

Classification schemes

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First edition, 2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ANZSCO 1st edition
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	350882
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 04/07/2007 Community services, Standard 27/03/2007
<i>Definition:</i>	The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) classification for occupations.
<i>Classification structure:</i>	<p>The structure of ANZSCO has five hierarchical levels - major group, sub-major group, minor group, unit group and occupation. The categories at the most detailed level of the classification are termed 'occupations'. These are grouped together to form 'unit groups', which in turn are grouped into 'minor groups'. Minor groups are aggregated to form 'sub-major groups' which in turn are aggregated at the highest level to form 'major groups'.</p> <p>These are the same hierarchical levels that are used in ASCO Second Edition and NZSCO 1999.</p>

Conceptual model

ANZSCO is a skill-based classification used to classify all occupations and jobs in the Australian and New Zealand labour markets.

To do this, ANZSCO identifies a set of occupations covering all jobs in the Australian and New Zealand labour markets, defines these occupations according to their attributes and groups them on the basis of their similarity into successively broader categories for statistical and other types of analysis. The individual objects classified in ANZSCO are jobs.

In ANZSCO, occupations are organised into progressively larger groups on the basis of their similarities in terms of both skill level and skill specialisation.

The conceptual model adopted for ANZSCO uses a combination of skill level and skill specialisation as criteria to design major groups which are meaningful and useful for most purposes. The eight major groups are formed by grouping together sub-major groups using aspects of both skill level and skill specialisation. In designing the major groups, intuitive appeal and usefulness in both statistical and administrative applications were also important considerations.

The skill level criterion is applied as rigorously as possible at the second level of the classification, the sub-major group level, together with a finer application of skill specialisation than that applied at the major group level. Each sub-major group is made up of a number of minor groups.

Minor groups are distinguished from each other mainly on the

basis of a finer application of skill specialisation than that applied at the sub-major group level. Within minor groups, unit groups are distinguished from each other on the basis of skill specialisation and, where necessary, skill level.

Virtually all unit groups are at one skill level. There are only eight unit groups which contain occupations at more than one skill level. In all but two of these unit groups, the vast majority of jobs classified to the unit group are at one skill level only. Data stored at unit group level can therefore be aggregated by skill level with a high degree of validity.

Within unit groups, the distinction between occupations amounts to differences between tasks performed in occupations. All occupations are at one skill level.

As a result, data classified at the major group level will provide only a broad indication of skill level. Data at the sub-major group level will provide a satisfactory indication of skill level for many analytical purposes. Data classified at the unit group level will provide an accurate indication of skill level. Unit groups can, therefore, be aggregated by skill level to provide an indicative measure of occupations classified by skill level.

Source and reference attributes

Origin: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. [Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Cat no. 1220.0](#) Canberra: ABS. Viewed 13 March 2007.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes [Australian Standard Classification of Occupations 2nd edition](#) Health, Superseded 04/07/2007, Community services, Superseded 27/03/2007, Housing assistance, Standard 01/03/2005

Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme: Occupation code (ANZSCO 1st edition) N[NNN]{NN} Health, Standard 04/07/2007
Community services, Standard 27/03/2007
Housing assistance, Standard 10/08/2007

Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI) 5th edition

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ACHI 5th edn
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	335419
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Superseded 05/02/2008
<i>Definition:</i>	The National Centre for Classification in Health classification of health interventions.
<i>Classification structure:</i>	ACHI is comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tabular List of Interventions - contains seven character code in the format xxxxx-xx. Generally, the first five characters represent the MBS item number and the last two characters are allocated for each procedural concept derived from the MBS item description. Two appendices are specified: Mapping table; and ACHI codes listed in numerical order.• Alphabetic Index of Interventions - is an alphabetic index to the ACHI Tabular List of Interventions that contains many more procedural terms than those appearing in the ACHI Tabular List.

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCH) 2006. The Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI) – Fifth Edition - Tabular list of interventions and Alphabetic index of interventions. Sydney: NCCH, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney.
<i>Revision status:</i>	ACHI 5th Ed supersedes the fourth edition of ACHI. ACHI was developed by the National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCH). During the development, the NCCH was advised by members of the NCCH Coding Standards Advisory Committee (CSAC) and the Clinical Classification and Coding Groups (CCCG), consisting of expert clinical coders and clinicians nominated by the Clinical Casemix Committee of Australia.

Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification 4th edition Health, Superseded 07/12/2005
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Elective care type code N Health, Standard 07/12/2005 Indicator procedure code NN Health, Standard 01/03/2005 Procedure code (ACHI 5th edn) NNNNN-NN Health, Superseded 05/02/2008

Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI) 7th edition

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ACHI 7th edn
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	391343
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 22/12/2009
<i>Definition:</i>	The National Centre for Classification in Health classification of health interventions.
<i>Classification structure:</i>	ACHI is comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tabular List of Interventions - contains seven character code in the format xxxxx-xx. Generally, the first five characters represent the MBS item number and the last two characters are allocated for each procedural concept derived from the MBS item description. Two appendices are specified: Mapping table; and ACHI codes listed in numerical order.• Alphabetic Index of Interventions - is an alphabetic index to the ACHI Tabular List of Interventions that contains many more procedural terms than those appearing in the ACHI Tabular List.

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCH) 2010. The Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI) – Seventh Edition - Tabular list of interventions and Alphabetic index of interventions. Sydney: NCCH, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney.
<i>Revision status:</i>	ACHI was developed by the National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCH). During the development, the NCCH was advised by members of the NCCH Coding Standards Advisory Committee (CSAC) and the Clinical Classification and Coding Groups (CCCG), consisting of expert clinical coders and clinicians nominated by the Clinical Casemix Committee of Australia.

Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI) 6th edition Health, Superseded 22/12/2009
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Procedure code (ACHI 7th edn) NNNNN-NN Health, Standard 22/12/2009

Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups version 6

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	AR-DRG v 6
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	391288
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 22/12/2009
<i>Definition:</i>	The Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing classification for the reasons for hospitalisation and the complexity of cases that a hospital treats.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Comments:</i>	The Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups are derived from a range of data collected on admitted patients, including diagnosis and procedure information, classified using ICD-10-AM.
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Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups version 5.1 Health, Superseded 22/12/2009
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Diagnosis related group code (AR-DRG v 6) ANNA Health, Standard 22/12/2009 Major diagnostic category code (AR-DRG v 6) NN Health, Standard 22/12/2009

Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern 2000

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ASCDC 2000
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	270550
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/03/2005
<i>Definition:</i>	The Australian Bureau of Statistics' classification for data relating to drugs which are considered to be of concern in Australian society.
<i>Classification structure:</i>	The main classification of the ASCEDC has a three level hierarchical structure. It is essentially a classification of type of drug of concern based on the chemical structure, mechanism of action and effect on physiological activity of the drugs of concern.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Guide for use:</i>	Indexes in alphabetical and numerical order are available, see the <i>Origin:</i> attribute.
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Source and reference attributes

<i>Steward:</i>	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
<i>Origin:</i>	The Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern (ASCDC). ABS Cat No. 1248.0 (2000).
<i>Revision status:</i>	Original 2000 - Standard.

Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Drug of concern (ASCDC 2000 extended) code NNNN Health, Standard 01/03/2005
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Australian Standard Classification of Languages 2005

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ASCL 2005
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	304118
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 08/02/2006 Community services, Standard 30/09/2005 Housing assistance, Standard 10/02/2006
<i>Definition:</i>	The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) classification for the languages spoken by Australians.
<i>Classification structure:</i>	The ASCL has a three-level hierarchical structure. Languages are grouped together into progressively broader categories on the basis of their evolution from a common ancestral language, and on the basis of geographic proximity of areas where a particular language originated.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Guide for use:</i>	The ASCL is intended for use in the collection, aggregation and dissemination of data relating to the language use of the Australian population, or subsets of the population. Indexes in alphabetical and numerical order are available, see the <i>Origin:</i> attribute.
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Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2005. Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) 2005 . Cat No. 1267.0. 2nd Edition, Canberra: ABS. Viewed 29 July 2005
<i>Revision status:</i>	If you require further information about this classification please email: social.classifications@abs.gov.au or telephone the Standards Support Hotline on (02) 6252 5736.

Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes Australian Standard Classification of Languages 1997 Health, Superseded 08/02/2006, Community services, Superseded 30/09/2005
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Language code (ASCL 2005) NN{NN} Health, Standard 08/02/2006 Community services, Standard 30/09/2005 Housing assistance, Standard 10/02/2006

Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2009

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ASGC 2009
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	386777
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 02/10/2009 Community services, Standard 02/10/2009
<i>Definition:</i>	The Australian Bureau of Statistics classification for the classification of geographical locations.

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006. Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Cat No. 1216.0. Canberra: ABS. Viewed on 23/09/2009
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Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Health, Superseded 02/10/2009, Community services, Superseded 02/10/2009
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Geographical location code (ASGC 2009) NNNNN Health, Standard 02/10/2009 Community services, Standard 30/09/2009

British Paediatric Association Classification of Diseases 1979

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	BPA 1979
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	270559
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/03/2005
<i>Definition:</i>	The British Paediatric Association classification system for the classification of diseases.

Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Congenital malformations code (BPA 1979) ANN.N[N] Health, Standard 01/03/2005
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International Classification of Diseases for Oncology

3rd edition

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ICDO-3
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	270553
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/03/2005
<i>Definition:</i>	The World Health Organization's classification for coding the topography and the morphology of the neoplasm.

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition
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Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Morphology of cancer code (ICDO-3) NNNN/N Health, Standard 01/03/2005
	Primary site of cancer code (ICDO-3) ANN{.N[N]} Health, Standard 01/03/2005
	Topography code (ICD0-3) ANN Health, Standard 13/06/2004

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health 2001

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ICF 2001
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	270548
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 23/02/2005 Community services, Standard 01/12/2004
<i>Definition:</i>	The World Health Organization's (WHO) system for classifying functioning, disability and health.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Comments:</i>	The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) was endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2001 and is a reference member of the WHO Family of International Classifications and of the Australian Family of Health and Related Classifications (endorsed by the National Health Information Management Group in 2002).
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Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	World Health Organization (WHO) 2001. International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health. Geneva: WHO
<i>Reference documents:</i>	Further information on the ICF can be found in the ICF itself and the ICF Australian User Guide Version 1.0 (AIHW 2003), at the following websites: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WHO ICF website: http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/• Australian Collaborating Centre ICF website: http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/icf/index.cfm

Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Activities and participation code (ICF 2001) AN[NNN] Health, Standard 29/11/2006 Community services, Standard 16/10/2006 Activity difficulty level code (ICF 2001) N Health, Standard 29/11/2006 Community services, Standard 16/10/2006 Activity need for assistance code N Health, Standard 29/11/2006 Community services, Standard 16/10/2006 Body function code (ICF 2001) AN[NNNN] Health, Standard 29/11/2006 Community services, Standard 16/10/2006 Body structure code (ICF 2001) AN[NNNN] Health, Standard 29/11/2006 Community services, Standard 16/10/2006 Environmental factor code (ICF 2001) AN[NNN] Health, Standard 29/11/2006
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Community services, Standard 16/10/2006
Extent of environmental factors influence code (ICF 2001) [X]N
Health, Standard 29/11/2006
Community services, Standard 16/10/2006
Impairment extent code (ICF 2001) N Health, Standard 29/11/2006
Community services, Standard 16/10/2006
Impairment location code (ICF 2001) N Health, Standard 29/11/2006
Community services, Standard 16/10/2006
Impairment nature code (ICF 2001) N Health, Standard 29/11/2006
Community services, Standard 16/10/2006
Participation extent code (ICF 2001) N Health, Standard 29/11/2006
Community services, Standard 16/10/2006

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (2nd edition)

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ICD-10
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	352607
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/10/2008
<i>Definition:</i>	The World Health Organisation classification for diseases and related health problems
<i>Classification structure:</i>	ICD-10 is comprised of three volumes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tabular List of Diseases• Instruction manual• Alphabetical index

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	World Health Organisation 2004. The International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, Tenth revision, (2nd edn) . Geneva: World Health Organisation. (viewed 16/05/2007)
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Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Underlying cause of death code (ICD-10 2nd edn) ANN-ANN Health, Standard 01/10/2008
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International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification 7th edition

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	ICD-10-AM 7th edn
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	391301
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 22/12/2009
<i>Definition:</i>	The National Centre for Classification in Health classification of diseases and related health problems
<i>Classification structure:</i>	ICD-10-AM is comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tabular List of Diseases - contains core three character codes with some expansion to four and five character codes. Two appendices are specified: Morphology of neoplasms; and Special tabulation lists for mortality and morbidity.• Alphabetic Index of Diseases - consists of three sections: Section I is the index of diseases, syndromes, pathological conditions, injuries, signs, symptoms, problems and other reasons for contact with health services. Section II is the index of external causes of injury. The terms included here are not medical diagnoses but descriptions of the circumstances in which the violence occurred. Section III is the index of drugs and other chemical substances giving rise to poisoning or other adverse effects (also known as the Table of drugs and chemicals).

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCH) 2010. The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) – Seventh Edition - Tabular list of diseases and Alphabetic index of diseases. Sydney: NCCH, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney.
<i>Revision status:</i>	ICD-10-AM was developed by the National Centre for Classification in Health (NCCH). During the development, the NCCH was advised by members of the NCCH Coding Standards Advisory Committee (CSAC) and the Clinical Classification and Coding Groups (CCCG), consisting of expert clinical coders and clinicians nominated by the Clinical Casemix Committee of Australia.

Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification 6th edition Health, Superseded 22/12/2009
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Activity type code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn) ANNNN Health, Standard 22/12/2009

Congenital malformations code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn)
ANN{.N[N]} Health, Standard 22/12/2009

Diagnosis code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn) ANN{.N[N]} Health,
Standard 22/12/2009

External cause code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn) ANN{.N[N]} Health,
Standard 22/12/2009

Neonatal morbidity code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn) ANN{.N[N]}
Health, Standard 22/12/2009

Place of occurrence (ICD-10-AM 7th edn) ANN{.N[N]} Health,
Standard 22/12/2009

Pregnancy/childbirth and puerperium code (ICD-10-AM 7th
edn) ANN{.N[N]} Health, Standard 22/12/2009

Primary site of cancer code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn) ANN{.N[N]}
Health, Standard 22/12/2009

International Union against Cancer (UICC) TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours 6th edition

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	341286
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 06/03/2009
<i>Definition:</i>	The International Union Against Cancer classification for malignant tumours.

Source and reference attributes

<i>Reference documents:</i>	Sobin LH, Wittekind C. TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours. 6th ed. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons; 2002
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Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes International Union against Cancer TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours 5th edition Health, Superseded 06/03/2009
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	M stage (UICC TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, 6th edn) code XX Health, Standard 06/03/2009 N stage (UICC TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, 6th ed) code XX Health, Standard 06/03/2009 T stage (UICC TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, 6th ed) code XX[X] Health, Standard 06/03/2009 TNM stage (UICC TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours, 6th ed) code XXXX{[X]XX} Health, Standard 06/03/2009

North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA) Taxonomy 1997–1998

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	NANDA 1997-98
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	270555
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/03/2005
<i>Definition:</i>	The North American Nursing Diagnosis Association's (NANDA) 1997-1998 classification for nursing diagnoses.

Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	North American Nursing Diagnosis Association (NANDA) Nursing Diagnoses: Definitions and Classification 1997-1998. (1997) NANDA
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Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Nursing diagnosis code (NANDA 1997-98) N.N[.N]{.N}{.N}{.N] Health, Standard 01/03/2005
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Postcode datafile

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	270561
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/03/2005 Community services, Standard 01/03/2005 Housing assistance, Standard 10/02/2006
<i>Definition:</i>	The numeric descriptor for a postal delivery area, aligned with locality, suburb or place for the address of a party (person or organisation), as defined by Australia Post.
<i>Context:</i>	Postcode is an important part of a persons or organisations postal address and facilitates written communication. It is one of a number of geographic identifiers that can be used to determine a geographic location. Postcode may assist with uniquely identifying a person or organisation.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Guide for use:</i>	The postcode book is updated more than once annually as postcodes are dynamic entities and are constantly changing.
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Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	Australia Post Postcode book. Reference through: http://www1.auspost.com.au/postcodes/
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Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Australian postcode code (Postcode datafile) NNN[N] Health, Superseded 04/05/2005 Community services, Superseded 25/08/2005 Australian postcode code (Postcode datafile) {NNNN} Health, Standard 04/05/2005 Community services, Standard 25/08/2005 Housing assistance, Standard 10/02/2006
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Self-Instructional Manual for Tumour Registrars Book 8 Antineoplastic Drugs, 3rd edition

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	291502
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 13/06/2004
<i>Definition:</i>	The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program classification for antineoplastic drugs.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Comments:</i>	This manual is being completely revised. The drugs listed in SEER Book 8 may not include any antineoplastic agents developed since 1993.
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Source and reference attributes

<i>Submitting organisation:</i>	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
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Relational attributes

<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Antineoplastic drug code (Self-Instructional Manual for Tumour Registrars Book 8 3rd edn) X[X(39)] Health, Standard 13/06/2004
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Standard Australian Classification of Countries 2008

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Classification Scheme
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	SACC 2008
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	370931
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 01/10/2008 Community services, Standard 02/06/2008 Housing assistance, Standard 24/11/2008
<i>Definition:</i>	The Australian Bureau of Statistics classification for countries.

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Comments:</i>	The Standard Australian Classification of Countries 2008 (SACC) Edition 2 supersedes the Australian Standard Australian Classification of Countries 1998 (SACC) Edition 1.
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Source and reference attributes

<i>Origin:</i>	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008. Standard Australian Classification of Countries 2008 (SACC). Cat No. 1269.0. Canberra: ABS (last viewed 2 June 2008)
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Relational attributes

<i>Related metadata references:</i>	Supersedes Standard Australian Classification of Countries 1998 Health, Superseded 01/10/2008, Community services, Superseded 02/06/2008, Housing assistance, Superseded 24/11/2008
<i>Value Domains based on this Classification Scheme:</i>	Country code (SACC 2008) NNNN Health, Standard 01/10/2008 Community services, Standard 02/06/2008 Housing assistance, Standard 24/11/2008