

Indigenous Status Comparison Social Health Atlas of Australia: Notes on the Data

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Notes on the Data: Contents

Notes on the Data: Contents	1
General information	2
Copyright	2
Geographical structures	2
Statistical information	2
Terminology	2
Notes on the Data: Indicators and Data sources	2
Age distribution, estimated resident population, 2016	2
Indigenous status, estimated resident population, 2016	2
Indigenous status by age, estimated resident population, 2016	3
Education	3
Early childhood development: Australian Early Development Census indicators, 2018 – <i>data only available for Indigenous children</i>	4
Learning or Earning, 2016	5
Families, 2016	5
Housing, 2016	5
Internet access at home, 2016	7
Labour force, 2016	7
Mothers and babies, 2016 to 2018	8
Immunisation, 2018	8
Disability	9
Median age at death, 2014 to 2018	9
Premature mortality by sex, 2014 to 2018	10
Premature mortality by selected cause, 2014 to 2018	10
Avoidable mortality by sex, 2014 to 2018	11
Avoidable mortality by selected cause, 2014 to 2018	12
Potential years of life lost by sex, 2014 to 2018	12

General information

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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

Age distribution, estimated resident population, 2016

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous male/ female/ total population by 5-year groups: 0-4 years to 65+ years, estimated resident population, 2016
- by IARE

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

There is a substantial difference between the Census counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the estimated resident population (ERP), adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey undertaken by the ABS (the ERP is 17.5% higher for Australia than the Census count). Given this difference, and as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP by age at the Indigenous Area level used in the Social Health Atlases, PHIDU has produced an estimated resident population at 2016. This is of particular importance for the calculation of rates of hospitalisation, mortality etc.

The ERP for June 2016 for Aboriginal populations is available from the ABS for Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2, total population only): PHIDU concorded the SA2 populations to produce a 2016 ERP for each IARE (total population only). The ERP for 2016 is available by Indigenous Region (IREG), by 5-year age group. To produce estimated resident populations by age group for each IARE, PHIDU applied the proportional age distribution from the Census counts (usual resident population) in each IARE to the ERP total for the IARE.

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

Indigenous status, estimated resident population, 2016

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population as a proportion of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population, estimated resident population, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are the number of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people as a proportion of the total Australian population.

There is a substantial difference between the Census counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the estimated resident population (ERP), adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey undertaken by the ABS (the ERP is 17.5% higher for Australia than the Census count). Given this difference, and as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP by age at the Indigenous Area level used in the Social Health Atlases, PHIDU has produced an estimated resident population at 2016. This is of particular importance for the calculation of rates of hospitalisation, mortality etc.

The ERP for June 2016 for Aboriginal populations is available from the ABS for Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2, total population only): PHIDU concorded the SA2 populations to produce a 2016 ERP for each IARE (total population only). The ERP for 2016 is available by Indigenous Region (IREG), by 5-year age group. To produce estimated resident populations by age group for each IARE, PHIDU applied the proportional age distribution from the Census counts (usual resident population) in each IARE to the ERP total for the IARE.

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

Indigenous status by age, estimated resident population, 2016

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population as a proportion of total population by 5-year groups: 0-4 years to 65+ years, estimated resident population, 2016
- by IARE

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

There is a substantial difference between the Census counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the estimated resident population (ERP), adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey undertaken by the ABS (the ERP is 17.5% higher for Australia than the Census count). Given this difference, and as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP by age at the Indigenous Area level used in the Social Health Atlases, PHIDU has produced an estimated resident population at 2016. This is of particular importance for the calculation of rates of hospitalisation, mortality etc.

The ERP for June 2016 for Aboriginal populations is available from the ABS for Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2, total population only): PHIDU concorded the SA2 populations to produce a 2016 ERP for each IARE (total population only). The ERP for 2016 is available by Indigenous Region (IREG), by 5-year age group. To produce estimated resident populations by age group for each IARE, PHIDU applied the proportional age distribution from the Census counts (usual resident population) in each IARE to the ERP total for the IARE.

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

Education

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children aged four or five years enrolled in and attending a preschool program in Australia in 2018
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data are presented are the number of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children aged four or five years enrolled in and attending a preschool program as a proportion of the estimated resident population (ERP) of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children at those ages in 2018.

Note that the choice of the choice of the ERP (the sum of four and five year old children) as the denominator does not replicate the results published by the ABS for Aboriginal children, although the difference is small (ABS: 85% at age four and 19% at age five; PHIDU (using ERP): 81% at age four and 17% at age five). This occurs because the ABS have used a [calculation](#) (which we cannot replicate at the IARE level), to produce a denominator that reflects the different ages across the states and territories at which children are enrolled in preschool. Had we published the data separately for four and five year old children, a majority of IAREs would have had over 100% of the four year old cohort as enrolled in and attending a preschool program; and for the five year old cohort the data for a majority of IAREs would have been suppressed, due to small numbers.

