

The AIHW National Mortality Database documentation

2007

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is Australia's national health and welfare statistics and information agency. The Institute's mission is to improve the health and well-being of Australians by informing community discussion and decision making through national leadership in developing and providing health and welfare statistics and information.

POPULATION HEALTH UNIT TECHNICAL PAPER

Number 1

The AIHW Mortality Database documentation

2007

Originally compiled

by

Carolyn Dunn, Krys Sadkowsky and Ilona Brockway

Continuously updated by the Population Unit AIHW

Contents

Introduction	viii
Collection of mortality data	ix
The Death Information Form	ix
The Death Certificate	ix
Classification of diseases	xi
AIHW mortality databases	xii
AIHW National Mortality Database.....	xii
GRIM Books	xii
How are mortality data accessed at the AIHW?	xiii
Data custodian.....	xiv
AIHW National Mortality Database structure	xv
Analysis of mortality data at the AIHW	xvii
The introduction of automated cause of death coding and ICD-10	xvii
Other things to watch out for when analysing death data.....	xvii
Other factors	xx
References	xxii
General Tables.....	xxiii
AIHW National Mortality Database item descriptions	1
Date of death	3
Year of death.....	5
Month of death.....	6
Day of death	7
Age at death.....	8
Sex 10	
Year of registration	11
Month of registration	13
State of registration.....	14
Registration district	15
Registration number.....	18
Mort ID.....	20
Underlying cause of death (numeric ICD-7, ICD-8, ICD-9)	21
Underlying cause of death (alpha-numeric ICD-10)	24

Cause of death ICD-10 (multiple cause of death).....	26
Indigenous status.....	28
Area of usual residence (5 digit).....	32
Area of usual residence (9 digit).....	38
RRMA residence	40
Remoteness major city (see notes page 43)	42
Remoteness inner regional (see notes page 43)	43
Remoteness outer regional (see notes page 43)	44
Remoteness remote (see notes page 43).....	45
Remoteness very remote (see notes page 43).....	46
Notes on Remoteness Area.....	47
Occupation of person	50
Period of residence in Australia	58
Country of birth	59
Certification	78
Marital status.....	79
Date of first marriage	80
Age at first marriage.....	82
Place of first marriage	84
Number of issue (number of children)	85
Hospital.....	86
Place of death	88
Date of birth.....	89
Query code.....	91
Post mortem.....	93
COD Number	95
Place of occurrence	96
Activity code.....	98
Firearms flag.....	100
Drowning flag	101
Cancer flag.....	103
Maternal death flag	105
Tuberculosis flag.....	107

Leukaemia flag (to 1993).....	109
Drug flag (from 1994).....	111
AIDS flag.....	113
Asthma flag.....	115
Analgesic nephropathy flag (to 1993).....	117
Asbestosis flag.....	119
Appendix A.....	120
Comparability over time: Manual coding of deaths in ICD-9 to Automatic coding in ICD-10.....	120
Introductions.....	120
Comparison of automatic and manual coding.....	120
Comparison of ninth and tenth revisions of ICD.....	121
Comparability factors	121

Tables

Table A: Number of deaths by age and sex by year of registration	xxiv
Table B: Number of death records by year of registration	xxxi
Table C: Deaths registered in 2000 by year of occurrence	xxxiii
Table D: Deaths registered in 2001 by year of occurrence	xxxiv
Table E: Deaths registered in 2002 by year of occurrence.....	xxxv
Table F: Deaths registered in 2003 by year of occurrence.....	xxxvi
Table: Numbers of deaths Indigenous status by year of registration, State of registration.....	31
Table: State and Territory Indigenous population numbers and percent, 2001 census	31
Table: Percent deaths Indigenous status by year of registration, State of registration.....	31
Table: Area of usual residence by State of Registration of death 2001	36
Table: Area of usual residence by State of Registration of death 2002	36
Table: Area of usual residence by State of Registration of death 2003	37
Table RRMA as at 8 January 2003	41
Table Region.2: Distribution of Region from 2002.....	48
Table Region.3: allocation of weights on mortality record.....	49
Table percentage of death records with occupation status	53
Table : ASCO codes for coding occupation 1993–2004	55
Table: Country Of Birth Code List -To Be Used From 2003-2004.....	60
Table: Country Of Birth Code List -To Be Used From 1991-2002.....	67

Introduction

The AIHW National Mortality Database contains *cause of death* information for all deaths in Australia registered in Australia from 1965 onwards. Information is provided to the AIHW by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and coded nationally by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The data is updated each calendar year, usually in November, with the previous calendar year of data e.g. Deaths registered in 2000 are released in November 2001. The database is accessed by staff working within the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (with the consent of the data custodian and the AIHW Ethics Committee) and is used to provide data to meet the AIHW work program and meet requests from researchers working outside of the AIHW. For those working outside the Institute, a charging policy applies for data requests.

The purpose of this paper is to give a concise overview of:

- Mortality data at the AIHW and the different ways it is stored and accessed
- What an AIHW National Mortality Database death record looks like
- How mortality data are collected and processed
- How the mortality data can be analysed
- How mortality data and the database have changed over time
- The difficulties associated with using mortality data, and suggestions for overcoming them
- Contact details for the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team
- A list of mortality data expert users working in the AIHW
- Mortality data extraction and analysis templates and programs used at the AIHW
- A list of publications and internet sites where mortality data are presented and analysed

Collection of mortality data

Death registration has been compulsory in all States since the mid-1850s and this information is registered with the respective Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Since 1906 the Commonwealth Statistician has compiled the information collected by the Registrars and published national death information. In addition, the State and Territory Statisticians have published State and Territory specific statistics.

Information about a death is recorded on the *Death Certificate* and the *Death Information Form*. The recorded information includes the disease or condition leading directly to death and the other contributing diseases or conditions, as well as demographic and administrative information.

The Death Information Form

Demographic and administrative information about the deceased is collected on the *Death Information Form*, filled out by the deceased's next of kin in conjunction with the funeral director. The funeral director is very important in the collection of information when collection is difficult. For instance: when the next of kin or friends are very distressed; or where there are no next of kin or close friends (e.g. if the deceased was displaced or very old). Data quality can be influenced by these difficulties, and this is important to keep in mind when analysing the data. For details on which data elements are of dubious quality, please see section *Analysis of mortality data at the AIHW*.

Copies of the death information forms used by each State and Territory are held by the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team.

The Death Certificate

The attending medical officer fills in the *Death Certificate*. Death certification can be completed in three ways:

1. If a medical practitioner has treated the deceased recently and the medical practitioner is certain of the cause of death, then the medical practitioner can provide the required certificate.
2. If no medical practitioner can certify the cause of death (e.g. unexplained deaths), then the case is referred to the government pathologist to conduct an autopsy to determine the cause of death. In many cases referred to the government pathologist, the Coroner determines the cause of death (e.g. many deaths resulting from accidents are referred to the Coroner).

The disease or condition leading directly to death and the contributing diseases or conditions are recorded on the death certificate, from which the ABS determines the underlying and multiple causes of death using standardised coding rules set down in the *International Classification of Diseases (ICD)*.

Guidance for completion of death certificates is outlined in *Cause of Death Certification Australia*, produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 1999).

Standard Medical Certificate of Cause of Death

The World Health Organisation recommends that the *Standard Medical Certificate of Cause of Death* be used for death certification. An example of this is set out below. The States and Territories each have their own form based on the standard form, with minor local variations e.g. an extra line, Part I (e) may appear on some forms (ABS, 1999).

[ABS death certificate word version.doc](#)

Classification of diseases

A cause of death can be a particular disease (such as ischaemic heart disease), a disorder (such as a mental disorder), or an injury (accidental or intentional).

The modern system of disease classification began with the work of Dr William Farr, and was first used in England in 1839 (Cumpston 1989). The Farr system was modified over time, and in 1881 was completely modified by Dr William Ogle, becoming known as the Farr-Ogle system. This modified system was adopted over time by each of the Australian colonies during the 1880s.

In 1903, Australia adopted the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) to classify causes of death. In doing so, the production of a set of internationally consistent information on causes of death commenced. The Farr-Ogle system of classification of death was phased out between 1903 and 1906 making comparisons between States difficult for this period. Consequently many of the statistical series begin in 1907 (Cumpston 1989).

Since 1906 the ICD has changed nine times. The most recent revision was the 10th Revision (WHO 1993), implemented with the 1999 mortality data (with backcoding for 1997 and 1998 mortality data). The revisions are a response to the recognition of new diseases (e.g. AIDS), increased knowledge of diseases, and changing terminology in the description of disease.

Copies of the ICD-9 (WHO 1977) and ICD-10 (WHO 1993) are held in the library as well as in the Mortality area of the Population Health Unit. For previous revisions of the ICD, please see the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team.

AIHW mortality databases

The AIHW has progressively collected and organised the mortality data, collected by the States and Territories Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and coded by the ABS, to form the following databases:

- The AIHW National Mortality Databases
- The AIHW General Record of Incidence of Mortality (GRIM) Books
- The National Death Index.

AIHW National Mortality Database

This database consists of de-identified unit record level data and contains much of the information collected by the States and Territories Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. This database covers the period from 1964 to the present. It includes data elements, such as date of death, date of birth, underlying cause of death, multiple causes of death (1997 onwards), place of death by State and Local Government Area, Indigenous status (for later years), and other information. The database is updated annually.

This database is used extensively to report on short term trends for specific diseases, by demographic variables collected as part of the death registration. Summary information from this database is made available to researchers and reporters.

GRIM Books

Overview

The GRIM Books are a collection of dynamic and interactive statistical workbooks, calculating cause-specific Australian mortality rates and other information. The books were developed within the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and contain information compiled from unit record level data for the period 1964 to the most recent years (currently to 2003) and historically, for a number of causes, back to 1907, manually compiled from historic ABS statistical publications and holdings.

Individual workbooks have been created for over 150 causes (or combination of causes) of death. The mortality data are tabulated by cause of death, year of registration, age and sex. These data, together with population estimates, are used to calculate annual age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates and other summary measures of mortality. GRIM Books are now also available by State and Territory for a number of conditions.

The GRIM Books are constructed to allow deaths data to be analysed over the period 1907-onwards. However, where data is not available for all years, the trends start from when the specific disease data was first collected, or could be separated from other categories.

Deaths data

In Australia, information about deaths is collected on death certificates and certified by medical practitioners. These death certificates are required by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, under jurisdiction-specific legislation. These data are collected for legal and health related purposes.

On behalf of the Registrars, these data are assembled, coded and published by statistical agencies. These agencies have varied since 1900 and have included State based statistical offices. After Federation in 1901, uniform coding commenced in 1907, by the Commonwealth Statistician's Office and the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, now known as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) .

As identified earlier, death certificate information was standardised and coded, according to rules set forward in various versions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The deaths have been coded to reflect the underlying cause of death – that is "the disease or injury, which initiated the train of events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury" (WHO, International Classification of Diseases, 1977). In recent years, multiple causes of death have been added to the mortality data, however in order to ensure continuity of the long term series, only the underlying cause of death has been presented here. The codes used to classify a cause of death are tabulated in a box at the top of most worksheets.

In the National GRIM books, deaths information has been assembled based on the year of registration and not the year of death. While for the most part, year of death and its registration coincide, deaths at the end of each calendar year may be held over until the following year, as will deaths whose cause requires further examination by a coroner. In recent years, less than 5% of deaths were held over from one year to the next for processing. This method of reporting the data allows for the most recent year to be used and is consistent with the method of recording the data between 1907 and 1962. Data from 1963 onwards may be analysed either by year of death or registration and can be requested from the AIHW or ABS in this format. State & Territory GRIM Books start in 1968, and are based on year of death, with only the latest year based on year of registration.

Deaths information contained in the GRIM books for the period 1907–1962 has been sourced from the Commonwealth Statistician's Register – Causes of Death Australia annual publications, after which they have been sourced electronically from the Registrars of Births, Deaths & Marriages via the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

How are mortality data accessed at the AIHW?

The AIHW National Mortality Database sits within the Oracle Database, and is maintained by the Data and Information Technology Unit. For further details, visit mortality data on Datahound – <http://timelord/java/html/datahound/testframe>.

The majority of mortality data users at the AIHW use BrioQuery and SAS to access the data. There are template programs available for sharing and we encourage staff to access these at [tardis/proj/mortality/info](#). In this way, we hope to encourage less duplication of work and a more standardised approach to the use of mortality codes and presentation of mortality data within the Institute. So make sure to have a look at the shared programs, and talk through your data queries with the friendly people in the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team.

Data custodian

To access mortality data at the AIHW, staff must obtain permission from the mortality data custodian (Robert van der Hoek, Population Health Unit), as well as an Oracle user password from the Data and Information Technology Unit (TBA).

For day to day advice on the data consult with either of the authors or the Population health unit.

For technical advice on aspects like record structure consult with Kathy Southgate.

AIHW National Mortality Database structure

Presently there are more than 4 million records on the database.

The AIHW National Mortality Database has two tables:

1. The *Mortality Table*—for analysing underlying cause of death

The *Mortality Table* contains all mortality fields except the multiple or associated causes of death (Cause of death ICD10). Presently there are 4,254,188 records, with one record per death.

The *Mortality Table* contains data going back to 1964 with cause of death coding over time based on the following revisions of the ICD:

ICD7 (1964–1967)

ICD-8 (1968–1978)

ICD9 (1979–1996)

ICD10 (1997– now)

If cause of death data is required for years prior to this, excel spreadsheets are available for some causes of death going back to 1907. Please see the Mortality section of the Population Health Unit for details, or visit the Mortality web portal at www.aihw.gov.au.

The fields included in the Mortality Table are:

- Record Id
- Year of registration
- State of registration
- Registration district
- Month of registration
- Registration number
- Sex
- Age at death
- Age group
- Usual residence (5 digit)
- Usual residence (9 digit)
- Occupation
- Country of birth
- Duration of residence in Australia
- Marital status
- Age at first marriage
- Date of first marriage
- Place of first marriage

- Number of issue (number of children)
- Date of death
- Certification
- Indigenous status
- Hospital
- Place of death
- Date of birth
- Query code
- Post mortem
- Drowning flag
- Cancer flag
- Maternal death flag
- Tuberculosis flag
- Leukaemia flag
- AIDS flag
- Asthma flag
- Analgesic nephropathy flag
- Asbestosis flag
- Drug flag
- Mort id
- RRMA residence
- Remoteness (5 fields)
- Place of occurrence
- Activity code
- Firearms flag
- Underlying cause of death (numeric ICD-7, ICD-8, ICD-9)
- Underlying cause of death (alpha-numeric ICD-10)

2. The *Cause of Death Table* – for analysing multiple or associated causes of death.

The *Cause of Death Table* contains the multiple or associated causes of death (Cause of death ICD10) and a number of fields that allow basic analysis without having to link the *Cause of Death Table* to the Mortality table. The fields included in the *Cause of Death Table* are:

- Year (Year of registration)
- State (State of registration)
- Sex
- Age at death
- Age group
- Cause of death ICD10
- Indigenous status

- Cod Number
- Mort ID
- Usual Residence 5.

The *Cause of Death Table* contains ICD10 data from 1997 onwards. Data are available in ICD9 for 1997 and 1998, but are contained in a separate table and need to be used with caution. Please see the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team to access these data.

Analysis of mortality data at the AIHW

Analysing mortality data can be tricky. The data has become more complicated by classification systems changing over time as well as changes to data quality (e.g. Indigenous identification). Data can be analysed by year of death or by year of registration. Unless specifically stated, year refers to year of registration in this publication.

The introduction of automated cause of death coding and ICD-10

There have been three major changes to the coding of deaths in since 1996:

- The introduction of the Automated Coding System (ACS) (1997) and
- The coding of multiple causes of death
- The change in ICD revision from ICD-9 to ICD-10 (1999)

The Automated coding system (ACS) was introduced with the introduction of coding of multiple cause of death from death certificates (previously multiple cause codes were not assigned. ACS has been adopted by a number of countries and its growing popularity has the potential to significantly improve the international comparability of causes of death statistics.

However, the ACS also brought changes to coding rules, and some of these were reversed in 1999 with the introduction of ICD-10. As a result there are two breaks in time series, 1997 and 1999. To make analysis of time series as simple as possible, comparability factors have been devised for bridging the two breaks in time series. The comparability factors are used to adjust death data, from prior to 1997 and manually coded in ICD-9, so that it can be used in time series with data coded automatically in ICD-10, from 1997 onwards (see Appendix A).

Other things to watch out for when analysing death data

Changes in classification systems over time

Classification systems for death data change over time, and this needs to be taken into account when analysing the death data.

There are several major classification systems used with the cause of death data, apart from the ICD codes for cause of death. For information about which classification version is being used for which years, refer to the data items in the documentation. The three main ones are:

- *Area of usual residence*: the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS Cat. No. 1216.0)
- *Country of birth*: the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 1269.0)

- *Occupation of person*: the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) (ABS Cat. No. 1220.0)

For information on the classifications used for each data item in the AIHW National Mortality Database, see the individual data items in the documentation.

In several of the data items listed in the documentation, DEMOSS is referred to. This is the name of the operating system employed by the ABS at the time the documentation was written. There is no accompanying documentation for DEMOSS held by the ABS for public use.

