National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) – Hospital Events

Data Dictionary
Version 6.0

June 2003
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Reporting environments

Reporting environments such as Business Objects and data extracts will not necessarily contain all data described in this Data Dictionary.

Publications

A complete list of NZHIS's publications is available from New Zealand Health Information Service, PO Box 5013, Wellington, or via NZHIS's web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz.

Any enquiries about or comments on this publication should be directed to:

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NZHIS
Introduction

Basis

This revised dictionary builds on the information that was previously published each year in the National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) Data Dictionary.

Objectives

The objectives of the New Zealand Health Information Service (NZHIS) Data Dictionaries are to:

- describe the information available within the National Collections
- promote uniformity, availability and consistency across the National Collections
- support the use of nationally agreed protocols and standards wherever possible
- promote national standard definitions and make them available to users.

It is hoped that the greater level of detail along with clear definitions of the business rules around each element will assist with providing and using the data.

Audiences

The target audiences for NZHIS Data Dictionaries are data providers, software developers, and data users.

New format

All data element definitions in the NZHIS Data Dictionaries are presented in a format based on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Health Data Dictionary. This dictionary is based on the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 Specification and Standardization of Data Elements—the international standard for defining data elements issued by the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

The format is described in detail in Appendix A of this dictionary.

Changes to dictionary format

A more rigorous approach to recording changes in the data elements has been introduced in these dictionaries along with background material on the features of time series data for each element.

In summary, the changes to the data dictionaries include:

- standardisation of the element names so that, for instance, a healthcare user’s NHI number is referred to as NHI number in all collections
- elements are listed alphabetically within each table, and the tables are organised alphabetically
- each table is described
- verification rules, historical information, and data quality information are included
- alternative names for the elements are listed
- information about how the data is collected is given
- related data, and references to source documents and source organisations are included
- an alphabetical index is included
- code tables are included with the element, or a reference given to the NZHIS web site (for large or dynamic code tables).
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National Minimum Dataset (Hospital Events) (NMDS)

Scope

The NMDS is used for policy formation, performance monitoring, research, and review. It provides statistical information, reports, and analyses about the trends in the delivery of hospital inpatient and day patient health services both nationally and on a provider basis. It is also used for funding purposes.

Content

The NMDS is a national collection of public and private hospital discharge information, including clinical information, for inpatients and day patients. Unit record data is collected and stored. All records must have a valid NHI number.

Data has been submitted electronically in an agreed format by public hospitals since 1993.

The private hospital discharge information for publicly funded events, eg, birth events and geriatric care, has been collected since 1987. Other data is being added as it becomes available electronically.

Start date

The current NMDS was introduced in 1999. The original NMDS was implemented in 1993 and back-loaded with public hospital discharge information from 1988.

Guide for use

The NMDS has undergone many changes over the years. Some data subsets have been removed and are now held in separate collections (Cancer Register and the Mortality Collection). In other cases, additional fields have been included and events are reported in more detail than in the past. For further detail refer to the NMDS Data Dictionary.

As at December 2002, private hospital information is limited to publicly funded events (primarily maternity and geriatric) and surgical events from some hospitals.

Contact information

For further information about this collection or to request specific datasets or reports, contact the NZHIS Analytical Services Team, on ph 04 922 1800, fax 04 922 1897, or email inquiries@nzhis.govt.nz, or visit the NZHIS web site www.nzhis.govt.nz.

Collection methods – guide for providers

Data is provided by public and the larger private hospitals in an agreed electronic file format. Paper forms are also forwarded by other private hospitals.

Frequency of updates

Publicly funded hospital events are required to be sent to the NMDS within 21 days after the month of discharge. Electronic files are received and processed almost every day at NZHIS.

NZHIS has a team of staff who manually process private hospital electronic and paper reports.

Security of data

The NMDS is only accessed by authorised NZHIS staff for maintenance, data quality, audit and analytical purposes.

Authorised members of the Ministry of Health and DHBs have access to the NMDS for analytical purposes, via the Business Objects reporting tool and the secure Health Information Network. Business Objects contains a subset of the data described in the Data Dictionary.
**Privacy issues**

The Ministry of Health is required to ensure that the release of information recognises any legislation related to the privacy of health information, in particular the Official Information Act, the Privacy Act 1993 and the Health Information Privacy Code 1994.

Information available to the general public is of a statistical and non-identifiable nature. Researchers requiring identifiable data will usually need approval from an Ethics Committee.

**National reports and publications**

NZHIS publishes an annual report *Selected Morbidity Data for Publicly Funded Hospitals* in hard copy and on the NZHIS web site www.nzhis.govt.nz. This publication contains summary NMDS information for the financial year.

**Data provision**

Customised datasets or summary reports are available on request, either electronically or on paper. Staff from NZHIS Analytical Services Team can help to define the specifications for a request and are familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of the data. New fields have been added to the collection since 1988, but wherever possible consistent time-series data will be provided.

The NZHIS Analytical Services Team also offer a peer review service to ensure that NZHIS data is reported appropriately when published by other organisations.

There may be charges associated with data extracts.
Agency table

Table name: Agency table
Name in database: agency_tab
Definition: Stores details of organisations, institutions or groups of institutions that contract directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.
Guide for Use: This is a reference table and is not updated via agencies' datafeeds. It is maintained internally by NZHIS.

The publicly funded secondary healthcare entities listed in this table have changed since the table was introduced. Initially the agencies were Crown Health Enterprises (CHEs), then Hospital and Health Services (HHSs), and now District Health Boards (DHBs).

The table also contains non-government organisations, private hospitals, and any organisation that reports or connects to NZHIS data collections, including organisations that deliver clinical, statistical and other services.

An agency may be omitted from the table for a number of reasons: the agency may not have been added yet; name changes are not always included in the table; the published table may not contain all agencies; or the agency may not have given its details to NZHIS. The table is continually updated.

For the most recent version of the table, see the NZHIS website http://www.nzhis.govt.nz.

An agency may have a number of:
- facilities (eg, hospitals), and
- mental health services teams (eg, alcohol and drug teams, acute inpatient mental health teams.

This table is common to many of the data collections at NZHIS.

Primary Key: Agency code

Business Key: 

Relational Rules: 

Health agency address

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0139

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency address
Name in database: agency_address
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: The postal address of a health agency.
Context: Health agencies

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar Field size: 85 Layout: Free text

Data domain:
Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection method: Collected when the Health agency code is assigned. Health agencies are expected to notify NZHIS of any change of address.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Version: 6.0 NZHIS
June 2003
Health agency closing date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0141
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency closing date
Name in database: agency_close_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a health agency closed.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.
Verification rules:
Collection method: Health agencies are expected to notify NZHIS of their closing dates.
If health agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with NZHIS to maintain the existing codes. When codes are retired, an agency closing date is recorded.
NZHIS allocates codes on request.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Health agency code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0138-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency code
Name in database: agency_code
Other names: Agency, DHB
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a health agency. A health agency is an organisation, institution or group of institutions that contracts directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 4
Layout: XXXX

Data domain: See the Health Agency code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Historically, also known as CHE (Crown Health Enterprise), HHS (Hospitals and Health Services) and AHB (Area Health Board).

Between 1988 and 1993 the Health agency code was assigned based on the original 1993 agency groupings.

If the facility on an event does not belong to the agency, it means that the agency has contracted a facility belonging to a different agency to treat the patient.

Unit record information with Health agency facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Data Access Policy on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/access/index.html.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Collection method: This is a key field for allocating purchase units.

If health agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with NZHIS to maintain the existing codes.

NZHIS allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by NZHIS as hospitals open and close. See the NZHIS web site for the most recent version.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: NZHIS
Source organisation: NZHIS
Health agency name

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0137

Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency name
Name in database: agency_name
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The name of a health agency.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar Field size: 50 Layout: Free text
Data domain:
Guide for use: If a health agency changes its name, NZHIS will update the table and a new code is not necessarily assigned. That is, the table reflects the current names, and historical data may not be retained.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Health agency opening date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0140

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency opening date

Name in database: agency_open_date

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: The date on which a health agency opened.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime

Field size: Layout: CCYYMMDD

Data domain: Valid dates

Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.

Verification rules:

Collection method: Health agencies are expected to notify NZHIS of their opening dates.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Health agency type code

Administrative status

**Reference ID:** A0142-1  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

**Name:** Health agency type code  
**Name in database:** agency_type  
**Other names:**  
**Element type:** Data element  
**Definition:** A code that categorises health agencies into particular types.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

**Data type:** char  
**Field size:** 2  
**Layout:** NN

**Data domain:**
- 01 District Health Board
- 02 Community Trust
- 09 Health Centres
- 10 Private Health Group
- 11 Cancer Screening Programme
- 12 Other publicly funded agency
- 13 Charitable trust or incorporated society
- 14 Other non-governmental agency

**Guide for use:** To analyse data relating to DHBs, use only records with a Health agency type code of '01'. To analyse data relating to NGOs, use all other records.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Region of agency of treatment

Administrative status

Reference ID: Region of agency of treatment
Name in database: region

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Region of agency of treatment
Name in database: region
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The former region of the central funding authority in which the agency is located.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 HFA Northern region
02 HFA Midland region
03 HFA Central region
04 HFA Southern region

Guide for use:
Created from NZHIS internal mapping.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical Code table

**Table name:** Clinical Code table  
**Name in database:** clinical_code_tab  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

**Definition:**
A repository of all codes contained in:
- ICD-O - The International Classification of Diseases for Oncology
- ICD-O-2 - International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 2nd edition
- ICD-O-3 - International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd edition

It also contains procedures for ICD-10-AM 1st and 2nd Editions Medical Benefits Schedule - Extended (MBS-E), which were established by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare for payment systems.

The table contains a number of editing flags that record the attributes of each code.

**Guide for Use:**
A validation table.

**Primary Key:** Clinical code, Clinical code type, Clinical coding system ID

**Business Key:** Clinical code, Clinical code type, Clinical coding system ID

**Relational Rules:** Diagnosis Procedure table

---

Block

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:**

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Block

**Name in database:** block

**Other names:**

**Element type:** Data element

**Definition:** The block number is a 4-digit code that groups procedure codes together.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Data type:** char  
**Field size:** 4  
**Layout:**

This is a new field for ICD-10-AM that was not in ICD-9-CM-A.

Procedure codes in the coding books are organised on an anatomical basis, so the procedure code number is not in sequential order. To facilitate location of a procedure code this additional numbering system has been introduced.

Each procedure code has an associated block number. One block number relates to one or more procedure codes. A list of block numbers and their descriptions is available from NZHIS on request.

Only procedure codes (Clinical code type = 0) have block numbers. This field is blank for other types of codes.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection method:**
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
Category

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Category
Name in database: category
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that groups ICD codes together at the 3-digit level.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 6 Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Contains the first 3 digits of the Clinical code.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
Chapter

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Chapter
Name in database: chapter
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A grouping of ICD codes into chapters, for example, pregnancy, cancer, mental health.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout:

Guide for use: These are the chapter headings in the ICD classification manuals. Every Clinical code except for procedures is included in a chapter.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0124-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code
Name in database: clinical_code
Other names: Diagnosis/procedure code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code used to classify the clinical description of a condition.
Context: Clinical information within a health event. Includes codes for diagnosis, injury, cause of intentional and unintentional injury, and procedure performed.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 8
Layout: See Collection method.

Mandatory

Data domain: Must be a valid code in one of the following systems:

Guide for use:
Depending on the context, this is also known as Diagnosis/procedure code (external cause), and Morphology code.

From 1 July 1995, this field contains the Clinical code as supplied by the provider.

ICD-9-CM (TO 30 JUNE 1995)
In ICD-9-CM all codes have at least 3 digits and most have 4 or 5. Standard practice was to use a filler 4th digit of '9' for codes with only 3 digits and for codes which have a 5th digit but no 4th digit.

ICD-9-CM-A (1 JULY 1995 ONWARDS)
In 1995 codes were mapped to ICD-9-CM-A, and the place of occurrence, which had been separate, was mapped onto the 5th digit of the E code.

Also, codes that only had 3 digits no longer required a filler digit: the fields for 4th and 5th digits could be left blank. ICD-9-CM-A codes which had a 5th digit but no 4th digit could have a filler 4th digit of '0' (zero) entered.

E codes were mandatory for codes between 800 and 999. The location field and code E849 were not used. Instead, the digit to indicate place of occurrence of external cause of injury was recorded as the 5th digit for the following ranges of 4 digit 'E' codes: E810-E829, E846-E848, E850-E869, E880-E928, E950-E958, E960-E968, E980-E988.

ICD-10-AM 1ST EDITION (1 JULY 1999 ONWARDS)
In ICD-10-AM, codes V01 to Y98 were used to classify environmental events and circumstances as the external cause of injury, poisoning and other adverse effects. (It was intended that the nature of the condition would be indicated separately using the appropriate code, usually codes between S00 and T98.)

1. Place of Occurrence Code
The following 4th-character subdivisions of the external cause code were used with categories W00 to Y34 (except Y06 and Y07) to identify where the external cause occurred:
0 = home
1 = residential institution
2 = school, other institution, and public administrative area
3 = sports and athletics area
4 = street and highway
5 = trade and service area
6 = industrial and construction area
7 = farm
8 = other specified places
9 = unspecified place

2. Activity Code
The following 5th-character subdivision of the external cause code was used with categories V01 to Y34 to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. (This subclassification was used in addition to the 4th-character subdivisions indicating place of occurrence of events classifiable to W00-Y34.)
0 = while engaged in sports activity
1 = while engaged in leisure activity
2 = while working for income
3 = while engaged in other types of work
4 = while resting, sleeping, eating or engaging in other vital activities
8 = while engaged in other specified activities
9 = during unspecified activity

3. Example of the external cause code, place of occurrence and activity code:
Diagnosis type allocated by provider system - Description - ICD-10-AM code
A - # L shaft tibia and fibula, closed - S82.21
B - Laceration L elbow - S51.0
B - Contusion scalp - S00.05
O - Closed reduction of # tibia and fibula - 47564-00
E - Tripped over hose while gardening at home - W01.03*

* The 4th character represents 'home' as place of occurrence; the 5th character represents 'gardening' as activity.

Notes:
1. From July 1999 both ICD-9-CM-A and ICD-10-AM 1st Edition are recorded. From July 2001, ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition is also recorded, i.e., the clinical code is stored in three versions.
2. Clinical codes are reported without decimal points or hyphens. The formats above are how the codes appear in the coding manual.

Verification rules:
Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Demographic and administrative data (e.g., Sex, Date of birth, Event end type) is checked to ensure it is consistent with the Clinical code, as specified by the editing flags held against each Clinical code on the Clinical Code table.

Collection method:
In ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, procedures are NNNNNNN, and diagnoses and injuries are ANNNN. In ICD-9-CM-A, procedures are NNNN, and all diagnoses except supplementary conditions are NNNNN.

Since 1 July 2001, the current ICD version is ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition.

Up to 99 diagnosis/procedure codes may be provided. No decimal points or extra characters should be included in the Clinical codes, for example, the ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition code 30496-02 should be sent as 3049602.

In the context of cancer patients, the NMDS will accept only the first four digits of morphology diagnosis codes. From 1 July 2000, morphology code M9990 will no longer be accepted; M8000 should be used instead.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY
An external cause code is mandatory with codes from S00 to T98, as well as for Z03.6 and Z04.1-Z04.5.
Place of occurrence and activity have unique codes rather than using 4th and 5th character extensions as was done with ICD-10-AM 1st Edition:
- Y92 (Place of occurrence) codes should be assigned in addition to all external codes in the range V01-Y89.
- Y93 (Activity) codes should be assigned in addition to all external cause codes in the range V01-Y34.
Note: Accident date is optional for Y92 and Y93 codes.

The Event supplementary information field can be used to record additional information about the accident location.

Related data: Diagnosis/procedure description
Clinical coding system ID
Clinical code type
Diagnosis type

Administrative attributes


For Y92 codes, refer to ACS 2003 Place of occurrence of external cause of injury (vol 5 p 243).

For Y93 codes, refer to ACS 2006 Activity related to the external cause of injury (vol 5 p 244).

Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
Clinical code description

Administrative status

Reference ID: Clinical code description

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code description
Name in database: clinical_code_description
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: The description of the Clinical code.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 70
Layout: Free text
Data domain: Clinical Code table

Verification rules: 
Collection method: 
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

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Clinical code type

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0125-1

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code type
Name in database: clinical_code_type

Other names:

Element type: Data element
Definition: A code denoting which section of the clinical code table the clinical code falls within.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A

Data domain:
A Diagnosis
B Injury
D DSM-IV
E External cause of injury
M Morphology (pathology)
O Operation/procedure
V Supplementary classification/health factors

Guide for use: Previously known as Clinical code table type.
This field is required to differentiate between different sections of the clinical code table. In ICD-9-CM-
A code values could be repeated in different sections of the table. For example, '0101' is a diagnosis
code as well as a procedure code.

Verification rules:
Must be a valid code in the code table.
Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Collection method:

Related data:
Clinical coding system ID
Diagnosis type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical coding system ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0126-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical coding system ID
Name in database: clinical_code_system

Other names:

Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying the clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures.

Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 ICD-9
02 ICD-9-CM
03 Read
04 ICPC
05 Old AMR codes
06 ICD-9-CM-A
07 DSM IV (for MHINC only)
10 ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
11 ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition

Guide for use: Previously known as Diagnosis coding system code.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Collection method: From 1 July 2001 data should be submitted using ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, that is, the Clinical coding system ID should be '11'.

Related data:
Diagnosis type
Clinical code type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document: Encoding software
Source organisation: NZHIS
Code end date

Administrative status

Reference ID:

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Code end date
Name in database: code_end_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date from which the code is no longer valid.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: 
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: If this field is blank or a future date, the code is valid.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
### Code start date

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:**

**Version:** 1.0  **Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

### Identifying and defining attributes

- **Name:** Code start date
- **Name in database:** code_start_date
- **Other names:**
- **Element type:** Data element
- **Definition:** The date from which the code is valid.
- **Context:**

### Relational and representational attributes

- **Data type:** datetime
- **Field size:**
- **Data domain:** Valid dates
- **Guide for use:** If this field is blank, and the Code end date is blank or in the future, presume the code is valid.
- **Verification rules:**
- **Collection method:**
- **Related data:**

### Administrative attributes

- **Source document:**
- **Source organisation:**
Collection type

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Collection type
Name in database: collection_type
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating that an event containing this code is likely to be relevant to another NZHIS collection.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: 
Data domain:
Guide for use: For internal use only.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation:
Dagger asterisk

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Dagger asterisk
Name in database: dagger_asterisk
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: 
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: 

Data domain: 

This flag was relevant to ICD-9-CM-A only. Used to indicate that some combinations of codes should be presented in specified ways.

Verification rules: 
Collection method: 
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003
Death flag

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Death flag
Name in database: death_flag
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating which codes are likely to be a cause of death.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain:
Y likely to be a cause of death
N unlikely to be a cause of death
Guide for use: If the Event end type (discharge type) code on an event record is 'DD' (died), then the record must contain at least one diagnosis code for which the Death flag has the value of 'Y', otherwise a warning message is generated.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Clinical code
Event end type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: NZHIS
Eligible cancer status

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0273-1

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Eligible cancer status

Name in database: eligible_cancer_status

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: A flag indicating that records containing this code should be extracted to the Cancer Registry.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 2

Layout: A

Data domain:

A Always registrable
S Seldom registrable
N Never registrable

Guide for use: Records containing Clinical codes marked with 'A' or 'S' are extracted.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
External cause flag

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: External cause flag
Name in database: external_cause_flag
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating that an external cause code is also required to describe the circumstances of injury.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout: A
Data domain: Y  An external cause code is required
N, blank  An external cause code is not required
Guide for use: If the External cause flag for a diagnosis is set to 'Y' then there must be an external cause code present in the event record, otherwise a warning message is generated.
This flag is only present for selected codes.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: NZHIS
High age
Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: High age
Name in database: high_age
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: An age above which a disease or procedure is not expected to be reported.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN
Data domain: 001 – 121
Guide for use: If the calculated age at discharge for an event record is higher than the value in the High age flag then a warning message is issued.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: NZHIS
Low age

Administrative status

Reference ID:

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Low age
Name in database: low_age
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: An age below which a disease or procedure is not expected to be reported.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int    Field size: 3    Layout: NNN
Data domain: 001 – 121
Guide for use: If the calculated age at discharge for an event record is lower than the value in the Low age flag then a warning message is issued.

