

# Indigenous Status Comparison 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

### Age distribution, usual resident population (URP), 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous male/ female/ total population by 5-year groups: 0-4 years to 65+ years, usual resident population, 2021
  - by IARE

**Indicator detail:** The data presented are the five-year age/ sex group total of people reporting at the 2021 Census to be of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous descent, as a percentage of the Indigenous/ non-Indigenous male/ female/ total population in each five-year age/sex group.

The data are the usual resident population (URP) derived from the Census. There is, however, a substantial difference between the Census counts (URP) 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS): the ERP is 17.5% higher for Australia than the Census count. However, as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP by age at the Indigenous Area level, the geographical area used in the Social Health Atlases, the data published here are the URP, for which age/sex data are available. When further population data (including projections beyond 2021) for the Aboriginal population become available from the ABS, PHIDU will examine the possibility of producing an estimated resident population by age at the Indigenous Area level, as was the case following the 2016 Census.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

### Population as a proportion of total usual resident population (URP), 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population as a proportion of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population, usual resident population, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

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

The data for both Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people and total Australian population are the usual resident population (URP) derived from the Census. There is, however, a substantial difference between the Census counts (URP) 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS): the ERP is 17.5% higher for Australia than the Census count. However, as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP at the Indigenous Area level, the geographical area used in the Social Health Atlases, the data published here are the URP, for which age/sex data are available. When further population data (including projections beyond 2021) for the Aboriginal population become available from the ABS, PHIDU will examine the possibility of producing an estimated resident population at the Indigenous Area level, as was the case following the 2016 Census.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Population as a proportion of total usual resident population (URP) by age, usual resident population (URP), 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population as a proportion of total population by 5-year groups: 0-4 years to 65+ years, usual resident population, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data for both Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people and total Australian population are the usual resident population (URP) derived from the Census. There is, however, a substantial difference between the Census counts (URP) 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS): the ERP is 17.5% higher for Australia than the Census count. However, as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP at the Indigenous Area level, the geographical area used in the Social Health Atlases, the data published here are the URP, for which age/sex data are available. When further population data (including projections beyond 2021) for the Aboriginal population become available from the ABS, PHIDU will examine the possibility of producing an estimated resident population at the Indigenous Area level, as was the case following the 2016 Census.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Education

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children aged four or five years enrolled in a preschool program and Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children attending a preschool, 2021
  - by IARE, PHN, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data comprise Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years old (combined):

- enrolled in a preschool program; and
- attending a preschool program

as a proportion of the estimated resident population (erp (PHIDU)) of children at those ages in 2020.

**Note:** The data for 2021 have been limited to 'Preschool' under the 'Sector' category that ABS provide in the Preschool TableBuilder dataset: data published by PHIDU in previous years included children in a 'Preschool program within centre-based day care' and 'Children across more than one provider type'. In the 2021 Preschool Census there were 8,400 in centre-based day care program and 2,259 children across more than one provider type.

The data presented are the number of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children aged four or five years enrolled in a preschool program and the number attending a preschool program, as a proportion of the estimated resident population (erp (PHIDU)) of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children at those ages in 2020 (see note Population estimates, in box below).

Note that the choice of the population (the sum of four and five-year old children) as the denominator does not replicate the results published by the ABS for Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children. 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. In addition, had we published the data separately for children aged four and five years, a majority of IAREs would have had over 100% of the population aged four as enrolled in a preschool program; and for those aged five years, the data for a majority of IAREs would have been suppressed, due to small numbers. Despite combining the ages there is, however, a small number of areas with percentages in excess of 100%. In addition, in 2021 there were some 2,233 Aboriginal children aged three or six enrolled in a preschool program.

**Impact on the data of the COVID-19 pandemic:** Care should be taken when interpreting preschool enrolments data for 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, various restrictions were in place when the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (NECECC) was conducted. Due to the temporary closure of preschool program in New South Wales and Victoria, attendance data for these jurisdictions have not been published.

### Population estimates

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 for children aged 0 to 9 years is 22.8% higher than the Census count). Given this large difference, and as the ABS has not released Aboriginal ERP by age at the Indigenous Area level as used in the Social Health Atlases, PHIDU has calculated an estimated resident population for 30 June and 2020, and has used this population for the calculation of percentages. Note that this population is for 2020, and not 2021 (the year of the preschool data), as the ABS has released insufficient data available upon which to update the estimate to 2021. Further information can be obtained by contacting PHIDU.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Preschool Education, Australia, 2021 (data extracted from TableBuilder) and estimated resident population, 2020 (erp (PHIDU)).

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous early school leavers who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school, 2021

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 people 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.

Note that the numerator excludes the small proportion of the population aged 15 years and over whose highest year of school was not stated: however, these records are included in the denominator.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous full-time participation in secondary school education at age 16, 2021

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 2021 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Population and Housing 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 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous young people 16 years of age 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:

- the extent to which those who have left school at this age to enter the labour force is not accounted for in these data - see *Learning or Earning at ages 15 to 24*;
- the numerator excludes the small proportion of the population aged 15 years and over whose highest year of school was not stated: however, these records are included in the denominator; and
- 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 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous participation in vocational education and training, 2021

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** 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.

Note: NCVET uses an ABS coding index to allocate data with partial address information to a single SA2 area. Coding indexes are tables that list a geographic area against its most appropriate match in the ASGS, data for addresses not in this index are included in the Australia total only approximately 9% of NCVET records are affected.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the [National Centre for Vocational Education Research DataBuilder](#), 2021; and the Indigenous/ non-Indigenous usual resident population, 2021.

- Subject completion rates in vocational education and training for Indigenous/ non-Indigenous students, 2021

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** 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.

Note: NCVET uses an ABS coding index to allocate data with partial address information to a single SA2 area. Coding indexes are tables that list a geographic area against its most appropriate match in the ASGS, data for addresses not in this index are included in the Australia total only approximately 9% of NCVET records are affected

**Definitions**

Subject completion rates are referred to by NCVET as 'load pass rates'. 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 DataBuilder](#), 2021.

