

8 Other causes of death

Chapter highlights

All other causes of death were responsible for about 20% of all deaths in Major Cities and regional areas, rising to 22% and 27% in Remote and Very Remote areas, and for about 11%, 17%, 35% and 37% of excess deaths in Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas respectively.

While about 15%, 7% and 3% of deaths in this chapter outside Major Cities were due to diabetes, renal failure and liver disease, most were due to 'other causes'. About 40% of excess deaths in this chapter were due to diabetes, while just less than 60% were due to 'other causes'.

Diabetes contributes about 3–8% of total excess deaths in regional areas and up to 15% of total excess deaths in remote areas. Renal failure contributes little to excess deaths in regional areas, but 2% of the excess deaths in Very Remote areas. Liver disease is responsible for 1% and up to 5% of excess deaths, respectively, in regional and remote areas.

'Other causes' contribute about 11–17% of all excess deaths in regional areas and about 35% of all excess deaths in remote areas. As such, these 'other causes' are substantial contributors to overall higher rates of death outside Major Cities.

Excess deaths were mainly amongst the elderly, but with some amongst children and also amongst people older than 45 years.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about five times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs increase with remoteness: 1.1, 1.1, 1.3 and 2.4 in Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas respectively.

For non-Indigenous Australians, SMRs were about 1.1 in regional areas and not significantly different from 1.0 in remote areas. The bulk of the higher rates for the general population in remote areas appear to be largely a reflection of the prevalence of Indigenous Australians living there.

All those causes of death not described previously are included in this chapter (that is, all causes except diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, neoplasms and injuries).

There are many other causes of death, but, apart from diabetes, they tend to be less common than the causes already described.

The specific causes of death described in this chapter include:

1. diabetes
2. renal disease
3. liver disease
4. all other causes (that is, the rest).

Diabetes and renal diseases were chosen because diabetes makes a large contribution to overall mortality and renal diseases is a substantial and growing cause of mortality for Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. Liver disease is frequently related to long-term excess alcohol intake, which is more common outside (as opposed to inside) Major Cities.

'All other causes' were included for the sake of completeness. The particular causes of death included in this group include a range of other causes such as infectious diseases, diseases of the digestive system and endocrine system, and conditions originating in the perinatal period.

On average during the period, all other causes of death were responsible for 25,682 deaths annually – this is 19% of all deaths. Half (49%) were male; 64% were in Major Cities, 34% in regional areas and 3% in remote areas.

Overall death rates for Indigenous Australians were about 4.5 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were similar to and 10% (1.1 times) higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were, respectively, 5% and 25% higher than rates in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above, however, overall rates tended to be only 5% higher, and rates for 0–64 year olds in Inner Regional areas were similar to those in Major Cities, while rates in Outer Regional areas were 15% higher than in Major Cities.

Annually there are 5,854 and 2,806 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 48% were male.

Annually there were 229 and 270 'excess' deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 11% and 17% of all 'excess' deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About half (46%) of the 'excess' were male. A large proportion of the excess deaths occurred in those older than 75 years, but there were also excess deaths amongst children younger than 5 years and, in Outer Regional areas, amongst males and females aged 45–64 years and 64–75 years.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 669 more deaths of males and 711 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

Between 1997–99 and 2002–04, the number of excess deaths in regional areas tended to increase (as estimated using 2002–04 Major Cities rates as the standard). For example, in 1997–99 there were 61 fewer deaths of Inner Regional males annually than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied; in 2002–04, this number had increased to 105 more deaths than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied.

Except in Major Cities where rates appear to have decreased slightly, regional death rates²² appear not to have changed much between the previous (1997–99) and the more recent (2002–04) reporting period.

However, the relative differences²³ between Major Cities and regional areas appear to have increased very slightly.

²² As expressed by SMRs calculated for both periods using Major Cities age-and sex- specific rates in 2002–04 as the standard.

²³ As expressed by SMRs calculated for each period using Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in each period as the standard.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.3 and 2.3 times those in Major Cities. For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.8 and 3.6 times those in Major Cities.

Death rates for remote area non-Indigenous Australians were not significantly different from those in Major Cities. The higher rates for the total population in remote areas appear to be entirely a reflection of the relative large numbers of Indigenous Australians in these areas coupled with overall higher mortality for Indigenous Australians.

Annually there are 396 and 276 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 54% were male.

Annually there were 98 and 155 ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 35% and 37% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. Half (53%) were male. Excess deaths occurred particularly in those aged 45 years and older and also for those younger than 5 years.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 41 more deaths of males and 40 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

Between 1997–99 and 2002–04, the number of excess deaths in remote areas increased slightly (as estimated using 2002–04 Major Cities rates as the standard). For example, in 1997–99 there were 61 more deaths of Remote area people annually than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied; in 2002–04, this number had increased to 98 more deaths than if 2002–04 Major Cities age-specific rates had applied.

Death rates²⁴ appear not to have changed much between the previous (1997–99) and the more recent (2002–04) reporting period.

However, the relative differences²⁵ between Major Cities and remote areas appear to have increased slightly. For example, the SMRs for Remote area males were 1.2 in 1997–99 (compared with 1.0 for Major Cities males in 1997–99), and 1.3 in 2002–04 (compared with 1.0 for Major Cities males in 2002–04).

Of the deaths reported in this chapter, diabetes was responsible for 10–15% of those in Major Cities and, respectively, about 15% and 20% of those in regional and remote areas. However, it was responsible for 20–50% of this chapter’s ‘excess’ deaths in regional/remote areas.

Renal failure and liver disease were responsible for about 7% and 3% of deaths in this chapter and for less than 4% of this chapter’s ‘excess’ deaths.

Almost 80% of the deaths in this chapter were due to ‘other causes’, which was also responsible for about 60% of ‘excess’ deaths outside Major Cities.

²⁴ As expressed by SMRs calculated for both periods using Major Cities age-and sex- specific rates in 2002–04 as the standard.

²⁵ As expressed by SMRs calculated for each period using Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in each period as the standard.

Table 8.1: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths, by other cause of death, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Diabetes	1,076	420	243	42	29	982	371	203	36	28
Renal failure	616	208	93	9	8	667	218	93	10	8
Liver disease	575	211	117	25	16	270	89	44	10	10
All other causes	5,213	1,935	954	135	98	6,951	2,404	1,058	128	79
Total	7,480	2,774	1,408	212	151	8,870	3,081	1,398	184	125
Excess deaths										
Diabetes	0	24	60	20	20	0	39	60	21	23
Renal failure	0	-16	-8	-2	4	0	-5	-2	1	5
Liver disease	0	7	17	11	10	0	-3	2	5	8
All other causes	0	90	91	23	48	0	94	50	20	37
Total	0	105	159	51	82	0	125	110	47	73

Table 8.2: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths for persons aged 64 years and under, by other cause of death, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Diabetes	190	67	46	14	14	82	34	27	11	14
Renal failure	33	11	6	1	3	24	9	6	1	3
Liver disease	331	121	74	18	13	124	45	23	8	10
All other causes	1,539	506	302	60	68	1,051	347	198	44	45
Total	2,093	704	429	93	99	1,281	435	254	64	72
Excess deaths										
Diabetes	0	1	13	9	12	0	7	14	9	13
Renal failure	0	-1	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	3
Liver disease	0	9	18	9	9	0	3	4	5	8
All other causes	0	12	49	17	44	0	9	32	18	30
Total	0	22	80	35	68	0	20	52	32	55

Table 8.3: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths of non-Indigenous Australians, by other cause of death, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Diabetes	1,042	401	217	28	8	952	356	178	22	4
Renal failure	597	201	90	8	2	646	207	85	8	3
Liver disease	546	198	103	14	6	257	83	37	3	1
All other causes	5,000	1,852	880	100	30	6,705	2,309	994	95	30
Total	7,184	2,653	1,290	149	46	8,559	2,954	1,294	127	38
Excess deaths										
Diabetes	0	19	40	7	2	0	35	41	8	1
Renal failure	0	-15	-7	-3	-1	0	-9	-6	-1	1
Liver disease	0	5	9	1	1	0	-5	-2	-1	0
All other causes	0	88	66	0	-3	0	86	35	-2	3
Total	0	97	109	6	-2	0	107	67	4	5

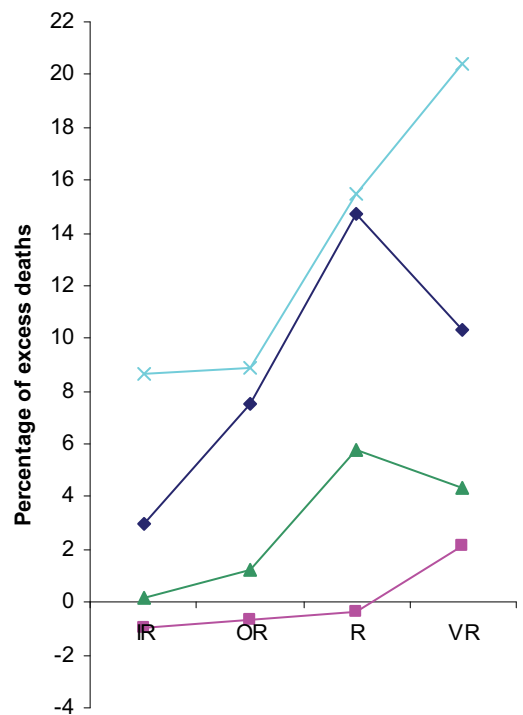
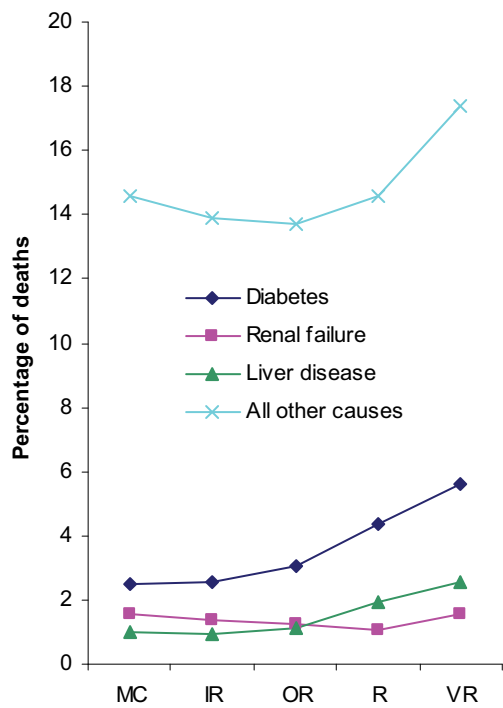
Table 8.4: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths of non-Indigenous Australians aged 64 years and under, by other cause of death, 2002-04

Cause of death	Males					Females				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Deaths										
Diabetes	180	61	32	7	2	75	32	19	4	1
Renal failure	31	11	6	0	0	23	8	3	0	1
Liver disease	310	113	63	7	3	115	40	17	2	1
All other causes	1,429	461	253	35	13	979	316	166	22	9
Total	1,950	645	353	49	18	1,194	395	205	27	11
Excess deaths										
Diabetes	0	-1	1	2	0	0	6	7	2	0
Renal failure	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	1
Liver disease	0	10	11	-1	0	0	2	-1	0	0
All other causes	0	7	27	0	-1	0	4	19	0	2
Total	0	15	39	1	0	0	12	24	2	3

Table 8.5: Average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths of Indigenous Australians in Qld, WA, SA and NT, by other cause of death, 2002-04