Indigenous status

In 2004, a new range of codes were introduced as part of the effort to standardise and improve indigenous identification in data collection nationally:

- 1 = Aboriginal, not Torres Strait Islander (TSI)
- 2 = TSI, not Aboriginal
- 3 = Both Aboriginal and TSI origin
- 4 = Neither Aboriginal nor TSI origin
- 9 = Not Stated/inadequately described

For 1998-2002, the following codes were used:

- 0 = Not Indigenous or Unknown
- 1 = Indigenous
- 4 = Aboriginal
- 5 = Torres Strait Islander (TSI)
- 6 = Both Aboriginal and TSI origin
- 7 = Not Stated

For 1980-1997, the following codes were used:

- 0 = Not Indigenous, Unknown or Not stated
- 1 = Indigenous
- 2 & 3 = Indigenous (NSW 1987 only)
- 9 = Unknown/ Not stated (Vic, WA, NT 1983-1987)

“The data available about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are limited by the extent to which Indigenous people are included in national surveys, the accuracy with which Indigenous people are identified in both surveys and administrative datasets, uncertainties about Indigenous population estimates, and concerns about whether the survey methods employed are always the most suitable. It is also difficult to point to trends with confidence because the availability and quality of data about the Indigenous population have varied considerably over time” (ABS 2001 p1).

The ABS in consultation with others has developed a strategy for collecting Indigenous statistics which is currently being implemented. Part of this strategy is to improve the identification of Indigenous people in data collections such as the AIHW National Mortality Database. When presenting Indigenous data remember the following:

- Use Indigenous status from 1990 onwards, for NT, WA, SA. Data quality prior to this is dubious.

- Qld began collecting this data mid 1996. The ABS advises 1996 data quality poor, 1997 better, 1998 considered good enough to include with WA, SA, NT.
- Trends over time using Indigenous mortality data may reflect problems with data quality (e.g. changes in collection methods/questions for the obtaining the data and people self-identifying as Indigenous), rather than real health trends within the Indigenous population. So use with care and discuss data shortcomings when presenting the data.

Small cell sizes

Be careful with presenting small numbers of deaths in data analysis. Confidentiality must be observed at all times. If you are worried about the numbers of deaths you are analysing, talk to the friendly Population Health Unit – Mortality Team first. You may need to aggregate the data in some way.

Multiple cause

When undertaking multiple cause analysis, it is important to keep in mind what is being analysed: the number of multiple causes, or the number of deaths for each multiple cause. If you plan to use the multiple cause data, talk to the friendly Population Health Unit – Mortality Team first.

Linking the Mortality table to the Cause of death table

If a multiple cause analysis requires more fields than those contained in the Cause of death table, then the **Cause of Death Table** must be linked to the **Mortality Table**. This is done using the Mort ID field.

Each death record in the **Mortality Table** has a unique Mort ID number, and this number is assigned to each of the multiple cause records in the **Cause of Death Table** belonging with that **Mortality Table** record.

To help with linking the tables, there are SAS programs and BrioQuery templates available for AIHW staff on the system at `tardis/proj/mortality/doco`.

Does the cause of death (multiple cause) order matter?

The **Cause of Death Table** contains all causes of death recorded on the death certificate after coding of the causes has been done at the ABS, and the underlying cause of death has been assigned.

The *entity-axis-data* field (available on request from the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team) contains all of the original codes recorded on the death certificate, in the order in which they were recorded.

The ABS uses the information from the original death certificate (which becomes the *entity-axis-data*) to create the *record-axis-data*. It is in the *record-axis-data* that the ABS assigns the underlying and multiple causes of death. In creating the *record-axis-data*, any duplicate codes or meaningless codes (noise) are removed. Also linked codes are inserted to replace specific codes found together on the original death certificate. For instance, if pulmonary oedema (J81) was found with either heart failure unspecified (I50.9) or heart disease unspecified (I51.9), then left ventricular failure (I50.1) would be recorded, instead of J81 and I51.9, in the *record-axis-data*.

(A list of these linkages can be found in the ICD-10, Volume 2, pages 62–65).

It is important that the *entity-axis-data* field is considered for its relevance to any multiple cause analysis, to ensure that any relevant codes that become incorporated into linkages are taken into account.

Other factors

Consult with the mortality team on the following questions:

- Restrictions on use of data by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- Interpretation of multiple cause of death e.g. order issues.
- Year of death vs year of registration.
- Place of death vs normal residence.

References

- ABS 2001. Causes of death, Australia, 2000. ABS Cat. No. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 2001a. The health and welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. ABS Cat. No. 4704.0. Canberra: ABS.
- ABS 1999. Cause of death certification Australia: A booklet for the guidance of medical practitioners in completing medical certificates of cause of death. ABS: Canberra.
- Cumpston JHL 1989. Health and disease in Australia: A history. Canberra: AGPS.
- World Health Organization (WHO) 1993. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems ICD-10. World Health Organization: Geneva.
- World Health Organization (WHO) 1977. International Classification of Diseases ICD-9. World Health Organization: Geneva.

General Tables

Deaths by age and sex by year of registration

Numbers of deaths by year of registration

Deaths registered in 2000 by year of occurrence

Deaths registered in 2001 by year of occurrence

Deaths registered in 2002 by year of occurrence

Table A: Number of deaths by age and sex by year of registration

Age group	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Males							
1	3,017	2,872	2,847	2,883	2,899	3,032	3,233
2	302	249	277	268	290	303	298
3	285	276	256	236	291	285	241
4	587	686	733	698	797	736	855
5	683	681	731	806	909	903	1,035
6	483	548	544	609	584	645	654
7	671	589	572	597	592	636	622
8	921	998	991	907	907	896	898
9	1,532	1,465	1,497	1,560	1,512	1,531	1,490
10	2,042	1,999	2,040	2,232	2,267	2,468	2,433
11	3,266	3,480	3,362	3,279	3,397	3,256	3,372
12	4,541	4,507	4,652	4,860	5,020	5,032	5,215
13	5,901	5,748	5,990	6,055	6,565	6,408	6,674
14	6,571	6,731	7,115	7,227	7,464	7,618	8,116
15	7,975	7,659	7,775	7,576	7,895	7,581	8,066
16	7,640	7,714	8,100	7,817	8,282	7,904	8,212
17	5,508	5,289	5,829	5,683	6,452	5,904	6,530
18	4,302	4,263	4,469	4,203	4,930	4,532	4,877
99	19	16	15	12	8	16	7
Total	56,246	55,770	57,795	57,508	61,061	59,686	62,828
Females							
1	2,273	2,164	2,045	2,149	2,217	2,287	2,253
2	210	184	204	189	216	215	204
3	164	153	137	128	142	142	189
4	265	264	286	264	293	310	316
5	236	244	268	275	277	274	293
6	236	264	250	262	234	274	297
7	326	328	341	306	341	287	348
8	590	584	599	486	544	487	590
9	883	866	831	901	892	850	874
10	1,276	1,286	1,257	1,311	1,322	1,302	1,374
11	1,724	1,760	1,906	1,905	1,831	1,868	1,856
12	2,152	2,184	2,356	2,379	2,485	2,466	2,629
13	3,014	2,894	2,964	3,031	3,209	3,184	3,470
14	4,109	4,157	4,397	4,141	4,404	4,392	4,523
15	6,101	5,987	6,198	5,919	6,026	5,761	6,360
16	7,227	6,988	7,510	7,299	7,896	7,645	7,952
17	6,705	6,650	7,046	6,902	7,643	7,261	8,100
18	6,849	6,984	7,536	7,341	8,510	7,799	8,589
99	8	4	3	7	4	6	3
Total	44,348	43,945	46,134	45,195	48,486	46,810	50,220

Age group	Last modified		1 July 2007			by Robert		
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Males								
1	3,151	3082	2869	2825	2398	2163	1992	1909
2	292	272	270	268	231	239	259	197
3	287	261	250	257	252	257	256	229
4	907	860	900	987	968	955	959	938
5	1,070	968	1003	1013	992	990	1068	1146
6	705	646	716	774	769	720	809	808
7	653	613	632	685	698	693	721	752
8	883	834	821	862	869	848	856	838
9	1,376	1396	1399	1329	1285	1279	1215	1203
10	2,423	2436	2484	2509	2398	2275	2259	1978
11	3,320	3333	3483	3746	3712	3571	3482	3337
12	5,052	4927	4772	4917	4746	4780	4634	4767
13	6,431	6734	6750	7093	6659	6772	6432	6281
14	7,676	7694	7974	8152	7862	8224	8091	8109
15	7,940	8233	8400	8841	8450	8702	8553	8508
16	7,603	7524	7480	7795	7272	8223	7713	8135
17	6,322	6272	6349	6515	5848	6121	5694	5715
18	4,971	5022	5027	5711	5314	5704	5311	5422
99	12	9	9	20	15	11	16	9
Total	61,074	61116	61588	64299	60738	62527	60320	60281
Females								
1	2,468	2231	2098	1998	1706	1647	1460	1400
2	189	192	192	192	160	170	166	147
3	132	158	155	175	142	148	132	143
4	374	305	330	300	320	290	348	322
5	353	315	296	291	281	288	313	325
6	302	299	291	321	292	302	314	274
7	368	348	330	325	348	354	356	382
8	491	465	477	491	518	482	476	448
9	860	810	755	773	732	698	712	662
10	1,439	1353	1377	1368	1244	1187	1150	1065
11	1,825	1860	1817	2021	1858	1862	1843	1733
12	2,566	2568	2515	2563	2423	2410	2386	2432
13	3,353	3343	3388	3644	3513	3492	3437	3387
14	4,218	4256	4241	4650	4485	4572	4410	4446
15	6,063	5859	5933	5990	5709	5675	5537	5620
16	7,751	7433	7331	7505	7010	7516	7220	7008
17	7,892	7962	8149	8465	7757	8085	7836	7602
18	8,930	8885	9549	10456	9783	10955	10371	10745
99	2	2	10	6	2	2	3	3
Total	49,576	48644	49234	51534	48283	50135	48470	48144

	Last modified		1 July 2007			by Robert			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Males									
1	1740	1691	1637	1738	1588	1533	1675	1511	
2	206	211	222	223	184	133	178	151	
3	227	224	194	263	203	223	198	196	
4	876	859	822	827	720	629	746	730	
5	1068	1031	1008	1084	1029	1003	1087	1042	
6	839	829	827	893	888	736	894	893	
7	765	738	764	812	747	809	809	840	
8	818	834	834	859	809	827	890	920	
9	1115	1149	1117	1090	1056	1119	1111	1181	
10	1925	1869	1715	1728	1545	1488	1580	1519	
11	3300	3278	3124	2954	2816	2497	2510	2359	
12	4757	4743	4789	4742	4630	4412	4445	4116	
13	5890	5909	5786	6069	6038	6150	6492	6307	
14	8051	8230	8081	8338	7743	7290	7629	7535	
15	8686	8882	9144	9531	9112	9418	9837	9497	
16	7997	8422	8514	9162	8879	8915	9592	9566	
17	5551	6059	6305	6823	6688	6878	7660	7334	
18	5427	5532	5783	6145	5763	5912	6799	6498	
99	19	28	30	14	12	15	24	15	
Total	59257	60518	60696	63295	60450	59987	64156	62210	
Females									
1	1335	1249	1203	1283	1231	1085	1264	1112	
2	157	144	114	108	100	104	114	104	
3	104	136	127	121	127	118	105	102	
4	301	279	284	263	226	251	267	273	
5	348	339	305	306	322	315	353	353	
6	314	266	310	330	314	306	347	327	
7	359	383	343	327	356	337	363	360	
8	427	428	422	439	479	504	499	477	
9	623	629	580	629	577	617	603	666	
10	981	917	950	910	875	847	936	887	
11	1609	1547	1432	1583	1475	1360	1364	1270	
12	2348	2359	2286	2320	2271	2092	2258	2124	
13	3133	3012	3121	3340	3318	3290	3362	3248	
14	4409	4474	4487	4646	4412	4336	4357	4586	
15	5509	5659	5752	6038	6117	6210	6719	6541	
16	6766	6908	6835	7265	7175	7183	8029	7874	
17	7461	7795	7754	8325	7965	8268	8974	8442	
18	11121	11648	11995	13243	12290	12698	14734	14023	
99	6	5	7		4	6	4	2	
Total	47311	48177	48307	51476	49634	49927	54652	52771	

	Last modified	1 July 2007		by Robert				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Males								
1	1490	1456	1362	1480	1244	1293	1161	1067
2	136	142	138	150	129	128	117	112
3	190	194	172	135	138	127	136	144
4	735	812	742	676	617	547	521	533
5	999	1065	953	950	907	865	853	842
6	908	1050	1047	998	891	889	844	831
7	815	933	956	976	947	982	998	968
8	975	958	1085	966	1067	990	1054	1096
9	1153	1342	1201	1357	1294	1310	1235	1294
10	1563	1561	1576	1575	1646	1673	1698	1757
11	2347	2349	2333	2253	2244	2268	2208	2202
12	4128	3772	3682	3503	3252	3236	3213	3151
13	6116	6227	6070	5899	5659	5511	5088	4958
14	7770	7951	8366	8217	7969	8138	7833	7911
15	9648	9558	9581	8976	8973	9509	9516	10091
16	9828	10360	10878	10429	10409	10780	10227	10517
17	7834	8182	8786	8468	8904	9232	9384	10028
18	6958	7158	7994	7642	7770	8630	8997	9955
99	16	10	4	8	7	7	6	7
Total	63609	65080	66926	64658	64067	66115	65089	67464
Females								
1	1037	1104	1059	1089	935	948	834	806
2	102	106	103	88	89	97	86	84
3	89	92	91	94	90	81	98	104
4	291	285	262	265	245	216	216	187
5	315	351	313	298	309	302	286	255
6	333	331	319	325	373	294	250	276
7	353	391	389	375	386	406	394	352
8	500	519	488	499	509	496	561	534
9	672	707	754	705	707	725	699	740
10	882	930	940	892	940	980	991	1056
11	1295	1265	1281	1310	1270	1320	1204	1272
12	2012	2008	1912	1791	1736	1807	1763	1770
13	3159	3218	3222	3018	2949	2840	2743	2622
14	4392	4568	4716	4671	4583	4471	4332	4389
15	6399	6286	6425	6173	6172	6353	6312	6480
16	8145	8451	8767	8650	8562	8710	8381	8358
17	8938	9247	9758	9361	9433	10196	10139	10922
18	14790	14923	16506	15797	15790	17301	17221	19018
99	6	2	1	1	1	2		3
Total	53710	54784	57306	55402	55079	57545	56510	59228

Age group	Last modified		1 July 2007						by Robert	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
Males										
1	1013	1048	950	905	976	881	898	862		
2	112	115	99	102	95	100	98	99		
3	130	147	133	126	112	121	114	112		
4	492	541	572	506	547	501	457	439		
5	916	866	857	870	841	700	665	619		
6	849	876	938	992	1027	920	759	721		
7	1046	1019	950	1067	976	932	882	845		
8	1157	1125	1078	1137	1066	1117	1014	943		
9	1262	1324	1321	1311	1302	1342	1266	1263		
10	1738	1757	1718	1628	1664	1619	1692	1794		
11	2212	2281	2416	2354	2386	2417	2357	2360		
12	3083	3051	3044	3054	3102	3055	3235	3190		
13	4712	4636	4581	4351	4166	4082	4280	4265		
14	7531	7349	7078	6677	6305	5922	5745	5679		
15	9952	9987	9818	9590	9573	9120	8825	8747		
16	9949	10474	10583	10754	11167	11233	11083	11391		
17	10068	10664	10476	10221	9809	10028	10312	11072		
18	10025	10932	11133	11421	12104	12709	13140	14433		
99	4	14	7	7	9	18	13	51		
Total	66251	68206	67752	67073	67227	66817	66835	68885		
Females										
1	793	763	718	694	725	677	670	662		
2	93	73	86	61	72	74	65	73		
3	113	106	81	87	89	78	66	74		
4	214	184	221	237	215	216	158	186		
5	293	228	284	258	269	247	230	196		
6	289	296	320	308	315	324	255	259		
7	414	364	431	374	406	374	351	367		
8	494	556	553	574	531	570	524	497		
9	729	713	746	760	787	738	788	761		
10	1030	1059	1072	1059	1085	1060	1023	1065		
11	1334	1380	1457	1507	1390	1484	1537	1591		
12	1728	1823	1813	1715	1727	1874	1889	2002		
13	2540	2518	2484	2420	2377	2294	2321	2504		
14	4227	4024	3990	3633	3440	3441	3301	3404		
15	6357	6301	6294	5994	5879	5637	5634	5399		
16	8214	8480	8304	8427	8567	8330	8304	8502		
17	10865	11013	11174	10785	10561	10390	10676	11461		
18	19155	20629	21566	21235	22438	23664	23914	25787		
99		3	4	1	2	2	3	32		
Total	58882	60513	61598	60129	60875	61474	61709	64822		

