

# Informal carer—co-residency status, code N

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# Informal carer—co-residency status, code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Informal carer co-residency
<b>Synonymous names:</b>	Carer residency status
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	270167
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Community Services (retired)</a> , Standard 01/03/2005 <a href="#">Disability</a> , Superseded 29/02/2016 <a href="#">Health</a> , Recorded 13/05/2008
<b>Definition:</b>	Whether or not an informal carer lives with the person for whom they care, as represented by a code.
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Informal carer—co-residency status</a>
<b>Value Domain:</b>	<a href="#">Carer co-residency code N</a>

## Value domain attributes

### Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Code
<b>Data type:</b>	Number
<b>Format:</b>	N
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	1

	<b>Value</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Permissible values:</b>	1	Co-resident carer
	2	Non-resident carer
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	9	Not stated/inadequately described

### Collection and usage attributes

<b>Guide for use:</b>	CODE 1 Co-resident carer
	A co-resident carer is a person who provides care and assistance on a regular and sustained basis to a person who lives in the same household.
	CODE 2 Non-resident carer
	A non-resident or visiting carer is a person who provides care and assistance on a regular and sustained basis to someone who usually lives in a different household.

## Data element attributes


### Collection and usage attributes

<b>Guide for use:</b>	<p>This metadata item is usually used to record residency status of the person who provides most care to the person.</p> <p>If a client has both a co-resident (e.g. a spouse) and a visiting carer (e.g. a daughter or son), the coding response should be related to the carer who provides the most significant care and assistance related to the client's capacity to remain living at home. The expressed views of the client and/or their carer(s) or significant other should be used as the basis for determining this.</p>
<b>Collection methods:</b>	<p>This item can be collected when either the carer or the person being cared for is the client of an agency.</p> <p>Agencies may be required to collect this item at the beginning of each service episode. Agencies should also assess the currency of this information at subsequent assessments or re-assessments.</p> <p>Some agencies may record this information historically so that they can track changes over time. Historical recording refers to the practice of maintaining a record of changes over time where each change is accompanied by the appropriate date.</p>
<b>Comments:</b>	<p>This item helps to establish a profile of the characteristics of informal carers and as such increases knowledge about the dynamics and patterning of the provision of informal care. In particular, whether the informal carer lives with the person for whom they care or not is one indication of the level of informal support available to clients and of the intensity of care provided by the carer.</p> <p>This data element can be used to identify whether the carer is a co-resident carer (as per the Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers) and thereby facilitates comparisons with population estimates of the number of informal carers who are also co-resident carers. This is important in the estimation of need for services.</p>

## Source and reference attributes

<b>Submitting organisation:</b>	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
<b>Origin:</b>	Home and Community Care (HACC) Data Dictionary Version 1.0, 1998

## Relational attributes

<b>Related metadata references:</b>	<p>Has been superseded by <a href="#">Informal carer—co-residency indicator, code N Disability</a>, Standard 29/02/2016</p> <p>Is re-engineered from  <a href="#">Carer co-residency, version 1, DE, NCSDD, NCSIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf</a> (16.8 KB) <i>No registration status</i></p> <p>See also <a href="#">Informal carer—multiple care recipient status, code N Community Services (retired)</a>, Recorded 16/11/2009</p>
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<b>Implementation in Data Set Specifications:</b>	<p><a href="#">Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement NMDS - 1 July 2006 Community Services (retired)</a>, Superseded 14/12/2008</p> <p><b>DSS specific information:</b></p>
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It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g. mother and father) however, for the purposes of the CSTDA NMDS collection, characteristics are only required for one of these carers. The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer(s) or significant other should be used as the basis for determining this.

An informal carer is someone, such as family member, friend or neighbour, who has been identified as providing regular and sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support.

<p><a href="#">Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement NMDS (July 2008) Community Services (retired)</a>, Superseded 11/11/2009</p> <p><b>DSS specific information:</b></p>
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It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g.

mother and father) however, for the purposes of the CSTDA NMDS collection, characteristics are only required for one of these carers. The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer(s) or significant other should be used as the basis for determining this.

An informal carer is someone, such as family member, friend or neighbour, who has been identified as providing regular and sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support.

#### [Disability services carer details cluster](#)

[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Standard 10/04/2013

[Disability](#), Standard 13/08/2015

#### [Disability Services NMDS 2009-10](#)

[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Superseded 15/12/2011

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2009

#### **DSS specific information:**

It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g. mother and father) however, for the purposes of the DS NMDS collection, characteristics are only required for one of these carers. The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer(s) or significant other should be used as the basis for determining this.

An informal carer is someone, such as family member, friend or neighbour, who has been identified as providing regular and sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support.

#### [Disability Services NMDS 2010-11](#)

[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Superseded 15/12/2011

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2010

#### **DSS specific information:**

It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g. mother and father) however, for the purposes of the DS NMDS collection, characteristics are only required for one of these carers. The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer(s) or significant other should be used as the basis for determining this.

