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# Carer co-residency

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**Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au>**

## *Identifying and Definitional Attributes*

Data Dictionary: NCSDD  
Knowledgebase ID: 000553                      Version number: 1  
Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT  
Registration Authority: NCSIMG                      Admin status: SUPERSEDED  
Effective date: 01-MAR-05  
Definition: Whether or not a carer lives with the person for whom they care.  
Context: Personal and social support:  
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 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.

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## *Relational and Representational Attributes*

Datatype: Numeric  
Representational form: CODE  
Representation layout: N  
Minimum Size: 1  
Maximum Size: 1  
Data Domain: 1                      Co-resident carer  
                  2                      Non-resident carer  
                  9                      Not stated/ inadequately described  
Guide For Use: 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.  
Usually used to record residency status of the person who provides most care to the person.  
If a client has both a co-resident (eg. a spouse) and a visiting carer (eg. 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.

Collection Methods: This item can be collected when either the carer or the person being cared for is the client of an agency.

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. 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.

Related metadata: relates to the data element concept Informal carer version 2

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### *Administrative Attributes*

Source Document: Home and Community Care (HACC) Data Dictionary Version 1.0, 1998

Source Organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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Comments: There is inconsistency between this definition of 'Carer co-residency', and the ABS definition of 'Principal carer', 1993 Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey and, 'Primary carer' used in the 1998 survey. The ABS definitions require that the carer has or will provide care for a certain amount of time and that they provide certain types of care. This may not be appropriate for community services agencies wishing to obtain information about a person's carer regardless of the amount of time that care is for or the types of care provided. This type of information can of course be collected separately, but for most collections it is not needed and would place a burden on service providers.

### *Data Element Links*

*Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element*

NCSIM Accommodation/living characteristic

*Data Agreements which include this Data Element*

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