Age group	2003	2004
Males		
1	827	824
2	90	89
3	83	105
4	447	348
5	621	592
6	695	644
7	800	876
8	967	849
9	1341	1287
10	1792	1711
11	2251	2376
12	3404	3290
13	4231	4235
14	5712	5585
15	8326	8036
16	11054	11102
17	11337	11809
18	14339	14631
99	13	6
Total	68330	68395
Females		
1	642	618
2	59	51
3	74	66
4	183	187
5	216	223
6	250	244
7	380	322
8	512	468
9	765	725
10	1092	1119
11	1395	1413
12	1952	2011
13	2549	2428
14	3319	3402
15	4976	4799
16	8274	8226
17	11270	11763
18	26053	26047
99	1	1
Total	63962	64113

Last modified 1 July 2007

by Robert

Table B: Number of death records by year of registration

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
1964	363	39,487	164	14,523	8,906	3,174	27,548	6,429	100,594
1965	355	38,949	161	14,114	8,788	3,043	28,031	6,274	99,715
1966	441	40,546	154	14,861	9,323	3,159	28,673	6,772	103,929
1967	376	39,613	527	14,736	9,071	3,228	28,373	6,779	102,703
1968	488	41,803	543	16,078	9,916	3,284	29,967	7,468	109,547
1969	588	40,665	485	15,786	9,337	3,309	28,976	7,350	106,496
1970	594	43,601	608	17,055	10,138	3,174	30,335	7,543	113,048
1971	598	41,691	637	16,339	9,686	3,295	30,598	7,806	110,650
1972	669	41,652	553	16,598	9,764	3,227	29,856	7,441	109,760
1973	665	41,122	580	16,732	9,835	3,347	30,696	7,845	110,822
1974	758	43,999	575	18,128	10,236	3,484	30,875	7,778	115,833
1975	736	40,497	610	16,421	9,947	3,339	29,499	7,972	109,021
1976	853	42,122	567	17,239	9,999	3,389	30,753	7,740	112,662
1977	788	40,380	784	16,408	9,784	3,269	29,478	7,899	108,790
1978	912	40,394	536	16,619	9,763	3,311	29,096	7,794	108,425
1979	842	38,817	595	16,388	9,661	3,167	29,078	8,020	106,568
1980	892	40,282	512	16,497	9,580	3,392	29,374	8,166	108,695
1981	962	39,959	854	17,175	9,706	3,320	29,034	7,993	109,003
1982	1,010	42,352	573	18,149	10,457	3,432	30,611	8,187	114,771
1983	951	40,323	738	17,200	9,882	3,311	29,320	8,359	110,084
1984	1,044	39,114	550	17,522	10,128	3,549	29,493	8,514	109,914
1985	1,031	44,044	651	18,760	10,543	3,659	31,257	8,863	118,808
1986	1,123	42,036	671	17,962	10,377	3,435	30,062	9,315	114,981
1987	1,125	42,003	681	18,969	10,564	3,608	31,483	8,886	117,319
1988	1,182	44,469	919	18,903	10,716	3,519	30,643	9,513	119,864
1989	1,140	44,768	793	20,569	11,362	3,676	32,357	9,567	124,232
1990	1,245	43,588	785	19,368	10,987	3,690	30,976	9,421	120,060
1991	1,213	42,336	819	19,230	11,188	3,664	31,158	9,538	119,146
1992	1,193	44,629	766	20,576	10,956	3,722	31,916	9,902	123,660
1993	1,231	42,978	752	20,048	11,576	3,618	31,078	10,318	121,599
1994	1,331	44,491	774	21,843	11,737	3,909	32,312	10,295	126,692
1995	1,228	44,537	812	20,789	11,269	3,739	32,398	10,361	125,133
1996	1,451	44,809	771	22,442	11,635	3,878	32,714	11,019	128,719
1997	1,471	45,366	900	22,098	11,655	3,784	33,269	10,807	129,350
1998	1,422	44,471	866	22,492	11,745	3,580	31,958	10,668	127,202
1999	1,514	44,842	831	23,041	11,318	3,759	31,908	10,889	128,102
2000	1,454	45,002	906	22,615	11,884	3,685	32,065	10,680	128,291

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
2001	1,586	44,162	847	23,043	11,932	3,866	32,329	10,779	128,544
2002	1,563	45,939	906	24,196	12,028	3,971	33,777	11,327	133,707
2003	1,585	45,699	869	23,694	12,206	3,946	32,978	11,315	132,292
2004	1,574	46,074	888	24,708	11,670	3,874	32,521	11,199	132,508
2005									
2006									
2007									
2008									
2009									
2010									

Table C: Deaths registered in 2000 by year of occurrence

Year of death	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
1932								1	1
1948								1	1
1959							1		1
1965					1				1
1969				1					1
1974					1			2	3
1976							1		1
1978					1				1
1979								1	1
1981		1							1
1982		1							1
1984								1	1
1985				1				1	2
1986							1		1
1990							2	2	4
1992				1			2	1	4
1993		1						1	2
1994						1	2	1	4
1996			1	3	1	1	4	1	11
1997		1		4	1	1		8	15
1998		13	1	9	6	1	4	13	47
1999	61	1,405	96	1,341	528	192	1,268	458	5,349
2000	1,393	43,580	808	21,255	11,345	3,489	30,780	10,188	122,838

Table D: Deaths registered in 2001 by year of occurrence

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
1944							1		1
1958							1		1
1961							1		1
1968							1		1
1972		1							1
1975							1		1
1978							2		2
1979					1		2		3
1981							1		1
1982		1							1
1984							1		1
1986					1				1
1987		2					1		3
1990							1		1
1991							1	1	2
1992							1	2	3
1993		1					1		2
1994							3		3
1995				1			2		3
1996			1	2			2		5
1997		2					2	2	6
1998		1	1	4	4		1	7	18
1999		9	6	11	4		4	7	41
2000	91	1,696	78	1,523	520	194	1,498	347	5,947
2001	1,495	42,448	761	21,502	11,402	3,672	30,801	10,413	122,494
9999		1							1
Total	1,586	44,162	847	23,043	11,932	3,866	32,329	10,779	128,544

Table E: Deaths registered in 2002 by year of occurrence

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Off shore	Total
1967								1		1
1968		2								2
1972								1		1
1973	1									1
1974								2		2
1977								2		2
1978	1									1
1979	2							1		3
1981								1		1
1982								1		1
1983	1									1
1984								1		1
1986								1		1
1987	1	2								3
1988	2							1		3
1989					1					1
1990	2				1					3
1992	4	1						14		19
1993			1							1
1994	2	2	2			1				7
1995	3		1			1	1			6
1996	1	1	1							3
1997			1							1
1998					1	1				2
1999		2	9	8		1	2			22
2000	4	22	15	9	3	1				54
2001	1,830	1,404	1,493	624	488	177	87	61		6,164
2002	44,528	32,336	2,2445	11,346	10,832	3,797	821	1,286	7	127,398
9999	2									2
Total	46,384	33,772	23,968	11,987	11,326	3,979	911	1373	7	133,707

Table F: Deaths registered in 2003 by year of occurrence

Year	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total
1922		1							1
1966						1		1	2
1970		1							1
1972							1		1
1976			3				1		4
1979								1	1
1981				1					1
1983				1					1
1985			1						1
1988		1							1
1991			1						1
1993				1		1	1		3
1994		2							2
1996			1					1	2
1997		1	1	1				1	4
1998		1			1	1			3
1999		1	2	6				2	11
2000		2		13	1		7	4	27
2001		6	2	22	7	1	49	14	101
2002	118	1,664	89	1,449	582	149	1,215	386	5,652
2003	1,467	44,019	769	22,200	11,615	3,793	31,704	10,905	126,472
Total	1,585	45,699	869	23,694	12,206	3,946	32,978	11,315	132,292

AIHW National Mortality Database

item descriptions

The data items have been set out in the style of the National Health Data Dictionary (NHDD) for the purposes of consistency and with a view to including the AIHW National Mortality Database in the NHDD at some stage in the future.

If you have any questions concerning the mortality data, please do not hesitate to consult the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team.

The following items appear in the AIHW National Mortality Database:

- Date of death
- Age at death
- Sex
- Year of registration
- Month of registration
- State of registration
- Registration district
- Registration number
- Mort ID
- Underlying cause of death (numeric ICD-7, ICD-8, ICD-9)
- Underlying cause of death (alpha-numeric ICD-10)
- Cause of death ICD-10 (multiple cause of death)
- Indigenous status
- Area of usual residence (5 digit)
- Area of usual residence (9 digit)
- RRMA residence
- Remoteness (5 fields)
- Occupation of person
- Period of residence in Australia
- Country of birth
- Certification
- Marital status
- Date of first marriage
- Age at first marriage
- Place of first marriage
- Number of issue (number of children)
- Hospital

- Place of death
- Date of birth
- Query code
- Post mortem
- COD number
- Place of occurrence
- Activity code
- Firearms flag
- Drowning flag
- Cancer flag
- Maternal death flag
- Tuberculosis flag
- Leukaemia flag (to 1993)
- Drug flag (from 1994)
- AIDS flag
- Asthma flag
- Analgesic nephropathy flag (to 1993)
- Asbestosis flag

Date of death

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: date_of_death

SAS name: dod

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The date of death of the person.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 8 Max. Layout: yyyyymmdd

Data domain:

Guide for use: Notes

1. A death registration may be delayed due to a coroner's inquest being held. The requirements for registering a death vary from State to State (from 7 days to 28 days) and all deaths should comply with this. For those deaths being certified by a coroner, the ABS sometimes obtains some preliminary cause e.g. "death by gunshot" and then waits to obtain the findings to determine whether it was an accident, suicide or homicide and the type of gun involved etc. For a large number of deaths all that is obtained initially for cause is "Pending Coronial Investigation" and again the ABS must wait for the findings to deliver the cause. Before closing off the year file, the ABS will try and obtain as many Coroner's findings, and responses from doctors sent query letters, as is possible. Coroner's findings and query letters returned after the year file is closed are not processed in that year and will be processed in the following year. Once the clean year file is cut the ABS does not make any amendments to any of the variables. The *Query code* is useful here: e.g. An unspecified cancer code is given as the cause of death and if this also has a query code of 1 it would indicate that the ABS sent a query letter but did not get a reply.
2. For deaths with limited findings e.g. Hanging or Carbon Monoxide poisoning, under WHO rules the ABS must code these to accidental. If the ABS does not have any further information regarding intent, only the coroner can decide if the death was due to suicide, homicide or intent undetermined e.g. "Death by Gunshot" would be coded to W34 - accidental discharge of other and unspecified firearm. If a record still has cause of death listed as "Pending Coronial Investigation" at time of closing the file, the cause is coded to cause unknown R99.

3. The Registrar's of Births, Deaths and Marriages update their original death subject to how long after the event the findings are completed, and each State and Territory has its own procedures regarding this.
4. If days are not given then days are coded to 15. If months are not given then months are coded to 7. If Years are not given then Years are calculated, if possible, from date of birth and age at death. Otherwise year is coded to 9999.

Late registrations

About 6% of all deaths occurring in the previous calendar year are registered in the following year.

The registration year 2000 had 128,291 deaths registered of which 5,453 or 4.3% occurred in years earlier than 2000. The majority of these late registrations occurred in December 1999 (4,863 deaths).

The registration year 2000 had 109,713 registered that were certified by a doctor of which 4,300 or 3.9% were for deaths that had occurred prior to the year 2000. Deaths certified by a coroner totalled 18,578 of which 1,153 or 6.2% were late registrations.

Deaths identified as Indigenous deaths are over-represented in late registered deaths. The registration year 2000 had 122,661 registered that were identified as non-indigenous. Of these, 5,078 or 4.1% were for deaths that had occurred prior to the year 2000. Deaths identified as indigenous totalled 2,127 of which 267 or 12.6% were late registrations.

Consequently, many analyses of Indigenous deaths use date of death rather than date of registration. This should be considered when analysing Indigenous death data. Note when using date of death the analysis period needs to be one year behind the latest year of registration data so as to capture the majority of late registrations.

See section on Year of registration vs year of death.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: From to
Day of death > 15 (unknown) for all deaths 1964–1965 verified by the ABS
Day of death <10 for 1966 verified by the ABS treat as unknown

Year of death

Admin. status:

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: dodyear

SAS name: dodyear

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Year in which the death occurred.
Note this is not necessarily the year in which the death was registered.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 4 Max. Layout: yyyy

Data domain:

Guide for use: Up to and including 2003:
If year of death is not available then year of death is calculated, if possible, from date of birth and age at death. Otherwise year of death is coded to 9999.
From 2004 onwards:
No default values have been used, the date element reflects exactly the data supplied by ABS. Unknown or missing values are usually coded to 9999.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Date of death

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments: This data element is primarily created to enable better data linkage with the NDI. Analysis by death year after 2003 is best undertaken by 'date of death' as that will also capture records where the death year was unavailable but calculated from 'date of birth' and 'age at death'.

Month of death

Admin. status:

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: dodmonth

SAS name: dodmonth

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Month in which the death occurred.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. Layout: mm

Data domain:

Guide for use: Up to and including 2003:
If month of death is not available then month of death is coded to 7.
From 2004 onwards:
No default values have been used, the date element reflects exactly the data supplied by ABS. Unknown or missing values are usually coded to 99.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Date of death

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: This data element is primarily created to enable better data linkage with the NDI and to make it possible to identify those records that were given a default value in 'date of death'.
From to

Day of death

Admin. status:

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: dodday

SAS name: dodday

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Day the death occurred.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. Layout: dd

Data domain:

Guide for use: Up to and including 2003:
If day of death is not available then day of death is coded to 15.
From 2004 onwards:
No default values have been used, the date element reflects exactly the data supplied by ABS. Unknown or missing values are usually coded to 99.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Date of death

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments: This data element is primarily created to enable better data linkage with the NDI and to make it possible to identify those records that were given a default value in 'date of death'.

Age at death

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: age_at_death

SAS name: age

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT, DERIVED DATA ELEMENT (for some jurisdictions)

NHDD definition: Age at which the person died.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Age is in years for persons who were over the age of 1 year. For persons who were under 1 year of age, the age is in either months, days, hours or minutes (or age = 0 for some pre 1979 records).

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 3 Max. Layout: NNN

Data domain: Classification

Prior to 1983, Before the DEMOSS system was introduced the following codes were used to describe Age at Death (please see notes for New South Wales and Queensland for exceptions):

0 to 120 (Age in years) i.e. 110 = 110 years of age.
201 to 211 (Age in months) i.e. 201 = 1 month of age.
301 to 307 (Age in days) i.e. 301 = 1 day of age
314 (Two weeks of age)
321 (Three weeks of age)
499 (Age less than 1 day)
999 (Age not stated)

From 1983 onwards, the prefix indicates denomination of age. Details of the prefixes used are:

0 & 1 = Years (e.g. 054 or 54 is 54 years, while 110 is 110 years)
2 = Months (e.g. age 210 is 10 months, 299 unknown months)
3 = Days (e.g. age 321 is 21 days, 399 unknown days)
4 = Hours (e.g. age 416 is 16 hours, 499 unknown hours)
5 = Minutes (e.g. age 559 is 59 minutes, 599 unknown minutes)
999 = Unknown age

Guide for use: Notes

1. This figure is either given or computed from date of birth.
2. There is no date of death on some forms, due to a coroners inquest being held. In these instances the age at death would be coded to 999.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments: See table for distribution by age and number of records with missing age.

Sex

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: sex

SAS name: sex

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The sex of the person.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout: N

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		1	Male
		2	Female

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: If sex is either unknown or indeterminate, odd registration numbers are allocated to males and even to females. This note appears in documentation. What does it mean?

Year of registration

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: year

SAS name: year

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Year in which the death was registered.
Note this is not necessarily the year in which the death occurred.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 4 Max. Layout: yyyy

Data domain:

Guide for use: Late registrations

About 6% of all deaths occurring in the previous calendar year are registered in the following year. Predominantly, these deaths will have occurred during December, and they will be included in the following years deaths.

The registration year 2000 had 128,291 deaths registered of which 5,453 or 4.3% occurred in years earlier than 2000. The majority of these late registrations occurred in December 1999 (4,863 deaths).

The registration year 2000 had 109,713 registered that were certified by a doctor of which 4,300 or 3.9% were for deaths that had occurred prior to the year 2000. Deaths certified by a coroner totalled 18,578 of which 1,153 or 6.2% were late registrations.

Deaths identified as Indigenous deaths are over-represented in late registered deaths. The registration year 2000 had 122,661 registered that were identified as non-indigenous. Of these, 5,078 or 4.1% were for deaths that had occurred prior to the year 2000. Deaths identified as indigenous totalled 2,127 of which 267 or 12.6% were late registrations.

Consequently, many analyses of Indigenous deaths use date of death rather than date of registration. This should be considered when analysing Indigenous death data. Note when using date of death the analysis period needs to be one year behind the latest year of registration data so as to capture the majority of late registrations.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Month of registration

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: month

SAS name: month

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Month in which the death was registered.
Note this is not necessarily the month in which the death occurred.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. Layout: mm

Data domain:

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Year of registration, Day of registration

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

State of registration

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: state

SAS name: state

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The State or Territory in which the death was registered.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alpha Field size: Min. 2 Max. 3 Layout: AA, AAA

<i>Data domain:</i>	NSW	New South Wales
	VIC	Victoria
	QLD	Queensland
	SA	South Australia
	WA	Western Australia
	TAS	Tasmania
	NT	Northern Territory
	ACT	Australian Capital Territory

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Registration district

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: district

SAS name: district

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A code given to identify each Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: This variable is used to assist in uniquely identifying the record.

