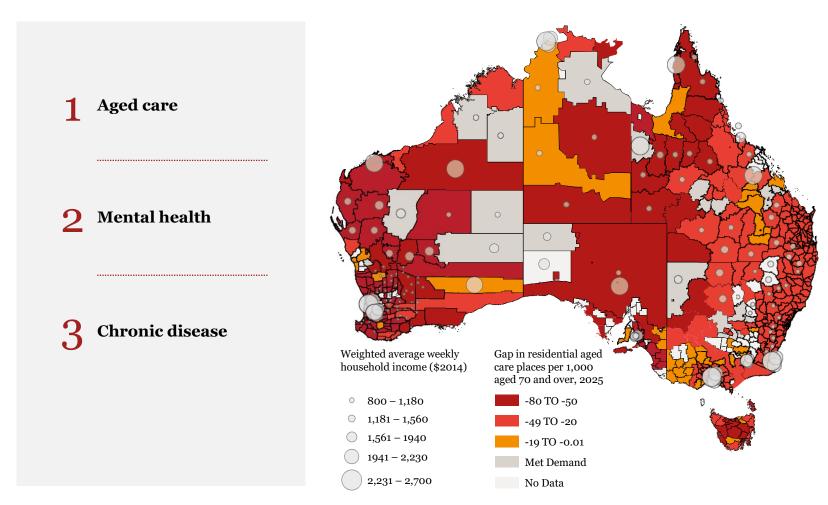


Identifies gaps, challenges and opportunities for action

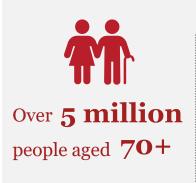


### Projected future demand across 3 key areas

#### Projected gaps in residential aged care places, 2025



## The system is unsustainable and not fit for purpose



Over **4.6 million** people with circulatory system diseases





Over **2.6 million** people with high or very high anxiety or distress



Need a system transformation



\$49 billion in capital costs for residential aged care beds



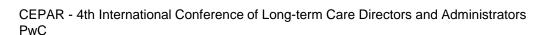
\$14.6 billion in annual operating costs for residential aged care



**120,000** nurses (by 2030)



Over **400,000** aged care workers



### Aged care challenges



Disjointed care and support



Increasing demand for workforce



Focus on efficient and safe care – not necessarily what people value



Equity is an issue

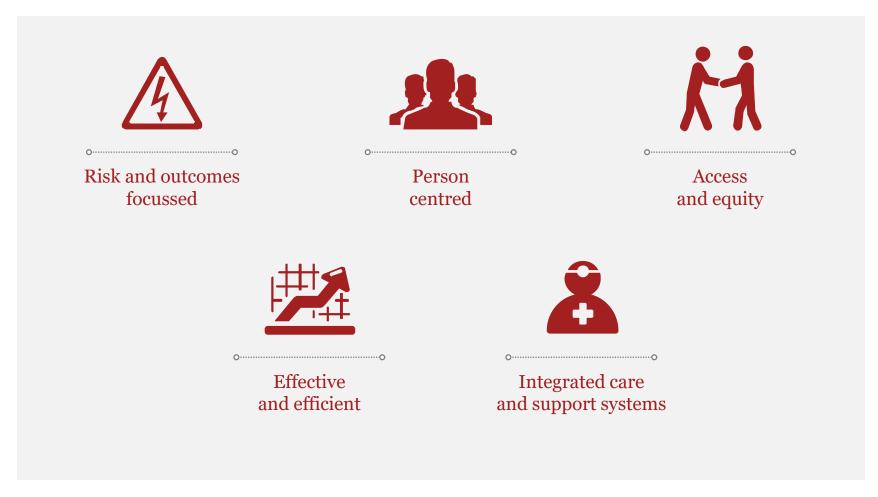


Reducing informal care capacity

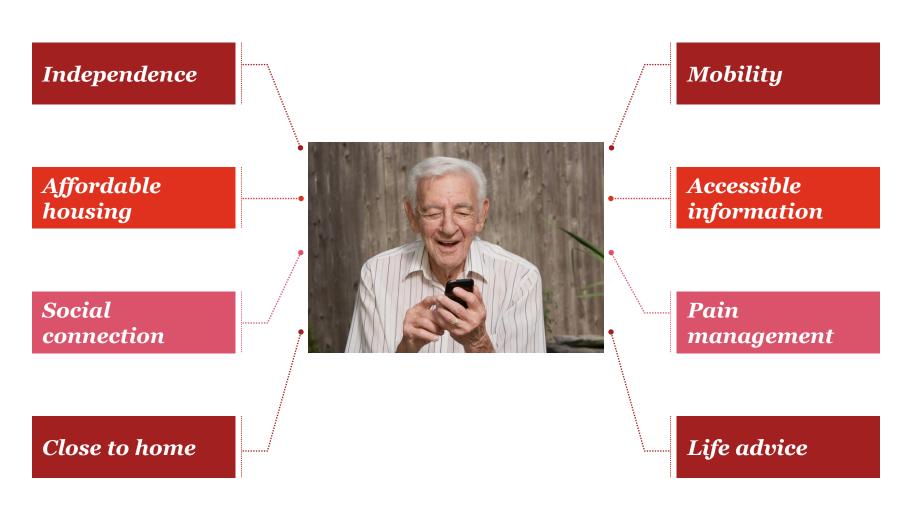


Quality of life

### What would a system change look like?



## Person Centred – What older people value in care and support



#### The big shift – Illness to wellbeing

#### Wellbeing focus for everyone

- Aim: Good quality of life and community participation
- Suitable housing and transport options
- Community initiatives to support independence, social networks and nutrition and physical activity initiatives



#### Optimise effective care for acute needs

- Aim: Minimise the risks and negative impacts of acute and aged care support
- Hospital avoidance where appropriate
- Acute pathways for aged care needs and risks
- Intensive re-enablement at home or care facility
- Aged care teams integrated with health teams

#### Targeted support for higher needs

- Aim: Manage risks to keep people out of hospital and residential aged care
- Identify and target those as most frail and at risk for dementia
- Specialised multidisciplinary/ integrated community teams to provide targeted support
- GPs refer people at risk to social care support where needed
- Use living aides and technology to help lower and monitor risks while people are in their home
- Initiatives to minimise risks such as falls prevention and social inclusion

## Invest in/enable workforce capacity, capability and culture



Value to the community



Attraction and retention – major asset for Australia



Holistic perspective to care and risks



Different skills and culture



Role of technology



Shared decision making

## Thank you

#### Full report available at:

https://www.pwc.com.au/publications/practical-innovation-healthcare-infrastructure.html