- School leavers enrolled in higher education for Indigenous/ non-Indigenous students, 2021

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data comprise school leavers who were identified as enrolled at an Australian university at 31 March 2021. 'School leavers' are students who attained an Australian Year 12 qualification in 2020 in any State/Territory through the completion of one or more Year 12 courses; may include (unless noted otherwise below) adult students, part time students and students doing one or more subjects to improve their overall score (repeating students).

The Estimated Resident Population is the population aged of 17 years in 2020, as this is the age of the majority of Year 12 students at 30 June 2020. As age data at the small geographical area level are not available by single years, the number at age 17 was estimated from the number in the five-year age group 15 to 19 years.

Data have been provided by individual State and Territory tertiary admission centres. As these data were collected from each State and Territory, they may exclude people who live in one State/Territory and were enrolled in another.

Direct enrolments to universities were not included in the data collected. Currently, these represent a small proportion of total enrolments, other than in the ACT. For example, in 2020, there were 3,858 direct offers from universities compared with 65,818 enrolments in the data published here for 2021.

**Variations in data between States:**

Definitions vary across the States and Territories; however, the impact of any differences is considered to be small.

- South Australian data represent the number of school leavers that have received and accepted an offer to a university in South Australia and the Northern Territory; however, this is not necessarily indicative of the enrolment status as they may not have enrolled at the institution by 31 March 2021.
- Data for 2021 tertiary enrolments in Victoria are not available.

For more information, please consult the relevant admissions centre as listed in the **Source**, below.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the:

- 1) Universities Admissions Centre (NSW & ACT), South Australian Tertiary Admission Centre (SA & NT), Tertiary Institutions Service Centre (WA), The University of Notre Dame Australia (WA & NSW), and the University of Tasmania.; and
- 2) ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2020.

## Early childhood development: Australian Early Development Census indicators, 2021 – data only available for Indigenous children

- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the physical health and wellbeing domain, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the social competence domain, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the emotional maturity domain, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the language and cognitive (school based) domain, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable/ at risk/ on track in the communication skills and general knowledge domain, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable – Physical readiness for school day, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable – Physical independence, 2021
- by IARE
- Indigenous children assessed as developmentally vulnerable – Gross and fine motor skills, 2021
- 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 are 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

A number of new summary indicators were available from the 2021 AEDC Census. These were:

- On track on all five domains;
- Physical readiness for school day - developmentally vulnerable;
- Physical independence - developmentally vulnerable; and
- Gross and fine motor skills - developmentally vulnerable.

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).

Note: The data supplied for Boulia - Diamantina - Winton and Carpentaria - Burke - Mornington were grouped communities, as were the raw data for Canberra - South and Stromlo - Namadgi. The data presented here are of these grouped communities.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the 2021 Australian Early Development Censuses, provided by the Social Research Centre, under contract from the Australian Government Department of Education.

## Learning or earning, 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 24 years engaged in school, work or further education/training, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 2021.

## Families, 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous single parent families with children aged less than 15 years, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous jobless families with children aged less than 15 years, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data presented are families (Indigenous/ non-Indigenous) with children under 15 years (may include families with dependent students and non-dependents), in which two people 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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.



- [Children aged less than 15 years in Indigenous/ non-Indigenous jobless families, 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas](#)

**Indicator detail:** The data presented are children (Indigenous/ non-Indigenous) aged less than 15 years, in which two people 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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [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, 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas](#)

**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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Housing, 2021

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in crowded dwellings, 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas](#)

**Indicator detail:** Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people 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 people 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.

The data presented are Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people in private dwellings requiring extra bedrooms, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in private dwellings.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in severely crowded dwellings, 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas](#)

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

The data presented are Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people in private dwellings requiring extra bedrooms, as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in private dwellings.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Housing suitability - Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households requiring one or more bedrooms, 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas](#)

**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 people 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 people 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 2021.

- [Privately rented dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, 2021](#)  
– by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** This indicator is comprised 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. 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 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 2021.

- [Private dwellings rented by Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households from the government housing authority, 2021](#)  
– by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 people 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 2021.

- [Private dwellings rented by Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households from a renting from a community housing group, 2021](#)  
– by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 people 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 2021.

- [Social housing \(rented\) dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, 2021](#)  
– by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in social housing rented dwellings, 2021](#)  
– by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 people living in social housing rented dwellings (counting people), as a proportion of total Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in private dwellings.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in privately rented dwellings, 2021  
– by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 people living in privately rented dwellings (counting people), as a proportion of total Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in private dwellings.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Low income Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households with mortgage stress, 2021  
- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data comprise Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households in the bottom 40% of income distribution (those with less than 80% of median equivalised income), spending more than 30% of income on mortgage repayments, as a proportion of mortgaged Indigenous/ non-Indigenous private dwellings.

Income is equivalised; equivalised household income per week can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household, it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

**Note: The income levels used here have been calculated from the 2021 Census for all Australians, and not specifically for the Indigenous population.**

Income varies by State/ Territory: NSW, \$902; Vic, \$901; Qld, \$877; SA, \$755; WA, \$910; Tas, \$736; NT, \$1,101; ACT, \$1,347.

The data exclude the population in the 6.8% of private dwellings for which mortgage stress data was not recorded (the proportion excluded was calculated based on the Australian data).

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021 (unpublished) data.

- Low income Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households with rental stress, 2021  
- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data comprise Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution (those with less than 80% of median equivalised income), spending more than 30% of their income on rent, as a proportion of rented Indigenous/ non-Indigenous private dwellings.

Income is equivalised; equivalised household income per week can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household, it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing.

**Note: The income levels used here are those calculated from the 2021 Census for all Australians, and not specifically for the Indigenous population.**

Income varies by State/ Territory: NSW, \$902; Vic, \$901; Qld, \$877; SA, \$755; WA, \$910; Tas, \$736; NT, \$1,101; ACT, \$1,347.

