

Outcomes for people

Indicator 37

Notification rates for selected vaccine-preventable diseases

Indicator 38

Notification rates for meningococcal disease

Indicator 39

Notification rates for sexually transmissible diseases

Indicator 40

Ratios for all hospitalisations

Indicator 41

Hospitalisation ratios for circulatory diseases

Indicator 42

Hospitalisation ratios for injury and poisoning

Indicator 43

Hospitalisation ratios for respiratory diseases and lung cancer

Indicator 44

Hospitalisation ratios for diabetes

Indicator 45

Hospitalisation ratios for tympanoplasty associated with otitis media

Indicator 46

Hospitalisation ratios for mental health conditions

Indicator 47

Children's hearing loss

Indicator 48

Still births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers

Indicator 49

Early adult death

Indicator 50

Age- and sex-specific all cause death rates and ratios

Indicator 51

Standardised mortality ratios for all causes

Indicator 52

Standardised mortality ratios for circulatory diseases

Indicator 53

Standardised mortality ratios for injury and poisoning

Indicator 54

Standardised mortality ratios for respiratory diseases and lung cancer

Indicator 55

Standardised mortality ratios for diabetes

Indicator 56

Standardised mortality ratios for cervical cancer

The following indicator could not be reported on:

Indicator 36

Prevalence of anxiety and depression

Introduction

The domain Outcomes for people has 21 indicators and data was provided for 20 of these indicators. The indicators measure a range of different health outcomes for Indigenous people. There are three indicators on notifications for communicable diseases, seven indicators on hospitalisations, one indicator on hearing loss and nine indicators on mortality. Many of the hospitalisations and mortality indicators include a number of subindicators.

Indicator 36 – prevalence of anxiety and depression – was not reported on as at present there are no national data sources that provide information about the incidence or prevalence of mental disorders among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The forthcoming 2004–05 Indigenous Health Survey will, for the first time, include a module to assess various aspects of social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. At present, data on hospitalisation and mortality due to serious mental disorders and illnesses are the main sources of information that provide an indication of mental health conditions in the Indigenous population.

Information on the quality of data for notifiable diseases, hospitalisations and mortality, and on efforts to improve the Indigenous identification in these datasets was provided by the states and territories and is described under Indicator 1 in the domain Government inputs.

Data for the three indicators on communicable disease notifications – for selected vaccine preventable diseases, meningococcal disease and sexually transmissible disease – were provided by the states and territories. The coverage of Indigenous people in the notifiable disease registers is incomplete and only data from Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory were used. For meningococcal disease, data on notifications from Queensland were also included.

The hospitalisation data were extracted from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. The under identification of Indigenous people in all states and territories affects the counts and the calculations of rates of hospitalisations for Indigenous people. The data from Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory were considered – as assessed by the relevant jurisdiction – to be sufficient to calculate rates. Therefore data from only these three states and territories were used to describe details of hospitalisations.

For each indicator, data are presented on the number of hospitalisations for each condition (for the years 2000–01 and 2001–02), Age-standardised rates for 2001–02 and the standardised hospital separation ratios for 2001–02. The indirect standardisation method was used for all hospitalisation data.

The mortality data for six of the indicators were extracted from the AIHW's National Mortality Database. The under identification of Indigenous people in all states and territories affects the counts and the calculations of death rates for Indigenous people. Data on numbers of deaths were extracted for five states and territories – New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory. These states and territories have more complete coverage of Indigenous deaths than the other three states and territories. New South Wales has the largest Indigenous population in Australia – 29% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live in New South Wales. Given the recent efforts by New South Wales to improve coverage of Indigenous deaths, it was important to present the number of deaths in this jurisdiction despite the fact that they are still considered incomplete. Consequently, rates have not been calculated for New South Wales. Rates were calculated for four states and territories – Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Even within the coverage of Indigenous deaths from Queensland, the Northern Territory, South Australia and Western Australia, data on Indigenous deaths varies in its completeness from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For this reason, no attempt has been made to

establish the statistical significance of the differences between death rates of Indigenous populations in these states and territories and with the non-Indigenous population. Care should be taken with the interpretation of these data.

For each indicator, data are presented on the total number of deaths from each condition (for 1999, 2000 and 2001 combined), age-standardised rates and standardised mortality ratios. The indirect standardisation method was used to standardise all mortality data. As the standardised mortality ratio reflects health status and the standardised hospital separation ratio can reflect both health status and health service utilisation, comparing these two provides an indication of the access to service, relative to need.

Indicator 37. Notification rates for vaccine-preventable diseases

Indicator: The notification rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people per 100,000 population for pertussis, measles and Hib.

Purpose

The indicator provides information on the incidence of pertussis, measles and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib disease). This reflects uptake of and access to immunisations to prevent these conditions.

Data

Data on notification were provided by the states and territories. Queensland noted that data for notification rates were dependent on Indigenous status field being recorded on pathology request forms. While Queensland Health facilities were improving their recording, only a third or less of notifications were received from these facilities. Although there are ongoing awareness activities to encourage service providers to record Indigenous status and a brochure targeting GPs has been distributed, there has been insufficient improvement to be able to provide reliable rates for notifiable diseases among Indigenous people.

There were very few cases of measles or Hib in Queensland in 2000 or 2001. Indigenous identification for notifications for pertussis was not complete enough for data to be presented.

Data were only presented for three states and territories with the most complete identification of Indigenous people – Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory. During 2000 and 2001 there were no notifications of measles in these states and territories. There were also no notifications of Hib in Western Australia and South Australia, while in the Northern Territory there were 2 notifications for Hib in 2000 and 2 in 2001.

The numbers and rates of notifications for pertussis are shown in Table 37.1. Rates were not provided by age group because the number of notifications was too low to produce useful or accurate rates.

Table 37.1: Number and rates per 100,000 for pertussis, for selected states and territories, 2000 and 2001

Year	WA		SA		NT		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
2000	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6	10.5	12	8.1
2001	5	7.6	38	153.2	42	73.8	85	57.3

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Note: For the calculation of rates, the estimated resident population was used.

Source: Data provided by each jurisdiction.

- In 2000 there were a total of 12 notifications for pertussis for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, giving a rate of 8.1 per 100,000.
- In 2001 there were 85 notifications for pertussis in these three states and territories, giving a rate of 57.3 per 100,000.

Indicator 38. Notification rates for meningococcal disease

Indicator: Notification rates per 100,000 for meningococcal disease in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Purpose

The indicator provides information on the incidence of meningococcal disease. This can reflect crowded housing conditions that facilitate person-to-person spread of the infection.

Data

Data for this indicator were provided by the states and territories. The data from four states and territories – Queensland (where there is enhanced surveillance for meningococcal disease), Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory – were considered to be sufficient to calculate rates.

The rates were not provided by age group, because the number of notifications was too low to produce useful or accurate rates.

Table 38.1: Number and rates per 100,000 for meningococcal disease, for selected states and territories, 2000 and 2001

Year	Qld		WA		SA		NT		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
2000	6	4.8	9	13.7	6	24.2	6	10.5	27	9.9
2001	8	6.4	13	19.7	n.p.	n.p.	9	15.8	31	11.3

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Source: Data provided by each jurisdiction.

- In 2001, there were 31 notifications of meningococcal disease for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, giving a rate of 11.3 per 100,000.
- The notification rate in 2001 was highest in the Northern Territory (15.8 per 100,000) and lowest in Queensland (6.4 per 100,000).

Indicator 39. Notification rates for sexually transmissible diseases

Indicator: The notification rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people per 100,000 population for gonorrhoea, syphilis and genital chlamydia by sex.

Purpose

The indicator provides information on the incidence of gonorrhoea, syphilis and chlamydia, the most common notifiable sexually transmissible diseases. It reflects community knowledge of and practices in relation to safe sex.