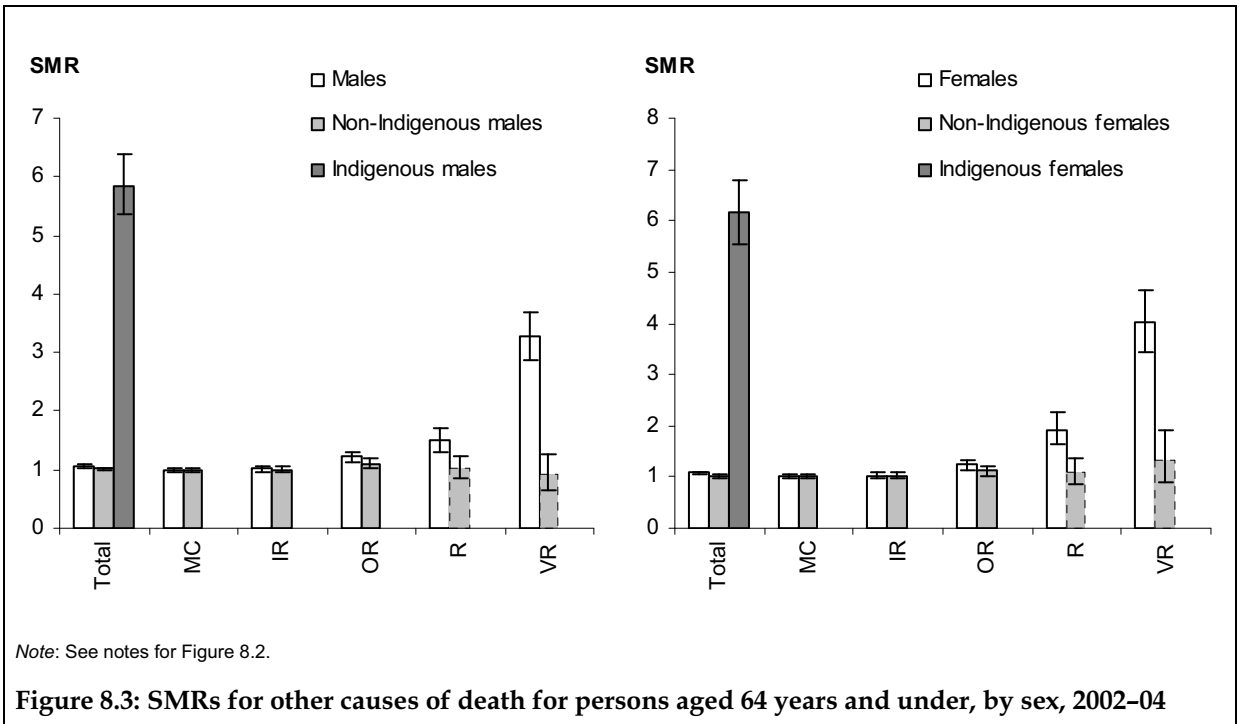
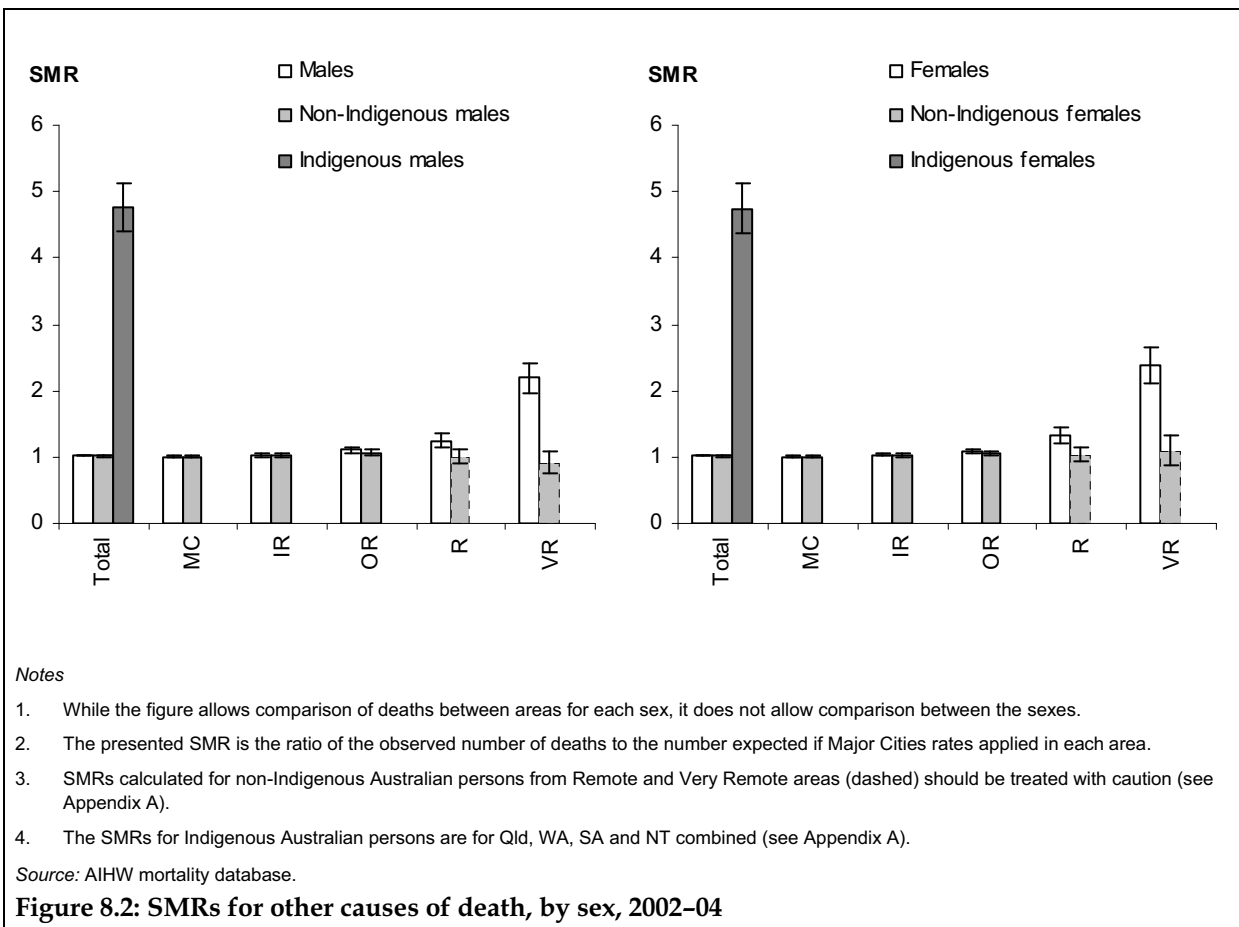
Cause of death	Males		Females	
	Total population	0-64 years	Total population	0-64 years
Deaths				
Diabetes	57	35	60	29
Renal failure	10	5	15	8
Liver disease	34	31	24	23
All other causes	167	138	134	96
Total	268	209	234	156
Excess deaths				
Diabetes	52	33	56	28
Renal failure	8	5	13	8
Liver disease	30	28	22	21
All other causes	121	107	91	73
Total	211	173	182	130

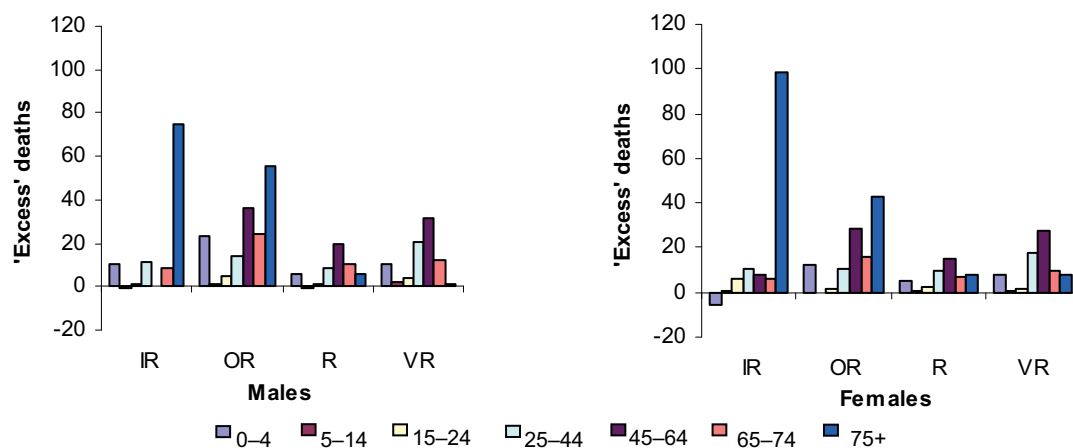
Note: Deaths and excess deaths in this table refer to annual deaths in Qld, WA, SA and NT, whose population of 274,000 Indigenous Australians is 60% of the national Indigenous Australian population of 458,000. If death rates in the other states and territories were comparable to those in Qld, WA, SA and NT, the numbers of deaths and excess deaths nationally may be approximately 1.7 times greater than that indicated for Qld, WA, SA and NT in this table.



Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 8.1: Proportion of deaths and 'excess' deaths due to other causes of death, by Remoteness Area, 2002-04





Note: 'Excess' deaths are deaths that are in excess of the number expected had Major Cities age-specific death rates applied to the population in each area. If there were no 'excess' deaths in an area, then death rates would be identical to those in Major Cities.

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 8.4: Average annual 'excess' deaths due to other causes, by Remoteness Area, age group and sex, 2002-04

Table 8.6: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes of death, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			
2002-04																		
0-4	98	1.08	*1.34	*1.42	*2.28	82	0.95	*1.22	*1.48	*2.21	90	1.02	*1.28	*1.45	*2.25			
5-14	4	0.94	1.21	0.39	*3.54	3	1.05	0.88	1.55	2.00	3	0.98	1.08	0.85	*2.93			
15-24	8	1.07	*1.49	1.58	*4.01	6	*1.43	1.24	*2.99	*3.51	7	*1.21	*1.39	*2.11	*3.82			
25-44	20	1.09	*1.23	*1.80	*4.20	11	*1.17	*1.33	*2.80	*6.89	16	*1.12	*1.27	*2.13	*5.06			
45-64	76	1.00	*1.18	*1.65	*3.20	42	1.04	*1.27	*2.09	*5.39	59	1.01	*1.21	*1.78	*3.86			
65-74	302	1.02	*1.11	*1.36	*2.17	202	1.02	*1.11	*1.40	*2.68	249	1.02	*1.11	*1.38	*2.35			
75+	1,356	*1.05	*1.08	1.08	1.05	1,397	*1.04	*1.05	1.09	*1.28	1,381	*1.05	*1.06	1.09	*1.17			
Total	115	*1.04	*1.13	*1.32	*2.18	133	*1.04	*1.09	*1.34	*2.41	124	*1.04	*1.11	*1.33	*2.28			
Total <65	36	1.03	*1.23	*1.60	*3.20	22	1.05	*1.26	*2.03	*4.25	29	*1.04	*1.24	*1.75	*3.57			
1997-99																		
Total	113	*0.97	*1.05	*1.22	*1.96	120	*1.04	*1.14	*1.23	*2.55	109	1.01	*1.09	*1.22	*2.20			
Total <65	43	*0.92	1.05	*1.36	*2.58	24	1.04	*1.19	*1.84	*3.94	32	0.97	*1.10	*1.52	*3.03			
Total†	*1.07	*1.03	*1.12	*1.32	*2.19	0.99	*1.03	*1.13	*1.24	*2.62	*1.03	*1.03	*1.13	*1.28	*2.37			
Total <65†	*1.19	*1.07	*1.23	*1.61	*3.15	*1.10	*1.15	*1.31	*2.04	*4.45	*1.16	*1.10	*1.26	*1.76	*3.61			

(continued)

Table 8.6 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes of death, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Average annual number of excess deaths																	
2002-04																		
0-4	0	11	23	6	11	0	-6	12	12	5	8	0	0	5	35	10	19	
5-14	0	-1	1	-1	2	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
15-24	0	2	5	1	4	0	6	2	2	2	2	0	0	8	7	3	5	
25-44	0	11	14	9	20	0	11	11	11	10	18	0	0	22	25	19	38	
45-64	0	0	36	20	32	0	8	28	28	15	27	0	0	8	64	35	59	
65-74	0	8	25	10	13	0	6	16	16	6	10	0	0	15	40	17	23	
75+	0	75	55	6	1	0	98	43	43	8	8	0	0	173	98	14	10	
Excess total	0	105	159	51	82	0	124	110	110	47	73	0	0	229	270	98	155	
Deaths total	7,480	2,773	1,408	212	151	8,870	3,081	1,398	1,398	184	125	16,350	5,854	2,806	2,806	396	276	
Excess <65	0	22	80	35	68	0	20	52	52	32	55	0	42	132	132	67	123	
Deaths <65	2,093	704	429	93	99	1,281	435	254	254	64	72	3,375	1,139	683	683	157	171	
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	-61	53	33	66	0	93	159	159	28	73	0	33	212	212	61	139	
Excess total†	463	76	126	45	74	-91	65	149	149	29	74	372	142	275	275	74	147	
Deaths total	6,877	2,302	1,210	187	135	7,513	2,514	1,254	1,254	150	119	14,390	4,816	2,464	2,464	337	255	
Excess <65	0	-57	21	25	57	0	20	52	52	32	55	0	-38	62	62	53	111	
Excess <65†	371	47	77	35	64	122	56	61	61	32	55	493	103	138	138	67	119	
Deaths <65	2,337	678	418	93	94	1,301	434	254	254	63	71	3,638	1,112	671	671	155	165	

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 8.7: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes of death, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males										Females										Persons											
	Non-Indigenous					Indigenous					Non-Indigenous					Indigenous					Non-Indigenous					Indigenous						
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		
	Rate	Ratio				Rate	Ratio				Rate	Ratio				Rate	Ratio				Rate	Ratio				Rate	Ratio					
2002-04																																
0-4	90	1.07	*1.24	1.16	0.62	*3.08	0.92	1.13	1.16	0.67	*2.76	83	1.00	*1.19	1.16	0.64	*2.94															
5-14	4	1.00	1.20	0.46	2.70	2.07	0.92	0.84	1.38	1.20	2.22	3	0.97	1.04	0.84	2.07	*2.13															
15-24	7	1.10	*1.54	1.50	1.47	*3.28	*1.42	1.14	1.53	2.64	*3.76	6	*1.23	*1.39	1.51	1.86	*3.48															
25-44	19	1.08	1.01	*0.59	0.67	*9.64	1.14	1.09	0.69	*2.10	*11.18	15	*1.10	1.04	*0.62	1.09	*10.21															
45-64	72	0.99	*1.10	1.10	1.14	*8.63	1.03	*1.15	1.12	1.32	*10.94	56	1.01	*1.12	1.11	1.19	*9.52															
65-74	294	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.05	*5.39	1.02	1.03	0.94	1.06	*7.25	242	1.01	1.06	1.04	1.05	*6.23															
75+	1,320	*1.05	*1.08	1.04	0.91	*1.69	*1.04	*1.04	1.04	1.09	*1.93	1,344	*1.05	*1.06	1.04	1.00	*1.83															
Total	112	*1.04	*1.09	1.04	0.96	*4.72	*1.04	*1.05	1.04	1.15	*4.56	121	*1.04	*1.07	1.04	1.04	*4.64															
Total <65	34	1.02	*1.12	1.01	0.98	*5.82	1.03	*1.13	1.08	1.32	*6.07	28	1.03	*1.13	1.03	1.09	*5.93															
1997-99																																
Total	109	0.98	1.02	0.98	0.85	*4.19	*1.05	*1.12	0.95	1.06	*4.90	114	1.01	*1.07	0.97	0.93	*4.49															
Total <65	41	*0.93	0.96	0.92	*0.75	*5.03	*1.06	1.06	1.06	1.15	*6.16	32	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.87	*5.47															
Total†	*1.09	*1.04	*1.08	1.07	0.95	n.p.	1.00	*1.07	0.92	1.04	n.p.	*1.04	*1.02	*1.08	1.00	0.99	n.p.															
Total <65†	*1.25	*1.16	*1.21	1.17	0.96	n.p.	*1.13	*1.16	1.18	1.28	n.p.	*1.20	*1.16	*1.19	*1.17	1.07	n.p.															

