Guide to the OSR Online Form in the Health Data Portal

Section/Tab 1- Organisation Profile

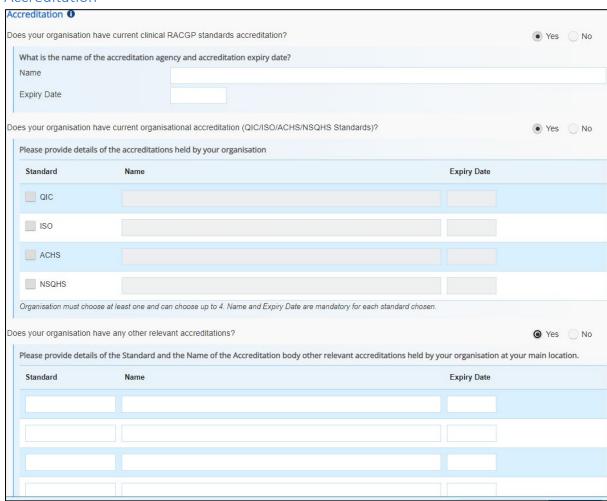
Physical Location



PURPOSE: This information ensures that the Department of Health and Aged Care and the AIHW have up-to-date location and contact information for all organisations. The information is also used to assign remoteness categories to health services, which may have a bearing on funding levels.

The information in this form is populated from your organisation's profile in the Health Data Portal. If the location information is incorrect, you can ask for it to be updated using the *Update Address* button.

Accreditation



PURPOSE: The achievement of appropriate formal quality accreditation is recognised as a key

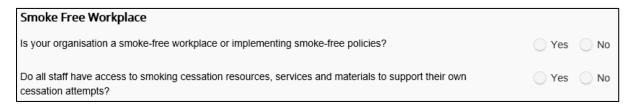
comprehensive primary health care activity. This information informs national reporting on the proportion of services achieving accreditation.

Reporting



PURPOSE: In this section you nominate the best contact person for your health service for OSR reporting. The dropdown list shows all the registered Data Portal users for the organisation. The AIHW and the Department of Health and Aged Care may use this information to contact this person regarding your OSR data if needed.

Smoke Free Workplace



PURPOSE: The Smoke Free Workplace section asks you to provide information regarding the "smoke free" status of your organisation

Incorporation/Registration Status



PURPOSE: The Incorporation/Registration Status section asks you to state the incorporation status of your health service and who any incorporation is with, if applicable. This section now also asks if the service is not-for-profit and, if it is, whether the organisation is registered as not-for-profit and how many members it has.

Section/Tab 2 - Governance

Governance



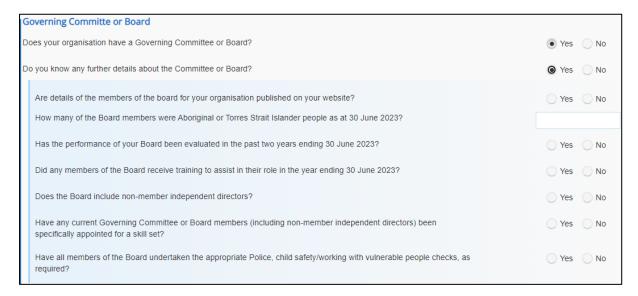
DEFINITIONS: Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation

Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations are primary health care services operated by local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities through an elected board of management to deliver comprehensive and culturally appropriate health care to communities.

PURPOSE: Governance arrangement information is used to group organisations into similar categories. This allows the Department of Health and Aged Care to more easily identify issues or gaps experienced by Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHS) or health services with other forms of governance arrangements.

The information is populated from your organisation's profile in the Health Data Portal. If the governance model information is incorrect, you can ask for it to be updated using the *Update Governance Model button*.

Governing Committee or Board



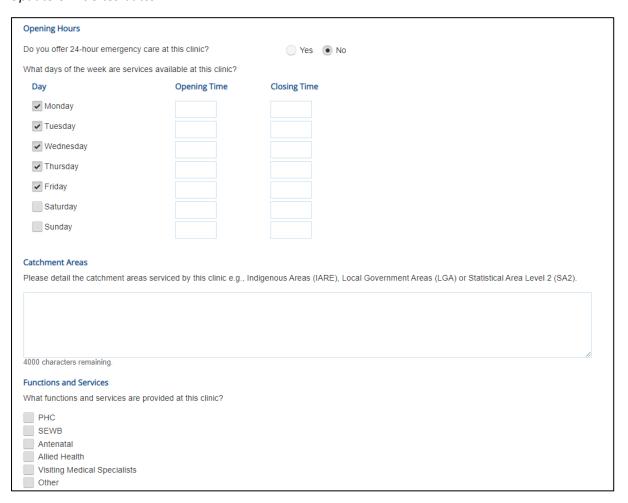
PURPOSE: This section allows the user to add details around their health service's board/governing committee if they have one.