Data

Data for this indicator were provided by the states and territories. The numbers provided are likely to represent only a proportion of all infections with the organisms that cause these diseases, as asymptomatic and milder cases are less likely to be diagnosed and/or notified. Data were provided for only three states and territories where the reporting of Indigenous status is likely to be relatively complete – Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Rates are provided for those aged 15 to 55 years as the numbers in other age groups were too low to produce useful or accurate rates.

- Of the three sexually transmitted diseases for which data were provided, the rate of notifications for those aged 15 to 55 years was highest for gonorrhoea (2,545 per 100,000 for males and 2,633 per 100,000 for females in 2001), followed by chlamydia (1,364 per 100,000 for males and 2,259 per 100,000 for females (Table 39.1).
- Rates of notifications for gonorrhoea and chlamydia were higher in females than males, while rates of notifications for syphilis were higher in males.
- In 2001 the Northern Territory had the highest rate of notifications for all three conditions among both males and females.

Table 39.1: Rates per 100,000 of sexually transmissible diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged 15–55 years, by sex, for selected states and territories, 2000 and 2001

	WA		SA		NT		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Males								
				2000				
Gonorrhoea	421	2,501	75	1,136	418	6,688	914	2,343
Syphilis	29	172	8	121	111	714	148	379
Chlamydia	243	1,444	66	1,000	200	1,286	509	1,305
Females								
Gonorrhoea	358	2,056	90	1,328	514	3,245	962	2,403
Syphilis	24	138	n.p.	n.p.	90	568	117	292
Chlamydia	378	2,171	107	1,578	2,645	419	904	2,259
Males								
				2001				
Gonorrhoea	416	2,472	75	1,136	502	3,228	993	2,545
Syphilis	42	250	11	167	174	1,119	227	582
Chlamydia	218	1,295	50	758	264	1,698	532	1,364
Females								
Gonorrhoea	358	2,056	90	1,328	606	3,826	1,054	2,633
Syphilis	45	259	10	148	138	871	193	482
Chlamydia	310	1,781	86	1,269	508	3,208	904	2,259

Note: For the calculation of rates, the estimated resident population was used.

Source: Data provided by each jurisdiction.

Indicator 40. Ratios for all hospitalisations

Indicator: Standardised hospital separation ratio for all hospitalisations in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.

Purpose

Hospitalisation rates are a widely used surrogate measure of morbidity. All cause hospitalisation rates and rate ratios also provide a measure of the extent of the relative magnitude of health problems in the Indigenous population compared with the non-Indigenous population.

Data

Data for this indicator comes from the AIHWs National Hospital Morbidity Database. Because hospitalisation data does not distinguish between people being hospitalised once and the same person being hospitalised a number of times, hospitalisations are not a direct measure of the incidence or prevalence of a disease.

In the hospitalisation data the principal diagnosis is the diagnosis established to be the problem that was chiefly responsible for the patient's episode of care in hospital. The additional diagnosis is a condition or complaint either coexisting with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of care. Hospitalisation rates are presented per 1,000 people.

Table 40.1: Hospitalisations for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	29,347	11,915	31,329	30,090	6,461	43,377	854	1,487	154,860
Females	43,241	12,791	41,726	36,967	9,115	58,524	2,030	1,022	205,416
Persons	72,588	24,706	73,055	67,057	15,576	101,901	2,884	2,509	360,276
Non-Indigenous									
Males	457,642	386,377	21,730	1,403,280	1,224,403	829,772	72,316	70,562	4,466,082
Females	519,366	450,568	23,468	1,620,350	1,433,863	926,894	81,747	74,915	5,131,171
Persons	977,008	836,945	451,98	3,023,630	2,658,266	1,756,666	154,063	145,477	9,597,253
Subtotal	1,049,596	861,651	118,253	3,090,687	2,673,842	1,858,567	156,947	147,986	9,957,529
Not stated	—	26,133	457	9,226	—	230,902	75,825	4,834	347,377
Total	1,049,596	887,784	118,710	3,099,913	2,673,842	2,089,469	232,772	152,820	10,304,906
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.9	0.4	0.3	—	11.1	32.6	3.2	3.4

Note: Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02, there were 9,957,529 hospitalisations in Australia where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these, 360,276 or 3.6%, were Indigenous people.

- Indigenous status was not stated for 347,377 (3.4%) of all hospitalisations. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.9% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was 'not stated' in Tasmania (32.6%) and Queensland (11.1%).
- Females made up 57% of the Indigenous hospitalisations compared with 53% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 40.2: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02.

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Rate per 1,000									
Indigenous males	594.9	646.0	776.2	304.7	322.6	494.3	67.7	544.0	468.0
Non-Indigenous males	266.1	278.2	159.4	234.1	278.2	255.1	171.6	248.0	254.0
Indigenous females	867.8	648.1	998.2	365.6	447.8	615.0	181.0	420.0	599.8
Non-Indigenous females	306.1	317.9	198.1	267.7	317.6	288.9	191.3	254.8	289.6
Indigenous persons	733.8	647.1	889.0	335.4	386.4	557.0	124.5	482.2	535.3
Non-Indigenous persons	286.0	298.2	177.1	250.9	298.1	271.9	181.5	251.4	271.8
Standardised hospital separation ratio									
Males	2.2	2.3	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	2.2	1.8
Females	2.8	2.0	5.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.9	1.6	2.1
Persons	2.6	2.2	5.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.9	2.0

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02, in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised at between 2 and 5 times the rate of non-Indigenous people.
- The standardised hospitalisation ratios for males and females were similar in these three states and territories.

Indicator 41. Hospitalisation ratios for circulatory diseases

Indicator:

- (a) Standardised hospital separation ratios for circulatory diseases as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with the non-Indigenous Australian population, by sex, for ages 0-74 years.
- (b) Standardised hospital separation ratios for coronary heart disease as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with the non-Indigenous Australian population, by sex, for ages 0-74 years.
- (c) Standardised hospital separation ratios for rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with the non-Indigenous Australian population, by sex, for ages 0-74 years.

Purpose

A significant proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people suffer from diseases of the circulatory system. The indicator provides a broad measure of the occurrence of all circulatory diseases and access to hospital admitted patient services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, relative to the non-Indigenous population.

Data

The data provided is for hospitalisations for all circulatory diseases, as well as for the two subgroups of coronary heart disease and rheumatic heart disease. 'Principal diagnosis' refers to 'the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the patient's episode of care in a hospital'.

Circulatory diseases

Table 41.1: Hospitalisations for circulatory disease for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	1,164	552	844	1,579	284	1,921	53	60	6,457
Females	1,060	484	762	1,334	265	1,885	46	32	5,868
Persons	2,224	1,036	1,606	2,913	549	3,806	99	92	12,325
Non-Indigenous									
Males	29,734	27,784	1,494	115,661	83,587	59,461	6,395	5,750	329,866
Females	17,580	17,599	640	72,101	54,088	35,920	3,732	3,145	204,805
Persons	47,314	45,383	2,134	187,762	137,675	95,381	10,127	8,895	534,671
Subtotal	49,538	46,419	3,740	190,675	138,224	99,187	10,226	8,987	546,996
Not stated	—	1,319	15	556	—	12,455	3,606	143	18,094
Total	49,538	47,738	3,755	191,231	138,224	111,642	13,832	9,130	565,090
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.8	0.4	0.3	—	11.2	26.1	1.6	3.2

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes I00–I99.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02, there were 546,996 hospitalisations due to circulatory diseases in Australia where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these, 12,325 or 2.3% were of Indigenous people.
- Males made up 62% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations for circulatory diseases, compared with only 52% of the Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 18,094 (3.2%) of all hospitalisations for circulatory disease. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.8% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (26.1%) and Queensland (11.2%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 41.2: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for circulatory disease for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	38.5	46.5	37.4	27.0	20.6	38.9	5.6	50.3	32.9
Non-Indigenous males	17.4	18.8	13.0	18.9	18.8	18.2	14.4	22.0	18.5
Indigenous females	34.4	42.1	29.8	21.0	19.7	32.9	6.7	33.3	27.8
Non-Indigenous females	10.2	11.4	7.3	11.6	11.7	11.0	8.1	11.7	11.3
Indigenous persons	36.3	44.2	33.4	23.9	20.1	35.7	6.2	41.9	30.2
Non-Indigenous persons	13.8	15.0	10.5	15.2	15.2	14.6	11.2	16.8	14.9
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.8
Females	3.4	3.7	4.1	1.8	1.7	3.0	0.8	2.8	2.5
Persons	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.6	1.3	2.4	0.6	2.5	2.0

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02, in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for circulatory disease at around 3 times the rate of non-Indigenous people.
- In these three states and territories, hospitalisation rates for circulatory disease for Indigenous females were between 3 and 4 times those for non-Indigenous females. Rates for Indigenous males were between 2 and 3 times those for non-Indigenous males.

