Person—residential setting, code N

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

Person—residential setting, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Residential setting
METEOR identifier:	269979
Registration status:	Community Services (retired), Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	The setting in which a person resides, as represented by a code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Person—residential setting
METEOR identifier:	269419
Registration status:	Community Services (retired), Standard 01/03/2005 Disability, Standard 07/10/2014
Definition:	The setting in which a person resides.
Object class:	Person
Property:	Residential setting

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Residential setting code N
METEOR identifier:	270638
Registration status:	Community Services (retired), Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	A code set representing residential settings.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	**Meaning**
Permissible values:	1	Private setting
	2	Community based setting
	3	Institutional setting
	4	None/homeless/public place
Supplementary values:	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:

To meet program or service specific needs, the categories used in individual data

collections may be more detailed than those in the settings classification of the NCCS V2, but they should always be mappable to categories in the NCCS V2. Categories used in individual community services data collections such as the Home and Community Care (HACC), Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA) and the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) have been mapped to the settings classification in the National Classifications of Community Services.

CODE 1   Private setting

A largely self contained dwelling intended for occupation by one or more usual residents, or movable, makeshift or improvised dwelling occupied by one or more usual residents, regardless of whether the dwelling is owned, being purchased or being rented privately, publicly or through a community organisation. This includes, owner/purchaser/renter occupied dwellings and Unsupported independent living facilities.

For example houses, flats, units, hotels/motels, caravan, craft in a marina, a houseboat, independent living in a retirement village (where no support services are provided as a package with the accommodation) and makeshift and improvised dwellings (such as humpies).

CODE 2   Community based setting

This type of setting includes:

Short-term crisis or emergency accommodation facility, Supported independent residential facility, Transitional accommodation facility, Supported accommodation facility (where support is provided together with the accommodation as a package) and Supported independent living.

The distinguishing features of a community based setting as opposed to private:

- An adult accommodated in a community setting has less control or choice, over when, where and how, they undertake basic personal activities than in a private setting (e.g. shared or scheduled meals, communal laundry, etc.).
- In community based settings some form of service by paid staff is generally provided in association with occupancy of a dwelling.
- The person has more choice or control over such activities in a community based setting than in an institutional setting.
- Persons living in community settings are generally housed in domestic scale sized dwellings.
- Located within the general community, in areas where other people live privately.

CODE 3   Institutional setting

This category includes:

Hospital (including psychiatric), Special purpose residential facility (including those that provide 'out of home' placements for children who cannot live with their families), Community care unit and Custodial settings, (prisons, remand centres, corrective institutions for children/youth). It also includes larger institutions for people with disability, larger institutional supported accommodation facilities, convents and monasteries, boarding schools and residential colleges.

The distinguishing features of an institutional setting (as opposed to community):

- Existence of a regulatory or licensing body.
- Accommodation units are usually not self contained.
- Adult residents have little or no control over when, where and how they undertake basic personal activities (e.g. shared or scheduled meals, communal laundry, etc.).
- They are generally situated out of the general community (e.g. gaols, hospitals).
- They are often of a larger scale than community settings.

Should difficulties arise concerning the categorisation of a setting, refer to the features listed below for guidance:

- Level of choice/control

- Scale/size
- Location within/outside of general community
- Existence of a regulatory or licensing body
- Paid staff.

CODE 4   None/**homeless**/public place includes non dwelling living rough and informal housing

CODE 9   Not stated/inadequately described

This code is not for use on primary collection forms. It is primarily for use in administrative collections when transferring data from data sets where the item has not been collected.

Collection methods: This metadata item could be used to describe the residential setting of individual persons, groups of people or households.

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Comments: Linking human service outcomes with people's housing situations has been identified as an important step in providing better targeted services. Collecting information about residential setting also gives an indication of the type and variety of settings to which agencies deliver their services when providing assistance. This metadata item assists when making comparisons of data from administrative data collections with data from the five yearly Census of Population and Housing, and to assist in analyses of de-institutionalisation

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Is re-engineered from [Residential setting, version 1, DE, NCSDD, NCSIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (20.3 KB)
    No registration status

Implementation in Data Set Specifications: [Home and Community Care MDS 2009](#)
    [Community Services (retired)](#), Recorded 16/11/2009
Implementation start date: 11/05/2006
DSS specific information:

In the classification of settings included in the National Classification of Community Services Version 1.0, aged care hostels are included in Class 205 (Supported accommodation facility) and nursing homes are included in Class 402 (Special-purpose residential facility). For the purposes of the HACC MDS, nursing homes and aged care hostels have been grouped together as Residential Aged Care Facilities under Class 402. This is in line with the recent Commonwealth government restructuring of aged care services which combines nursing homes and aged care hostels into a single category called Residential Aged Care Facility. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare has been informed of this decision in the HACC MDS and is aware of the need to review the classification to accommodate recent aged care policy developments.

The value domain for this element is mappable to the National Community Services Data Dictionary data element Type of Usual Accommodation. However, there remains some discrepancy between the use of 'usual' in the NCSDD and the use of 'while receiving services' in the HACC MDS.