Section/Tab 3 – Clinic Information Clinic Information



PURPOSE: Basic health service organisation information is stored in the Health Data Portal. This information includes, where relevant, service delivery outlets or sites where your organisation delivers services and their relationship to a parent organisation. The purpose is to provide an accurate picture of the location and distribution of service delivery, and the hours when services are available in each location.

If the sites information shown is incorrect or incomplete, you can ask for it to be updated using the *Update Clinic Sites* button.



Include information (including client numbers) for all service delivery outlets or sites owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by your organisation that DO NOT submit their own OSR report. Whether a service delivery site is considered a satellite of a larger organisation (for reporting purposes) or submits its own OSR report is defined as part of the organisation's funding agreement.

You may also see sites listed which do report OSR separately. They are only shown here for the purposes of completeness, and no further information is needed about them.

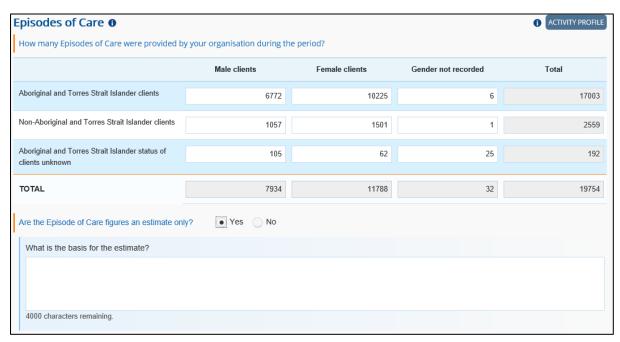
Section/Tab 3 - Activity Profile - Episodes of Care

PURPOSE: This section provides a summary measure of activity and the volume of services delivered. It includes three distinct, but related, items: episodes of care, client contacts by provider type, and client numbers. The data collected can provide measures of effort and service load by provider type. These questions have been used in the OSR for many years and can therefore provide a long term time series.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Good clinical practice requires that a service's medical records be reviewed regularly and records of deceased clients, clients who have migrated from the area, and any other clients who have become 'inactive' should be archived.

For all questions requiring quantitative data on client counts or activity, include clients who died, or who have migrated out of the area or whose records are archived at the reporting date, but who had recorded contact with the organisation during the reporting period.



DEFINITIONS: An episode of care is a contact between an individual client and service, with one or more staff, to provide health care (e.g. for sickness, injury, counselling, health education, screening) within one calendar day. All contacts on the one day are treated holistically as one episode of care.

PURPOSES: Episodes of care is a summary measure of the interactions between clients and your organisation. Historically it has been used as one element of the level of service provision. It is now also one of the key inputs into the Indigenous Australians' Health Programme (IAHP) Primary Health Care Funding Model calculations. For more information about the Funding Model, go to IAHP PHC Funding. Episode of care data may also be used by the Department of Health and Aged Care for a range of other evaluation and reporting purposes.

- **Gender:** If the gender of the patients has not been recorded indicate this number in the "Gender not recorded" column provided.
- **Estimation:** If accurate data is not available for the full year, please estimate based on a representative part of the year. For example, if figures can be derived for three months, then multiply these counts by four to get estimates for the year. Organisations are asked to indicate

the basis for any estimates used.

Health care activities to be Included as an episode of care:

- Health care provided through all sources of funding (e.g. IHD, State government etc.);
- Health care provided through the health service where the staff are volunteers or funded by another organisation;
- Outreach (care delivered at outstation visits, park clinics, satellite clinics etc.);
- Care delivered over the phone which results in an update to the patient's individual record;
- Transport only if it also involves direct provision of health care/information by your staff;
- Care delivered to visitors or transients;
- Telephone-clinical contact with clients that is of a clinical nature;
- Hospital contact with clients when they are in hospital; and
- Other clinical consultation in 'other' location (such as tents/car/under a tree, etc).

Health care activities to not include as an episode of care:

- Residential care.
- Groups (e.g. antenatal classes, men's groups, support groups).
- Administration contacts with clients (e.g. receptionist making a booking, arranging transport to a hospital clinic).

Health care activities that occur on the same day are to be recorded as one episode of care.

The examples below reflect common scenarios experienced across health services, however these examples are not exhaustive.