There are, however, a number of areas with percentages in excess of 100%. This is a result of the quality of the data, in particular the ERP of Aboriginal people at the IARE level.

In addition, it should be noted that in 2018, there were some 7,000 Aboriginal children aged three or six enrolled in and attending a preschool program.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Preschool Education, Australia, 2018; data extracted from Survey TableBuilder.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous early school leavers who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail:

The data are presented as an age-standardised rate, to adjust for the changing rates of educational opportunity and participation faced by subsequent generations of the population.

The data presented are the number of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 people aged 15 years and over (usual resident population), based on the Australian standard.

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

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2016
- by IARE

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 2016 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 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous young people in full-time secondary school education, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people 16 years of age.

Secondary school is either Government, Catholic or other Non-Government schools.

Note that percentages may be more than 100% due to the ABS' randomisation of both the numerator and denominator for confidentiality purposes.

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

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous participation in vocational education and training, 2019](#)
- by IARE

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., 2019; and the ABS Usual Resident Population, 30 June 2016.

- [Load Pass Rate of vocational education and training subjects for Indigenous/ non-Indigenous students, 2019](#)
- by IARE

Indicator detail: Vocational education and training (VET) data include 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

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., 2019.

Early childhood development: Australian Early Development Census indicators, 2018 – data only available for Indigenous children

- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, 2018](#)
- by IARE
- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, 2018](#)
- by IARE
- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the physical health and wellbeing domain, 2018](#)
- by IARE
- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the social competence domain, 2018](#)
- by IARE
- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the emotional maturity domain, 2018](#)
- by IARE
- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the language and cognitive \(school based\) domain, 2018](#)
- by IARE
- [Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the communication skills and general knowledge domain, 2018](#)
- by IARE

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 is presented for children 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), at risk (11th to 25th percentile), and on track (above the 25th 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 for Local Government Areas and Statistical Areas Level 3 were downloaded from the AEDC website <https://www.aedc.gov.au/>.

Data for all other geographical areas were provided by the Social Research Centre, who host and manage the AEDC website on behalf of the Australian Government Department of Education, Skills and Employment.

The following suppression rules have been applied to the data to preserve confidentiality:

AEDC data are not reported for locations in which three or fewer children had been assessed;

Suppression of AEDC data also occurs when one or more of the following have not 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; or
- the number of vulnerable or at risk children represented at least 90% of valid AEDC scores.

Additional minor suppressions have occurred where necessary to preserve confidentiality of related suppressed cells (consequential suppression).

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the 2018 Australian Early Development Census (an Australian Government Initiative).

Learning or Earning, 2016

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 24 years engaged in school, work or further education/training, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 24 years engaged in school, work or further education/training, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 24 years.

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

Families, 2016

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous single parent families with children aged less than 15 years, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are one parent families (Indigenous/ non-Indigenous) with children under 15 years (may include families with dependent students and non-dependents), as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous families with children under 15 years.

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

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous low-income families, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are families (Indigenous/ non-Indigenous) with an income under \$26,000 p.a, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous families.

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

- Children aged less than 15 years in Indigenous/ non-Indigenous jobless families, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are children aged less than 15 years in families (Indigenous/ non-Indigenous) in which no parent is employed, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children under 15.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2016 data.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children aged less than 15 years living in families where the female parent's highest level of schooling was year 10 or below/female parent did not attend school, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are children (Indigenous/ non-Indigenous) aged less than 15 years living in families where the female parent's highest level of schooling was year 10 or below/female parent did not attend school in which no parent is employed, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children under 15.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2016 data.

Housing, 2016

- Private dwellings rented by Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households from the government housing authority, 2016
- by IARE

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

A non-Indigenous household is any household where there are no residing Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons at home, as a usual resident, on Census night.

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

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

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

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

A non-Indigenous household is any household where there are no residing Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons at home, as a usual resident, on Census night.

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

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

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in social housing rented dwellings, 2016](#)
– by IARE

Indicator detail: Social housing is defined as occupied private dwellings rented from the government housing authority, a housing co-operative, community or a church group. The data include households in private dwellings only. 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.

The data presented are of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in social housing rented dwellings (counting persons), as a proportion of total Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in private dwellings.

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

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in privately rented dwellings, 2016](#)
– by IARE

Indicator detail: Privately rented is made up of private dwellings rented from a real estate agent, person not in the same household, other landlord type and landlord type not stated. The data include households in private dwellings only.

The data presented are of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in privately rented dwellings (counting persons), as a proportion of total Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in private dwellings.

