

National Agreement performance information 2008-09

National Indigenous
Reform Agreement

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

December 2009

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ISBN 978-1-74037-293-0

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An appropriate citation for this paper is:

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *National Agreement performance information 2008-09: National Indigenous Reform Agreement*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

**Steering Committee for the
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Service Provision**

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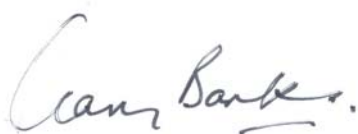
Dear Mr McClintock

In accordance with Schedule C of the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations* I am pleased to submit to you the Steering Committee's report on the performance data for the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*.

This report is one of four Steering Committee reports that provide performance data on the National Agreements related to healthcare, affordable housing, disability and Indigenous reform. A separate appendix provides additional contextual information to assist in interpreting the information in this report.

This report was produced with the assistance of Australian, State and Territory Government departments and agencies, and a number of statistical bodies. The Steering Committee would like to record its appreciation for the efforts of all those involved in the development of this report.

Yours sincerely



Gary Banks AO
Chairman

24 December 2009

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This Report

The Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision was requested by COAG to collate information relevant to the performance indicators in the National Agreements, and to provide it to the COAG Reform Council (CRC). The CRC subsequently requested the Steering Committee to include information on all categories of performance information set out in each National Agreement, including those variously referred to as performance indicators, progress measures, outputs, benchmarks and targets.

The information in this report is an input to the COAG Reform Council's analysis. To facilitate the COAG Reform Council's work, this report contains the following information:

- background and roles and responsibilities of various parties in National Agreement performance reporting
- contextual information relevant to the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*
- overview of the performance indicators, benchmarks/targets and key issues in performance reporting for the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*
- individual indicator specifications and summaries of data issues
- attachment tables containing the performance data. Attachment tables are also available in excel format.

The original data quality statements provided by data collection agencies are also provided as an attachment to this report.

Steering Committee

This Report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

Mr Gary Banks AO	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Ron Perry	Aust. Govt.	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Ms Sue Vroombout	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr John Ignatius	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Administration
Ms Nazli Munir	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Mark Ronsisvalle	NSW	Department of Treasury
Ms Katy Haire	Vic	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Tony Bates	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Sharon Bailey	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr John O'Connell	Qld	Department of Treasury
Ms Lyn Genoni	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Christmas	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Ben Wilson	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Reynolds	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Chief Minister's Department
Ms Anne Coleman	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Tony Stubbin	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Trevor Sutton		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Dr Penny Allbon		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Ms Penelope McKay	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebecca Brown	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance

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National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap) performance reporting

Box 1 **Attachment tables**

Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in a separate set of attachment tables. Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this report by an 'NIRA' suffix (for example, table NIRA.3.1).

About this report

Background to National Agreement reporting

In November 2008, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed a new Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IGA) (COAG 2009a). The Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations has general oversight of the operations of the IGA [para. A4(a)].

The IGA included six new National Agreements (NAs):

- *National Healthcare Agreement*
- *National Education Agreement*
- *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*
- *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
- *National Disability Agreement*
- *National Indigenous Reform Agreement.*

COAG has also agreed to a new form of payment — National Partnership (NP) payments — to fund specific projects and to facilitate and/or reward states and territories that deliver on nationally significant reforms.

Five of the NAs are associated with a national Specific Purpose Payment (SPP) that can provide funding to the states and territories for the sector covered by the NA. These five SPPs cover schools, vocational education and training (VET), disability services, healthcare and affordable housing. The *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* is not associated with a specific SPP, but draws together Indigenous elements from the other NAs and is associated with several NP agreements.

