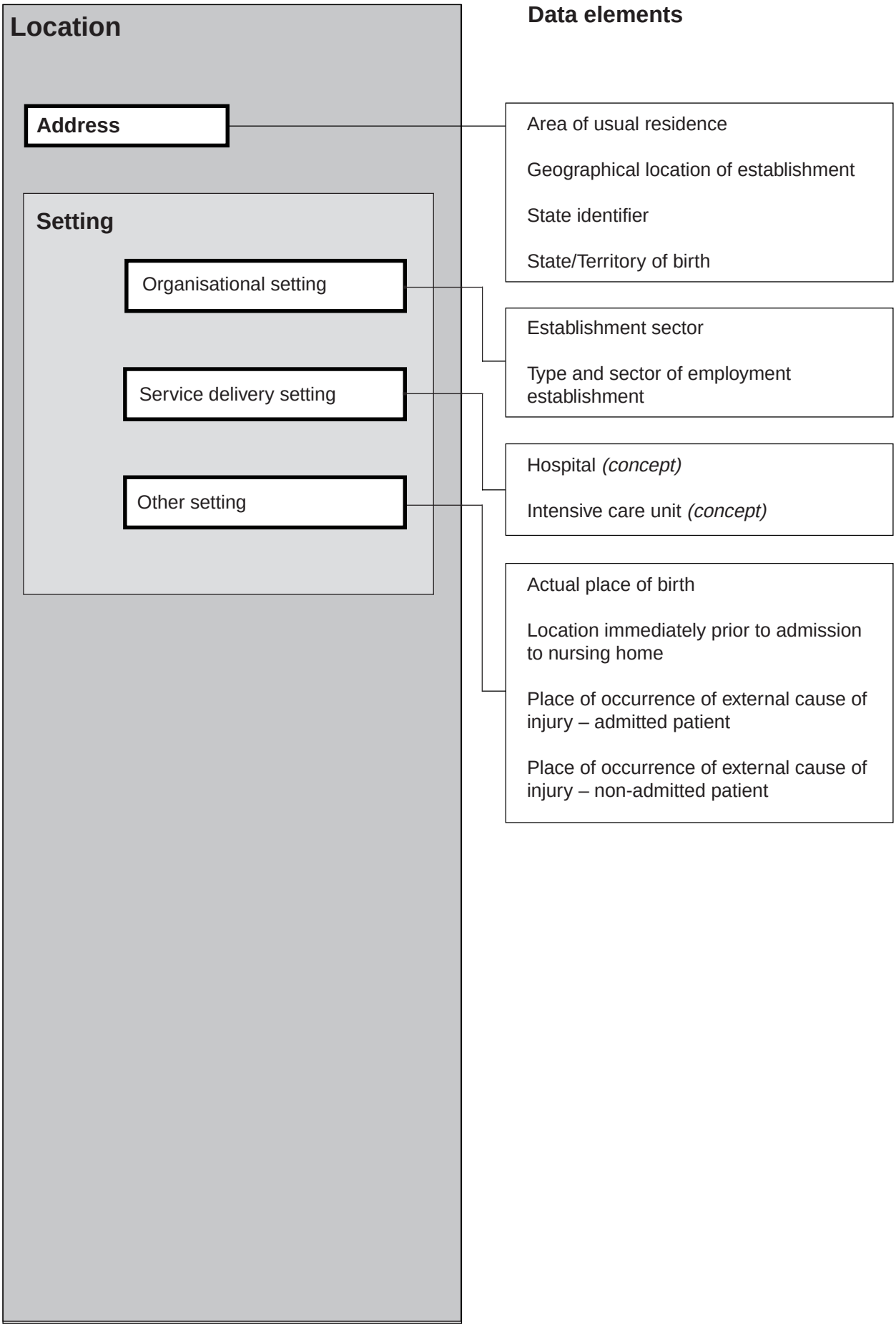
National Health Information Model entities



Area of usual residence

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/97

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000016 *Version number:* 3

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Geographical location of usual residence of the person.

Context: Geographical location is reported using Statistical Local Area to enable accurate aggregation of information to larger areas within the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (such as Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions) as well as detailed analysis at the Statistical Local Area level. The use of Statistical Local Areas also allows analysis relating the data to information compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on the demographic and other characteristics of the population of each Statistical Local Area.