Verification rules:

Collection method:
Related data: Date of birth  Event end type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: NZHIS

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003
Non-specific diagnosis flag

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Non-specific diagnosis flag
Name in database: nonspecific_diagnosis_flag
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating that the code is non-specific and more information is needed about the diagnosis.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain: Y The code is non-specific
N, blank The code is not non-specific
Guide for use: For internal use only.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Normal NZ flag

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Normal NZ flag
Name in database: normal_nz_flag
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating whether a diagnosis is likely to occur in New Zealand.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain: 
Y the diagnosis is likely to occur in New Zealand
N the diagnosis is unlikely to occur in New Zealand
Guide for use: If the Normal NZ flag is 'N' then a warning message will be generated if the Clinical code is found in an event record.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: NZHIS
Operation flag

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Operation flag
Name in database: operation_flag
Other names: Op flag
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating whether an operation date is required for an operation/procedure.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout: A
Data domain:  
Y Operation/procedure date is optional
N Operation/procedure date must be present
blank Operation/procedure date is not applicable

Guide for use: This is only filled for Operations. If the record is a straight diagnosis, this field will be blank. If an operation does not have to be carried out in an operating theatre, this flag is set to ‘Y’ and the Operation/procedure date is optional.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection method:

Related data: External cause date of occurrence

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: NZHIS
Sex flag

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Sex flag
Name in database: gender_flag
Other names: Gender flag
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating which sex is appropriate for each code.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout: A
Data domain: M  Male
F  Female
B  Both

Guide for use: If the Sex flag is 'B', then an event record may contain either 'M' or 'F' or 'U' (unknown) or 'I' (indeterminate) in the Sex field. The Sex code on the event record must correspond to the value of the Sex flag in the code table, otherwise a warning message is generated.

Verification rules:

Collection method:
Related data: Sex
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document: NZHIS
Source organisation: NZHIS
Sub-category

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Sub-category
Name in database: sub_category
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A sub-category code that groups diagnosis codes together at the 4-digit level.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 6  
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Contains the first 4 digits of the Clinical code.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
Sub-chapter

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Sub-chapter
Name in database: sub_chapter
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A grouping of ICD codes into sub-chapters.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 3 Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: These are the sub-headings in the ICD classification manuals. Every Clinical code except for procedures is included in a sub-chapter.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Unacceptable diagnosis flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Unacceptable diagnosis flag
Name in database: unacceptable_diagnosis_flag
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating that the code should not be used as the principal diagnosis.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout: A
Data domain: 
Y  Code should not be used as the principal diagnosis
N, blank  Code may be used as the principal diagnosis
Guide for use: If the principal diagnosis for an event is a code for which the Unacceptable diagnosis flag is set to 'Y' then a warning message will be issued.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Clinical code
Diagnosis type

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

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**Diagnosis Procedure table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table name:</th>
<th>Diagnosis Procedure table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name in database:</td>
<td>diagnosis_procedure_tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version:</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version date:</td>
<td>01-Jan-2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition:**
Details relating to diagnoses and procedures associated with a health event.

**Guide for Use:**
Contains clinical information about the reason for admission to hospital, procedures carried out while in hospital, and incidental or concurrent diseases that were a factor in the treatment.

Also contains information about accidents that caused health events or occurred during a health event, including adverse reactions.

Diagnoses and procedures are held in multiple versions of the International Classification of Diseases. All events:
- are stored in ICD-9-CM-A
- with an Event end date on or after 1 July 1999 are stored in ICD-9-CM-A and ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
- reported after 1 July 1995 contain the code and ICD version supplied by the provider.

See Clinical code type for more information.

**Note:** The current database structure allows up to 99 diagnoses and procedures to be stored. Former file and database structures allowed fewer codes, so old records do not contain as many.

The selection of codes is based on the Australian Coding Standards (ACS), as distributed by the National Centre for Classification in Health.

The principal diagnosis (refer to ACS 0001 vol 5 p2) is defined as the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for causing the patient's episode of care in hospital (or attendance at the healthcare facility). The phrase 'after study' in the definition means evaluation of findings to establish the condition that was chiefly responsible for the episode of care. Findings evaluated may include information gained from the history of illness, any mental status evaluation, specialist consultations, physical examination, diagnostic tests or procedures, any surgical procedures, and any pathological or radiological examination.

The condition established after study may or may not confirm the admitting diagnosis.

Additional diagnosis (refer to ACS 0002 vol 5 p5) is defined as a condition or complaint either co-existing with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of care or attendance at a healthcare facility.

For coding purposes, additional diagnoses should be interpreted as conditions that affect patient management in terms of requiring any of the following:
- therapeutic treatment
- diagnostic procedures
- increased nursing care and/or monitoring.

Coding procedures carried out in A&E before admission:

If the patient is admitted, the time spent and the treatment carried out in A&E are included. Procedures carried out in A&E before admission are coded on the relevant inpatient event record. All hours on mechanical ventilation in A&E are coded, whether the patient is intubated in A&E or in the ambulance. If ventilation is commenced in the ambulance, it is counted only from the time of hospitalisation.

**Primary Key:**
event_id, diagnosis_sequence

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:**
Links to the Event table

**Batch ID**

Version: 6.0
June 2003
Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Batch ID
Name in database: batch_id

Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A unique identifier for each batch.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int
Field size:

Data domain: 

Guide for use: Generated by the load process. Used internally for reference to the file in which this record was loaded into the NMDS.

The Batch ID is used in place of the batch filename.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Clinical code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0124-1  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code
Name in database: clinical_code
Other names: Diagnosis/procedure code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code used to classify the clinical description of a condition.
Context: Clinical information within a health event. Includes codes for diagnosis, injury, cause of intentional and unintentional injury, and procedure performed.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar  Field size: 8  Layout: See Collection method.
Data domain: Must be a valid code in one of the following systems:

Guide for use:

Depending on the context, this is also known as Diagnosis/procedure code (external cause), and Morphology code.

From 1 July 1995, this field contains the Clinical code as supplied by the provider.

ICD-9-CM (TO 30 JUNE 1995)
In ICD-9-CM all codes have at least 3 digits and most have 4 or 5. Standard practice was to use a filler 4th digit of '9' for codes with only 3 digits and for codes which have a 5th digit but no 4th digit.

ICD-9-CM-A (1 JULY 1995 ONWARDS)
In 1995 codes were mapped to ICD-9-CM-A, and the place of occurrence, which had been separate, was mapped onto the 5th digit of the E code.

Also, codes that only had 3 digits no longer required a filler digit: the fields for 4th and 5th digits could be left blank. ICD-9-CM-A codes which had a 5th digit but no 4th digit could have a filler 4th digit of '0' (zero) entered.

E codes were mandatory for codes between 800 and 999. The location field and code E849 were not used. Instead, the digit to indicate place of occurrence of external cause of injury was recorded as the 5th digit for the following ranges of 4 digit 'E' codes: E810-E829, E846-E848, E850-E869, E880-E928, E950-E958, E960-E968, E980-E988.

ICD-10-AM 1ST EDITION (1 JULY 1999 ONWARDS)
In ICD-10-AM, codes V01 to Y98 were used to classify environmental events and circumstances as the external cause of injury, poisoning and other adverse effects. (It was intended that the nature of the condition would be indicated separately using the appropriate code, usually codes between S00 and T98.)

1. Place of Occurrence Code
The following 4th-character subdivisions of the external cause code were used with categories W00 to Y34 (except Y06 and Y07) to identify where the external cause occurred:
0 = home
1 = residential institution
2. Activity Code
The following 5th-character subdivision of the external cause code was used with categories V01 to Y34 to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. (This subclassification was used in addition to the 4th-character subdivisions indicating place of occurrence of events classifiable to W00-Y34.)
0 = while engaged in sports activity
1 = while engaged in leisure activity
2 = while working for income
3 = while engaged in other types of work
4 = while resting, sleeping, eating or engaging in other vital activities
8 = while engaged in other specified activities
9 = during unspecified activity

3. Example of the external cause code, place of occurrence and activity code:
Diagnosis type allocated by provider system - Description - ICD-10-AM code
A - # L shaft tibia and fibula, closed - S82.21
B - Laceration L elbow - S51.0
B - Contusion scalp - S00.05
O - Closed reduction of # tibia and fibula - 47564-00
E - Tripped over hose while gardening at home - W01.03*

* The 4th character represents 'home' as place of occurrence; the 5th character represents 'gardening' as activity.

Notes:
1. From July 1999 both ICD-9-CM-A and ICD-10-AM 1st Edition are recorded. From July 2001, ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition is also recorded, ie, the clinical code is stored in three versions.
2. Clinical codes are reported without decimal points or hyphens. The formats above are how the codes appear in the coding manual.

Verification rules:
Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Demographic and administrative data (eg, Sex, Date of birth, Event end type) is checked to ensure it is consistent with the Clinical code, as specified by the editing flags held against each Clinical code on the Clinical Code table.

Collection method:
In ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, procedures are NNNNNNN, and diagnoses and injuries are ANNNN. In ICD-9-CM-A, procedures are NNNN, and all diagnoses except supplementary conditions are NNNNN.

Since 1 July 2001, the current ICD version is ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition.

Up to 99 diagnosis/procedure codes may be provided. No decimal points or extra characters should be included in the Clinical codes, for example, the ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition code 30496-02 should be sent as 3049602.

In the context of cancer patients, the NMDS will accept only the first four digits of morphology diagnosis codes. From 1 July 2000, morphology code M9990 will no longer be accepted: M8000 should be used instead.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY
An external cause code is mandatory with codes from S00 to T98, as well as for Z03.6 and Z04.1-Z04.5.
Place of occurrence and activity have unique codes rather than using 4th and 5th character extensions as was done with ICD-10-AM 1st Edition:
- Y92 (Place of occurrence) codes should be assigned in addition to all external codes in the range V01-Y89.
- Y93 (Activity) codes should be assigned in addition to all external cause codes in the range V01-Y34.
Note: Accident date is optional for Y92 and Y93 codes.

The Event supplementary information field can be used to record additional information about the accident location.

**Related data:**
- Diagnosis/procedure description
- Clinical coding system ID
- Clinical code type
- Diagnosis type

**Administrative attributes**

- For Y92 codes, refer to ACS 2003 Place of occurrence of external cause of injury (vol 5 p 243).
- For Y93 codes, refer to ACS 2006 Activity related to the external cause of injury (vol 5 p 244).

**Source organisation:** National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
Clinical code ICD-10-AM 1st Edition

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
Name in database: clinical_code_ICD10
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The clinical code supplied as, or mapped to, ICD-10-AM 1st Edition.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 8
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: If the Clinical code is not supplied in ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, data is derived from backward mapping tables supplied by the National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia. The tables do not support complex mapping. Mapped codes are not as specific as the original coding.

ICD-9-CM-A and ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition are mapped to ICD-10-AM 1st Edition. All reported data is forward- or back-mapped to the appropriate codes for the reported Event end date.

This field is used to generate the DRG version 4.1 code.

All events from 1 July 1999 have been mapped to ICD-10-AM 1st Edition.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Clinical code ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition
Name in database: clinical_code_ICD10v2
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The clinical code supplied as, or mapped to, ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 8
Layout:

Guide for use: If the Clinical code is not supplied in ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, data is derived from mapping tables supplied by the National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia. The tables do not support complex mapping. Mapped codes are not as specific as the original coding.

Only ICD-10-AM 1st Edition is mapped to ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition. If the clinical code is reported in ICD-9-CM-A, then it is first mapped to ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, and then to ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition. All reported data is forward- or back-mapped to the appropriate codes for the reported Event end date.

This field is used to generate the DRG version 4.2 code.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code ICD-9-CM-A

Administrative status

Reference ID:

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code ICD-9-CM-A
Name in database: clinical_code_icd9
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The clinical code supplied as, or mapped to, ICD-9-CM-A.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar  Field size: 8  Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use:
If the Clinical code is not supplied in ICD-9-CM-A, data is derived from backward mapping tables supplied by the National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia. The tables do not support complex mapping. Mapped codes are not as specific as the original coding.

Only ICD-10-AM 1st Edition is mapped to ICD-9-CM-A. If the clinical code is reported in ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, then it is first mapped to ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, and then to ICD-9-CM-A. All reported data is forward- or back-mapped to the appropriate codes for the reported Event end date.

This field is used to generate the DRG version 3.1 code.

Sometimes used for looking at time series data, since all historical data is stored in ICD-9-CM-A.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code type

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0125-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code type
Name in database: clinical_code_type

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: A code denoting which section of the clinical code table the clinical code falls within.

Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A

Data domain:
A Diagnosis
B Injury
D DSM-IV
E External cause of injury
M Morphology (pathology)
O Operation/procedure
V Supplementary classification/health factors

Guide for use: Previously known as Clinical code table type.

This field is required to differentiate between different sections of the clinical code table. In ICD-9-CM-A code values could be repeated in different sections of the table. For example, '0101' is a diagnosis code as well as a procedure code.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Collection method:

Related data: Clinical coding system ID
Diagnosis type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code type ICD-10-AM 1st Edition

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code type ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
Name in database: clinical_code_type_i cd10
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code denoting which section of the ICD-10-AM 1st Edition coding systems the derived ICD-10-AM 1st Edition clinical code falls within.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout:

Data domain:
Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Derived from clinical code type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code type ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code type ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition
Name in database: clinical_code_type_icd10v2
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code denoting which section of the ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition coding systems the derived ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition clinical code falls within.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Derived from clinical code type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code type ICD-9-CM-A

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code type ICD-9-CM-A
Name in database: clinical_code_type_icd9
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code denoting which section of the ICD-9-CM-A coding systems the derived ICD-9-CM-A clinical code falls within.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: These are mostly the same as for ICD-10-AM, but a few can change when the Clinical code is mapped.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Derived from Clinical code type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical coding system ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0126-1

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical coding system ID
Name in database: clinical_code_system
Other names:

Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying the clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

| Data type: | char |
| Data domain: | Field size: 2 |
| Layout: NN |

Guide for use: Previously known as Diagnosis coding system code.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Collection method: From 1 July 2001 data should be submitted using ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, that is, the Clinical coding system ID should be '11'.

Related data: Diagnosis type
Clinical code type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document: Encoding software
Source organisation: NZHIS
Clinical coding system ID ICD-10-AM 1st Edition

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical coding system ID ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
Name in database: clinical_code_system_icd10
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures in the derived ICD-10-AM 1st Edition clinical code field.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 2 Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: This field will always indicate that the code is held in ICD-10-AM 1st Edition.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: NZHIS

Version: 6.0 NZHIS Page 48
June 2003
Clinical coding system ID ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition

Identifying and defining attributes

**Name:** Clinical coding system ID ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition  
**Name in database:** clinical_code_system_icd10v2  
**Element type:** Derived data element  
**Definition:** The clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures in the derived ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition clinical code field.

Relational and representational attributes

**Data type:** char  
**Field size:** 2  
**Layout:**

**Data domain:**

**Guide for use:** This field will always indicate that the code is held in ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection method:**

**Related data:**

Administrative attributes

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** NZHIS
Clinical coding system ID ICD-9-CM-A

Administrative status

Reference ID: 
Version: 1.0 
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical coding system ID ICD-9-CM-A
Name in database: clinical_code_system_icd9
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures in the derived ICD-9-CM-A clinical code field.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char 
Field size: 2 
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: This field will always indicate that the code is held in ICD-9-CM-A.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: NZHIS
Diagnosis number

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0127-1

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis number

Name in database: diagnosis_number

Other names: Event diagnosis/procedure number

Element type: Data element

Definition: Sequential number for each clinical code in each event record to assist in unique identification.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer  
Field size: 2  
Layout: NN

Data domain: 01 – 99

Guide for use: This is the number hospitals send in for their ordering of diagnoses. When the NMDS began mapping between different classification versions (eg, ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-AM) multiple mappings were sometimes required for single codes. The Diagnosis sequence field was introduced, which is derived from this field but allows multiple mappings to be accommodated.

Verification rules:

Collection method: Up to 99 clinical codes may be provided with each event.

Related data: Used to calculate Diagnosis sequence

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Diagnosis sequence

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis sequence
Name in database: diagnosis_sequence
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequencing number for clinical codes derived from the diagnosis number as part of the mapping process.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: smallint
Field size: 3
Layout: NNN
Data domain: 010 - 999
Guide for use: When mapping diagnoses from one clinical coding system to another, the Diagnosis number is mapped to the Diagnosis sequence so that the order can be retained for many to one and one to many mappings. For example, if the original Diagnosis numbers were 1, 2, 3, 4, and diagnosis 2 mapped to 3 separate codes in the new clinical coding system, the Diagnosis sequence numbers would be 10, 20, 21, 22, 30, 40.

Verification rules:

Collection method:
Related data: Diagnosis number

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Diagnosis type

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0123-1  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis type
Name in database: diagnosis_type
Other names: Event clinical code type, Diagnosis type code, Clinical code type
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that groups clinical codes, or indicates the priority of a diagnosis.
Context: Clinical information within a health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout: A
Data domain:
A Principal diagnosis
B Other relevant diagnosis
O Operation/procedure
E External cause of injury
M Pathological nature of growth
D Underlying cause of death
F Selected contributory cause B1
G Selected contributory cause B2
C Non-contributory cancer
H Main maternal disease in fetal or infant death
I Other maternal disease in fetal or infant death
J Other relevant disease in fetal or infant death
N Nature of injury (mortality only)
P Mental health provisional diagnosis (MHINC only)

Guide for use: Only codes 'A', 'B', 'O', 'E' and 'M' are found in the NMDS database.
Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Collection method: It is expected that the codes will be allocated by provider systems at the time of sending data to the national system.

Up to 99 diagnosis/procedure codes may be provided. Every record must have one (and only one) clinical code type 'A' principal diagnosis and may have up to a further 98 diagnosis/procedure/external cause/morphology codes which accompany the appropriate clinical code type.

The principal diagnosis (refer to ACS 0001 vol 5 p2) is defined as the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for causing the patient's episode of care in hospital (or attendance at the healthcare facility). The phrase 'after study' in the definition means evaluation of findings to establish the condition that was chiefly responsible for the episode of care. Findings evaluated may include information gained from the history of illness, any mental status evaluation, specialist consultations, physical examination, diagnostic tests or procedures, any surgical procedures, and any pathological or radiological examination.

The condition established after study may or may not confirm the admitting diagnosis.

Additional diagnosis (refer to ACS 0002 vol 5 p5) is defined as a condition or complaint either co-existing with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of care or attendance at a healthcare facility.

For coding purposes, additional diagnoses should be interpreted as conditions that affect patient
management in terms of requiring any of the following:
- therapeutic treatment
- diagnostic procedures
- increased nursing care and/or monitoring.

Related data:
Clinical code
Diagnosis/procedure description
Clinical coding system ID
Clinical code type
External cause date of occurrence

Administrative attributes

Source document:  
Source organisation:  NZHIS
Diagnosis/procedure description

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0122

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis/procedure description
Name in database: diagnosis_description
Other names: Event diagnosis/procedure description
Element type: Data element
Definition: A free-text description of the diagnoses, injuries, external causes, and procedures performed. This should not be the standard description associated with the clinical code.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: varchar
Field size: 50
Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use: Depending on the context, this is also known as Diagnosis description (external cause), Accident description, Operation description, and Morphology description.

It is recommended that free text be used for this field, as this aids the research process and assists with the quality audit of data sent to the NMDS. Free text should always be used with external cause codes.

Providers often automate this field using encoding programmes. This greatly detracts from the value of the data.

Verification rules:

Collection method: Health agencies are encouraged to provide this information, particularly the description of the circumstances surrounding an injury, as it is used extensively in injury-prevention research. The Event supplementary information field may be used to expand the description.

The standard descriptions sent to NZHIS by hospitals are only 50 characters long, and often are the expanded description truncated at 50 characters. Many of these abbreviated descriptions are not specific, so their usefulness for research is limited. Your assistance is sought to report fully on the diagnosis, procedure, or circumstances of the injury in the Event supplementary information field.