The data exclude the 6.4% of households in rented private dwellings for which rental stress data was not calculated, due to complete income details not being available (the proportion excluded was calculated based on the Australian data).

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021 (unpublished) data.

- Low income Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households under financial stress from mortgage or rent, 2021  
- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data comprise Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution (those with less than 80% of median equivalised income), spending more than 30% of their income on rent mortgage repayments or rent, as a proportion of low-income Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households (those with less than 80% of median equivalised income). Refer to the notes on the above two indicators for the specific income levels and other information.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021 (unpublished) data

- Low income Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, 2021  
- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**Indicator detail:** The data comprise low income Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households (as defined above) as a proportion of all Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households.

Refer to the notes above for the specific income levels and other information.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021 (unpublished) data

## Internet access at home, 2016

- Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, and Internet not accessed at dwelling, 2016
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households, and Internet accessed at dwelling, 2016
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households with children, and Internet not accessed at dwelling, 2016
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Private dwellings with Indigenous/ non-Indigenous households with children, and Internet accessed at dwelling, 2016
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 people 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, 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous unemployment, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous labour force participation, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

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

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous female labour force participation, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Mothers and babies, 2017 to 2019

**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. Data for many remote areas, particularly in Western Australia and Northern Territory, should be treated with caution as the quality of the population correspondence provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is rated as 'Poor'.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous low birthweight babies, 2017 to 2019
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, 2017 to 2019

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, 2017 to 2019

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, 2021 calendar year

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous children fully immunised at 1 year of age, 2 years of age and 5 years of age, 2021

- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, 2021 calendar year.

## Long-term health conditions, 2021

The rationale for including the long-term health conditions topic in the 2021 Census was to:

- allow for cross-classification with other Census topics
- enable output for sub-populations (e.g. culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations)
- enable data outputs at finer geographies than what can be achieved through existing health collections.

Apart from this new question in the Census, the ABS have multiple instruments to collect information about health conditions. These are in the form of the National Health Survey, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and the Patient Experience Survey. Each instrument can be used to estimate rate of long-term health conditions across the Australian population. To understand the methodological differences in the creation of these estimates, the ABS have created a web document "Comparing ABS long-term health conditions data sources: Exploring the purpose, collection and concept of health data". Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/detailed-methodology-information/information-papers/comparing-abs-long-term-health-conditions-data-sources>

The document compares the purposes, the collection methods, and advantages and disadvantages of each of the instruments in defining estimates and provides a comparison of the derived Australian estimates for each long-term health conditions from their various collections. They highlight that the key point of difference is that the 2021 Census asks only a single long-term health conditions question while their targeted health surveys provide more detailed data about the health status of the populations under investigation. The ABS states that the “long-term health conditions data from the Census is not intended to provide prevalence estimates” and recommends that their health survey instruments should be used for national and state/territory level long-term health condition prevalence rates.

The benefit of asking the long-term health conditions question in the Australian Census context, as quoted by the ABS, is “that it allows for the analysis of long-term health conditions data at more detailed geographic and sub-population levels than ABS health surveys can support, and across a range of socio-economic and demographic dimensions.” Given PHIDU’s remit to publish small area statistics for monitoring inequality in health and wellbeing and for supporting opportunities to improve population health outcomes, PHIDU have published the reported responses as standardised rates per 100 population at the small area level. However, given the comments above, the rates of long-term health conditions at the national and state level should be used with caution, and the other caveats in the linked ABS document should also be borne in mind.

## Definition of a long-term health condition, 2021

Long-term health conditions are diagnosed by a doctor or nurse, last six months or longer and include health conditions that:

- May recur from time to time, or
- Are controlled by medication, or
- Are in remission.

This variable records the type of selected long-term health condition(s) a person has reported. Respondents can record multiple long-term health conditions including:

- arthritis
- asthma
- cancer (including remission)
- dementia (including Alzheimer’s)
- diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)
- heart disease (including heart attack or angina)
- kidney disease
- lung condition (including COPD) or emphysema
- mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)
- stroke
- any other long-term health condition(s).

As respondents can select multiple conditions, the count of components for this variable will not equal the total number of people.

Multiple variables are created from multiple responses from one or more long-term health conditions questions. Therefore, some variables do not have a non-response rate calculated. The non-response rate was derived for the “Count of long-term health conditions (CLTHP)” which was 8.1% in 2021.

## Selected long-term health conditions, by condition; all ages, 2021

- **Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had arthritis, 2021**  
- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area  
**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have arthritis. This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked ‘Arthritis’ on the Census form.  
The question does not distinguish between osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis therefore this variable will include respondents reporting both forms of arthritis.  
The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported that they have had arthritis, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.  
**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.
- **Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had asthma, 2021**  
- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area  
**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma. This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked ‘Asthma’ on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had asthma, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had cancer \(including remission\), 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have cancer. This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'cancer (including remission)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had cancer, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people reported they had dementia \(including Alzheimer's\), 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have dementia (including Alzheimer's).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'dementia (including Alzheimer's)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had dementia (including Alzheimer's), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had diabetes \(excluding gestational diabetes\), 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes).

The Census Health question does not distinguish between type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Therefore, this variable will include respondents reporting both forms of diabetes.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had heart disease \(including heart attack or angina\), 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have heart disease (including heart attack or angina).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had heart disease (including heart attack or angina), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had kidney disease, 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have kidney disease.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Kidney disease' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had kidney disease, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had a lung condition (including COPD and emphysema), 2021

- by IARE, PHN, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have lung condition (including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) and emphysema).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Lung condition (including COPD and emphysema)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had a lung condition (including COPD and emphysema), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety), 2021

- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Mental health condition (including depression and anxiety)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had a stroke, 2021

- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a stroke.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Stroke' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they have had stroke, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported they had any other long-term health conditions, 2021

- by IARE, PHN, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have a long-term health condition that is not:

- arthritis
- asthma
- cancer (including remission)
- dementia (including Alzheimer's)
- diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)
- heart disease (including heart attack or angina)
- kidney disease
- lung condition (including COPD) or emphysema
- mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)
- stroke.