Note: This variable is changed frequently and care needs to be taken when using it.

Consult the Mortality sub Unit if you are contemplating using this variable

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 2 Layout: NN

Data domain: See Peter Wright before using these fields.

Classification	Code	Meaning
WA 01	Perth	
05	Blackwood	
11	Broome	
14	Canning	
18	East Coolgardie	
24	Dundas	
27	Fremantle	
28	Gascoyne	
29	Geraldton	
35	Katanning	
36	East Kimberley	
37	West Kimberley	
38	Kimberley Goldfields	
41	Merredin	
42	Moora	
43	Mt Margaret	
44	Murchison	

	47	Murray	
	49	Northam	
	54	Plantagenet	
	55	Port Hedland	
	56	Roebourne	
	60	Sussex	
	61	Swan	
	66	Wellington	
	67	Williams	
	72	Cocos Keeling Isls	
	73	Christmas Island	
TAS	01	Hobart	
	02	Launceston	
	03	Country	
NT	01	Darwin	
	02	Alice Springs	
NSW	00	Sydney	(Note: These NSW codes
	01	Newcastle	codes used up to1982)
	02	Wollongong	
	09	Dummy Registrations	

Notes

1. There are no registration districts for NSW (past 1982, also see notes on registration number), VIC, QLD (past early 1980), SA, and the ACT.
2. For WA, the districts of Cocos Keeling (72) & Christmas Is (73) were used from 1994.

Guide for use:

ACT	0 for all years
SA	0 for all years
NSW	See above for years up to 1982 0 from 1983
NT	See above for 1980-1996 01 1997-1998 0,01 1999 0 from 2000
Qld	00-36 1980 0 1981-1983 00,81,82 1984-2000

TAS 01, 02, 03 1980-1997
0 from 1999

Vic 00 for all years

WA 01-26 1980-1983
See documentation 1984-1999
0 from 2000-

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: From to
Small numbers of extra (meaningless) values for Qld 1984-2000, and Vic in 1986. No values from 2000 for any State or Territory except WA (all value of 1).

Registration number

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: registration_number

SAS name: reg_num

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The number assigned by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages at the Registration district level.
The registration number is unique when combined State of registration and Registration district.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. 6 Layout: NNNNNN

Data domain: Classification

Registration number of death appearing in top right hand corner of form - filled with zeros eg. 000021.

Notes

1. The Registration number is standardised when it is downloaded because some states use slightly different registration numbering systems.
2. New South Wales for the years 1975 to 1982, made the first digit of the registration number (zero). This was replaced by the second digit of the registration district. Thus for district 02 (Wollongong) the registration number 001234 would be converted to 201234.

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Last modified 1 July 2007

by Robert

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Mort ID

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: mort_id

SAS name: mort_id

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A unique number given to each death record.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The Mort ID is the key that links the multiple cause data held in the multiple cause table with the death record held in the underlying cause of death table. Multiple cause information for each death record has been split off from the original death record for data storage reasons at the AIHW. The Mort ID is generated at the AIHW.

The Mort ID also links to the National Death Index.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size:15 Layout: yyyyNNNNNNNNNNNN

Datatype: Numeric Field size:13 Layout: yyyyNNNNNNNNNN after 2001

Data domain: Mort_ID is made up from:
Year of registration 4 digits
State or Territory of registration number 1 thru 8, 1 digit
District, 2 digits (District dropped in 2001)
Registration number 8 digits zero filled to the left
See Peter Wright about this field if you are thinking of using

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Comments:

Underlying cause of death (numeric ICD-7, ICD-8, ICD-9)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: underlying_cod_icd9 (3 digit version: underlying_cod_icd9_3digit)

SAS name: uncod9 (3 digit version: uncod93dig)

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: (a) The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death; or
(b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

1964-1998 Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min: 3 Max: 4 Layout: NNNN

Data domain: This field contains the final underlying cause of death.
From 1999 all deaths are classified according to the Tenth Revision of the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD10).
For the years 1979 to 1998 all causes of death are classified according to the Ninth Revision (ICD9) which was adopted for world-wide use from 1979. WHO has defined the underlying cause of death as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death.
The code for the underlying cause of death is determined by applying the rules contained in the ICD9 section "Medical Certification and Rules for Classification" to the information supplied on the death certificate.
Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury.
The ABS backcoded the 1997 and 1998 cause of death data in ICD10 and consequently dual coding in ICD9 and ICD10 is available for use. This enables four year trends in ICD10 and also provides for comparability factors between the ICD9 and ICD10.

Guide for use: Notes

For years 1997-2000 use Underlying cause of death (alpha-numeric ICD-10), where possible.

1. Up to and including 1996 the ABS did not use the codes 8000-9999, ICD9 Volume 1 (pp 455-546). Codes E800-E999 (pp 473-546) were

used instead, but without the E. Therefore E9104 (accidental drowning and submersion in bathtub) appears as 9104.

Codes (8000-9999) have been used for coding purposes since 1997 due to the introduction of the automated coding system which enables the ABS to code the underlying cause of death as well as all other causes/diseases listed on the Medical Certificate (multiple cause coding).

2. Some ICD9 codes do not go down to the fourth digit eg. 410 (acute myocardial infarction). In these instances, the digit 9 is appended to the ICD9 code to facilitate computer processing. Therefore the ICD9 code for acute myocardial infarction is listed as 4109. Various revisions of the ICD have been used over the years.

Care must be taken when comparing diseases over various editions to ensure that the correct codes are obtained.

International Classification of Diseases

Tenth revision (ICD10) 1999

Ninth revision (ICD9) 1979-1998

International Statistical Classification of Diseases,
Injuries, and Causes of Death

Eighth revision (ICD8) 1968-1978

Seventh revision (ICD7) 1958-1967

Sixth revision (ICD6) 1950-1957

International List of Causes of Death

Fifth revision (ICD5) 1940-1949

Fourth revision (ICD4) 1931-1939

Third revision (ICD3) 1922-1930

Second revision (ICD2) 1906-1921

There are comparability factors available between some of the revisions (most recently the change from ICD9 to ICD10). The comparability factors indicate the effect of the change on a particular code over time and can provide a means of bridging data between two revisions when presenting data over time. Talk to the mortality sub unit about using comparability factors in your analyses.

Please note that ICD9 and prior versions are numeric and ICD10 is alphanumeric. This effects extractions statements used in data queries. i.e. in BrioQuery, 'between' can be used to span numeric ICD codes, whereas for alphanumeric codes (or characters), 'begins with' must be used. Likewise, in SAS, mathematical statements such as \geq \leq can be used for numeric codes (ICD9), whereas a substring statement must be used for ranges of alphanumeric codes (ICD10).

Verification rules:

The Revisions of the *International Classification of Diseases*, World Health Organization, Geneva.

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: For SAS programs, see the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team. From to

Underlying cause of death (alpha-numeric ICD-10)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: *underlying_cod_icd10* (3 digit version: *underlying_cod_icd10_3digit*)

SAS name: *uncod10* (3 digit version: *uncod103dig*)

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: (c) The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death; or

(d) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

1997- Datatype: Alpha-numeric Field size: min: 3 max: 4

Layout: (ANNN, ANN)

Data domain: This field contains the final underlying cause of death for years 1997–2000. From 1999 all deaths are classified according to the Tenth Revision of the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD10). Years 1997 and 1998 have been recoded to ICD-10 and appear as such in the AIHW National Mortality Database. For the years 1979 to 1998 all causes of death are classified according to the Ninth Revision (ICD9) which was adopted for world-wide use from 1979. WHO has defined the underlying cause of death as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. The code for the underlying cause of death is determined by applying the rules contained in the ICD9 section "Medical Certification and Rules for Classification" to the information supplied on the death certificate. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. The ABS backcoded the 1997 and 1998 cause of death data in ICD10 and consequently dual coding in ICD9 and ICD10 is available for use. This enables four year trends in ICD10 and also provides for comparability factors between the ICD9 and ICD10.

Guide for use: Notes

For years prior to 1964–1996, use *field Underlying cause of death (numeric ICD-7, ICD-8, ICD-9)*.

International Classification of Diseases

Tenth revision (ICD10) 1997
Ninth revision (ICD9) 1979-1996
International Statistical Classification of Diseases,
Injuries, and Causes of Death
Eighth revision (ICD8) 1968-1978
Seventh revision (ICD7)1958-1967
Sixth revision (ICD6) 1950-1957
International List of Causes of Death
Fifth revision (ICD5) 1940-1949
Fourth revision (ICD4) 1931-1939
Third revision (ICD3) 1922-1930
Second revision (ICD2) 1906-1921

There are comparability factors available between some of the revisions (most recently the change from ICD9 to ICD10). The comparability factors indicate the effect of the change on a particular code over time and can provide a means of bridging data between two revisions when presenting data over time. Talk to the mortality sub unit about using comparability factors in your analyses.

Please note that ICD9 and prior versions are numeric and ICD10 is alphanumeric. This effects extractions statements used in data queries. i.e. in BrioQuery, 'between' can be used to span numeric ICD codes, whereas for alphanumeric codes (or characters), 'begins with' must be used. Likewise, in SAS, mathematical statements such as >= <= can be used for numeric codes (ICD9), whereas a substring statement must be used for ranges of alphanumeric codes (ICD10).

Verification rules: The Revisions of the *International Classification of Diseases*, World Health Organization, Geneva.

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Cause of death ICD–10 (multiple cause of death)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: cause_of_death_ICD10

SAS name: cod10

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A disease or condition recorded on the death certificate.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The diseases or conditions recorded on the death certificate consist of: the cause that led directly to the death (the underlying cause of death); the causes that gave rise to the underlying cause of death; and the causes of death that contributed to the death but were not related to the disease or condition causing it.

Relational and representational attributes

1997- Datatype: Alpha-numeric Field size: Min. 4 Max. Layout: ANNN, ANN

Data domain: Each multiple cause of death has been assigned from the original death certificate. Coders have examined each code and where necessary codes have been converted into a more desirable statistical format by linking codes, removing duplicate codes and deleting non-specific codes where more specific conditions are mentioned on the death certificate. The multiple causes of death that result from the work of the coders, collectively become the Record Axis Data (multiple cause data). The original codes and code order detailed on the death certificate, before manipulation by the coders, is contained in a field called the Entity Axis Data. Please see the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team if the Entity Axis Data is required. The multiple cause data is also available in ICD9 for years 1997–1998. These data were coded under the automated system and for these years, counting rules were not consistent with previous years. Some of the different counting rules were rectified over time and so it is recommended that only multiple cause data coded in ICD-10 (and available in the *Cause of Death Table*) be used. Please see the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team if multiple cause data in ICD-9 is required. The codes for ICD9 are 5 digit fields.

From 1997

The codes for ICD10 are 4 digit fields. This has reduced the length of the field to 80 characters.

Please see underlying cause of death for details on coding.

Guide for use: Please see underlying cause of death for details on coding.

Verification rules: The Revisions of the *International Classification of Diseases*, World Health Organization, Geneva.

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Indigenous status

Admin. status: Current 02/2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: aboriginality

SAS name: abor

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: An aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

Context: Important in monitoring the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in comparison to those of other descent.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout: N

Data domain:

Classification	Code	Meaning
1980 to 1997 registered deaths		
	0	=Not Indigenous, Unknown or Not stated
	1	=Indigenous
	2 & 3	=Indigenous (NSW 1987 only)
	9	=Unknown/ Not stated (Vic, WA, NT 1983-1987)
1998 to 2003 registered deaths		
	0	=Not Indigenous or Unknown
	1	=Indigenous
	4	=Aboriginal
	5	=Torres Strait Islander (TSI)
	6	=both Aboriginal and TSI origin
	7	=Not Stated
2004 and later registered deaths		
	1	=Aboriginal, not TSI
	2	=TSI, not Aboriginal
	3	= both Aboriginal and TSI origin
	4	=neither Aboriginal nor TSI origin
	9	=Not Stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: 1. 'Indigenous' as it refers here, is any person of Aboriginal and/or TSI origin, born in Australia and is identified as such on the Death

information form.

2. This code was introduced gradually over time in each State and Territory:

NSW	1980 onwards.
VIC	1986 onwards.
QLD	mid 1996 onwards
SA	1985 onwards.
WA	1983 onwards.
TAS	1989 onwards.
NT	1980 onwards.
ACT	1985 onwards.

See Table at end of section

3. From 1998 an expanded classification was introduced to allow for greater dissemination of Indigenous data and improve the conformity of this data with other data sources (e.g. census data). The new classification could not be introduced uniformly by all states at the one time and is being taken up progressively.

4. The data on Indigenous status which are supplied on the death information form are of varying quality and completeness and therefore not always publishable to the required level. For example, in 1997, total Indigenous deaths were published for each state and territory but only data from SA, WA & NT were considered to be of adequate quality and completeness to allow for more detailed dissemination. Please check with your ABS consultant as to data availability for specific periods.

General rule of thumb: use Indigenous status from 1990 onwards, for NT, WA, SA. Data quality prior to this is dubious.

Qld began collecting this data mid 1996. The ABS advises 1996 data quality poor, 1997 better, 1998 considered good enough to include with WA, SA, NT.

Trends over time using Indigenous mortality data may reflect problems with data quality (e.g. people self-identifying as Indigenous and collection methods/questions for the obtaining the data), rather than real health trends within the Indigenous population. So use with care and discuss data shortcomings when presenting the data.

5. Indigenousness is not specific to Australia. Therefore although a person may be, for example, a native Fijian and could legitimately be flagged as Indigenous to that country, the Indigenous field in this instance will only be set affirmatively (i.e. coded to 1 or 4-6) if they were born in Australia.

See table on following page.

Population Health Unit\Mortality\Documentation\publication\indig deaths numbers and populations

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: From to
ABS documentation says 2, 3 used in NSW in 1983 and 1987. But data shows only for 1987.

Table: Numbers of deaths Indigenous status by year of registration, State of registration

State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
ACT	5	4	8	2	3	11	10
NSW	79	458	423	455	472	507	482
NT	454	412	391	436	411	454	430
QLD	532	594	533	542	571	589	571
SA	140	136	121	164	141	124	150
TAS	5	12	11	8	32	19	23
VIC	101	131	139	116	97	69	79
WA	346	367	350	404	336	363	334
Total	1,662	2,114	1,976	2,127	2,063	2,136	2,079

Table: State and Territory Indigenous population numbers and percent, 2001 census

State	2001	Percent
ACT	3,548	0.86
NSW	120,047	29.28
NT	50,845	12.40
QLD	112,575	27.46
SA	23,377	5.70
TAS	15,856	3.87
VIC	25,059	6.11
WA	58,467	14.26
Australia*	410,003	

* Including other territories

Table: Percent deaths Indigenous status by year of registration, State of registration

State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ACT	0.30	0.19	0.40	0.09	0.15	0.51
NSW	4.75	21.67	21.41	21.39	22.88	23.74
NT	27.32	19.49	19.79	20.50	19.92	21.25
QLD	32.01	28.10	26.97	25.48	27.68	27.57
SA	8.42	6.43	6.12	7.71	6.83	5.81
TAS	0.30	0.57	0.56	0.38	1.55	0.89
VIC	6.08	6.20	7.03	5.45	4.70	3.23
WA	20.82	17.36	17.71	18.99	16.29	16.99
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Area of usual residence (5 digit)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: usual_residence_5

SAS name: ures_5

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A 5-digit code (State code plus SLA) assigned to the address of the residence/home/residential institution last lived in prior to death.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Usual residence is used in the geographic representation of mortality rates and in the calculation of death rates for RRMA categories and SEIFA quintiles (a proxy for SES status)

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: 5 Layout: NNNNN

Data domain: The 5-digit code is an amalgam of the State of usual residence and the Area code (prior to 1988 the code also includes Statistical division)

1964 to 1982	Digit/s	1	State of usual residence
		2	Statistical division (SD)
		3-5	Area code (LGA)
1983 to 1984	Digit/s	1	State of usual residence
		2	Statistical division (SD)
		3-5	Area code (SAC)
1985 to 1987	Digit/s	1	State of usual residence
		2	Statistical division (SD)
		3-5	Area code (SLA)
1988 onwards	Digits	1	State of usual residence
		2-5	Area code (SLA)

Year	ASGC Version
1985	2
1986 to 1987	3
1988 to 1989	6
1990	8
1991 to 1992	2.1
1993	2.2

1994	2.3
1995	2.4
1996	2.5
1997 to 1998	1996
1999	1998
2000	1999

Guide for use:**Notes**

1. The 5 digit Usual Residence Code was converted in 1983 when the DEMOSS system was introduced. Prior to this date usual residence was derived from the Statistical Division code (2 digit) and the Local Government Area (LGA) code (3 digit).
2. In order to derive a 5-digit code with the first digit being for the State of Usual Residence, it was necessary to combine the SD code with the LGA code into a new 4 digit code. To do this the SD code was reduced to one digit. As Queensland has more than 10 SDs duplication occurred and codes can no longer be selected for the SDs over 10 and their corresponding unit SDs i.e. SD's 1 & 11.
3. In 1964 all States and Territories used a 2 digit LGA code to describe the area of usual residence. When converting to a 5 digit usual residence code the single digit code for SD was repeated in the 3rd digit. Eg. 52211 represents the LGA of Harvey in the South-West division of WA. The '22' is the 1 digit statistical code for the South-West SD.
4. From 1965 the first digit of the original 3 digit LGA code was used to describe the SD. This was moved to become the 2nd digit of the 5 digit Usual Residence code and replaced with a zero i.e. the LGA code for Harvey in 1965 was 211. The first digit '2' being the SD code for the South-West Division of WA. After the DEMOSS conversion, the LGA code for Harvey is 2011 and would be preceded by the digit '5' being for the State of Usual Residence. So the complete 5 digit Usual Residence code for the LGA Harvey in 1965 would read '52011'.
5. From 1964 to 1982, Deaths whose usual residence was outside the State of Registration were coded to SLA/LGA of occurrence.
6. SLA code 9299 represents usual residence overseas who die here in Australia, SLA code 9499 represents no fixed place of abode, SLA code 9899 represents State undefined.

