

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Health Atlas of Australia: Notes on the Data

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General information

Copyright

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Geographical structures

For information regarding the geographies available, refer to the [geographical structure](#) information.

Statistical information

For information on the statistics presented, refer to the [statistical information](#) available from the PHIDU website.

Terminology

'Aboriginal' and 'Indigenous Australians' refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Notes on the Data: Indicators and Data sources

Aboriginal age distribution, Usual Resident Population, 2016

- Aboriginal male/ female/ total population by 5 year groups: 0-4 years to 65+ years, Usual Resident Population, 2016

Indicator detail: The data presented are the age/ sex group total as a per cent of the total Aboriginal male/ female/ total population in each age/sex group.

For more information about the 2015 estimated resident population (ERP) (non-ABS) developed by Prometheus Information on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Health, refer to the [Indigenous Estimates](#) information page.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

Indigenous status, Usual Resident Population, 2016

- Aboriginal population as a proportion of total population, Usual Resident Population, 2016

Indicator detail: The data presented are number of Aboriginal people as a proportion of the total Australian population.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

Indigenous status by age, Usual Resident Population, 2016

- Aboriginal population as a proportion of total population by 5 year groups: 0-4 years to 65+ years, Usual Resident Population, 2016

Indicator detail: The data presented are the number of Aboriginal people in each 5 year age group as a proportion of the total Australian population.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

Aboriginal education

- Aboriginal full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2016

Indicator detail:

As data covering all sectors (government, non-government, Catholic and independent) are not available at the small area level from State and Territory education authorities, the data used in this analysis are from the 2011 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population Census. As such, they are not official estimates of participation at age 16 in full-time secondary education. However, they are useful in showing the extent of variations between areas, by socioeconomic status and by remoteness.

The data presented are the number of 16 year old Aboriginal young people in full-time secondary school education, as a proportion of all Aboriginal people 16 years of age.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016.

- [Aboriginal participation in vocational education and training, 2015](#)

Indicator detail:

Inclusions

Vocational education and training (VET) data includes all VET activity delivered in Australia to Australian residents by government providers (TAFE institutes, Universities and other government providers), community education providers, enterprise providers, private training providers and schools.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd., 2015; and the Aboriginal estimated resident population (ERP) (non-ABS) as at 30 June 2015, based on data developed by Prometheus Information Pty Ltd, under a contract with the Australian Government Department of Health.

- [Load Pass Rate of vocational education and training subjects for Aboriginal students, 2015](#)

Indicator detail:

Inclusions

Vocational education and training (VET) data includes all VET activity delivered in Australia to Australian residents by government providers (TAFE institutes, Universities and other government providers), community education providers, enterprise providers, private training providers and schools.

Definitions

Funding source

Vet activity is reported as government-funded if the activity received Commonwealth and state funding, and privately-funded if domestic fee-for-service. Funding source is attributed irrespective of VET provider.

Load Pass Rate

The load pass rate (LPR) is the ratio of hours, or full-year training equivalents (FYTEs), attributed to students who gain competencies/passed assessment in an assessable module or unit of competency to all students who were assessed and either passed, failed or withdrew. The calculation is based on the annual hours (or FYTEs) for each assessable module or unit of competency and includes competencies achieved/units passed through recognition of prior learning (RPL).

The calculation for LPR is as follows:

Competency achieved passed + RPL granted, as a proportion of

Competency achieved passed + Competency not achieved failed + Withdrawn discontinued + RPL granted.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd., 2015; and the Aboriginal estimated resident population (ERP) (non-ABS) as at 30 June 2015, based on data developed by Prometheus Information Pty Ltd, under a contract with the Australian Government Department of Health.

- [Government-funded vocational education and training subjects undertaken by Aboriginal students, 2015](#)

Indicator detail:

Inclusions

Vocational education and training (VET) data includes all VET activity delivered in Australia to Australian residents by government providers (TAFE institutes, Universities and other government providers), community education providers, enterprise providers, private training providers and schools.

Definitions

Funding source

VET activity is reported as government-funded if the activity received Commonwealth and state funding, and privately-funded if domestic fee-for-service. Funding source is attributed irrespective of VET provider.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd., 2015; and the Aboriginal estimated resident population (ERP) (non-ABS) as at 30 June 2015, based on data developed by Prometheus Information Pty Ltd, under a contract with the Australian Government Department of Health.

