# Date of birth

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 <a href="http://meteor.aihw.gov.au">http://meteor.aihw.gov.au</a>

## Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000036 Version number: 4

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT

Registration NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED

Authority: Effective date: 01-SEP-03

Definition: The date of birth of the person.

Context: Required to derive age at a point of time for clinical or

administrative use. National Minimum Data Sets: Used for

demographic analyses, for analysis by age and for use to derive a

Diagnosis Related Group (admitted patients). Perinatal data collections require the collection of the date of birth for the mother

and the baby(s).

# Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric

Representational DATE

form:

Representation DDMMYYYY

layout:

Minimum Size: 8 Maximum Size: 8

Data Domain: NOVAL Valid dates

Guide For Use: If date of birth is not known, provision should be made to collect

age (in years) and a date of birth derived from age.

Verification Rules: This field must not be null.

National Minimum Data Sets:

For the provision of State and Territory hospital data to

Commonwealth agencies this field must:

- be greater than or equal to Admission date;

- be consistent with diagnoses and procedure codes, for records to

be grouped.

Collection Methods: It is recommended that in cases where all components of the date of

birth are not known or where an estimate is arrived at from age, a

valid date be used together with a flag to indicate that it is an estimate.

National Minimum Data Sets - Perinatal:

Data collection systems must be able to differentiate between the date of birth of the mother and the baby(s). This is important in the Perinatal data collection as the date of birth of the baby is used to determine the antenatal length of stay and the postnatal length of stay.

Related metadata: is used in the derivation of Diagnosis related group version 1 is qualified by Estimated date flag version 1 is used in the calculation of Length of stay (antenatal) version 1 is used in the calculation of Length of stay (postnatal) version 1 supersedes previous data element Date of birth version 3 has been superseded by Date of birth version 5

#### Administrative Attributes

Source Document:

Source Organisation: National Health Data Committee

Comments: Any new information collections should allow for 0000YYYY. (Refer Standards Australia, AS5017 Health Care Client Identification).

> Do not use punctuation (back slashes or hyphens) or spaces. In cases where all components of the date of birth are not known or where an estimate is arrived at from age, use 00 for day and 00 for month and estimate year of birth according to the persons' approximate age. As soon as known or on re-presentation, always update the Date of Birth (DOB) field. The use of the Estimated date flag is also to be used to signify that an estimate is being made. DSS - Cardiovascular disease (clinical).

> Age is an important non-modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular conditions. The prevalence of cardiovascular conditions increases dramatically with age. For example, more than 60% of people aged 75 and over had a cardiovascular condition in 1995 compared with less than 9% of those aged under 35.

> Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are more likely to have cardiovascular conditions than other Australians across almost all age groups. For example, in the 25 - 44 age group, 23% of Indigenous Australians reported cardiovascular conditions compared with 16% among other Australians (Heart, Stroke and Vascular Diseases: Australian Facts 2001. AIHW).

DSS - Diabetes (clinical):

Age over 45 is one of the predisposing factors for developing Type 2 diabetes and age over 35 in individuals of Aboriginal and Torres

Strait Islander and certain other ethnic origins. The prevalence of diabetes increases with age, approaching 25% among those over 75. References:

National Institute of Aging U. S. Department of Health and Human Services

NHMRC Evidence Based Guidelines for Case Detection and Diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes

#### Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM Demographic characteristic

### Data Agreements which include this Data Element

NMDS - Admitted patient care	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-04
NMDS - Health labour force	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-04
NMDS - Admitted patient mental health care	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-04
NMDS - Perinatal	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-04
NMDS - Community mental health care	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-04
NMDS - Admitted patient palliative care	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-03
NMDS - Alcohol and other drug treatment services	From 01-Jul-00 to 30-Jun-04
NMDS - Non-admitted patient emergency department care	From 01-Jul-03 to 30-Jun-04
DSS - Cardiovascular disease (clinical)	From 01-Jan-03 to 01-Sep-03
DSS - Diabetes (clinical)	From 01-Jan-03 to 01-Sep-03
DSS - Health care client identification	From 01-Jan-03 to 01-Sep-03