Under the reforms, each NA contains the objectives and outcomes for each sector, and clarifies the respective roles and responsibilities of the Commonwealth and the states and territories in the delivery of services. The Agreements also contain a range of categories of performance information, variously named ‘outputs’, ‘progress measures’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’. The performance of all governments in achieving the outcomes and performance benchmarks specified in NAs will be monitored and assessed by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

National Agreement reporting roles and responsibilities

The IGA states that:

The performance reporting framework for the National Agreements is based on:

- (a) high-level performance indicators for each National Agreement;
- (b) the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (the Steering Committee) having overall responsibility for collating the necessary performance data; and
- (c) the COAG Reform Council publishing performance data relating to National Agreements, and National Partnerships to the extent that they support the objectives in National Agreements, within three months of receipt from the Steering Committee, along with a comparative analysis of this performance information that:
 - i. focuses on the high-level National Agreement performance indicators;
 - ii. highlights examples of good practice;
 - iii. highlights contextual differences between jurisdictions which are relevant to interpreting the data; and
 - iv. reflects COAG’s intention to outline transparently the contribution of both levels of government to achieving performance benchmarks and to

achieving continuous improvement against the outcomes, outputs and performance indicators. [para. C5]

The IGA further specifies that:

The *Steering Committee* will provide the agreed performance information to the COAG Reform Council, desirably within three months and no later than six months after the reporting period to which the data relates. [para. C10]

Performance information in respect of the education and training sectors will be on a calendar year basis, commencing with performance information for 2008, and for all other sectors will be on a financial year basis, commencing with performance information for 2008-09. [para. C11]

...the *Steering Committee* will comment on the quality of the performance indicator data using quality statements prepared by the collection agencies which set out the quality attributes of the data using the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Quality Framework. [para. C12]

Role of the CRC

The IGA states that:

...the [CRC] will report to the Prime Minister...on:

- a) the publication of performance information for all jurisdictions against National Agreement outcomes and performance benchmarks;
- b) production of an analytical overview of performance information for each National Agreement, and National Partnership to the extent it supports the objectives in a National Agreement, noting that the [CRC] would draw on a range of sources, including existing subject experts;
- c) independent assessment of whether predetermined performance benchmarks have been achieved before an incentive payment to reward nationally significant reforms under National Partnerships is made;
- d) monitoring the aggregate pace of activity in progressing COAG's agreed reform agenda; and
- e) other matters referred by COAG. [para. A11]

The IGA further specifies that:

The [CRC] will provide annual reports to COAG containing the performance data. It will also report its own comparative analysis of the performance of governments in meeting the objectives of the National Agreements. The reports will also highlight examples of good practice and performance so that, over time, innovative reforms or methods of service delivery may be adopted by other jurisdictions. The parties [to the IGA] will provide the [CRC] the information necessary for it to fulfil its role, as directed by COAG. [para. C14]

The [CRCs] reports should be provided to COAG no later than three months after receiving the performance information from the *Steering Committee*. [para. C15]

In preparing its performance information reports, the [CRC] may draw upon other data collection agencies and subject experts it considers relevant to its work. [para. C16]

Role of the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is required to report twice yearly to the CRC on performance under the National Agreements. The IGA could be read to imply a further role for the Steering Committee in providing information on performance data for ‘National Partnerships to the extent that they support the objectives in National Agreements’ [IGA, para. C5(c)]. Pending clarification of the Steering Committee’s role in relation to NP reporting, performance indicators from NP agreements have not been included in this first tranche of reporting.

Reports from the Steering Committee to the CRC are required:

- by end-June on the education and training sector (*National Education Agreement* and the *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*), commencing with performance information for 2008
- by end-December on the other sectors (*National Healthcare Agreement*, the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*, the *National Disability Agreement* and the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*), commencing with performance information for 2008-09
- including the provision of quality statements prepared by the collection agencies (based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics’ (ABS) data quality framework).

Role of Ministerial Councils and COAG Working Groups

The IGA states that:

The role of relevant Ministerial Councils, other than the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations, and relevant COAG Working Groups with respect to [the IGA] includes recommending to COAG on:

- a) development of objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators for National Agreements; and
- b) proposing new specific projects and reforms which could be supported by National Partnerships. [para. A9]

Ministerial Councils may also be consulted by the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations, in relation to its roles in:

- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets [para. C28]

-
- oversighting progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance Reporting System [para. C29].

Role of data collection agencies

Data collection agencies are responsible for providing the required data to the Steering Committee, with its responsibility under the IGA for collating the NA performance data. In addition, the data collection agencies are also responsible for preparing data quality statements ‘...which set out the quality attributes of the data using the ABS’ Quality Framework’ [para. C12].

As noted above, data collection agencies may also be called upon by the CRC, as the CRC prepares its performance information reports [para. C16].