(continued)

Table 8.7 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes of death for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	8	14	2	-1	34	0	-8	6	1	1	23	0	0	20	3	-2	57	
5-14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	2	
15-24	0	2	5	1	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	7	6	1	1	7	
25-44	0	8	1	-4	-1	58	0	8	3	-1	2	40	0	17	3	-5	0	99	
45-64	0	-3	19	3	1	76	0	7	15	2	1	62	0	4	34	4	3	138	
65-74	0	2	17	3	0	28	0	7	4	-1	0	33	0	9	21	2	1	62	
75+	0	80	53	2	-2	10	0	89	39	3	2	19	0	169	92	6	0	29	
Excess total	0	97	109	6	-2	211	0	108	67	4	5	182	0	205	176	10	3	394	
Deaths total	7,184	2,653	1,290	149	46	268	8,559	2,954	1,294	127	38	234	15,743	5,607	2,585	277	84	502	
Excess <65	0	15	39	1	0	173	0	12	24	2	3	130	0	27	63	3	2	303	
Deaths <65	1,950	645	353	49	18	209	1,194	395	205	27	11	156	3,144	1,040	558	77	29	365	
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	-45	20	-3	-7	188	0	115	128	-6	2	176	0	69	149	-9	-5	364	
Excess total†	579	77	86	9	-2	n.p.	-41	1	80	-9	1	n.p.	538	79	166	0	-1	n.p.	
Deaths total	6,675	2,244	1,126	136	39	247	7,313	2,465	1,180	105	32	221	13,987	4,708	2,306	242	72	468	
Excess <65	0	-50	-13	-5	-6	160	0	24	12	2	1	132	0	-26	-1	-3	-4	292	
Excess <65†	438	88	60	8	-1	n.p.	137	57	28	5	2	n.p.	575	146	89	12	2	n.p.	
Deaths <65	2,219	642	351	54	17	199	1,230	413	205	30	11	158	3,449	1,054	556	84	28	357	

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

8.1 Diabetes

Highlights

Diabetes was responsible for 2.6% of all deaths, although it is mentioned as an associated cause of death on approximately 8% of all death certificates.

Diabetes was responsible for 3% of all excess deaths in Inner Regional areas, and between 8% and 15% in Outer Regional and remote areas.

Death rates for males and females were similar.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about 13 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs rose from about 1.1 in Inner Regional areas and 1.4 in Outer Regional areas to 2.0 and 4.0 in Remote and Very Remote areas. SMRs also increased with remoteness for non-Indigenous Australians, being 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5 in Inner Regional, Outer Regional and Remote areas, but not significantly different from 1.0 in Very Remote areas (high overall rates in remote areas reflect Indigenous Australian prevalence).

Most of the excess is in the older age groups, with some in younger (25–64 years) age groups (particularly in remote areas and in Indigenous Australian populations).

Since 1992, death rates for males have remained steady or, in regional areas, have increased slightly. For females, rates have tended to decline slightly or, in remote areas, have not changed much.

Diabetes mellitus (ICD-10 codes E10–E14) is a major cause of illness and disability in Australia. It is also a leading cause of blindness and lower limb amputations, and can lead to pregnancy-related complications for both the mother and fetus or newborn child. Diabetes is an important risk factor for several other chronic diseases including heart disease, stroke and renal disease (AIHW 2002). Risk factors include genetic factors and obesity, low birth weight, increasing age, physical inactivity and poor diet (AIHW 2002).

Like other diseases, diabetes can be recorded on death records as the underlying cause of death or it may be recorded as an associated cause of death. Diabetes as the underlying cause of death is responsible for over 2% of deaths; diabetes as an associated cause is responsible for about 7.5% of all deaths.

Rates of diabetes death are usually reported for diabetes as an associated cause of death, because reporting underlying cause understates the impact of diabetes as a cause of death. However, this report describes the differences in diabetes mortality between areas based on diabetes as the underlying cause of death. This approach has been taken:

- to avoid double counting (as some deaths with diabetes as an associated cause may have been included in counts of deaths for circulatory disease, for example)
- because the inter-regional pattern, as expressed by SMRs for each area, is much the same using either method.

Average annual numbers of deaths and average annual numbers of ‘excess’ deaths due to diabetes defined as the underlying cause of death are underestimates of the burden of diabetes.

On average during the period, diabetes was responsible for 3,439 deaths annually – this is 3% of all deaths. Half (53%) were male; 60% were in Major Cities, 36% in regional areas and 4% in remote areas.

Overall diabetes death rates for Indigenous Australians were 12.5 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 10% (1.1 times) and 40% (1.4 times) higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year old males, death rates in Inner Regional areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities, however, rates for males in Outer Regional areas and for females in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were, respectively, 1.4, 1.3 and 2.1 times those for their counterparts in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was broadly similar to that above, the major difference being that rates for non-Indigenous Australian males in Outer Regional areas were similar to those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 790 and 446 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 54% were male.

Annually there were 63 and 120 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 3% and 8% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. Almost half (46%) of the ‘excess’ deaths were male. About two-thirds of the ‘excess’ deaths were persons aged 75 years or older, with the remainder 25 years and older.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 143 more deaths of males and 67 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for increasing rates for males and decreasing rates for females.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 2.1 and 4.1 times those in Major Cities.

For those aged 0–64 years, death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 3.5 and 8.8 times those in Major Cities.

Death rates for non-Indigenous Australians from Remote areas were 1.5 times those in Major Cities, while death rates in Very Remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

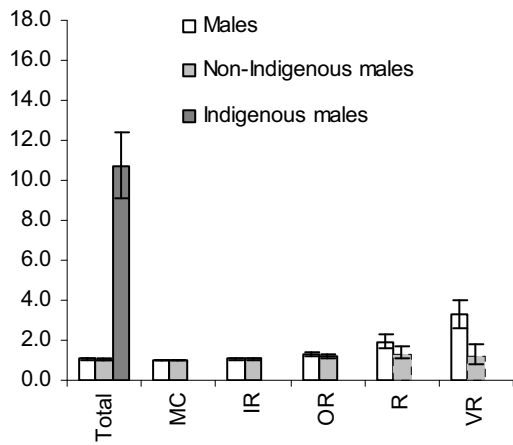
Annually there are 78 and 57 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 53% were male.

Annually there were 41 and 43 ‘excess’ deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 15% and 10% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. Almost half (48%) of the ‘excess’ deaths were male and the bulk of the ‘excess’ fell amongst people aged older than 45 years.

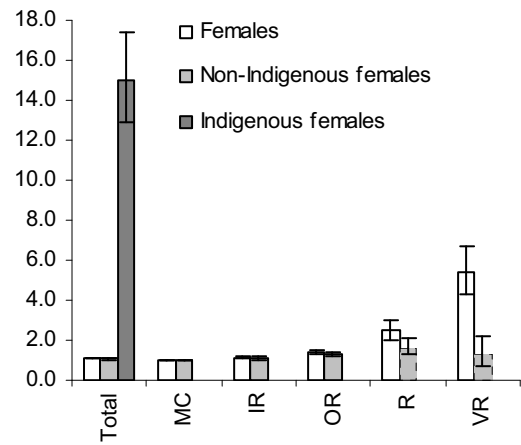
Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 18 more deaths of males and 8 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) shows no significant change in remote area mortality due to diabetes.

SMR



SMR



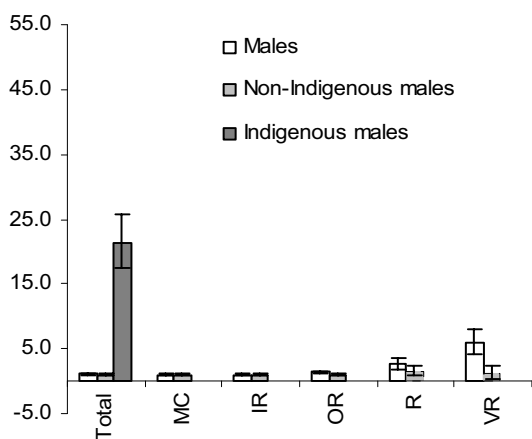
Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

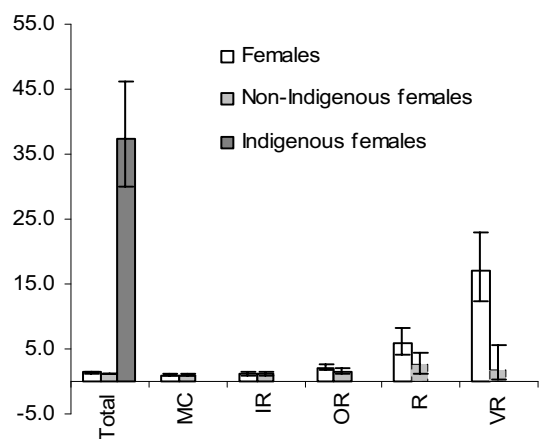
Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 8.5: Diabetes SMRs, by sex, 2002-04

SMR



SMR



Note: See notes for Figure 8.5.

Figure 8.6: Diabetes SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002-04

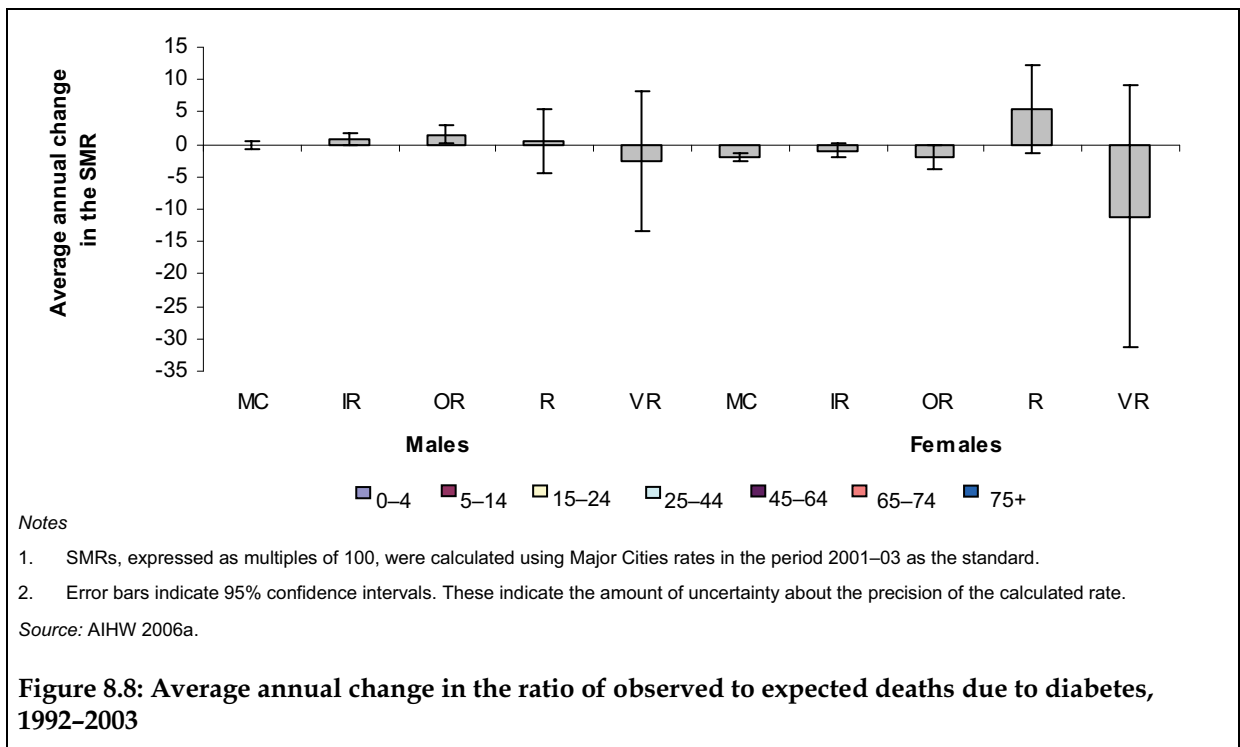
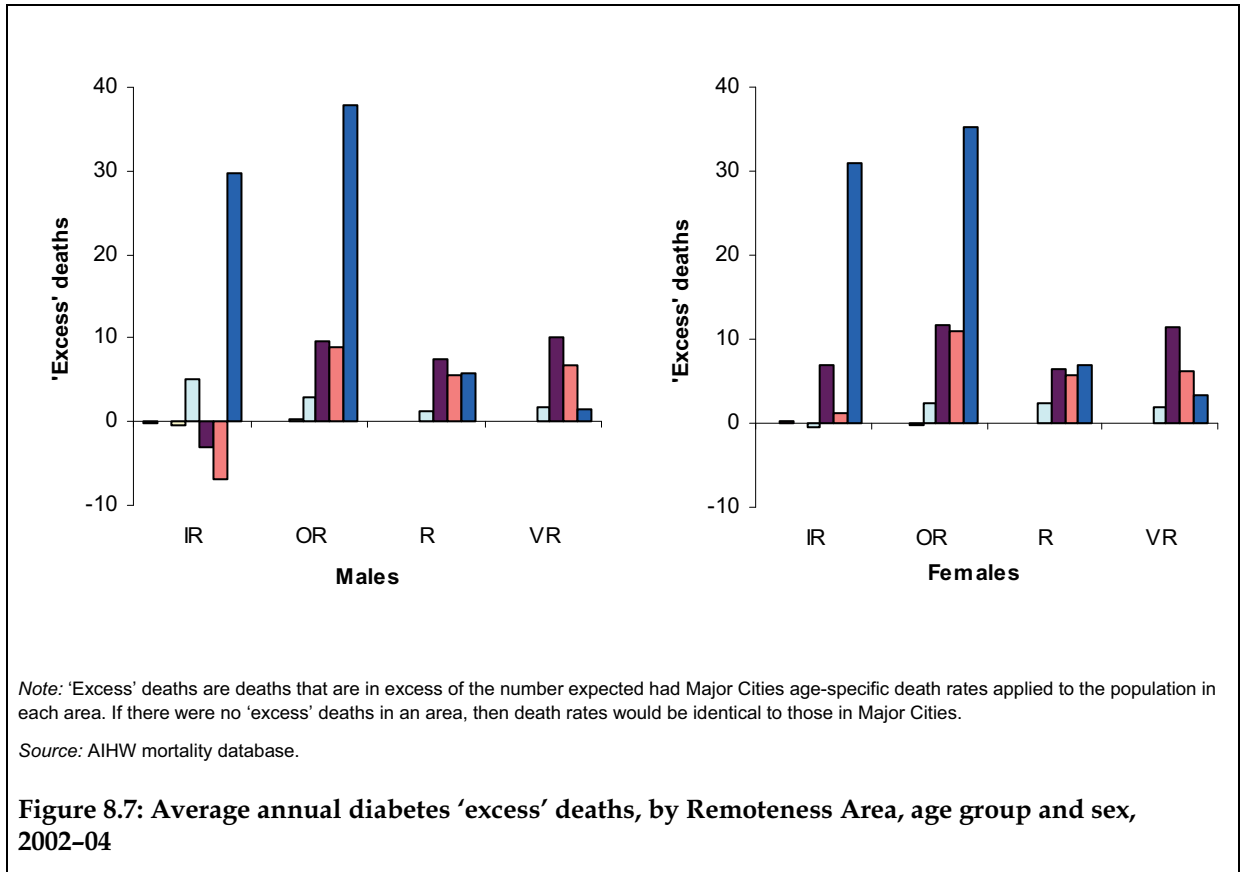


