

Appendix A: Code list for Main Language Spoken at Home

(01-10)	Northern European Languages
01	Danish
02	English
03	German
04	Irish
05	Netherlandic
06	Norwegian
07	Swedish
08	Welsh
09	Yiddish
10	Northern European Languages, nfd
(11-17)	Southern European Languages
11	French
12	Greek
13	Italian
14	Maltese
15	Portuguese
16	Spanish
17	Southern European Languages, nfd
(18-37)	Eastern European Languages
18	Albanian
19	Armenian
20	Bosnian
21	Bulgarian
22	Croatian
23	Czech
24	Estonian
25	Finnish
26	Hungarian
27	Latvian
28	Lithuanian
29	Macedonian
30	Polish
31	Romanian
32	Russian
33	Serbian
34	Slovak
35	Slovene
36	Ukrainian
37	Eastern European Languages, nfd

(38-43) Southwest Asian and North African Languages

- 38 Arabic (including Lebanese)
- 39 Assyrian (including Aramaic)
- 40 Hebrew
- 41 Persian
- 42 Turkish
- 43 Southwest Asian and North African Languages, nfd

(44-53) Southern Asian Languages

- 44 Bengali
- 45 Gujarati
- 46 Hindi
- 47 Kannada
- 48 Punjabi
- 49 Sinhalese
- 50 Tamil
- 51 Telugu
- 52 Urdu
- 53 Southern Asian Languages, nfd

(54-66) Southeast Asian Languages

- 54 Bisaya
- 55 Burmese
- 56 Cebuano
- 57 Hmong
- 58 Indonesian
- 59 Khmer
- 60 Lao
- 61 Malay
- 62 Tagalog (Filipino)
- 63 Thai
- 64 Timorese
- 65 Vietnamese
- 66 Southeast Asian Languages, nfd

(67-74) Eastern Asian Languages

- 67 Cantonese
- 68 Hakka
- 69 Hokkien
- 70 Japanese
- 71 Korean
- 72 Mandarin
- 73 Teochew
- 74 Eastern Asian Languages, nfd

(75-86)	Australian Indigenous Languages
75	Alyawarr (Alywarra)
76	Arrernte (Aranda)
77	Burarra
78	Kriol
79	Kuurinji (Gurindji)
80	Pintupi
81	Pitjantjatjara
82	Tiwi
83	Walmajarri (Walmadjari)
84	Warlpiri
85	Wik-Mungkan
86	Australian Indigenous Languages, nfd

(87-95)	Other Languages
87	Afrikaans
88	Fijian
89	Gilbertese
90	Mauritian Creole
91	Samoan
92	Somali
93	Swahili
94	Tongan
95	Other Languages, nfd
97	Non Verbal (including sign languages eg. Auslan, Makaton)
99	Not stated/Inadequately described

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Adaptation of Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) (Cat. No. 1267.0, 1997) to accommodate a 2 digit naming code.

Note: Not stated/inadequately described has been grouped into code 99 for consistency with other HACC data dictionary code lists.

There are 86 individual languages in this 2 digit adaptation. In the ASCL, 159 languages are separately identified.

Appendix B: Code list for Goods and Equipment

01-10 SELF-CARE AIDS

- 01 Eating aids – crockery, cutlery, plate guard, bowl guard
- 02 Dressing aids – button hook, clothes tongs, zip pull
- 03 Washing aids – bathrails/hoist/seat, shower rails/fitting/seat
- 04 Bag, urinal, incontinence pad, uredome, urinary appliances
- 05 Bowel appliances – colostomy bag, bowel pad
- 06 Toilet chair, commode, frame, conventional toilet use aids
- 07 Cooking aids (excl. eating utensils), special iron
- 10 Other aids for self care

11-30 SUPPORT AND MOBILITY AIDS

- 11 Callipers, splints
- 12 Belts, braces, neck collar, corsets
- 13 Crutches for support, walking frame/stick
- 14 Ankle/knee strap, built up shoe, foot/leg support NEC
- 15 Transporter chair, pusher, tricycle
- 16 Wheelchair manual or unspecified
- 17 Wheelchair, motorised
- 18 Henry lifter, hoist, patient lifter Scooter
- 19 Ejector chair, hard-back chair, made to measure chair, chair NEC
- 20 Special bed, cushions/pillows for support

23-25 *Mobility aids for blind persons*

- 23 White cane
- 24 Sonic beam, laser cane, optacon
- 25 Guide dog

26 bars/hooks/rails/straps, attached to walls, etc., for support and mobility

30 Other aids for support or mobility

31-43 COMMUNICATION AIDS

- 31 Aid, hearing
- 32 Teletext
- 33 Telephone attachment or adaptation (eg answering service, flashing light, headpiece,
- 34 Writing aids (mouthstick, writing pad, typewriter, communication board)
- 35 Computers – Kurzweil personal reader, communication
- 36 Speaking aids - electrolarynx

37-41 AIDS FOR READING

- 37 Contact lenses, reading/magnifying glasses
- 38 Braille books/items/watch
- 39 Books, large print/talking, cassette recorders/players

- 40 Reading frame, page turners, reading aids not associated with loss of sight
- 41 Other reading or sight aids

- 42 Dwelling modification to aid communication – intercom
- 43 Other aids for communication

- 44-49 MEDICAL CARE AIDS
- 44 Breathing pumps – oxygen masks, ventilator
- 45 Dialysis machine, kidney functioning machines
- 46 Heart stimulus/functioning machines, pacemaker
- 47 Ostomy appliances/Stoma appliances, excluding colostomy bag
- 49 Other aids for medical care

- 50-53 CAR MODIFICATIONS
- 50 Accelerator/brake/controls, hand – car modifications
- 51 Handles/lifter/rails/ramps – car modifications
- 52 Mirrors/steering/windows, power – car modifications
- 53 Other car modifications – automatic transmission, room for wheelchair

- 54-57 OTHER GOODS/EQUIPMENT
- 54 Other goods/equipment NEC

Source: This code list has been adapted from the code list used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers to record aids and appliances used by survey respondents.

