

National Indigenous Reform Agreement: PI 02- Mortality rate by leading causes, 2020; Quality Statement

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Quality Statement
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Data quality

Institutional environment: These collections are conducted under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see [ABS Institutional Environment](#).

Timeliness:

Causes of death and deaths data are published on an annual basis. Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

Causes of death data are published annually approximately 9 months after the end of the reference period. The 2015 causes of death dataset was released approximately six months earlier than usual, allowing more timely access to Australian mortality data. For more information on process changes see [A more timely annual collection: changes to ABS processes \(Technical Note\)](#) in *Causes of Death Australia, 2015* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

There is a focus on fitness for purpose when causes of death statistics are released. To meet user requirements for accurate causes of death data it is necessary to obtain information from other administrative sources before all information for the reference period is available. This specifically applies to coroner certified deaths, where extra information relating to the death is provided through police, toxicology, autopsy and coronial finding reports. A balance therefore needs to be maintained between accuracy (completeness) of data and timeliness. ABS provides the data in a timely manner, ensuring that all coding possible can be undertaken with accuracy prior to publication.

As coroner certified deaths can have ill-defined causes of death until a case is closed within the coronial system, a revisions process was introduced to enhance the cause of death output for open coroner cases. This process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths either 12 or 24 months after initial processing. See Explanatory Notes 59-62 and the [Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data Technical Note](#) in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2017* (Cat. no. 3303.0), for further information on the revision process.

Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (Cat. no. 3303.0), does not include revised data for the 2017 and 2018 reference periods. The ABS remains committed to the revision of coroner-referred deaths and will release revised data for 2017 reference year in early 2020. 2018 reference year data will be released in early 2021.

Preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) data are compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after the end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for the September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous inter-censal period.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population data are based on Series B population projections released in [Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031](#) (Cat. no. 3238.0), which have backcast estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population for the period 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2016. These estimates have been derived on the 2016 Census data. When comparison rates are produced for non-Indigenous persons, the denominator is derived by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from the relevant total persons ERP.

Generally ERP data are not changed once they have been finalised unless there are compelling reasons to do so, as in June 2013 when data from September 1991 to June 2006 was revised (for more information on this recasting process, see feature article titled [Recasting 20 years of ERP](#) in the December quarter 2012 issue of [Australian Demographic Statistics \(Cat. no. 3101.0\)](#).

For further information on the ABS ERP, see the relevant [Data Quality Statement](#).

Accessibility: Causes of death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Deaths data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3302.0 product family. ERP and Estimated Indigenous Population data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3238.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the *Census and Statistics Act (1905)*. This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.

Interpretability: In 2014, the ABS implemented Iris, a new automated coding software product for assisting in the processing of cause of death data. This software has been used to code the 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 causes of death data provided in this supply. With the introduction of new coding software, the ABS also implemented the most up to date versions of the ICD-10 when coding 2013 and (2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017) and 2018 data (using the 2013, 2015 and 2016 versions, respectively), and improved a number of coding practices to realign with international best practice. Please see Technical Note 1, [ABS Implementation of the Iris Software: Understanding Coding and Process Improvements](#), in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2013* (Cat. no. 3303.0) for further details. The 2018 reference year cause of death data presented in this publication was coded using version 5.4.0 of Iris software. This system replaced Iris version 4.4.1 which was used to code the 2013-2017 cause of death data. Version 5.4.0 of the Iris software applied the WHO ICD updates (2016 version) which have resulted in changes to output. For more information see Technical Note [Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes](#), in the *Causes of Death, Australia, 2018* (Cat. no. 3303.0) publication.

As part of the update process, the ABS reviewed its method of coding perinatal deaths which, for the 2013 and 2014 data published in this supply, has meant a change to the method used for assigning an underlying cause of death to neonatal deaths. Please see Technical Note 1, [Changes to Perinatal Death Coding](#) in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2014* (Cat. no. 3303.0) for further details.

Data for this indicator have been age-standardised, using the direct method, to 75 years, to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used (see Data Cube: Standard Population for Use in Age-Standardisation Table in *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2013* (Cat. no. 3101.0)). Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations. Death data from the reference year 2016 with a “not stated age” upon registration of the death have not been prorated. This change to method of proration has been made after discussions with stakeholders.