Example 1 – One episode of care (services provided on the same day)

On Monday 8 July, a client visits your health service and is seen by both an Aboriginal Health Worker (AHW) and a nurse to have their wound treated and the dressing changed. This will be one episode of care, as the services were provided by both staff members on the same day.

Example 2 – Two episodes of care (services provided on different days)

On Monday 8 July, a client visits your health service and is seen by an AHW to have their wound treated. The following day (Tuesday 9 July), the same client visits your health service and is seen by a nurse to have the dressing changed.

This will be two episodes of care, as the services were provided by the staff members on different days.

Example 3 – No episodes of care (transport for administration contacts with the client)

A client is driven to your health service to take part in a diabetes support group. This is not recorded as an episode of care as it is an administration contact with the client because it does not involve direct provision of health care by your staff.

This should be recorded as one transport contact in the client contacts section.

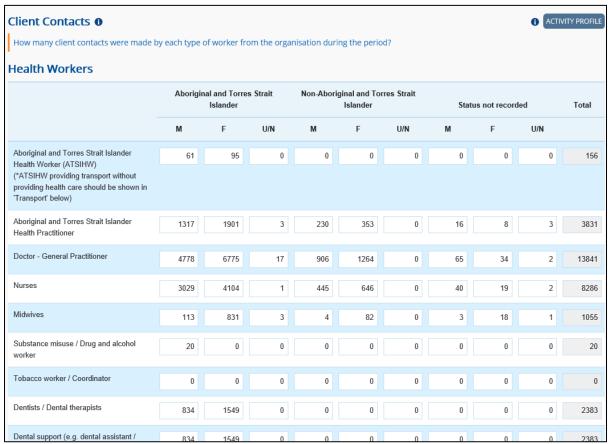
Example 4 – One episode of care with two clients (services provided to one client belonging to the clinic and one client not belonging to the clinic)

Two people are visiting your health service to undertake family/relationship counselling, Client A and Client B.

Client A has their own record or file with the health service, so their visit can be counted as an episode of care.

Client B does not have their own record or file with the health service. Their visit to the health service to undertake family/relationship counselling cannot be counted as an episode of care. This will be one episode of care, as Client B does not have their own record or file with the health service.

Section/Tab 4 – Activity Profile - Client Contacts



DEFINITION: The count of the number of individual client contacts with health service providers from your organisation during the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

PURPOSE: Contacts captures the number of health and transport related services delivered to clients. It is collected separately for a range of provider types, reflecting the comprehensiveness of Indigenous-specific primary health services compared to mainstream services.

It is used in national reporting to demonstrate the levels of service activity at a more detailed level than episodes of care.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- **Gender:** If the gender of the patient has not been recorded indicate this number in the applicable "U/N" (unknown) column provided.
- **Estimation:** If accurate data is not available for the full year, please estimate based on a representative part of the year. For example, if figures can be derived for three months, then multiply these counts by four to get estimates for the year. Organisations are asked to indicate the basis for any estimates used.
- Do not include groups.

Health care activities to include as a client contact:

- Contacts with staff and visiting professionals whether or not they were paid by your service
- All contacts involving transport

Health care activities to not include as a client contact:

- Residential care
- Groups (e.g. antenatal classes, men's groups, support groups)

 Administration contacts with clients (e.g. receptionist making a booking, arranging transport to a hospital clinic)

Ensure all staff listed in Client contacts are also recorded in questions relating to Workforce (see Workforce section).

The examples below reflect common scenarios experienced across health services, however these examples are not exhaustive.

Example 1 – One count of client contact with health workers

A client visits your health service and sees an AHW who provides health care to the client. The client is then driven to their specialist appointment in the next suburb by the AHW. This should be recorded as one client contact under the 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker' field, because this is part of the one contact.

Note: This is a specific rule for AHW.

Example 2 – <u>Three</u> counts of client contact

A client is driven to your health service to attend an appointment with a GP employed by the service and then driven home following the appointment by a different employee. This should be recorded as three client contacts, two under the 'Transport taking clients to health professionals who DO work for this organisation' field because two different employees delivered the transport service for the client, and one under the 'GP' field.

Example 3 – No count of client contact

A client is driven to your health service to take part in a diabetes support group, and then driven home following the group by a different staff member.

This should be recorded as two client contacts for transport. The diabetes support group should not be recorded as a client contact as this was not individual care.

Section / Tab 5 - Activity Profile - Client Numbers



DEFINITIONS: The count of how many individual clients received health care from staff or visiting health professionals at your organisation during the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. Count each client once only, no matter how many times they attended.