An informal carer is someone, such as family member, friend or neighbour, who has been identified as providing regular and sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support.

#### [Disability Services NMDS 2011-12](#)

[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Superseded 13/03/2013

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2011

#### **DSS specific information:**

It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g. mother and father) however, for the purposes of the DS NMDS collection, characteristics are only required for one of these carers. The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer(s) or significant other should be used as the basis for determining this.

An informal carer is someone, such as family member, friend or neighbour, who has been identified as providing regular and sustained care and assistance to the person requiring support.

#### [Disability Services NMDS 2012-14](#)

[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Standard 13/03/2013

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2012

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2014

#### **Conditional obligation:**

This data element should only be reported in relation to [service users](#) that have a carer ([Person—Informal carer existence indicator](#), code N = 1).

#### **DSS specific information:**

In the DS NMDS, this data item refers to the person's main informal carer—the person who provides the most significant care and assistance related to the service user's capacity to remain living in their current environment. It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g. mother and father) however, for the purposes of this collection, characteristics are only requested for one of these carers.

A carer is considered to be co-resident if they usually live in the same household: 'usually' being 4 or more days per week on average.

#### [Disability Services NMDS 2014-15](#)

[Disability](#), Superseded 29/02/2016

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2014

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2015

**Conditional obligation:**

This data element should only be reported in relation to [service users](#) that have a carer ([Person—Informal carer existence indicator](#), code N = 1).

#### **DSS specific information:**

In the Disability Services Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), this data item refers to the person's main informal carer—the person who provides the most significant care and assistance related to the service user's capacity to remain living in their current environment. It is recognised that two or more people may equally share the caring role (e.g. mother and father) however, for the purposes of this collection, characteristics are only requested for one of these carers.

A carer is considered to be co-resident if they usually live in the same household: 'usually' being 4 or more days per week on average.

#### [Home and Community Care MDS 2009](#)

[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Recorded 16/11/2009

**Implementation start date:** 11/05/2006

**Conditional obligation:** Recorded if the HACC client has a carer (see *Person—informal carer existence indicator*, code N).

**DSS specific information:**

The data element Carer residency status helps to establish a profile of the characteristics of informal carers assisted either directly or indirectly by the HACC program. As such it increases our knowledge about the dynamics and patterning of the provision of informal care to and by clients of the HACC program. In particular, whether the Carer lives with the person for whom they care or not is one indication of the level of informal support available to HACC clients and of the intensity of care provided by the Carer. Future developments of the HACC MDS will include more information about the level and type of assistance provided by carers.

A co-resident carer is a person who provides care and assistance on a regular and sustained basis to a person who lives in the same household. A non-resident or visiting carer is a person who provides care and assistance on a regular and sustained basis to someone who lives in a different household.

The process of identifying a single person who provides the most significant care and assistance is similar to that used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to identify 'principal carers'. However, reliable comparisons of ABS 'principal carers' and carers identified in the HACC MDS cannot be made without the inclusion of additional information in the HACC MDS about the types of assistance needed by care recipients and provided by carers. Future developments in the HACC MDS will take this issue into consideration.

Verification rules:

A value for this data element should be present in any client record with a value of 1 in Carer—existence of.

A record with the value 1 in this data element should not have a value of 1 in the data element Living arrangements.

The agency should record this data element at the beginning of each HACC service episode for any care recipient who has a carer (i.e. Carer—existence of code 1).

The agency should assess the currency of this information at subsequent assessments/re-assessments within any given HACC service episode and should update the agency's record of Carer residency status if necessary.

Reporting requirements:

This data element is required for reporting within the HACC MDS collection for any HACC client who has a Carer (i.e. Carer—existence of code 1).

Agencies are required to report the most recent Carer residency status that the agency has recorded for the client. This information is to be related to the same person to which the data element Relationship of carer to care recipient relates.

Information provided by the agency about Carer residency status will be considered to be at least as up to date as the Date of last update reported for the person. This is in line with the request that agencies assess and update the information they have about Carer residency status at the beginning of each HACC service episode as well as at subsequent assessments/re-assessments within any given HACC service episode.

If the agency's system or records do not provide sufficient information to accurately report on this data element, the agency should use code 9 Not stated/inadequately described.

**Implementation in Indicators:**

**Used as Disaggregation**

[National Disability Agreement: h-Proportion of carers of people with disability accessing support services to assist in their caring role \(h-interim\), 2010](#)  
[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Superseded 15/12/2011

[National Disability Agreement: h-Proportion of carers of people with disability accessing support services to assist in their caring role \(h-interim\), 2011](#)  
[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Superseded 05/03/2012

[National Disability Agreement: h-Proportion of carers of people with disability accessing support services to assist in their caring role \(h-interim\), 2012](#)  
[Community Services \(retired\)](#), Superseded 23/05/2013