Aboriginal early childhood development: Australian Early Development Census indicators, 2009, 2012 and 2015

- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, 2009, 2012 and 2015
- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, 2009, 2012 and 2015
- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable in the physical health and wellbeing domain, 2009, 2012 and 2015
- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable in the social competence domain, 2009, 2012 and 2015
- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable in the emotional maturity domain, 2009, 2012 and 2015
- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable in the language and cognitive (school based) domain, 2009, 2012 and 2015
- Aboriginal children assessed as developmentally vulnerable in the communication skills and general knowledge domain, 2009, 2012 and 2015

Indicator detail: The AEDC results report on the number of children scoring in the following percentile ranges: 0 to 10th percentile (developmentally vulnerable), 11th to 25th percentile (developmentally at risk) and above the 25th percentile (developmentally on track).

The PHIDU data are presented for children identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin who were:

- developmentally vulnerable (0 to 10th percentile) on one or more domains;
 - developmentally vulnerable (0 to 10th percentile) on two or more domains;
- and who were assessed as being developmentally vulnerable (0 to 10th percentile) in the following domains:
- Physical health and wellbeing domain
 - Social competence domain
 - Emotional maturity domain
 - Language and cognitive skills (school-based) domain
 - Communication skills and general knowledge domain

Data are not shown for areas where one or more of the following have been met:

- less than fifteen children had valid AEDC scores;
- less than two teachers had completed the AEDC instrument for children in that location;
- the AEDC instrument was completed for less than 80% of all non-special needs children;
- three or fewer Aboriginal children were assessed;
- 90 per cent or more of a population group is considered developmentally vulnerable in any domain or subdomain; or
- for New South Wales only, data are not shown where the number of developmentally vulnerable children number is between one and five inclusively.

Additional minor suppressions have also occurred where necessary to preserve confidentiality of related suppressed cells.

Notes:

1. The data supplied for Boulia - Diamantina - Winton and Carpentaria - Burke - Mornington were grouped communities, as were the raw data for Ceduna and Ceduna - West Coast. The data presented here are of these grouped communities.
2. In the raw data provided, where 90 per cent or more of a population group is considered developmentally vulnerable in any domain or subdomain, the number and percentage of children vulnerable was grouped to '90 per cent and over'. This applies to Domain Indicators (developmentally vulnerable category) and Vulnerability Summary Indicators (DV1 and DV2) and is to prevent the identification of individual children as developmentally vulnerable. In these instances, PHIDU have not shown data for these areas.
3. Data for 2015 are new and for 2009 and 2012 are revised

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the 2009, 2012 and 2015 Australian Early Development Censuses, provided by the Australian Government Department of Education and Training.

Aboriginal families

- Aboriginal single parent families with children aged less than 15 years, 2016

Indicator detail: The data presented are one parent families with children under 15 years where at least one family member at home on Census night was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (may include families with dependent students and non-dependents), as a proportion of all Aboriginal families with children under 15 years.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

- [Aboriginal low income families, 2016](#)

Indicator detail: The data presented are families with at least one Aboriginal person counted at home on Census night and with an income under \$26,000 p.a, as a proportion of all Aboriginal families.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

- [Aboriginal jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, 2011](#)

Indicator detail: The data presented are families with at least one Aboriginal person counted at home on Census night and either couple families with children under 15 years in which two persons whose relationship in the household was "husband, wife or partners (including same-sex partners)" reported their labour force status as "unemployed" or "not in the labour force"; or in which the lone parent in the family reported their labour force status as "unemployed" or "not in the labour force".

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2011 data.

- [Children aged less than 15 years in Aboriginal jobless families, 2011](#)

Indicator detail: The data presented are children aged less than 15 years in families with at least one Aboriginal person counted at home on Census night and either couple families with children under 15 years in which two persons whose relationship in the household was "husband, wife or partners (including same-sex partners)" reported their labour force status as "unemployed" or "not in the labour force"; or in which the lone parent in the family reported their labour force status as "unemployed" or "not in the labour force".

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2011 data.

Aboriginal housing, 2016

- [Private dwellings rented by Aboriginal households from the government housing authority, 2016](#)

Indicator detail: A private dwelling can be a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

An Aboriginal household is any household where at least one usual resident at home on Census night was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.

The data presented are of private dwellings rented by Aboriginal households from the government housing authority, as a proportion of all private dwellings with Aboriginal households.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

- [Private dwellings rented by Aboriginal households from a housing co-operative, community or church group, 2016](#)

Indicator detail: A private dwelling can be a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

An Aboriginal household is any household where at least one usual resident at home on Census night was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.