This variable does not indicate whether a person has multiple long-term health conditions.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Any other long-term health condition(s)'.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people who reported that they have had any other long-term health conditions, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Selected long-term health conditions, by condition; adults (15 years and over), 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had arthritis, 2021

- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have arthritis.



This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Arthritis' on the Census form.

The question does not distinguish between osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis therefore this variable will include respondents reporting both forms of arthritis.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had arthritis, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had asthma, 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Asthma' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had asthma, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had cancer \(including remission\), 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have cancer.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'cancer (including remission)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had cancer, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had dementia \(including Alzheimer's\), 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have dementia (including Alzheimer's).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'dementia (including Alzheimer's)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had dementia (including Alzheimer's), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had diabetes \(excluding gestational diabetes\), 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes).

The Census Health question does not distinguish between type 1 and type 2 diabetes. Therefore, this variable will include respondents reporting both forms of diabetes.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had heart disease \(including heart attack or angina\), 2021](#)

- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have heart disease (including heart attack or angina).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had heart disease (including heart attack or angina), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had kidney disease, 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have kidney disease.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Kidney disease' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had kidney disease, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (usual resident population, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had a lung condition \(including COPD and emphysema\), 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have lung condition (including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) and emphysema).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Lung condition (including COPD and emphysema)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had a lung condition (including COPD and emphysema), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had a mental health condition \(including depression and anxiety\), 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Mental health condition (including depression and anxiety)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had a stroke, 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 15 years and over has been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a stroke.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Stroke' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they have had stroke, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- [Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported they had any other long-term health conditions, 2021](#)  
- [by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area](#)

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have a long-term health condition that is not:

- arthritis
- asthma
- cancer (including remission)
- dementia (including Alzheimer's)
- diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)
- heart disease (including heart attack or angina)
- kidney disease

- lung condition (including COPD) or emphysema)
- mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)
- stroke.

This variable does not indicate whether a person has multiple long-term health conditions.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Any other long-term health condition(s)'.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who reported that they have had any other long-term health conditions, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Selected long-term health conditions, by condition; children and young people (0 to 14 years), 2021

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years who reported they had asthma, 2021

- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 0 to 14 years has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Asthma' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years who reported that they have had asthma, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years who reported they had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety), 2021

- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person aged 0 to 14 years has been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety).

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Mental health condition (including depression and anxiety)' on the Census form.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years who reported that they have had a mental health condition (including depression and anxiety), expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years who reported they had any other long-term health conditions, 2021

- by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**Indicator detail:** This variable describes whether a person has been told by a doctor or nurse that they have a long-term health condition that is not:

- arthritis
- asthma
- cancer (including remission)
- dementia (including Alzheimer's)
- diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)
- heart disease (including heart attack or angina)
- kidney disease
- lung condition (including COPD) or emphysema)
- mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)
- stroke.

This variable does not indicate whether a person has multiple long-term health conditions.

This variable is derived from responses to the long-term health conditions question. It counts the number of people who marked 'Any other long-term health condition(s)'.

The data are comprised of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years who reported that they have had any other long-term health conditions, expressed as an indirectly standardised rate per 100 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years (URP, 2021), based on the Australian standard.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Disability

- Unpaid assistance provided by Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over to people with a disability, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- **Indicator detail:** The 'Assistance to people 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 people 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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people with a profound or severe disability (includes people in long-term accommodation), all ages, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people with a profound or severe disability and living in households, all ages, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people with a profound or severe disability (includes people in long-term accommodation), 0 to 64 years, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people with a profound or severe disability and living in households, 0 to 64 years, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people with a profound or severe disability (includes people in long-term accommodation), 65 years and over, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area
- Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people with a profound or severe disability and living in households, 65 years and over, 2021
  - by IARE, Quintile, Remoteness Area

**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.

The data shown are of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people – of all ages/ aged 0 to 64 years/ aged 65 years and over, as appropriate – including 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: the 'total' figure in this Atlas includes Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people living in these accommodation types, whereas the figure for 'living in the households' excludes them.

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 of Population and Housing, August 2021.

## Median age at death, 2016 to 2020

- Median age at death of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Median age at death of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous females, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Median age at death of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, in releases 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.

Data published here are from the following releases: 2016 and 2017, final; 2018, revised; and 2019 and 2020, preliminary.

### **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 2016 to 2020 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, 2016 to 2020**

- Deaths of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 54 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Deaths of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 64 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
    - Deaths of Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, releases 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.

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### **Data quality**

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## Premature mortality by selected cause, 2016 to 2020

- Deaths from cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10 codes:** C00-D48
  - Deaths from lung cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** C33, C34
  - Deaths from diabetes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10 codes:** E10-E14
  - Deaths from circulatory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10 codes:** I00-I99
    - Deaths from ischaemic heart disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** I20-25
  - Deaths from respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10 codes:** J00-J99
    - Deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** J40-J44
  - Deaths from external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 54 years/ 0 to 64 years/ 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10 codes:** V01-Y98
    - Deaths from road traffic injuries, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** V00-V06.[1], V09.2, V09.3, V10-V18.[4,5,9], V19.[4,5,6,9], V20-V28.[4,5,9], V29.[4,5,6,9], V30-V38.[5,6,7,9], V39.[4,5,6,9], V40-V48.[5,6,7,9], V49.[4,5,6,9], V50-V48.[5,6,7,9], V59.[4,5,6,9], V60-V68.[5,6,7,9], V69.[4,5,6,9], V70-V78.[5,6,7,9], V79.[4,5,6,9], V81.1, V82.1, V82.9, V83-V86.[0,1,2,3], V87, V89.2, V89.3
  - Deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- ICD-10-AM codes:**
- X60-X84, Y87.0

**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 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 are preliminary, the second latest are revised and the data for the earlier years are final.