Related data:

Diagnosis type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Event ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event ID
Name in database: event_id
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: An internal reference number that uniquely identifies a health event.
Context: Any event on the NMDS.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer
Field size: 12
Layout: NNNNNNNNNNNN

Data domain:

Guide for use: Serves as the primary key for all data tables. Event ID is assigned by NZHIS on load, so if an event is deleted and then reloaded, a new Event ID will be assigned.

Unique link between the main tables in the database.

Verification rules: Add 1 to the previous maximum number.

Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
External cause date of occurrence

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0129

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: External cause date of occurrence
Name in database: procedure_acc_date
Other names: Accident date, Injury date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date when the accident/injury occurred.
Context: Events resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size:
Data domain: Valid dates

Guideline for use:
Partial dates are permissible. At a minimum the century and year must be supplied. If day is provided but month is omitted then the day will not be recorded. Incomplete dates are stored as 'ccyy0101' or 'ccyymm01' and a partial date flag associated with the date is set to the appropriate value.

Guide for use:
External cause date of occurrence and Operation/procedure date are sent in separately but both stored in the same field. If the diagnosis type is 'E' (i.e., external cause event), the date is External cause date of occurrence.

Verification rules: Optional.
Must be on or before the date of load, the Event end date, and the Psychiatric leave end date.
Must be on or after the Date of birth.
Only permitted if Diagnosis type is 'E'.
Required for external cause of occurrence codes, but optional if Operation flag is set to 'Y'.

Collection method: This field is optional for ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition place of occurrence codes (Y92.x) and activity codes (Y93.x).
Related data: Diagnosis type
              Accident date flag

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
External cause date of occurrence flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: External cause date of occurrence flag
Name in database: procedure_acc_date_flag
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: Indicates whether the External cause date of occurrence stored is a partial date.
Context: Events resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Data domain: Y only the year is supplied
M the month and year were supplied
Guide for use: A partial date flag, set automatically.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: External cause date of occurrence

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Operation/procedure date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0128-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Operation/procedure date
Name in database: procedure_acc_date
Other names: Op date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which an operation/procedure was performed.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Operation/procedure date and External cause date of occurrence are sent in separately but both stored in the same field within the NMDS. If the diagnosis type is '0' (i.e., an operation), the date is Operation/procedure date.
Verification rules: Optional. Mandatory if diagnosis type is '0' unless Operation flag in Clinical Code table is set to 'Y'.
Must be on or before the date of load, the Event end date, and the Psychiatric leave end date.
Must be on or after the Event start date, the Date of birth, the Date of referral, the Date of first specialist consultation, and the Date surgery decided.
Only permitted if the diagnosis type is '0'.
Related data: Date of birth
Event start date
Event end date
Date of first specialist consultation
Date of referral
Date surgery decided

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
Transaction ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Transaction ID
Name in database: transaction_id
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequential number within the batch. With the Batch ID, this forms a unique identifier for each transaction.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int  Field size:  
Data domain: 
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
**Domicile Code table**

**Table name:** Domicile Code table  
**Name in database:** domicile_code_tab  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

**Definition:** Contains geographic information.

**Guide for Use:** Content is provided by Statistics NZ, initially based on 1991 census area unit codes. New values are added after each census, and some existing values are retired.

Census area unit codes are based on meshblocks.

**Primary Key:** Domicile code

**Relational Rules:** Defines Domicile code on the Health Event table.

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**Area unit code**

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:**  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Area unit code  
**Name in database:** area_unit_code_1996  
**Other names:** Area unit code 1996  
**Element type:** Derived data element  
**Definition:** The 1996 census area unit code that corresponds to the Domicile code.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Data type:** int  
**Field size:**  
**Layout:**

**Data domain:**

**Guide for use:** This field is mapped using Statistics NZ mappings.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection method:**

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
DHB

Administrative status

Reference ID:         Version: 1.0         Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name:                  Data element
Name in database:      dhb
Other names:           District Health Board
Element type:          Data element
Definition:            The code of the District Health Board responsible for the domicile.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type:             char
Field size:            3
Layout:               NNN

Data domain:

11  Northland
21  Waitemata
22  Auckland
23  Counties Manukau
31  Waikato
42  Lakes
47  Bay of Plenty
51  Tairawhiti
61  Hawke's Bay
71  Taranaki
81  Midcentral
82  Whanganui
91  Capital and Coast
92  Hutt
93  Wairarapa
101 Nelson Marlborough
111 West Coast
121 Canterbury
123 South Canterbury
131 Otago
141 Southland
999 Overseas

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Domicile code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0023-1  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile code
Name in database: domicile_code
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Statistics NZ Health Domicile Code representing a person's usual residential address. Also used for health agency facility addresses.

Usual residential address is defined as the address at which the person has been, or plans to be, living for 3 months or more. (Statistics NZ definition of 'usually resident'.)

If a person usually lives in a rest home or a hospital, that is considered their usual residential address.

Context: Required for demographic analyses. Domicile codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: XXNN

Data domain: See the Domicile code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Before July 1993, domicile was coded using the 1986 census Domicile codes. This data has been mapped to the 1991 codes.

Care needs to be exercised when analysing pre-1993 data in terms of population, as the 1991 census split a large number of the 1986 codes into two or more new Domicile codes. As it was not possible to accurately attribute particular events to the correct new code, only one of the new multiple codes could be chosen for each old code. This can result in some areas showing no events for one code and an over-representation of events for the other domicile.

Since 1996, Domicile code has been automatically assigned on the NHI database using the address provided. This can result in rural addresses being assigned to an urban Domicile code where there is insufficient data to generate the correct code. This is because the automated software relies on generating a post code in order to determine where in a related table it should look to find the code. Most events in the NMDS contain a Domicile code that has been generated in this manner.

The code used for health collections from 1 July 1998 is the four-digit 1996 Health Domicile Code specially created by Statistics NZ from their 1996 six-digit Census Area Unit Code.

The series of Domicile codes used depends on the Event end date. If an event does not have an end date, the Event start date is used.

Because domicile can change over time, NZHIS collects domicile information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

If the Event end date (or, if the Event end date is blank, the Event start date) is less than 1 July 1998 and Year of census is 1996 then convert new domicile back to old 1991 code.
For Event end dates on or after 1 July 1998 the 1996 codes apply. (If the Event end date is blank, check the Event start date and that the status of the code is current. If not current, generate an error message.)

**Collection method:** The code table contains current and retired codes (see status column: C = current and R = retired). Some of the codes from the 1991 census were replaced by new codes in the 1996 census, and these should not be used for events with an Event end date after 30 June 1998. The 1991 and 1996 Domicile codes made redundant by the 2001 census should not be used for events with an Event end date after 30 June 2003.

New general codes have been added for DHBs from 1 July 2001. General DHB codes should be a last resort, used only if the correct Domicile code cannot be determined.

Care should be taken to record accurate and useful residential addresses, since Domicile codes may be automatically assigned based on this information.

**Related data:** Region of domicile
TLA of domicile
Sub-region of domicile

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
Domicile code description

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile code description
Name in database: domicile_code_description
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Name of domicile area.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 70  Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Provided by Statistics NZ.

This is actually a description of the census area unit code that maps to the Domicile code.

Some of the names are misleading and seem to be based on electoral rather than geographical areas.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Domicile code status

Administrative status

Reference ID:  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile code status
Name in database: domicile_code_status
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Indicates whether a Domicile code is current or retired.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: The Domicile table was initially populated with the 1991 code set. When new codes were added as a result of the 1996 census boundary changes, some of them replaced existing 1991 codes. The retired codes are retained for historical purposes, but flagged as being no longer applicable.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Domicile type

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile type
Name in database: domicile_type
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A grouping of the Urban rural code.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Data domain: 1 – 6
Guide for use: Not used.

Verification rules: Values correspond to the urban/rural types, from 1 which is a major urban area, down to 6 which is undefined.

Collection method:
Related data: Urban rural

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Retired year

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Retired year

Name in database: retired_year

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: The year of the census that resulted in the Domicile code being retired.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: smallint

Field size: 4

Layout: CCYY

Data domain:


Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: 

Source organisation:
**TLA of domicile**

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:*  
*Version:* 1.0  
*Version date:* 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

- **Name:** TLA of domicile
- **Name in database:** tla
- **Other names:**
- **Element type:** Derived data element
- **Definition:** Territorial local authority of domicile.
- **Context:** Geographical aggregation.

**Relational and representational attributes**

- **Data type:** char
- **Field size:** 3
- **Layout:** NNN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data domain</th>
<th>TLA name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Far North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Whangarei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Kaipara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Rodney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>North Shore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>Waitakere</td>
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<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>Manakau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009</td>
<td>Papakura</td>
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<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Thames-Coromandel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>Hauraki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>013</td>
<td>Waikato</td>
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<td>015</td>
<td>Matamata-Piako</td>
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<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
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<td>017</td>
<td>Waipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>Otorohanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>019</td>
<td>South Waikato</td>
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<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Waitomo</td>
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<tr>
<td>021</td>
<td>Taupo</td>
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<td>022</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
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<td>023</td>
<td>Tauranga</td>
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<td>024</td>
<td>Rotorua</td>
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<td>025</td>
<td>Whakatane</td>
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<td>026</td>
<td>Kawerau</td>
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<td>027</td>
<td>Opotiki</td>
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<td>028</td>
<td>Gisborne</td>
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<td>029</td>
<td>Wairoa</td>
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<td>030</td>
<td>Hastings</td>
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<td>031</td>
<td>Napier</td>
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<tr>
<td>032</td>
<td>Central Hawke's Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>033</td>
<td>New Plymouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>034</td>
<td>Stratford</td>
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<tr>
<td>035</td>
<td>South Taranaki</td>
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<td>036</td>
<td>Ruapehu</td>
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<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>Wanganui</td>
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<td>038</td>
<td>Rangitikei</td>
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<tr>
<td>039</td>
<td>Manawatu</td>
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<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>Palmerston North</td>
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<tr>
<td>041</td>
<td>Tararua</td>
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<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>Horowhenua</td>
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<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>Kapiti Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Region</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>044</td>
<td>Porirua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>045</td>
<td>Upper Hutt</td>
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<tr>
<td>046</td>
<td>Lower Hutt</td>
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<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>Wellington</td>
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<tr>
<td>048</td>
<td>Masterton</td>
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<tr>
<td>049</td>
<td>Carterton</td>
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<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>South Wairarapa</td>
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<tr>
<td>051</td>
<td>Tasman</td>
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<tr>
<td>052</td>
<td>Nelson</td>
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<td>053</td>
<td>Marlborough</td>
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<td>054</td>
<td>Kaikoura</td>
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<td>055</td>
<td>Buller</td>
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<td>056</td>
<td>Grey</td>
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<td>057</td>
<td>Westland</td>
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<td>058</td>
<td>Hurunui</td>
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<tr>
<td>059</td>
<td>Waimakariri</td>
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<tr>
<td>060</td>
<td>Christchurch</td>
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<td>061</td>
<td>Banks Peninsula</td>
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<td>062</td>
<td>Selwyn</td>
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<td>063</td>
<td>Ashburton</td>
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<td>064</td>
<td>Timaru</td>
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<td>065</td>
<td>Mackenzie</td>
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<tr>
<td>066</td>
<td>Waimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>067</td>
<td>Chatham Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>068</td>
<td>Waitaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>069</td>
<td>Central Otago</td>
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<tr>
<td>070</td>
<td>Queenstown Lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>071</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>072</td>
<td>Clutha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>073</td>
<td>Southland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>074</td>
<td>Gore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>075</td>
<td>Invercargill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>998/9999</td>
<td>Overseas/other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guide for use:** The TLA of domicile roughly equates to local council boundaries. Populated from 1988.

Derived from the NZHIS mapping of Domicile code to TLA. No code table exists.

Domicile code 3402 Oceanic - Chatham Islands is included in TLA 'other' as it is not a Land Authority and is classified as subregion 15 'Hawke's Bay' which is not shown in this table.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection method:**

**Related data:** Domicile code

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Year of census

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Year of census
Name in database: year_of_census
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The year in which a Domicile code is introduced.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int  Field size:  Layout:
Data domain: 91 or 96
Guide for use: Most Domicile codes were introduced in 1991 ('91') and correspond to census area units as defined by the 1991 census. Later codes were added from the 1996 census review ('96').
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
### Event Legal Status table

**Table name:** Event Legal Status table  
**Name in database:** event_legal_status_tab  
**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

**Definition:** The legal status of a healthcare user under the appropriate section of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992, Alcohol & Drug Addiction Act, Criminal Justice Act, or Health Act.

**Guide for Use:** Links to the Health Event table through Event ID.

Reported in accordance with the relevant Act.

Legal status must be supplied for inpatient mental health events. The reporting timeframe for this information is 21 days post month of admission.

The definition of a mental health patient is 'a patient who has a mental illness diagnosis'. Patients with an intellectual disability are no longer regarded as mental health patients. Mental health inpatient and day patient events are to be reported with the relevant health specialty codes.

With the introduction of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992 on 1 November 1992, it became possible for mental health patients, both informal (ie, voluntary) and formal, to be admitted to a general ward of any public hospital or psychiatric hospital. When a mental health patient is admitted to a general ward for treatment of a psychiatric illness, then the event type code of IP can now be used. An event type code of ID can be used for day patients. A legal status code and leave details must also be supplied for these patients if relevant. The default for legal status is 'I' (voluntary patient).

All changes to legal status made during the course of an inpatient event must be reported to NZHIS.

Admission information for mental health inpatients is required to be supplied with legal status and provisional diagnoses. It is a requirement to update leave/discharge data, legal status and principal diagnosis as they are obtained. Those facilities with electronic transfer should update legal status changes immediately they occur.

This table only contains legal statuses pertaining to inpatient and day patient events. For more complete legal status histories, see the Mental Health Information National Collection.

**Primary Key:** Event ID, Legal status code, Legal status date

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:**

### Batch ID

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:**

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Batch ID  
**Name in database:** batch_id  
**Other names:**  
**Element type:** Derived data element  
**Definition:** A unique identifier for each batch.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Data type:** int  
**Field size:**  
**Layout:**

**Data domain:**

---

*Version: 6.0  
June 2003*
Guide for use: Generated by the load process. Used internally for reference to the file in which this record was loaded into the NMDS.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Event ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event ID
Name in database: event_id
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: An internal reference number that uniquely identifies a health event.
Context: Any event on the NMDS.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer
Field size: 12
Layout: NNNNNNNNNNN

Data domain:

Guide for use: Serves as the primary key for all data tables. Event ID is assigned by NZHIS on load, so if an event is deleted and then reloaded, a new Event ID will be assigned.

Unique link between the main tables in the database.

Verification rules: Add 1 to the previous maximum number.

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Legal status code

Identifying and defining attributes

- **Name:** Legal status code
- **Name in database:** legal_status_code
- **Other names:**
- **Element type:** Data element
- **Definition:** Code describing a healthcare user’s legal status under the appropriate section of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992, Alcohol & Drug Addiction Act 1966, or the Criminal Justice Act 1985.
- **Context:** Used for mental health healthcare users in respect of the current period of institutional care.
  - Defines a healthcare user’s standing in terms of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992, for example, compulsory treatment.

Relational and representational attributes

- **Data type:** char
- **Field size:** 2
- **Layout:** AX (Second character can be a space.)
- **Data domain:** See the Legal Status code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
- **Guide for use:** Used only in the context of mental health admissions.
- **Verification rules:** At least one mandatory for psychiatric inpatient events.
- **Collection method:** From 1 July 1999 legal status can be reported with ID and IP events as well as IM event types.
  - More than one legal status can be entered for a health event, but the Legal status code and the Legal status date must form a unique combination for that health event.
  - Legal status can be reported outside of the period of an event. If this is done, all Legal status codes for the event will be taken into account when determining the DRG code. Any non-voluntary Legal status code changes the DRG version 4.1 or 4.2 code.
  - If a Legal status code is supplied, a Legal status date is required.
- **Related data:**
  - DRG code
  - Legal status date

Administrative attributes

- **Source document:**
- **Source organisation:**
Legal status date

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Legal status date
Name in database: legal_status_date
Other names: Health event legal status date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date from which a healthcare user's legal status applies.
Context: Defines a healthcare user's standing in terms of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992, for example, compulsory treatment.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  
Field size:  
Layout: CCYYMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Only used in the context of mental health admissions.
Verification rules: Partial dates not allowed.
  At least one mandatory for psychiatric inpatient events.
  Must be after the Date of birth. Must be on or before the Event end date.
Collection method: From 1 July 1999 legal status can be reported with ID and IP events as well as IM event types.
  More than one legal status can be entered for a health event, but the Legal status code and the Legal status date must form a unique combination for that health event.
  Legal status can be reported outside of the period of an event. If this is done, all Legal status codes for the event will be taken into account when determining the DRG code.
  If a Legal status date is supplied, a Legal status code is required.

Related data: DRG code
Legal status code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Transaction ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Transaction ID
Name in database: transaction_id
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequential number within the batch. With the Batch ID, this forms a unique identifier for each transaction.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int
Data domain: 
Verification rules: 
Collection method: 
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003
Facility table

| Table name: | Facility table |
| Name in database: | facility_tab |
| Definition: | A table identifying a place which may be a permanent, temporary or mobile structure, which healthcare users attend or are resident in, for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services. This definition excludes supervised hostels, halfway houses, staff residences, and rest homes where the rest home is the patient’s usual place of residence. |

Guide for Use:

Although they are excluded from the definition, the Facility table includes some rest homes, for a number of reasons: some local patient management systems require a facility code for the facility to whom the healthcare user is discharged, which may be a rest home; some rest homes are attached to hospitals; and rest homes may be identified as the place of death.

Many primary care organisations, for example doctor’s surgeries, are included.

This table is common to many of the data collections at NZHIS.

Primary Key:

Agency code, Facility code

Business Key:

Relational Rules:

Domicile code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0023-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile code

Name in database: domicile_code

Element type: Data element

Definition: Statistics NZ Health Domicile Code representing a person’s usual residential address. Also used for health agency facility addresses.

Usual residential address is defined as the address at which the person has been, or plans to be, living for 3 months or more. (Statistics NZ definition of ‘usually resident’.)

If a person usually lives in a rest home or a hospital, that is considered their usual residential address.

Context: Required for demographic analyses. Domicile codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 4

Layout: XXNN

Data domain: See the Domicile code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use:

Before July 1993, domicile was coded using the 1986 census Domicile codes. This data has been mapped to the 1991 codes.

Care needs to be exercised when analysing pre-1993 data in terms of population, as the 1991 census split a large number of the 1986 codes into two or more new Domicile codes. As it was not possible to accurately attribute particular events to the correct new code, only one of the new multiple codes could be chosen for each old code. This can result in some areas showing no events for one code and an over-representation of events for the other domicile.
Since 1996, Domicile code has been automatically assigned on the NHI database using the address provided. This can result in rural addresses being assigned to an urban Domicile code where there is insufficient data to generate the correct code. This is because the automated software relies on generating a post code in order to determine where in a related table it should look to find the code. Most events in the NMDS contain a Domicile code that has been generated in this manner.

The code used for health collections from 1 July 1998 is the four-digit 1996 Health Domicile Code specially created by Statistics NZ from their 1996 six-digit Census Area Unit Code.

The series of Domicile codes used depends on the Event end date. If an event does not have an end date, the Event start date is used.

Because domicile can change over time, NZHIS collects domicile information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Used, for example, to monitor inter-regional flow of patients who live in a different DHB region from where they are treated, or to record patients who usually live overseas and are visiting New Zealand.

**Verification rules:**

Must be a valid code in the code table.

If the Event end date (or, if the Event end date is blank, the Event start date) is less than 1 July 1998 and Year of census is 1996 then convert new domicile back to old 1991 code.

For Event end dates on or after 1 July 1998 the 1996 codes apply. (If the Event end date is blank, check the Event start date and that the status of the code is current. If not current, generate an error message.)

**Collection method:**

The code table contains current and retired codes (see status column: C = current and R = retired). Some of the codes from the 1991 census were replaced by new codes in the 1996 census, and these should not be used for events with an Event end date after 30 June 1998. The 1991 and 1996 Domicile codes made redundant by the 2001 census should not be used for events with an Event end date after 30 June 2003.

New general codes have been added for DHBs from 1 July 2001. General DHB codes should be a last resort, used only if the correct Domicile code cannot be determined.

Care should be taken to record accurate and useful residential addresses, since Domicile codes may be automatically assigned based on this information.