Analyses facilitated by the inclusion of Statistical Local Area information include

- comparison of the use of services by persons residing in different geographical areas,

- characterisation of catchment areas and populations for establishments for planning purposes, and

- documentation of the provision of services to residents of States or Territories other than the State or Territory of the provider.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 5 *Max.* 5 *Representational layout:* NNNNN

Data domain: The geographical location is reported using a five digit numerical code. The first digit is the single-digit code to indicate State or Territory. The remaining four digits are the numerical code for the Statistical Local Area (SLA) within the State or Territory.

The single digit codes for the States and Territories and the four digit codes for the SLAs are as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics, catalogue number 1216.0).

Guide for use: The Australian Standard Geographical Classification

(ASGC) is updated on an annual basis with a date of effect of 1 July each year. Therefore, the edition effective for the data collection reference year should be used.

The codes for Statistical Local Areas are unique within each State and Territory, but not within the whole country. Thus, to define a unique location, the code of the State or Territory is required in addition to the code for the Statistical Local Area.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics' National Localities Index (NLI) (ABS Catalogue number 1252.0) can be used to assign each locality or address in

Area of usual residence *(continued)*

Guide for use (cont'd): Australia to a Statistical Local Area. The NLI is a comprehensive list of localities in Australia with their full code (including State or Territory and Statistical Local Area) from the main structure of the ASGC.

For the majority of localities, the locality name (suburb or town, for example) is sufficient to assign a Statistical Local Area. However, some localities have the same name. For most of these, limited additional information such as the postcode or State can be used with the locality name to assign the Statistical Local Area. In addition, other localities cross one or more Statistical Local Area boundaries and are referred to as split localities. For these, the more detailed information of the number and street of the person's residence is used with the Streets Sub-index of the NLI to assign the Statistical Local Area.

If the information available on the person's address indicates that it is in a split locality but is insufficient to assign an Statistical Local Area, the code for the Statistical Local Area which includes most of the split locality should be reported. This is in accordance with the NLI assignment of Statistical Local Areas when a split locality is identified and further detail about the address is not available.

The NLI does not assign a Statistical Local Area code if the information about the address is insufficient to identify a locality, or is not an Australian locality. In these cases, the appropriate codes for undefined Statistical Local Area within Australia (State or Territory unstated), undefined Statistical Local Area within a stated State or Territory, no fixed place of abode (within Australia or within a stated State or Territory) or overseas should be used.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: supersedes previous data element Area of usual residence, version 2

Administrative attributes

Source document: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

National minimum data sets:

Institutional health care	from 1/07/89 to
Institutional mental health care	from 1/07/97 to
Palliative care	from 1/07/2000 to

Comments:

Geographical location of establishment

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/97

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000260 *Version number:* 2

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Geographical location of the establishment. For establishments with more than one geographical location, the location is defined as that of the main administrative centre.

Context: Health services: To enable the analysis of service provision in relation to demographic and other characteristics of the population of a geographic area.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 5 *Max.* 5 *Representational layout:* NNNNN

Data domain: The geographical location is reported using a five digit numerical code to indicate the Statistical Local Area (SLA) within the reporting State or Territory, as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics, catalogue number 1216.0).

Guide for use: The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is updated on an annual basis with a date of effect of 1 July each year. Therefore, the edition effective for the data collection reference year should be used.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics' National Localities Index (NLI) can be used to assign each locality or address in Australia to an SLA. The NLI is a comprehensive list of localities in Australia with their full code (including SLA) from the main structure of the ASGC.

For the majority of localities, the locality name (suburb or town, for example) is sufficient to assign an SLA. However, some localities have the same name. For most of these, limited additional information such as the postcode or State can be used with the locality name to assign the SLA.

In addition, other localities cross one or more SLA boundaries and are referred to as split localities. For these, the more detailed information of the number and street of the establishment is used with the Streets Sub-index of the NLI to assign the SLA.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: supersedes previous data element Geographic location, version 1

relates to the data element Establishment type, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics Catalogue No. 1216.0)

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

Geographical location of establishment *(continued)*

National minimum data sets:

Institutional health care	from	1/07/89	to
Community mental health care	from	1/07/98	to

Comments: The geographical location does not provide direct information on the geographical catchment area or catchment population of the establishment.