PURPOSE: Client numbers reflect the number of individuals who used your service during the year. It is used in several ways – to highlight the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians who receive care at Indigenous Primary Health Care organisations, by AIHW to group organisations according to their size, and is also a key input into the Indigenous Australians' Health Programme (IAHP) Primary Health Care Funding Model calculations. For more information about the Funding Model, go to IAHP PHC Funding. Client number data may also be used by the Department of Health and Aged Care for a range of other evaluation and reporting purposes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- **Gender:** If the gender of the patients has not been recorded indicate this number in the "Gender not recorded" column provided.
- **Estimation:** If accurate data is not available for the full year, please estimate based on a representative part of the year. For example, if figures can be derived for three months, then multiply these counts by four to get estimates for the year. Organisations are asked to indicate the basis for any estimates used.

Health care activities to include:

• Visitors and transition patients

Health care activities to not include:

- A client if they only attended group activities and did not receive any individual care during the vear
- A client if they were transported but did not receive any individual care during the year.

The examples below reflect common scenarios experienced across health services, however these examples are not exhaustive.

Example 1 – One Individual Client Number

The same client attends the clinic a total of seven times during September 2023 to January 2024 and received care from a nurse and doctor.

This should be recorded as one individual client number.

Example 2 – <u>Two</u> Individual Client Numbers

Three clients attend your health service from the same family, two of these clients have existing patient files with the service whilst the third does not.

This should be recorded as two individual client numbers.

Example 3 – No Individual Client Numbers

A client attends monthly diabetes support group meetings with your service, however, does not receive any individual health care by your service.

This is not recorded as an individual client number because the client is solely attending your service as part of a group.

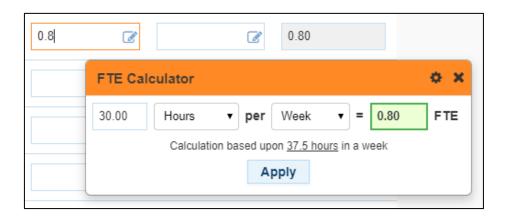
Section 6 - Workforce Profile

Calculating FTE

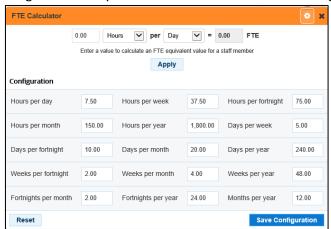
DEFINITIONS: Full-time equivalent (FTE) is the ratio of the total number of paid hours during a period (part time, full time, contracted) to the number of working hours in that period Mondays through Fridays.

PURPOSE: Data captured with the workforce questions provides a picture of the numbers of staff falling into various professional categories, which helps identify gaps in service capability by geographic area and can also be used for longer term workforce planning.

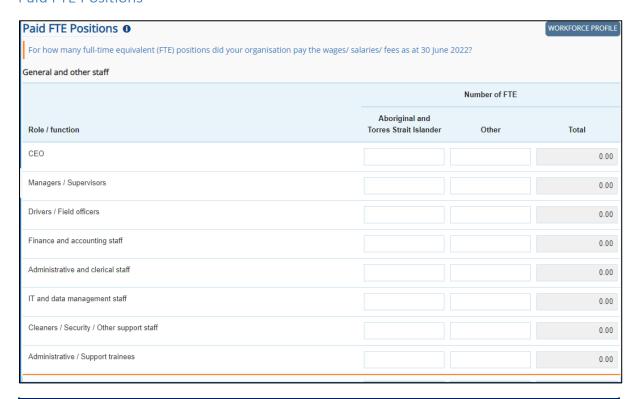
For convenience, the Health Data Portal OSR form includes an FTE calculator.



The calculator can be configured to suit your health service's standard working hours.



Paid FTF Positions



DEFINITIONS: Record here staff who have provided health care services for your organisation, who HAVE been paid directly or indirectly by your organisation and are employed on 30 June of the current year. Examples include your health service paying full- and part-time employees, contracted employees, casual employees and locums.

PURPOSE: The workforce questions provide a picture of the numbers of staff falling into various professional categories. This helps identify gaps in service capability by geographic area and can also be used for longer term workforce planning.

The image below provides the section to record the number of occupied full time equivalent (FTE) position, by their role, paid for by your health service as of 30 June 2023. Visiting health professionals where payments are not made by your organisation and vacant positions are each reported separately below.

