



interRAI Informer

Your update on interRAI in New Zealand Issue 11 – 11 April 2017

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National interRAI Data Analysis Annual Report for 2015/16 published

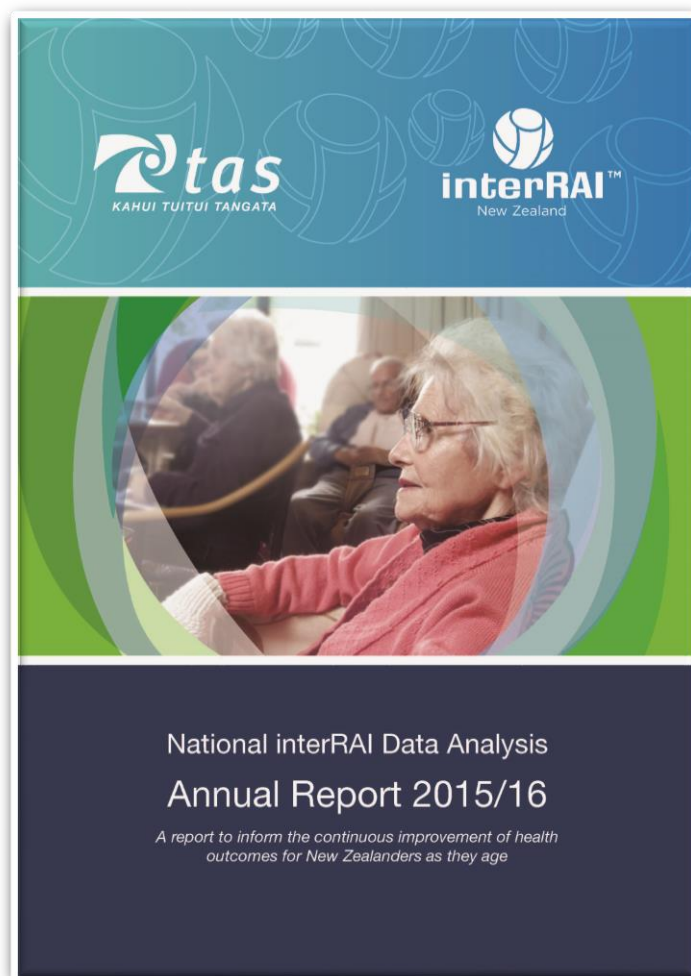
interRAI New Zealand has published its National interRAI Data Analysis Annual Report for 2015/2016. This is the second in an ongoing series of annual reports of interRAI assessment information.

The term interRAI refers to both the international organisation responsible for developing comprehensive clinical assessment systems and the suite of clinical assessment tools available. interRAI assessment tools are used to understand the needs of an older person in order to plan their care either at home or in an aged residential care facility.

‘interRAI produces robust data about our ageing population and this report provides a high level overview of interRAI assessments in New Zealand from a national perspective’, said Cathy Cooney, Chair of the interRAI NZ Governance Board

‘interRAI assessments in 2015/16 represented about 10% of the New Zealand population aged 65 and over. This data is very valuable for service providers, policy makers, researchers, workforce planners, and all those with an interest in the needs of older New Zealanders’.

Download the report from interRAI.co.nz



Selected key findings of the report

- In 2015/16, over 111,000 assessments were completed in New Zealand.
- Similar to 2014/15, Home Care assessed clients were more likely to report coronary heart disease, diabetes, cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as their primary diagnosis compared to residents in long term care facilities. As expected, long term care facilities assessed residents were more likely to report Alzheimer's disease and other dementia as their primary diagnosis than Home Care assessed clients.
- Home Care assessed clients (22%) were more likely to report feeling lonely compared to long term care residents (8%). Just over a fifth (22%) of Home Care assessed clients also reported informal carer stress such as feelings of distress, anger or depression.
- Residents of long term care facilities (74%) were more likely to have an Enduring Power of Attorney (EPOA) in place compared to Home Care assessed clients (58%). Long term care facilities assessed residents (30%) were also more likely to have an advance care plan in place compared to Home Care assessed clients (3%).

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