Data published here are from the following releases: 2016 and 2017, final; 2018, revised; and 2019 and 2020, preliminary.

### 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 2016 to 2020 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 estimated resident population (erp), 2016 to 2020 average, developed by PHIDU (further information can be obtained by contacting PHIDU).

## Avoidable mortality by sex, 2016 to 2020

- Deaths from all avoidable causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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, 2020](#).

**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.

Data published here are from the following releases: 2016 and 2017, final; 2018, revised; and 2019 and 2020, preliminary.

### **Data quality**

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## Avoidable mortality by selected cause, 2016 to 2020

- Avoidable deaths from cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Avoidable deaths from diabetes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Avoidable deaths from circulatory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
    - Avoidable deaths from ischaemic heart disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Avoidable deaths from respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
    - Avoidable deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- 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, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
    - Avoidable deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Avoidable deaths from other external causes of mortality (Transport accidents; Accidental drowning and submersion; etc.), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
    - Avoidable deaths from transport accidents, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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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Data published here are from the following releases: 2016 and 2017, final; 2018, revised; and 2019 and 2020, preliminary.

### **Data quality**

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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.

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## Potential years of life lost by age and sex, 2016 to 2020

- Potential years of life lost, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males/ females/ persons by board year age group (0 to 54, 0 to 64 and 0 to 74 years), 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**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 2016 to 2020, 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.

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### Data quality

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## Potential years of life lost by selected cause, 2016 to 2020

- Potential years of life lost from cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**ICD-10 codes:** C00-D48

  - Potential years of life lost from lung cancer, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**ICD-10-AM codes:** C33, C34
- Potential years of life lost from diabetes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**ICD-10 codes:** E10-E14
- Potential years of life lost from circulatory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

**ICD-10 codes:** I00-I99

- Potential years of life lost from ischaemic heart disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
- by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas  
**ICD-10-AM codes:** I20-25
- Potential years of life lost from respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas  
**ICD-10 codes:** J00-J99
  - Potential years of life lost from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas  
**ICD-10-AM codes:** J40-J44
- Potential years of life lost from external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas  
**ICD-10 codes:** V01-Y98
  - Potential years of life lost from road traffic injuries, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas  
**ICD-10-AM codes:** V00-V06.[1], V09.2, V09.3, V10-V18.[4,5,9], V19.[4,5,6,9], V20-V28.[4,5,9], V29.[4,5,6,9], V30-V38.[5,6,7,9], V39.[4,5,6,9], V40-V48[5,6,7,9], V49[4,5,6,9], V50-V48.[5,6,7,9], V59.[4,5,6,9], V60-V68.[5,6,7,9], V69.[4,5,6,9], V70-V78.[5,6,7,9], V79.[4,5,6,9], V81.1, V82.1, V82.9, V83-V86.[0,1,2,3], V87, V89.2, V89.3
  - Potential years of life lost from suicide and self-inflicted injuries, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 74 years, 2016 to 2020 (NSW, Qld, SA, WA & NT only)
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas  
**ICD-10-AM codes:** X60-X84, Y87.0

**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, people aged 0 to 74 years over the years 2016 to 2020, 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.

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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 2016 to 2020 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 estimated resident population (erp), 2016 to 2020 average, developed by PHIDU (further information can be obtained by contacting PHIDU).

## **Hospital admissions, 2017/18 to 2019/20**

**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.

Data have been aggregated over a period of two years to increase the number of admissions at the Indigenous Area level, thereby allowing data for more conditions to be published.

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 as well as under-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The AIHW 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 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. Admitted patient care 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics. Health services series no. 68. Cat. no. HSE 172. Canberra: AIHW).

The data presented are the average annual indirectly age-standardised rates per 100,000 respective Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population; and/or indirectly age-standardised ratios, based on the Australian standard (total population).

**Data Source:** 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 Indigenous and non-Indigenous 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. 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. The 2016 estimated counts were then used as a base to project estimates for 2017, 2018 and 2019 using the *ABS projected population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Indigenous Regions, 2011-2026*.

**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 2014-15. Health services series no. 68. (Cat. no. HSE 172) Canberra: AIHW; 2014.].

Same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease have also been excluded from the data in this atlas for the categories of admissions for males, females and total people, and admissions of people, by age, as they represent many repeat visits by a relatively small number of patients, who may have multiple admissions in a week: their inclusion can dramatically alter the geographic distribution of other categories of admissions (see the separate note for Same-day admissions for renal dialysis, below, for further details); these data are presented separately. All other same-day admissions are included.

**Confidentiality of data:** Counts of less than 5 admissions have been suppressed.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU using data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, supplied on behalf of State and Territory health departments for 2017/18 to 2019/20; 2017, 2018 and 2019 weighted average estimated resident population (erp) was calculated by PHIDU (further information can be obtained by contacting PHIDU).

**Note:** Indigenous Areas in Queensland have been combined at the request of Queensland Health. These combinations are shown below.

Indigenous Area Code	Indigenous Area Name	Indigenous Area adjusted
305001	Banana	Banana - North Burnett
305008	North Burnett	Banana - North Burnett
304001	Boulia - Diamantina - Winton	Boulia - Diamantina - Winton - Cloncurry - McKinlay
304003	Cloncurry - McKinlay	Boulia - Diamantina - Winton - Cloncurry - McKinlay
302002	Cairns	Cairns - Yarrabah
302003	Cairns - Far North Coast	Cairns - Yarrabah
302004	Cairns - Southern Hinterlands	Cairns - Yarrabah
302011	Yarrabah	Cairns - Yarrabah
305002	Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach	Central Capricorn - Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach - Nebo - Clermont
305004	Central Capricorn	Central Capricorn - Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach - Nebo - Clermont
305007	Nebo - Clermont	Central Capricorn - Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach - Nebo - Clermont
306003	Cherbourg	Murgon - Cherbourg - South Burnett
306013	South Burnett	Murgon - Cherbourg - South Burnett

