

Informal carer—relationship to care recipient, interpersonal code N[N]

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Informal carer—relationship to care recipient, interpersonal code N[N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Interpersonal relationship of carer to care recipient
Synonymous names:	Carer relationship to care recipient
METEOR identifier:	510168
Registration status:	Community Services (retired) , Standard 10/04/2013 [Non Dictionary] Disability , Superseded 15/12/2017
Definition:	The relationship of the informal carer to the person for whom they care, as represented by a code.
Context:	Ageing, carers and disability.
Data Element Concept:	Informal carer—relationship to care recipient
Value Domain:	Interpersonal carer relationship code N[N]

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N[N]
Maximum character length:	2

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	Spouse/partner	
	1	Wife/female partner
	2	Husband/male partner
	Parent	
	3	Mother
	4	Father
	Child	
	5	Daughter
	6	Son
	Child-in-law	
	7	Daughter-in-law
	8	Son-in-law
	Other relative	
	9	Other female relative
	10	Other male relative
	Friend/neighbour	
	11	Female friend/neighbour
	12	Male friend/neighbour
	Other relationship	

	88	Other relationship
Supplementary values:	99	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	<p>This code set should always be used to record the relationship of the carer to the person for whom they care.</p> <p>When answering this question the person is asked to complete the sentence, 'The carer is the person's ...'</p> <p>CODES 1 and 2 Male/Female partner</p> <p>Include defacto and same sex partnerships.</p> <p>CODES 3 and 4 Mother/Father</p> <p>Includes foster parents.</p> <p>CODE 88 Other relationship</p> <p>Includes other non-relative relationship, such as pastor or teacher.</p> <p>CODE 99 Not stated/inadequately described</p> <p>This code should only be recorded where the carer has not been identified. This code is not for use in primary data collections.</p>
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Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Comments:	Information about this relationship assists in the establishment of a profile of informal caring relationships and the assistance provided to maintain and support those relationships. As such, it increases knowledge about the dynamics of caring and provides an insight into the gender and inter-generational patterns of informal care giving in the community.
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Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
Origin:	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS) collection. Data Guide: data items and definitions 2006-07.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:	<p>Supersedes Informal carer—relationship to care recipient, code N[N] Community Services (retired), Superseded 10/04/2013</p> <p>Has been superseded by Informal carer—relationship to care recipient, interpersonal code N[N] Disability, Standard 15/12/2017</p>
Implementation in Data Set Specifications:	<p>Disability services carer details cluster Community Services (retired), Standard 10/04/2013</p> <p>Disability, Standard 13/08/2015</p> <p>Disability Services NMDS 2014-15 Disability, Superseded 29/02/2016</p> <p>Implementation start date: 01/07/2014</p> <p>Implementation end date: 30/06/2015</p> <p>Conditional obligation: This data element should only be reported in relation to service users who have an informal carer.</p> <p>DSS specific information:</p>

In the Disability Services Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), this 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.

If a person has more than one carer (e.g. a spouse and a son), the coding response to carer relationship should relate to the carer who provides the most significant care and assistance related to the person's capacity to remain living in their current environment (i.e. the main carer). The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer or significant other should be considered to be the primary or principal carer in this regard.

Code 9 (other female relative), allows for the wide range of family members who may be involved in a caring role with the service user. This code therefore includes the female family members not listed in the codes elsewhere (e.g. aunts, nieces, female cousins, grandmothers, step mother, step daughters and so on).

Similarly, code 10 (other male relative) covers the range of male family members who may act as carers. This code includes the male family members not listed in the codes elsewhere (e.g. uncles, nephews, male cousins, grandfathers, male grandchildren, step father, step sons and so on).

Code 88 *Other relationship* is not used in the DS NMDS.

[Disability Services NMDS 2015–16](#)

[Disability](#), Superseded 28/09/2016

Implementation start date: 01/07/2015

Implementation end date: 30/06/2016

Conditional obligation:

In the Disability Services Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), this data element should only be reported in relation to [service users](#) that have an [informal carer](#) ('[Person —Informal carer existence indicator](#)', code N = 1).

DSS specific information:

In the Disability Services Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), this data element refers to the [service user'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.

If a person has more than one carer (e.g. a spouse and a son), the coding response to carer relationship should relate to the carer who provides the most significant care and assistance related to the person's capacity to remain living in their current environment (i.e. the main carer). The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer or significant other should be considered to be the primary or principal carer in this regard.

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Code 88 *Other relationship* is not used in the DS NMDS.

[Disability Services NMDS 2016–17](#)

[Disability](#), Superseded 15/12/2017

Implementation start date: 01/07/2016

Implementation end date: 30/06/2017

Conditional obligation:

In the Disability Services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), this data element should only be reported in relation to [service users](#) that have an [informal carer](#) ('[Person—informal carer existence indicator, code N](#)', with a value of 1).

DSS specific information:

In the Disability Services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS), this data element refers to the [service user'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.

If a person has more than one carer (e.g. a spouse and a son), the coding response to carer relationship should relate to the carer who provides the most significant care and assistance related to the person's capacity to remain living in their current environment (i.e. the main carer). The expressed views of the service user and/or their carer or significant other should be considered to be the primary or principal carer in this regard.

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