

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 24-Survival of people diagnosed with notifiable cancers, 2017 QS

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Quality Statement
METEOR identifier:	658414
Registration status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, Standard 31/01/2017

Relational attributes

Indicators linked to this Quality statement:	National Healthcare Agreement: PI 24–Survival of people diagnosed with notifiable cancers, 2017 Health , Superseded 30/01/2018
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Data quality

Quality statement summary:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This data quality statement refers to tables 24.1 (Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, 2009–2013) and 24.2 (Five-year relative survival proportions for people diagnosed with cancer, by sex, 2008–2012), which were produced from the 2013 and 2012 versions of the Australian Cancer Database (ACD), respectively. In what follows, comments about the 2013 ACD are given in the main text and the analogous comments about the 2012 ACD follow in square brackets [].• The data used to calculate this indicator are accurate and of high quality. The mandatory reporting of cancers and deaths provides the most comprehensive data coverage possible.• The most recent cancer incidence data available for the calculations were for the year 2013 [2012] for all jurisdictions except New South Wales [New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory], for which the most recent year available was 2012 [2010]. The lack of 2013 [2011 and 2012] incidence data for New South Wales [New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory] may lead to some inaccuracies in the figures presented.
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Institutional environment:	The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is Australia's national agency for health and welfare statistics and information. The role of the AIHW is to provide information on Australia's health and welfare, through statistics and data development that inform discussion and decisions on policy and services.
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The AIHW works closely with all state, territory and Australian Government health authorities in collecting, analysing and disseminating data. However, the AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health portfolio, and is responsible to the Minister for Health. The Institute is governed by a Board, which is accountable to the parliament of Australia through the Minister.

Timeliness:	The most recent cancer incidence data available for the calculations were for the year 2013 [2012] for all jurisdictions except for New South Wales [New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory], for which the most recent year available was 2012 [2010].
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Accessibility:	A biennial report, Cancer in Australia: an overview (AIHW 2014), is published in hard-copy and is also available for free download on the AIHW website. This report contains a summary of the latest available survival data. More detailed data can be requested via the AIHW website .
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Interpretability:	Calculation of relative survival is complex and the concept may be confusing to many users. Information on how the period method of relative survival is calculated and how to interpret results is available in the AIHW publication Cancer survival and prevalence in Australia: period estimates from 1982 to 2010 (AIHW 2012). Information on all of the AIHW-held data sets (ACD, National Death Index (NDI) and National Mortality Database (NMD)) is available on the AIHW website. Information on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data is available on the ABS website.
Relevance:	The data used to calculate this indicator are accurate and of high quality. The mandatory reporting of cancers and deaths provides the most comprehensive data coverage possible. The data are appropriate for this indicator.
Accuracy:	The 2013 [2011 and 2012] incidence data for New South Wales [New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory] were not available for inclusion in the 2013 [2012] version of the Australian Cancer Database. For further details see the 2017 [2016] data quality statement for PI 02. The survival proportions for this indicator were calculated with the period method using the period 2009–2013 [2008–2012]. Given that the 2013 [2011 and 2012] incidence data for New South Wales [New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory] were not available for inclusion in the calculations, the proportions may not be entirely accurate.
Coherence:	The data sources used to calculate this indicator are stable and of very high quality. Comparisons of survival in different time periods will be robust provided that the same method (the period method) is used for each time period and the period contains the same number of years (five).

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Reference documents:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2012. Cancer survival and prevalence in Australia: period estimates from 1982 to 2010. Cat. no. CAN 65. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 26 June 2017, http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737422720 . AIHW 2014. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2014. Cat. no. CAN 88. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 26 June 2017, http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550047 .

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:	Supersedes National Healthcare Agreement: PI 24-Survival of people diagnosed with notifiable cancers, 2015 QS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, Superseded 31/01/2017 <p>Has been superseded by National Healthcare Agreement: PI 24-Survival of people diagnosed with notifiable cancers, 2018 QS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health, Standard 30/01/2018
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