The data presented are of private dwellings rented by Aboriginal households from a housing co-operative, community or church group, as a proportion of all private dwellings with Aboriginal households.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

- [Housing suitability, 2016](#)

Indicator detail: The criteria used to derive the variable are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness and are sensitive to both household size and composition. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom
- children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom
- children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom
- single household members 18 years and over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples and
- a lone person household may reasonably occupy a bed-sitter.

A private dwelling can be a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

An Aboriginal household is any household where at least one usual resident was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.

The data presented are of dwellings rented by Aboriginal households requiring extra bedrooms, as a proportion of all private dwellings with Aboriginal households.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

Aboriginal Internet access at home, 2016

- [Private dwellings with Aboriginal households, and Internet not accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)

- [Private dwellings with Aboriginal households, and Internet accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)

- [Private dwellings with Aboriginal households with children, and Internet not accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)

- [Private dwellings with Aboriginal households with children, and Internet accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)

Indicator detail: The data record whether any member of the household accesses the Internet from the dwelling. This includes accessing the internet through a desktop/laptop computer, mobile or smart phone, tablet, music or video player, gaming console, smart TV or any other device. It also includes accessing through any type of connection for example ADSL, fibre, cable, wireless, satellite and mobile broadband (3G/4G).

A private dwelling can be a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop.

An Aboriginal household is any household where at least one usual resident was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

Aboriginal labour force, 2011

- [Aboriginal unemployment, 2011](#)

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2011 data.

- [Aboriginal female labour force participation, 2011](#)

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2011 data.

Summary measure of Indigenous outcomes, 2011

- [Indigenous Relative Socioeconomic Outcomes Index, 2011](#)

Indicator detail: The Indigenous Relative Socioeconomic Outcomes index (IRSEO) is an Indigenous specific index derived by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR) from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

The IRSEO is composed of nine socioeconomic outcomes of the usual resident population. These are:

- Population 15 years and over employed;
- Population 15 years and over employed as a manager or professional;
- Population 15 years and over employed full-time in the private sector;
- Population 15 years and over who have completed Year 12;
- Population 15 years and over who have completed a qualification;
- Population 15 to 24 years old attending an educational institution;
- Population 15 years and over with an individual income above half the Australian median;
- Population who live in a house that is owned or being purchased; and
- Population who live in a house with at least one bedroom per usual resident

The IRSEO reflects relative advantage or disadvantage at the Indigenous Area level. The Index ranges from 1 to 100, where a score of 1 represents the most advantaged area and a score of 100 represents the most disadvantaged area.

For further information, refer to the [Socioeconomic outcomes paper](#), produced by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR).

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the CAEPR Indigenous Relative Socioeconomic Outcomes Index, 2011 data.

Note: Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, major urban centres, State/ Territory and Australian totals were constructed using population-weighted averages.

Aboriginal mothers and babies, 2012 to 2014

Data quality: As is the case in most statistical collections in Australia, Indigenous status is under-reported in the midwives data collections from which these data are compiled. However, the level of completeness of coverage (the extent to which the identification of Indigenous Australians occurs in data collections) in these collections is generally higher than in the deaths or hospital inpatient data collections. It should also be noted that coverage is likely to vary between geographical areas.

- [Low birth weight babies, 2012 to 2014](#)

Indicator detail: The data comprise all Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander babies (live born) weighing less than 2500 grams at birth, expressed as a proportion of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander live births (data over 3 years).

Data are not shown for areas where there were fewer than 20 births.

Notes:

1. Northern Territory: As data were available at the Indigenous Region level only, the figures reported for each Indigenous Area are the figures for the Indigenous Area's corresponding Indigenous Region.
2. Australian Capital Territory total: So as to not reveal data for the confidentialised Indigenous Area of Stromlo – Namagji, the ACT total has also been confidentialised.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from: NSW Department of Health; Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, Victoria; Perinatal Data Collection, Department of Health, Queensland; Department of Health and Ageing SA; WA Department of Health; Tasmanian Perinatal Database; NT Department of Health; and ACT Health.

- **Smoking during pregnancy, 2012 to 2014**

Indicator detail: The data comprise Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander women who reported that they smoked during a pregnancy, expressed as a proportion of the number of pregnancies of Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander women. Note that the data may include women who were pregnant more than once during the time period (3 years).