Data collection agencies may also be consulted by the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations, in relation to its roles in:

- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets [para. C28]
- oversighting progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance Reporting System [para. C29].

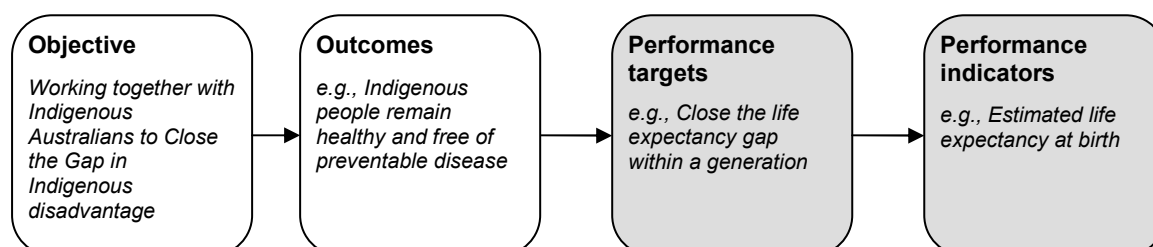
Performance reporting

The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2009 (and annually thereafter).

The IGA states that the Steering Committee has responsibility for collating the necessary performance data for the reporting against the NAs (para. C5 (b)). The CRC requested the Steering Committee to provide information on all performance categories in the NAs (variously referred to as ‘outputs’, ‘progress measures’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’).

The NIRA includes the performance categories of ‘performance indicators’ and ‘performance benchmarks’. The links between the objectives, outcomes and associated performance categories in the NIRA are illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1 **NIRA performance reporting^a**



^a Shaded boxes indicate categories of performance information included in this report. Although the NIRA has multiple outcomes, performance indicators, and performance benchmarks, only one example of each is included in this figure for illustrative purposes.

This report includes available data for the following:

- Indigenous-specific contextual information
- baseline information for NIRA performance targets
- baseline information for NIRA performance indicators.

Data are in respect of the baseline reporting period of the 2008-09 financial year (where 2008-09 data are not available, data for the most recent reporting period have been included).

In addition, this report includes comment by the Steering Committee on the quality of the reported data based on data quality statements completed by relevant data collection agencies, and identifies areas for development of NIRA performance indicators and performance targets. Box 2 identifies the key issues in reporting on the performance categories in the NIRA.

This report contains the original data quality statements (DQSs) completed by relevant data collection agencies.

A separate appendix (*National Agreement performance information 2008-09: Appendix — Health, Affordable housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform*) provides general contextual information about each jurisdiction, to assist interpretation of the performance data. Contextual information is provided on population size and trends, family and household characteristics, socioeconomic status and general economic indicators.

Box 2 Key issues in reporting against the NIRA

General comments

- The accuracy of Indigenous counts in administrative data is affected by the relatively large proportion of people for whom Indigenous status is not stated. Indigenous Australians are not always asked the question, there are situations where they may choose not to identify, and there are inconsistencies in the use of the Indigenous status question and categories across jurisdictions. Further work is required to assess and improve the quality of Indigenous identification in administrative data collections.
- It is very difficult to get reliable data on Indigenous people in states and territories with small Indigenous populations. Both survey and administrative data for small Indigenous populations, are often not of sufficient quality for reporting, or are subject to confidentiality constraints, particularly in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT.
- Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution
- The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing under-counts the Indigenous population (estimated at 11.5 per cent nationally). This may introduce bias into the results which would affect the comparability of the estimates among jurisdictions.
- Combined year data from administrative collections are reported for a number of indicators due to the volatility in year to year movements of small numbers. However, combined year data do not enable assessment of change on an annual basis. Single year data will need to be reported in future reports to assess changes over time on an annual basis.

Performance benchmarks

- Five of the six performance targets could be reported against. Measures and data sources have yet to be agreed for performance target (c) (the target relating to Indigenous early childhood education). Data for four performance targets are sourced from related performance indicators.
- Schedule G of the NIRA provides indicative national level baseline data and trajectories. However, in some instances the baseline data have been superseded, and revised trajectories are required. The trajectories relate to national outcomes only. State and Territory trajectories are currently being developed within the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).
- Further work is required to determine the most appropriate data source for target (c) and calculations for targets (e) and (f).