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

- [Social housing \(rented\) dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, 2016](#)
– by IARE

Indicator detail: Social housing is defined as occupied private dwellings rented from the government housing authority, a housing co-operative, community or a church group. The data include households in private dwellings only. 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.

The data presented are of social housing rented dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households (counting dwellings), as a proportion of total occupied private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households.

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

- [Privately rented dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, 2016](#)
– by IARE

Indicator detail: Privately rented is made up of private dwellings rented from a real estate agent, person not in the same household, other landlord type and landlord type not stated. The data include households in private dwellings only.

The data presented are of privately rented dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households (counting dwellings), as a proportion of total occupied private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households.

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

- [Housing suitability, 2016](#)
- by IARE

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

A non-Indigenous household is any household where there are no residing Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons at home, as a usual resident, on Census night.

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

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

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in crowded dwellings, 2016](#)
– by IARE

Indicator detail: Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in dwellings assessed as crowded according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household, accounting for both household size and composition, 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.

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

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in severely crowded dwellings, 2016](#)
– by IARE

Indicator detail: Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons living in dwellings assessed as needing four or more additional bedrooms to accommodate all persons currently living in the household, according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (see Persons living in crowded dwellings above).

Severely crowded households are one of the six Homeless Operational Groups developed by the ABS to estimate homelessness. This is because people living in severe overcrowding are considered to lack of control of and access to space for social relations (one of the key elements of the ABS definition of homelessness) and are considered not to have accommodation alternatives when remaining in such extreme living arrangements (ABS, 2012).

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

Internet access at home, 2016

- [Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, and Internet not accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)
– by IARE
- [Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, and Internet accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)
– by IARE
- [Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households with children, and Internet not accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)
– by IARE
- [Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households with children, and Internet accessed at dwelling, 2016](#)
– by IARE

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

A non-Indigenous household is any household where there are no residing Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons at home, as a usual resident, on Census night.

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

Labour force, 2016

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous unemployment, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous unemployed people aged 15 years and over as a proportion of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people in the labour force aged 15 years and over

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2016 data.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous female labour force participation, 2016
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous females aged 15 years and over in the labour force as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous females aged 15 years and over

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census 2016 data.

Mothers and babies, 2016 to 2018

Data quality: As is the case in most statistical collections in Australia, Indigenous status is under-reported in the National Perinatal Data Collection 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.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous low birthweight babies, 2016 to 2018
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data comprise all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous babies (live born) weighing less than 2500 grams at birth, expressed as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous live births (data over 3 years).

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

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, on behalf of the States and Territories.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous smoking during pregnancy, 2016 to 2018
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data comprise Indigenous/ non-Indigenous women who reported that they smoked during a pregnancy, expressed as a proportion of the number of pregnancies of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous women. Note that as the data are aggregated over three years, they may include women who gave birth more than once during the time period.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, on behalf of the States and Territories.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous antenatal visits, 2016 to 2018
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data comprise the women who gave birth and did not have an antenatal visit in the first 10 weeks of pregnancy, expressed as a proportion of the number of women who gave birth. Note that as the data are aggregated over three years, they may include women who gave birth more than once during the time period.

Source: Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, on behalf of the States and Territories.

Immunisation, 2018

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children fully immunised at 1 year of age, 2 years of age and 5 years of age, 2018
- by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are of registered* Indigenous/ non-Indigenous 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 non-Indigenous children or fewer than 10 non-Indigenous children immunised.

Note: In this edition the data for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Indigenous Area have been shown as 'n.a.' (not available), due to concerns as to the reliability of the data.

*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, 2018 calendar year.

Disability

- Unpaid assistance provided by Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over to persons with a disability, 2016
- by IARE

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 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who provided unpaid assistance to persons with a disability, as a proportion of the total Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population aged 15 years and over.

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

Median age at death, 2014 to 2018

- Median age at death of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- by IARE
- Median age at death of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous females, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- by IARE
- Median age at death of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- by IARE, PHN

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 the detailed data files on which this analysis relies 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. In each release, the latest year's data are preliminary, the second latest are revised and the data for the earlier years are final. In this way, the majority of records are released earlier than would be the case than were no data released until files had been returned from Coroners' offices. 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%20Notes12015?OpenDocument>.

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 2014 to 2018 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.

Premature mortality by sex, 2014 to 2018

- Deaths of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 54 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Deaths of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 64 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Deaths of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are the average annual indirectly age-standardised Indigenous/ non-Indigenous rates per 100,000 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous 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 the detailed data files on which this analysis relies 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. In each release, the latest year's data are preliminary, the second latest are revised and the data for the earlier years are final. In this way, the majority of records are released earlier than would be the case than were no data released until files had been returned from Coroners' offices. 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%20Notes12015?OpenDocument>.

