

Individual service provider—provider's clinically proficient language, code (ASCL 2016) N[NNN]

Identifying and definitional attributes

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| Metadata item type: | Data Element |
| Short name: | Provider's clinically proficient language |
| METEOR identifier: | 659606 |
| Registration status: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, Standard 25/01/2018 |
| Definition: | A language, in addition to English, in which the individual service provider has identified themselves as being clinically proficient, as represented by a code. |
| Data Element Concept: | Individual service provider—provider's clinically proficient language |

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

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| Classification scheme: | Australian Standard Classification of Languages 2016 |
| Representation class: | Code |
| Data type: | Number |
| Format: | N[NNN] |
| Maximum character length: | 4 |

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: The ASCL has a three-level hierarchical structure. The most detailed level of the classification consists of languages which are represented by four-digit codes. The second level of the classification comprises narrow groups of languages (the Narrow group level), identified by two-digit and three-digit codes. The most general level of the classification consists of broad groups of languages (the Broad group level) and is identified by one-digit codes. The classification includes Australian Indigenous languages and sign languages.

For example, the Lithuanian language has a code of 3102. In this case 3 denotes that it is an Eastern European language, while 31 denotes that it is a Baltic language. The Pintupi Aboriginal language is coded as 8713. In this case 8 denotes that it is an Australian Indigenous language and 87 denotes that the language is a Western Desert language.

Language data may be output at the Broad group level, Narrow group level or the language level of the classification. Also, significant languages within a Narrow group can be presented separately with the remaining languages of the Narrow group aggregated. The same principle can be adopted to highlight significant Narrow groups within a Broad group.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: Any provider may indicate more than one Healthcare Individual Provider Language.
Display should be the description of the language, not the code used to record the language.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Reference documents: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016a. [Australian Standard Classification of Languages \(ASCL\) 2016](#). ABS cat. no.1267.0. Canberra: ABS.

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016b. [Language Standards 2016](#). ABS cat. no.1200.0.55.005. Canberra: ABS.

Standards Australia 2014. AS 4846:2014 Person and provider identification in healthcare. Sydney: Standards Australia.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes [Individual service provider—provider's clinically proficient language, code \(ASCL 2011\) NN{NN}](#)

- [Health](#), Superseded 25/01/2018