Coronary heart disease

Table 41.3: Hospitalisations for coronary heart disease for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	492	284	258	780	145	845	25	27	2,856
Females	342	200	229	540	108	743	16	18	2,196
Persons	834	484	487	1,320	253	1,588	41	45	5,052
Non-Indigenous									
Males	12,778	12,269	659	52,009	36,132	27,150	3,068	2,902	146,967
Females	4,409	4,735	204	20,922	14,141	11,241	1,242	1,029	57,923
Persons	17,187	17,004	863	72,931	50,273	38,391	4,310	3,931	204,890
Subtotal	18,021	17,488	1,350	74,251	50,526	39,979	4,351	3,976	209,942
Not stated	—	472	4	225	—	5,540	1,217	11	7,469
Total	18,021	17,960	1,354	74,476	50,526	45,519	5,568	3,987	217,411
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.6	0.3	0.3	—	12.2	21.9	0.3	3.4

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes I20–I25.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the period 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 209,942 hospitalisations for coronary heart disease in Australia where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these, 5,052 or 2.4% were of Indigenous people.
- Males made up 57% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for coronary heart disease compared with 72% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 7,469 or 3.4% of hospitalisations from coronary heart disease, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.6% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (21.9%) and Queensland (12.2%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 41.4: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for coronary heart disease for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and by sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	20.6	27.9	13.8	15.4	13.3	22.3	3.1	34.1	17.8
Non-Indigenous males	7.4	8.2	5.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	6.7	11.3	8.2
Indigenous females	13.0	19.5	11.1	10.2	8.3	15.5	3.2	26.0	12.3
Non-Indigenous females	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.9	3.1
Indigenous persons	16.6	23.4	12.4	12.7	10.7	18.6	3.2	30.1	14.9
Non-Indigenous persons	5.0	5.5	4.3	5.8	5.5	5.9	4.6	7.6	5.6
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	2.8	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.7	0.5	3.0	2.2
Females	5.1	6.6	4.4	3.1	2.8	4.5	1.3	6.6	3.9
Persons	3.3	4.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	3.2	0.7	4.0	2.7

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02, in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for coronary heart disease at between 3 and 4 times the age-standardised rate of non-Indigenous people.
- The differences in rates are particularly marked in females, with Indigenous females hospitalised at between 4 and 7 times the rates for non-Indigenous females. Indigenous males were hospitalised at 2 to 3 times the rate of non-Indigenous males.

Rheumatic heart disease

Table 41.5: Hospitalisations for rheumatic fever and heart disease for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and by sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Australia ^(a)
Indigenous							
Males	50	15	84	7	n.p.	74	234
Females	83	33	111	18	15	132	394
Persons	133	48	195	25	19	206	628
Non-Indigenous							
Males	80	57	n.p.	361	270	246	1,058
Females	169	90	n.p.	570	384	340	1,617
Persons	249	147	8	931	654	586	2,675
Subtotal	382	195	203	956	673	792	3,303
Not stated	—	4	—	1	—	97	112
Total	382	199	203	7	673	889	3,415
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.0	—	0.1	—	10.9	3.3

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

(a) Due to low numbers for rheumatic heart disease in the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, these states and territories were not included in the table but were included in the Australian total.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes I00–I09.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the period 2000–01 to 2001–02, there were 3,303 hospitalisations for rheumatic heart disease in Australia where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these, 628 or 19% were of Indigenous people.
- Males made up 37% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for rheumatic heart disease, and 40% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- Indigenous status was not stated for 112 (3.3%) of all hospitalisations for rheumatic heart disease. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia and the Northern Territory to 2% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Queensland (10.9%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 41.6: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for rheumatic fever and heart disease for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status, sex and state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Australia
	Rate per 1,000						
Indigenous males	0.8	1.1	2.9	—	n.p.	1.1	0.9
Non-Indigenous males	0.1	—	n.p.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indigenous females	2.1	1.8	3.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
Non-Indigenous females	0.1	0.1	n.p.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indigenous persons	1.5	1.5	3.2	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.2
Non-Indigenous persons	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Standardised hospital separation ratio						
Males	15.8	31.8	n.p.	0.7	n.p.	12.9	14.2
Females	23.1	32.9	n.p.	2.1	14.2	15.9	15.9
Persons	20.6	32.6	87.5	1.6	11.6	14.8	15.3

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- The low numbers of cases of rheumatic heart disease in both populations make the age-standardised rates less stable than they are for the other heart diseases. Nevertheless, it is clear that there was a significantly higher rate of hospitalisation for Indigenous people with rheumatic heart disease than for non-Indigenous people.
- In 2001–02 in the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised at 88 times the rate of non-Indigenous people, and in South Australia Indigenous people were hospitalised at 33 times the rate of non-Indigenous people. These large differences are to some extent determined by very low numbers of hospitalisations in the non-Indigenous population.
- The high rates of rheumatic heart disease hospitalisations in the Indigenous population are closely related to high rates of infection with rheumatic fever. This in turn reflects high levels of exposure to group A streptococci (the cause of rheumatic fever) from skin sores and throat infections. These conditions are related to overcrowding and poor living conditions.

Indicator 42. Hospitalisation ratios for injury and poisoning

Indicator:

- (a) Standardised hospital separation ratio for injury and poisoning as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for ages 0–74 years.
- (b) Standardised hospital separation ratio for road vehicle-related injury as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for ages 0–74 years.
- (c) Standardised hospital separation ratio for other accidents as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for ages 0–74 years.
- (d) Standardised hospital separation ratio for self-harm as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for ages 0–74 years.
- (e) Standardised hospital separation ratio for assault as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for ages 0–74 years.

Purpose

Injury is a leading cause of hospitalisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The indicators provide a broad measure of the incidence of all injuries, as well as the major types of injury and access to hospital admitted patient services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people compared to non-Indigenous people.

Data

The specifications for this indicator state that data on injury and poisoning as the principal diagnosis be provided, but the ICD codes provided for the indicator relate to external causes of injury and poisoning. The data presented here are for external causes of injury and poisoning.

Data are presented for the category all injury and poisoning, as well as for the four major injury subgroups – injury caused by road vehicle accidents, other accidents, self-harm and assault.

Injury and poisoning

This category includes all injury and poisoning. The codes specified for all injury and poisoning did not include assault, but data on assault is included in tables 42.1 and 42.2.