(Continued next page)

Box 2 (continued)

Performance indicators

- Of the 27 performance indicators in this report, one could not be reported against as measures and data sources have yet to be agreed (indicator 17, related to Indigenous early childhood education).
- Of the 26 indicators reported against, three indicators were reported against using interim measures.
- Of the 26 indicators reported against, 14 indicators can be reported annually. However, baseline data (2008 or 2008-09) were available for only six of these indicators. Data for 2007 or 2007-08 were available for the remaining eight indicators. Further work is required to ensure availability of more timely data.
- Of the 12 indicators that can not be reported against annually:
 - seven indicators can be reported against approximately every three to four years, alternating between Census and NATSISS data, or NATSISS and NATSIHS data
 - four indicators can be reported on every six years using NATSIHS data
 - the life expectancy at birth indicator can be reported on every five years (based on Census data).

An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for these indicators is required to determine whether more regular data collections are necessary.

- Data reported for seven indicators are based on multiple year aggregates. Multiple year aggregates were required to enable data to be disaggregated by State and Territory and Indigenous status. However, multiple year aggregates make it difficult to determine trends over time as each reporting year incorporates the previous years. Further work is required to determine the level of disaggregation that is reliable for single year data.
- Data for NAPLAN student participation are not able to be reported for non-Indigenous students (only Indigenous and all students). Non-Indigenous data are a priority to enable a more accurate assessment of the gap in outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students.
- For four of the 11 reported indicators that utilise sample survey data, a number of the disaggregations have relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 25 per cent. A RSE of less than 25 per cent is generally regarded as an acceptable standard for estimates at a particular point in time. However, this might not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of some standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.
- Multiple data sources have been used to construct measures for some indicators in this report. Comments on the comparability of different data sources within a measure have been provided where applicable.

Context for National Indigenous Reform Agreement performance reporting

Roles and responsibilities in the area of Indigenous service delivery

Indigenous policy and service delivery covers a wide range of service areas across government. Various ministerial councils have developed policies and strategies for improving outcomes for Indigenous people in particular service areas. The Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs is charged by COAG with ensuring that all levels of government (Australian, State and Territory and local) work together to improve the life and wellbeing of Australia's Indigenous people.

Indigenous people use both mainstream services provided for all Australians and Indigenous-specific services provided to meet more specific needs. Some Indigenous-specific services are provided directly by government agencies. However, government funded Indigenous-specific services are often provided by Indigenous organisations controlled by Indigenous people; for example, Aboriginal community controlled health services are significant providers of health services to Indigenous people, and Indigenous housing organisations are significant providers of housing. Other Indigenous organisations manage Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP), municipal services in remote communities, community welfare services, and legal services for Indigenous people.

State and Territory government mainstream services used by Indigenous people include primary and secondary schools and TAFE colleges, public hospitals and police, courts, corrections, emergency services and community services.

While State and Territory governments fund many of their own services, the Australian Government also provides significant funding for services provided by states and territories under SPPs related to the NAs. The Australian Government also provides grants direct to higher education institutions, and private schools (some of which specialise in education of Indigenous students).

Australian Government funded or provided mainstream services used by Indigenous people include employment services, Centrelink transfer payments, Medicare and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. Indigenous-specific services funded or provided by the Australian Government include Aboriginal health programs, CDEP and the services within the Northern Territory Emergency Response.

COAG reform agenda

The overarching objective of the NIRA is to implement intergovernmental reforms to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage. In December 2007 (COAG 2007) and March 2008 (COAG 2008) COAG announced six Closing the Gap targets. Prime Minister Rudd noted that practical targets formed the core of a new partnership between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians (Rudd 2008).

Work to improve Indigenous outcomes and to achieve the Closing the Gap targets will require action through mainstream programs and Indigenous-specific initiatives across multiple sectors. Unlike other NAs, the NIRA covers a range of service areas, drawing together Indigenous-related information from other NAs plus additional NIRA-specific performance information from COAG targets and building blocks.

COAG targets

COAG agreed to the following six targets to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage:

- (a) closing the life expectancy gap within a generation
- (b) halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
- (c) ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years
- (d) halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
- (e) halving the gap for Indigenous students in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
- (f) halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.