State identifier

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/97

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000380 *Version number:* 2

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: An identifier for State or Territory.

Context: Health services

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 1 *Max.* 1 *Representational layout:* N

Data domain:

1	New South Wales
2	Victoria
3	Queensland
4	South Australia
5	Western Australia
6	Tasmania
7	Northern Territory
8	Australian Capital Territory
9	Other territories (Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Jervis Bay Territory)

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: is a composite part of Establishment identifier, version 2

Administrative attributes

Source document: Domain values are derived from the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Number 1216.0)

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

National minimum data sets:

Institutional health care	from 1/07/89	to
Institutional mental health care	from 1/07/97	to
Perinatal	from 1/07/97	to

Comments:

State / Territory of birth

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/96

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000155 *Version number:* 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The State/Territory in which the birth occurred.

Context: Perinatal statistics: to enable analyses by State/Territory of delivery.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 1 *Max.* 1 *Representational layout:* N

Data domain:

0	Not applicable (includes resident overseas, no fixed address)
1	New South Wales
2	Victoria
3	Queensland
4	South Australia
5	Western Australia
6	Tasmania
7	Northern Territory
8	Australian Capital Territory
9	External Australian territories (Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Jervis Bay Territory)

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

National minimum data sets:

Perinatal from 1/07/97 to

Comments:

Establishment sector

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/97

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000379 *Version number:* 2

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: A section of the health care industry.

Context: Institutional health care

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 1 *Max.* 1 *Representational layout:* N

Data domain:

1	Public
2	Private
3	Repatriation

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: relates to the data element Hospital, version 1

is a composite part of Establishment identifier, version 2

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:

National minimum data sets:

Institutional health care	from 1/07/89	to
Institutional mental health care	from 1/07/97	to
Perinatal	from 1/07/97	to

Comments:

Type and sector of employment establishment

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/95

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000166 *Version number:* 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: For each health profession, type of employment establishment is a self reporting, condensed industry of employment classification that can be cross-referenced to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification.

Sector of employment establishment is government (public) or non-government (private), according to whether or not the employer is a Commonwealth, State or local government agency.

Context: Health labour force: to analyse distribution of service providers by setting (defined by industry of employer and sector), cross-classified with main type of work and/or specialty area.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 2 *Max.* 2 *Representational layout:* NN

Data domain:

01	Private medical practitioner rooms/surgery (including 24-hour medical clinics)
02	Other public non-residential health care facility (e.g. Aboriginal health service, ambulatory centre, outpatient clinic, day surgery centre, medical centre, community health centre)
03	Other private non-residential health care (e.g. Aboriginal health service, ambulatory centre, outpatient clinic, day surgery centre, medical centre, community health centre)
04	Hospital – acute care* (including psychiatric or specialist hospital) hospital (public)
05	Hospital – acute care (including psychiatric or specialist hospital) hospital (private)
06	Residential health care (e.g. nursing home, hospice, physical disabilities residential centre) facility (public)
07	Residential health care (e.g. nursing home, hospice, physical disabilities residential centre) facility (private)
08	Tertiary education institution (public)
09	Tertiary education institution (private)
10	Defence forces
11	Government department or agency (e.g. laboratory, research organisation etc.)
12	Private industry/private enterprise (e.g. insurance, pathology, bank)
13	Other (specified) Public
14	Other (specified) Private
99	Unknown/ inadequately described/not stated

Type and sector of employment establishment *(continued)*

Guide for use: Establishments are coded into self reporting groupings in the public and private sectors. This can be seen below in the code list for medical practitioners.

Minor variations in ordering of sequence and disaggregation of the principal categories will be profession-specific as appropriate; where a more detailed set of codes is used, the essential criterion is that there should not be an overlap of the detailed codes across the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification category definitions.

Note:

Public psychiatric hospitals are non-acute care facilities, whereas private psychiatric hospitals are acute care facilities. To minimise the possibility of respondent confusion and mis-reporting, public psychiatric hospitals are included in the grouping for acute care public hospitals.