**Related data:**

Region of domicile
TLA of domicile
Sub-region of domicile

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
Facility type

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0148
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility type
Name in database: facility_type
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code that categorises facilities into particular types.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 Public hospital
02 Private hospital
03 Psychiatric hospital
04 GP practice
10 Health centre
11 Local cancer registry
12 Mental health outpatient service
13 Cervical screening programme
14 Drug and alcohol treatment facility
15 Mental health community skills enhancement facility
16 Kaupapa Maori service
17 Pacific Island service
18 Mental health community team
19 Child, adolescent and family service
20 Mental health day hospital
21 Mental health residential 1 to 5 facility
22 Mental health residential and skills enhancement facility
23 Forensic mental health treatment facility
24 Intellectual disability facility
25 Charitable trust facility
99 Other

Guide for use: Used with Principal health service purchaser in determining whether an event is publicly funded.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Health agency facility code
Birth location
Private flag

Administrative attributes

Source document: Create using the Facility type from the Facility table
Source organisation:
Health agency code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0138-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency code
Name in database: agency_code
Other names: Agency, DHB
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a health agency. A health agency is an organisation, institution or group of institutions that contracts directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 4
Layout: XXXX

Data domain: See the Health Agency code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Historically, also known as CHE (Crown Health Enterprise), HHS (Hospitals and Health Services) and AHB (Area Health Board).

Between 1988 and 1993 the Health agency code was assigned based on the original 1993 agency groupings.

If the facility on an event does not belong to the agency, it means that the agency has contracted a facility belonging to a different agency to treat the patient.

Unit record information with Health agency facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Data Access Policy on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/access/index.html.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Collection method: This is a key field for allocating purchase units.

If health agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with NZHIS to maintain the existing codes.

NZHIS allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by NZHIS as hospitals open and close. See the NZHIS web site for the most recent version.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: NZHIS
Source organisation: NZHIS
Health agency facility address

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0145

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency facility address

Name in database: facility_address

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: The physical address of a health agency facility.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar

Field size: 85

Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use: A domicile code is derived from the address and stored on the Facility table.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Health agency facility closing date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0147

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency facility closing date
Name in database: facility_close_date
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a health agency facility ceased to operate.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size:
Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.

Closing dates are also recorded when codes are retired, for example, when an agency changes its name and is assigned a new code.

Verification rules:

Collection method: Health agency facilities are expected to notify NZHIS of their closing dates.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Health agency facility code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0143-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency facility code
Name in database: facility_code
Other names: Facility, Hospital, HAF code, HAFC
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a healthcare facility.

A healthcare facility is a place, which may be a permanent, temporary, or mobile structure, that healthcare users attend or are resident in for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services. This definition excludes supervised hostels, halfway houses, staff residences, and rest homes where the rest home is the patient’s usual place of residence.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 4
Layout: NNNN

Data domain: See the Health Agency Facility code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Unit record information with Health agency facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Data Access Policy on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/access/index.html.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start date, Health agency facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection method: NZHIS allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by NZHIS as hospitals open and close. See the NZHIS web site for the most recent version.

Related data: Birth location
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: NZHIS
Health agency facility name

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0144

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency facility name
Name in database: facility_name
Other names: Hospital name, Facility name, Fac name
Element type: Data element
Definition: The name of a health agency facility.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 50
Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Health agency facility opening date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0146

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency facility opening date
Name in database: facility_open_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a health agency facility began operation.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size:
Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.

Verification rules:

Collection method: Health agency facilities are expected to notify NZHIS of their opening dates.
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Region of treatment

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Region of treatment
Name in database: region
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The Health Funding Authority region of treatment.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 2  
Layout: NN
Data domain: 01 HFA Northern region  
02 HFA Midland region  
03 HFA Central region  
04 HFA Southern region
Guide for use: Created from NZHIS internal mapping.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Health Event table

Table name: Health Event table
Name in database: health_event_tab

Definition: The Health Event table contains non-diagnostic information about a patient’s stay in hospital, such as demographic, administrative, and some summarised/grouped clinical and contracting information. It contains data for inpatient and day patient health events.

Guide for Use: A hospital inpatient event is a contact between a healthcare user and a health agency which involves the healthcare user being admitted and discharged.

NMDS contains secondary care events (that is, hospital inpatient and day-patient events), and some ambulatory care events.

NMDS also incorporates events from psychiatric hospitals, and some private hospital events since 1996.

Fields have been added to the Health Event table at various times as a result of policy or contracting requirements.

Primary Key: Event ID
Business Key: Encrypted NHI number, Facility code, Event type code, Event start date, Event local ID

ACC claim number

Administrative status
Reference ID: A0212

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: ACC claim number
Name in database: acc_claim_number

Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: This is a separate field to record the M46/45, ACC45 or AITC claim number for the event.

Context: Injury resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char
Field size: 12
Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use:
Verification rules: Optional.

If the first character of the Principal health service purchaser code is ‘A’ (eg, ‘A0’, ‘A1’, etc) then the Accident flag should be set to ‘Y’ and the ACC Claim Number field should not be blank.

Collection method: This is a free-text field to allow historical claim numbers, which come in a variety of formats, to be provided.

This field is used to report the Accident Insurance Treatment Certificate (AITC) form number. Where hospitals can report the three-letter Insurance Company abbreviation, this should be entered as the first three characters of this field, separated by a hyphen (-) from the AITC form number. Where hospitals are putting the abbreviation in this field, and where the receiving insurer is later determined not to be the managing insurer, the abbreviation should be updated to reflect the managing insurer.

If the Principal health service purchaser code is any of the codes that start with ‘A’, then the Accident flag must be set to ‘Y’.
If the ACC claim number field is populated, then the Accident flag must be set to 'Y'.

**Related data:**
- Accident flag
- Principal health service purchaser

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Accident Compensation Corporation
**ACC claim rejected**

Administrative status

*Reference ID:* ACC claim rejected

Identifying and defining attributes

*Name:* ACC claim rejected

*Name in database:* acc_claim_rejected

*Other names:* Data element

*Definition:* Never used.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

*Data type:* char  
*Field size:* 1

*Data domain:* Not used.

*Verification rules:* Not used.

*Collection method:* 

*Related data:* 

Administrative attributes

*Source document:* 

*Source organisation:*
Accident flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0211

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Accident flag
Name in database: accident_flag
Other names: ACC flag
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag that denotes whether a person is receiving care or treatment as the result of an accident.
Context: Injury resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain:
Y The health event/treatment is assumed to be or is assessed as the result of an accident
N The health event/treatment is the result of an illness.

Guide for use:
Verification rules: Optional.
If the first character of the Principal health service purchaser code is 'A' (eg, 'A0', 'A1', etc) then the Accident flag should be set to 'Y' and the ACC Claim Number field should not be blank.

Collection method: For this to be 'Y', the healthcare user should be admitted as a result of an accident. This would be either an acute case or someone returning for treatment (in which case an ACC Claim Number would be required).

Related data:
ACC claim number
Clinical code (classifies the injuries and cause of accident)

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
Admission source code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0169-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Admission source code
Name in database: admission_source_code
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code used to describe the nature of admission (routine or transfer) for a hospital inpatient health event.
Context: Hospital inpatient or day patient health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Data domain: 
R Routine admission
T Transfer from another hospital facility
Field size: 1
Layout: A

Mandatory

Guide for use: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Verification rules: Patients admitted from rest homes where the rest home is their usual place of residence are routine admissions, not transfers.

Collection method: Patients transferred using DW or DF event end type codes within the same facility should be readmitted with an admission source code of R.

Related data: Event end type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
Admission type code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0171-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Admission type code
Name in database: admission_type
Other names: Admission type
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code used to describe the type of admission for a hospital healthcare health event.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type:</th>
<th>char</th>
<th>Field size: 2</th>
<th>Layout: AA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data domain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Arranged admission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Acute admission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Elective admission of a privately funded patient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL</td>
<td>Psychiatric patient returned from leave of more than 10 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WN</td>
<td>Waiting list/booking list</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZA</td>
<td>Arranged admission, ACC covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZC</td>
<td>Acute, ACC covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZP</td>
<td>Private, ACC covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZW</td>
<td>Waiting list, ACC covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide for use: 'WU' (Waiting list - urgent) code not used from 20 August 1993.
Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.
Collection method:

AA - ARRANGED ADMISSION (introduced in 1995)
A planned admission where:
- the admission date is less than seven days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary, or
- the admission relates to normal obstetric cases, 36 to 42 weeks gestation, delivered during the event. In these cases, patients will have been booked into the admitting facility and the health specialty code will always be P10 Delivery Services (Mothers).

AC - ACUTE ADMISSION (introduced in 1994)
An unplanned admission on the day of presentation at the admitting healthcare facility. Admission may have been from the Emergency or Outpatient Departments of the healthcare facility or a transfer from another facility. Note that the Accident Insurance Act defines Acute as Acute plus Arranged.

AP - ELECTIVE (introduced in 1996)
Elective admission of a privately funded patient in either a public or private hospital.

RL - PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT RETURNED FROM LEAVE (introduced in 1994)
A sectioned mental health patient, returning from more than 14 days leave.

WN - WAITING LIST/BOOKING LIST (introduced in 1994)
A planned admission where the admission date is seven or more days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary.

ZA - ARRANGED ADMISSION, ACC COVERED (introduced in 1996)
A planned admission for an ACC patient where:
- the admission date is less than seven days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary, or
- the admission relates to a normal obstetric case (to reflect common practice).

ZC - ACUTE, ACC COVERED (introduced in 1996)
An unplanned admission for an ACC patient on the day of presentation at the admitting healthcare facility.
facility. Admission may have been from the Emergency or Outpatient Departments of the healthcare facility.

**ZP - PRIVATE, ACC COVERED (introduced in 1996)**
An ACC patient covered by ACC for treatment in a private hospital.

**ZW - WAITING LIST, ACC COVERED (introduced in 1996)**
A planned admission for ACC patients where the admission date is seven or more days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary.

'ZP', 'ZC', 'ZP' and 'ZW' may continue to be used if a facility is using the Accident flag and ACC claim number fields.

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** National Data Policy Group
Age at admission

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Age at admission
Name in database: age_at_admission
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The age of a patient on admission to hospital.
Context: Demographic information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer
Field size: 3
Layout: NNN
Data domain: 000 – 120
Guide for use: Event start date minus date of birth, expressed in completed years.

Verification rules:

Collection method:
Related data: Event start date
Date of birth

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Age at discharge

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Age at discharge
Name in database: age_at_discharge
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The age of a patient on discharge from hospital.
Context: Demographic information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: XXX
Data domain: 000 - 120, XXX
Guide for use: Event end date minus date of birth expressed in completed years. If the event end date is not entered then this field will contain 'XXX'.

Age at discharge (not Age at admission) is the age most often used for analysis.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Date of birth
Event end date

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Age of mother

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0107

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Age of mother

Name in database: age_of_mother

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: Age of mother in years at time of birth of infant.

Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout: NN

Data domain: 00 – 99

00 is default value if mother’s age is not known.

Guide for use:

Verification rules: If outside 12 to 54 years, will only be accepted on confirmation.

Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.

Collection method: Only required for babies born in hospital.

Found only on the baby’s 'BT' (birth) event.

Related data: Event type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Batch ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Batch ID
Name in database: batch_id
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A unique identifier for each batch.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int
Field size: 
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Generated by the load process. Used internally for reference to the file in which this record was loaded into the NMDS.
The Batch ID is used in place of the batch filename.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Birth location

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0104

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Birth location

Name in database: location_code

Other names: Birth location code, Birth/death location code

Element type: Data element

Definition: The location of the birth delivery of a healthcare user.

Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 1

Layout: N

Data domain:
1 Public hospital
2 Private hospital
3 Psychiatric hospital
4 Other institution
5 Private residence
6 Other
9 Default value

Guide for use:

Verification rules: Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.

Must be a valid code in the code table.

Must match the Facility type code on the Facility table.

Collection method:

Related data: Facility code
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document: NZHIS

Source organisation: NZHIS
Birth status

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0102-1

Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Birth status
Name in database: birth_status
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Field which records whether an infant was still or liveborn.
Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout: A
Data domain: L Liveborn
S Stillborn

Guide for use: Effectively only livebirths are reported to the NMDS.
Verification rules: Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.
Collection method: Information about fetal deaths (still births) is obtained from death registration records, death certificates and autopsy reports, and is entered directly by NZHIS staff in the Ministry of Health. Provider systems will therefore only report information about livebirths that occur in their facilities. Provider systems may default to 'L' (Liveborn).

The World Health Organization definition of a livebirth is:
'The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered liveborn.'

For liveborn infants who die in hospital without ever going home, record the mother's address.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Birthweight

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0100-1

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Birthweight

Name in database: birth_weight

Other names: Birth weight

Element type: Data element

Definition: Weight of infant at time of birth, in grams.

Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 4

Data domain: 0001 - 9999

Guide for use:

Verification rules: Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.

Records reporting 0001 to 0399 grams will be returned with a warning message that birthweight is unusually low. Hospitals will need to confirm this value before the record will be loaded into the NMDS.

Must contain 4 characters. For infants under 1000 grams, the field must be supplied with a leading zero.

No negative numbers.

Collection method: Record as soon as practicable after the birth event. If not known, the default is '9000'.

For birth events, Weight on admission will be identical to the Birthweight.

Related data: Weight on admission

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: NZHIS
Cancer event flag

Administrative status

Reference ID:

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Cancer event flag
Name in database: cancer_event_flag
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Indicates that an event is a cancer diagnosis event.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout:
Data domain: Y, the record is extracted for the New Zealand Cancer Registry
N, blank the record is not extracted for the New Zealand Cancer Registry
Guide for use: Previously used to indicate which events were copied over to the old NMDS database, which contained the Cancer Register.

Updates to the Cancer Registry do not rely on this flag, but instead are identified by searching the NMDS for specific codes combined with other selection criteria.

This flag does not indicate that the cancer has been registered on the New Zealand Cancer Register.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
CCL

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: CCL

Name in database: ccl

Other names: 

Element type: Derived data element

Definition: Complication/co-morbidity class level. This comes out of the DRG grouper program and identifies the clinical severity within a DRG code.

Context: DRG version 3.1

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  

Field size: 1  

Layout: N

Data domain:
1  minor CC or non-CC
2  moderate CC
3  major CC
4  extreme CC

Guide for use: Relates only to DRG Grouper versions 3.0 and 3.1.

Serves the same purpose for DRG Grouper clinical versions 3.0 and 3.1 as PCCL does for DRG Grouper clinical versions 4.1 and 4.2.

The AR-DRG v4.1 Definitions Manual says CCLs 'are severity weights given to ALL additional diagnoses. They range in value from 0 to 4 for surgical and neonate episodes, and from 0 to 3 for medical episodes, and have been developed through a combination of medical judgement and statistical analysis. CCL values can vary between adjacent DRGs.'

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: DRG code version 3.1

PCCL

Administrative attributes

Source document: See the AN-DRG manual

Source organisation: The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia
Client system identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0216-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Client system identifier
Name in database: client_system_identifier
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: An identifier for the corresponding record stored within the health provider's system.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 14
Layout: Free text
Data domain:

Guide for use: With the PMS unique identifier, this replaced the previous Local system health event identifier field in 2000. This field is used to supplement the PMS unique identifier to identify individual records sent to the NMDS.

This field is used as a reference field for checking data quality.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection method: For security reasons, do not use the healthcare user's NHI number.

Related data: Replaces the field previously known as Local system health event identifier. Related to PMS unique identifier.

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Costweight

Administrative status

Identification and defining attributes

Name: Costweight
Name in database: cost_weight
Other names: Cost weight, Case weight
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Calculated value designed to weight a base rate payment.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: numeric
Field size: 9
Layout: NNNNN.NNNN
Data domain:
Guide for use: Costweight is calculated using the Weighted Inlier Equivalent Separation (WIES) method, according to different schedules each financial year. The Costweight code indicates the schedule.

Every event is given a Costweight, calculated from:
- the DRG code and associated variables
- Length of stay
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation
- some procedure codes and diagnosis codes.
For details, see the Technical Documentation page on http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/.

It is used with Financial year for calculating payments based on the year of Event end date in the patient record.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: DRG codes
Costweight code
Purchase unit
DRG grouper type code
Health specialty code

Administrative attributes

Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia (modified for New Zealand contracting)
Costweight code

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Costweight code
Name in database: cost_weight_code
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Indicates the schedule by which the Costweight and Purchase unit are calculated for that financial year.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Costweight  DRG codes  Purchase unit

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: DHBNZ
Country of birth code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0198-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Country of birth code
Name in database: country_code
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Coded value for the country of birth as assigned from the Statistics NZ Country Code list (NZSCC99).
Context: Also reported to the Cancer database. Primarily used for epidemiological studies.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: NNN
Data domain: 004 – 999. See the Country of Birth code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

With the introduction of the Cancer Registry Act, pathologists were given responsibility to ensure that all specified primary cancer cases are reported, and the pathology report became the principal source of information identifying new cases of primary cancer.

Because pathology reports do not contain all the information required to complete cancer registrations, Section 6 of the legislation also authorises the Cancer Registry to seek additional information from medical practitioners or hospitals. Information not available from laboratories is: Occupation code, Country of birth code, and Extent of cancer disease code.

Verification rules: Optional.
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Statistics NZ
Date first specialist consultation

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0152

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date first specialist consultation
Name in database: first_consult_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date of the first specialist consultation which led to this event (including consultation with specialist in private practice). It may be the same date as the date of referral, eg, emergency admissions.
Context: Elective surgical events.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates

Partial dates are permissible. At a minimum the century and year must be supplied. If day is provided but month is omitted then the day will not be recorded. Incomplete dates are stored as 'ccyy0101' or 'ccyymm01' and a partial date flag associated with the date is set to the appropriate value.

Guide for use: Not reliably reported to the NMDS. From July 2000, this information is also collected in the Date of first specialist assessment field in the National Booking Reporting System (NBRS), which has more complete coverage.

Verification rules: Optional.

Must be on or before the date of load, the Event start date, and the Event end date.

Must be on or after the Date of birth.

Collection method: Required for total hip replacement, total knee replacement and coronary artery bypass graft events.

Related data: First specialist consultation date flag

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Identifying and defining attributes

**Name**: Date of birth

**Name in database**: date_of_birth

**Other names**: DOB, HCU date of birth, Birth date

**Element type**: Data element

**Definition**: The date on which the person was born.

**Context**: Required to derive age for demographic analyses.

Relational and representational attributes

**Data type**: datetime

**Field size**: CCYYMMDD

**Data domain**: Valid dates

Partial dates are permissible. At a minimum the century and year must be supplied. If day is provided but month is omitted then the day will not be recorded. Incomplete dates are stored as 'ccyy0101' or 'ccyymm01' and a partial date flag associated with the date is set to the appropriate value.

**Guide for use**: In 1993 the option to submit partial dates using the partial date flag was introduced.

For events before 1993, there was no partial date option or partial date flag. The default date was 15/6 or 15/month (if the month was known). The 15/6 model of partial dates should only occur in data before 1994/1995.

Used, for example, for analysis by age at a point in time and for use to derive a Diagnosis Related Group (for admitted patients).

**Verification rules**: Must be on or before the Event start date.

Must be consistent with diagnoses and procedure codes for the record to be loaded. Otherwise it will result in a warning.

**Collection method**: DRG codes

**Related data**: Event start date

Event end date

Operation/procedure date

Age at admission

Age at discharge

Date of birth flag

Administrative attributes

**Source document**: National Data Policy Group
Date of birth flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date of birth flag
Name in database: date_of_birth_flag
Other names:

Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Indicates whether the date of birth stored is a partial date.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout:

Data domain: Y Only the year is supplied
M The month and year were supplied

Guide for use: A partial date flag, set automatically.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Date of birth

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: NZHIS
Date of referral

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0153-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date of referral
Name in database: referral_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date of the doctor's referral letter, or date presented for self-referral, or date of transfer which resulted in this event, whichever date is earlier. This date is required for select surgical procedures.
Context: Elective surgical events.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates

Guide for use: Not reliably reported to the NMDS. From July 2000, this information is also collected in the Date of referral for first specialist assessment field in the National Booking Reporting System (NBRS), which has more complete coverage.

Verification rules: Optional.
- Must be on or before the date of load, the Event start date, and the Event end date.
- Must be on or after the Date of birth.