306009	Murgon	Murgon - Cherbourg - South Burnett
301005	Esk - Kilcoy	Esk - Kilcoy - Nanango - Kilkivan
306011	Nanango - Kilkivan	Esk - Kilcoy - Nanango - Kilkivan
308003	Charters Towers	Flinders - Richmond - Dalrymple - Charters Towers
308004	Flinders - Richmond - Dalrymple	Flinders - Richmond - Dalrymple - Charters Towers
308005	Ingham - Hinchinbrook	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
302007	Innisfail - Johnstone	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
308009	Palm Island	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
308015	Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
302001	Atherton	Atherton - Eacham - Herberton - Ravenshoe
302005	Eacham	Atherton - Eacham - Herberton - Ravenshoe
302006	Herberton - Ravenshoe	Atherton - Eacham - Herberton - Ravenshoe
302008	Kuranda - Croydon	Kuranda - Croydon - Mareeba
302009	Mareeba	Kuranda - Croydon - Mareeba
308006	Mackay	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
308007	Mackay - Surrounds	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
308008	Mirani	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
308011	Sarina	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
306001	Balonne	Maranoa - Roma - Mitchell - Balonne
306008	Maranoa - Roma - Mitchell	Maranoa - Roma - Mitchell - Balonne
306002	Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo	Murweh - Paroo - Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo
306010	Murweh	Murweh - Paroo - Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo
306012	Paroo	Murweh - Paroo - Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo
306004	Cooloola - Gympie	Noosa - Cooloola - Gympie
301011	Noosa	Noosa - Cooloola - Gympie
304002	Carpentaria - Burke - Mornington	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303001	Aurukun	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303002	Cape York	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303003	Cooktown	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303004	Hope Vale	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307001	Kaiwalagal - Inner Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307002	Kalakawal - Top Western Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307003	Kalalagal - Western Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303005	Kowanyama	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307004	Kulkalgal - Central Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303006	Lockhart River	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303007	Mapoon - Napranum - Weipa	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307005	Meriam - Eastern Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303008	Northern Peninsula Area	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303009	Pompuraaw	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
302010	Wujal Wujal and Outstations	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
308001	Bowen (Qld)	Proserpine - Whitsunday - Bowen (Qld)
308010	Proserpine - Whitsunday	Proserpine - Whitsunday - Bowen (Qld)
301012	Pine Rivers	Redcliffe - Pine Rivers
301013	Redcliffe	Redcliffe - Pine Rivers
301001	Beaudesert - Boonah	Southern Downs - Beaudesert - Boonah
306014	Southern Downs	Southern Downs - Beaudesert - Boonah
301006	Gatton - Laidley	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306007	Jondaryan - Oakey	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley

306015	Toowoomba - Central	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306016	Toowoomba - North	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306017	Toowoomba - South	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
308002	Burdekin - Ayr	Townsville - Burdekin - Ayr
308013	Townsville	Townsville - Burdekin - Ayr
308014	Townsville - Surrounds	Townsville - Burdekin - Ayr
306005	Dalby	Western Downs - Dalby - Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe
306006	Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe	Western Downs - Dalby - Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe
306018	Western Downs	Western Downs - Dalby - Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe

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### Admissions by sex, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Male total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous males
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Female total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous females
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

### Admissions by age, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 24 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 25 to 44 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 45 to 64 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total admissions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

### Admissions by selected principal diagnosis, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for infectious and parasitic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** A00-B99
- Admissions for all cancers, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** C00-D48
- Admissions for endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** E00-E90
    - Admissions for diabetes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** E10-E14.9
- Admissions for mental health related conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** F00-F99
    - Admissions for mood affective disorders, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** F30-F39
- Admissions for nervous system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
  - ICD-10-AM codes:** G00-G99

- Admissions for eye and adnexa diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** H00-H59
- Admissions for ear and mastoid process diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** H60-H95
- Admissions for circulatory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** I00-I99
  - Admissions for ischaemic heart disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** I20-I25
    - Admissions for heart failure, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
      - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** I50
- Admissions for respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE**ICD-10-AM codes:** J00-J99
  - Admissions for asthma, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
    - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** J45-J46
    - Admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
      - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** J40-J44
- Admissions for digestive system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** K00-K93
- Admissions for skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** L00-L99
- Admissions for musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** M00-M99
- Admissions for genitourinary system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** N00-N99
  - Admissions for chronic kidney disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
    - *by IARE* **ICD-10-AM codes:** 49.0, E10.2, E11.2, E13.2, E14.2, I12, I13, I15.0, I15.1, N00-N07, N08, N11, N12, N14, N15, N16, N18, N19, N25-N28, N39.1, N39.2, E85.1, D59.3, B52.0, Q60-Q63, T82.4, T86.1
- Admissions for pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous females aged 15 to 44 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** O00-O99
- Admissions for congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** Q00-Q99
- Admissions for injury, poisoning and other external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** S00-T98

## Admissions by selected principal diagnosis and age, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for infectious and parasitic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** A00-B99
- Admissions for infectious and parasitic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over
  - by IA IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas RE**ICD-10-AM codes:** A00-B99
- Admissions for respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** J00-J99
- Admissions for respiratory system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** J00-J99
- Admissions for digestive system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** K00-K93
- Admissions for digestive system diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** K00-K93
- Admissions for skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** L00-L99
- Admissions for skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** L00-L99
- Admissions for injury, poisoning and other external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** S00-T98
- Admissions for injury, poisoning and other external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** S00-T98

## Admissions by principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning, by external cause and sex, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for transport crash injury, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** V00-V99
- Admissions for falls, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** W00-W19
- Admissions for injury due to exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (i.e., injury due to a thrown or falling object, cuts etc.), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** W20-W49
- Admissions for injury due to exposure to animate mechanical forces (i.e., injury due to being accidentally hit, bitten etc. by a person, animal etc.), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** W50-W64