Table 8.8: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to diabetes, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			Rate	Rate		Ratio			
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5-14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15-24	0	0.27	1.55	0.00	0.00	0	1.18	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.71	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25-44	1	*1.85	*1.94	*3.32	*6.95	1	0.83	*2.55	*10.07	*14.26	*14.26	1	*1.49	*2.14	*5.48	*9.28	*9.28	
45-64	11	0.95	*1.32	*2.65	*5.89	4	*1.30	*2.04	*5.33	*18.48	*18.48	8	1.05	*1.52	*3.32	*8.91	*8.91	
65-74	70	0.94	*1.17	*1.85	*3.72	35	1.02	*1.43	*3.00	*6.96	*6.96	52	0.97	*1.25	*2.19	*4.67	*4.67	
75+	196	*1.14	*1.39	*1.53	1.37	155	*1.13	*1.34	*1.70	*2.03	*2.03	171	*1.13	*1.36	*1.61	*1.67	*1.67	
Total	17	*1.06	*1.32	*1.89	*3.27	15	*1.12	*1.42	*2.47	*5.45	*5.45	16	*1.09	*1.37	*2.12	*4.06	*4.06	
Total <65	3	1.02	*1.38	*2.69	*5.92	1	*1.25	*2.05	*5.87	*16.94	*16.94	2	1.09	*1.57	*3.53	*8.75	*8.75	
1997-99																		
Total	15	1.00	*1.25	*1.57	*3.08	14	*1.10	*1.45	*2.01	*6.14	*6.14	14	*1.05	*1.34	*1.75	*4.24	*4.24	
Total <65	3	0.88	*1.33	*2.41	*7.30	2	0.93	*1.95	*3.92	*16.83	*16.83	2	0.90	*1.54	*2.88	*10.12	*10.12	
Total†	1.00	1.00	*1.25	*1.58	*3.14	*1.07	*1.18	*1.56	*2.19	*6.85	*6.85	*1.03	*1.08	*1.38	*1.82	*4.47	*4.47	
Total <65†	*1.09	0.96	*1.45	*2.64	*8.21	*1.56	*1.47	*3.07	*6.13	*26.37	*26.37	*1.22	1.10	*1.87	*3.48	*12.42	*12.42	

(continued)

Table 8.8 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to diabetes, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
	Average annual number of excess deaths																	
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25-44	0	5	3	1	2	2	-1	2	2	2	2	2	0	4	5	4	4	
45-64	0	-3	10	7	10	10	7	12	12	6	11	11	0	4	21	14	21	
65-74	0	-7	9	6	7	7	1	11	11	6	6	6	0	-6	20	11	13	
75+	0	30	38	6	1	1	31	35	35	7	3	3	0	61	73	13	5	
Excess total	0	24	60	20	20	20	39	60	60	21	23	23	0	63	120	41	43	
Deaths total	1,076	420	243	42	29	29	982	371	203	36	28	28	2,057	790	446	78	57	
Excess <65	0	1	13	9	12	12	7	14	14	9	13	13	0	8	26	17	25	
Deaths <65	190	67	46	14	14	14	82	34	27	11	14	14	273	102	73	24	28	
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	1	39	11	16	16	0	28	58	14	24	24	0	29	97	24	40	
Excess total†	-2	-1	39	11	16	16	57	48	68	15	25	25	54	47	106	26	41	
Deaths total	915	325	195	30	23	23	890	319	188	27	29	29	1,805	644	383	57	52	
Excess <65	0	-7	11	7	15	15	0	-2	16	7	16	16	0	-9	27	14	30	
Excess <65†	16	-2	14	8	15	15	37	10	22	7	16	16	53	8	35	15	31	
Deaths <65	184	54	44	12	17	17	102	31	32	9	17	17	286	85	76	21	34	

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 8.9: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to diabetes, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-24	0	0.28	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.20	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.72	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-44	1	*1.82	1.17	0.46	3.51	*17.75	0	0.92	*2.21	3.12	0.24	*33.42	1	*1.51	1.51	1.28	2.57	*22.75
45-64	10	0.91	1.01	1.58	0.79	*22.08	4	*1.29	*1.55	*2.54	2.17	*38.41	7	1.01	1.15	*1.81	1.08	*27.26
65-74	68	0.92	1.07	1.23	1.60	*10.27	34	0.98	1.07	1.43	1.86	*23.05	51	0.94	1.07	1.29	1.67	*15.20
75+	190	*1.14	*1.39	1.38	1.10	*3.14	151	*1.12	*1.32	*1.54	0.98	*4.34	167	*1.13	*1.35	*1.45	1.05	*3.75
Total	16	1.05	*1.23	*1.35	1.24	*10.68	14	*1.11	*1.30	*1.63	1.27	*15.04	15	*1.08	*1.26	*1.46	1.25	*12.54
Total <65	3	0.98	1.03	1.44	1.08	*21.24	1	*1.25	*1.59	*2.55	1.81	*37.44	2	1.06	1.18	*1.72	1.25	*26.38
1997-99																		
Total	15	1.00	*1.18	1.16	0.52	*11.01	14	*1.11	*1.35	1.31	*1.87	*16.79	14	*1.05	*1.25	*1.22	1.02	*13.53
Total <65	3	0.87	1.05	1.30	0.80	*24.50	2	0.90	*1.39	1.58	*3.54	*39.96	3	0.88	1.17	1.38	1.51	*30.31
Total†	1.01	0.98	*1.16	1.16	0.52	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.05	*1.09	*1.33	1.30	*1.86	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.03	1.03	*1.24	*1.22	1.02	<i>n.p.</i>
Total <65†	*1.13	1.01	1.22	1.51	0.94	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.44	1.14	*1.76	1.96	*4.32	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.23	1.05	*1.39	*1.64	1.78	<i>n.p.</i>

(continued)

Table 8.9 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to diabetes, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-44	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	4	2	0	0	0	10
45-64	0	-5	0	2	0	28	0	6	6	2	0	23	0	1	6	4	0	0	51
65-74	0	-9	3	1	1	14	0	-1	2	1	1	21	0	-10	5	3	2	0	35
75+	0	29	36	4	0	5	0	30	32	5	0	8	0	59	68	9	0	0	12
Excess total	0	19	40	7	2	52	0	35	41	8	1	56	0	54	81	16	3	0	108
Deaths total	1,042	401	217	28	8	57	952	356	178	22	4	60	1,993	757	395	50	13	0	118
Excess <65	0	-1	1	2	0	33	0	6	7	2	0	28	0	5	8	4	1	0	61
Deaths <65	180	61	32	7	2	35	75	32	19	4	1	29	255	92	50	10	3	0	64
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	0	27	3	-3	46	0	30	44	4	3	56	0	30	70	7	0	0	102
Excess total†	12	-6	25	3	-3	n.p.	41	25	42	4	3	n.p.	53	19	66	7	0	0	n.p.
Deaths total	896	317	178	21	3	50	866	312	169	16	6	59	1,762	629	347	37	9	0	110
Excess <65	0	-8	2	1	0	35	0	-3	6	1	2	35	0	-11	8	3	1	0	70
Excess <65†	21	0	6	2	0	n.p.	29	3	9	2	2	n.p.	50	4	15	4	2	0	n.p.
Deaths <65	176	50	32	6	1	37	96	28	21	3	2	36	272	79	54	9	4	0	73

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

8.2 Renal failure

Highlights

Renal failure was responsible for 1.5% of all deaths. There were fewer deaths than expected in regional areas, while renal failure was responsible for 2% of the excess deaths in Very Remote areas.

Death rates for males and females were similar.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about 6.5 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs were elevated for males and females (1.8 and 2.7) only in Very Remote areas. SMRs for non-Indigenous Australians were not significantly higher than 1.0 in any areas.

Since 1992, there appear to have been slight increases in mortality in Major Cities (at least for females), but no significant change in the other areas.

Renal failure (ICD-10 codes N17–N19) has been included mainly because of its importance as a cause of death for Indigenous Australians. Renal failure can be a result of damage to kidneys caused by high blood pressure, diabetes, infections and long-term use of analgesics (AIHW 2002).

On average during the period, renal failure was responsible for 1,935 deaths annually – this is 1.5% of all deaths. Half (48%) were male; 66% were in Major Cities, 32% in regional areas and 2% in remote areas.

Overall renal failure death rates for Indigenous Australians were 6.5 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates for the total population and for people under 65 years of age were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was largely similar to that above, with the exception that rates in Inner Regional areas were 0.95 times those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 426 and 186 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 49% were male.

Annually there were 21 and 10 fewer deaths than expected in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About two-thirds (77%) of the savings were male. There tended to be fewer deaths than expected amongst those older than 65 years, particularly amongst those older than 75 years.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 40 more deaths of males and 43 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

The 12-year trend (AIHW 2006a) is for death rates to change very little.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities, while rates in Very Remote areas were 2.2 times those in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year old males, death rates in Remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities, while rates in Very Remote areas were 10 times those in Major Cities.

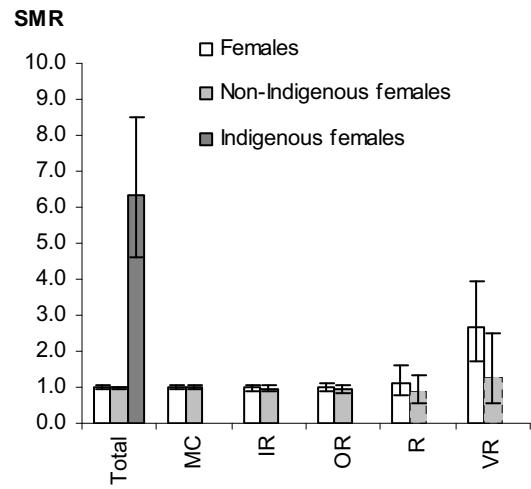
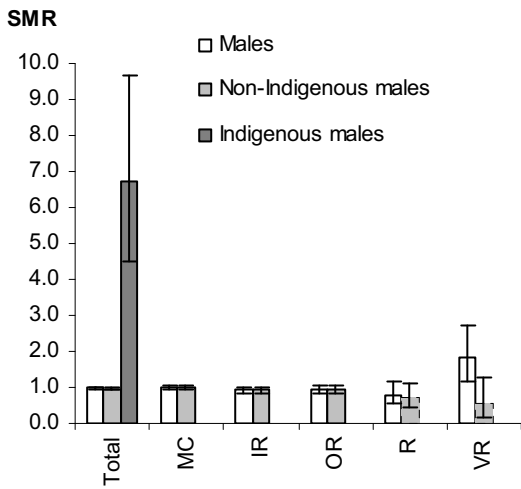
Death rates for non-Indigenous Australians from remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities. The higher rates for the total population in Very Remote areas appear largely to be a reflection of the prevalence of Indigenous Australians living in Very Remote areas coupled with the overall high death rates for Indigenous Australians due to renal failure.