Collection method: Required for total hip replacement, total knee replacement and coronary artery bypass graft events.
Related data: Referral date flag

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
### Date surgery decided

**Administrative status**

| Reference ID: | A0154 | Version: | 1.0 | Version date: | 01-Jan-2003 |

**Identifying and defining attributes**

- **Name:** Date surgery decided
- **Name in database:** date_surgery_decided
- **Other names:**
- **Element type:** Data element
- **Definition:** The date on which the healthcare user was assessed as requiring surgery.
- **Context:** Elective surgical events.

**Relational and representational attributes**

- **Data type:** datetime
- **Data domain:** Valid dates
- **Field size:** CCYYMMDD
- **Layout:** CCYYMMDD
- **Guide for use:** Previously known as Date on waiting list.

  Not reliably reported to the NMDS. From July 2000, this information is also collected in the Date certainty given field in the National Booking Reporting System (NBRS), which has more complete coverage.

- **Verification rules:** Optional.

  - Must be on or before the date of load, the Event start date, and the Event end date.
  - Must be on or after the Date of birth.
  - Partial dates not allowed.

- **Collection method:** Required for total hip replacement, total knee replacement and coronary artery bypass graft events.

- **Related data:** Surgical priority

**Administrative attributes**

- **Source document:**
- **Source organisation:**
Date updated

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date updated
Name in database: last_updated_date
Other names: Audit date
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The date and time an event was loaded into the NMDS.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  Field size:  Layout:
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: If there are errors in a record, the whole record is deleted and a new record loaded. Therefore this date does not necessarily show when a record was first loaded into the NMDS.

Verification rules:

Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Domicile code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0023-1

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile code

Name in database: domicile_code

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: Statistics NZ Health Domicile Code representing a person’s usual residential address. Also used for health agency facility addresses.

Usual residential address is defined as the address at which the person has been, or plans to be, living for 3 months or more. (Statistics NZ definition of ‘usually resident’.)

If a person usually lives in a rest home or a hospital, that is considered their usual residential address.

Context: Required for demographic analyses. Domicile codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char

Field size: 4

Layout: XXNN

Data domain: See the Domicile code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Before July 1993, domicile was coded using the 1986 census Domicile codes. This data has been mapped to the 1991 codes.

Care needs to be exercised when analysing pre-1993 data in terms of population, as the 1991 census split a large number of the 1986 codes into two or more new Domicile codes. As it was not possible to accurately attribute particular events to the correct new code, only one of the new multiple codes could be chosen for each old code. This can result in some areas showing no events for one code and an over-representation of events for the other domicile.

Since 1996, Domicile code has been automatically assigned on the NHI database using the address provided. This can result in rural addresses being assigned to an urban Domicile code where there is insufficient data to generate the correct code. This is because the automated software relies on generating a post code in order to determine where in a related table it should look to find the code. Most events in the NMDS contain a Domicile code that has been generated in this manner.

The code used for health collections from 1 July 1998 is the four-digit 1996 Health Domicile Code specially created by Statistics NZ from their 1996 six-digit Census Area Unit Code.

The series of Domicile codes used depends on the Event end date. If an event does not have an end date, the Event start date is used.

Because domicile can change overtime, NZHIS collects domicile information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Used, for example, to monitor inter-regional flow of patients who live in a different DHB region from where they are treated, or to record patients who usually live overseas and are visiting New Zealand.

Verification rules:

Must be a valid code in the code table.

If the Event end date (or, if the Event end date is blank, the Event start date) is less than 1 July 1998 and Year of census is 1996 then convert new domicile back to old 1991 code.
For Event end dates on or after 1 July 1998 the 1996 codes apply. (If the Event end date is blank, check the Event start date and that the status of the code is current. If not current, generate an error message.)

**Collection method:** The code table contains current and retired codes (see status column: C = current and R = retired). Some of the codes from the 1991 census were replaced by new codes in the 1996 census, and these should not be used for events with an Event end date after 30 June 1998. The 1991 and 1996 Domicile codes made redundant by the 2001 census should not be used for events with an Event end date after 30 June 2003.

New general codes have been added for DHBs from 1 July 2001. General DHB codes should be a last resort, used only if the correct Domicile code cannot be determined.

Care should be taken to record accurate and useful residential addresses, since Domicile codes may be automatically assigned based on this information.

**Related data:** Region of domicile
TLA of domicile
Sub-region of domicile

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
DRG code version 3.0

Administrative status

Reference ID: A
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: DRG code version 3.0
Name in database: drg_code_v30
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Diagnosis related group code produced by version 3.0 of AN-DRG.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: XXX

Data domain:

Guide for use: Not used.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
DRG code version 3.1

Administrative status

Reference ID: A  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: DRG code version 3.1
Name in database: drg_code_v31
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Diagnosis related group code produced by clinical version 3.1 of AN-DRG Grouper.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN
Data domain: 001 – 956
Guide for use: Until 1 July 2001 the clinical version of AN-DRG 3.1 was produced by running 3M version 3.1 AN-DRG Grouper Program over ICD-9-CM-A version II diagnosis and procedure codes. Since July 2001, 3M AR-DRG version 4.2 of the Grouper Program has been used to generate clinical version 3.1 codes in this field. The current version (4.2) uses up to 20 diagnoses and 20 procedure codes. The previous version (3.1) used up to 15 diagnoses and 15 procedures.

Before 1 July 1995 for DRG v3.1 data providers mostly reported only 4 diagnosis and 3 procedure codes, so that was all that was available for DRG assignment.

DRG codes of clinical version 3.1 are stored for all events, as this field is often used for analysis.

Verification rules:

Collection method: The current DRG grouper is AR-DRG version 4.2, which also produces codes in versions 3.1 and 4.1 or 4.2 as appropriate. The grouper accepts up to 20 diagnoses and 20 procedure codes for clinical version 3.1. External cause codes are not used by the grouper. Hospitals can report up to 99 diagnosis and procedure codes for each event, therefore it is recommended that hospitals prioritise diagnoses and procedure codes in order to present the grouper with the most severe diagnoses and operations.

Related data: CCL Costweight code Costweight Purchase unit MDC code MDC type DRG grouper type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: The DRG code version 3.1 is currently calculated by NZHIS using the AR-DRG Grouper Program version 4.2. It is not sent in to the NMDS by hospitals.
**DRG code version 4.1 and 4.2**

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:* A0165-1  
*Version:* 1.0  
*Version date:* 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

*Name:* DRG code version 4.1 and 4.2  
*Name in database:* drg_code_v41  
*Other names:*  
*Element type:* Derived data element  
*Definition:* A Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) code of clinical version 4.1 or 4.2 produced by invoking the current DRG grouper program version 4.2 which takes up to 20 diagnostic and 20 procedure codes in a health event and assigns a DRG code based on a complex algorithm. This provides another way of analysing event information based on classifying episodes of inpatient care into clinically meaningful groups with similar resource consumption.  
*Context:* Clinical demographic and administrative information within a health event.

**Relational and representational attributes**

*Data type:* char  
*Field size:* 4  
*Layout:* ANNA  
*Data domain:* 901Z – 963Z, A01Z – Z65Z  

If the Event end date is between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, this field contains a DRG code of clinical version 4.1.

If the Event end date is on or after 1 July 2002, this field contains a DRG code of clinical version 4.2.

Calculated from:
- personal information (eg, Sex, Date of birth), and
- event information (eg, Admission date, Event end type), and
- diagnosis and procedure information in the appropriate ICD code for the DRG Grouper (ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition).

*Verification rules:* The current DRG grouper is AR-DRG version 4.2, which uses up to 20 ICD diagnoses and up to 20 procedures. External cause codes are not used by the grouper. It is recommended that hospitals prioritise diagnoses and procedure codes in order to present the grouper with the most severe diagnoses and operations.

*Related data:* Costweight code  
Costweight  
Purchase unit  
PCCL  
MDC code  
MDC type  
DRG grouper type code

**Collection method:** The DRG code is calculated by NZHIS. It is not sent in to the NMDS by hospitals.

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*  
*Source organisation:* The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia.
**DRG grouper type code**

**Administrative status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference ID:</th>
<th>A0167</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version:</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version date:</td>
<td>01-Jan-2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identifying and defining attributes**

- **Name:** DRG grouper type code
- **Name in database:** drg_grouper_type
- **Other names:**
- **Element type:** Derived data element
- **Definition:** A code to describe the clinical version of the DRG calculation used.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

- **Data type:** varchar
- **Field size:** 2
- **Layout:** NN

**Data domain:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Medicare version 4.0 Secondary Care (retired)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>AN-DRG version 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>AR-DRG version 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>AR-DRG version 4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guide for use:**

'02' was used until 30 June 2000.
'03' was used between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2002.
'04' has been used since 1 July 2002.

The grouper software version produces a number of clinical versions. NZHIS is currently using software version 4.2 to produces DRG codes of clinical versions 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2. This field describes the clinical version.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection method:**

**Related data:**

- DRG codes
- MDC type
- MDC code

**Administrative attributes**

- **Source document:**
- **Source organisation:**
Encrypted NHI number

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0319-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Encrypted NHI number
Name in database: encrypted_hcu_id
Other names: Encrypted HCU identifier, Encrypted NHI, etc. See other names for the NHI number under 'Guide for use' below.
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The NHI number in encrypted form.
Context: The NHI number is the cornerstone of NZHIS's data collections. It is a unique 7-character identification number assigned to a healthcare user by the National Health Index (NHI) database. The NHI number uniquely identifies healthcare users, and allows linking between different data collections. It is encrypted in the NMDS to ensure privacy of individual records.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Data domain: System-generated
Guide for use: THE NHI NUMBER
The NHI number is also known as National Health Index, HCU identifier, NHI, HCU, HCU Number, Healthcare User Identifier, HCU identification number, NMPI number, Hospital Number, Patient Number.

When duplicate records for a healthcare user are merged, one of their NHI numbers will be deemed to be the master (or primary), and the others become event (or secondary) NHI numbers. This does not affect which NHI numbers are used in local systems.

In the NMDS, the NHI number that is sent in by the data provider is encrypted during the loading process. Only this encrypted NHI number is stored.

For the analysis of healthcare information relating to a unique individual, the master NHI number should be used. Please contact an NZHIS information analyst for further information on how to obtain the master encrypted NHI number if you are performing your own data extraction.

The Privacy Commissioner considers the NHI number to be personally identifying information (like name and address) so, if it is linked to clinical information, it must be held securely and the healthcare user’s privacy protected. The Encrypted NHI number is not considered personally identifying.

NZHIS will return data containing unencrypted NHI numbers to providers who have sent it in. Information with unencrypted NHI numbers may be disclosed to researchers on a case-by-case basis.

VALIDATION
The first three characters of an NHI number must be alpha (but not 'I' or 'O'). The 4th to 6th characters must be numeric. The 7th character is a check digit modulus 11.

ENCRYPTION
The NHI number is encrypted using a one-way encryption algorithm. The aim is to provide an encrypted number that can be sent across public (unsecured) networks.

Verification rules: Must be registered on the NHI database before the NHI number can be used in the NMDS.

There is a verification algorithm which ensures that the NHI number is in the correct format and is valid.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start date, Health agency facility code, and Event local...
identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

**Collection method:** NHI numbers are often included on patient notes and other patient documentation. New numbers can be allocated by health providers who have direct access to the NHI Register. New NHI numbers are also allocated by HealthPAC for GPs and other primary care providers.

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*  http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/

*Source organisation:* NZHIS
Ethnic group codes

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0027,A0208,A0209-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Ethnic group codes
Name in database: ethnic_code, ethnic_code_2, ethnic_code_3
Other names: Ethnicity
Element type: Data element
Definition: A social group whose members have one or more of the following four characteristics:
- they share a sense of common origins
- they claim a common and distinctive history and destiny
- they possess one or more dimensions of collective cultural individuality
- they feel a sense of unique collective solidarity.
Context: Information on ethnicity is collected for planning and service delivery purposes and for monitoring health status across different ethnic groups. Ethnic group codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
10 European not further defined
11 NZ European
12 Other European
21 NZ Maori
30 Pacific Island not further defined
31 Samoan
32 Cook Island Maori
33 Tongan
34 Niuean
35 Tokelauan
36 Fijian
37 Other Pacific Island (not listed)
40 Asian not further defined
41 South east Asian
42 Chinese
43 Indian
44 Other Asian
51 Middle Eastern
52 Latin American/Hispanic
53 African
54 Other
99 Not stated

Guide for use: From 1 July 1996 up to 3 Ethnic group codes can be collected for each healthcare user and each event. Where more than 3 Ethnic group codes are reported, the Statistics NZ prioritisation algorithm is used to report only 3 values.
Because ethnicity is self-identified, it can change over time. This is why NZHIS collects ethnicity information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Verification rules: Ethnicity 1 is mandatory.
Ethnicity 2 and Ethnicity 3 are optional.
Ethnicity 2 cannot be the same as Ethnicity 1 or 3. Ethnicity 3 cannot be the same as Ethnicity 2 or 1.
Must be a valid code in the code table.
Collection method: Ethnicity should be self-identified wherever possible. If the Ethnic group code changes for this event, please update the NHI.

Use of the code '54' (Other) is limited to only about 5 ethnic groups. It must not be used as a generic 'other' code. If a person chooses not to answer the ethnicity question, record their ethnicity as 'not stated'. See Appendix C: Collection of Ethnicity Data.

Each ethnic group as maintained by Statistics NZ has a 5-digit code. NZHIS collections use only the first 2 digits.

Related data: Prioritised ethnicity

Administrative attributes
Source organisation: Statistics NZ, modified by the National Data Policy Group
Event end date

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event end date
Name in database: event_end_date
Other names: Discharge date, Event end/leave date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a healthcare user is discharged from a facility (ie, the date the healthcare event ended) or the date on which a sectioned mental health patient is discharged to leave.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Data domain: Valid date
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Partial dates not allowed.
Optional for psychiatric inpatient events. Mandatory for births, intended day cases and non-psychiatric inpatient events.
Must be on or before the date of load and the Psychiatric leave end date.
Must be on or after the Event start date, the Date of birth, the Operation/procedure date, and the External cause date of occurrence.

Collection method:

Related data: Event end type code
Date of birth
Event start date
Operation/procedure date
Event leave days
Age at discharge
Length of stay
Year of data
Month of data
Financial year

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event end type code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0157-1  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event end type code
Name in database: event_end_type
Other names: Discharge type
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying how a healthcare event ended.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout: AA
Data domain:
DA Discharge to an acute facility
DC Psychiatric patient discharged to community care
DD Died
DF Statistical discharge for change in funder
DI Self-discharge from hospital, indemnity signed
DL Committed psychiatric patient discharged to leave for more than 10 days
DN Psychiatric remand patient discharged without committal
DO Discharge of a patient for organ donation
DP Psychiatric patient transferred for further psychiatric care
DR Ended routinely
DS Self-discharge from hospital (no indemnity)
DT Discharge of non-psychiatric patient to another healthcare facility
DW Discharge to other service within same facility between the following specialties: AT&R, mental health, obstetrics, and personal health. Not to be used for transfer between surgical and medical.

Guide for use:
'RO' was superseded on 1 July 1994.
'DA' and 'DW' were introduced in 1995.
'DO' was introduced in 1997.
'DF' was introduced in 2000.

Verification rules:
Must be a valid code in the code table.
Optional for psychiatric inpatient events.
Mandatory for all other event types.

Collection method:
NOTES RE 'DA'
'DA' is only used in cases where the patient is being transferred within 5 days of admission, and:
- the patient being transferred has a principal diagnosis of stroke, or
- the discharge is directly due to the need for immediate treatment at a neonatal facility, a specialist burns unit, or a multiple trauma unit.

The code 'DA' is required for accurate classification to DRG for the following types of case:

1. An infant aged less than or equal to 28 days is required to be discharged directly to a specialist neonatal unit for acute care which is not available at the discharging facility. For example, a newborn infant with a condition that cannot be treated adequately at the healthcare facility where the birth took place is transferred to the specialist neonatal unit at another healthcare facility for acute care. The discharge of the infant from the hospital of birth would be recorded as 'DA'.

2. A patient of any age required to be discharged directly to a specialist burns unit for acute care which is not available at the discharging facility. For example, a person suffering burns in an accident is taken to the nearest healthcare facility for immediate treatment and assessment and then transferred to a specialist burns unit for acute care. The discharge of the patient from the hospital where immediate treatment and assessment took place would be recorded as 'DA'.

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NOTES RE 'DW'
Discharge type 'DW' is available to be used for any internal transfers between any specialties except Surgical (S) and Medical (M) and vice versa. If the transfer is to another facility (using a different facility code) then the discharge type 'DT' must be used.

Some examples showing the use of 'DW' are given below (this is not an exclusive list):

1. Assessment, Treatment and Rehabilitation Unit Services
   Inpatient Assessment, Treatment and Rehabilitation (AT&R) care should be able to be identified separately. That is, all AT&R inpatient episodes of care should result in a discharge for which the Health Specialty Code is Geriatric AT&R (D00+D10) or Psychogeriatric AT&R (D20+D30), for the period in which the healthcare user was under the care of the inpatient AT&R service.

   Healthcare users can arrive at an AT&R Unit by a number of means. Three examples follow:
   a. The healthcare user is admitted to a healthcare facility with a medical (eg, acute stroke) or surgical (eg, fractured hip with reduction) problem. If a clinical decision is made to move the healthcare user to an AT&R unit within the same healthcare facility, then there must be a discharge from the Medical or Surgical Specialty with an Event end type of 'DW' and an admission to the AT&R unit.
   b. The healthcare user is a Disability Support Service (DSS) resident. If the healthcare user develops a problem which requires AT&R unit services in the same healthcare facility, they should be discharged from the DSS Specialty with an Event end type of 'DW' and admitted to the AT&R unit.
   c. The healthcare user, once admitted to an AT&R Specialty, develops the need for a significant medical or surgical intervention. When this need is above and beyond what would be expected to be delivered in an AT&R Specialty, the healthcare user should be discharged from the AT&R Specialty with an Event end type of 'DW' and admitted to the appropriate medical/surgical specialty. They may later be discharged (DW) and readmitted to AT&R for post-treatment care.

   This example would result in three separate inpatient events (and three DRGs) during one continuing episode of inpatient care.

2. Health Agency DSS Long-term Resident Inpatient Services
   Personal Health inpatient services provided to DSS long-term inpatients should be identified separately. That is, Personal Health episodes of care should result in a discharge using a Personal Health specialty code and Event end type 'DW', for the period in which the healthcare user was under the care of the Personal Health inpatient specialty. This applies to Personal Health inpatient services for people under the care of specialists within Geriatric and Psychogeriatric Long-term Care, Rest Home, IH, Physical Disability and Long-term Psychiatric.

   When the responsibility for the care of eligible people who are long-term DSS ‘residents’ in a health agency facility is to be reassigned to a Personal Health specialty within the same facility, they should be discharged from the DSS specialty and admitted to the relevant Personal Health Specialty. In most cases there will be a physical transfer of the person, but this is not the determining factor. Instead, the issue is the change in responsible clinician during the period in which the Personal Health treatment is undertaken.

   At the time the responsibility for the person’s care reverts back to the DSS specialty, the person should be discharged from the Personal Health specialty with an Event end type of ‘DW’ and admitted again to the DSS specialty. Refer to the ACC booklet ‘Accident Services - Who Pays’.

NOTE RE 'DT'
Event end type 'DT' now includes discharge to another healthcare facility for care (except for discharges to a specialist neonatal unit or specialist burns unit; see 'DA'). Transfers to rest homes for convalescence or rehabilitation are included, provided that the rest home is not the usual place of residence.

NOTE RE 'DF'
'DF' may be used when the acute period of care for an accident case ends and the event continues but is funded by a private insurer. Refer to the ACC booklet ‘Accident Services - Who Pays’ for further information on these cases.
Related data: Event end date

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
Event ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event ID
Name in database: event_id

Other names:

Element type: Derived data element
Definition: An internal reference number that uniquely identifies a health event.
Context: Any event on the NMDS.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer
Field size: 12
Layout: NNNNNNNNNNNN

Data domain:

Guide for use:
Serves as the primary key for all data tables. Event ID is assigned by NZHIS on load, so if an event is deleted and then reloaded, a new Event ID will be assigned.

Unique link between the main tables in the database.

Verification rules:
Add 1 to the previous maximum number.