Activities to include as a FTE:

- Health and related administrative positions where your organisation pays the wages/salary/fees through all sources of funding (e.g. Medicare, Department of Health and Aged Care, State/ Territory Government)
- Short term and recurrent positions
- Contract workers paid by your service

Activities to not include as a FTE:

- Visiting health professionals where payments are not made by your health service. These are reported separately below
- Staff located at your service who are part of other programs (e.g. housing, employment, HACC, child care)

All staff recorded in this question that have contact with individual clients have their client contacts recorded in the Health Care Activity Profile section, using the same staff categories.

The examples below reflect common scenarios experienced across health services, however these examples are not exhaustive.

Example 1 – 0.2 FTE recorded

Your service employs, and pays the wages for, a Dentist who attends your service one day a week throughout the year.

This should be recorded as 0.2 FTE, as the dentist is classed as a contract worker who is paid for by your service.

Example 2 - One FTE Recorded

Your service employs, and pays the wages for, a full time Aboriginal Health Practitioner. Your service funds this position through both MBS reimbursement and a State Government Grant. This should be recorded as one FTE, as the Aboriginal Health Practitioner is paid for your service. The funding streams that make this position possible are not required for this question.

Example 3 – <u>No</u> FTE Recorded

Your service is co-located with child care service and community care. The service employs two people to support the child care services.

This should not be recorded as an FTE, as the positions are not related to healthcare or administrative positions for the health care service.

Unpaid FTE Positions



DEFINITIONS: Record here staff who have provided health care services for your organisation at any time during the financial year and who have NOT been paid directly or indirectly by your organisation. This may include such cases as specialists funded through a visiting specialist scheme or dentists from a university dental school.

PURPOSE: Many Indigenous Primary Health Care organisations arrange for visiting professionals to deliver services at their organisation in order to meet their clients' needs. The data on these FTEs helps identify the breakdown between employed and visiting staff within profession and can be used to help identify gaps and assist with workforce planning.

The image below provides the section to record the number of occupied full time equivalent (FTE) position, by their role, not paid for by your health service as of 30 June 2023. This includes visiting health professionals where payments are not made by your organisation.

Activities to include as a FTE:

- Visiting health professionals where payments are not made by your health service.
- Staff who have provided health care services for your organisation and who have NOT been paid directly or indirectly by your organisation

Activities to not include as a FTE:

 Health and related administrative positions where your health service pays the wages/salary/fees through all sources of funding (e.g. Medicare, Department of Health and Aged Care, State/Territory Government)- these are reported separately above

All staff listed here who see individual clients have their contacts recorded in the Health Care Activity Profile section. If the corresponding contact data has not been electronically extracted from your system then you will need to manually enter the data.

The examples below reflect common scenarios experienced across health services; however, these examples are not exhaustive.

Example 1 – One FTE recorded

Your service has a visiting Drug and Alcohol worker, whose salary is funded under a State Government program, meaning that your service has no salary costs associated with the Drug and Alcohol worker.

This should be recorded as one FTE, as the drug and alcohol worker is classed as a visiting health professional where payments are not made by your service.

One FTE recorded may also include such cases as specialists funded through a visiting specialist scheme or dentists from a university dental school.

Example 2 – No FTE recorded

Your service employs, and pays the salaries for two General Practitioners, who attend the service on alternate weeks to ensure full coverage of GPs throughout the year for patients. The GPs salaries are funded through a combination of MBS reimbursement, IAHP funding and State Government funding.

This should not be recorded as an FTE, as the GPs are paid for by your service. The funding streams that make this position possible are not required for this question. These FTEs can be captured separately in the prior question.

Vacant Positions



DEFINITIONS: Record in this question funded positions that were vacant as of 30 June 2023. For each vacant position, record the FTE equivalent and for how many weeks the position has been vacant.

Purpose: Vacant positions may have an impact on organisations' capacity to deliver health care. The data on the number of vacancies and the time in which they have been vacant can:

- Provide context to the health care activity data
- Identify workforce categories where there is difficulty in getting workforce
- Help identify services and geographic areas with a workforce deficit.

It is not necessary to record vacant minor clerical and support positions.

The examples below reflect common scenarios experienced across health services, however these examples are not exhaustive.

Example 1 – One FTE recorded

Your service has had a vacant position for a General Practitioner for two months, and this position is still vacant as of 30 June 2023.

This should be recorded as one FTE, as the GP position was vacant at the date of the data collection completion.

Example 2 – No FTE recorded

Your service has had a vacant position for a Midwife from January to March and filled this position in April.

This should not be recorded as an FTE, as the Midwife position was filled prior to the 30 June data collection completion.