New South Wales

Evidence suggests that SLA codes on historical data sets prior to 1969 are unreliable, and unit record data for NSW registrations prior to 1969 are not usually disseminated. A revised code list summary has been compiled for NSW SLA's showing the following 6 periods:

- . 1969
- . 1970-1975
- . 1976
- . 1977-1982

- . 1983-1984 (ASAC)
- . 1985-present (ASGC)

In the two most recent periods (ASAC) and (ASGC), the second digit is not the statistical division. In the ASAC classification, the SAC code appears in digits 2-4 (for all NSW codes at least) and all NSW codes contained a zero as the fifth digit. Deaths where usual residence was outside the State of Registration were coded to the State of Usual Residence and the SLA/LGA of occurrence. In 1988 there were some problems with the conversion from 5 digit to 9 digit codes, although most of the 9 digit codes are correct. Complete introduction was not completed until 1989.

Victoria

Prior to 1991, overseas residents who died in Australia were shown as living where they died. Small area data may be misrepresented (e.g. tourist bus crash deaths). A LGA/SAC/SLA code list is available dating back to 1964.

Queensland

The coding lists for 1976 to 1979 were incomplete. From 1978, there should have been reference to Aurukun and Mornington. The correct version is available. Local authority code lists for usual residence coding of deaths for 1983 and 1984 are also available. At the time of conversion to DEMOSS, the Queensland local government area codes stored in historic computer files were corrupted. Details of formats of usual residence fields as well as an account of the extent of data corruption up to and including 1982 are available.

For years up to 1973, all statistical division codes were set to zero (0); as a consequence, small area data are no longer obtainable from the historic data files held in computer storage. For the years 1974 to 1982, small area data can be retrieved only on a state of registration basis by use of the 3 digit State Area Code (SAC).

South Australia

Interstate residents were coded to the LGA of occurrence with the addition of that person's state code as the first digit. No thorough documentation exists of when this was done or when it was halted.

Australian Capital Territory

From 1994 the territory of Jervis Bay was excluded from the ACT and included in the newly created pseudo state/territory of "Other Territories".

Other Territories

From 1994 a pseudo State/territory called "Other Territories" was created to include the external territories of Cocos/Keeling Islands and Christmas Island which had previously been excluded from Australian geographic classifications. Also included was the territory of Jervis Bay which had formerly been included in the ACT.

State codes

:

1. New South Wales
2. Victoria
3. Queensland
4. South Australia

5. Western Australia
6. Tasmania
7. Northern Territory
8. Australian Capital Territory
9. Offshore Territories

Verification rules
Collection methods: This item is based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Australian Bureau of Statistics (the most recent version as at January of that data year)

Related data: RRMA is derived from Usual residence (5-digit) and incorporated as a separate field in the AIHW National Mortality Database. Usual Residence (9 digit) incorporates Usual residence (5-digit) with statistical division and statistical subdivision information.

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths unit record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Table: Area of usual residence by State of Registration of death 2001

State of registration	State of normal residence									Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	OTHER	
ACT	209	8	4	3	1		1	1,360		1,586
NSW	43,727	138	207	18	8	12	2	50		44,162
NT	5	5	9	11	8	1	808			847
QLD	371	58	22,570	19	7	3	10	5		23,043
SA	40	45	6	11,793	6		42			11,932
TAS	10	12	1	1	2	3,839	1			3,866
VIC	182	32,018	47	42	13	20	3	4		32,329
WA	8	11	12	4	10,734	1	5		4	10,779
Total	44,552	32,295	22,856	11,891	10,779	3,876	872	1,419	4	128,544

Table: Area of usual residence by State of Registration of death 2002

State of registration	State of normal residence									Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	OTHER	
ACT	240	4	2	1	1			1,315		1,563
NSW	45,479	174	208	15	9	6	2	43	3	45,939
NT	5	5	9	11	11		865			906
QLD	391	66	23,694	13	7	9	6	10		24,196
SA	35	39	8	11,907	5	2	32			12,028
TAS	5	10	6		2	3,948				3,971
VIC	214	33,461	32	33	16	14	2	5		33,777
WA	15	13	9	7	11,275		4		4	11,327
Total	46,384	33,772	23,968	11,987	11,326	3,979	911	1,373	7	133,707

Table: Area of usual residence by State of Registration of death 2003

State of registration	State of normal residence									Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	OTHER	
ACT	225	2	5	1		2		1,350		1,585
NSW	45,234	158	211	17	13	6	5	53	2	45,699
NT	3	4	6	12	10		833	1		869
QLD	379	53	23,214	18	10	8	9	3		23,694
SA	32	36	10	12,098	4	2	23	1		12,206
TAS	9	10	5	1	4	3,916		1		3,946
VIC	218	32,649	37	29	7	29	4	5		32,978
WA	11	13	12	9	11,263	2	1		4	11,315
Total	46,111	32,925	23,500	12,185	11,311	3,965	875	1,414	6	132,292

Area of usual residence (9 digit)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: usual_residence_9

SAS name: ures_9

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A nine-digit code given to the address of the residence/home/residential institution last lived in prior to death.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Usual residence is used in the geographic representation of mortality rates and in the calculation of death rates for RRMA categories and SEIFA quintiles (a proxy for SES status)

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: 9 Layout: NNNNNNNNNN

Data domain: 1988 to current (ASGC)

Digit/s	1	State of usual residence
	2-3	Statistical division
	4-5	Statistical sub-division
	6-9	Area code (SLA)

3. ASGC versions used for coding of usual residence of deceased as follows:

Year	ASGC Version
1988 to 1989	6
1990	8
1991 to 1992	2.1
1993	2.2
1994	2.3
1995	2.4
1996	2.5
1997 to 1998	1996
1999	1998
1996	1999

Guide for use: Notes

1. Usual residence is classified to the codes defined under the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (1216.0).

2. Not available prior to 1988 – use Usual residence 5-digit field for these years.

Verification rules: This item is based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Australian Bureau of Statistics (the most recent version as at January of that data year)

Collection methods: RRMA is derived from Usual residence (5-digit) and incorporated as a separate field in the AIHW National Mortality Database.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

RRMA residence

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: rrma_residence

SAS name: rrma

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA), based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The RRMA classification was developed in 1994 by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the Department of Health and Human Services, as a framework for analysing various data sources for metropolitan, rural and remote zones.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout: AN, AAAN

Data domain: RRMA has been assigned for years 1986 onwards.
The classification is based on Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and allocates each SLA in Australia to a category based primarily on population numbers and an index of remoteness.

Seven categories are included in this classification—2 metropolitan (M1, M2), 3 rural (R1, R2, R3) and 2 remote zones (REM1, REM2).

Guide for use: RRMA is missing from those records where insufficient information for place of usual residence is given on the death certificate. In these cases a SLA of 9299, 9499, or 9899 is assigned, and RRMA can not be determined.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Usual residence 5

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: Both '0' and '' (null) have been used for records where no RRMA is assigned. Ask Peter White if we can correct this.

Table RRMA as at 8 January 2003

	Unknown	M1	M2	R1	R2	R3	REM1	REM2
1997	509	78,106	10,417	8,477	10,006	18,813	1,033	1,989
1998	538	76,483	10,758	8,259	9,811	18,266	1,025	2,062
1999	517	76,625	10,651	8,703	10,007	18,514	1,066	2,019
2000	520	76,569	11,001	8,419	10,098	18,675	998	2,011
2001	477	76,477	11,033	8,641	10,283	18,611	1,066	1,956
2002	7,666	76,043	11,469	7,435	9,086	19,072	920	2,016

Remoteness major city (see notes page 47)

Admin. status: Current 05/2004

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: remoteness_major city

SAS name: REM_MC

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The ARIA Region classification was developed 2001 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a framework for analysing various data sources for metropolitan, rural and remote zones.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 7.6 Max. 7.6 Layout: AN, AAAN

Data domain: Region has been assigned for years 1997 onwards.
The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001.
0 Major Cities of Australia range 0.0 to 0.999999

Guide for use: Region is missing from those records where insufficient information for place of usual residence is given on the death certificate. In these cases a SLA of 9299, 9499, or 9899 is assigned, and Region can not be determined.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Usual residence 5

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Remoteness inner regional (see notes page 47)

Admin. status: Current 05/2004

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: remoteness_inner_region

SAS name: REM_IR

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The ARIA Region classification was developed 2001 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a framework for analysing various data sources for metropolitan, rural and remote zones.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 7.6 Max. 7.6 Layout: AN, AAAN

Data domain: Region has been assigned for years 1997 onwards.

The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001.

1 Inner regional Australia range 0.0 to 0.999999

Guide for use: Region is missing from those records where insufficient information for place of usual residence is given on the death certificate. In these cases a SLA of 9299, 9499, or 9899 is assigned, and Region can not be determined.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Usual residence 5

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Admin. status: Current 05/2004

Remoteness outer regional (see notes page 47)

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: remoteness_outer

SAS name: REM_R

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The ARIA Region classification was developed 2001 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a framework for analysing various data sources for metropolitan, rural and remote zones.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 7.6 Max. 7.6 Layout: AN, AAAN

Data domain: Region has been assigned for years 1997 onwards.
The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001.
2 Outer regional Australia range 0.0 to 0.999999

Guide for use: Region is missing from those records where insufficient information for place of usual residence is given on the death certificate. In these cases a SLA of 9299, 9499, or 9899 is assigned, and Region can not be determined.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Usual residence 5

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Remoteness remote (see notes page 47)

Admin. status: Current 05/2004

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: remoteness_remote

SAS name: REM_OR

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The ARIA Region classification was developed 2001 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a framework for analysing various data sources for metropolitan, rural and remote zones.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 7.6 Max. 7.6 Layout: AN, AAAN

Data domain: Region has been assigned for years 1997 onwards.

The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001.

3 Remote Australia range 0.0 to 0.999999

Guide for use: Region is missing from those records where insufficient information for place of usual residence is given on the death certificate. In these cases a SLA of 9299, 9499, or 9899 is assigned, and Region can not be determined.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Usual residence 5

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Remoteness very remote (see notes page 47)

Admin. status: Current 05/2004

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: remoteness_very_remote

SAS name: REM_VR

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Australian Standard Geographical Classification, based on the geographical location of usual residence of the person.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: The ARIA Region classification was developed 2001 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a framework for analysing various data sources for metropolitan, rural and remote zones.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alphanumeric Field size: Min. 7.6 Max. 7.6 Layout: AN, AAAN

Data domain: Region has been assigned for years 1997 onwards.

The Remoteness Structure is defined only in census years, commencing with the census year 2001.

4 Very remote Australia range 0.0 to 0.999999

Guide for use: Region is missing from those records where insufficient information for place of usual residence is given on the death certificate. In these cases a SLA of 9299, 9499, or 9899 is assigned, and Region can not be determined.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data: Usual residence 5

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Notes on Remoteness Area

Within a State or Territory, each RA represents an aggregation of non-contiguous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness. While statistical data classed to this structure may be available by State or Territory, characteristics of remoteness are determined in the context of Australia as a whole. Therefore, not all RAs are represented in each State or Territory. The categories are:

Major Cities of Australia: CDs with an average Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) index value of 0 to 0.2

Inner Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4

Outer Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92

Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53

Very Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53

Migratory: composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs (see Chapter 2).

Delimitation of Remoteness Areas

The delimitation criteria for RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) developed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Key Centre For Social Applications of GIS (GISCA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre (ASGC 1996) in each of five size classes. For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

RA code

RAs are identified by unique one-digit codes within each State or Territory. For unique Australia-wide identification, each RA must be used in conjunction with the code.

To determine Region 1997 onwards

In 2002, there were 133,707 deaths registered. In a number of instances it was not directly possible to allocate the death to a geographic region as deaths are recorded by LGA and a number of LGA's cross geographic regional boundaries. The Table below identifies the actual combinations that occurred.

This table shows that there were 545 LGAs that could not be allocated a region, 797 regions that were allocated a very remote region, 674 LGAs that were allocated a remote region, and 801 LGAs that fell into the remote and very remote regions. A number of other combinations also occur, for example 307 LGAs fall into 3 regions, outer regional, remote and very remote.

Two types of situation arise, LGAs that fall into 1 region and LGAs that fall into 2 or more regions.

Table Region.2: Distribution of Region from 2002.

City	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total 2002	2003	2004	2005
0	0	0	0	0	545	453		
0	0	0	0	1	797	850		
0	0	0	1	0	674	676		
0	0	0	1	1	801	724		
0	0	1	0	0	9,630	9,517		
0	0	1	1	0	3,068	3,008		
0	0	1	1	1	307	329		
0	1	0	0	0	19,008	18,766		
0	1	1	0	0	10,718	10,823		
0	1	0	1	0	293	281		
0	1	1	1	0	195	197		
1	0	0	0	0	66,009	64,984		
1	1	0	0	0	20,604	20,590		
1	1	1	0	0	730	777		
1	0	0	1	0	328	317		
Total Deaths					133,707	132,292		

For LGA's that fell completely within the regional boundary there were no problems and each death was allocated to that specific region. Consequently each death was allocated a weight of 1 within that region and weights of 0 were assigned to the other 4 regions.

Where an LGA was within more than 1 region, percentages of population falling into the 2 or more regions were calculated. For example if 40 percent of the LGA population fell into outer regional and 60 percent of the population fell into remote then weights of 0 were assigned to the city, inner regional and very remote regions and a weight of 0.4 was assigned to outer regional and 0.6 was assigned to remote. Note the sum of the weights for a death always sum to one.

Thus the 5 sets of weights would look like Table Region.3 below.

Table Region.3: allocation of weights on mortality record

Example	City	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total weight
1	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0.4	0.6	0	1
3	0	0	0.7	0.3	0	1
4	0	0	0.8	0.1	0.1	1
5	0	0	0.4	0.6	0	1
6	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	1
Total deaths	0	0.5	2.8	1.6	1.1	6

Consequently to determine the number of deaths that occur in a region the weights need to be added. The total number of deaths in the Outer regional region is 2.8.

It is recommended that the totals be rounded, thus there would be 3 deaths in the Outer regional region.

Occupation of person

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: occupation

SAS name: job

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The job or duties in which the person was principally engaged in prior to death.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: 4 Layout: NNNN

Data domain:

1982 and earlier

ABS 2 digit Demography occupation codelist was used.

1983 to 1989

ABS 4 digit Demography occupation codes were introduced with the introduction of the DEMOSS system.

1990 to 2002

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) version 1 is used with additional codes for persons out of the workforce.

It is planned that Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) version 2 will be adopted for mortality data for 2003 data.

A listing of Occupation codes is available in the Word document "Occupation_codes", in Tardis\proj\mortality\doco.

2003, 2004

Data have no occupation codes, only codes based on age: age under 15, 0907-Student/Child; age 15-64, 0801-Insufficient information; age 65 and over, 0918-Invalid/other pensioner/retired person.

Guide for use:

Notes (See table for percentage coverage)

1. The ABS has strong reservation about the quality of occupation data. The data on occupation which are supplied on death certificates are of doubtful quality. The occupation on the death certificate should be the last occupation of the deceased, whereas the person may have been in another occupation for most of his/her adult life. The accuracy of the data recorded on the death certificate is also doubtful.

2. Up to and including 1989, occupation data is only available for the following age groups:

Males 15-64 years Females 15-59 years

3. Occupation data for women are available from 1983 onwards. From 1990, occupation data are available for males and females from 15 years of age upwards. All deaths under 5 are coded to child (9200). All deaths 5 to 14 years inclusive are coded to student (9100).

4. With ASCO, coding is to the minor group level i.e. the 2 digit level. Some occupations that are not in the workforce or are inadequately described have been allocated 9000 series codes.

5. In 1983, occupation codes were converted from the previous 2 digit code to a 4 digit code by adding a zero to both sides of the 2 digit code. i.e. (18) Sales Workers becomes (0180).

However in the case of Architects, Draftsmen and Tracers, Surveyors and Town Planners (00) this was recoded to (0001).

6. Prior to the introduction of ASCO (1990), in addition to the documented codes, a code of 1000 was used. This was the 'not applicable' code, & was given to children who weren't otherwise described as students, males aged 65 & over and females aged 60 & over (i.e. retirees).