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event leave days

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0155
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event leave days
Name in database: event_leave_days
Other names: Leave days
Element type: Data element
Definition: The number of days an inpatient on leave is absent from the hospital at midnight, up to a maximum of three days (midnights) for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients for any one leave episode. Where there is more than one period of leave during an episode, accumulated leave days should be reported.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: NNN
Data domain: 000 - 999
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Optional.
Event leave days must be null or greater than zero.
Event leave days must not be greater than the difference in days between Event start date and Event end date.

Collection method: This is not how leave is calculated for sectioned mental health patients, and their leave days should not be accumulated under this field.
If after three days for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients or 14 days for informal mental health inpatients the patient has not returned to care, discharge is effective on the date of leaving hospital. These days should not be recorded as Event leave days in this case.

Related data: Event start date
Event end date
Length of stay

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
Event local identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event local identifier

Name in database: event_local_id

Other names: Local ID

Element type: Data element

Definition: Local system-generated number to distinguish two or more events of the same type occurring on the same day at the same facility.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 1

Layout: N

Data domain: 1 – 9

Guide for use:

Verification rules: The NHI number, Event type code, Event start date, Health agency facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection method: Use 9 first then '8,7, ..., 1'.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Event start date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0150-1 Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event start date
Name in database: event_start_date
Other names: Admission date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The admission date on which a healthcare event began.
Context: Admitted patients.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime Field size: Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid date
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Must be on or before the Date of load and the Event end date. Must be the same as the Date of birth for Birth Events.
Partial dates not allowed.
The NHI number, Event type code, Event start date, Health agency facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection method:
Related data: Date of birth
Event end date
Operation/procedure date
Event leave days
Age at admission
Length of stay

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event summary suppress flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0175-1

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event summary suppress flag

Name in database: suppression_flag

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: A flag signifying that the healthcare user has requested that details of this event not be passed to the event summary extract for display in the MWS system.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 1

Layout: A

Data domain:

Y suppress this event summary

N allow this event summary to be displayed

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection method: Providers should inform patients that their data will be sent to NZHIS for inclusion in the NMDS, and advise them that the event may also be viewed via the Medical Warning System. The patient must be given the option of suppressing the event from display on the NMDS, but the patient does not have the right to object to the information being stored on the NMDS.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Event supplementary information

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0173
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event supplementary information
Name in database: event_extra_information
Other names: Comment field, Free text field
Element type: Data element
Definition: Enables extra information concerning an event to be recorded in a free-text format.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 90
Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use: The field is currently used primarily for cancer events, as a place to record extra information about primary tumours. It may also be used to supply extra information for external cause of injury where the diagnosis description field is not long enough.

Verification rules: Optional.
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event type code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0159-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event type code

Name in database: event_type

Other names: Event type

Element type: Data element

Definition: Code identifying the type of health event.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: AA

Data domain: BT Birth event (infants born in reporting hospital)
DT Death event (NZHIS use only)
ID Intended day case
IM Psychiatric inpatient event (include day patients)
IP Non-psychiatric inpatient event (include day patients)
GP General practitioner event (NZHIS use only)
OP Outpatient event (NZHIS use only)

Guide for use:

Must be a valid code in the code table.

Verification rules:

Only one birth event is allowed for each NHI number. Babies born before mother’s admission to hospital or transferred from the hospital of birth are recorded as IP.

The presence of some fields depends on the Event type code. See Appendix E: Enhanced Event Type/Event Diagnosis Type Table.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start date, Health agency facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection method:

'ID' is to be used where the intention at admission is that the event will be a day-case event.

'IP': The definition of a mental health patient is 'a patient who has a mental illness diagnosis'. Patients with an intellectual disability are no longer regarded as mental health patients. With the introduction of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992 on 1 November 1992, it became possible for mental health patients, both informal (ie, voluntary) and formal, to be admitted to a general ward of any public hospital or psychiatric hospital. When a mental health patient is admitted to a general ward for treatment of a psychiatric illness, then the event type code of 'IP' can now be used. This also includes day patients. A legal status code and leave details must also be supplied for these patients if relevant. The default for legal status is 'I' (voluntary patient).

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Facility type

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0148

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility type
Name in database: facility_type
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code that categorises facilities into particular types.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 Public hospital
02 Private hospital
03 Psychiatric hospital
04 GP practice
10 Health centre
11 Local cancer registry
12 Mental health outpatient service
13 Cervical screening programme
14 Drug and alcohol treatment facility
15 Mental health community skills enhancement facility
16 Kaupapa Maori service
17 Pacific Island service
18 Mental health community team
19 Child, adolescent and family service
20 Mental health day hospital
21 Mental health residential 1 to 5 facility
22 Mental health residential and skills enhancement facility
23 Forensic mental health treatment facility
24 Intellectual disability facility
25 Charitable trust facility
99 Other

Guide for use: Used with Principal health service purchaser in determining whether an event is publicly funded.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Health agency facility code
Birth location
Private flag

Administrative attributes

Source document: Create using the Facility type from the Facility table
Source organisation:
Financial year

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Financial year
Name in database: financial_year
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Field identifying which financial year data belongs to.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 8
Layout: CCYYCCYY
Data domain: Range from '19221923', XXXXXXXXX.
Guide for use: Runs from 1 July to 30 June. For example, 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 would be entered as '19981999'.

Almost all data requests are based on a time period, the main ones of which are calendar and fiscal years.

XXXXXXX is used for those events where there is no Event end date. Event end date is not mandatory for mental health events.

Verification rules: Derived from Event end date where present. If Event end date is missing then set to 'XXXXXXXX'.
Collection method:
Related data: Event end date

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
First specialist consultation date flag

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: First specialist consultation date flag
Name in database: first_consult_date_flag
Other names:

Element type: Data element
Definition: Indicates whether the date first specialist consultation stored is a partial date.
Context: Elective surgical events.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Data domain: Y only the year is supplied
M the month and year were supplied
Guide for use: A partial date flag, set automatically.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Date first specialist consultation

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Gestation period

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0101-1
Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Gestation period
Name in database: gestation_period
Other names: Gestation
Element type: Data element
Definition: Time measured from the date of mother's last menstrual period to the date of birth and expressed in completed weeks.
Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: XX
Data domain: XX = not stated
10 – 50 completed weeks
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.
If outside 17 to 45 completed weeks, will only be accepted on confirmation.
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Health agency code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0138-1  
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency code
Name in database: agency_code
Other names: Agency, DHB
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a health agency. A health agency is an organisation, institution or group of institutions that contracts directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 4  
Layout: XXXX

Data domain: See the Health Agency code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Historically, also known as CHE (Crown Health Enterprise), HHS (Hospitals and Health Services) and AHB (Area Health Board).

Between 1988 and 1993 the Health agency code was assigned based on the original 1993 agency groupings.

If the facility on an event does not belong to the agency, it means that the agency has contracted a facility belonging to a different agency to treat the patient.

Unit record information with Health agency facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Data Access Policy on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/access/index.html.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

Collection method: This is a key field for allocating purchase units.

If health agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with NZHIS to maintain the existing codes.

NZHIS allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by NZHIS as hospitals open and close. See the NZHIS web site for the most recent version.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: NZHIS
Source organisation: NZHIS
Health agency facility code

Administrative status

| Reference ID: | A0143-1 | Version: 1.0 | Version date: 01-Jan-2003 |

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health agency facility code
Name in database: facility_code
Other names: Facility, Hospital, HAF code, HAFC
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a healthcare facility.

A healthcare facility is a place, which may be a permanent, temporary, or mobile structure, that healthcare users attend or are resident in for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services. This definition excludes supervised hostels, halfway houses, staff residences, and rest homes where the rest home is the patient’s usual place of residence.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

| Data type: | char | Field size: 4 |
| Data domain: | See the Health Agency Facility code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary. |
| Guide for use: | Unit record information with Health agency facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Data Access Policy on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/access/index.html. |
| Verification rules: | Must be a valid code in the code table. The NHI number, Event type code, Event start date, Health agency facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules. |
| Collection method: | NZHIS allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by NZHIS as hospitals open and close. See the NZHIS web site for the most recent version. |
| Related data: | Birth location |
| Facility type |

Administrative attributes

Source document: NZHIS

Source organisation: NZHIS
Health specialty code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0179-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health specialty code
Name in database: health_specialty_code
Other names: HSC, Service code, Department code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A classification describing the specialty or service to which a healthcare user has been assigned, which reflects the nature of the services being provided.
Context: Healthcare user on discharge.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: ANN
Data domain: See the Health Specialty code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
Guide for use: Generalist and specialist subspecialty medical and surgical health specialty codes were retired from 1 July 2001.
Verification rules:
Collection method: The specialty reported to the NMDS should be the specialty for the patient at the time of discharge.
Related data: Purchase unit
Costweight

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
HP event identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: HP event identifier
Name in database: hp_event_id
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A holding field for existing Event IDs when information was transferred into a new database.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int  Field size:  Layout: 
Data domain: 
Guide for use: For internal use only (used for migrating events between databases).

Verification rules: 
Collection method: 
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

HP stands for Hewlett Packard.
Length of stay

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Length of stay
Name in database: length_of_stay
Other names: LOS
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Length of stay in a facility in days.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 5
Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00001 – 99999
Guide for use: Calculated for events with an Event end date as Event end date minus Event start date minus Event leave days. Equates to midnights spent in hospital.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: Event start date
Event end date
Event leave days

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
MDC code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0163
Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: MDC code
Name in database: mdc_code
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) is a category generally based on a medical classification that is associated with a particular medical speciality. MDCs are assigned by the DRG grouper program.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Ungroupable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the ear, nose, mouth and throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the respiratory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the circulatory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the digestive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the male reproductive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of the female reproductive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Newborn and other neonates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Diseases and disorders of blood, blood-forming organs and immunological disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Neoplastic disorders (haematological and solid neoplasms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Infectious and parasitic diseases (systemic or unspecified sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Mental diseases and disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Alcohol/drug use and alcohol/drug-induced organic mental conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Injuries, poisoning and toxic effects of drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Factors influencing health status and other contacts with health services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide for use: Produced by running the grouper programs, which use data from the Health Event and Diagnosis Procedure tables.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: MDC type, DRG codes, DRG grouper type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
**MDC type**

**Administrative status**

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

Name: MDC type

Name in database: mdc_type

Other names:

Element type: Derived data element

Definition: A code denoting which clinical version of a grouper a Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) code belongs to.

Context:

**Relational and representational attributes**

Data type: char

Field size: 1

Layout: A

Data domain:

A  AN-DRG version 3.1
B  AR-DRG version 4.1
C  AR-DRG version 4.2

Guide for use: Derived from the clinical version of the grouper used to create the DRG code.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data:

MDC code
DRG codes
DRG grouper type code

**Administrative attributes**

Source document:

Source organisation: National Centre for Classification in Health, University of Sydney, Australia
**MH event flag**

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:* 

*Version:* 1.0  *Version date:* 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

*Name:* MH event flag  
*Name in database:* mh_event_flag  
*Other names:*  
*Element type:* Derived data element  
*Definition:* A flag indicating whether an event is a mental health event.

**Relational and representational attributes**

*Data type:* char  
*Field size:* 1  
*Layout:* 
*Data domain:*  
*Guide for use:* Internal use only. Previously used to indicate which events were copied over to the old NMDS database, which contained the Mental Health Register.

**Verification rules:**
**Collection method:**

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*  
*Source organisation:*
MH re-admission indicator

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0210

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: MH re-admission indicator
Name in database: mh_readmission_indicator
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code indicating whether a mental health event is the first mental health event for a healthcare user.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout:

Data domain:
F First admission
R Re-admission

In the old Mental Health Register, unique numbers were assigned to each mental health user, and each mental health admission was also assigned a number. However, this system predated the NHI, and the demographic information on the old mental health register was not good enough to successfully match with the NHI, so the re-admission indicator could not be assigned accurately.

 Verification rules: No longer calculated.

Collection method:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Month of data

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Month of data
Name in database: month_of_data
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Field to assist in compiling fiscal year datasets.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 2 Layout: MM
Data domain: 01 – 12, XX
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Derived from the month of discharge. If Event end date is missing then set to 'XX'.
Collection method:
Related data: Event end date

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
New psychiatric hospital

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: New psychiatric hospital
Name in database: new_psychiatric_hospital
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether the health event took place at a new psychiatric hospital.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout: 
Data domain: 'Y' or 'N'
Guide for use: Not used.
Verification rules: If Facility type is '03', '14', or '24' and the Event start date or Event end date is after 31 December 1993, and Collection type is 'P' for diagnosis 'A'.

Collection method: 
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation:
New public MH

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: New public MH
Name in database: new_public_mh
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether a public mental health event occurred after 1993.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout:
Data domain: 
Guide for use: Not used.
Verification rules: If Facility type is '01' and Principal health service purchaser code is not '06' or '19' and Collection type is 'P' for a Diagnosis type of 'A', and Event start date is:
- after 31 December 1993, or
- Event start date is before 1 January 1994 and Event end date is after 31 December 1993.

Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:

Version: 6.0  
June 2003
NZ resident status

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0024-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: NZ resident status
Name in database: nz_resident.status
Other names: HCU resident status, Residency, Resident status, HCU NZ resident status
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying resident status at the time of this event.

A permanent resident is defined as a person who:
- resides in New Zealand and
- is not a person to whom Section 7 of the Immigration Act 1987 applies or a person obliged by or pursuant to that Act to leave New Zealand immediately or within a specified time or deemed for the purposes of that Act to be in New Zealand unlawfully.

Context: Used to identify overseas residents treated in New Zealand. Tied to public funding of events.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain:
Y permanent resident (New Zealand citizen or classified as 'ordinarily resident in New Zealand')
N temporary (not a New Zealand citizen, does not have New Zealand 'ordinarily resident' status)

Guide for use:
Verification rules: Must be a valid code.
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Immigration Act 1987
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group
Occupation code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0134-1

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Occupation code
Name in database: occupation_code
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The current occupation of a healthcare user, classified according to the Statistics NZ Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO90).
Context: At time of admission.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: NNNN
Data domain: 0111 - 9900. See the Occupation code table on the NZHis web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/index.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
Guide for use: The code used is no longer the current Statistics NZ code. Only reported for cancer patients until 2001.
Verification rules: Optional.
Collection method: Optional for all health events. Must be a valid code in the code table.
Occupation free-text is preferred.
Related data: Occupation free-text
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Occupation free-text

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0215-1

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Occupation free-text
Name in database: occupation_free_text
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Free-text description of the patient's occupation.
Context: At the time of admission

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar  Field size: 70  Layout: Free text
Data domain:

With the introduction of the Cancer Registry Act, pathologists were given responsibility to ensure that all specified primary cancer cases are reported, and the pathology report became the principal source of information identifying new cases of primary cancer.

Because pathology reports do not contain all the information required to complete cancer registrations, Section 6 of the legislation also authorises the Cancer Registry to seek additional information from medical practitioners or hospitals. Information not available from laboratories is: Occupation code, Country of birth code, and Extent of cancer disease code.

Verification rules: Optional. May be sent for all events.
Collection method: Should be reported for cancer patients.
Related data: Occupation code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Old psychiatric hospital

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Old psychiatric hospital
Name in database: old_psychiatric_hospital
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether the health event took place at an old psychiatric hospital.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout: 
Data domain: "Y" or 'N'
Guide for use: Not used.
Verification rules: If Facility type is '03', '14', '21', or '24' and the Event start date is before 1 January 1994.

Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Old public MH

Administrative status

Reference ID: Old public MH

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Old public MH
Name in database: old_public_mh
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether a public mental health event occurred before 1994.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Data domain: Not used.
Field size: 1
Layout: 

Verification rules: If Facility type is '01' and Event start date or Event end date is before 1 January 1994 and:
- Event type is 'IM', or
- Event type is 'IP' and Health specialty code is 'Y10' and facility is '3211', '3239', '3311', '3411', '3611', '3612', '3614', '4011', '4012', '4111', '4211', '4212', '4311', '4411', '4511', '4711', '4911', '5311', '5312', '5711', '5751', '5811', '5812', or '5911' and Clinical code is between '2900' and '3199', or 'V701', or 'V7109' for diagnosis type 'A'.

Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
PCCL

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: PCCL
Name in database: pccl
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Patient clinical complexity level comes out of the DRG grouper program and identifies the clinical severity within the record.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout:
Data domain: Guide for use: Relates only to DRG Grouper versions 4.1 and 4.2.
Serves the same purpose for DRG Grouper clinical versions 4.1 and 4.2 as CCL does for DRG Grouper clinical versions 3.1 and 3.2.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: DRG code version 4.1 and 4.2

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia
PMS unique identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0238
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: PMS unique identifier
Name in database: pms_unique_identifier
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A unique local PMS identifier for a particular health event.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory
Data type: varchar
Field size: 14
Layout: Free text
Data domain:
Guide for use: This field is intended to be used to link NMDS events with the relevant booking system entry.
With the Client system identifier, this field replaced the Local system health event identifier field in 2000. The Local system health event identifier field was introduced in 1999.
Verification rules:
Collection method: This should be a unique event identifier in your patient management system. For security reasons, do not use the NHI number.
Related data: Replaces the field previously known as Local system health event identifier

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Principal health service purchaser

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0203-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Principal health service purchaser
Name in database: purchaser_code
Other names: Principal purchaser, Health purchaser, Purchaser code, PHP, Purchase code
Element type: Data element
Definition: The organisation or body that purchased the healthcare service provided. In the case of more than one purchaser, the one who paid the most.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: XN

Data domain:
06 Privately funded NZ citizen or accredited employee scheme
13 Base purchase
15 BreastScreen Aotearoa
16 Independent Practice Association
17 Accredited employer
18 DHB accident purchase - overseas patients, non-MVA, non-work-related
19 Overseas chargeable
20 Overseas eligible
55 Due to strike
98 Mixed funding where no Ministry of Health, DHB or ACC purchase is involved, eg, some hospice cases
A0 ACC - direct purchase
A1 FIS - direct purchase, Fusion Insurance Services
A2 NZI - direct purchase, NZ Insurance Ltd
A3 HIH - direct purchase, HIH Work Able Ltd
A4 MMI - direct purchase, MMI General Insurance (NZ) Ltd
A5 FMG - direct purchase, Farmers' Mutual Accident Care Ltd
A6 @WK or AWK - direct purchase, At Work Insurance Ltd
A7 CIG - direct purchase, Cigna Insurance Ltd

Retired
01 HFA Northern Office (retired 1 July 1999)
02 HFA Midland Office (retired 1 July 1999)
03 HFA Central Office (retired 1 July 1999)
04 HFA Southern Office (retired 1 July 1999)
05 ACC (direct) (retired 1 July 1999; use 'A0')
07 HFA Southern Office Waiting Times Fund
08 HFA Central Office Waiting Times Fund
09 HFA Midland Office Waiting Times Fund
10 HFA Northern Office Waiting Times Fund
11 Supplementary purchase (NB: does not include 'new money')
12 Paediatric purchase
14 HFA additional sustainable purchase

Guide for use:
Introduced on 1 July 1995.

From 1 July 1999, codes '01', '02', '03', and '04' were replaced by the code for base purchases ('13'), that is, the four Regional Health Authorities were integrated into one Health Funding Authority. Waiting times fund codes will continue because some contracts have yet to be completed.

'A1' to 'A7' codes are only for health events resulting from workplace accidents that occurred in the one year for which the Accident Insurance Act 1998 applied.
As of 1 July 2004, retired codes will generate a warning.

**Verification rules:**
Must be a valid code in the code table.

If the Principal Health Service Purchaser Code is between 'A0' and 'A7', the Accident Flag should be set to 'Y' and the ACC Claim Number field should not be blank.

**Collection method:**
Acute, arranged and booking list cases would normally be assigned the base funding code ('13').
Privately funded cases would normally be assigned '06' if the patient is a New Zealand citizen.
If a specified purchaser for the health event has been identified (eg, BreastScreen Aotearoa), use that code.
For elective cases, use the appropriate insurer code.
Where the employer has a risk-sharing arrangement with their insurer, the insurer must still be recorded as the principal purchaser.

Refer to the booklet 'Accident Services - Who Pays?' (available from www.healthwise.co.nz/publications/accident_services/) for guidelines on coding acute accident patients.