Table 42.1: Hospitalisations for injury and poisoning for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	4,382	1,232	3,070	3,783	752	6,384	139	70	19,812
Females	3,745	1,081	2,689	2,760	493	4,172	86	48	15,074
Persons	8,127	2,313	5,759	6,543	1,245	10,556	225	118	34,886
Non-Indigenous									
Males	38,886	30,275	3,427	134,808	95,749	92,635	7,003	5,044	407,827
Females	21,788	18,432	1,571	81,418	57,004	48,869	4,095	2,795	235,972
Persons	60,674	48,707	4,998	216,226	152,753	141,504	11,098	7,839	643,799
Subtotal	68,801	51,020	10,757	222,769	153,998	152,060	11,323	7,957	678,685
Not stated	—	1,581	63	839	—	8,870	2,959	54	14,366
Total	68,801	52,601	10,820	223,608	153,998	160,930	14,282	8,011	693,051
Proportion not stated (%)	—	3.0	0.6	0.4	—	5.5	20.7	0.7	2.1

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes V01–Y09.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 678,685 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to injury and poisoning where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 34,886 or 5.1% were of Indigenous people.
- Males made up 57% of the Indigenous hospitalisations from injury and poisoning, compared with 63% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 14,366 or 2.1% of hospitalisations from injury and poisoning, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 3% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (20.7%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 42.2: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for injury and poisoning for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02.

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	68.2	46.6	58.5	30.8	27.5	53.9	8.5	17.7	45.7
Non-Indigenous males	21.8	21.8	23.5	23.0	21.6	27.6	16.6	17.8	23.4
Indigenous females	56.7	42.4	51.7	21.7	17.5	32.1	5.0	13.2	33.5
Non-Indigenous females	12.4	13.4	12.4	13.5	12.9	14.9	10.1	9.6	13.5
Indigenous persons	62.4	44.5	55.1	26.3	22.5	42.7	6.7	15.4	39.5
Non-Indigenous persons	17.2	17.6	18.3	18.3	17.2	21.2	13.3	13.7	18.4
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.0	2.0
Females	4.6	3.2	4.2	1.6	1.4	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.5
Persons	3.6	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.1	2.1

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory Indigenous people were hospitalised for injury and poisoning around 3 and 4 times the rate of non-Indigenous people.
- In these three states and territories, hospitalisation rates of Indigenous females for injury and poisoning were approximately 3 to 5 times those of non-Indigenous females.

Road vehicle accidents

This category includes injuries caused by accidents involving cars, buses, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles and pedestrians.

Table 42.3: Hospitalisations for road vehicle accidents for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	515	144	281	503	87	631	14	14	2,189
Females	253	93	131	286	40	291	12	5	1,111
Persons	768	237	412	789	127	922	26	19	3,300
Non-Indigenous									
Males	6,170	4,783	700	18,860	16,003	13,808	1,188	914	62,426
Females	2,416	2,220	271	9,706	7,700	4,913	506	328	28,060
Persons	8,586	7,003	971	28,566	123,703	18,721	1,694	1,242	90,486
Subtotal	9,354	7,240	1,383	29,355	23,830	19,643	1,720	1,261	93,786
Not stated	—	334	13	218	—	938	346	2	1,851
Total	9,354	7,574	1,396	29,573	23,830	20,581	2,066	1,263	95,637
Proportion not stated (%)	—	4.4	0.9	0.7	—	4.6	16.7	0.2	1.9

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes V01–V79.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 93,786 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to road vehicle accidents where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 3,300 or 3.5% were of Indigenous people.
- Females made up 34% of the Indigenous hospitalisations as a result of motor vehicle accidents, compared with 31% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 1,851 (1.9%) of all hospitalisations for injuries resulting from motor vehicle accidents. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 4.4% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (16.7%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 42.4: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for road vehicle accidents for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	8.1	5.8	4.4	4.9	3.2	5.3	1.0	5.7	4.9
Non-Indigenous males	3.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.7
Indigenous females	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.3	1.4	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3
Non-Indigenous females	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6
Indigenous persons	5.9	4.9	3.4	3.6	2.3	3.7	0.8	3.6	3.6
Non-Indigenous persons	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.7
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.3
Females	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.4
Persons	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.4

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia and South Australia, Indigenous people were hospitalised for road vehicle accidents at twice the rate for non-Indigenous persons. In the Northern Territory the hospitalisation rates for road accidents were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.
- The standardised hospital separation ratios were similar for males and females in the Northern Territory.

Other accidents

This category includes other land transport accidents, water transport accidents, falls, drowning and poisoning.

Table 42.5: Hospitalisations for other accidents for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 and 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	2,353	663	1,549	2,446	470	3,893	75	40	11,489
Females	1,564	460	1,060	1,663	263	2,012	46	31	7,099
Persons	3,917	1,123	2,609	4,109	733	5,905	121	71	18,588
Non-Indigenous									
Males	27,924	21,873	2,323	98,859	68,408	68,340	4,780	3,654	296,161
Females	15,018	13,093	1,061	59,468	40,206	36,381	2,691	1,979	169,897
Persons	42,942	34,966	3,384	158,237	108,614	104,721	7,471	5,633	466,058
Subtotal	46,859	36,089	5,993	162,436	109,347	110,626	7,592	5,704	484,646
Not stated	—	959	40	463	—	7116	2,369	49	10,996
Total	46,859	37,048	6,033	162,899	109,347	117,742	9,961	5,753	495,642
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.6	0.7	0.3	—	6.0	23.8	0.9	2.2

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes V80–X59.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 484,646 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to other accidents where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 18,588 or 3.8% were for people identified as Indigenous.
- Females made up 38% of the Indigenous hospitalisations as a result of other accidents, compared with 36% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 10,996 or 2.2% of hospitalisations from other accidents, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.6% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (23.8%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 42.6: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for other accidents for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	37.2	25.7	29.6	18.5	16.8	32.6	4.1	10.3	26.1
Non-Indigenous males	15.6	15.6	16.4	16.5	15.4	20.2	11.3	13.1	16.8
Indigenous females	22.2	17.8	20.1	11.5	9.4	15.8	2.4	8.2	15.2
Non-Indigenous females	8.7	9.4	8.6	9.7	9.0	11.0	6.6	6.9	9.6
Indigenous persons	29.7	21.7	24.9	15.0	13.1	24.1	3.3	9.3	20.6
Non-Indigenous persons	12.2	12.5	12.7	13.1	12.2	15.7	8.9	10.0	13.2
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.6
Females	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	1.6
Persons	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.6

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous persons were hospitalised for other accidents at around twice the rate for non-Indigenous persons.
- The standardised hospital separation ratios were similar for males and females.

Self-harm

Table 42.7: Hospitalisations for self-harm for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000-01 to 2001-02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	234	128	148	270	58	263	25	6	1,132
Females	297	178	102	324	89	361	22	n.p.	1,377
Persons	531	306	250	594	147	624	47	10	2,509
Non-Indigenous									
Males	2,408	1,797	101	8,212	4,801	4,613	562	265	22,759
Females	3,688	2,580	164	8,944	7,625	6,297	778	459	30,535
Persons	6,096	4,377	265	17,156	12,426	10,910	1,340	724	53,294
Subtotal	6,627	4,683	515	17,750	12,573	11,534	1,387	734	55,803
Not stated	—	182	3	80	—	472	138	3	878
Total	6,627	4,865	518	17,830	12,573	12,006	1,525	737	56,681
Proportion not stated (%)	—	3.7	0.6	0.4	—	3.9	9.0	0.4	1.5

n.p. Not published where numbers less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes X60–X84.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 55,803 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to self-harm where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 2,509 or 4.5% were for people identified as Indigenous.
- Females made up 55% of Indigenous hospitalisations as a result of self-harm, and 57% of non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 878 (1.5%) of hospitalisations that were a result of self-harm. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 3.7% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion of not stated was reported in Tasmania (9%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 42.8: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for self-harm for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.6	—	2.7
Non-Indigenous males	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2
Indigenous females	5.2	6.2	2.2	3.4	3.5	2.7	1.6	n.p.	3.3
Non-Indigenous females	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8
Indigenous persons	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.6	1.6	0.8	3.0
Non-Indigenous persons	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.5
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	3.1	2.8	5.8	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.1	—	2.2
Females	2.5	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	0.8	n.p.	1.8
Persons	2.7	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.0

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for self-harm at around 3 times the rate for non-Indigenous persons.
- Hospitalisations for self-harm in Indigenous males were 6 times the rate for non-Indigenous males in the Northern Territory.