- Admissions for intentional self-harm, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** X60-X84
- Admissions for assault, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** X85-Y09
- Admissions for all diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

### Same-day admissions for renal dialysis, 2017/18 to 2019/20

**Additional indicator detail:** The data presented are of the number of same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease, including both haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis, International Classification of Disease (ICD-10-AM) codes Z49.1 and Z49.2. There are two main types of dialysis: peritoneal, which occurs inside the body and can be performed almost anywhere, usually in the home setting; and haemodialysis, which occurs outside the body and is most often conducted in a hospital or satellite setting. The reason for presenting these data separately from overnight admissions is that they represent many repeat visits by a relatively small number of patients, who may have multiple admissions in a week. Their inclusion with other (overnight) admissions can dramatically alter the geographic distribution of these other categories of admissions. This is particularly evident in regional and remote areas, where dialysis facilities are located, and where those using them may have moved to live to be near the facility.

- Admissions for same-day dialysis for kidney disease, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas**ICD-10-AM codes:** Z491 to Z492

### Potentially preventable hospitalisations (vaccine-preventable, acute and chronic), 2017/18 to 2019/20

**Additional indicator detail:** Data definitions for potentially preventable hospitalisations are in *the National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18-Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2017* available through METeOR ([METeOR ID: 630028](#)).

- Admissions for potentially preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

### Potentially preventable hospitalisations (vaccine-preventable, acute and chronic), by age, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for potentially preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 0 to 14 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for potentially preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 15 to 24 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for potentially preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 25 to 44 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for potentially preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 45 to 64 years
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for potentially preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

### Potentially preventable hospitalisations – Vaccine-preventable conditions, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for pneumonia and influenza, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for total vaccine-preventable conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas



## Potentially preventable hospitalisations – Acute conditions, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for acute cellulitis, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for acute convulsions and epilepsy, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for acute dental conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for acute ear, nose and throat infections, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for acute urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for total acute conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## Potentially preventable hospitalisations – Chronic conditions, 2017/18 to 2019/20

- Admissions for chronic angina, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for chronic asthma, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for chronic congestive heart failure, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for chronic diabetes complications, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for chronic iron deficiency anaemia, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Admissions for total chronic conditions, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## Emergency Department presentations, 2019/20

**Indicator detail:** The data include presentations to Emergency Departments (ED) between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019. The data presented are sourced from the AIHW's National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database (NNAPEDCD), which is based on the Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care (NAPEDC) National Minimum Data Set/National Best Endeavours Data Set (NMDS/NBEDS). The NNAPEDCD provides information on the care provided for non-admitted patients registered for care in EDs in public hospitals where the ED meets the following criteria:

- a purposely designed and equipped area with designated assessment, treatment, and resuscitation areas
- the ability to provide resuscitation, stabilisation, and initial management of all emergencies
- availability of medical staff in the hospital 24 hours a day
- designated emergency department nursing staff 24 hours per day 7 days per week, and a designated emergency department nursing unit manager.

Emergency departments (including 'accident and emergency' or 'urgent care centres') that do not meet the criteria above are not in scope for the NMDS, but data may have been provided for some of these by some states and territories.

The coverage of the NNAPEDCD was considered complete for public hospitals which meet the above criteria. The collection does not include all emergency services provided in Australia; for example, emergency service activity provided by private hospitals, or by public hospitals which do not have an ED that meets the above criteria are excluded. This should be taken into account, particularly when comparing data between urban and regional areas, or by Remoteness Area. States and territories provided Emergency Department diagnosis information in several classifications, including SNOMED CT-AU, International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM); and various editions of ICD-10-AM. For the purpose of reporting principal diagnoses, the AIHW mapped the provided information to ICD-10-AM 10th edition codes, where necessary.

### Chapter ICD-10-AM definitions:

Any of the reported principal diagnosis as per the below:

- A00–B99 (Certain infectious and parasitic diseases)
- F00–F99 (Mental and behavioural disorders)

I00–I99 (Diseases of the circulatory system)  
 J00–J99 (Diseases of the respiratory system)  
 K00–K93 (Diseases of the digestive system)  
 M00–M99 (Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue)  
 N00–N99 (Diseases of the genitourinary system)  
 S00–T98 (Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes)  
 Z00–Z99 (Factors influencing health status and contact with health services).  
 C00–D48, D50–D89, E00–E90, G00–G99, H00–H59, H60–H95, L00–L99, O00–O99, P00–P96, Q00–Q99,  
 R00–R99, U50–Y98 (Other).

**Detail of analysis:** The data presented are the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 Indigenous/ non-Indigenous population; and/or indirectly age-standardised ratio, based on the Australian standard (total population).

**Data Source:** 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 Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations is available from the ABS for Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2, total population only): PHIDU concurred the SA2 populations to produce a 2016 ERP for each IARE. 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. The 2016 estimated counts were then used as a base to project estimates for 2017, 2018 and 2019 using the *ABS projected population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Indigenous Regions, 2011-2026*.

**Confidentiality of data:** Counts of less than 5 admissions have been suppressed.

**Source:** Compiled by PHIDU using data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, supplied on behalf of State and Territory health departments for 2019/20; 2019 and 2020 weighted average estimated resident population (erp) was calculated by PHIDU (further information can be obtained by contacting PHIDU).

**Note:** Indigenous Areas in Queensland have been combined at the request of Queensland Health. These combinations are shown below.