7. New South Wales – Reliable occupation data for NSW females are only available from 1985 onwards. In 1981 and 1982 female occupations were coded by the automatic coder where possible but no attempts were made to code those which could not be automatically coded.

Only about 20% of females in the age group 15-59 were coded in 1981 and 1982. On the historical DEMOSS data sets for 1983 and 1984 all NSW females have occupation code 1000. Female occupation data should therefore not be disseminated for years prior to 1985.

Verification rules: The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) is used with additional codes for persons out of the workforce.

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: Some '0's in each year 1964–1982 (as well as nulls).
From to

Table percentage of death records with occupation status

Year	Deaths	Percent deaths with occupation
1964	100594	55.7
1965	99715	55.8
1966	103929	55.6
1967	102703	55.8
1968	109547	55.5
1969	106496	55.9
1970	113048	55.3
1971	110650	54.9
1972	109760	20.6
1973	110822	20.6
1974	115833	20.6
1975	109021	21.1
1976	112662	20.2
1977	108790	99.9
1978	108425	20.9
1979	106568	20.0
1980	108695	19.4
1981	109003	21.4
1982	114771	21.2
1983	110084	20.1
1984	109914	24.4
1985	118808	23.2
1986	114981	23.2
1987	117319	22.5
1988	119864	22.4
1989	124232	21.2
1990	120060	95.9
1991	119146	96.2
1992	123660	96.5
1993	121599	96.5
1994	126692	97.7
1995	125133	97.7
1996	128719	98.1
1997	129350	98.5
1998	127202	98.3
1999	128102	98.9

Last modified

1 July 2007

by Robert

2000	128291	99.1
2001	128544	98.8
2002	133707	98.4
2003	132,292	nil
2004	132,508	nil

Table : ASCO codes for coding occupation 1993–2004

ASCO code	Occupation
1000	Managers and Administrators
1100	Legislators and Government Appointed Officials
1200	General Managers
1300	Specialist Manager
1400	Farmers and Farmers Managers
1500	Managing Supervisor (sales and Service)
1600	Managing Supervisors (other Business)
1900	Other Managers
2000	Professionals
2100	Natural Scientists
2200	Building Professionals and Engineers
2300	Health Diagnosis and treatment Practitioners
2400	School Teachers
2500	Other Teachers and Instructors
2600	Social Professionals
2700	Business Professionals
2800	Artists and related Professionals
2900	Miscellaneous Professionals
3000	Para-Professionals
3100	Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians
3200	Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
3300	Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers
3400	Registered Nurses
3500	Police
3900	Miscellaneous Para-Professionals
4000	Tradespersons
4100	Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons
4200	Other Metal Tradespersons
4300	Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons
4400	Building Tradespersons
4500	Printing Tradespersons
4600	Vehicle Tradespersons
4700	Food Tradespersons
4800	Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons

4900	Miscellaneous Tradespersons
5000	Clerks
5100	Stenographers and Typists
5200	Data Processing and Business Machine Operators
5300	Numerical Clerks
5400	Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks
5500	Material Recording and Despatching Clerks
5600	Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers
5900	Miscellaneous Clerks
6000	Salespersons and Personal Service Workers
6100	Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons
6200	Sales Representatives
6300	Sales Assistants
6400	Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons
6500	Miscellaneous Salespersons
6600	Personal Service Workers
7000	Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers
7100	Road and Rail Transport Drivers
7200	Mobile Plant Operators (except transport)
7300	Stationary Plant Operators
7400	Machine Operators
7900	Miscellaneous Drivers
8000	Labourers and related Workers
8100	Trades Assistants and Factory Hands
8200	Agricultural labourers and Related Workers
8300	Cleaners
8400	Construction and Mining Labourers
8900	Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers
9001	Consultant, Co-ordinator, Advisor
9002	Contractor, Sub-contractor
9003	Armed Forces
9004	Foreman, Overseer, Supervisor
9005	Businessman, Self Employed
9006	Public Servants, Civil Servants, Council Workers

	Out of Workforce
9013	Retired from Army
9016	Retired Public Servant
9100	Student
9200	Child
9310	Invalid Pensioner
9410	Other Pensioner/Retired person
9500	Home Duties
9720	Unemployed
9800	Insufficient Information
9900	Not Stated

Period of residence in Australia

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: year_resident_aust

SAS name: aust_res

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Length of time in years resident in Australia.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. Layout: yy

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
			Period of residence
		00-94	Years
		95	95 years or more
		98	Not applicable (Born in Australia)
		99	Not stated

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Country of birth

Admin. status: Modified 08/05/2006 by RH

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: country_of_birth

SAS name: cob

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The country in which the person was born.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Pre 1991 Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 3 Max. Layout: NNN

1991 onwards Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 4 Max. Layout: NNNN

Data domain: **2003–2004**

The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC, 1269.0) is used, with some supplementary codes for former countries and other geographic entities. These affect the Australian states/territories and former countries like Czechoslovakia. The other major differences with the 1991-2002 codes are the pacific island codes which are 100 less (i.e. New Zealand was 1301, now 1201).

A listing of country of birth codes 1991-2002 is available in the Word document "country_of_birth_codes", in [Tardis\proj\mortality\doco](#). See COB pre 1991, COB 1991, COB 1992-1993, COB 1994-2000.

1991–2002

The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (1269.0) is used. Please note there are two places with the name of Christmas Island. One in the Australian External Territories coded as (208), converted to (1201) and then (1109). The other is in the Pacific and was (413) and is now coded as (1503) Kirribati

1983–1990

In 1983 a new 3 digit country codelist, ABS Demography Country Listing, was introduced based on a combination of the following classification systems:

- * Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) country codelist.
- * Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs (DILGEA) country codelist.
- * Vital Statistics country codes.

1978–1982

In 1978 a new 3 digit country codelist, ABS Demography Country Listing, was introduced. Recoded to pre 1991 codelist.

1977 and earlier

Prior to 1977, a 2 digit country codelist was used. These codes were converted to the pre 1991, 3-digit country codelist.

Guide for use:**Notes**

1. If born in Australia birthplace is coded to state. If the state is not given then birth place is coded to (1100). If place of birth is not stated then it is coded to (0003).

2. In 1982 all the 2 digit codes from 1977 to 1964, the first year of available computer data, were converted to the above 3 digit country codes with the following modifications:

051 Transki, Bophutatswania, Venda to 044 South Africa.

209 Cocos Keeling Island to 436 Cocos Keeling Island.

501 OTHER not elsewhere classified to 504 Not Elsewhere Classified 502 At Sea to 503 At Sea..

501 OTHER not elsewhere classified to 504 Not Elsewhere Classified 502 At Sea to 503 At Sea.

Rule of thumb: use the version of the ABS country of birth classification current at Jan of the data year. i.e. For 2000 mortality data, the version used to classify by country of birth was current at January 2000.

Verification rules:

From 1991: The Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (1269.0). Please see data domain for previous years.

Collection methods:**Related data:****Administrative attributes**

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Table: Country Of Birth Code List -To Be Used From 2003-2004 (SACC)

1**Oceania and Antarctica****11 Australia (includes External Territories)**

1101

1102

1199

Australia

Norfolk Island

Australian External

	Territories, nec
12 New Zealand	
1201	New Zealand
13 Melanesia	
1301	New Caledonia
1302	Papua New Guinea
1303	Solomon Islands
1304	Vanuatu
14 Micronesia	
1401	Guam
1402	Kiribati
1403	Marshall Islands
1404	Micronesia, Federated States of
1405	Nauru
1406	Northern Mariana Islands
1407	Palau
15 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii)	
1501	Cook Islands
1502	Fiji
1503	French Polynesia
1504	Niue
1505	Samoa
1506	Samoa, American
1507	Tokelau
1508	Tonga
1511	Tuvalu
1512	Wallis and Futuna
1599	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii), nec
16 Antarctica	
1601	Adelie Land (France)
1602	Argentinian Antarctic Territory
1603	Australian Antarctic Territory
1604	British Antarctic Territory
1605	Chilean Antarctic Territory
1606	Queen Maud Land (Norway)
1607	Ross Dependency (New Zealand)

2 North-West Europe

21 United Kingdom

- 2101 Channel Islands
- 2102 England
- 2103 Isle of Man
- 2104 Northern Ireland
- 2105 Scotland
- 2106 Wales

22 Ireland

- 2201 Ireland

23 Western Europe

- 2301 Austria
- 2302 Belgium
- 2303 France
- 2304 Germany
- 2305 Liechtenstein
- 2306 Luxembourg
- 2307 Monaco
- 2308 Netherlands
- 2311 Switzerland

24 Northern Europe

- 2401 Denmark
- 2402 Faeroe Islands
- 2403 Finland
- 2404 Greenland
- 2405 Iceland
- 2406 Norway
- 2407 Sweden

3 Southern and Eastern Europe

31 Southern Europe

- 3101 Andorra
- 3102 Gibraltar
- 3103 Holy See
- 3104 Italy
- 3105 Malta
- 3106 Portugal
- 3107 San Marino
- 3108 Spain

32 South Eastern Europe

- 3201 Albania
- 3202 Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 3203 Bulgaria
- 3204 Croatia

- 3205 Cyprus
- 3206 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
- 3207 Greece
- 3208 Moldova
- 3211 Romania
- 3212 Slovenia
- 3213 Serbia and Montenegro

33 Eastern Europe

- 3301 Belarus
- 3302 Czech Republic
- 3303 Estonia
- 3304 Hungary
- 3305 Latvia
- 3306 Lithuania
- 3307 Poland
- 3308 Russian Federation
- 3311 Slovakia
- 3312 Ukraine

4 North Africa and the Middle East

41 North Africa

- 4101 Algeria
- 4102 Egypt
- 4103 Libya
- 4104 Morocco
- 4105 Sudan
- 4106 Tunisia
- 4107 Western Sahara
- 4199 North Africa, nec

42 Middle East

- 4201 Bahrain
- 4202 Gaza Strip and West Bank
- 4203 Iran
- 4204 Iraq
- 4205 Israel
- 4206 Jordan
- 4207 Kuwait
- 4208 Lebanon
- 4211 Oman
- 4212 Qatar
- 4213 Saudi Arabia
- 4214 Syria
- 4215 Turkey
- 4216 United Arab Emirates
- 4217 Yemen

5 South-East Asia

51 Mainland South-East Asia

- 5101 Burma (Myanmar)
- 5102 Cambodia
- 5103 Laos
- 5104 Thailand
- 5105 Viet Nam

52 Maritime South-East Asia

- 5201 Brunei Darussalam
- 5202 Indonesia
- 5203 Malaysia
- 5204 Philippines
- 5205 Singapore
- 5206 East Timor

6 North-East Asia

61 Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia)

- 6101 China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)
- 6102 Hong Kong (SAR of China)
- 6103 Macau (SAR of China)
- 6104 Mongolia
- 6105 Taiwan

62 Japan and the Koreas

- 6201 Japan
- 6202 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)
- 6203 Korea, Republic of (South)

7 Southern and Central Asia

71 Southern Asia

- 7101 Bangladesh
- 7102 Bhutan
- 7103 India
- 7104 Maldives
- 7105 Nepal
- 7106 Pakistan
- 7107 Sri Lanka

72 Central Asia

- 7201 Afghanistan
- 7202 Armenia
- 7203 Azerbaijan
- 7204 Georgia
- 7205 Kazakhstan
- 7206 Kyrgyz Republic

7207 Tajikistan
7208 Turkmenistan
7211 Uzbekistan

8 Americas

81 Northern America

8101 Bermuda
8102 Canada
8103 St Pierre and Miquelon
8104 United States of America

82 South America

8201 Argentina
8202 Bolivia
8203 Brazil
8204 Chile
8205 Colombia
8206 Ecuador
8207 Falkland Islands
8208 French Guiana
8211 Guyana
8212 Paraguay
8213 Peru
8214 Suriname
8215 Uruguay
8216 Venezuela
8299 South America, nec

83 Central America

8301 Belize
8302 Costa Rica
8303 El Salvador
8304 Guatemala
8305 Honduras
8306 Mexico
8307 Nicaragua
8308 Panama

84 Caribbean

8401 Anguilla
8402 Antigua and Barbuda
8403 Aruba
8404 Bahamas
8405 Barbados
8406 Cayman Islands
8407 Cuba
8408 Dominica
8411 Dominican Republic
8412 Grenada

- 8413 Guadeloupe
- 8414 Haiti
- 8415 Jamaica
- 8416 Martinique
- 8417 Montserrat
- 8418 Netherlands Antilles
- 8421 Puerto Rico
- 8422 St Kitts and Nevis
- 8423 St Lucia
- 8424 St Vincent and the Grenadines
- 8425 Trinidad and Tobago
- 8426 Turks and Caicos Islands
- 8427 Virgin Islands, British
- 8428 Virgin Islands, United States

9 Sub-Saharan Africa

91 Central and West Africa

- 9101 Benin
- 9102 Burkina Faso
- 9103 Cameroon
- 9104 Cape Verde
- 9105 Central African Republic
- 9106 Chad
- 9107 Congo
- 9108 Congo, Democratic Republic of
- 9111 Cote d'Ivoire
- 9112 Equatorial Guinea
- 9113 Gabon
- 9114 Gambia
- 9115 Ghana
- 9116 Guinea
- 9117 Guinea-Bissau
- 9118 Liberia
- 9121 Mali
- 9122 Mauritania
- 9123 Niger
- 9124 Nigeria
- 9125 Sao Tome and Principe
- 9126 Senegal
- 9127 Sierra Leone
- 9128 Togo

92 Southern and East Africa

- 9201 Angola
- 9202 Botswana
- 9203 Burundi
- 9204 Comoros
- 9205 Djibouti
- 9206 Eritrea

9207 Ethiopia
 9208 Kenya
 9211 Lesotho
 9212 Madagascar
 9213 Malawi
 9214 Mauritius
 9215 Mayotte
 9216 Mozambique
 9217 Namibia
 9218 Reunion
 9221 Rwanda
 9222 St Helena
 9223 Seychelles
 9224 Somalia
 9225 South Africa
 9226 Swaziland
 9227 Tanzania
 9228 Uganda
 9231 Zambia
 9232 Zimbabwe
 9299 Southern and East Africa, nec

0000	Inadequately described
0001	At Sea
0002	Not elsewhere classified
0003	Not stated

Table: Country Of Birth Code List -To Be Used From 1991-2002

0001	At Sea
0003	Not stated
1	OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA
1000	Oceania, undefined
1000	Oceania and Antarctica, undefined
1000	Pacific Island, undefined
11	Australia
1100	Australia, not further defined
1101	New South Wales
1102	Victoria
1103	Queensland
1104	South Australia
1105	Western Australia

1106	Tasmania
1107	Northern Territory
1108	Australian Capital Territory
1109	Other Territories
12	Australian External Territories
1200	Australian External Territories, undefined
1203	Norfolk Island
1299	Other Australian External Territories
13	New Zealand
1301	New Zealand
14	Melanesia
1400	Melanesia, not further defined
1401	New Caledonia
1402	Papua New Guinea
1403	Solomon Islands
1404	Vanuatu
15	Micronesia
1500	US Pacific Island Trust Territory
1501	Federated States of Micronesia
1502	Guam
1503	Kiribati
1504	Marshall Islands
1505	Nauru
1506	Northern Mariana Islands
1507	Palau
16	Polynesia (excluding Hawaii)
1600	Polynesia (excluding Hawaii), undefined
1601	Cook Islands
1602	Fiji
1603	French Polynesia
1604	Niue
1605	Samoa, American
1606	Samoa, Western
1607	Tokelau
1608	Tonga
1609	Tuvalu

1610	Wallis and Futuna
1699	Other Polynesia (excluding Hawaii)
17	Antarctica
1700	Antarctica, undefined
1701	Adélie Land (France)
1702	Argentinian Antarctic Territory
1703	Australian Antarctic Territory
1704	British Antarctic Territory
1705	Chilean Antarctic Territory
1706	Queen Maud Land (Norway)
1707	Ross Dependency (New Zealand)
2	EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR
21	The United Kingdom and Ireland
2100	United Kingdom and Ireland, undefined
2101	England
2102	Scotland
2103	Wales
2104	Northern Ireland
2105	Channel Islands
2106	Isle of Man
2107	Ireland, Republic of
22	Southern Europe
2200	Southern Europe, undefined
2201	Albania
2202	Andorra
2203	Cyprus
2204	Gibraltar
2205	Greece
2206	Holy See
2207	Italy
2208	Malta
2209	Portugal
2210	San Marino
2211	Spain

2220	Former Yugoslavia undefined
2221	Bosnia-Herzegovina
2222	Croatia
2223	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
2226	Slovenia
2233	Former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro
23	Western Europe
2300	Western Europe, undefined
2301	Austria
2302	Belgium
2303	France
2305	Germany
2306	Liechtenstein
2307	Luxembourg
2308	Monaco
2309	Netherlands
2310	Switzerland
24	Northern Europe
2400	Northern Europe, undefined
2401	Denmark
2402	Faeroe Islands
2403	Finland
2404	Greenland
2405	Iceland
2406	Norway
2407	Sweden
25	Eastern Europe
2500	Eastern Europe, undefined
2501	Bulgaria
2502	Former Czechoslovakia, undefined