Assault

Table 42.9: Hospitalisations for assault for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 and 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	1,335	315	1,122	576	143	1,626	25	11	5,153
Females	1,686	361	1,425	498	104	1,532	6	8	5,620
Persons	3,021	676	2,547	1,074	247	3,158	13	19	10,773
Non-Indigenous									
Males	2,590	1,898	320	9,163	6,994	6,199	525	228	27,917
Females	828	595	77	3,505	1,771	1,519	144	45	8,484
Persons	3,418	2,493	397	12,668	8,765	7,718	669	273	36,401
Subtotal	6,439	3,169	2,944	13,742	9,012	10,876	700	292	47,174
Not stated	—	116	8	119	—	381	120	1	745
Total	6,439	3,285	2,952	13,861	9,012	11,257	820	293	47,919
Proportion not stated (%)	—	3.5	0.3	0.9	—	3.4	14.6	0.3	1.6

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 47,174 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to assault where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 10,773 or 23% were of Indigenous people.
- Females made up 52% of the Indigenous hospitalisations due to assault, compared to only 23% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 745 or 1.6% of hospitalisations for assault, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 3.5% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion of not stated was reported in Tasmania (14.6%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 42.10: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for assault for persons aged 0-74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001-02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	20.1	11.3	21.0	6.3	4.9	13.8	2.0	1.9	12.3
Non-Indigenous males	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.7
Indigenous females	26.1	14.6	26.0	5.2	3.5	11.5	0.5	1.9	12.9
Non-Indigenous females	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Indigenous persons	23.1	13.0	23.5	5.8	4.2	12.6	1.2	1.9	12.6
Non-Indigenous persons	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.1
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	13.0	8.3	9.9	3.5	3.1	7.5	1.6	2.4	7.3
Females	64.7	33.3	47.8	10.6	8.6	23.1	1.5	12.4	28.6
Persons	23.5	14.4	17.1	5.0	4.2	10.8	1.6	4.1	11.8

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001-02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for assault at between 14 and 24 times the rate for non-Indigenous people.
- Indigenous females had substantially higher rates of hospitalisations for assaults compared to non-Indigenous females in Western Australia (65), the Northern Territory (48) and South Australia (33).

Indicator 43. Hospitalisation ratios for respiratory diseases and lung cancer

Indicator:

- (a) Standardised hospital separation ratio for all respiratory diseases as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.
- (b) Standardised hospital separation ratio for pneumonia as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.
- (c) Standardised hospital separation ratio for lung cancer as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.

Purpose

The indicator provides a measure of the incidence of respiratory disease and lung cancer and use of admitted patient services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people compared to non-Indigenous people. A considerable proportion of respiratory diseases and lung cancers may be preventable if risk behaviours such as smoking are avoided. Higher rates of hospitalisation for respiratory disease and lung cancer in Indigenous people compared to non-Indigenous people suggest greater efforts are needed in health promotion campaigns targeting Indigenous people.

Data

Data are provided for all respiratory diseases, and separately for pneumonia and for lung cancer.

Respiratory diseases

Table 43.1: Hospitalisations for respiratory diseases for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	3,291	940	2,665	3,519	538	4,192	73	37	15,255
Females	3,535	954	2,557	3,237	522	3,596	98	65	14,564
Persons	6,826	1,894	5,222	6,756	1,060	7,788	171	102	29,819
Non-Indigenous									
Males	25,705	26,249	1,645	92,560	63,362	43,720	3,951	3,291	260,483
Females	21,696	22,694	1,080	75,561	55,068	36,994	3,512	2,820	219,425
Persons	47,401	48,943	2,725	168,121	118,430	80,714	7,463	6,111	479,908
Subtotal	54,227	50,837	7,947	174,877	119,490	88,502	7,634	6,213	509,727
Not stated	—	1,243	30	321	—	10,025	2,430	95	14,144
Total	54,227	52,080	7,977	175,198	119,490	98,527	10,064	6,308	523,871
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.4	0.4	0.2	—	10.2	24.1	1.5	2.7

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes J00–J99.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- From 2000–01 to 2001–02, there were 509,727 hospitalisations for respiratory diseases in Australia where Indigenous status was recorded (Table 43.1). Of these, 29,819 or 5.8% were of Indigenous people.
- Males made up 51% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for respiratory disease, compared with 54% of non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous hospitalisations were almost equally of males (51%) and females (49%), compared with the non-Indigenous population where 54% of hospitalisations were males and only 46% of females.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 14,144 (2.7%) of all hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of respiratory diseases. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.4% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (24.1%) and Queensland (10.2%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 43.2: Age-standardised hospital separation rates and rate ratios for respiratory diseases for persons aged 0-74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001-02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	42.6	34.0	43.5	21.9	18.4	29.8	3.5	11.0	29.3
Non-Indigenous males	14.8	19.3	11.9	15.3	14.3	13.3	9.5	11.2	14.7
Indigenous females	47.3	35.0	42.6	20.7	16.2	23.9	4.7	17.0	27.9
Non-Indigenous females	13.0	16.7	8.2	12.4	12.4	11.4	8.6	9.4	12.5
Indigenous persons	44.9	34.5	43.1	21.3	17.3	26.8	4.1	14.0	28.6
Non-Indigenous persons	13.9	18.0	10.2	13.9	13.3	12.4	9.0	10.3	13.6
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	2.9	1.8	3.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	0.4	1.0	2.0
Females	3.6	2.1	5.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.8	2.2
Persons	3.2	1.9	4.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.1

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- The largest differences in age-standardised rates of hospitalisation for respiratory diseases were in the Northern Territory, where rates for Indigenous people were 4 times as high as those for non-Indigenous people. In Western Australia they were 3 times as high.
- The rate ratio was more than 5 for females in the Northern Territory, even though more males than females were hospitalised for respiratory disease. In the Northern Territory the ratios are influenced by the relatively low numbers of non-Indigenous females hospitalised for respiratory diseases.

Pneumonia

Table 43.3: Hospitalisations for pneumonia for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	1,051	219	1,317	705	97	1,155	13	6	4,563
Females	926	204	1,091	615	103	959	18	9	3,925
Persons	1,977	423	2,408	1,320	200	2,114	31	15	8,488
Non-Indigenous									
Males	3,460	3,644	329	14,107	10,251	6,614	709	543	39,657
Females	2,904	3,144	216	11,243	8,347	5,766	606	499	32,725
Persons	6,364	6,788	545	25,350	18,598	12,380	1,315	1,042	72,382
Subtotal	8,341	7,211	2,953	26,670	18,798	14,494	1,346	1,057	80,870
Not stated	—	115	10	52	—	916	336	11	1,440
Total	8,341	7,326	2,963	26,722	18,798	15,410	1,682	1,068	82,310
Proportion not stated (%)	—	1.6	0.3	0.2	—	5.9	20.0	1.0	1.7

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes J10–J18.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 80,870 hospitalisations due to pneumonia in Australia where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these, 8,488 or 10.5% were of Indigenous people.
- Males made up 54% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for pneumonia, and 55% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 1,440 (1.7%) of all hospitalisations for respiratory diseases. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 1.6% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (20%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 43.4: Age-standardised hospital separation rates and rate ratios for pneumonia for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	16.8	8.6	24.3	4.7	3.8	9.6	0.7	1.7	10.1
Non-Indigenous males	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3
Indigenous females	14.3	7.5	20.0	4.6	3.9	7.2	1.0	2.2	8.5
Non-Indigenous females	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9
Indigenous persons	15.6	8.0	22.1	4.6	3.8	8.4	0.9	2.0	9.3
Non-Indigenous persons	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.1
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	7.9	3.1	8.3	2.0	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.8	4.4
Females	7.6	3.2	11.2	2.5	2.1	3.9	0.7	1.3	4.5
Persons	7.8	3.1	9.2	2.2	1.8	4.3	0.5	1.0	4.5

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for pneumonia at between 3 and 9 times the rate of non-Indigenous people.
- Rate ratios of Indigenous to non-Indigenous hospitalisations for pneumonia were over 7 for males and females in Western Australia and around 11 for females in the Northern Territory.