Notes:

1. Northern Territory: As data were available at the Indigenous Region level only, the figures reported for each Indigenous Area are the figures for the Indigenous Area's corresponding Indigenous Region.
2. Australian Capital Territory total: So as to not reveal data for the confidentialised Indigenous Area of Stromlo – Namagji, the ACT total has also been confidentialised.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from: NSW Department of Health; Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity, Victoria; Perinatal Data Collection, Department of Health, Queensland; Department of Health and Ageing SA; WA Department of Health; Tasmanian Perinatal Database; NT Department of Health; and ACT Health.

Aboriginal immunisation, 2015

- **Aboriginal children fully immunised at 1 year of age, 2 years of age and 5 years of age, 2015**

Indicator detail: The data presented are of registered* Aboriginal children fully immunised at 1 year of age, 2 years of age and 5 years of age.

For the purposes of reporting the data, fully immunised means a child receives the vaccinations due at or immediately prior to the age at which the measurement occurs. It is assumed that all previous vaccinations were received.

The definitions of fully immunised are:

- **Children aged 1 year:** Fully immunised at 1 year means that a child aged 12 months to less than 15 months received three doses of a diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough-containing vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, two or three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (dependent of the type of vaccine used), three doses of hepatitis B vaccine, and three doses pneumococcal vaccine, all prior to the age of 1 year.
- **Children aged 2 years:** Fully immunised at 2 years means that a child aged 24 to less than 27 months received three doses of a diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough-containing vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, three or four doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (dependent of the type of vaccine used), three doses of hepatitis B vaccine, one dose of a measles, mumps and rubella-containing vaccine, one dose of meningococcal C vaccine, and one dose of varicella (chicken pox) vaccine, all prior to the age of 2 years.
- **Children aged 5 years:** Fully immunised at 5 years means that a child aged 60 to less than 63 months received four doses of a diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough-containing vaccine, four doses of polio vaccine, and two doses of a measles, mumps and rubella-containing vaccine, all prior to the age of 5 years.

For further information, refer to [coverage information](#) produced by the National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases (NCIRS).

Data are not shown for areas where there were fewer than 10 registered Aboriginal children or fewer than 10 Aboriginal children immunised.

*Registered on the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR). The ACIR is a national register that records vaccinations given to children under seven years old. It also provides immunisation history statements to parents or guardians.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data provided by the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, Medicare Australia, 2015.

Disability

- **Aboriginal people with a profound or severe disability and living in the community, 2011**

Indicator detail: The 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' variable was developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for use in the five-yearly population Census to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability, and to show their geographic distribution. A person with profound or severe limitation needs help or supervision always (profound) or sometimes (severe) to perform activities that most people undertake at least daily, that is, the core activities of self-care, mobility and/or communication, as the result of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), and/or older age. Fewer people are reported under this measure as having a profound or severe disability as are measured in the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). The reasons for this are definitional (the SDAC approach, which uses a filtering approach to determine whether the respondent has a disability, and the severity) as compared to the self-report approach in the Census; and the large not-stated category in the Census data, with more people not responding to this set of questions than are reported as having a profound or severe disability. While the SDAC figures should be used as the measure for this concept, the Census data are appropriate for getting an understanding of the geographic distribution of this population group.

This indicator describes Aboriginal people of all ages with a profound or severe disability who were 'living in the community' only. The ABS published figures, however, include those living in long-term residential accommodation

in nursing homes, accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained), hostels for the disabled and psychiatric hospitals; as well as those 'living in the community'.

Details of the total number of people with a disability – including those with a moderate or mild disability – are not available.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2011 (unpublished) data.

- **Unpaid assistance provided by Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over to persons with a disability, 2016**

Indicator detail: The 'Assistance to persons with a disability (unpaid)' variable records people who, in the two weeks prior to Census Night, spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long-term illness (lasting six months or more) and/or problems related to older age.

The data presented are Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over who provided unpaid assistance to persons with a disability, as a proportion of the total Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2011 data.

Aboriginal median age at death, 2010 to 2014

- Median age at death of Aboriginal males, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- Median age at death of Aboriginal females, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- Median age at death of Aboriginal person, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)

Indicator detail: Median age of death is an indicator of premature mortality. It is the age at which exactly half the deaths registered in a given time period were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age.

Deaths data

For deaths data released since 2007, the ABS has applied a staged approach to the coding of cause of death which affects the number of records available for release at any date, with data being released as preliminary, revised, or final. This release is comprised of preliminary data for 2014, revised data for 2013 and final data for 2010, 2011 and 2012. For further information about the ABS revisions process, see the following and related sites:

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3303.0Explanatory+Notes12012>.