2503	Hungary
2504	Poland
2505	Romania
2506	Czech Republic
2507	Slovak Republic
26	The Former USSR and the Baltic States
2600	Former USSR and The Baltic States, undefined
2601	Armenia
2602	Azerbaijan
2603	Belarus
2604	Estonia
2605	Georgia
2606	Kazakhstan
2607	Kyrgyzstan
2608	Latvia
2609	Lithuania
2610	Moldova
2611	Russian Federation
2612	Tadjikistan
2613	Turkmenistan
2614	Ukraine
2615	Uzbekistan
3	THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
31	The Middle East
3100	The Middle East, undefined
3101	Bahrain
3102	Gaza Strip and West Bank
3103	Iran
3104	Iraq
3105	Israel
3106	Jordan

3107	Kuwait
3108	Lebanon
3109	Oman
3110	Qatar
3111	Saudi Arabia
3112	Syria
3113	Turkey
3114	United Arab Emirates
3115	West Bank
3116	Yemen
32	North Africa
3200	North Africa, undefined
3201	Algeria
3202	Cape Verde
3203	Egypt
3204	Libya
3205	Mauritania
3206	Morocco
3207	Sudan
3208	Tunisia
3209	Western Sahara
3299	Other North Africa
4	SOUTHEAST ASIA
41	Southeast Asia
4100	Southeast Asia, undefined
4101	Brunei
4102	Cambodia
4103	Indonesia
4104	Laos
4105	Malaysia
4106	Burma (Myanmar)

4107	Philippines
4108	Singapore
4109	Thailand
4110	Viet Nam
4120	East Timor
5	NORTHEAST ASIA
51	Northeast Asia
5100	Northeast Asia, undefined
5101	China (excluding Taiwan Province)
5102	Hong Kong
5103	Japan
5104	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
5105	Korea, Republic of
5106	Macau
5107	Mongolia
5108	Taiwan (Province of China)
6	SOUTHERN ASIA
61	Southern Asia
6100	Southern Asia, undefined
6101	Afghanistan
6102	Bangladesh
6103	Bhutan
6104	India
6105	Maldives
6106	Nepal
6107	Pakistan
6108	Sri Lanka
7	NORTHERN AMERICA

71	Northern America
7100	Northern America, undefined
7101	Bermuda
7102	Canada
7103	St Pierre and Miquelon
7104	United States of America
8	SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRALAMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
81	South America
8100	South America, undefined
8101	Argentina
8102	Bolivia
8103	Brazil
8104	Chile
8105	Colombia
8106	Ecuador
8107	Falkland Islands
8108	French Guiana
8109	Guyana
8110	Paraguay
8111	Peru
8112	Suriname
8113	Uruguay
8114	Venezuela
82	Central America
8200	Central America, undefined
8201	Belize
8202	Costa Rica
8203	El Salvador
8204	Guatemala

8205	Honduras
8206	Mexico
8207	Nicaragua
8208	Panama
83	The Caribbean
8300	The Caribbean, undefined
8301	Anguilla
8302	Antigua and Barbuda
8303	Aruba
8304	Bahamas
8305	Barbados
8306	Cayman Islands
8307	Cuba
8308	Dominica
8309	Dominican Republic
8310	Grenada
8311	Guadeloupe
8312	Haiti
8313	Jamaica
8314	Martinique
8315	Montserrat
8316	Netherlands Antilles
8317	Puerto Rico
8318	St Kitts-Nevis
8319	St Lucia
8320	St Vincent and the Grenadines
8321	Trinidad and Tobago
8322	Turks and Caicos Islands
8323	Virgin Islands, British
8324	Virgin Islands, United States
9	AFRICA (EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)
91	Central and West Africa

9100	Central Africa and West Africa, undefined
9101	Benin
9102	Burkina Faso
9103	Cameroon
9104	Central African Republic
9105	Chad
9106	Congo
9107	Côte d'Ivoire
9108	Equatorial Guinea
9109	Gabon
9110	Gambia
9111	Ghana
9112	Guinea
9113	Guinea-Bissau
9114	Liberia
9115	Mali
9116	Niger
9117	Nigeria
9118	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
9119	Senegal
9120	Sierra Leone
9121	Togo
9122	Zaire
92	Southern and East Africa
9200	Southern and East Africa, undefined
9201	Angola
9202	Botswana
9203	Burundi
9204	Comoros (excluding Mayotte)
9205	Djibouti
9207	Kenya
9208	Lesotho
9209	Madagascar

9210	Malawi
9211	Mauritius
9212	Mayotte
9213	Mozambique
9214	Namibia
9215	Réunion
9216	Rwanda
9217	St Helena
9218	Seychelles
9219	Somalia
9220	South Africa
9221	Swaziland
9222	Tanzania
9223	Uganda
9224	Zambia
9225	Zimbabwe
9226	Eritrea
9227	Ethiopia

Certification

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: certification

SAS name: cert

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A code assigned to identify the professional type of the person who certified the death.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout: N

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		1 =	Doctor
		2 =	Coroner/Government Medical Officer
		3 =	Other
		9 =	Not stated

Guide for use:

- Government Medical Officer is only used in Queensland.
- Pre 1980, Queensland had a code of 3 for Aboriginal Nursing Sister. This is no longer used.
- Codes 1 and 2 only are used in NSW. If type of certifier is not stated, it is automatically set to coroner (code 2).

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Marital status

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: marital_status

SAS name: married

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Marital status of the person at death.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout: N

<i>Data domain:</i>	2004 Classification	Code		Meaning
		1	=	Never Married
		2	=	Widowed
		3	=	Divorced
		4	=	Separated but not divorced
		5	=	Married (registered)
		6	=	Married (in de facto)
		7	=	Tribally married, now widowed
		8	=	Tribally married
		9	=	Unknown/not stated

Pre 2004 Classification	Code		Meaning
	1	=	Never Married
	2	=	Married
	3	=	Widowed
	4	=	Divorced
	5	=	Tribally Married
	6	=	Tribally Married, now Widowed
	7*	=	Defacto
	9	=	Unknown/not stated

* Introduced from 1994 onwards for NSW and NT only.

Guide for use:

- If Age at Death is less than 10 years then the deceased is coded to 1.
- The codes, Tribally Married (5) and Tribally Married, now Widowed (6) are not used in NSW, VIC or TAS.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Date of first marriage

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: marriage_date

SAS name: mar_date

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

Data domain:

Guide for use:

1. Data is only available for Date of first marriage in Western Australia and the Northern Territory from 1983.
2. If Year or whole date is not given then Date of first marriage is given a Not Stated code (99999999). If days are not provided then days are assigned a code of 15. If months are not provided then months are coded to June (06).

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Age at first marriage

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: age_at_marriage

SAS name: mar_age

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The age of the person at first marriage.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. Max. Layout: NNN

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		013 - 115	Age in completed years
		888	Never Married (from 1983)
		999	Not Stated

Guide for use:

1. Due to the way deaths data are collected in the States (excluding NSW), it is not possible to determine whether this is the age at the first marriage or of subsequent marriages.
2. Victoria
Age at marriage is no longer available in Victoria.
3. Tasmania
Age for each marriage is supplied but only the age at the last marriage is coded.
Code 888 introduced in 1983.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

	From	to
<i>Comments:</i>	Small numbers of extra (meaningless) values 1,5,7,9,10,11,12 throughout the years.	
	Data suggests '0' was used as 'never married' prior to 1983, with 888 used from 1983.	

Place of first marriage

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: place_of_marriage

SAS name: mar_plc

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Pre 1991 Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 3 Max. Layout:

1991 onwards Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 4 Max. Layout:

Data domain: 1. This field is not presently used by any state or Territory.

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

	From	to
<i>Comments:</i>	'Null' used for all records 1964-1987 'Zero' used for all records 1997 'Null' used for all records 1998-2000 Small numbers of extra (meaningless) values for 1988-1996 (including '3' which doesn't fit with the record length of 3 or 4). Is this place of first marriage or last marriage?	

Hospital

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: hospital

SAS name: hospital

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The Hospital or Institution where the death occurred.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Alpha-numeric Field size: Min. 4 Max. Layout: NNNN

Data domain: A listing of Hospital locations is available in the Word document "Hospital_codes", in Tardis\proj\mortality\doco.

This field is not available from 1999. The data is still collected in the States listed below, but the ABS does not transfer into the database because of the frequent changes in codes in each State, poor data quality (lots of unspecifieds), and because it is not a nationally collected item.

Guide for use: The ABS does not use this field and recommends caution for its use. This field should be used as a guide only for a very broad break down of codes (e.g. hospital, nursing home, home) and footnoted clearly that it is very rough.

1. This code has been used since 1983 and is only available in SA and WA.
2. This field was used briefly in NSW during 1983 and 1987.
3. Where the Hospital or Institution does not have an equivalent code then it is coded to (8888).

From 1999 onwards the hospital field is not supplied with the mortality data, and must be obtained from each of the State and Territory Health Authorities (who obtain the data record from the ABS). This is because of frequently changing codes used by the different jurisdictions.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments: ABS documentation says NSW used codes between 1983–1984, but data shows between 1983–1987.

Place of death

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: place_of_death

SAS name: dth_plc

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Local Government Area (LGA) where the death occurred.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 5 Max. Layout:

Data domain:

Guide for use: 1. This field is only available for NSW between 1983–1987 and SA between 1983–1998.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Date of birth

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: date_of_birth

SAS name: dob

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The date of birth of the person.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 8 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		yyyymmdd	year/month/day
	e.g.	19500620	1950 June 20th

Guide for use:

1. Date of birth is only available in QLD (from 1997), NSW, NT & ACT, SA and WA (from 1994). WA uses this field to derive their data on the Age at Death.
2. If days are not given then days are coded to 15. If months are not given then months are coded to the month of registration. If Years are not given then Years are coded to the Year of Registration. If whole date is not given then it is coded to not stated (99999999).
3. New South Wales
If date of birth is not stated on the Death Registration Form it is coded as 00000000.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

<i>Comments:</i>	From	to
ABS documentation says data are available in ACT, NSW and NT from 1993 (data show from 1994), SA and WA from 1983 (data show from 1994), Nothing is mentioned for Vic (data show from 1997) and Qld from 1997		

(data show part from 1996).

'Null' used instead of 00000000

No 99999999, but instead some 1/7/999 and all in 1996.

Query code

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: query_code

SAS name: query

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Indicates whether a query by the coder was made relating to the cause of death recorded on the death certificate, and if so, what type of query. (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Useful when looking at late registrations and using date of registration versus date of death for reference point in time.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
	0	=	No query
	1	=	Query
	2	=	Queried - Original cause of death code unchanged.
	3	=	Queried - cause of death code amended.
	4	=	Perinatal query- data used from source other than Registrar.
	5	=	Perinatal query - data from other source confirmed by Registrar.
	7	=	Not queried, accept as stated. Primary site unknown. From late 1998
	8	=	Not queried, information obtained from another source, e.g. police report, press clipping etc.

Guide for use:

1. New South Wales and Queensland do not use codes 4 and 5.
2. Queensland
3. Prior to 1983, code 5 was used instead of 0.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes**Source document:** Deaths Unit Record**Source organisation:** Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.**National minimum data sets:**

			From	to
Comments:	Extra codes	4		5
	ACT	80-84	80-82	
	NSW	80-83	80-83	
	NT	80-84	80-83	
	Qld	80-84	80-84	
	SA	80-83	80-84	
	Tas	80-85	80-85	
	Vic	80-84	80-84	
	WA	80-84	80-82	

Our older documentation gives 4 and 5 (not mentioned in latest ABS doco).

4—Perinatal query- data used from source other than Registrar.

5—Perinatal query-data from other source confirmed by Registrar.

The old doco says the code is not used by NSW and QLD (this appears wrong).

It also says that in Qld prior to 1983, code 5 was used instead of 0. Should this be included?

Post mortem

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: post_mortem

SAS name: pm

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: Indicates if a post mortem examination was carried out after the person died.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

Data domain:

Code	Meaning
0 or null	=Not collected
1	=Carried out
2	=To be carried out
3	=No Post Mortem
9	=Not stated

Guide for use: 1. This field is only available for Western Australia and Queensland.

Collected by:

Western Australia from 1983.

Queensland from July 1996.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

We have used 'Null' instead of 'zero'.

Extra (meaningless?) values: NT shows '5' once , and Qld, SA show '8' once each.

The doco also says that this field is only available from WA (from 1983) and Qld (July 1996), but our older doco says collected in all states and territories except NSW and Qld.

Does our 'null' column tally with ABS '0's (this is the tally for all years combined, see Questions for Peter Burke for numbers).

I'm worried that the 0 and nulls have been accidentally combined in our database.

Use of Post mortem codes

ACT only one recorded in 2000

NSW from 97

Qld Vic from 83 too many?

SA from 88

TAS I in 98

NT 1 in 98

WA from 83

Are there too many in QLD and WA?

COD Number

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: cod_number

SAS name: codnum

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A number given to the cause of death which relates to its place in the order of causes of deaths listed in the *Cause of Death Table*. *Note this is not necessarily the order in which they appear on the death certificate.*

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Enables categorisation of injury and poisoning related deaths according to factors important for injury control. Necessary for defining and monitoring injury control targets, injury costing and identifying cases for indepth research.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: 1 Max. Layout: N

Data domain: 1 = Underlying cause of death
2 to 20 = Multiple cause of death

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

Place of occurrence

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: place_of_occurrence

SAS name: place

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The place where the external cause of injury, poisoning or adverse effect occurred.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Enables categorisation of injury and poisoning related deaths according to factors important for injury control. Necessary for defining and monitoring injury control targets, injury costing and identifying cases for indepth research.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: 1 Max. Layout: N

Data domain:

0	Home
1	Residential institution
2	School, other institution and public administrative area
3	Sports and athletics area
4	Street and highway
5	Trade and service area
6	Industrial and construction area
7	Farm
8	Other specified places
9	Unspecified place

Guide for use: This field is only relevant for external causes of death (underlying and multiple cause of death). This field is to be used with ICD10 categories W00 to Y34, except Y06 and Y07, to identify place of occurrence of the external cause.

There will be a zero filled entry for non external causes of death. This should not be used as meaning that the death occurred at home

At present this field is not usable, but should improve with time. The ABS will begin supplementing information provided on death certificates with data from the Coronial Database.

Data is available from 1997 onwards.

Verification rules: See attached Table

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments: 1999 data has used 'null' instead of 'zero'. Corrected for 2000.

Activity code

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: activity

SAS name: activity

Data element type: DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: The type of activity being undertaken by the person when injured.

Context: Injury surveillance: enables categorisation of injury and poisoning according to factors important for injury control. Necessary for defining and monitoring injury control targets, injury costing and identifying cases for in-depth research. This item is the basis for identifying work-related and sport-related activities.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Numeric Max. Layout: N

Data domain:

0	While engaged in sports activity
1	While engaged in leisure activity
2	While working for income
3	While engaged in other types of work
4	While resting, sleeping, eating or engaging in other vital activities
8	While engaged in other specified activities
9	During unspecified activity

Guide for use: Activity code is an optional subclassification provided for use with external causes of death (ICD10 categories V01 to Y34) to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. This classification should not be confused with, or be used instead of, the recommended fourth character subdivisions provided to indicate the place of occurrence of events classifiable to W00 to Y34.

At present this field is not usable, but should improve with time. The ABS will begin supplementing information provided on death certificates with data from the Coronial Database.

Data is available from 1997 onwards.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: 1999 data has used 'null' instead of 'zero'. Corrected for 2000.

Firearms flag

Admin. status: Current 02/2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: firearm

SAS name: firearm

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A code assigned to identify the type of weapon used in firearm deaths. (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: This field is only relevant for external causes of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Numeric Max. Layout: N

Data domain: This field is valid from 1999.
The 1 digit code ranging from 0 to 4, 8 and 9

Guide for use:

0	Hand gun
1	Shotgun
2	Hunting rifle
3	Military firearms
4	Other firearms
5	Unspecified firearms

Verification rules: See Attached Table

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: 1999 data has used 'null' instead of 'zero'. Corrected for 2000. Not available since 2003.

Drowning flag

Admin. status: Current 02/2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: drowning

SAS name: drowning

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify and code the location and circumstances of drowning deaths.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 2 Max. Layout:

Data domain: Classification

Supplementary flag used to identify and code the location and circumstances of drowning deaths. NSW and QLD have developed their own sets of codes for identifying this information.

The drowning flag was first used in 1983 in NSW, Qld, WA, ACT and NT. It was introduced later in SA (1989), Tas (1992, with some data 1991), and Vic (1996 with some data 1995). All States and Territories now use the same coding system (NSW drowning flag).

Guide for use: There were two coding systems developed by the States, one in NSW and one in Qld. These were used in varying ways across the States and Territories (see below) until 1992, when the NSW drowning flag was implemented as the national standard in the remaining States and Territories (QLD, WA, TAS, NT, and the ACT).