Lung cancer

Table 43.5: Hospitalisations for lung cancer for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Australia ^(a)
Indigenous							
Males	20	5	29	60	7	98	220
Females	19	13	16	31	17	49	148
Persons	39	18	45	91	24	147	368
Non-Indigenous							
Males	1,457	1,455	55	4,394	3,869	3,188	14,891
Females	684	864	12	2,355	2,354	1,504	8,080
Persons	2,141	2,319	67	6,749	6,223	4,692	22,971
Subtotal	2,180	2,337	112	6,840	6,247	4,839	23,339
Not stated	—	51	—	22	—	548	748
Total	2,180	2,388	112	6,862	6,247	5,387	24,087
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.1	—	0.3	—	10.2	3.1

(a) Due to low numbers for lung cancer in the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, these states and territories are not included in the table, but are included in the Australian total.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes C33–C34.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the period 2000–01 to 2001–2002, in Australia, 23,339 hospitalisations were recorded for lung cancer. Of these, 368 or 1.6% were of Indigenous people. However, it is likely that this disease is underdiagnosed in people living in remote areas.
- Males made up 60% of the Indigenous hospitalisations from lung cancer, compared with 65% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 748 or 3.1% of hospitalisations from lung cancer, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.1% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Queensland (10.2%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 43.6: Age-standardised hospital separation rates and rate ratios for lung cancer for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Australia
	Rate per 1,000						
Indigenous males	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.7	1.4
Non-Indigenous males	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Indigenous females	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.1
Non-Indigenous females	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Indigenous persons	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.2
Non-Indigenous persons	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Standardised hospital separation ratio						
Males	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.5	0.5	2.8	1.7
Females	1.1	3.5	6.6	1.9	6.4	2.6	2.4
Persons	0.9	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.8	2.7	2.0

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 Indigenous peoples were hospitalised for lung cancer between 2 and 3 times the rate for non-Indigenous people in South Australia and the Northern Territory.
- Rate ratios were higher for females than for males in South Australia and the Northern Territory.
- A situation occurred in Western Australia where hospitalisation rates for lung cancer were higher in the non-Indigenous population than the Indigenous population, whereas mortality rates for lung cancer were higher in the Indigenous population compared to the non-Indigenous population. This suggests that some other factor is influencing the lower rate of hospitalisations for Indigenous people, such as an under diagnosis of lung cancer in some Indigenous populations.

Indicator 44. Hospitalisation ratios for diabetes

Indicator:

- (a) Standardised hospital separation ratio for diabetes as the principal diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.
- (b) Standardised hospital separation ratio for diabetes as an additional diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.
- (c) Standardised hospital separation ratio for diabetes as a principal or an associated diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.

Purpose

Diabetes is a significant contributor to morbidity and mortality in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. The indicator provides a broad measure of the occurrence of diabetes and access to hospital admitted patient services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people compared to non-Indigenous people.

Diabetes is often reported as an additional diagnosis, in particular in association with principal diagnoses of coronary heart disease, stroke and kidney disease. To assess the impact of diabetes on the Indigenous population, diabetes as both a principal and an additional diagnosis needs to be considered.

Data

Data were provided for hospitalisations where diabetes was the primary cause (principal diagnosis), where diabetes was an additional cause and the total of these two categories where diabetes was either cause. 'Additional diagnosis' refers to 'a condition or complaint either coexisting with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of care or attendance at a health care facility'.

Diabetes as the principal diagnosis

Table 44.1: Hospitalisations for diabetes as the principal diagnosis for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02.

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	489	226	288	305	75	767	7	11	2,168
Females	730	335	665	476	123	1,149	51	12	3,541
Persons	1,219	561	953	781	198	1,916	58	23	5,709
Non-Indigenous									
Males	3,523	4,405	391	10,113	11,142	5,609	872	592	36,647
Females	3,335	4,348	203	10,688	12,039	5,725	780	516	37,634
Persons	6,858	8,753	594	20,801	23,181	11,334	1,652	1,108	74,281
Subtotal	8,077	9,314	1,547	21,582	23,379	13,250	1,710	1,131	79,990
Not stated	—	274	1	48	—	844	496	40	1,703
Total	8,077	9,588	1,548	21,630	23,379	14,094	2,206	1,171	81,693
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.9	0.1	0.2	—	6.0	22.5	3.4	2.1

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes E10–E14, O24.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 79,990 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to diabetes where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 5,709 or 7% were for people identified as Indigenous.
- Females made up 62% of the Indigenous hospitalisations from diabetes, compared to only 51% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 1,703 (2.1%) of all hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of diabetes. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.9% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (22.5%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 44.2: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for diabetes as the principal diagnosis for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	11.6	13.4	7.2	3.7	4.8	11.7	0.6	3.6	7.9
Non-Indigenous males	2.0	3.4	3.1	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2
Indigenous females	16.7	19.2	19.0	5.8	7.2	15.0	4.8	6.4	12.3
Non-Indigenous females	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.2
Indigenous persons	14.2	16.4	13.3	4.8	6.1	13.4	2.7	5.0	10.2
Non-Indigenous persons	2.0	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.2
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	5.7	4.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	6.2	0.2	1.8	3.6
Females	8.1	5.9	10.1	3.2	2.7	7.9	2.9	3.9	5.6
Persons	7.0	5.0	5.2	2.7	2.3	7.1	1.3	2.7	4.6

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02, in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous persons were hospitalised for diabetes as a principal diagnosis at between 5 and 7 times the rate for non-Indigenous persons.
- In these states and territories, the rate ratios for Indigenous females compared to non-Indigenous females were much higher than for the rate ratios for Indigenous males compared to non-Indigenous males. For example in the Northern Territory the rate ratio for females was 10.1 compared to 2.3 for males.

Diabetes as an additional diagnosis

Table 44.3: Hospitalisations for diabetes as an additional diagnosis for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	2,739	1,015	1,624	1,825	408	2,939	50	62	10,662
Females	4,142	1,600	2,899	2,328	573	4,563	90	53	16,248
Persons	6,881	2,615	4,523	4,153	981	7,502	140	115	26,910
Non-Indigenous									
Males	16,789	18,859	1,018	67,888	60,731	38,574	3,916	3,075	210,850
Females	15,339	16,921	701	55,542	50,433	31,413	3,248	2,368	175,965
Persons	32,128	35,780	1,719	123,430	111,164	69,987	7,164	5,443	386,815
Subtotal	39,009	38,395	6,242	127,583	112,145	77,489	7,304	5,558	413,725
Not stated	—	959	8	170	—	6,709	2,359	193	10,398
Total	39,009	39,354	6,250	127,753	112,145	84,198	9,663	5,751	424,123
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.4	0.1	0.1	—	8.0	24.4	3.4	2.4

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes E10–E14 & O24. Excludes separations where primary diagnosis was routine dialysis (Z49.1 and Z49.2).