Annually there are 20 and 17 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 46% were male.

Annually there were 1 less and 9 more deaths than expected in Remote and Very Remote areas. About 25% were male. The 9 excess deaths in Very Remote areas constituted about 2% of the total excess in Very Remote areas, with 45–64 year olds contributing strongly.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 3 fewer deaths of males and 3 fewer deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

Rates of death over the 12-year period 1992 to 2003 (AIHW 2006a) have not changed significantly in remote areas.

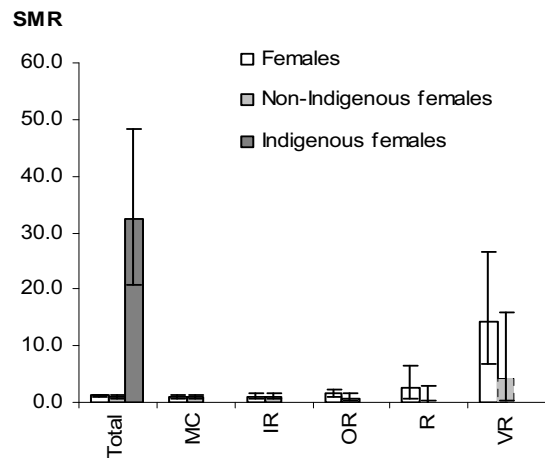
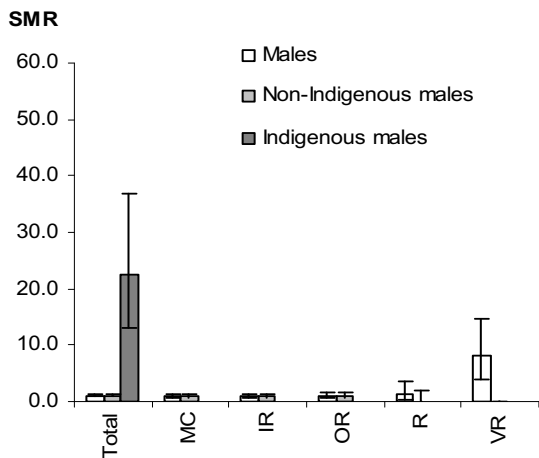


Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 8.9: Renal failure SMRs, by sex, 2002-04



Note: See notes for Figure 8.9.

Figure 8.10: Renal failure SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002-04

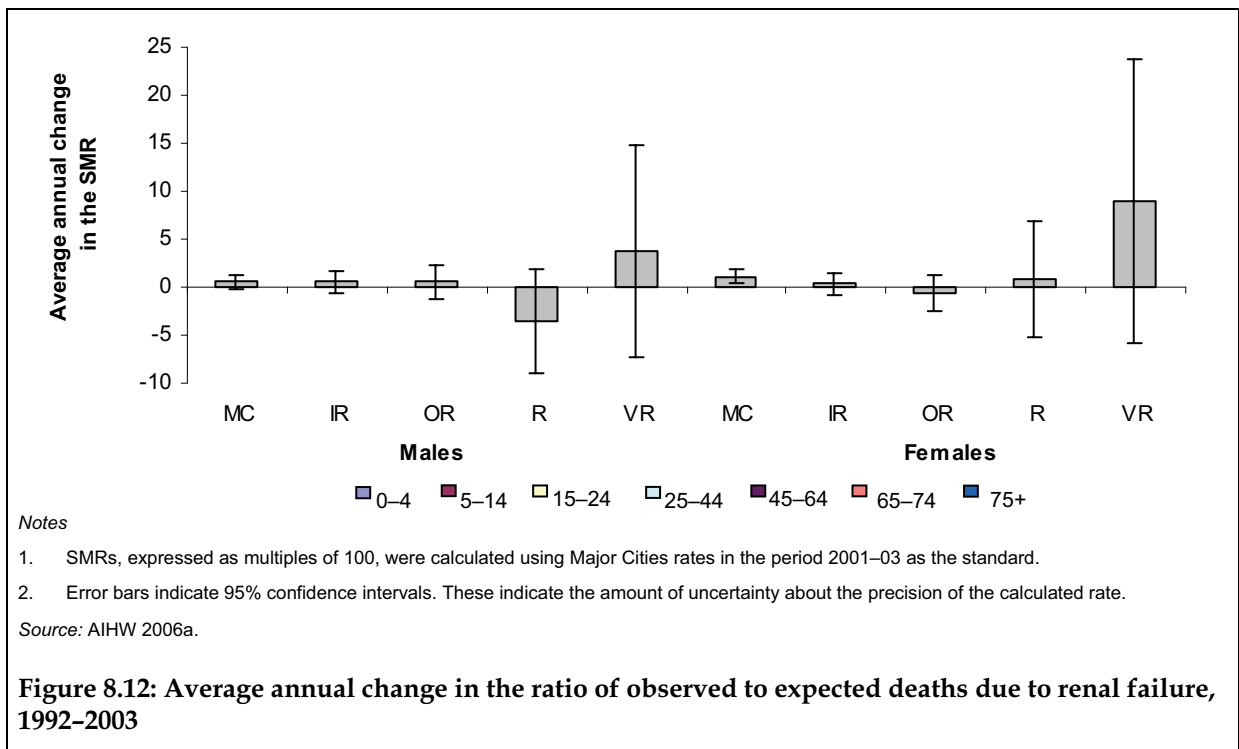
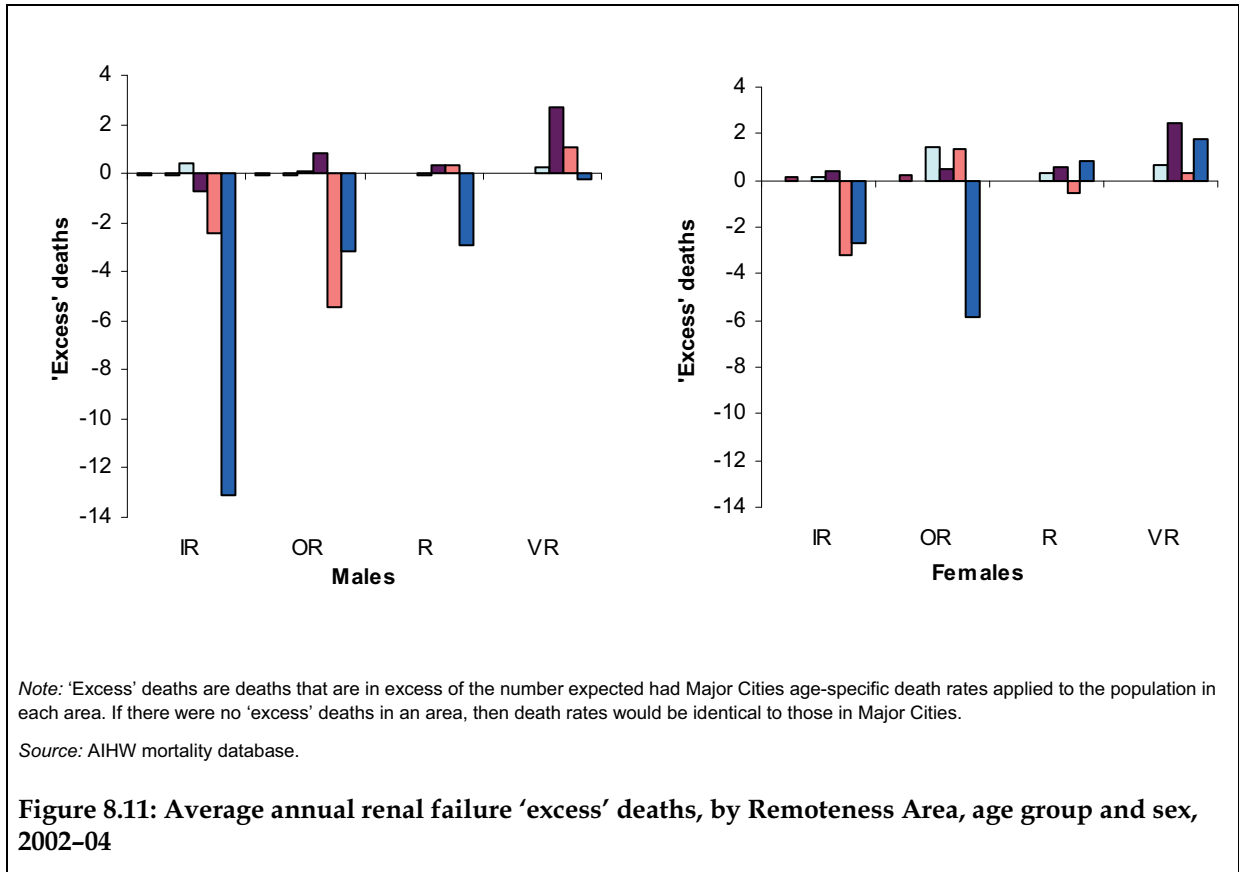


Table 8.10: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to renal failure, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons							
	MC		OR		VR		MC		OR		VR		MC		IR		OR		VR	
	Rate		Ratio		Ratio		Rate		Ratio		Ratio		Rate		Ratio		Ratio		Ratio	
2002-04																				
0-4	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-24	0	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-44	0	1.39	1.14	0.23	5.85	0	0	1.24	*6.27	7.13	24.85	0	0	1.34	*2.77	2.35	11.93			
45-64	2	0.92	1.17	1.43	*8.73	1	1	1.05	1.13	2.11	*13.01	2	2	0.98	1.15	1.70	*10.34			
65-74	17	0.91	*0.59	1.22	2.79	12	12	0.84	1.15	0.46	1.87	15	15	0.88	0.81	0.93	2.44			
75+	168	0.93	0.96	0.68	0.92	123	123	0.99	0.93	1.10	1.70	140	140	0.96	0.95	0.88	1.25			
Total	9	0.93	0.92	0.80	*1.84	10	10	0.98	0.97	1.12	*2.66	10	10	0.95	0.95	0.94	*2.18			
Total <65	1	0.96	1.14	1.25	*8.02	0	0	1.08	1.53	2.56	*14.37	0	0	1.01	1.30	1.74	*10.30			
1997-99																				
Total	9	0.94	1.01	1.17	*2.27	9	9	0.94	1.13	1.37	*3.85	8	8	*0.94	1.07	1.26	*2.93			
Total <65	0	0.83	1.16	2.24	*5.45	0	0	1.04	1.68	*3.77	*20.24	0	0	0.92	1.37	*2.83	*11.08			
Total†	1.02	0.96	1.02	1.17	*2.27	0.99	0.99	0.93	1.11	1.35	*3.78	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.07	1.25	*2.90			
Total <65†	0.79	0.66	0.92	1.76	*4.29	0.91	0.91	0.93	1.51	3.46	*19.70	0.84	0.84	0.77	1.15	*2.36	*9.41			

(continued)

Table 8.10 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to renal failure, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR		MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																		
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
45-64	0	-1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
65-74	0	-2	-5	0	1	0	0	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	-6	-4	0	1	1
75+	0	-13	-3	-3	0	0	0	-3	-6	1	2	0	-16	-9	-2	2	2	2
Excess total	0	-16	-8	-2	4	0	0	-5	-2	1	5	0	-21	-10	-1	9	9	9
Deaths total	616	208	93	9	8	667	218	93	93	10	8	1,284	426	186	20	17	17	17
Excess <65	0	-1	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	3	1	6	6	6
Deaths <65	33	11	6	1	3	24	9	6	6	1	3	57	20	12	2	7	7	7
1997-99																		
Excess total	0	-11	1	2	5	0	-11	10	10	3	8	0	-23	12	5	13	13	13
Excess total†	9	-8	2	2	5	-5	-14	9	9	3	8	4	-22	12	5	12	12	12
Deaths total	522	174	87	11	9	580	175	93	93	11	10	1,102	349	180	23	19	19	19
Excess <65	0	-1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	-1	3	2	5	5	5
Excess <65†	-6	-3	0	1	1	-2	0	2	2	1	3	-8	-4	1	2	4	4	4
Deaths <65	22	6	5	1	2	17	6	5	5	1	3	40	12	9	3	5	5	5

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 8.11: SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to renal failure, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons					
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate
2002-04																		
0-4	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-24	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-44	0	1.40	1.18	0.26	0.00	43.25	0	0.63	2.67	0.00	0.00	*49.34	0	1.15	1.65	0.18	0.00	*48.37
45-64	2	0.96	1.09	0.12	0.00	*21.96	1	1.04	0.61	0.06	4.78	*29.06	2	1.00	0.89	0.10	1.67	*25.34
65-74	17	0.88	*0.56	1.09	0.03	*6.53	12	0.84	1.02	0.13	0.07	*9.30	14	0.86	*0.74	0.73	0.04	*7.84
75+	163	0.93	0.98	0.73	0.71	2.38	119	0.97	0.93	1.05	1.20	*2.23	136	0.95	0.96	0.88	0.92	*2.28
Total	9	0.93	0.93	0.74	0.55	*6.74	10	0.96	0.93	0.90	1.30	*6.35	10	*0.95	0.93	0.81	0.85	*6.50
Total <65	1	0.99	1.08	0.14	0.00	*22.66	0	1.02	0.76	0.05	4.30	*32.39	0	1.00	0.95	0.10	1.45	*27.64
1997-99																		
Total	8	0.95	1.01	1.02	1.36	*4.08	9	0.93	1.09	1.07	1.40	*9.37	9	0.94	1.05	1.04	1.38	*6.40
Total <65	0	0.82	1.05	1.35	0.65	*17.28	0	1.06	0.98	1.27	0.00	*94.27	0	0.92	1.03	1.32	0.44	*43.07
Total†	*1.07	1.04	1.10	1.09	1.46	<i>n.p.</i>	1.05	1.02	*1.18	1.16	1.51	<i>n.p.</i>	*1.06	1.03	*1.14	1.12	1.48	<i>n.p.</i>
Total <65†	0.81	0.67	0.86	1.11	0.54	<i>n.p.</i>	0.85	0.77	0.71	0.94	0.00	<i>n.p.</i>	*0.83	0.72	0.80	1.04	0.35	<i>n.p.</i>