Data quality

Almost all deaths in Australia are registered. However, Indigenous status is not always recorded, or recorded correctly. The incompleteness of Indigenous identification (referred to as completeness of coverage) means that the number of deaths registered as Indigenous is an underestimate of the actual number of deaths which occur in the Indigenous population. It should also be noted that completeness of coverage is likely to vary between geographical areas.

While there is incomplete coverage of Indigenous deaths in all state and territory registration systems, some jurisdictions have been assessed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as having a sufficient level of coverage to enable statistics on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality to be produced. Those jurisdictions are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Source: Data compiled by PHIDU from deaths data based on the 2010 to 2014 Cause of Death Unit Record Files supplied by the Australian Coordinating Registry and the Victorian Department of Justice, on behalf of the Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the National Coronial Information System.

Aboriginal premature mortality by sex, 2010 to 2014

- Deaths of Aboriginal males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 54 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- Deaths of Aboriginal males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 64 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- Deaths of Aboriginal males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 74 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)

Indicator detail: The data presented are the average annual indirectly age-standardised rates per 100,000 males/ females/ population (aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years /0 to 74 years, as appropriate); and/or indirectly age-standardised ratios, based on the Australian standard.

Deaths data

For deaths data released since 2007, the ABS has applied a staged approach to the coding of cause of death which affects the number of records available for release at any date, with data being released as preliminary, revised, or final. This release is comprised of preliminary data for 2014, revised data for 2013 and final data for 2010, 2011 and 2012. For further information about the ABS revisions process, see the following and related sites:

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While there is incomplete coverage of Indigenous deaths in all state and territory registration systems, some jurisdictions have been assessed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as having a sufficient level of coverage to enable statistics on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality to be produced. Those jurisdictions are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Source: Data compiled by PHIDU from deaths data based on the 2010 to 2014 Cause of Death Unit Record Files supplied by the Australian Coordinating Registry and the Victorian Department of Justice, on behalf of the Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the National Coronial Information System. The population is the annual average of the estimated resident populations (ERPs) (non-ABS) from 30 June 2011 to 30 June 2014, compiled by PHIDU based on data developed by Prometheus Information Pty Ltd, under a contract with the Australian Government Department of Health.

Aboriginal premature mortality by selected cause, 2010 to 2014

- Deaths from cancer, persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
ICD-10 codes: C00-D48
- Deaths from circulatory system diseases, persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
ICD-10 codes: I00-I99
- Deaths from respiratory system diseases, persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
ICD-10 codes: J00-J99
- Deaths from external causes, persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2010 to 2014 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
ICD-10 codes: V01-Y98

Indicator detail: The data presented are the average annual directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population (aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, as appropriate); and/or directly age-standardised ratios, based on the Australian standard.

Deaths data

For deaths data released since 2007, the ABS has applied a staged approach to the coding of cause of death which affects the number of records available for release at any date, with data being released as preliminary, revised, or final. This release is comprised of preliminary data for 2014, revised data for 2013 and final data for 2010, 2011 and 2012. For further information about the ABS revisions process, see the following and related sites:

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Data quality

Almost all deaths in Australia are registered. However, Indigenous status is not always recorded, or recorded correctly. The incompleteness of Indigenous identification (referred to as completeness of coverage) means that the number of deaths registered as Indigenous is an underestimate of the actual number of deaths which occur in the Indigenous population. It should also be noted that completeness of coverage is likely to vary between geographical areas.

While there is incomplete coverage of Indigenous deaths in all state and territory registration systems, some jurisdictions have been assessed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as having a sufficient level of coverage to enable statistics on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality to be produced. Those jurisdictions are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Source: Data compiled by PHIDU from deaths data based on the 2010 to 2014 Cause of Death Unit Record Files supplied by the Australian Coordinating Registry and the Victorian Department of Justice, on behalf of the Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the National Coronial Information System. The population is the annual average of the estimated resident populations (ERPs) (non-ABS) from 30 June 2011 to 30 June 2014, compiled by PHIDU based on data developed by Prometheus Information Pty Ltd, under a contract with the Australian Government Department of Health.

Aboriginal hospital admissions, 2012/13

Indicator detail: The data presented are of the number of separations, or completions of the episode of care of a patient in hospital, where the completion can be the discharge, death or transfer of the patient, or a change in the type of care (e.g., from acute to rehabilitation). In this atlas the term 'admission' is used in place of the more technical 'separation'. As these data relate to short-term episodes of care, and not to long-stay episodes, the number of admissions is similar to the number of separations in any year.