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 2014 to 2018 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 proportional estimated resident population (erp) from the Australian Census 2016, click [here](#) for more details.

Premature mortality by selected cause, 2014 to 2018

- Deaths from cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

ICD-10 codes: C00-D48
- Deaths from circulatory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

ICD-10 codes: I00-I99
- Deaths from respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

ICD-10 codes: J00-J99
- Deaths from external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous persons aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

ICD-10 codes: V01-Y98

Indicator detail: The data presented are the average annual directly age-standardised Indigenous/ non-Indigenous rates per 100,000 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous 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 the detailed data files on which this analysis relies 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. In each release, the latest year's data are preliminary, the second latest are revised and the data for the earlier years are final. In this way, the majority of records are released earlier than would be the case than were no data released until files had been returned from Coroners' offices. For further information about the ABS revisions process see the

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Source: Data compiled by PHIDU from deaths data based on the 2014 to 2018 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 proportional estimated resident population (erp) from the Australian Census 2016, click [here](#) for more details.

Avoidable mortality by sex, 2014 to 2018

- Deaths from all avoidable causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- by IARE

Background: In 2010, the National Healthcare Agreement (NHA) included a performance indicator called Potentially Avoidable Deaths (PI-20). The specification for this indicator was endorsed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council in 2009 based on advice from the National Health Information Standards and Statistics Committee (NHISSC).

On 4 December 2013, NHISSC agreed to the re-establishment of the Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations/Potentially Avoidable Deaths (PPH/PAD) Working Group to finalise specification of this performance indicator for the 2015 NHA report. Throughout 2014, work was done by the PPH/PAD Working Group, with further revisions by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and including additional NHISSC comments from several states. It also included an examination of the international work in avoidable mortality.

The data presented in this dataset are those listed in the [PI-16 Potentially avoidable deaths, 2018](#).

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

Not all of the causes of avoidable mortality are shown in this atlas as some have too few cases to be reliable indicators at the small area level.

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. In each release, the latest year's data is preliminary, the second latest is revised and the data for the remaining years is final. 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 2014 to 2018 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 proportional estimated resident population (erp) from the Australian Census 2016 click [here](#) for more details.

Avoidable mortality by selected cause, 2014 to 2018

- Avoidable deaths from cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Avoidable deaths from diabetes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Avoidable deaths from circulatory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Avoidable deaths from respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Avoidable deaths from selected external causes of mortality (Falls; fires, burns; Suicide and self-inflicted injuries; etc.), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE
- Avoidable deaths from other external causes of mortality (Transport accidents; Accidental drowning and submersion; etc.), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

Background: In 2010, the National Healthcare Agreement (NHA) included a performance indicator called Potentially Avoidable Deaths (PI-20). The specification for this indicator was endorsed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council in 2009 based on advice from the National Health Information Standards and Statistics Committee (NHISSC).

On 4 December 2013, NHISSC agreed to the re-establishment of the Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations/Potentially Avoidable Deaths (PPH/PAD) Working Group to finalise specification of this performance indicator for the 2015 NHA report. Throughout 2014, work was done by the PPH/PAD Working Group, with further revisions by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and including additional NHISSC comments from several states. It also included an examination of the international work in avoidable mortality.

The data presented in this dataset are those listed in the [PI-16 Potentially avoidable deaths, 2018](#).

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

Not all of the causes of avoidable mortality are shown in this atlas as some have too few cases to be reliable indicators at the small area level.

Deaths data

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Source: Data compiled by PHIDU from deaths data based on the 2014 to 2018 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 proportional estimated resident population (erp) from the Australian Census 2016 click [here](#) for more details.

Potential years of life lost by sex, 2014 to 2018

- Potential years of life lost, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons, 2014 to 2018 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
 - by IARE

Indicator detail: The data presented are the sum of the number of years between the actual age at death and 75 years of age for all deaths of each of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males, females, persons aged 0 to 74 years over the years 2014 to 2018, expressed as an average annual indirectly age-standardised rates per 1,000 Indigenous/

non-Indigenous males/ females/ population (aged 0 to 74 years); and/or indirectly age-standardised ratios, based on the Australian standard.

Deaths data

For the detailed data files on which this analysis relies 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. In each release, the latest year's data are preliminary, the second latest are revised and the data for the earlier years are final. In this way, the majority of records are released earlier than would be the case than were no data released until files had been returned from Coroners' offices. For further information about the ABS revisions process see the following and related sites:

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Source: Data compiled by PHIDU from deaths data based on the 2014 to 2018 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 proportional estimated resident population (erp) from the Australian Census 2016, click [here](#) for more details.