

Data and limitations

Introduction

The prime data source for this publication is the Nursing Home Payment System (NHPS) held by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services. This central computerised system primarily is a payment processing system with the major objective of making accurate and timely payment of nursing home benefits to nursing homes, in respect of their residents. At the time of its development, management information, other than that required for financial management, was a minor objective. In some cases this has led to the development of an environment where accurate non-financial information is difficult to obtain. Access to the nursing home data, however, has been improved by the development of a new computer system, the Aged and Community Care Strategic Information System (ACCSIS) at the Department. Improved access has helped to identify data deficiencies and facilitated enhancement of the data in NHPS.

The Nursing Home Payment System contains information gathered through a number of instruments. Among those instruments, the following three are directly relevant to this report:

- Application for Nursing Home Admission (NH5)—a form completed by persons applying for admission to a nursing home or by someone (normally a carer) on behalf of the applicant.
- Application for Resident Classification (NH4)—a form completed by the nursing home to determine the resident's overall level of nursing and personal care needs.
- Claim for Commonwealth Benefits—In Respect of Qualified Nursing Home Patients in Approved Nursing Homes (NH3)—a form completed by the nursing home as part of the monthly funding cycle.

Resident application information

All residents admitted to a non-government nursing home (including the private for-profit and private not-for-profit nursing homes) or an adjusted fees government nursing home must have a valid NH5. This form is valid for 90 days from the date of the approval decision. Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) with delegation are authorised to approve NH5s.

The information entered into the Nursing Home Payment System from the NH5 is the major source for the following data items in the tables:

- Sex
- Date of birth

- Marital status
- Pension status
- Indigenous status
- Country of birth
- Preferred language
- Resident's usual residence (prior to admission)
- Resident's living arrangements (prior to admission)
- Whether in hospital at time of application.

Generally NH5 forms are not used by State government nursing homes which are not adjusted fee homes, although some residents in these homes were assessed by the use of NH5 forms. When NH5 forms are not available, a more limited set of data (the person's age and sex only) is derived from the NH3 form (refer below).

Resident Classification Instrument (NH4)

The Resident Classification Instrument (RCI) application form (NH4) is forwarded to State/Territory offices of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services by nursing homes for each resident admitted. On the basis of the information provided, residents are assigned to one of five service need categories for the purpose of funding. The information provided on the NH4 is used in Section 5 of this report. NH4 forms are not completed by government nursing homes.

Claim for Commonwealth Benefit (NH3)

The Claim for Commonwealth Benefits form (NH3) is sent to approved nursing homes each calendar month as part of the payment cycle. It shows claim details for the previous month plus a 'forecast' schedule for the current month. The nursing home checks the information and records separation and absence (hospital and social leave) data for current residents and details of any admissions to the home which occurred during the month.

The NH3 is the source for the following data items in the tables:

- Date of admission
- Date of separation
- Separation mode
- Admission type.

The NH3 is the only source of resident data for the majority of residents in State government-controlled nursing homes.

The location and characteristics of these nursing homes are also recorded on the Nursing Home Payment System.

Populations used in tables

It should be noted that tables in this publication have different coverage and, consequently, may not be directly comparable. The populations covered in the tables in this report are summarised below.

Section 2: Nursing home residents and nursing home characteristics as at 30 June 1996

All tables in this section (except table 2.4) relate to the number of residents who were in nursing homes on 30 June 1996. This population includes all approved residents and totalled 72,682 persons (71,910 for permanent care and 772 for respite care). Table 2.4 shows the number of persons who had at least one stay in a nursing home during the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996: this totalled 108,311.

Section 3: Nursing home admissions and separations from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

There were 32,962 admissions for permanent care (permanent admissions) and 11,282 admissions for respite care (respite admissions) over the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. These populations relate to tables 3.1 to 3.4.

Tables 3.5 to 3.14 refer to populations of 32,961 (separations of permanent residents) and 11,083 (separations of respite residents) over the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

Section 4: Resident characteristics as at 30 June 1996 (data from NH5)

These tables are based on the same population as that used in Section 2. As the NH5 is not generally used for admission to State government nursing homes, there are considerable numbers of 'Not reported' cases in some of these tables.

Section 5: Permanent nursing home resident dependency as at 30 June 1996 (data from the Resident Classification Instrument (NH4))

Tables 5.1 to 5.3 in this section relate to the number of permanent nursing home residents as at 30 June 1996 (71,910 persons) who had been classified using the Resident Classification Instrument. Respite residents are not included in this section as the vast majority of them were given default category 3 on the dependency scale. Tables 5.4 to 5.6 relate to the number of people (31,757) who were admitted to a nursing home for permanent care during the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. Multiple admissions are excluded from these tables.

Tables 5.7 to 5.11 represent those permanent residents (32,049) who separated from the nursing homes during the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. Multiple separations are also excluded from these tables.

Data limitations

It should be noted that the accuracy of some specific data items may be limited. Such cases include:

- Date of birth—Century and year of birth are collected on the NH5 forms only. However, residents who were admitted prior to the introduction of NH5 forms and State government nursing home residents who do not have NH5 forms do not have information collected on their century of birth. This information is imputed using a two-digit code. Consequently, in a small number of cases errors may have been made, e.g. resident 102 years of age could be imputed as 02 years old. Effort has been made to minimise this error against other available information. For example, if a resident is coded as 03 years old on the one hand and also reported as married or receiving an aged pension on the other, the adjusted age of the resident is 103 years for this report. The adjustment occurred to only a very small number of residents.
- Compensation status and Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit—Data on these items were not available for this report although they were available for previous reports.
- Death indicator—In some cases, nursing homes may not be equipped for some terminally ill residents. Accordingly, some residents were transferred to acute-care institutions immediately prior to death. These cases might be recorded as discharges to hospital. Hence there is an under enumeration of discharges due to death.
- Length of stay—The length of stay of a resident is based upon the time between the date of admission and the date of separation in relation to completed stays, and between the date of admission and 30 June 1996 for current residents' uncompleted stays. When a person is transferred from one nursing home to another, the date of admission to the first nursing home is the date from which the length of stay is calculated.