Ambulatory-sensitive hospitalisations are admissions that are considered to be potentially preventable. [For further information see Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Australian hospital statistics 2012-13. Health services series no. 54. (Cat. no. HSE 145.) Canberra: AIHW; 2014.]

Note that the data are based on the count of all admissions. As such, repeat admissions for one person are counted as separate admissions. In addition, patients admitted to one hospital and transferred to another hospital are counted as separate admissions. The impact of these hospital transfers would result in a higher rate of admissions in regional areas compared to the metropolitan areas, as well as for certain conditions which are more likely to result in transfers.

Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality [1] as well as under-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The AIHW report Indigenous identification in hospital separations data: quality report (AIHW 2013h) found that nationally, about 88% of Indigenous Australians were identified correctly in hospital admissions data in the 2011–12 study period, and the

'true' number of separations for Indigenous Australians was about 9% higher than reported [3]. [For further information see Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Australian hospital statistics 2012-13. Health services series no. 54. (Cat. no. HSE 145.) Canberra: AIHW; 2014.]

Exclusions: The national data published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare exclude well babies (i.e., babies not admitted for acute care) who are nine days older or less, other than the second or subsequent live born infant of a multiple birth whose mother is currently an admitted patient. [For further information see Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Australian hospital statistics 2012-13. Health services series no. 54. (Cat. no. HSE 145.) Canberra: AIHW; 2014.]

Details of data presented: Note that Total hospital admissions include same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease.

For Northern Territory Indigenous Areas, the Department of Health of the Northern Territory allow hospitalisation data to be published at the Indigenous Region level only. The figures reported for the Indigenous Areas are the figures for an Indigenous Area's corresponding Indigenous Region.

For details of the data indicators presented, refer to the list of indicators in the following sections:

- [Aboriginal admissions by selected principal diagnosis](#);
- [Aboriginal admissions by selected principal diagnosis and age](#); and
- [Aboriginal ambulatory-sensitive hospitalisations by age](#)

Confidentiality of data: Counts of less than ten admissions have been suppressed.

Where data are published by age and either the age groups 0 to 14 years or 15 years and over has been confidentialised, the alternate age group has also been confidentialised for the same area, as their publication would allow identification of the confidentialised age group.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU using data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, supplied on behalf of State and Territory health departments for 2012/13; and the estimated resident population (non-ABS), average of 30 June 2012 and 2013, compiled by PHIDU based on data developed by Prometheus Information Pty Ltd, under a contract with the Australian Government Department of Health.

Aboriginal admissions by selected principal diagnosis, 2012/13

- Total admissions, Aboriginal persons, 2012/13
 - Admissions for mental health related conditions, Aboriginal persons, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: F00-F99
 - Admissions for circulatory system diseases, Aboriginal persons, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: I00-I99
 - Admissions for respiratory system diseases, Aboriginal persons, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: J00-J99
 - Admissions for digestive system diseases, Aboriginal persons, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: K00-K93
 - Admissions for injury, poisoning and other external causes, Aboriginal persons, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: S00-T98
- Notes and Source:** Refer to the [Notes and Source for Hospital admissions, 2012/13 data](#) above.

Aboriginal admissions by selected principal diagnosis and age, 2012/13

- Total admissions, Aboriginal persons aged 0 to 14 years, 2012/13
- Total admissions, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13
- Admissions for mental health related conditions, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: F00-F99
- Admissions for circulatory system diseases, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: I00-I99
- Admissions for respiratory system diseases, Aboriginal persons aged 0 to 14 years, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: J00-J99
- Admissions for respiratory system diseases, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: J00-J99
- Admissions for digestive system diseases, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: K00-K93
- Admissions for injury, poisoning and other external causes, Aboriginal persons aged 0 to 14 years, 2012/13
ICD-10-AM codes: S00-T98

- Admissions for injury, poisoning and other external causes, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13

ICD-10-AM codes: S00-T98

Notes and Source: Refer to the [Notes and Source for Hospital admissions, 2012/13 data](#) above.

Aboriginal ambulatory-sensitive hospitalisations by age, 2012/13

- Total ambulatory-sensitive hospitalisations, Aboriginal persons aged 0 to 14 years, 2012/13
- Total ambulatory-sensitive hospitalisations, Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over, 2012/13
- Total ambulatory-sensitive hospitalisations, Aboriginal persons at all ages, 2012/13

Indicator detail and Source: Refer to the [Notes and Source for Hospital admissions, 2012/13 data](#) above.