Appendix C: National Steering Committee – HACC MDS Project

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Appendix D: Adoption of ISO/IEC 11179-based standards

Data element attributes

Admin. Status: The operational status (TRIAL, CURRENT, SUPERSEDED) of the data element or data element concept and the date from which this status is effective. All data elements in Version 1.0 of the HACC Data Dictionary have a status of TRIAL and an Admin. Status date of 1 July 1998. As data element definitions are reviewed and revised their admin. status may change. 'TRIAL' status indicates that the data element is subject to trialing or pilot-testing before full endorsement is given (ie. before it becomes CURRENT).

Reporting status: The functional status of the data element in relation to the reporting requirements for the data element. Possible values are SUPPORTING DATA REQUIREMENT, SUPPORTING AND REPORTING DATA REQUIREMENT, and REPORTING DATA REQUIREMENT. This data element attribute draws a distinction between data that are not required to be reported but need to be recorded in order to support the reporting of other data elements (SUPPORTING DATA REQUIREMENT); data that are derived from other data elements for reporting purposes (REPORTING DATA REQUIREMENT); and data that need to be recorded in order to support the specific reporting requirements of the same data, eg. most recent record of the data element (SUPPORTING AND REPORTING DATA REQUIREMENT). See Section 2.1.1 for further comment.

Identifying and definitional attributes

Name: A single or multi-word designation assigned to a data element. This appears in the heading for each unique data definition in the Dictionary.

Data element type: A data element may be either:

- a. a DATA CONCEPT - a concept which can be represented in the form of a data element, described independently of any particular representation. For example, 'HACC client', 'HACC Service Event' and 'Carer'.
- b. a DATA ELEMENT - a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representational and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes. For example, 'Sex', 'Date of birth' and 'Age'.

- c. a DERIVED DATA ELEMENT – a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representational and permissible values are derived from other data elements.

Definition:	A statement that expresses the essential nature of a data element and its differentiation from all other data elements.
Context:	A designation or description of the application environment or discipline in which a name is applied or from which it originates. In the HACC Data Dictionary Version 1.0 this field is also used to provide the justification for inclusion of the data element.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type:	The type of symbol, character or other designation used to represent a data element. Values include integer, numeric, alphanumeric and alphabetic. For example, the data type for 'Sex' is numeric drawn from a domain or codeset in which the numeric characters 1 = Male and 2 = Female (see Data domain below).
Representational form:	Name or description of the form of representation for the data element. Valid values for the Dictionary include 'CODE', 'QUANTITATIVE VALUE', 'DATE' etc. For example, the representational form for 'Source of Referral' is 'CODE' because the form of representation is individual numbers that each equate to a different data domain value, eg. 4 = GP/medical practitioner – community based (see also Data domain below).
Field size (minimum and maximum):	The minimum and maximum number, respectively, of storage units (of the corresponding datatype) to represent the data element value. For example, a data element value expressed in dollars may require a minimum field size of one character (1) up to a maximum field size of six characters (\$\$\$\$\$).
Representational layout:	The layout of characters in data element values expressed by a character string representation. Examples include 'DDMMCCYY' for calendar date, 'N' for a 1-digit numeric field, '\$\$\$\$\$' for data elements about cost, etc.
Data domain:	The set of representations of permissible instances of the data element, according to the representational form, layout, data type and maximum size specified in the corresponding attributes. The set can be specified by name (such as valid date), by reference to a source (such as the ABS Australian Classification of Languages), or by enumeration of the representation of the instances (for example, for 'Sex' values are 1 = Male, 2 = Female).
Guide for use:	Additional comments or advice on the interpretation or application of the attribute 'data domain' (this attribute has no direct counterpart in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been

included to assist in clarification of issues relating to the classification of data elements).

- Verification rules:** The rules and/or instructions applied for validating and/or verifying data elements occurring in actual communication and/or databases, in addition to the formal screening based on the requirements laid down in the basic attributes.
- Collection methods:** Comments and advice concerning the actual capture of data for the particular data element, including guidelines on the design of questions for use in collecting information, treatment of 'not stated' or non-response, etc. (this attribute is not specified in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been added to cover important issues about the actual collection of data).
- Reporting requirements:** Comments and advice concerning the reporting of the data element, as opposed to the actual capture of the data for the particular data element. For example, instructions on which record for the data element should be reported when more than one record may exist in a data base and not all records are required (eg. the most recent record of Carer Availability for the client).
- Related data:** A reference between the data element, data element concept or derived data element and any related data, including the type of relationship. Examples include: 'relates to the data element', 'supplements the data element', 'is derived from the data element', 'is used in conjunction with the data element' etc.

Administrative attributes

- Source document:** The document from which definitional or representational attributes originate.
- Source organisation:** The organisation responsible for the source document (this attribute is not specified in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been added for completeness).
- Comments:** Remarks on the data element.