(continued)

Table 8.11 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to renal failure, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
45-64	0	0	0	-1	0	5	0	0	-1	0	1	6	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	11
65-74	0	-3	-6	0	0	2	0	-3	0	-1	0	3	0	-6	-5	-1	-1	5	5
75+	0	-12	-2	-2	-1	1	0	-6	-5	0	0	2	0	-18	-7	-2	0	3	3
Excess total	0	-15	-7	-3	-1	8	0	-9	-6	-1	1	13	0	-24	-13	-4	-1	21	21
Deaths total	597	201	90	8	2	10	646	207	85	8	3	15	1,242	408	176	16	5	25	25
Excess <65	0	0	0	-1	0	5	0	0	-1	0	1	8	0	0	0	-1	0	13	13
Deaths <65	31	11	6	0	0	5	23	8	3	0	1	8	55	19	9	0	1	13	13
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	-9	1	0	1	7	0	-12	7	1	1	15	0	-21	8	1	2	22	22
Excess total†	33	7	7	1	1	n.p.	26	3	14	1	1	n.p.	59	9	21	2	2	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths total	513	173	85	9	4	9	570	171	88	8	3	17	1,083	344	172	18	6	26	26
Excess <65	0	-1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	-1	0	0	0	10	10
Excess <65†	-5	-3	-1	0	0	n.p.	-3	-2	-1	0	0	n.p.	-8	-4	-2	0	0	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths <65	21	6	4	1	0	3	16	5	2	0	0	7	37	11	6	1	0	10	10

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

8.3 Liver disease

Highlights

Liver disease was responsible for 1% of all deaths, and less than 1% and about 5%, respectively, of excess deaths in regional and remote areas.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were 12 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs increased with remoteness, from about 1.0 in Inner Regional areas to 1.2, 1.8 and 3.2 in Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas.

For non-Indigenous Australians, death rates were similar to those in Major Cities, except in Outer Regional areas where they were 1.2 times those in Major Cities.

Liver disease (ICD-10 codes K70–K77) includes, amongst others, alcoholic liver disease, toxic liver disease, some hepatic failure and chronic hepatitis, and fibrosis and cirrhosis of the liver.

On average during the period, liver disease was responsible for 1,377 deaths annually – this is 1% of all deaths. Two-thirds (69%) were male; 62% were in Major Cities, 34% in regional areas and 5% in remote areas.

Overall, liver disease death rates for Indigenous Australians were 12.0 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

In the main, death rates in regional areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities; however, rates for males in Outer Regional areas were about 15% higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Outer Regional areas were about 30% higher than in Major Cities (rates in Inner Regional areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities).

For non-Indigenous Australians, death rates in regional areas were similar to those in Major Cities. For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Outer Regional areas were 15% higher than in Major Cities.

Annually there are 299 and 161 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 71% were male.

Annually there were 3 and 19 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 0% and 1% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. The great bulk of the ‘excess’ deaths were males aged 25–64 years, with fewer deaths than expected amongst people older than 65 (particularly 75) years.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 43 more deaths of males and 7 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

In remote areas:

Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were about 1.8 and 3.2 times those in Major Cities.

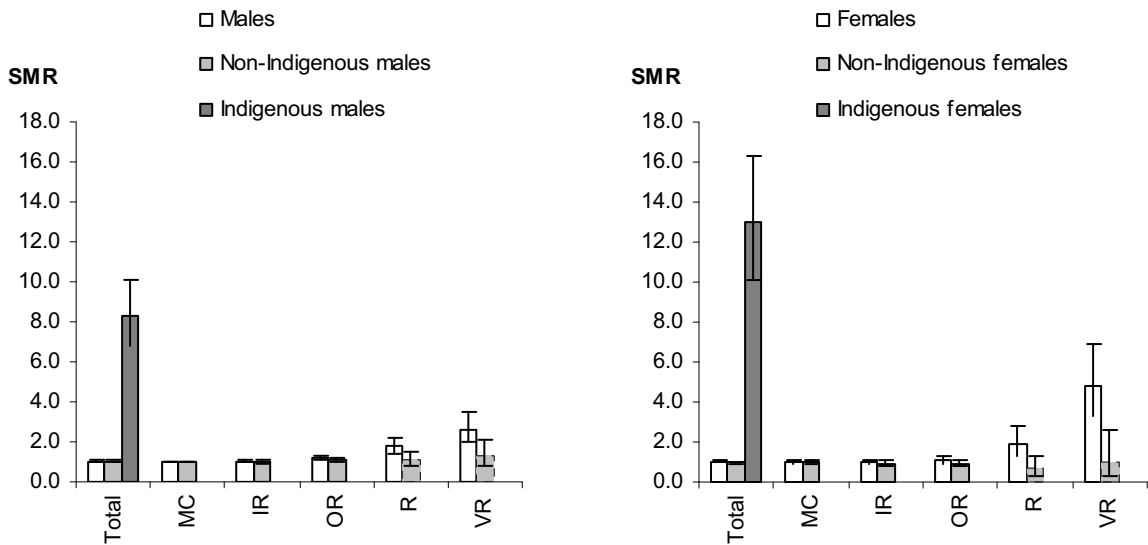
For 0–64 year olds, death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were about 2.2 and 4.0 times those in Major Cities.

Death rates for remote area non-Indigenous Australians were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

Annually there are 35 and 27 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 66% were male.

Annually there were 15 and 18 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 5% and 4% of all 'excess' deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas. Two-thirds (64%) were male. The excess fell mainly amongst the 25–64 year olds.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 9 more deaths of males and 2 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

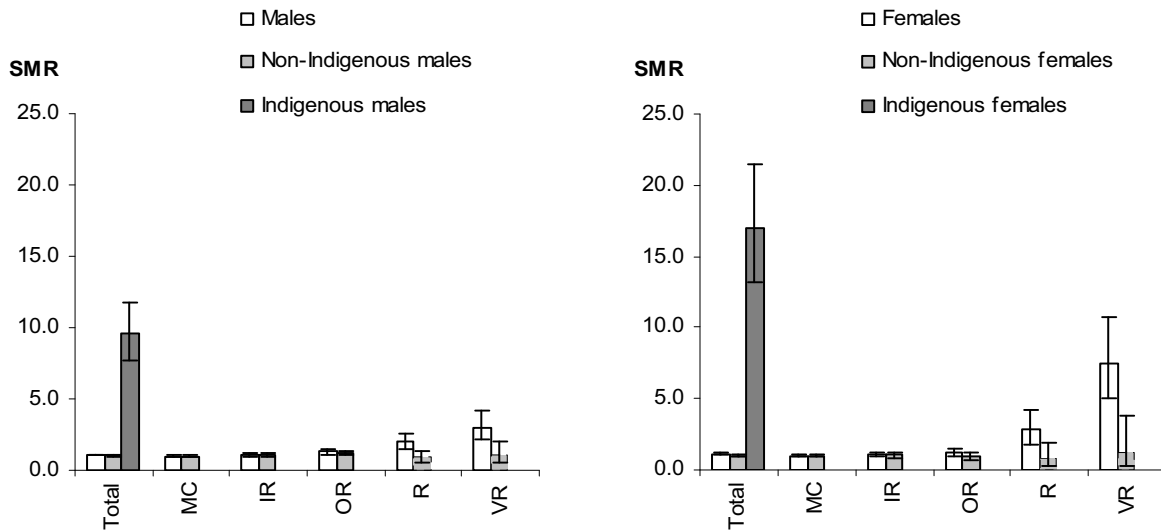


Notes

1. While the figure allows comparison of deaths between areas for each sex, it does not allow comparison between the sexes.
2. The presented SMR is the ratio of the observed number of deaths to the number expected if Major Cities rates applied in each area.
3. SMRs calculated for non-Indigenous Australian persons from Remote and Very Remote areas (dashed) should be treated with caution (see Appendix A).
4. The SMRs for Indigenous Australian persons are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined (see Appendix A).

Source: AIHW mortality database.

Figure 8.13: Liver disease SMRs, by sex, 2002-04



Note: See notes for Figure 8.13.

Figure 8.14: Liver disease SMRs for persons aged 64 years and under, by sex, 2002-04

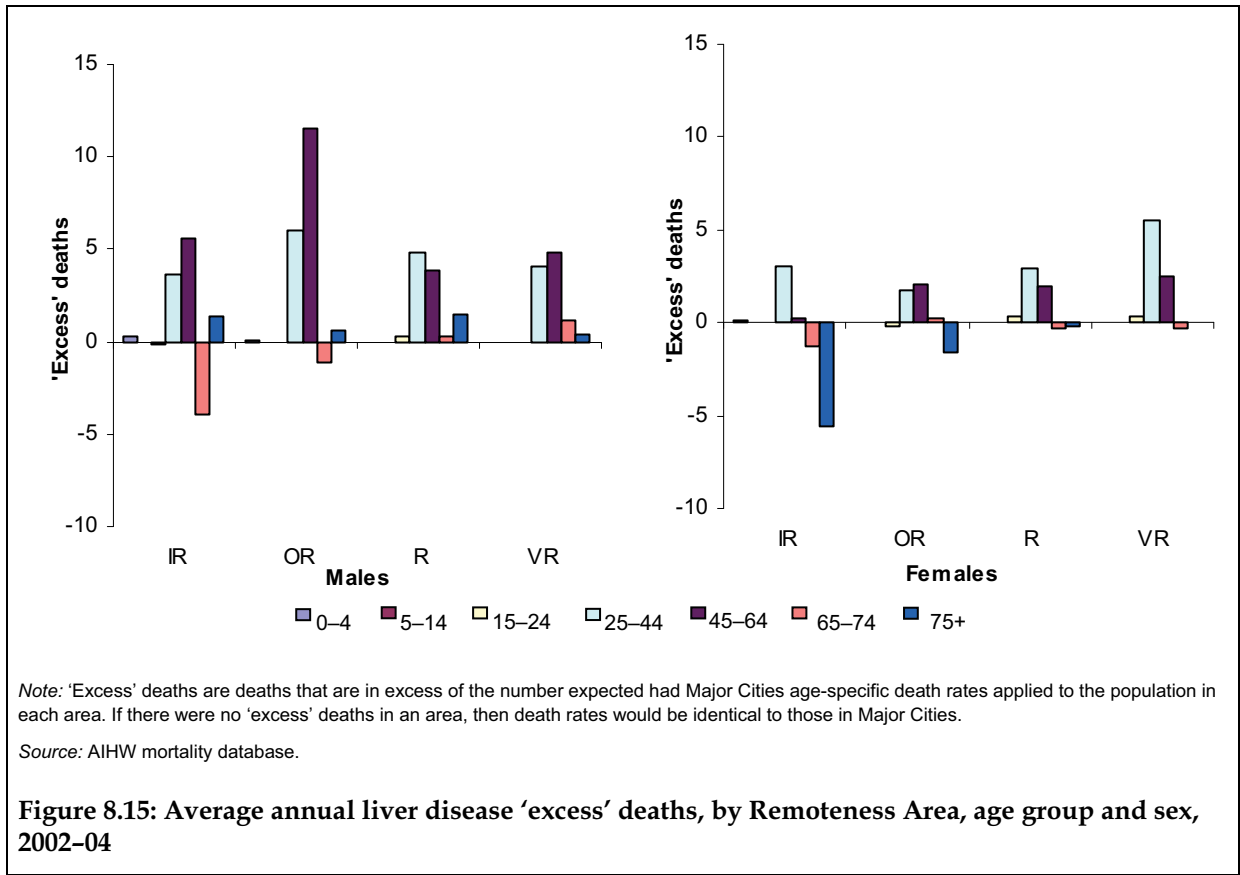


Table 8.12: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to liver disease, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons							
	MC		OR		VR		MC		OR		VR		MC		IR		OR		VR	
	Rate		Ratio		Ratio		Rate		Ratio		Ratio		Rate		Ratio		Ratio		Ratio	
2002-04																				
0-4	0	1.56	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.72	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5-14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-24	0	0.00	0.00	23.85	0.00	0.00	0	1.01	0.00	0.00	15.84	26.22	0	0.68	0.00	19.08	14.62	19.08	14.62	14.62
25-44	3	1.22	*1.69	*4.10	*5.87	*18.25	1	1.39	1.47	1.47	*5.73	*18.25	2	*1.27	*1.62	*4.57	*9.32	*4.57	*9.32	*9.32
45-64	18	1.06	*1.24	*1.53	*2.38	*3.65	6	1.01	1.13	1.13	1.91	*3.65	12	1.05	*1.22	*1.62	*2.65	*1.62	*2.65	*2.65
65-74	34	0.93	0.95	1.10	1.89	0.13	13	0.94	1.03	1.03	0.74	0.13	23	0.93	0.97	1.01	1.47	1.01	1.47	1.47
75+	35	1.04	1.04	1.74	1.51	0.98	18	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.98	25	0.94	0.97	1.39	1.32	1.39	1.32	1.32
Total	9	1.03	*1.17	*1.76	*2.63	*4.85	4	0.96	1.06	1.06	*1.93	*4.85	6	1.01	*1.14	*1.81	*3.18	*1.81	*3.18	*3.18
Total <65	6	1.08	*1.31	*2.00	3.03	*7.50	2	1.08	1.19	1.19	*2.87	*7.50	4	1.08	*1.28	*2.21	*4.05	*2.21	*4.05	*4.05
1997-99																				
Total	9	0.92	*1.12	*1.42	*1.93	*4.17	4	1.06	*1.25	*2.55	*2.55	*4.17	6	0.96	*1.15	*1.70	*2.43	*1.70	*2.43	*2.43
Total <65	6	0.93	1.12	1.40	*2.46	*4.31	2	1.08	*1.44	*3.11	*3.11	*4.31	4	0.97	*1.19	*1.78	*2.85	*1.78	*2.85	*2.85
Total†	*1.08	1.00	*1.21	*1.55	*2.14	*4.20	0.97	1.02	*1.21	*2.51	*2.51	*4.20	*1.05	1.00	*1.21	*1.80	*2.64	*1.80	*2.64	*2.64
Total <65†	*1.11	1.03	*1.24	*1.56	*2.78	*4.60	1.04	1.12	*1.49	*3.24	*3.24	*4.60	*1.09	1.06	*1.30	*1.95	*3.18	*1.95	*3.18	*3.18

