

Collection Methods: Code 9 is not to be an allowable option when data is being collected ie it is not to be a tick box on any collection forms or computer screens. Systems are to take account of any null values that may occur on the primary collection form.
It is suggested that the following format be used for data collection:

What is your (the person's) sex? ___ Male ___ Female

The term 'sex' refers to the biological differences between males and females, while the term 'gender' refers to the socially expected/perceived dimensions of behaviour associated with males and females - masculinity and femininity. The ABS advises that the correct terminology for this data element is sex. Information collection for transsexuals and people with transgender issues should be treated in the same manner. To avoid problems with edits, transsexuals undergoing a sex change operation should have their sex at time of hospital admission recorded.

Related metadata: is used in the derivation of Diagnosis related group version 1 supersedes previous data element Sex version 3

Administrative Attributes

Source Document:

Source Organisation:

Comments: This item enables standardisation of the collection of information relating to sex (to include indeterminate), gender, people with transgender issues and transsexuals.
In collection systems (ie on forms and computer screens) Male and Female may be mapped to M and F respectively for collection purposes, however, they should be stored within information systems as the codes 1 and 2 respectively.

Diabetes (clinical) DSS

Referring to the National Diabetes Register Statistical profile (December 2000), the sex ratio varied with age. For ages less than 25 years, numbers of males and females were similar. At ages 25-44 years, females strongly outnumbered males, reflecting the effect of gestational diabetes in women from this group. For older age groups (45-74 years), males strongly outnumber females and in the group of 75 and over, the ratio of males to females was reversed, with a substantially lower proportion of males in the population in this age group due to the higher female life expectancy.

AIHW National Mortality Database 1997/98; National Diabetes

