# National Healthcare Agreement: PI 10-Prevalence of Type 2 diabetes, 2014

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Metadata 517667

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# National Healthcare Agreement: Pl 10-Prevalence of Type 2 diabetes, 2014

# Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator

Indicator type: Progress measure

**Short name:** PI 10- Prevalence of Type 2 diabetes, 2014

METEOR identifier: 517667

Registration status: Health, Superseded 14/01/2015

**Description:** The proportion of people who have Type 2 diabetes.

Indicator set: National Healthcare Agreement (2014)

Health, Superseded 14/01/2015

Data quality statement: National Healthcare Agreement: PI 10-Prevalence of Type 2 diabetes, 2014 QS

Health, Superseded 14/01/2015

# Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:

The National Health Measures Survey component of the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey included a fasting plasma glucose test.

A respondent to the survey is considered to have *known diabetes* if they had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have Type 2 diabetes and:

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

A respondent to the survey is considered to have *newly diagnosed diabetes* if they reported no prior diagnosis of diabetes, but had a fasting plasma glucose value greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L.

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

Excludes women with gestational diabetes.

The data are reported for two age ranges:

- People aged 18 years and over; and
- People aged 25 years and over, as a supplementary measure.

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

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

Presented as a percentage.

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

Note: The type of diabetes for newly diagnosed cases cannot be determined from a fasting plasma glucose or HbA1c test alone. However, it is assumed that the vast majority of newly diagnosed cases would be Type 2.

**Computation:** 100 x (Numerator ÷ Denominator)

Numerator:

Number of persons aged 18 years and over with *known diabetes* (Type 2) or *newly diagnosed diabetes* as determined by a fasting plasma glucose test.

For the supplementary measure: number of persons aged 25 years and over with *known diabetes* (Type 2) or *newly diagnosed diabetes* as determined by a fasting plasma glucose test.

#### Numerator data elements:

#### Data Element / Data Set-

#### **Data Element**

Persons with known diabetes (Type 2) or newly diagnosed diabetes.

#### **Data Source**

ABS Australian Health Survey (AHS), 2011-13

#### Guide for use

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

#### **Denominator:**

Population aged 18 year and over.

For the supplementary measure: population aged 25 years and over.

# Denominator data elements:

#### -Data Element / Data Set-

Person—age, total years N[NN]

**Data Source** 

ABS Australian Health Survey (AHS), 2011-13

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey

#### Data Element / Data Set-

Person—age, total years N[NN]

#### **Data Source**

ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS), 2012-13

Guide for use

Data source type: Survey.

#### Disaggregation:

2011–12—State and territory, by sex.

2011–12—Nationally, by:

- remoteness (Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Structure).
- 2011 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) quintiles.

#### Comments:

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

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

# Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real Unit of measure: Person

### **Data source attributes**

Data sources: **Data Source** 

ABS Australian Health Survey (AHS), 2011-13

Frequency

Every 3 years

Data custodian

Australian Bureau of Statistics

**Data Source** 

ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

(AATSIHS), 2012-13

Frequency

Every 6 years

Data custodian

Australian Bureau of Statistics

# **Accountability attributes**

Reporting requirements: National Healthcare Agreement

Organisation responsible for providing data:

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Benchmark: National Healthcare Agreement: PB c-Better health: reduce the age-adjusted

> prevalence rate for Type 2 diabetes to 2000 levels (equivalent to a national prevalence rate (for 15 years and over) of 7.1 per cent) by 2023, 2014

collection required:

Further data development / Specification: Minor work required, the measure needs minor work to meet the

intention of the indicator.

## Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Bureau of Statistics

### Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes National Healthcare Agreement: PI 10-Prevalence of Type 2 diabetes,

2013

Health, Superseded 30/04/2014

Has been superseded by National Healthcare Agreement: PI 10-Prevalence of

Type 2 diabetes, 2015

Health, Superseded 08/07/2016

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

Health, Superseded 14/01/2015