These targets highlight specific outcomes in areas that are either significant in their own right, or are important preconditions or preventative factors for addressing long-term disadvantage.

Information on COAG targets is provided in this report under the section on 'Performance benchmarks'.

COAG building blocks

COAG recognises that overcoming Indigenous disadvantage will require long-term generational commitment across a range of strategic 'Building Blocks' which support the Closing the Gap targets [NIRA para. 8]. COAG has endorsed the following Building Blocks:

- (g) early childhood
- (h) schooling
- (i) health
- (j) economic participation
- (k) healthy homes
- (l) safe communities
- (m) governance and leadership.

Further to this, COAG has identified outcomes against each Building Block. The COAG-agreed Indigenous-specific outcomes are:

Early childhood

- Indigenous children are born and remain healthy
- Indigenous children have the same health outcomes as other Australian children
- children benefit from better social inclusion and reduced disadvantage, especially Indigenous children
- quality early childhood education and care supports the workforce participation choices of parents in the years before formal schooling
- Indigenous children have access to affordable, quality early childhood education in the year before formal schooling as a minimum

Schooling

- schooling promotes the social inclusion and reduces the educational disadvantage of children, especially Indigenous children
- Indigenous children and youth meet basic literacy and numeracy standards, and overall levels of literacy and numeracy are improving
- Indigenous young people successfully transition from school to work and/or further study

Health

- Indigenous Australians and those living in rural and remote areas or on low incomes achieve health outcomes comparable to the broader population
- Indigenous people have ready access to suitable and culturally inclusive primary health and preventive services
- Indigenous people remain healthy and free of preventable disease

Economic participation

- the Indigenous working age population has the depth and breadth of skills and capabilities required for the 21st century labour market
- Indigenous people of working age participate effectively in all sectors and at all levels of the labour market

Healthy homes

- Indigenous children's living environments are healthy
- Indigenous families live in appropriate housing with access to all basic utilities
- Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
- Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other people

Safe communities

- Indigenous children and families are safe and protected from violence and neglect in their home and communities
- alcohol and other drug abuse among Indigenous people is overcome
- breaking cycles of criminal behaviour and violence normalisation

Governance and leadership

- Indigenous communities are empowered to participate in policy making and program implementation
- Indigenous communities are represented through credible consultation/governance mechanism
- connecting the way government agencies work in remote areas (the governance of governments) and developing community capacity.

The COAG targets, Building Blocks and performance measures in the NIRA are interrelated. Improvements in outcomes across performance indicators have the potential to influence other outcomes. For example, improvements in outcomes across all of the COAG targets and performance measures have the potential to affect life expectancy, because life expectancy can be influenced by income and education levels, access to quality health services, social factors and environmental factors including overcrowded housing, lack of clean drinking water and inadequate sanitation.

Descriptive data

The physical and social environments in which Indigenous people live affect their opportunities to have productive lives that are relatively free of serious illness. Many Indigenous people live today in conditions of clear social and economic disadvantage, which, along with other geographic, environmental and cultural factors, contributes to poor health, education and economic participation (SCRGSP 2009b). Contextual factors that may affect performance indicators across the NIRA are:

- population distribution and age
- health
- socioeconomic status
- education
- physical environment
- community
- safety.

Data to inform these contextual factors are provided below. Additional information on general social and economic factors that may contribute to Indigenous reform outcomes as well as other NA outcomes can be found in the appendix (*National Agreement performance information 2008-09: Appendix — Health, Affordable housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform*).

Population

Indigenous Australians are the focus of the NIRA. Throughout this report, the term ‘Indigenous’ is used to refer to Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islander people. In addition to the Australian population information available in the appendix, the following characteristics of the Indigenous population are considered here:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin
- geolocation
- age
- sex
- language spoken at home.

In 2006, the estimated resident Indigenous population of Australia was 517 000, out of a total population of 21 million people (2.5 per cent of the Australian population). In the Indigenous population, 463 700 people (89.7 per cent) were of Aboriginal origin only, 33 300 people (6.4 per cent) were of Torres Strait Islander origin only and 20 100 people (3.9 per cent) were of both origins (ABS 2008).