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from [Explanatory Notes](#) in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2018* (Cat. no. 3303.3).

Relevance: The ABS Causes of Death and Deaths collections include all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.

Data in the Causes of Death collection include demographic items, as well as causes of death information, which is coded according to the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used by the ABS to code cause of death since 1997.

For further information on the relevant ABS collections, see the ABS Data Quality Statements for the:

- [Causes of Death](#) collection
- [Deaths](#) collection.

Accuracy:

Information on deaths and causes of death is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, deaths and causes of death data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.

Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased.

All coroner-certified deaths registered after 1 January 2006 are now subject to a revisions process. In this round of COAG reporting, 2014 and 2015 data is final, 2016 data is revised and 2017 and 2018 data is preliminary. Data for 2016, 2017 and 2018 is subject to further revisions. Prior to 2006, all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths, as it becomes available over time. This results in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes.

Revisions will only impact on coroner-certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 2015 Final Data in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2017* (Cat. no. 3303.0). The ABS remains committed to revisions of coroner-referred deaths, including the revision of the 2016 and 2017 reference periods. Releases of revised data for these periods will occur in early 2020.

The ABS Death Registrations collection identifies a death as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander where the deceased is recorded as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both on the Death Registration Form (DRF). The Indigenous status is also derived from the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) for South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. For 2015 data, the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages also used MCCD information for the first time to derive Indigenous status. This resulted in a noticeable decrease in the number of deaths for which the Indigenous status was 'not stated' and an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.

Causes of death statistics are released with a view to ensuring that they are fit for purpose when released. Supporting documentation for causes of death statistics are published and should be considered when interpreting the data. This will enable the user to make informed decisions on the relevance and accuracy of the data, when using those statistics. To meet user requirements for timely data, it is often necessary to obtain information from the administrative source before all information for the reference period is available (e.g. finalisation of coronial proceedings). A balance needs to be maintained between accuracy (completeness) of data and timeliness, taking account of the different needs of users. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 2015 Final Data in [Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 \(cat.no. 3303.0\)](#).

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data. For more information see the [Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998](#) (Cat. no. 3114.0) and [Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2019](#) (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population projections are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for

calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. For the current round of COAG reporting, the non-Indigenous population denominator has been calculated by subtracting the 2016 Census-based Indigenous estimates / projections (see [Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006-2031](#), (Cat. no. 3238.0)), from the 2016 Census-based Estimated Resident Population (Cat. no. 3101.0). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

Non-Indigenous data from the Deaths and Causes of Death collections do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading, for example, where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the indigenous mortality rate. Age-standardised death rates based on a very low death count have been deemed unpublishable. Some cells have also not been published to prevent back-calculation of these suppressed cells. Caution should be used when interpreting rates for this indicator.

Coherence:

The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Reference documents: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2019a. Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2019. ABS Cat. no. 3101.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2019b. Causes of Death, Australia, 2018. ABS Cat. no. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2019c. Deaths, Australia, 2018. ABS Cat. no. 3302.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2019d. Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006-2031. ABS Cat. no. 3238.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2019e. The Institutional Environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Viewed 14 October 2019.

<https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65!OpenDocument>.

ABS 2018. Causes of Death, Australia, 2017. ABS Cat. no. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2016a. Causes of Death Australia, 2015. ABS Cat. no. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2016b. Causes of Death, Australia, 2014. ABS Cat. no. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2015. Causes of Death, Australia, 2013. ABS Cat. no. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2014. Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2013. ABS Cat. no. 3101.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 2013. Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2012. ABS Cat. no. 3101.0. Canberra: ABS.

ABS 1999. Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998. ABS Cat. no. 3114.0. Canberra: ABS.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes [National Indigenous Reform Agreement: PI 02-Mortality rate by leading causes, 2019: Quality Statement Indigenous](#), Standard 07/02/2019

**Indicators linked to this
Data Quality statement:**

[National Indigenous Reform Agreement: PI 02-Mortality rate by leading causes,
2020](#)
[Indigenous](#), Standard 17/11/2019