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 413,725 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to diabetes as an additional cause where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 26,910 or 6.5% were for people identified as Indigenous.
- Females made up 60% of the Indigenous hospitalisations from diabetes as an additional cause, compared to only 45% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- The Indigenous status was not stated for 10,398 (2.4%) of all hospitalisations with diabetes as an additional diagnosis. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.4% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (24.4%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 44.4: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for diabetes as an additional diagnosis for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	104.6	90.7	76.4	35.6	35.6	62.1	6.2	45.6	59.5
Non-Indigenous males	10.2	13.0	9.4	11.5	14.3	12.2	9.4	12.0	12.4
Indigenous females	132.0	135.3	117.3	38.9	42.5	78.5	14.4	47.0	77.8
Non-Indigenous females	9.4	11.2	8.3	9.1	11.3	10.0	6.9	9.3	10.0
Indigenous persons	119.0	114.5	98.2	37.3	39.2	70.9	10.3	46.3	69.1
Non-Indigenous persons	9.8	12.1	8.9	10.3	12.8	11.1	8.1	10.6	11.2
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	10.3	7.0	8.1	3.1	2.5	5.1	0.7	3.8	4.8
Females	14.1	12.1	14.1	4.3	3.8	7.9	2.1	5.1	7.8
Persons	12.2	9.5	11.0	3.6	3.1	6.4	1.3	4.4	6.2

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02, in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for diabetes as an additional diagnosis at between 9 and 12 times the rate for non-Indigenous people.
- The rate ratios for females were substantially higher than for males. For example, the rate ratios in Western Australia were 14.1 for females and 10.3 for males and in the Northern Territory they were 14.1 for females and 8.1 for males.

Diabetes as a principal or an additional diagnosis

Table 44.5: Hospitalisations for diabetes as a principal or an additional diagnosis for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 and 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	3,092	1,201	1,813	2,077	462	3,479	55	67	12,246
Females	4,705	1,858	3,437	2,752	667	5,432	129	61	19,041
Persons	7,797	3,059	5,250	4,829	1,129	8,911	184	128	31,287
Non-Indigenous									
Males	19,577	22,245	1,373	76,140	68,813	43,016	4,379	3,473	239,016
Females	18,247	20,459	885	64,958	60,549	36,086	3,743	2,775	207,702
Persons	37,824	42,704	2,258	141,098	129,362	79,102	8,122	6,248	446,718
Subtotal	45,621	45,763	7,508	145,927	130,491	88,013	8,306	6,376	478,005
Not stated	—	1,159	8	217	—	7,428	2,724	230	11,766
Total	45,621	46,922	7,516	146,144	130,491	95,441	11,030	6,606	489,771
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.5	0.1	0.1	—	7.8	24.7	3.5	2.4

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.

2 ICD-10-AM codes E10–E14 & O24. Excludes separations where primary diagnosis was routine dialysis (Z49.1 and Z49.2).

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 478,005 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to diabetes as a principal or an additional cause where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 31,287 or 6.5% were for people identified as Indigenous.
- Females made up 61% of the Indigenous hospitalisations from diabetes as a principal or additional cause, compared to only 46% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 11,766 or 2.4% of hospitalisations with diabetes as a principal or additional diagnosis, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.5% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (24.7%) and Queensland (7.8%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 44.6: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for diabetes as a principal or an additional cause for persons aged 0-74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001-02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	108.0	99.8	76.5	37.6	37.7	69.2	6.1	45.2	63.2
Non-Indigenous males	11.8	15.7	12.3	13.0	16.3	13.7	10.5	13.4	14.1
Indigenous females	140.7	146.6	130.8	43.4	47.3	88.7	18.6	50.6	86.0
Non-Indigenous females	11.2	13.8	10.0	10.7	13.6	11.6	8.0	10.6	11.9
Indigenous persons	125.2	124.6	105.2	40.6	42.7	79.6	12.4	47.9	75.1
Non-Indigenous persons	11.5	14.7	11.3	11.8	14.9	12.7	9.2	12.0	13.0
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	9.2	6.4	6.2	2.9	2.3	5.0	0.6	3.4	4.5
Females	12.6	10.6	13.1	4.1	3.5	7.7	2.3	4.8	7.2
Persons	10.9	8.5	9.3	3.4	2.9	6.3	1.3	4.0	5.8

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001-02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for diabetes as a principal or additional diagnosis at between 8 and 11 times the rate for non-Indigenous people.
- In these three states and territories, the standardised hospital separation ratios were much higher for females than males.

Indicator 45. Hospitalisation ratios for tympanoplasty associated with otitis media

Indicator: The standardised hospital separation ratios for tympanoplasty for otitis media as a procedure in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population by sex, for those aged 0–14 years.

Purpose

Tympanoplasty is a surgical procedure to repair the tympany, or eardrum, perforated as a result of chronic otitis media (infections of the middle ear). The procedure restores the hearing of children affected by a perforated eardrum. The indicator therefore provides a measure of the occurrence of chronic ear infection and perforations of the eardrum, as well as access to hospital treatment, in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population.

Data

While the indicator specifies separations for tympanoplasty for otitis media, the codes specified were for both tympanoplasty and otitis media.

Table 45.1: Hospitalisations for tympanoplasty for otitis media for children aged 0–14 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	Australia ^(a)
Indigenous						
Males	69	9	21	14	38	156
Females	79	11	25	13	55	185
Persons	148	20	46	27	93	341
Non-Indigenous						
Males	147	105	6	257	193	922
Females	151	113	6	168	132	746
Persons	298	218	12	425	325	1,668
Subtotal	446	238	58	452	418	2,009
Not stated	—	5	—	2	79	95
Total	446	243	58	454	497	2,104
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.1	—	0.4	15.9	4.5

(a) Due to low numbers for tympanoplasty in Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, these states and territories were not included in the table but were included in the Australian total.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes H65, H66, H72, [313] 41635–01, 41527–00, 41530–00, 41533–01, [315] 41542–00, 41638–01, [316] 90114–00, [325] 41551–00, 41560–00, 41560–01, 41554–00, 41563–00, 41563–01.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02, there were 2,009 hospitalisations of children aged 0–14 years with otitis media and tympanoplasty where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these hospitalisations, 341 or 17% were identified as being Indigenous children.

- Males made up 46% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for tympanoplasty, compared to 55% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 95 or 4.5% of hospitalisations from tympanoplasty, Indigenous status was not stated.

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 45.2: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for tympanoplasty for otitis media, for children aged 0–14 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	Australia
	Rate per 1,000					
Indigenous males	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7
Non-Indigenous males	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indigenous females	3.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.1
Non-Indigenous females	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indigenous person	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.9
Non-Indigenous person	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Standardised hospital separation ratio					
Males	5.0	1.6	8.8	1.3	1.6	2.9
Females	8.1	2.6	4.2	1.7	6.5	5.3
Persons	6.5	2.1	5.7	1.5	3.6	4.0

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardized hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous children were hospitalised for tympanoplasty between 2 and 7 times the rate for non-Indigenous children. This indicates a much higher rate of chronic ear infections and perforations of the eardrum among Indigenous children.
- The standardised hospital separation ratio was much higher for males than for females in the Northern Territory.

Indicator 46. Hospitalisation ratios for mental health conditions

Indicator:

- (a) Standardised hospital separation ratio for depressive disorders as the primary diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.
- (b) Standardised hospital separation ratio for anxiety disorders as the primary diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.
- (c) Standardised hospital separation ratio for substance use disorders as the primary diagnosis in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared to the non-Indigenous population, by sex, for those aged 0–74 years.

Purpose

There are limited data available on the mental health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people compared to the non-Indigenous population. Indigenous people are more likely to have poorer mental health than the non-Indigenous population. A number of studies have shown an association between poor socio-economic status and living conditions and mental health problems (Turrell et al. 1999). This indicator only picks up a proportion of the more serious mental health conditions that require hospitalisation. The indicator reflects access to hospital admitted patient services for mental health conditions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people compared to the non-Indigenous population.

Data

Data were provided for three major mental health conditions – depressive disorders, anxiety disorders and substance use disorders. The technical specifications only included selected codes for these conditions, while the data provided includes a broader range of codes for the different mental health conditions. For example, the codes specified for substance misuse disorders did not include codes for misuse of alcohol or volatile substances, but data are provided for these. Data for psychotic disorders, as included in the technical specifications, were not provided due to insufficient data quality.