(continued)

Table 8.12 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to liver disease, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males					Females					Persons				
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR
Average annual number of excess deaths															
2002-04															
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25-44	0	4	6	5	4	0	3	2	3	5	0	7	8	8	10
45-64	0	6	12	4	5	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	14	6	7
65-74	0	-4	-1	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-5	-1	0	1
75+	0	1	1	1	0	0	-6	-2	0	0	0	-4	-1	1	0
Excess total	0	7	17	11	10	0	-3	2	5	8	0	3	19	15	18
Deaths total	575	211	117	25	16	270	89	44	10	10	845	299	161	35	27
Excess <65	0	9	18	9	9	0	3	4	5	8	0	13	21	14	17
Deaths <65	331	121	74	18	13	124	45	23	8	10	455	165	97	26	23
1997-99															
Excess total	0	-15	12	6	6	0	4	9	7	6	0	-10	21	13	11
Excess total†	43	-1	19	7	6	-8	1	8	7	6	35	1	27	14	12
Deaths total	559	176	109	20	12	236	81	45	11	7	795	258	154	31	19
Excess <65	0	-7	7	4	6	0	3	8	5	4	0	-4	15	9	10
Excess <65†	33	3	13	5	7	4	4	9	6	4	37	7	21	10	11
Deaths <65	331	100	64	13	11	113	39	26	8	5	443	139	90	21	16

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 8.13: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to liver disease, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Rate	
	Rate	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Rate	Rate	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Rate	
2002-04																			
0-4	0	1.60	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.76	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5-14	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15-24	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.61	0	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	*64.83	
25-44	3	1.14	1.43	0.82	0.65	*14.28	1	1.21	0.81	1.04	3.85	2	1.16	1.24	0.88	1.44	1.44	*19.50	
45-64	17	1.08	*1.18	0.96	1.24	*7.85	6	1.00	0.99	0.80	0.55	11	1.06	1.14	0.92	1.10	1.10	*8.63	
65-74	32	0.90	0.91	1.18	1.49	*3.57	13	0.96	1.04	0.52	0.02	22	0.92	0.95	1.02	1.18	1.18	*3.02	
75+	34	1.01	1.03	1.72	1.89	3.21	18	0.82	0.85	0.52	1.19	24	0.93	0.95	1.26	1.65	1.65	3.80	
Total	8	1.03	1.10	1.10	1.29	*8.33	4	0.95	0.94	0.69	1.02	6	1.00	1.05	0.99	1.23	1.23	*9.77	
Total <65	5	1.09	*1.21	0.93	1.13	*9.59	2	1.04	0.95	0.84	1.28	4	1.08	*1.15	0.91	1.16	1.16	*11.75	
1997-99																			
Total	9	0.92	1.06	0.95	0.50	*6.87	4	1.07	1.15	1.48	1.41	6	0.96	1.09	1.08	0.69	0.69	*8.71	
Total <65	6	0.93	1.04	0.79	0.54	*8.27	2	1.12	1.24	1.41	0.95	4	0.98	1.09	0.92	0.61	0.61	*10.45	
Total†	*1.12	1.01	*1.17	1.05	0.55	<i>n.p.</i>	0.99	1.05	1.13	1.47	1.41	*1.08	1.02	*1.16	1.16	0.75	0.75	<i>n.p.</i>	
Total <65†	*1.16	1.07	*1.20	0.91	0.62	<i>n.p.</i>	1.04	1.14	1.27	1.45	0.98	*1.13	1.09	*1.21	1.04	0.69	0.69	<i>n.p.</i>	

(continued)

Table 8.13 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to liver disease, for Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25-44	0	2	3	0	0	11	0	1	-1	0	1	12	0	4	3	0	0	0	23
45-64	0	7	8	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	7	8	-1	0	0	25
65-74	0	-5	-2	1	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-2	0	0	0	2
75+	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-5	-2	-1	0	1	0	-5	-1	1	1	1	1
Excess total	0	5	9	1	1	30	0	-5	-2	-1	0	22	0	1	7	0	0	1	52
Deaths total	546	198	103	14	6	34	257	83	37	3	1	24	803	281	139	17	7	58	58
Excess <65	0	10	11	-1	0	28	0	2	-1	0	0	21	0	11	10	-1	1	1	49
Deaths <65	310	113	63	7	3	31	115	40	17	2	1	23	425	153	80	9	4	4	54
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	-15	6	-1	-2	22	0	6	5	2	0	18	0	-9	11	1	-2	40	40
Excess total†	57	1	14	1	-2	n.p.	-3	4	5	2	0	n.p.	54	5	19	2	-1	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths total	540	169	99	12	2	26	226	79	39	6	2	20	766	249	138	18	4	46	46
Excess <65	0	-7	2	-2	-1	21	0	4	4	1	0	17	0	-3	6	-1	-2	38	38
Excess <65†	44	6	9	-1	-1	n.p.	4	4	4	1	0	n.p.	49	11	14	0	-1	n.p.	n.p.
Deaths <65	316	95	56	7	2	24	105	37	20	3	1	18	421	133	77	10	2	42	42

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

8.4 All other causes

Highlights

All other causes (not elsewhere classified) were responsible for 14% of all deaths, about 9%, 15% and 20% of excess deaths in regional, Remote and Very Remote areas.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were about 3.3 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

SMRs increased from 1.0 and 1.1 in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, to 1.2 and about 2.0 in Remote and Very Remote areas. For non-Indigenous Australians, SMRs were slightly elevated in regional areas, but not significantly different from 1.0 in remote areas. Mortality for Indigenous Australians is the main driver for higher rates in remote areas.

This section describes all the other causes of death not elsewhere included in this report (that is, excluding neoplasms, circulatory and respiratory diseases, injury, diabetes, renal failure and liver disease). Causes include infectious diseases, diseases of the endocrine system (excluding diabetes), and conditions originating in the perinatal period, and so on.

Although findings refer to a very broad range of conditions and may have limited application for advising policy, they are included for the sake of completeness, and may suggest further research.

On average during the period, all other causes of death not elsewhere classified were responsible for 18,954 deaths annually – this is 14% of all deaths. Less than half (46%) were male; 64% were in Major Cities, 34% in regional areas and 2% in remote areas.

Death rates for Indigenous Australians were 3.3 times higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians in Major Cities.

In regional areas:

Death rates in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 4% and 8% higher than in Major Cities.

For 0–64 year old males, death rates in Inner Regional areas appeared similar to those in Major Cities, while in Outer Regional areas rates were about 20% higher than in Major Cities.

The inter-regional pattern for non-Indigenous Australians was similar to that above.

Annually there were 4,339 and 2,012 deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; about 45% were male.

Annually there were 184 and 141 ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas; this is 9% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About half (56%) of the ‘excess’ deaths were male. The ‘excess’ deaths for males were concentrated mainly among the very young and those over 65 years. The ‘excess’ deaths for females were concentrated mainly among those aged above 75 years, and some from other groups, most notably those who were aged 0–4 and 45–64 years.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 443 more deaths of males and 595 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.

In remote areas:

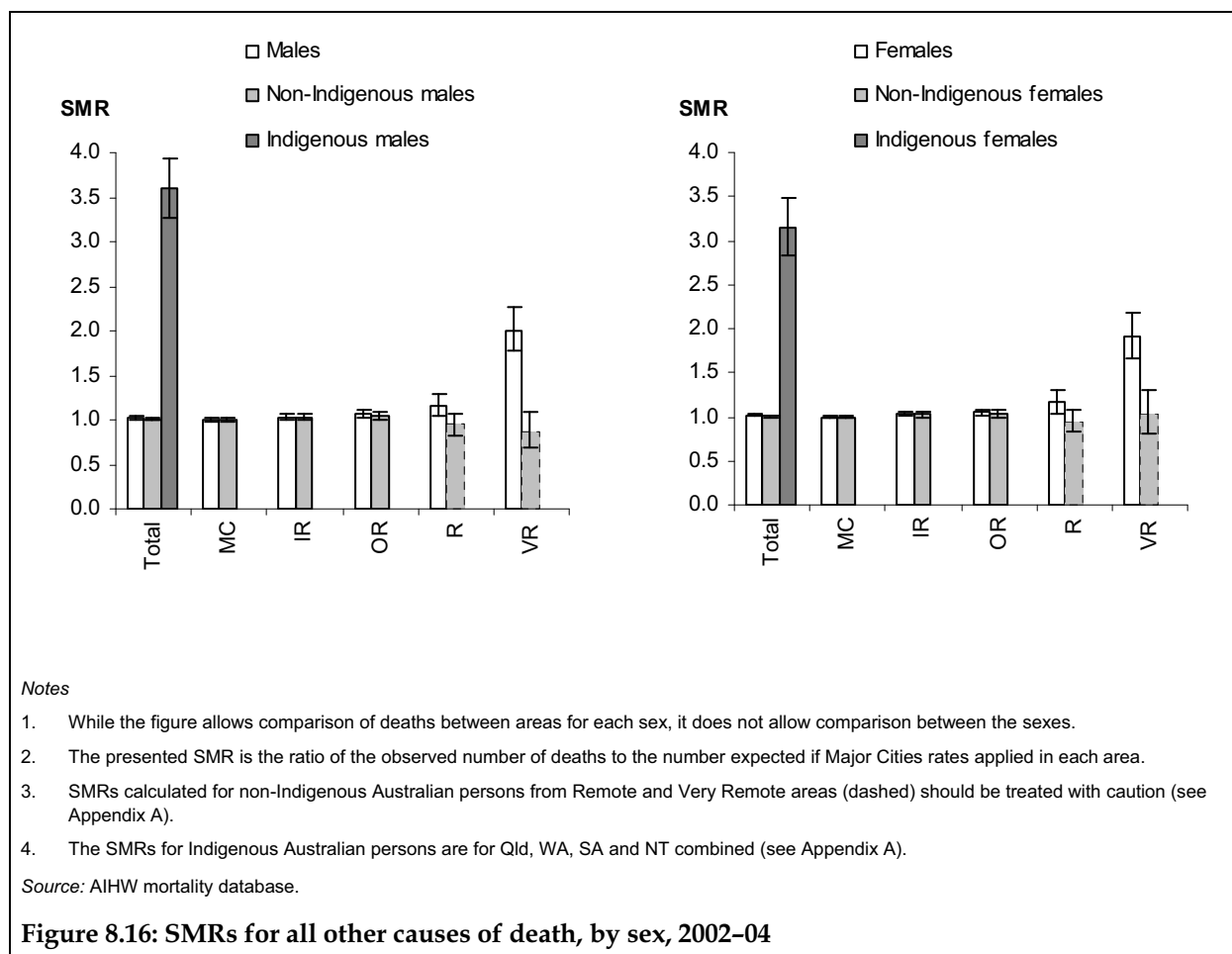
Death rates in Remote and Very Remote areas were 1.2 and 2.0 times those in Major Cities. For 0–64 year olds, death rates in these areas were 1.5 and 3.0 times those in Major Cities.

Death rates for non-Indigenous Australians from remote areas were not significantly different from those in Major Cities.

Annually there were 263 and 176 deaths in Remote and Very Remote areas; about 53% were male.

Annually there were 43 and 85 more deaths than expected in Remote and Very Remote areas; this is 15% and 20% of all ‘excess’ deaths in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. About half (55%) were male. The ‘excess’ deaths were concentrated among the very young (0–4 years) and those aged 25–64 years.

Compared with the previous reporting period (1997–99), there were 16 more deaths of males and 33 more deaths of females annually in 2002–04.



