

## Glossary

<i>ABS</i>	Australian Bureau of Statistics
<i>Administrative by-product data</i>	Data collected during the administration of a program, rather than collected solely for the purposes of statistical reporting.
<i>AIHW</i>	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
<i>Demographic data</i>	Data describing the characteristics of a person (for example, age, sex, marital status)
<i>Diagnostic data</i>	Data related to the medical condition of a patient.
<i>DRG</i>	Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) is a patient classification scheme which provides a clinically meaningful way of relating the number and types of patients treated in a hospital to the resources required by the hospital.
<i>Duplicate linkage key</i>	A duplicate (or 'non-unique') key is one where more than one record on the database contains a specific combination of the variables in the <i>linkage key</i> .
<i>Episode of care (hospital)</i>	A phase of treatment for an admitted patient. It may correspond to a patient's entire hospital stay, or the hospital stay may be divided into separate episodes of care of different types, such as acute care, palliative care and rehabilitation care.
<i>HACC</i>	Home and Community Care program.
<i>HACC linkage key</i>	The <i>linkage key</i> used in the Home and Community Care National Minimum Data Set, comprising the 2nd, 3rd and 5th letters of the surname, the 2nd and 3rd letters of the first name, sex and date of birth.
<i>Hospital morbidity data</i>	The NMDS for Admitted patient care (hospital)
<i>ICD-10-AM</i>	The international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification.
<i>Linkage key</i>	The combination of variables used to identify individual records; for example data of birth, sex, location of usual residence of an individual and date of admission. Name may be included in a linkage key.
<i>NCSDD</i>	<i>National Community Services Data Dictionary</i>
<i>NCSIMG</i>	National Community Services Information Management Group
<i>NHDD</i>	<i>National Health Data Dictionary</i>
<i>NHIMG</i>	National Health Information Management Group
<i>NMDS</i>	National Minimum Data Set
<i>Provision ratio</i>	Number of residential aged care places per 1,000 population aged 70 and over.

<i>Same day separation</i>	An <i>episode of care</i> in which the patient is admitted and discharged from hospital on the same day.
<i>Separation (hospital)</i>	The term used to refer to the <i>episode of care</i> in hospital, which can be a total hospital stay, or a portion of a hospital stay beginning in a change of type of care (for example from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an <i>episode of care</i> by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.
<i>SLA</i>	Statistical local area
<i>SLA group</i>	<i>SLA group</i> is based on postcode. For a particular postcode, the corresponding <i>SLA</i> group includes all <i>SLAs</i> which have some residents in that postcode. Because of this, <i>SLA</i> groups may be larger than a single <i>SLA</i> and may overlap.
<i>SLA of usual residence (hospital morbidity data)</i>	<i>SLA of usual residence</i> in the hospital morbidity data extract is based on postcode or <i>SLA</i> data provided for the hospital morbidity data, depending on which information was available and where the <i>SLA</i> data may relate to out-of-date <i>SLA</i> boundaries. Postcodes and <i>SLA</i> from previous versions are assigned to current <i>SLAs</i> with probability equal to the proportion of the postcode's, or old <i>SLA</i> 's, population that live within a particular current <i>SLA</i> .
<i>Statistical discharge (hospital)</i>	In a <i>statistical discharge</i> the patient changes from one <i>episode of care</i> to another (e.g. acute care to rehabilitation).
<i>Unique linkage key</i>	A <i>linkage key</i> where there is only one instance of the specific combination of variables on the database.

## References

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