Depressive disorders

Table 46.1: Hospitalisations for depressive disorders for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 and 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	148	92	28	180	72	183	n.p.	n.p.	710
Females	313	244	38	435	208	283	41	7	1,569
Persons	461	336	66	615	280	466	44	11	2,275
Non-Indigenous									
Males	5,702	2,808	94	10,599	11,116	8,440	1,250	249	40,258
Females	9,461	4,536	75	17,074	25,415	14,399	2,306	447	73,713
Persons	15,163	7,344	169	27,673	36,531	22,839	3,556	696	113,971
Subtotal	15,624	7,680	235	28,288	36,811	23,305	3,600	707	116,250
Not stated	—	161	1	173	—	941	392	13	1,681
Total	15,624	7,841	236	28,461	36,811	24,246	3,992	20	117,931
Proportion not stated (%)	—	2.1	0.4	0.6	—	3.9	9.8	1.8	1.4

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes F32–F33.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 116,250 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to depressive disorders where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 2,275 or 2% were of Indigenous people.
- Females made up 69% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for depressive disorders and 65% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 1,681 or 1.4% of hospitalisations from depressive disorders, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 2.1% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion was not stated in Tasmania (9.8%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 46.2: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for depressive disorders for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	3.2	3.5	0.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	n.p.	n.p.	2.1
Non-Indigenous males	2.7	2.0	0.6	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.2	0.8	2.3
Indigenous females	6.3	13.3	0.8	5.0	9.6	3.3	3.4	2.8	4.9
Non-Indigenous females	5.0	3.1	0.4	3.0	5.6	4.8	6.7	1.5	4.2
Indigenous persons	4.8	8.5	0.7	3.5	6.0	2.8	1.9	2.1	3.5
Non-Indigenous persons	3.9	2.5	0.5	2.4	4.0	3.9	5.0	1.2	3.3
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	n.p.	n.p.	0.9
Females	1.3	4.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.9	1.1
Persons	1.2	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.8	1.1

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for depressive episodes at between 1 and 3 times the rate for non-Indigenous people.
- The standardised hospital separation ratios were higher for females than for males.

Anxiety disorders

Table 46.3: Hospitalisations for anxiety disorders for persons aged 0–74 years by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2000–01 to 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	183	101	49	191	41	289	15	n.p.	873
Females	344	197	35	309	84	316	69	9	1,363
Persons	527	298	84	500	125	605	84	13	2,236
Non-Indigenous									
Males	4,677	2,405	122	13,545	7,913	11,210	1,043	221	41,136
Females	6,347	2,885	73	9,434	11,196	8,474	1,472	259	40,140
Persons	11,024	5,290	195	22,979	19,109	19,684	2,515	480	81,276
Subtotal	11,551	5,588	279	23,701	19,234	20,289	2,599	493	83,734
Not stated	—	200	7	95	—	646	206	7	1,144
Total	11,551	5,788	286	23,574	19,234	20,935	2,805	500	84,673
Proportion not stated (%)	—	3.5	2.4	0.4	—	3.1	7.3	1.4	1.4

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes F40–F43
3. n.p. = not published where numbers less than 5.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 83,734 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to anxiety disorders where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 2,236 or 2.7% were of Indigenous people.
- Females made up 61% of the Indigenous hospitalisations for anxiety disorders, compared with only 49% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 1,144 or 1.4% of hospitalisations from anxiety disorders, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in the states and territories with the most reliable data, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 3.5% of all hospitalisations in South Australia.

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 46.4: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for anxiety disorders for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02.

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	3.0	5.0	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.4	n.p.	2.4
Non-Indigenous males	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.3	0.7	2.3
Indigenous females	6.4	10.1	0.9	2.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	5.2	3.8
Non-Indigenous females	3.5	2.0	0.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.8	0.9	2.3
Indigenous persons	4.7	7.6	1.0	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.1
Non-Indigenous persons	3.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	0.8	2.3
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	1.2	2.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	n.p.	1.1
Females	1.9	5.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.0	5.8	1.7
Persons	1.6	4.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	3.7	1.4

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardized hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia and South Australia Indigenous people were hospitalised for anxiety disorders at between 2 and 4 times the rate of non-Indigenous people. In the Northern Territory the rates were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

Substance use disorders

Table 46.5: Hospitalisations for substance use disorders for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status, sex and state and territory, 2000-01 to 2001-02.

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	TAS	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
Males	931	356	259	1,353	189	1,059	20	12	4,179
Females	521	208	76	721	117	484	9	n.p.	2,137
Persons	1,452	564	335	2,074	306	1,543	29	13	6,316
Non-Indigenous									
Males	4,630	2,409	138	19,680	9,421	9,727	909	178	47,092
Females	2,523	1,292	29	10,993	6,201	4,569	569	118	26,294
Persons	7,153	3,701	167	30,673	15,622	14,296	1,478	296	73,386
Subtotal	8,605	4,265	502	32,747	15,928	15,839	1,507	309	79,702
Not stated	—	153	8	272	—	2,635	125	5	3,198
Total	8,605	4,418	510	33,019	15,928	18,474	1,632	314	82,900
Proportion not stated (%)	—	3.5	1.6	0.8	—	14.3	7.7	1.6	3.9

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. ICD-10-AM codes F10–F19.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In the two years 2000–01 to 2001–02 there were 79,702 hospitalisations among people aged 0–74 years due to substance use disorders where Indigenous status was recorded. Of these 6,316 or 7.9% were of Indigenous people.
- Females made up 34% of the Indigenous hospitalisations from substance use disorders, compared with 36% of the non-Indigenous hospitalisations.
- For 3,198 or 3.9% of hospitalisations from substance use disorders, Indigenous status was not stated. Among hospitalisations in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the proportion of not stated ranged from none in Western Australia to 3.5% of all hospitalisations in South Australia. A high proportion of not stated was reported in Queensland (14.3%).
- In Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, the majority of Indigenous hospitalisations for substance use disorders were from alcohol use (73%) followed by multiple drug use (11%) and cannabis use (8%).

Age-standardised rates and rate ratios

Table 46.6: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates and rate ratios for substance use disorders for persons aged 0–74 years, by Indigenous status and sex, by state and territory, 2001–02

	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Vic	Qld	Tas	ACT	Australia
	Rate per 1,000								
Indigenous males	18.2	16.4	5.8	11.5	6.0	10.8	1.5	3.6	11.5
Non-Indigenous males	2.6	1.8	0.9	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.6	0.6	2.6
Indigenous females	10.2	9.7	1.7	6.0	5.9	4.6	0.6	n.p.	6.0
Non-Indigenous females	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.4	1.5
Indigenous persons	14.1	13.0	3.7	8.7	5.9	7.6	1.0	2.1	8.7
Non-Indigenous persons	2.0	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.0
	Standardised hospital separation ratio								
Males	6.9	9.3	6.7	4.4	2.8	3.8	0.6	6.1	4.4
Females	7.6	10.5	5.9	4.1	4.2	3.8	0.4	n.p.	4.1
Persons	7.1	9.7	6.3	4.2	3.3	3.7	0.5	4.3	4.2

n.p. Not published where numbers were less than 5.

Notes

1. Shading indicates that the Indigenous identification for these data is in need of improvement. This is based on states' and territories' own assessments.
2. Standardised hospital separation ratio is the standardised hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the standardised hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people.
3. Hospitalisations for which Indigenous status was not stated were excluded from the calculation of rates.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

- In 2001–02 in Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, Indigenous people were hospitalised for substance use disorders at between 6 and 10 times the rate for non-Indigenous people.
- In Western Australia and South Australia, rate ratios were higher for females than for males.