In 2006, a higher proportion of the Indigenous population lived in NSW (29.5 per cent) than any other State or Territory (table 1). Other jurisdictions with relatively large Indigenous populations were Queensland (28.0 per cent), WA (13.7 per cent) and the NT (12.4 per cent) (table 1). However, the proportion of the population who were Indigenous differed across jurisdictions, for example, Indigenous people made up the highest proportion of the population in the NT (30.4 per cent) (table 1).

Table 1 Proportion of population, by Indigenous status 2006 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of Australian population, by Indigenous status									
Indigenous	29.5	6.5	28.0	13.7	5.4	3.6	0.8	12.4	100.0
Non-Indigenous	33.0	25.2	19.6	9.9	7.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	100.0
Total	32.9	24.8	19.8	9.9	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
Indigenous people as a proportion of the State or Territory population									
Indigenous	2.2	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.8	1.3	30.4	2.5
Total population ('000)	6 816	5 127	4 091	2 059	1 568	490	334	211	20 698

^a Final experimental estimates of the Indigenous, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2006, based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; Appendix table AA.8.

Nationally in 2006, around three quarters (75.4 per cent) of Indigenous people lived in major cities or regional areas and around one quarter (24.7 per cent) lived in remote or very remote areas. However, in the NT, 79.8 per cent of the Indigenous population lived in remote or very remote areas (table 2).

Table 2 Indigenous estimated resident population, by remoteness, 2006 (per cent)^a

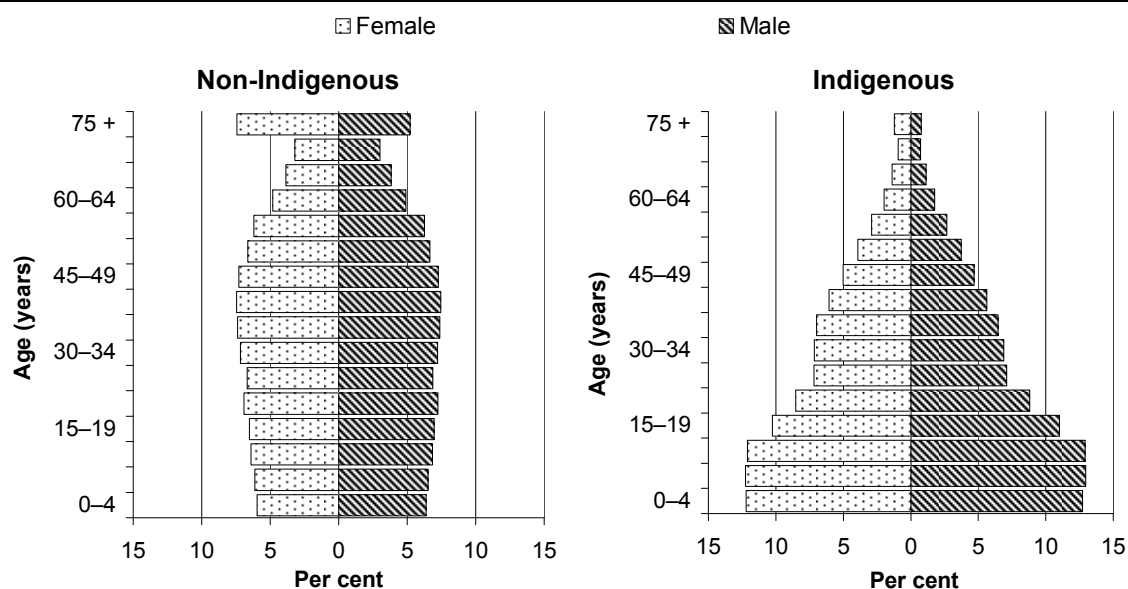
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	43.3	49.6	28.1	34.4	48.9	..	100.0	..	32.1
Inner regional	33.2	34.9	20.6	8.0	9.2	53.9	–	..	21.4
Outer regional	18.4	15.5	29.1	14.9	23.3	46.1	..	20.2	21.9
Remote	4.3	–	8.6	17.1	4.3	–	..	23.4	9.3
Very remote	0.8	..	13.7	25.5	14.4	–	..	56.4	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT (Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006). .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001.