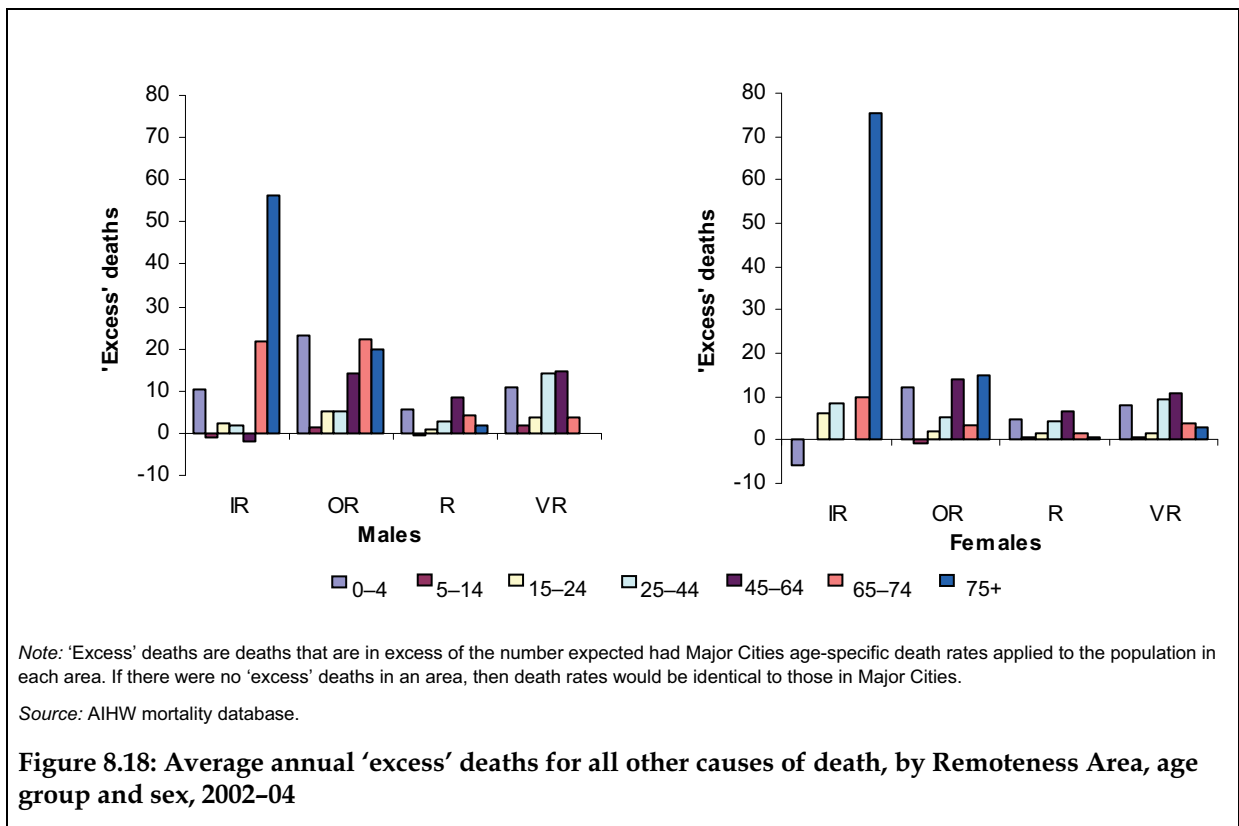
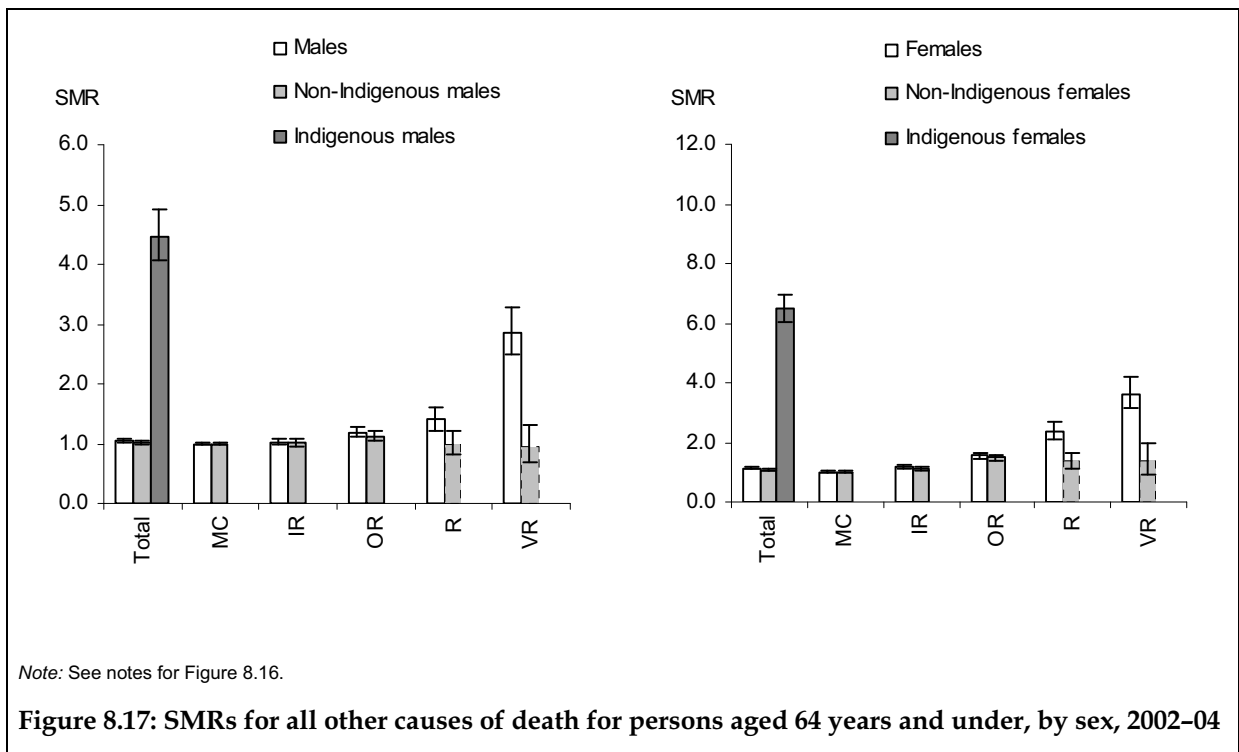


Table 8.14: SMIRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons											
	MC		OR		VR		MC		OR		VR		MC		OR		VR							
	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	Ratio	VR	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	Ratio	VR	Rate	IR	Ratio	R	Ratio	VR						
2002-04																								
0-4	97	1.08	*1.34	*1.43	*2.29	*2.22	82	0.95	*1.22	*1.48	*1.28	90	1.02	*1.28	*1.45	*2.26								
5-14	4	0.94	1.21	0.39	*3.54	2.00	3	1.00	0.84	1.55	1.06	3	0.96	1.06	0.85	*2.93								
15-24	8	1.11	*1.51	1.45	*4.21	*3.22	5	*1.45	1.32	*2.84	*1.44	7	*1.24	*1.97	*3.84									
25-44	17	1.02	1.11	1.33	*3.74	*4.82	9	1.16	1.19	*1.92	*1.14	13	1.07	*1.14	*1.53	*4.10								
45-64	45	0.99	*1.12	*1.46	*2.67	*3.47	30	1.00	*1.19	*1.64	*1.15	37	1.00	*1.15	*1.52	*2.94								
65-74	181	*1.07	*1.16	1.24	*1.58	*1.92	141	1.04	1.03	1.15	*1.11	160	*1.06	*1.11	1.20	*1.71								
75+	958	*1.05	1.04	1.03	0.99	1.14	1,101	*1.04	1.02	1.01	1.03	1,045	*1.05	1.03	1.02	1.07								
Total	80	*1.05	*1.10	*1.20	*1.96	*1.90	104	*1.04	*1.05	*1.18	*1.08	92	*1.04	*1.08	*1.19	*1.93								
Total <65	27	1.02	*1.19	*1.40	*2.86	*3.08	18	1.03	*1.20	*1.67	*1.19	22	1.02	*1.19	*1.50	*2.95								
1997-99																								
Total	80	0.98	1.00	*1.13	*1.77	*1.94	93	*1.04	*1.10	1.05	*1.05	81	1.01	*1.05	*1.09	*1.84								
Total <65	33	0.93	1.01	*1.25	*2.19	*2.93	20	1.05	*1.09	*1.54	1.04	25	0.97	1.04	*1.35	*2.45								
Total†	*1.09	*1.06	*1.09	*1.26	*2.03	*1.98	*0.98	1.02	*1.07	1.05	*1.08	*1.03	*1.03	*1.08	*1.15	*2.01								
Total <65†	*1.22	*1.10	*1.20	*1.51	*2.74	*3.27	*1.08	*1.13	*1.18	*1.68	*1.19	*1.17	*1.12	*1.19	*1.57	*2.94								

(continued)

Table 8.14 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males				Females				Persons							
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	
Average annual number of excess deaths																
2002-04																
0-4	0	11	23	6	11	0	-6	12	5	8	0	5	35	10	19	
5-14	0	-1	1	-1	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	0	2	
15-24	0	2	5	1	4	0	6	2	2	1	0	8	7	2	5	
25-44	0	2	5	3	14	0	8	5	4	10	0	10	10	7	23	
45-64	0	-2	14	8	14	0	0	14	6	11	0	-2	28	15	25	
65-74	0	22	22	4	4	0	10	3	2	4	0	31	25	6	8	
75+	0	57	20	2	0	0	76	15	0	3	0	132	35	2	3	
Excess total	0	90	91	23	48	0	94	50	20	37	0	184	141	43	85	
Deaths total	5,213	1,935	954	135	98	6,951	2,404	1,058	128	79	12,164	4,339	2,012	263	176	
Excess <65	0	12	49	17	44	0	9	32	18	30	0	21	81	35	75	
Deaths <65	1,539	506	302	60	68	1,051	347	198	44	45	2,590	853	500	104	113	
1997-99																
Excess total	0	-35	1	15	40	0	72	81	5	35	0	37	82	19	75	
Excess total†	413	86	66	26	46	-133	30	64	5	36	280	116	130	30	83	
Deaths total	4,881	1,627	819	126	91	5,806	1,939	928	101	73	10,687	3,566	1,746	226	164	
Excess <65	0	-41	3	13	35	0	17	16	16	30	0	-23	18	29	65	
Excess <65†	328	49	52	22	41	83	42	29	18	32	411	91	80	40	73	
Deaths <65	1,800	518	305	66	64	1,069	358	191	44	46	2,869	876	496	111	111	

Notes

1. The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
2. The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
3. For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.

Table 8.15 (continued): SMRs, average annual deaths and 'excess' deaths due to all other causes, for Indigenous Australian and non-Indigenous Australians, 2002-04 and 1997-99

	Males						Females						Persons						
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			
	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	Indigenous	
Average annual number of excess deaths																			
2002-04																			
0-4	0	8	14	2	-1	34	0	-8	6	1	1	-1	23	0	0	20	3	-2	57
5-14	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	2
15-24	0	3	5	1	0	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	3	0	8	6	1	1	6
25-44	0	1	-3	-3	-2	41	0	7	1	-2	1	1	22	0	9	-2	-5	0	63
45-64	0	-4	10	1	1	27	0	0	11	0	0	1	24	0	-4	22	2	2	51
65-74	0	19	21	1	-1	10	0	12	2	-1	0	0	10	0	31	23	0	-1	20
75+	0	62	18	0	-2	4	0	70	15	-2	2	2	9	0	132	32	-2	0	13
Excess total	0	88	66	0	-3	121	0	86	35	-2	3	3	91	0	174	101	-2	0	213
Deaths total	5,000	1,852	880	100	30	167	6,705	2,309	994	95	95	30	134	11,705	4,161	1,875	195	59	302
Excess <65	0	7	27	0	-1	107	0	4	19	0	0	2	73	0	11	46	0	1	180
Deaths <65	1,429	461	253	35	13	138	979	316	166	22	22	9	96	2,408	776	419	57	22	234
1997-99																			
Excess total	0	-21	-13	-5	-3	113	0	91	72	-12	-12	-2	87	0	70	59	-17	-5	200
Excess total†	0	76	40	5	1	n.p.	0	-30	20	-16	-3	-3	n.p.	0	46	60	-12	-2	n.p.
Deaths total	4,727	1,584	764	94	30	161	5,649	1,902	884	75	75	22	126	10,376	3,486	1,648	169	52	287
Excess <65	0	-34	-17	-4	-4	101	0	23	2	0	0	0	73	0	-11	-15	-5	-4	174
Excess <65†	0	85	46	6	1	n.p.	0	51	16	2	2	1	n.p.	0	136	62	8	1	n.p.
Deaths <65	1,705	490	259	41	14	136	1,014	342	161	24	24	8	97	2,719	832	419	64	22	233

Notes

- The first half of the table reports death rates (as SMRs) for the period 2002-04. The first two rows (shaded) in this section use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 1997-99 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas with those in Major Cities in the same year (1997-99). The second two (unshaded) rows (marked with a †) use Major Cities age-and sex-specific rates in 2002-04 as the standard and compare death rates in each of the areas (including Major Cities) in 1997-99 with death rates in Major Cities in 2002-04.
- The second half of the table describes the actual number of deaths and 'excess deaths' that occurred in each population. Shaded rows 1 and 4 have used 1997-99 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths. Unshaded rows 2 and 5 (marked with a †) have used 2002-04 Major Cities rates of death as the basis for calculating the number of excess deaths in 1997-99.
- For further explanation, refer to section 2.3.