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# Activities and participation domains

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**Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au>**

## *Identifying and Definitional Attributes*

Data Dictionary: NCSDD  
Knowledgebase ID: 000546                      Version number: 2  
Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT  
Registration Authority: NCSIMG                      Admin status: SUPERSEDED  
Effective date: 01-MAR-05  
Definition: Life areas in which individuals may participate or undertake activities.  
Context: The domains of activity and participation are a neutral list of tasks, actions and life situations that can be used to record positive or neutral performance as well as activity limitations and participation restrictions.  
'Activities and participation domains' is one of a number of metadata items that provide information about activity limitation and participation restriction experienced by an individual in one or more of these domains.  
'Activities and participation' is one of three components that define the concept 'Disability'. 'Body functions and structures' and 'Environmental factors' are the other two components.

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## *Relational and Representational Attributes*

Datatype: Numeric  
Representational form: CODE  
Representation layout: N(N)  
Minimum Size: 1  
Maximum Size: 2  
Data Domain: 1                      Learning and applying knowledge  
   11 Purposeful sensory experiences  
   12 Basic learning  
   13 Applying knowledge  
   2                      General tasks and demands  
   21 Undertaking a single task  
   22 Undertaking multiple tasks

- 23 Carrying out daily routine
- 24 Handling stress and other psychological demands
- 3 Communication
  - 31 Communicating-receiving
  - 32 Communicating-producing
  - 33 Conversation and use of communication devices and techniques
- 4 Mobility
  - 41 Changing and maintaining body position
  - 42 Carrying, moving and handling objects
  - 43 Walking and moving
  - 44 Moving around using transportation
- 5 Self-care
  - 51 Washing oneself
  - 52 Caring for body parts
  - 53 Toileting
  - 54 Dressing
  - 55 Eating and drinking
  - 56 Looking after one's health
- 6 Domestic life
  - 61 Acquisition of necessities
  - 62 Household tasks
  - 63 Caring for household objects and assisting others
- 7 Interpersonal interactions and relationships
  - 71 General interpersonal interactions
  - 72 Particular interpersonal interactions
- 8 Major life areas
  - 81 Education
  - 82 Work and employment
  - 83 Economic life
- 9 Community, social and civic life
  - 91 Community life
  - 92 Recreation and leisure
  - 93 Religion and spirituality
  - 94 Human rights
  - 95 Political life and citizenship

Guide For Use: The 'Activities and participation domains' metadata item consists of a single, neutral list of activity and participation domains that are grouped together. The list consists of domains (single digit level of coding) and more detailed categories; either level of detail may be chosen for use. The list may be used to differentiate some domains as activities and other domains as participation or the user may treat each domain as both activity and participation. The World Health Organization suggests the list be used in one of

four operational ways:

- a. to designate some domains as activities and others as participation, not allowing any overlap;
- b. same as (a) above, but allowing partial overlap;
- c. to designate all detailed domains as activities and the broad category headings as participation;
- d. to use all domains as both activities and participation.

The ICF Australian User Guide proposes the use of either option (b) or (d) with the use of additional qualifiers to delineate between activity and participation.

The qualifiers in this context correspond to the data elements 'Participation extent' and 'Participation-satisfaction level' and the activity qualifier 'Activity-level of difficulty'.

When recording activity limitation or participation restriction the area of limitation or restriction is always associated with a health condition. For example a limitation or restriction in exchange of information may be recorded when a person has had a stroke.

**Collection Methods:** Either domains (single digit headings such as Communication) or categories (two-digit codes such as Communicating-receiving) may be recorded.

In order to indicate that an activity limitation exists in relation to a given area of activity, 'Activity-level of difficulty' should also be recorded.

The extent of, and level of satisfaction with, participation in a given area are indicated by the use of the qualifiers 'Participation extent' and 'Participation-satisfaction level'.

Multiple codes may be recorded. There are numerous possible methods for collecting activity, activity limitation, participation and participation restriction. A decision could be made to collect information:

- about every domain;
- on domains of particular relevance, or
- on a number of domains which are prioritised according to specified criteria.

See also the ICF Australia User Guide for further guidelines.

**Related metadata:** supersedes previous data element Activity areas version 1  
supersedes previous data element Participation areas version 1  
relates to the data element concept Disability version 2  
relates to the data element concept Functioning version 1  
relates to the data element concept Activity - functioning, disability and health version 1  
relates to the data element concept Participation - functioning, disability and health version 1  
relates to the data element concept Assistance with activities and participation version 1

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## Administrative Attributes

Source Document: World Health Organization (WHO) 2001. ICF: International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health. Geneva: WHO.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2003. ICF Australian User Guide Version 1.0. Canberra: AIHW.

Source Organisation: World Health Organization

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Comments: 'Activities and participation domains' represent one of three main components in the ICF that define disability. The ICF was endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2001 and is a core member of the WHO family of health related classifications. Further information on the ICF can be found in the ICF itself and the ICF Australian User Guide (AIHW 2003) and the following websites:

- Australian Collaborating Centre ICF website

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/icf/index.html>

- WHO ICF website:

<http://www3.who.int/icf/icftemplate.cfm>

## Data Element Links

*Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element*

NCSIM                                  Person participation/independence

*Data Agreements which include this Data Element*

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