Indigenous Area Code	Indigenous Area Name	Indigenous Area adjusted
305001	Banana	Banana - North Burnett
305008	North Burnett	Banana - North Burnett
304001	Boulia - Diamantina - Winton	Boulia - Diamantina - Winton - Cloncurry - McKinlay
304003	Cloncurry - McKinlay	Boulia - Diamantina - Winton - Cloncurry - McKinlay
302002	Cairns	Cairns - Yarrabah
302003	Cairns - Far North Coast	Cairns - Yarrabah
302004	Cairns - Southern Hinterlands	Cairns - Yarrabah
302011	Yarrabah	Cairns - Yarrabah
305002	Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach	Central Capricorn - Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach - Nebo - Clermont
305004	Central Capricorn	Central Capricorn - Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach - Nebo - Clermont
305007	Nebo - Clermont	Central Capricorn - Barcaldine - Blackall - Longreach - Nebo - Clermont
306003	Cherbourg	Murgon - Cherbourg - South Burnett
306013	South Burnett	Murgon - Cherbourg - South Burnett
306009	Murgon	Murgon - Cherbourg - South Burnett
301005	Esk - Kilcoy	Esk - Kilcoy - Nanango - Kilkivan
306011	Nanango - Kilkivan	Esk - Kilcoy - Nanango - Kilkivan
308003	Charters Towers	Flinders - Richmond - Dalrymple - Charters Towers
308004	Flinders - Richmond - Dalrymple	Flinders - Richmond - Dalrymple - Charters Towers
308005	Ingham - Hinchinbrook	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
302007	Innisfail - Johnstone	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
308009	Palm Island	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island

308015	Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun	Ingham - Hinchinbrook - Tully - Cardwell - Jumbun - Innisfail - Johnstone - Palm Island
302001	Atherton	Atherton - Eacham - Herberton - Ravenshoe
302005	Eacham	Atherton - Eacham - Herberton - Ravenshoe
302006	Herberton - Ravenshoe	Atherton - Eacham - Herberton - Ravenshoe
302008	Kuranda - Croydon	Kuranda - Croydon - Mareeba
302009	Mareeba	Kuranda - Croydon - Mareeba
308006	Mackay	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
308007	Mackay - Surrounds	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
308008	Mirani	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
308011	Sarina	Mackay - Sarina - Mirani
306001	Balonne	Maranoa - Roma - Mitchell - Balonne
306008	Maranoa - Roma - Mitchell	Maranoa - Roma - Mitchell - Balonne
306002	Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo	Murweh - Paroo - Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo
306010	Murweh	Murweh - Paroo - Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo
306012	Paroo	Murweh - Paroo - Bulloo - Quilpie - Barcoo
306004	Cooloola - Gympie	Noosa - Cooloola - Gympie
301011	Noosa	Noosa - Cooloola - Gympie
304002	Carpentaria - Burke - Mornington	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303001	Aurukun	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303002	Cape York	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303003	Cooktown	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303004	Hope Vale	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307001	Kaiwalagal - Inner Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307002	Kalakawal - Top Western Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307003	Kalalagal - Western Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303005	Kowanyama	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307004	Kulkalgal - Central Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303006	Lockhart River	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303007	Mapoon - Napranum - Weipa	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
307005	Meriam - Eastern Islands	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303008	Northern Peninsula Area	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
303009	Pompuraaw	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
302010	Wujal Wujal and Outstations	Northern Peninsula Area - Cape York - Carpentaria
308001	Bowen (Qld)	Proserpine - Whitsunday - Bowen (Qld)
308010	Proserpine - Whitsunday	Proserpine - Whitsunday - Bowen (Qld)
301012	Pine Rivers	Redcliffe - Pine Rivers
301013	Redcliffe	Redcliffe - Pine Rivers
301001	Beaudesert - Boonah	Southern Downs - Beaudesert - Boonah
306014	Southern Downs	Southern Downs - Beaudesert - Boonah
301006	Gatton - Laidley	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306007	Jondaryan - Oakey	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306015	Toowoomba - Central	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306016	Toowoomba - North	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
306017	Toowoomba - South	Toowoomba - Jondaryan - Oakey - Gatton - Laidley
308002	Burdekin - Ayr	Townsville - Burdekin - Ayr
308013	Townsville	Townsville - Burdekin - Ayr
308014	Townsville - Surrounds	Townsville - Burdekin - Ayr
306005	Dalby	Western Downs - Dalby - Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe
306006	Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe	Western Downs - Dalby - Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe
306018	Western Downs	Western Downs - Dalby - Goondiwindi - Stanthorpe

## **Emergency department presentations by triage category, 2019/20**

- Resuscitation and emergency presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Non-urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## **Emergency department presentations by principal diagnosis, 2019/20**

- Total presentations for certain infectious and parasitic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for mental and behavioural disorders, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for diseases of the circulatory system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for diseases of the respiratory system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for diseases of the digestive system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for diseases of the genitourinary system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations for factors influencing health status and contact with health services, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## **Emergency department resuscitation and emergency presentations by principal diagnosis, 2019/20**

- Resuscitation and emergency presentations for diseases of the respiratory system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Resuscitation and emergency presentations for injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total resuscitation and emergency presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## **Emergency department urgent presentations by principal diagnosis, 2019/20**

- Urgent presentations for diseases of the respiratory system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Urgent presentations for injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## **Emergency department resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations by principal diagnosis, 2019/20**

- Resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations for certain infectious and parasitic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations for mental and behavioural disorders, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations for diseases of the digestive system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations for diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations for diseases of the genitourinary system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total resuscitation, emergency and urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## **Emergency department semi-urgent presentations by principle diagnosis, 2019/20**

- Semi-urgent presentations for injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent presentations for factors influencing health status and contact with health services, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total semi-urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## **Emergency department non-urgent presentations by principle diagnosis, 2019/20**

- Non-urgent presentations for injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Non-urgent presentations for factors influencing health status and contact with health services, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total non-urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas

## Emergency department semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations by principle diagnosis, 2019/20

- Semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations for certain infectious and parasitic diseases, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations for mental and behavioural disorders, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations for diseases of the respiratory system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations for diseases of the digestive system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations for diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations for diseases of the genitourinary system, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas
- Total semi-urgent and non-urgent presentations, Indigenous/ non-Indigenous people
  - by IARE, Quintiles, Remoteness Areas