**OVERSEAS VISITORS**
If the healthcare user is an overseas resident who:
- does not meet the eligibility criteria for publicly-funded health services, including overseas residents from non-reciprocal countries and patients with pre-existing conditions from reciprocal agreement countries, use code '19' (Overseas chargeable)
- meets the eligibility criteria for publicly-funded health services, including students from any country with a valid visa and patients from countries with reciprocal health agreements, use code '20' (Overseas eligible).

For further information, see the Guide to Eligibility for Publicly-Funded Personal Health and Disability Services in New Zealand on the Ministry of Health web site http://www.moh.govt.nz/.

**Related data:**
- ACC claim number
- Publicly funded flag
- Private flag
- Public birth

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Prioritised ethnicity

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0321-1

Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Prioritised ethnicity
Name in database: prioritised_ethnic_code
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The most highly prioritised ethnicity of the three ethnic groups recorded for the healthcare user, determined according to a Statistics NZ algorithm.
Context: Demographic information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN
Data domain: See the Ethnic Group code table on the NZHIS web site at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/codetables.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
Guide for use: Ethnic codes are ranked on the Ethnic Group code table from '1' (highest priority) to '21' (lowest priority), with '99' for not stated. Prioritised ethnicity is the healthcare user’s ethnic code with the highest priority. Prioritising ethnic codes simplifies analysis.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Ethnic group
Ethnic group 2
Ethnic group 3

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Statistics NZ

Version: 6.0
June 2003
Private flag
Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Reference ID: Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Private flag
Name in database: private
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether the health event was privately funded.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout:
Data domain: 'Y' or 'N'
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Is 'Y' if:
- Principal health service purchaser is '06' or '19', or
- Principal health service purchaser is '98' or blank and Facility type is '02'.
Collection method:
Related data: Principal health service purchaser
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Psychiatric leave end code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0185-1  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Psychiatric leave end code
Name in database: psychiatric_leave_end_type
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code describing how a period of leave ended for a committed mental health patient.
Context: A healthcare user is discharged on leave, then the event ends by discharge or re-admission to hospital. Only for healthcare users committed under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout: A
Data domain: D Discharged
E Died
R Returned to the same psychiatric institution
T Transferred to another psychiatric institution
Verification rules: Optional. Must only be present if Event end type is 'DL'.
Collection method: 
Related data: Psychiatric leave end date

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation:
Psychiatric leave end date

Administrative status

| Reference ID: | A0184-1 | Version: 1.0 | Version date: 01-Jan-2003 |

Identifying and defining attributes

| Name: | Psychiatric leave end date |
| Name in database: | date_psychiatric_leave_ends |
| Other names: | Date psychiatric leave ended |
| Element type: | Data element |
| Definition: | The date on which a committed mental health patient’s period of leave ended. |
| Context: | A healthcare user is discharged on leave, then the event ends by discharge or re-admission to hospital. Only for healthcare users committed under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992. |

Relational and representational attributes

| Data type: | datetime |
| Field size: | Layout: CCYYMMDD |
| Data domain: | Valid dates |
| Verification rules: | Optional. Must only be present when Event end type is 'DL'. |

Healthcare users can be on leave for up to 2 years under the Act.

Must be on or before the date of load.

Must be on or after the Event start date, the Date of birth, the Date of referral, the Date of first specialist consultation, and the Date surgery decided.

Must be on or after the Event end date, and the Event end date must not be null.

Partial dates not allowed.

Collection method: Only required for committed patients who go on leave for a period of 14 days or more. The data should be provided when leave has ended.

Related data: Psychiatric leave end code

Administrative attributes

Source document: Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992

Source organisation:
Public birth

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Public birth
Name in database: public_birth
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A flag to indicate whether a birth is publicly funded.
Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1
Data domain: 
Guide for use: Not used.
Verification rules: Is 'Y' if Principal health service purchaser is not '06' or '19' and Event type code is 'BT'.

Collection method: 
Related data: Principal health service purchaser

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

Publicly funded flag

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Publicly funded flag
Name in database: publicly_funded
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether the health event is publicly funded.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout:
Data domain: 'Y' or 'N'
Guide for use: Not used.
Verification rules: Is 'Y' if the Facility type is '01', '02', '10', or '99' (or, from 1 July 1999, '25',) and:
- the Purchaser code is not '06' or '19', and the Event end date is before 1 July 1999, or
- the Purchaser code is not in '05', '06', '19', or between 'A0' and 'A7' and the Event end date is after 30 June 1999.

Collection method:

Related data: Facility type
Principal health service purchaser

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Purchase unit

Administrative status

Reference ID:          Version: 1.0    Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name:                Purchase unit
Name in database:    purchase_unit
Other names:
Element type:        Derived data element
Definition:          Purchase unit indicates which contract the event is funded under.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type:           varchar  
Field size:          10
Data domain:
Guide for use:       It is derived directly from Health specialty.

Some events have a purchase unit of 'EXCLU' (ie, not eligible). This depends on criteria available at http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/wies/index.html.

Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:        DRG codes
                      Costweight
                      Costweight code
                      Health specialty code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Cost Weights Working Group
Referral date flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: 	 Version: 1.0 	 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: 	 Referral date flag
Name in database: referral_date_flag
Other names:
Element type: 	 Derived data element
Definition: 	 Indicates whether the referral date stored is a partial date.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: 	 char 
Field size: 1 
Layout: 
Data domain: 
Y 	 only the year is supplied
M 	 the month and year were supplied
Guide for use: 	 A partial date flag, set automatically.
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data: 	 Date of referral

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Sex

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0028-1
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Sex
Name in database: gender_code
Other names: Sex type code
Element type: Data element
Definition: The person's biological sex.
Context: Required for demographic analyses.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Data domain: M Male
F Female
U Unknown
I Indeterminate
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Guide for use: Stored as Gender code.

Because it is possible for a person's sex to change over time, NZHIS collects sex information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the code table.

The value in this field must be consistent with the diagnosis and procedures reported. If it is not, the record will be rejected from the NMDS with a warning.

Generate warning if Sex code is 'U'.

Collection method: 'U' codes must be updated as soon as possible after admission.

'I' codes are for use in cases, usually newborns, where it is not possible to determine the sex of the healthcare user.

The term sex refers to the biological differences between males and females, while the term gender refers to a person's social role (masculine or feminine).

Information collected for transsexuals and transgender people should be treated in the same manner, ie, their biological sex reported. To avoid problems with edits, transsexuals undergoing a sex change operation should have their sex at time of hospital admission reported.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Surgical priority

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0161

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Surgical priority

Name in database: surgical_priority

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: A code defining the severity of a healthcare user's condition at the date surgery was decided.

Context: Elective surgical events.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char

Field size: 1

Layout: A

Data domain: R Routine

S Semi-urgent

U Urgent

Guide for use: Previously known as Severity code.

Not reliably reported to the NMDS. From July 2000, this information is also collected in the CPAC score field in the National Booking Reporting System (NBRS), which has more complete coverage.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection method:

Related data: Date surgery decided

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
TLA of domicile

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: TLA of domicile
Name in database: tla
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Territorial local authority of domicile.
Context: Geographical aggregation.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN

Data domain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLA</th>
<th>TLA name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Far North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Whangarei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Kaipara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Rodney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>North Shore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>Waitakere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>Manakau</td>
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<td>009</td>
<td>Papakura</td>
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<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
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<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Thames-Coromandel</td>
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<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>Hauraki</td>
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<tr>
<td>013</td>
<td>Waikato</td>
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<tr>
<td>015</td>
<td>Matamata-Piako</td>
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<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
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<td>017</td>
<td>Waipa</td>
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<td>018</td>
<td>Otorohanga</td>
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<tr>
<td>019</td>
<td>South Waikato</td>
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<td>020</td>
<td>Waitomo</td>
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<tr>
<td>021</td>
<td>Taupo</td>
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<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
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<tr>
<td>023</td>
<td>Tauranga</td>
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<td>024</td>
<td>Rotorua</td>
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<td>025</td>
<td>Whakatane</td>
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<td>026</td>
<td>Kawerau</td>
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<td>027</td>
<td>Opotiki</td>
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<td>028</td>
<td>Gisborne</td>
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<td>029</td>
<td>Wairoa</td>
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<td>030</td>
<td>Hastings</td>
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<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>Napier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>032</td>
<td>Central Hawke's Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>033</td>
<td>New Plymouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>034</td>
<td>Stratford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>035</td>
<td>South Taranaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>036</td>
<td>Ruapehu</td>
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<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>Wanganui</td>
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<tr>
<td>038</td>
<td>Rangitikei</td>
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<tr>
<td>039</td>
<td>Manawatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>Palmerston North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>041</td>
<td>Tararua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>Horowhenua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>Kapiti Coast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Derived from the NZHIS mapping of Domicile code to TLA. No code table exists.

Domicile code 3402 Oceanic - Chatham Islands is included in TLA 'other' as it is not a Land Authority and is classified as subregion 15 'Hawke's Bay' which is not shown in this table.

Verification rules:

Collection method:

Related data: Domicile code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0240
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure
Name in database: hours_on_cpap
Other names: CPAP hours
Element type: Data element
Definition: The total number of hours a neonate (less than 29 days, or more than 29 days and less than 2500 g) is on CPAP during a perinatal episode of care.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 5
Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00000 – 99999
Guide for use: Hours on continuous positive airway pressure has been used in determining the DRG code since 1 July 2001.

A CPAP diagnosis is:
- an ICD-10-AM or ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition Clinical code of 9203800 (Clinical code type = 'O'), or
- an ICD-9-CM or ICD-9-CM-A Clinical code of 93.90 (Clinical code type = 'O').

Verification rules:
Optional.

Generate warning if baby is:
- more than 364 days old at Event end date, or
- between 28 and 364 days old and Weight on admission is more than 2500 g at Event end date.

Generate warning if:
- more than 100, or
- more than calculated number of hours from Event start date to Event end date inclusive.

Generate warning if present and a CPAP diagnosis (as defined in Guide for use above) is not present.

Generate warning if present and a CPAP diagnosis (as defined in Guide for use above) is present, unless:
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation is present, or
- age at Event end date is more than 364 days, or
- age is between 28 days and 364 days and Weight on admission is more than 2500 g.

Generate warning if present and Health specialty code not in the P30 and P40 ranges.

Collection method:
Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is used to capture the number of hours a patient is on CPAP during an episode of care. As in the Total hours on mechanical ventilation variable, part hours are rounded up. CPAP hours should not be collected when CPAP is used as a method of weaning from continuous ventilatory support or performed by intubation or tracheostomy. CPAP hours may be reported within the same event as MV hours. If CPAP is used to wean a patient from mechanical ventilation, the time on CPAP will be added to the hours on mechanical ventilation. Where CPAP is being used as a separate valid treatment modality in the same episode of care as mechanical ventilation, a CPAP procedure must be coded and CPAP hours recorded.

CLINICAL CODING GUIDELINES
The CPAP 92038-00 [568] procedure code should be assigned for any duration when required for infants. This code should not be assigned when it is used as a method of weaning from continuous ventilatory support or performed by intubation or tracheostomy.

Related data:
Total hours on mechanical ventilation
Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Total hours on mechanical ventilation

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0214
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Total hours on mechanical ventilation
Name in database: hours_on_ventilation
Other names: Hours on mechanical ventilation, HMV
Element type: Data element
Definition: The total number of hours on mechanical ventilation while the patient was under the principal care of the ICU team.
Context: Total hours for the health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 5
Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00000 - 99999
Guide for use: Hours on mechanical ventilation has been used in determining the DRG code since 1 July 1999.
Verification rules: Optional.

Collection method: Include only ventilated hours received under the care of the ICU team. (In smaller hospitals there may not be an ICU team, in which case the definition should be applied if the EC specialist initiates the MV.) Include hours of weaning if under the care of the ICU team, regardless of the physical location in which the patient was treated. Exclude time spent being ventilated while undergoing surgery (the fact of being ventilated while undergoing surgery is not an indicator of severity), but hours where the patient is in radiology or emergency care should be included in the total MV hours for reporting purposes.

All hours on mechanical ventilation in A&E should be coded, whether the patient is intubated in A&E or in the ambulance. If ventilation is commenced in the ambulance, it will be counted only from the time of hospitalisation.

An incomplete hour is rounded up to the next hour; eg, if the time ventilated under the care of the ICU team is 98 hours 10 minutes, then the reported time will be '00099'. Time spent weaning with other types of ventilation such as continuous positive airways pressure (CPAP) or intermittent mechanical ventilation (IMV) is included if the patient is still intubated and under the care of the ICU team. Apart from weaning as described, other forms of ventilation should not be included (eg, non-intubated CPAP, IPPB, BiPAP).

CLINICAL CODING
1. If more than one period of mechanical ventilation occurs during the same hospitalisation, each period receives a separate procedure code.

2. ICD coding includes all time spent ventilated from time of arrival (or time of intubation), whether or not the patient is under the care of the ICU team.

3. For ICD coding the minimum number of completed hours is 24 (see ACS 1006.5, page 148). The minimum number for the field 'Total hours on mechanical ventilation' is 1.

4. Partially completed hours are not counted when allocating a procedure code, ie, they are rounded down for ICD procedure coding but rounded up for calculating this field.

WORKED EXAMPLE
Calculation of the 'Total hours on mechanical ventilation' field and MBS-E code:
A patient is admitted to ICU at 1200 h, and at 1300 h is intubated and started on CVS. On day two, the patient is transferred to theatre for a tracheostomy and other procedures. Total time in theatre is 4.8 hours. The patient returns to ICU and remains ventilated via trache until CVS ceases at 1200 h on day three.

Total ventilation hours: (Day 1) 11 + (Day 2) 24 + (Day 3) 12 = (Total) 47 hours

CODING:
CVS 25-96 h 13882-01 [569]
Initiation in ICU 13879-00 [569]
Tracheostomy 41883-00 [536]

Mechanical ventilation (MV) hours: 47 h minus 4.8 h in theatre = 42.2 h = 43 hours (rounded up).

Related data: Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure

Administrative attributes
Source document: See the AR-DRG manual
Source organisation:
Transaction ID

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Transaction ID
Name in database: transaction_id
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequential number within the batch. With the Batch ID, this forms a unique identifier for each transaction.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int  
Field size:
Layout:

Data domain:
Verification rules:
Collection method:
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Weight on admission

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0207-1

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Weight on admission
Name in database: weight_on_admission
Other names: HCU weight on admission, Admission weight
Element type: Data element
Definition: The weight in grams at time of admission for infants less than 29 days old.
Context: Used in DRG calculations.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer
Field size: 4
Layout: NNNN
Data domain: 0001 – 9999 grams

Guide for use: A reported admission weight of less than 2500 grams for infants older than 28 days means these infants are allocated to the low-weight neonatal DRGs. Failure to supply Weight on admission data will result in inappropriate DRG code assignment.

Records reporting 0001 to 0399 grams are returned with a warning message that weight on admission is unusually low. Hospitals will need to confirm this value before the record will be loaded into the NMDS.

This is not the same field as Birthweight. In some instances the weight on admission of previously discharged neonates may be the same as the recorded birthweight, but this will not generally be the case. There will be instances when the weight on admission is lower than that recorded at birth.

NZHIS started collecting this information on 1 July 1995.

Verification rules: Mandatory if age at admission is less than 29 days.

Optional for all babies between 29 and 365 days old (inclusive) who weigh less than 2500 g.

Values between 0001 and 0399 generate a warning message.

Must be sent as 4 characters. For infants under 1000 grams, the field must be supplied with a leading zero.

No negative numbers.

Collection method: With the introduction of ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, this field should be reported for all infants:
- aged less than 29 days, or
- aged between 29 and 365 days (inclusive) who weigh less than 2500 g.

It may be optionally sent for any infant less than one year old. For newborn infants, weight on admission will be identical to the birth weight. Newborn infants discharged and readmitted to the same or another healthcare facility after birth will need to have their weight on admission for the subsequent event recorded and reported.

If not known, the default is ‘9000’.

Related data: Birthweight

DRG code (used as key input for the AR-DRG grouper, so many of these rules are derived from the grouper logic)

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: National Data Policy Group

Version: 6.0
June 2003
Year of data

Administrative status

Reference ID:          Version: 1.0          Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Year of data
Name in database: year_of_data
Other names: Calendar year
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Field identifying which calendar year data belongs to.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char      Field size: 4      Layout: CCYY
Data domain: Range from 1960, XXXX.
Guide for use: Almost all data requests are based on a time period, the main ones being calendar year and fiscal year.

Verification rules: Derived from year of discharge where present. If Event end date is missing then set to 'XXXX'.
Collection method:
Related data: Event end date

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Appendix A: Data Dictionary Template

Introduction
This appendix explains how data element attributes are organised in the data dictionary template.

Order of elements
Within the dictionary, elements are organised by table, and then alphabetically. An alphabetical index is provided at the back of the data dictionary to assist the user in finding specific elements.

Template
This table explains the template.

Administrative status
The operational status (eg, CURRENT, SUPERSEDED) of the data element. No SUPERSEDED data elements will be included in the Dictionaries.

Reference ID
A code that uniquely identifies the data element. If the data element is used in more than one collection, it should retain its Reference ID wherever it appears.

Version number
A version number for each data element. A new version number is allocated to a data element/concept when changes have been made to one or more of the following attributes of the definition:
- name
- definition
- data domain, eg, adding a new value to the field.

Code tables that are frequently updated, such as the health agency facility will not be assigned a new version for changes to data domain.

Version date
The date the new version number was assigned.

Identifying and defining 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 Dictionaries. Previous names for the data element are included in the Guide for Use section.

Data element type
DATA ELEMENT—a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes.

DERIVED DATA ELEMENT—a data element whose values are derived by calculation from the values of other data elements.

COMPOSITE DATA ELEMENT—a data element whose values represent a grouping of the values of other data elements in a specified order.

Definition
A statement that expresses the essential nature of a data element and its differentiation from all other data elements.

Context (optional)
A designation or description of the application environment or discipline in which a name is applied or from which it originates. This attribute may also include the justification for collecting the items and uses of the information.
Relational and representational attributes

**Data type**
The type of field in which a data element is held. For example, character, integer, or numeric.

**Field size**
The maximum number of storage units (of the corresponding data type) to represent the data element value. Field size does not generally include characters used to mark logical separations of values, e.g., commas, hyphens or slashes.

**Layout**
The representational layout of characters in data element values expressed by a character string representation. For example:

- 'CCYYMMDD' for calendar date
- 'N' for a one-digit numeric field
- 'A' for a one-character field
- 'X' for a field that can hold either a character or a digit, and
- 'SSS,$SS,$SS' for data elements about expenditure.

**Data domain**
The permissible values for the data element. The set of values can be listed or specified by referring to a code table or code tables, for example, ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition.

**Guide for use (optional)**
Additional comments or advice on the interpretation or application of the data element (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). Includes historical information, advice regarding data quality, and alternative names for this data element.

**Verification rules (optional)**
The rules and/or instructions applied for validating and/or verifying elements, in addition to the formal edits.

**Collection methods – Guide for providers (optional)**
Comments and advice concerning the capture of data for the particular data element, including guidelines on the design of questions for use in collecting information, and treatment of 'not stated' or non-response (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).

**Related data (optional)**
A reference between the data element and any related data element in the Dictionary, including the type of this relationship. Examples include: 'has been superseded by the data element...', 'is calculated using the data element...', and 'supplements the data element...'.

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document (optional)**
The document from which definitional or representational attributes originate.

**Source organisation (if available)**
The organisation responsible for the source document and/or the development of the data definition (this attribute is not specified in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been added for completeness). The source organisation is not necessarily the organisation responsible for the ongoing development/maintenance of the data element definition. An example of a source organisation is the National Data Policy Group (NDPG).
Appendix B: Glossary

Introduction
This glossary includes terms defined by the National Data Policy Group. Some of these terms may not be currently used in the national statistical collections. Some definitions may differ from those used in specific current collections.

Admission
The documentation process, which may include entry to the NHI, by which a person becomes resident in a healthcare facility. For the purposes of the national collections, healthcare users who attend for more than three hours should be admitted.

Acute admission
An unplanned admission on the day of presentation at the admitting healthcare facility. Admission may have been from the Emergency or Outpatient Departments of the healthcare facility. If the patient is admitted from A&E, then the time of admission should include the time spent in A&E. Treatment carried out in A&E is to be coded on the inpatient event.