Day surgery centres, outpatient clinics and medical centres approved as hospitals under the Health Insurance Act 1973 (Cwlth) have emerged as a new category for investigation. These will be included in a review of the National Health Labour Force Collection questions and coding frames.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Health Labour Force Data Working Group

National minimum data sets:

Health labourforce from 1/07/89 to

Comments:

Hospital

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/94

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000064 *Version number:* 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: A health care facility established under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients.

Context: Institutional health care

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: *Representational form:*

Field size: *Min.* *Max.* *Representational layout:*

Data domain:

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: relates to the data element Establishment sector, version 2

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

National minimum data sets:

Institutional health care from 1/07/89 to

Comments: A hospital thus defined may be located at one physical site or may be a multicampus hospital. A multicampus hospital treats movements of patients between sites as ward transfers.

For the purposes of these definitions, the term hospital includes satellite units managed and staffed by the hospital.

This definition includes, but is not limited to, hospitals as recognised under Australian Health Care Agreements.

Nursing homes as approved under the National Health Act 1953 (Cwlth) or equivalent State legislation and hostels approved under the Aged or Disabled Persons Care Act 1954 (Cwlth) are excluded from this definition.

This definition includes entities with multipurpose facilities (e.g. those which contain both recognised and non-recognised components).

Intensive care unit

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/96

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000078 *Version number:* 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Definition: An intensive care unit (ICU) is a designated ward of a hospital which is specially staffed and equipped to provide observation, care and treatment to patients with actual or potential life-threatening illnesses, injuries or complications, from which recovery is possible. The ICU provides special expertise and facilities for the support of vital functions and utilises the skills of medical, nursing and other staff trained and experienced in the management of these problems.

Context: Institutional health care

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: *Representational form:*

Field size: *Min.* *Max.* *Representational layout:*

Data domain:

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Intensive Care Working Group

National minimum data sets:

Comments: There are five different types and levels of ICU defined according to three main criteria: the nature of the facility, the care process and the clinical standards and staffing requirements. All levels and types of ICU must be separate and self-contained facilities in hospitals and, for clinical standards and staffing requirements, substantially conform to relevant guidelines of the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards. The five types of ICU are briefly described below:

Adult intensive care unit .level 3: must be capable of providing complex, multisystem life support for an indefinite period; be a tertiary referral centre for patients in need of intensive care services and have extensive backup laboratory and clinical service facilities to support the tertiary referral role. It must be capable of providing mechanical ventilation, extracorporeal renal support services and invasive cardiovascular monitoring for an indefinite period; or care of a similar nature.

Intensive care unit *(continued)*

Comments (cont'd): Adult intensive care unit, level 2: must be capable of providing complex, multisystem life support and be capable of providing mechanical ventilation, extracorporeal renal support services and invasive cardiovascular monitoring for a period of at least several days, or for longer periods in remote areas or care of a similar nature (see ACHS guidelines)

Adult intensive care unit, level 1: must be capable of providing basic multisystem life support usually for less than a 24 hour period. It must be capable of providing mechanical ventilation and simple invasive cardiovascular monitoring for a period of at least several hours; or care of a similar nature.

Paediatric intensive care unit: must be capable of providing complex, multisystem life support for an indefinite period; be a tertiary referral centre for children needing intensive care and have extensive backup laboratory and clinical service facilities to support this tertiary role. It must be capable of providing mechanical ventilation, extracorporeal renal support services and invasive cardiovascular monitoring for an indefinite period to infants and children less than 16 years of age; or care of a similar nature.

Neonatal intensive care unit, level 3: must be capable of providing complex, multisystem life support for an indefinite period. It must be capable of providing mechanical ventilation and invasive cardiovascular monitoring; or care of a similar nature.

Definitions for high-dependency unit, coronary care unit are under development.

Actual place of birth

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/96

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000003 *Version number:* 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The actual place where the birth occurred.

Context: Perinatal statistics: used to analyse the risk factors and outcomes by place of birth. While most deliveries occur within hospitals an increasing number of births now occur in other settings. It is important to monitor the births occurring outside hospitals and to ascertain whether or not the actual place of delivery was planned.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 1 *Max.* 1 *Representational layout:* N

Data domain:

1	Hospital
2	Birth centre, attached to hospital
3	Birth centre, free standing
4	Home
8	Other
9	Not stated

Guide for use: This is to be recorded for each baby the mother delivers from this pregnancy.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: is a qualifier of Intended place of birth, version 1

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

National minimum data sets:

Perinatal from 1/07/97 to

Comments: The development of a definition of a birth centre is currently under consideration by the Commonwealth in conjunction with the States and Territories.

