

Glossary

Adjusted fees (government) nursing homes

Nursing homes either operated by or on behalf of a State or Territory Government and receiving a modified level of recurrent funding from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services.

Admission day

The first day of a person's stay in a nursing home. In the case of a person transferring between homes, where the time between leaving one home and entering another is less than two days, it is the date of the initial admission. Permanent and respite admissions are treated separately. For example, if a person transfers from a respite stay to a permanent stay, a new permanent admission is created.

Geographic areas¹

The geographic areas are based on the classification developed by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy, and the Department of Human Services and Health (now the Department of Health and Family Services) in 1994. This classification categorises all statistical local areas (SLAs) in Australia according to their remoteness, with an index of remoteness being calculated for each SLA in non-metropolitan Australia. Remoteness is measured by population density and distances to large population centres. The structure of the classification appears below.

Metropolitan areas

- Capital city State and Territory capital city statistical divisions
- Other metropolitan centres Urban centres of population 100,000 or more

Non-metropolitan zones

- Rural zone
 - Large rural centres Index of remoteness less than or equal to 10.5
Urban centre population between 25,000 and 99,999
 - Small rural centres Urban centre population between 10,000 and 24,999
 - Other rural area Urban centre population under 10,000

¹ For a more detailed account of geographic classification please see the publication: Department of Primary Industries and Energy, and Department of Human Services and Health 1994. Rural, remote and metropolitan areas classification, 1991 Census Edition. Canberra: AGPS.

Respite admission

A short-term admission to a nursing home, usually in order to give a carer a 'respite' or relief from the provision of care.

Respite care

A nursing home resident is under respite care if this resident entered a nursing home as a respite admission.

Respite resident

A nursing home resident who is admitted to a nursing home for respite care.

Separation

Occurs when a person is discharged from a nursing home and does not re-entered the same or another nursing home within two days.

Separation day

The last day of a person's stay in a nursing home; the day on which the person leaves the nursing home. In the case of a person transferring between homes, if the time between leaving one home and entering another is less than two days, it is the date of the person's later separation.

Separation mode

The destination of a resident at separation, including death.

Transferred home

A nursing home for the aged which was previously deficit funded by the Commonwealth under the Nursing Homes Assistance Act and which had its approval transferred to the National Health Act from July 1987.

Transfer

Occurs when a person leaves a home and is admitted into another within two days of their departure.

Usual housing status

Usual housing arrangement prior to application for nursing home admission.