State:	Introduction date:	Coding system:
NSW	1983 onwards	NSW Drowning Flag.
VIC	1996 onwards	NSW Drowning Flag.
QLD	1983-1991	QLD Drowning Flag.
SA	1989 onwards	NSW Drowning Flag.
WA	1983-1985	Modified NSW Drowning Flag.
TAS	1992	NSW Drowning Flag.
NT	1983-1988	NSW Drowning Flag.
ACT	1983-1988	QLD Drowning Flag.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments: Not available since 2003

Cancer flag

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: cancer

SAS name: cancer

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify if a malignant neoplasm was mentioned on the death certificate (please note differences between States and Territories in use of flag).

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Used prior to multiple cause coding to capture those deaths where underlying cause of death did not indicate malignant neoplasm, but where there was mention of malignant neoplasm on the death certificate.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

Data domain: Classification

Code Meaning

0 = No malignant neoplasm was mentioned on the death certificate.

1 = Cancer was mentioned on death certificate

Guide for use: Pre 1993

1. This flag is not used in SA, TAS, ACT or NT.

2. New South Wales and Western Australia

This flag is used when a malignancy has been reported, but the underlying cause code is outside the range of ICD Cause of Death codes for malignant neoplasms (140-208).

3. Queensland

The cancer flag is used if a neoplasm (140-239) has been mentioned anywhere on the death certificate.

4. Victoria

The cancer flag is set regardless of underlying cause if it appears anywhere on the certificate.

From 1993 to 1996

This flag is used in all states and territories if cancer appears anywhere on the death certificate. Please note data for the NT and SA are incomplete for 1993.

From 1997 this flag is no longer used due to the introduction of multiple

cause coding.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: From to
There are some extra (meaningless?) values used 2,3,4,5,7,8,9. 1995 and 1996 are the only years where the documentation matches the data.
'Null' used instead of 'zero'.
Numbers for NT and SA look too low (incomplete?) in 1993.

Maternal death flag

Admin. status: Current 02/2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: maternal_death

SAS name: maternal

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify those deaths where the woman was pregnant or during the puerperium (the period from delivery to when the uterus has regained its normal size (about 6 weeks).

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Used to capture all deaths where the woman was pregnant, in delivery or in the puerperium, regardless of the assigned underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
	0	=	Woman did not die whilst pregnant or during the puerperium, irrespective of the cause of death.
	1	=	Woman died whilst pregnant or during the puerperium, irrespective of the cause of death.

Guide for use: Pre 1994

This flag is only used in New South Wales (from 1983) and Victoria (from 1980).

From 1994 onwards

This flag is used in all States and Territories.

This flag used for those deaths where the woman was pregnant, and does not indicate that death was as a direct result of the pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium.

How to extract maternal deaths (deaths due to the pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium):

ICD-10

Use codes O00–O998 (Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium). This range includes:

O96 codes *Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 2 days but less than one year after delivery*

O97 codes *Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes* (death from any direct obstetric cause occurring one year or more after delivery).

The O96 and O97 causes of death were not included in the ICD9 chapter

(death must have taken place within 42 days of childbirth to have been included in the ICD9 chapter). Consequently, if a trend over time that includes both ICD9 and ICD10 is needed, then exclude O96 and O97 from the analysis.

ICD-9

Use codes 6300–6799 (Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium). These are the deaths that were as a direct result of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium.

No longer available since 2003.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

	From	to
Comments:	Our database uses 'null' instead of '0'.	
	There are some extra (meaningless values) in Vic: ' ', 1, 7, 8, 9 and NT: ' ', 1, 5.	
	Period used	
	Vic uses flag from 1980 and NSW from 1983. Then all other States and Territories from 1994.	
	WA has 2 deaths in 1985 then nothing until 1994 (possibly not meaningless given low numbers in later years),	
	and Qld has 1 death in 1987 and nothing until 1994 (looks meaningless).	

Tuberculosis flag

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: tuberculosis

SAS name: tb

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify those deaths where Tuberculosis was mentioned somewhere on the death certificate.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Used to capture all deaths where Tuberculosis was present, regardless of whether Tuberculosis was assigned as the underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		0 =	No tuberculosis
		1 =	Tuberculosis is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, irrespective of the cause of death code assigned.

Guide for use: Pre 1994
This flag is only used in New South Wales and Western Australia, Victoria.
From 1994 to 1996
This flag is used in all states and territories.
From 1997
This flag is no longer used due to the introduction of multiple cause coding.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: Qld, NSW and Tas From to
value 2 used (meaningless?).

Last modified 1 July 2007

by Robert

ACT none ever recorded could it be no deaths ever in ACT?

Leukaemia flag (to 1993)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: leukemia

SAS name: leukemia

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify those deaths where Leukaemia was mentioned somewhere on the death certificate.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Used to capture all deaths where Leukaemia was present, regardless of whether Leukaemia was assigned as the underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		0 =	No leukemia
		1 =	Leukemia is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, irrespective of the cause of death code assigned.

Guide for use: This flag is only used in Western Australia.
From 1994 becomes the Drug flag.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

<i>Comments:</i>		From	to
	We use 'null' not 'zero'.		
	Extra values:		
	State year begun values		
	ACT 1994-1998 (no 1997)	'	'1,2,3,4,5,6
	NSW '1' in 1992 then 1994-1998 (no 1997)	'	'1,2,3,4,5,6,7
	NT 1994-1998 (no 1997)	'	'1,2,3,4,5,6,7

Qld '5' 1993 then 1994-1998 (no 1997) '' ,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
SA from 1994-1998 (no 1997) '' ,1,2,3,4,5,6
Tas from 1994-1998 (no 1997) '' ,1,2,3,4,5,6
Vic '1' in 1992 then 1994-1998 (no 1997) '' ,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
WA from 1983-1998 (no 1997) '' ,1 (1983-1993) ,2,3,4,5,6 (1994-1998 no 1997)

So leukaemia used correctly for WA from 1983, and occasional Leukaemia values for NSW, Qld, Vic pre 1994 (meaningless?).

Problem

We have Leukaemia used 1994-1998 not 1997

And then the Drug flag used 1997-2000 not 1998

Solution

All drug flag info should be put onto the drug flag and taken off Leukaemia and keep pre 1994 values for leukaemia (WA from 1983, and occasional Leukaemia values for NSW, Qld, Vic pre 1994 (meaningless?)).

Previous documentation says drug flag is not of publishable standard. Is this correct?

Drug flag (from 1994)

Admin. status: Current 02/2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: drugs

SAS name: drugs

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify and broadly code those deaths where mention of a drug was made somewhere on the death certificate. (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: Used to capture all deaths where drugs were mentioned somewhere on the death certificate, regardless of whether the underlying cause of death assigned was drug related.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

Data domain: This data item is now the Drug Related Flag and is used in the following way:

Classification	Code	Meaning
	0 =	no mention of drugs
	1 =	if smoking related death
	2 =	if alcohol related death
	3 =	if drug other than alcohol or tobacco
	4 =	a combination of 1 & 2
	5 =	a combination of 1 & 3
	6 =	a combination of 2 & 3
	7 =	a combination of 1, 2 & 3

Guide for use: This item is not of a publishable standard. See Leukaemia flag for years prior to 1994. No longer available since 2003.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of

Last modified 1 July 2007

by Robert

Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Comments:

AIDS flag

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: aids

SAS name: aids

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify those deaths where mention of AIDS or HIV was made somewhere on the death certificate.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: To capture all deaths where HIV or AIDS were mentioned somewhere on the death certificate regardless of whether HIV or AIDS were assigned as underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

Data domain: Pre 1994

Classification	Code	Meaning
	0 =	No AIDS/HIV
	1 =	AIDS/HIV is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, irrespective of the cause of death code assigned.

1994 to 1996

Classification	Code	Meaning
	0 =	No AIDS/HIV
	1 =	HIV is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, irrespective of the cause of death code assigned.
	2 =	AIDS is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, irrespective of the cause of death code assigned.

From 1997

This flag is no longer used due to the introduction of multiple cause coding.

Guide for use:

1. This flag was introduced by all States and Territories in 1988.
2. Prior to 1988 the Asbestosis flag was used to identify AIDS related deaths by assigning them a value of 5. This procedure only applies to deaths occurring in 1987 and 1986.
4. In 1988 and 1989, NSW coded the AIDS flag with a value of 5 to indicate AIDS related deaths. This was a 'hangover' from using the Asbestosis flag to identify AIDS related deaths.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

			From	to
Comments:	State	year begun	values	
	NSW	1988 and 1989	5	yes agrees with doco
	Vic	1991	6	used x1 not in doco
	SA	1991	2	

Otherwise values used by states match doco (0,1) up until 1994 then '2' introduced from 1994. No flags used from 1997 onwards.

Asthma flag

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: *asthma*

SAS name: *asthma*

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify and broadly code those deaths where mention of asthma was made somewhere on the death certificate. (Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: To capture all deaths where asthma was mentioned somewhere on the death certificate regardless of whether asthma was assigned as underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		0 =	No asthma
		1 =	Asthma is mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, irrespective of the cause of death code assigned.

Guide for use: Pre 1994
This flag is used in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.
From 1994 to 1996
This flag is used in all states and territories.
From 1997
This flag is no longer used due to the introduction of multiple cause coding.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

From to

Some extra (meaningless?) values for years pre 1994 for NSW, SA, Qld and

Comments:

State	year begun	values
Vic.		
NSW	1983 4	
	1986,1987	2
SA	1985 3	
Qld	1988,1989,1993	1
Vic	1987 5	

Analgesic nephropathy flag (to 1993)

Admin. status: Current 06/2002

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: analgesic_nephrop

SAS name: anal_nep

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify and broadly code those deaths where mention of analgesic nephropathy was made somewhere on the death certificate.

(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: To capture all deaths where analgesic nephropathy was mentioned somewhere on the death certificate, regardless of whether analgesic nephropathy was assigned as underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

Data domain: Pre 1994

Classification	Code	Meaning
	0 =	No analgesic nephropathy
	1 =	Analgesic nephropathy is mentioned in Part I of the certificate or 'imputed' to Part I if in Part II.

1994 onwards

Classification	Code	Meaning
	0 =	No diabetes
	1 =	Diabetes or diabetes mellitus is mentioned on the death certificate.

Guide for use: Pre 1994

1. Where analgesic nephropathy (or renal failure due to long term analgesic use/abuse) is in Part I of the certificate or 'imputed' to Part I if in Part II, (i.e. where it is selected as the underlying cause even though reported in Part II) this flag is applied. In practice this means the analgesic nephropathy flag is applied when analgesic nephropathy is selected as the underlying cause of death but not when it is an irrelevant condition reported in Part II of the certificate.
2. This flag is used in New South Wales and South Australia.
3. In Victoria, this field is used as a Diabetes flag.

From 1994

This flag is no longer used due to the introduction of multiple cause coding in 1997.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

		From	to
<i>Comments:</i>	We use 'null' instead of 'zero'.		
	Extra values used:		
	State	year	values
	NSW	83-86	2 (large numbers)
		87-89	2 (large numbers)
		94 (diabetes values)	2,3,6 (mostly ',1)
	Vic	85-88	2 (small numbers)
		90-91	2 (small numbers)
	Diabetes flag is not a separate flag on our database		
	Problem		
	We have analgesic nephropathy and diabetes on same flag, very confusing (e.g. Victoria uses as diabetes flag for whole period)		
	Solution		
	We should create a second flag for the analgesic nephropathy data if we are going to keep the data.		
	Is 'context' description correct. Not explained in previous documentation.		

Asbestosis flag

Admin. status: Current 02/2006

Identifying and definitional attributes

Oracle name: asbestosis

SAS name: asbestos

Data element type: DERIVED DATA ELEMENT

NHDD definition: A flag assigned by the coder to identify those deaths where mention of asbestosis was made somewhere on the death certificate.
(Data element is not yet part of the National Health Data Dictionary).

Context: To capture all deaths where asbestosis was mentioned somewhere on the death certificate, regardless of whether asbestosis was assigned as underlying cause of death.

Relational and representational attributes

Datatype: Numeric Field size: Min. 1 Max. Layout:

<i>Data domain:</i>	Classification	Code	Meaning
		0 =	No asbestosis
		1 =	Asbestosis is mentioned on the certificate.

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Deaths Unit Record

Source organisation: Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

National minimum data sets:

Comments: No longer available since 2003. From to

Appendix A

Comparability over time: Manual coding of deaths in ICD-9 to Automatic coding in ICD-10

Introductions

There have been three major changes to the coding of deaths in since 1996:

- The introduction of the Automated Coding System (ACS) (1997) and
- The coding of multiple causes of death
- The change in ICD revision from ICD-9 to ICD-10 (1999)

The use of the Automated coding system (ACS) has enabled efficient production of multiple cause of death statistics. ACS has been adopted by a number of countries and its growing popularity has the potential to significantly improve the international comparability of causes of death statistics.

ACS was developed in the United States and, therefore, uses their interpretation of ICD-9 coding rules. In some instances, these differ significantly from the coding rules used previously in Australia. As a result of the introduction of ACS, there is now a break in the underlying causes of death series between 1996 and earlier years and 1997, with significant differences for a number of causes of death. More changes were introduced with the ICD-10, some of them reversing coding rules back to pre-ACS (i.e. pre 1997) following the World Health Organisation decision that some of the coding rules adopted with ACS were not in line with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) coding rules (ABS 1999).

Consequently there have been two breaks in time series for death data: 1997 (the introduction of the ACS) and 1999 (the introduction of ICD-10).

The Population Health Unit – Mortality Team recommends that when using data from 1997 onwards, use data coded in ICD-10. In this way only one set of comparability factors is needed to bridge data from 1996 to 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Comparison of automatic and manual coding

Excerpt from Cause of death 1999, Australian Bureau of Statistics. Canberra:ABS.

“The causes of death most affected was pneumonia and, hence, the category of pneumonia and influenza (ICD codes 480–487) became, in 1997, the fifth leading cause of death. The other causes significantly affected include senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions – dementia (ICD code 290), and alzheimer's (ICD code 3310). Under the previous Australian coding interpretations, many of the deaths attributed to pneumonia in 1997 would have been coded to dementia, alzheimer's disease, ischaemic heart disease, cardiac dysrhythmias and heart failure, malignant neoplasms, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and renal failure. Hence, while applying ACS coding interpretations has caused pneumonia deaths to rise, deaths coded to a wide range of other conditions have declined, in particular those due to dementia”.

Comparison of ninth and tenth revisions of ICD

Excerpt from Cause of Death 1999, Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Canberra: ABS.

“Australia introduced ICD-10 for reclassifying deaths registered from 1 January 1999. 1997 and 1998 registered deaths were subsequently recoded to ICD-10. The introduction of this major revision has resulted in changes to the interpretation and resultant coding of a number of causes, as outline in the WHO publication International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems Tenth Revision, Volume 2. Causes most affected are asthma, hypertension and influenza and pneumonia”.

“Under ICD-10, asthma more clearly links with chronic obstructive airways diseases (COAD), especially bronchitis and emphysema. Where these conditions are present, COAD takes precedence, resulting in a decrease in the reporting of asthma as the underlying cause”.

“For hypertension, under ICD-10, there has been an expansion of conditions relating to diseases of the heart and clearer linkages of hypertension to these diseases. These conditions now take precedence over hypertension, thus reducing the reporting hypertension as the underlying cause”.

“Similarly, where influenza and pneumonia appear with a wide range of associated conditions, these conditions now take precedence. The major impact is a substantial decreases in the reporting of influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18), under ICD-10, back to the levels recorded under manual ICD-9 coding (see comparison of automatic and manual above). In association with this there is an increase in the number of deaths attributed to conditions relating to the group ‘organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders’ (F00-F09)”.

To obtain comparability factors between ICD-9 manual (1996) and ICD-10 automatic (1997 onwards) talk to the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team.

Comparability factors

Excerpt from Cause of Death 1999, Australian Bureau of Statistics 1999. Canberra: ABS.

To highlight the differences and to provide a link for underlying causes of death data between 1996 and 1997, the records for about 34,000 deaths registered in 1996 (representing one-quarter of the total 1996 deaths) were coded, both manually in ICD-9 and automatically in ICD-10. Records selected for the exercise were spread across the year to allow for seasonal influences. Comparability factors were then calculated for groups of causes of death as a means of adjusting data for 1996 and previous years, to make them more comparable with equivalent data for 1997. Comparability factors of 1.0 or close to 1.0, indicate no significant coding differences between automated ICD-10 and manual coding ICD-9. Factors of less than 1.0 indicate that under automated coding fewer deaths would be assigned to that particular cause than under manual coding. Due to the sampling methodology used, reliable comparability factors could not be calculated for individual causes involving only small numbers of deaths.

Comparability factors for external causes are close to 1.0 due to the extensive clerical intervention required for coding these causes.

An adjusted estimate of the number of deaths attributed to a particular cause can be produced by multiplying the number of deaths attributed to that cause in 1996 (or in earlier years) by its corresponding comparability factor. This adjusted figure can then be more accurately compared with the number of deaths attributed to the same cause in 1997 and enable trends to be more accurately examined.

If you are requiring comparability factors for persons at the national level, for individual causes of death (or groups of causes of death), talk to the Population Health Unit – Mortality Team. Comparability factors for manual to automatic ICD-9 and manual ICD-9 to automatic ICD-10 are also presented in the ABS publication Cause of death 1999.