Location immediately prior to admission to nursing home

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/89

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000084 *Version number:* 1

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: Source from which the patient was transferred/referred to the hospital.

Context: Nursing home statistics: to assist in analyses of intersectoral patient flow and health care planning.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 1 *Max.* 1 *Representational layout:* N

Data domain:

1	Home (usual residence)
2	Home of relative (but not usual residence)
3	Hostel
4	Other residence
5	Acute hospital
6	Other hospital
7	Nursing home (check on transfers)
8	Other location
9	Unknown

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee

National minimum data sets:

Comments: This data element is subject to review during 1999.

Place of occurrence of external cause of injury – admitted patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/98

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000384 *Version number:* 4

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The place where the external cause of injury, poisoning or adverse effect occurred.

Context: Admitted patients: enables categorisation of injury and poisoning according to factors important for injury control. Necessary for defining and monitoring injury control targets, injury costing and identifying cases for in-depth research.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 1 *Max.* 1 *Representational layout:* N

Data domain: ICD-10-AM

Guide for use: All admitted patients should be coded to the ICD-10-AM classification. In ICD-10-AM place of occurrence is the fourth character of the external cause code.

A place of occurrence code must accompany those external cause codes specified in the range W00-Y34 (with the exception of Y06 and Y07. Refer to the Australian Coding Standards for ICD-10-AM, National Centre for Classification in Health, Sydney for further details.

New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and the Northern Territory implemented ICD-10-AM from 1 July 1998. Other States will implement ICD-10-AM from 1 July 1999.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: supersedes previous data element Place of occurrence of external cause of injury – admitted patient – ICD-9-CM, version 3

is used in conjunction with External cause – admitted patient, version 4

Administrative attributes

Source document: International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems – Tenth Revision – Australian Modification (1998) National Centre for Classification in Health, Sydney.

Source organisation: National Health Data Committee and National Centre for Classification in Health.

National minimum data sets:

Institutional health care	from 1/07/89	to
Injury surveillance	from 1/07/89	to

Comments:

Place of occurrence of external cause of injury – non-admitted patient

Admin. status: CURRENT 1/07/97

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000128 *Version number:* 3

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

Definition: The place where the external cause of injury, poisoning or adverse effect occurred.

Context: Injury surveillance (non-admitted patients): enables categorisation of injury and poisoning according to factors important for injury control. Necessary for defining and monitoring injury control targets, injury costing and identifying cases for in-depth research.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric *Representational form:* CODE

Field size: *Min.* 2 *Max.* 2 *Representational layout:* NN

Data domain:

01	Home (includes farm house)
02	Residential institution (excludes hospital [04])
03	School, other institutional or public administrative area
04	Hospital or other health service
05	Place of recreation (mainly for informal recreational activities)
06	Sports and athletics area (mainly for formal sports etc.)
07	Street or highway
08	Trade or service area
09	Industrial or construction area
10	Mine or quarry
11	Farm (excludes farm house [01])
12	Other specified places
13	Unspecified place

Guide for use: To be used only for injury surveillance purposes for non-admitted patients when it is not possible to use ICD-10-AM codes. New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and the Northern Territory implemented ICD-10-AM from 1 July 1998. Other States will implement ICD-10-AM from 1 July 1999.

Select the code which best characterises the type of place where the person was situated when injury occurred on the basis of the information available at the time it is recorded. If two or more categories are judged to be equally appropriate, select the one that comes first in the code list.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Place of occurrence of external cause of injury – non-admitted patient *(continued)*

Related data: supersedes previous data element Place of occurrence of external cause, version 2

is used in conjunction with External cause – non-admitted patient, version 4

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Injury Surveillance Unit and National Data Standards for Injury Surveillance Advisory Group

National minimum data sets:

Injury surveillance from 1/07/89 to

Comments: Further information on the national injury surveillance program may be obtained from the National Injury Surveillance Unit, Flinders University, Adelaide.