

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 15-Effective management of diabetes, 2014

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 15-Effective management of diabetes, 2014

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Progress measure
Short name:	PI 15-Effective management of diabetes, 2014
METEOR identifier:	517654
Registration status:	Health! , Superseded 14/01/2015
Description:	Proportion of people with known diabetes who have a HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin) level less than or equal to 7.0%
Indicator set:	National Healthcare Agreement (2014) Health! , Superseded 14/01/2015
Outcome area:	Primary and Community Health Health! , Standard 07/07/2010
Data quality statement:	National Healthcare Agreement: PI 15-Effective management of diabetes, 2014 QS Health! , Superseded 14/01/2015

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description: The National Health Measures Survey component of the 2011–12 Australian Health Survey included a fasting plasma glucose test and an HbA1c test. For this indicator, the fasting plasma glucose test is used in the determination of people with known diabetes and the HbA1c test is used in the determination of effective management of diabetes. Persons with known diabetes who have an HbA1c result of less than or equal to 7.0% are considered to be managing their diabetes effectively.

Known diabetes is defined as persons self-reporting that they had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have diabetes and:

- They were taking diabetes medication (either insulin or tablets); or
- Their blood test result for fasting plasma glucose was greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

Excludes persons who did not fast for 8 hours or more prior to their blood test.

Reported for persons aged between 18 and 69 years.

Excludes women with gestational diabetes.

Rates are directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

Analysis by remoteness and Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is based on usual residence of person (subject to data availability).

Presented as a percentage.

95% confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for rates.

Computation: 100 x (numerator/denominator)

Numerator: Number of persons aged between 18 and 69 years with *known diabetes*, as determined by a fasting plasma glucose test, who have an HbA1c level of less than or equal to 7.0%.

Numerator data elements:**Data Element / Data Set**Persons with *known diabetes*.**Data Source**[ABS Australian Health Survey \(AHS\), 2011-13](#)**Guide for use**

ABS National Health Measures Survey - respondents voluntarily provided blood and urine samples, which were then analysed for specific chronic disease and nutrition biomarkers.

Denominator:Number of persons aged between 18 and 69 years with *known diabetes*, as determined by a fasting plasma glucose test.**Denominator data elements:****Data Element / Data Set**Persons with *known diabetes*.**Data Source**[ABS Australian Health Survey \(AHS\), 2011-13](#)**Disaggregation:**

2011–12—State and territory, by sex.

2011–12—Nationally, by:

- remoteness (Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure).
- 2011 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) quintiles.
- age (18-44, 44-54, 55-64, 65-69).

Comments:

Most recent data available for 2014 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Reform Council (CRC) report: 2011–12.

Results for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population will be available in 2014.

Representational attributes**Representation class:** Percentage**Data type:** Real**Unit of measure:** Person**Indicator conceptual framework****Framework and dimensions:** [Effectiveness](#)**Data source attributes****Data sources:****Data Source**[ABS Australian Health Survey \(AHS\), 2011-13](#)**Frequency**

Every 3 years

Data custodian

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Accountability attributes

Reporting requirements: National Healthcare Agreement

Organisation responsible for providing data: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Further data development / collection required: Specification: Minor work required, the measure needs minor work to meet the intention of the indicator.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 15-Effective management of diabetes, 2013](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 30/04/2014

Has been superseded by [National Healthcare Agreement: PI 15-Effective management of diabetes, 2015](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 08/07/2016

See also [National Healthcare Agreement: PB c-Better health: reduce the age-adjusted prevalence rate for Type 2 diabetes to 2000 levels \(equivalent to a national prevalence rate \(for 25 years and over\) of 7.1 per cent\) by 2023, 2014](#)

[Health!](#), Superseded 14/01/2015