Additional diagnosis
A condition or complaint either co-existing with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of care or attendance at a healthcare facility.
For coding purposes, additional diagnoses should be interpreted as conditions that affect patient management in terms of requiring any of the following:
- therapeutic treatment
- diagnostic procedures
- increased nursing care and/or monitoring.

AHB
Area Health Board. AHBs were health funding bodies until 1 July 1993. They were replaced with four Regional Health Authorities.

Arranged admission
A planned admission where:
- the admission date is less than seven days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary, or
- the admission relates to normal obstetric cases, 36 to 42 weeks gestation, delivered during the event. These patients will have been booked into the admitting facility. The health specialty code will always be within P10 Delivery Services (Mothers).

Attendance
An encounter where the healthcare user goes to the healthcare provider.

Bed equivalent
The term 'bed equivalent' includes the categories beds, cots/bassinets, incubators, and special day-patient chairs that can accommodate a patient after admission to a healthcare facility.

Boarder
A boarder is a person who is receiving food and/or accommodation but for whom the hospital does not accept the responsibility for treatment and/or care. However, a hospital may register a boarder. This excludes all babies born in hospital. Boarders are not required to be reported to the NMDS.
CHE

Crown Health Enterprise. This term was used to refer to hospitals from 1 July 1993 to 31 December 1997, first under Regional Health Authorities, and then under the Transitional Health Authority (THA).

Community client
A person receiving healthcare assistance from outside of a healthcare facility.

Community patient
A healthcare user who receives treatment, therapy, advice or diagnostic services outside of a healthcare facility, eg, those in the care of a community mental health team.

Community support
A community client not resident in a healthcare facility who receives assistance only with the normal activities of daily living, or visits for monitoring purposes only where there is no active treatment or clinical intervention, eg, those receiving:
- nappy/linen service
- meals on wheels
- home care
- attendant care
- home help
- hygiene and dressing assistance
- visits from an HHS well elderly visitor
- accredited visitors
- befriending schemes.
Community support clients are healthcare non-users.

Day patient
A patient admitted for healthcare with a length of stay less than one day, regardless of intent. See also ‘Admission’ and ‘Intended day case’.

DHB
District Health Board. The 21 DHBs are the current health funding bodies, introduced on 1 January 2001.

Did Not Attend Outpatient Clinic Appointment’ (DNA)
A patient is classified as DNA if they did not attend the outpatient clinic appointment and there was no communication before the appointment. If there was communication, this is deemed to be a cancellation.

Discharge
The process of documentation that changes the status of an admitted healthcare user.

Domiciliary service
A domiciliary service is aimed at the treatment of healthcare users in the community in their home. This sub-categorisation of community service is no longer in common usage.

Elective admission
A booked admission on a date more than seven days after a specialist decision to admit or a patient who was placed on a waiting list without a specific date being given.

First specialist assessment
The first assessment by a registered medical practitioner or nurse practitioner for a particular referral (or, with a self-referral, for a discrete episode). The healthcare user receives treatment, therapy, advice, diagnostic or investigatory procedures at a health care facility and leaves within 3 hours of the start of the consultation. Service is provided in ward and/or at designated outpatient clinic. Excludes Emergency Department attendances and outpatient attendance for pre-admission assessment/screening.
Follow-up attendances
Healthcare user sees a registered medical practitioner or nurse practitioner for services, following the first specialist assessment for a particular referral. The healthcare user receives treatment, therapy, advice, diagnostic or investigatory procedures at a health care facility and leaves within 3 hours of the start of the consultation. Includes post-discharge follow-up, including new clinic attendance. Service is provided in ward and/or at designated outpatient clinic. Excludes Emergency Department attendances and attendances specified as separate purchase units.

Forensic psychiatry
Forensic psychiatry is that branch of psychiatry which requires special knowledge and training in the law as it relates to the mental state of the offender (or alleged offender), and training in the assessment, treatment and care of persons who have offended or appear likely to do so because of their psychiatric condition.

Geriatric patient
A patient who is seen by a geriatrician is considered to be geriatric.

Health agency facility
A place that may be permanent, temporary or mobile (excluding supervised hostels, halfway houses and staff residences), which people attend or are resident in, for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services (ie, would not be resident if no need for healthcare).

Healthcare user (HCU)
A person booked to receive or receiving healthcare resulting from direct contact with a healthcare provider where the healthcare results in the use of resources associated with observation, assessment, diagnosis, consultation, rehabilitation or treatment.

Healthcare non-user
A person in contact with the health service but not booked to receive or receiving healthcare.

HFA
Health Funding Authority. The HFA was the health funding body from 1 January 1998 to 12 December 2000. It was replaced with the District Health Boards.

HHS
Hospitals and Health Services. This term was used to refer to hospitals from 1 January 1998 to 12 December 2000, under Health Funding Authorities.

Intended day case
A patient where the intention at admission is that the event will be a day case event.

Inpatient
A patient admitted for healthcare, where the intention at admission was that this would not be a day case event. Includes patients who are transferred from another healthcare facility, but not interdepartmental transfers within the same hospital.

Inpatient length of stay
The time in days between admission to hospital ‘X’ and discharge, death or transfer from hospital ‘X’, minus leave days from hospital ‘X’.

Leave
The planned absence of an inpatient from the healthcare facility to which they were most recently admitted. Leave is counted only where that patient is absent at midnight and has a planned return within three nights of going on leave, for the continuation of their treatment or care. If after three days for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients or 14 days for informal mental health inpatients the patient has not returned to care, discharge is effective on the date of leaving hospital. Where there is more than one period of leave during an episode, accumulated
leave days should be reported. NZHIS will be notified when formal or sectioned patients have been on leave for 14 days.
This definition does not cover sectioned Mental Health Service patients whose leave definitions are included in the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992.

Leave days
The number of days an inpatient on leave is absent from the hospital at midnight, up to a maximum of three days (midnights) for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients and 14 days (midnights) for informal psychiatric patients. If after three days for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients or 14 days for informal psychiatric inpatients the patient has not returned to care, discharge is effective on the date of leaving hospital. This period of leave is not to be reported in the event leave days field. Where there is more than one period of leave during an episode, accumulated leave days should be reported. NZHIS will be notified when formal or sectioned patients have been on leave for 14 days.

Longstay
A healthcare user who has received continuous inpatient care, regardless of periods of leave and location, for a period as specified by the requirement of the service or data user.

Mass contacts
Healthcare non-users whose only contact with the health service is through health promotion or screening campaigns.

Measures
These are cumulative stays that are incremented at midnight:
(a) Unoccupied bed equivalent days per period
(b) Occupied bed equivalent days per period
(c) Resourced bed equivalent days per period.
Percentage occupancy = (occupied bed days per period/resourced bed days per period) x 100.
Turnover rate = (admissions/number of days in period)/resourced bed days per period.
Turnover interval = unoccupied bed days per period/(admissions x number of days in period).
Five-day wards need to be handled carefully. They have five resourced bed days per week but only four bed-equivalent days, as they are counted at midnight. The denominator used should be four resourced bed days rather than five; otherwise 100 percent occupancy would not be possible.

Mental health first admissions
A patient admitted for the first time with a mental illness diagnosis.

Mental health readmissions
A patient admitted for subsequent treatment of a mental illness.

NCCH
National Centre for Classification in Health, Sydney University, Australia. See http://casino.cchs.usyd.edu.au/ncch/.

NDPG
National Data Policy Group. A sectorwide consultation and decision-making group set up by NZHIS.

New Zealand Health Information Services (NZHIS)
New Zealand Health Information Service is a group within the Ministry of Health responsible for the collection and dissemination of health-related data.

Occupied bed equivalent
A resourced bed equivalent that is assigned to an admitted patient who is not on leave.
Old longstay
A client who has achieved old longstay status as at July 1991. This status results from continuous residence in a psychiatric hospital since 1 April 1975, except for periods of absence of less than one year.

Outpatient
An outpatient is a patient who receives a pre-admission assessment, or a diagnostic procedure or treatment at a healthcare facility, and who is not admitted, and the specialist's intent is that they will leave that facility within 3 hours from the start of the consultation. When patients receive a general anaesthetic they are deemed not to be outpatients. See 'Follow-up attendance'.

Outpatient clinic
A scheduled administrative arrangement enabling outpatients to receive the attention of a healthcare provider. The holding of a clinic provides the opportunity for consultation, investigation and minor treatment, and patients normally attend by prior arrangement. The clinic may be held on or off the hospital site. See 'Follow-up attendance'

Patient
This term is synonymous with 'healthcare user'.

PMS
A facility's local patient management system.

Principal diagnosis
The diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for causing the patient's episode of care in hospital (or attendance at the healthcare facility). The phrase "after study" in the definition means evaluation of findings to establish the condition that was chiefly responsible for the episode of care. Findings evaluated may include information gained from the history of illness, any mental status evaluation, specialist consultations, physical examination, diagnostic tests or procedures, any surgical procedures, and any pathological or radiological examination. The condition established after study may or may not confirm the admitting diagnosis.

Procedure
A discrete therapeutic or diagnostic intervention.

Recurrent-care patient
A patient who attends as a day patient but where the intention is for recurring day therapy, eg, renal dialysis, chemotherapy, geriatric, paediatric care.

Recurrent-care psychiatry
A patient who attends at a day/recurrent-care facility, staffed by a mental health service (excluding substance abuse and forensic services), for a period of more than 3 hours and less than 1 day, including treatment/education/promotion services.

Referral
Referral is a request for the shifting of responsibility. The actual transfer of responsibility is recorded by (usually) a change from one status to another, or a change of responsible clinician. The request may precede the assumption of responsibility by some time, the difference being the waiting time.

Rehabilitation
Intensive therapy and skill retraining required, after an acute treatment period, to permit an independent or semi-independent existence outside the hospital environment.
Resourced bed equivalent
A bed equivalent that is resourced to accommodate an admitted patient. Resources must include staff, linen, etc. The old term 'commissioned bed' corresponds with the term 'resourced bed'.

Respite/crisis care
A short-term admission, usually in order to give a carer respite from the provision of care.

RHA
Regional Health Authority. The four RHAs were the health funding bodies from 1 July 1993 to 1 July 1997. They were replaced with a single Transitional Health Authority.

THA
Transitional Health Authority. The THA was the single health funding body from 1 July 1997 to 31 December 1997. It was replaced with the Health Funding Authority.

Total attendances
The sum of first and follow-up attendances.

Transfer
The physical movement of a healthcare user within a healthcare facility not involving a change of healthcare status. The transfer of responsibility is signalled when a referral is accepted.

Unoccupied bed equivalent
A resourced bed equivalent that is not an occupied bed equivalent. The old term 'commissioned bed' corresponds with the term 'resourced bed'.

Visit
An encounter where the healthcare provider goes to the healthcare user.
Appendix C: Collection of Ethnicity Data

Introduction
This appendix contains information about collecting and coding ethnic group code data. To help with correct allocations of ethnicities, it includes a detailed list of ethnicities and their corresponding codes.

Points to remember
- Ethnicity is self-identified and can change over time.
- NZHIS can record up to three ethnic group codes for a healthcare user.
- An algorithm is used to automatically prioritise ethnic group codes if more than one is reported.
- If a person chooses not to specify their ethnicity, it should be recorded as '99' (Not specified), not as '54' (Other).
- The NHI database should be updated if a healthcare user provides a more specific or different specific ethnicity than that already held for that person.

About ethnicity
The term 'ethnic group' is defined as 'a group of people who have culture, language, history or traditions in common.' Ethnicity is not the same as race, ancestry, or country of birth.

Because ethnicity is self-identified, it can change over time. This is why NZHIS collects ethnicity data whenever information is collected for different datasets, rather than relying on the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Collecting ethnicity data has always been problematic because of the reluctance of some data providers to collect the information, the unwillingness of some healthcare users to label themselves, and the confusion between ethnicity, nationality, citizenship, and race.

Purpose
Information about ethnicity is used extensively in planning and resourcing health services, developing and monitoring health policies, and measuring health outcomes.
Collection of data

It is very important that the ethnicity data from the health sector is collected in the same way as the data in the Census because rates of hospitalisation are calculated by comparing the two datasets (to determine proportions of the population). The 2001 Census question is provided below as a guide.

**Important:** For NZHIS collections, up to three ethnic group codes can be collected for a healthcare user. Providers should make sure that healthcare users are aware of this. NZHIS stores all reported ethnic group codes, and also prioritises them based on a Statistics NZ algorithm.

Coding data

Use the Classification of Ethnicity table below to code the healthcare user’s ethnic group.

If they have ticked one or more specific ethnicities, or if they have ticked ‘other’ and written in an ethnicity, look on the table to find the code.

If they have written an invalid ethnicity, such as ‘Kiwi’ or ‘NZer’, which does not map to any item on the code table, or if they have ticked ‘other’ but not stated an ethnicity, you can:
- discuss this with them and encourage them to choose a valid ethnic group
- ignore it if one or more other ethnicities are provided, or
- code as ‘99’ (Not specified).

If they have written ‘pakeha’, this can be coded as ‘11’ (New Zealand European).

‘Not Specified’ and ‘Other’

If a person chooses not to answer the ethnicity question, record their ethnicity as ‘99’ (Not specified).

**Important:** The code ‘54’ (Other) applied to only 0.024% of the New Zealand population in the 2001 census. It is limited to about 5 ethnic groups (such as Inuit/Eskimos, North, Central or South American Indians, Seychelles Islanders, and Mauritians). It must not be used as a generic ‘other’ code.

Recording ethnicity as ‘Other’ or ‘Not specified’ skews statistics on rates of hospitalisation and this affects health policy. Where possible, encourage healthcare users to choose a valid ethnic group.
The codes used to report ethnicity to NZHIS are taken from the Statistics NZ Standard Classification of Ethnicity. This classification is a very detailed 5-digit code: only the first two digits (shown in the table below) are reported to NZHIS.

Use this table to code healthcare user’s self-identified ethnicities.

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<th>NZHIS Ethnicity code</th>
<th>Country of Ethnicity Affiliation</th>
<th>Version: 6.0</th>
<th>NZHIS</th>
<th>Page xi</th>
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<tr>
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<td>African nfd</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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nfd = Not further defined
nec = Not elsewhere classified
Appendix D: DRG Process

Introduction
This appendix describes the process by which the Diagnostic Related Grouping (DRG) and related fields are calculated.

Schedules not stored
For version 3, the Grouper Program stored schedules of:
• average cost weights (of a Cost Weight Code), and
• average length of stay for each of its DRG codes.

However, for versions 4.1 and 4.2 no historical data is available, so no average values are stored.

Current software
The current DRG Grouper Program (software) is version 4.2. This can produce DRG codes in clinical versions 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2.

Which DRG versions are stored
DRG codes of clinical version 3.1 are stored for all events.

For events with end dates between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, DRG codes are also calculated and stored in clinical version 4.1.

For events with end dates on or after 1 July 2002, DRG codes are calculated and stored in clinical version 4.2.

Note: The 4.1 and 4.2 codes are both stored in the same field, health_event_tab: drg_code_v41.

DRG Process
This table shows the DRG process for the NMDS.

<table>
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<th>Stage</th>
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</table>
| 1     | The diagnosis and procedure information are mapped to different ICD codes, so that codes are held in:  
• ICD-9-CM-A, and  
• ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, and  
• ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition  
**Note:** The Clinical coding system ID indicates which version of the ICD the clinical code was reported in. |
| 2     | The DRG Grouper Program version 4.2 processes information about an event for each grouper clinical version, including:  
• personal information (eg, Sex, Date of birth), and  
• event information (eg, Admission date, Event end type), and  
• diagnosis and procedure information in the appropriate ICD code for the DRG Grouper. |
| 3     | For each clinical version of the Grouper (3.1, 4.1 and 4.2), the DRG Grouper Program version 4.2 calculates (for that event):  
• a DRG code (of the DRG grouper type)  
• an MDC code (of an MDC type that is the same as the DRG grouper type)  
• CCL or PCCL (as appropriate for that clinical version of the Grouper) |
| 4     | NMDS processing calculates the Cost weight (using the WIES methodology) and Purchase unit from:  
• the DRG and associated variables  
• Length of stay  
• Total hours on mechanical ventilation  
• some diagnosis and procedure codes  
• Health specialty code  
For details, see the Technical documentation section of http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/. |
### Appendix E: Enhanced Event Type/Event Diagnosis Type Table

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Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules

Fatal duplicate events
Reject if:
• the same key fields exist.
• master_hcu_id, Event type, and Event start and end dates are all the same, facility is different, and Length of stay is greater than zero days.
• master_hcu_id, Facility, and the Event start and end dates are all the same, Event types are different, and Length of stay is greater than zero days.

Warnings
Generate warning if:
• master_hcu_id, Facility, Event start and end dates, and Event type are all the same, and Length of stay of both events is zero.

Fatal overlapping events
Reject if:
• master_hcu_id, Facility, Event start date, and Event type are all the same; and Length of stay of both events is greater than zero.
• master_hcu_id, Facility, and Event type (not "IM") are all the same; Event start date of one event is between the Event start and end dates of the other event; and Length of stay of both events is greater than zero.
• master_hcu_id, Facility, and Event start date are all the same; Event types are different (not "IM"); and Length of stay of each event is greater than zero.
• master_hcu_id, Event start date, and Event type (not "IM") are the same; Facilities are different; and Length of stay of each event is greater than zero.
• master_hcu_id is the same; Facilities and Event types are different (Event types not "IM"); Event start date of one event is between Event start and end dates of the other event; and Length of stay of each event is greater than zero.

In general (in plain English)
A day case (Event type either ID or IP and Length of stay 0 days) may occur within an IP or IM event for the same master_hcu_id where the Length of stay is not zero.

Two day cases (Event type = IP and Length of stay = 0, or Event type = ID and Event start date is the same as an IP or IM event) may exist on one day for the same master_hcu_id.

An IP or IM event where Length of stay is greater than zero may exist within an IM event for the same master_hcu_id.

If Length of stay is greater than zero for both events and the Length of stay for both events for the same master_hcu_id is the same then reject.
Appendix G: Logical Groups of Elements

**Health Event (Administrative)**
- Admission source code
- Admission type code
- Cancer Event Flag
- Client system identifier
- Event end date
- Event end type code
- Event ID
- Event leave days
- Event local identifier
- Event start date
- Event summary suppress flag
- Event supplementary information
- Event type code
- Health specialty code
- Length of stay
- Principal health service purchaser
- Private flag
- PMS unique identifier

**Healthcare User**
- Age at admission
- Age at discharge
- Country of birth code
- Date of birth
- Date of Birth flag
- Domicile code
- Encrypted HCU identifier
- Ethnic group codes
- HCU Identifier
- NZ Resident Status
- Occupation code
- Occupation free-text
- Prioritised ethnicity
- Sex

**DRG**
- AN-DRG grouper code version 3.1
- CCL
- Cost Weight Code
- Cost Weights
- DRG code
- DRG grouper type code
- MDC code
- MDC type
- PCCL
- Purchase unit

**Birth Event**
- Age of mother
- Birth location
- Birth status
- Birthweight
- Gestation period

**Mental Health Events**
- Legal status code
- Legal status date
- Psychiatric leave end code
- Psychiatric leave end date

**Clinical**
- Clinical code
- Clinical code type
- Clinical coding system ID
- Diagnosis number
- Diagnosis sequence
- Diagnosis type
- Diagnosis/procedure description
- Operation/procedure date
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation
- Total hours on CPAP
- Weight on Admission

**External Cause Events**
- ACC claim number
- Accident flag
- External cause date of occurrence

**Common Groupings**
- Area unit code 1996
- Domicile code description
- Domicile code status
- Financial year
- HFA sub-region
- Month of data
- Region of agency of treatment
- Region of domicile
- Region of treatment
- Sub-region of domicile
- TLA of domicile
- Year of census
- Year of data

**Agencies and Facilities**
- Facility type
- Health Agency Address
- Health Agency closing date
- Health Agency Code
- Health Agency Facility Address
- Health Agency Facility Closing Date
- Health agency facility code
- Health Agency Facility Name
- Health Agency Facility Opening Date
- Health Agency Name
- Health Agency Opening Date
- Health Agency Type Code

**File and Record Administration**
- Batch ID
- Date updated
- Transaction ID

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## Appendix H: Code Table Index

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### Code tables on web site

For code tables on the NZHIS web site go to http://www.nzhis.govt.nz/documentation/index.html. For further information or a printed copy of the code table, contact the Publications Officer. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
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