

Data process 1: Patient identification

Timeframe of patient identification	Level of patient identification	
	<i>Patient level</i>	<i>Group level</i>
<i>Ad hoc</i>	I: Patient makes an appointment	II: Cross-sectional sampling
<i>Systematic</i>	III: Referral to outpatient follow-up	IV: Panel identification

Data process 2: Data collection

Timeframe of data collection	Level of data collection	
	<i>Patient level</i>	<i>Group level</i>
<i>Ad hoc</i>	I: Consultation	II: Cross-sectional data collection
<i>Systematic</i>	III: Outpatient follow-up	IV: Cohort follow-up

Data process 3: Data aggregation

Timeframe of data aggregation	Level of data aggregation	
	<i>Patient level</i>	<i>Group level</i>
<i>Ad hoc</i>	I: Summary, diagnosis	II: Data management
<i>Systematic</i>	III: Outpatient follow-up	IV: Data management

Data process 4: Data use

Timeframe of data use	Level of data use	
	<i>Patient level</i>	<i>Group level</i>
<i>Ad hoc</i>	I: Treatment plan	II: Hypothesis test & publication
<i>Systematic</i>	III: Treatment adjustment	IV: Case mix analyses & quality report

Figure. Examples of basic health data activities where the same cell is used on all the four health data processes. The four data processes of health data divided by level and timeframe
 I: Single episode clinical contact, II: Cross-sectional clinical study, III: Planned outpatient follow-up and IV: Quality surveillance programme (cf. Fig 2).