Indicator: Emergency Department Presentation

Indicator Definition

Proportion of residents who had an emergency department presentation

Indicator Specification

Numerator data source

SA APC, SA NAEC, NSW APDC, NSW EDDC, VAED, VAMD, QLD EDC, QHAPDC

Numerator

Number of permanent residents who had an emergency department presentation

Denominator

Number of permanent residents

Exclusions

None

Covariates

Age, sex, number of unplanned hospitalisations in the 365 days prior to entry into care (Table 1), number of health conditions, AN-ACC classification (Table 2)

Table 1. Unplanned hospitalisations in the 365 days prior to care entry

Data source	Definition	Codes
SA APC, SA NAEC, NSW APDC, NSW EDDC, VAED, VAMD, QLD EDC, QHAPDC	Number of non-elective overnight inpatient hospitalisations in the 365 days prior to the start of the reporting period, or date of entry into permanent residential aged care for new residents during the reporting period.	Identify all hospitalisation records within 365 days prior to entry for the study period. Unplanned indicator: 1 = Emergency 0 = Elective/Elective: Waiting list Sum all unplanned admissions (indicator = 1) per individual to calculate total inpatient hospitalisations in the prior year.

SA APC: South Australian Admitted Patient Care. **SA NAEC:** South Australian Non-Admitted Emergency Care. **NSW APDC:** New South Wales Admitted Patient Data Collection**. NSW EDDC:** New South Wales Emergency Department Data Collection. **VAED:** Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset. **VEMD:** Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset. **QLD EDC:** Queensland Emergency Department Collection. **QHAPDC:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection.

Table 2. AN-ACC classification

Data source	Description	Codes
NACDC-AN-ACC	Classification of residents that reflects their characteristics, care needs and determines the associated variable residential care subsidy, which is determined through residential aged care funding assessment using the AN-ACC assessment tool. There are 13 AN-ACC classes for permanent residents, including a class for planned admissions for palliative care.	1 – Class 1 (admit for palliative care) 2 – Class 2 (independent without compounding factors) 3 – Class 3 (independent with compounding factors) 4 – Class 4 (assisted mobility, high cognition without compounding factors) 5 – Class 5 (assisted mobility, high cognition with compounding factors) 6 – Class 6 (assisted mobility, medium cognition without compounding factors) 7 – Class 7 (assisted mobility, high cognition with compounding factors) 8 – Class 8 (assisted mobility, low cognition) 9 – Class 9 (not mobile, higher function without compounding factors) 10 – Class 10 (not mobile, higher function with compounding factors) 11 – Class 11 (not mobile, lower function, lower pressure sore risk) 12 – Class 12 (not mobile, lower function, higher pressure sore risk without compounding factors) 13 – Class 13 (not mobile, lower function, higher pressure sore risk with compounding factors)

NACDC: National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse. **AN-ACC:** Australian National Aged Classification

Comments
Excluding emergency department presentations for dialysis and other planned day procedures

Suggested citation: Registry of Senior Australians. Outcome Monitoring System Technical Specification – Emergency Department Presentations. Version 3.0. South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute. Adelaide, Australia; December 2025, 2 pages.

Any enquires about, or comments on, this Technical Specification document should be directed to:
Registry of Senior Australians (ROSA) Research Centre
South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute
PO Box 11060, Adelaide SA 5001
Ph: +61 (08) 8128 4662 Email: ROSA.OMS@sahmri.com
Website: https://rosaresearch.org/