In 2006, the Indigenous population had a significantly different age structure to the non-Indigenous population. The Indigenous population tended to be younger, with 37.6 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 14 years or less, compared to 19.1 per cent of the non-Indigenous population (figure 2). Similar to the non-Indigenous population, approximately half of the Indigenous population was female (figure 2).

Figure 2 Population distribution, Australia, by age and sex, 30 June 2006^{a, b}



^a Includes 'other territories'. ^b Final experimental estimates of the Indigenous, non-Indigenous and total populations of Australia at 30 June 2006, based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, and adjusted for net undercount.

Source: ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; Appendix table AA.8.

Nationally, 12.5 per cent of the Indigenous population were aged 0 to 4 years (the child mortality age group) (table 3). Population data are also provided for people aged 6 to 15 years (the eligible age group for schooling in 2008), 15 to 64 year olds (the working age population) and 50 years or over (a key target group for Indigenous aged care services). Information by Indigenous status by five year age groups are available in the appendix (appendix table AA.8).

Table 3 Proportion of the Indigenous population, by age groups relevant to performance indicators, 2006 (per cent)

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Aust
0–4	12.5	12.2	13.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.5
6–15	25.7	25.0	25.6	24.5	24.7	25.3	24.5	22.4	25.0
18–24	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.7	13.3	13.0	10.2	13.3	12.5
15–64	58.5	59.1	58.3	60.4	60.2	60.1	62.3	62.0	59.4
50+	12.3	12.7	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.4	9.2	11.0	11.6

^a Age groups in the ACT could only be reported for '0–4', '5–14', '20–24', '15–64' and '50 years or above'.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Nationally in 2006, 86.3 per cent of the Indigenous population stated they spoke English only, and a further 9.5 per cent spoke another language, but also spoke English well or very well (appendix table AA.12). Over half (59.1 per cent) of the Indigenous population in the NT spoke a language other than English at home, and 13.4 per cent did not speak English well or at all.

Health

Indigenous people and people living in rural and remote areas often have different health care needs and may experience poorer health outcomes than those of the general community (SCRGSP 2009a). Indigenous people experience very high rates of a variety of physical and mental illnesses, which contribute to poorer quality of life and higher mortality rates. Physical health outcomes can be related to various factors, including a healthy living environment, access to health services, and lifestyle choices. Improving access to high quality health services can have a positive impact on life expectancy through increased levels of preventative care, increased early diagnosis of diseases (such as diabetes) and more effective treatment of chronic diseases (SCRGSP 2009b).

High rates of disability and chronic disease affect the quality of life of many Indigenous people. Indigenous people have significantly higher rates of profound or

severe core activity limitation than non-Indigenous people (SCRGSP 2009b). In 2008, approximately 10.1 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over identified as having profound or severe core-activity limitation. The rate for all disabilities was 46.6 per cent (ABS unpublished). Disability and chronic disease can also affect other outcomes, by creating barriers to social interaction and reducing access to services, employment and education. Chronic diseases (for example, circulatory diseases, diabetes, kidney diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer) are responsible for 70 per cent of the health gap (ill health and mortality) between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (Vos et al. 2007) and 59 per cent of excess mortality for Indigenous people (AHMAC 2008).

Mental health plays an important role in the social and emotional wellbeing of Indigenous people. Mental health issues can be related to a complex range of medical issues, historical factors, the stressors associated with entrenched disadvantage and drug and substance misuse. In 2004-05, after adjusting for age, 26.6 per cent of Indigenous adults had experienced a high to very high level of psychological distress compared with 13.1 per cent of non-Indigenous adults¹ (ABS 2006a, ABS 2006b, SCRGSP 2009b, table 7A.7.1).

Further information on the prevalence of psychological distress, treatment rates for mental health related services, death rates for mental and behavioural disorders, information on the mental health of prisoners and juveniles in detention, and the risk of clinically significant emotional and behavioural difficulties in children is available in section 7.7 of the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009* (OID) report (SCRGSP 2009b).

Geographic distance to health services, particularly in remote and very remote areas, contributes to the health disadvantage of Indigenous people. In 2006, a total of 417 discrete Indigenous communities (35 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre and of those, 92 (22 per cent) were larger communities with a population of 50 or more people.² A total of 372 discrete Indigenous communities (31 per cent) were located

¹ The 2004-05 NATSIHS included five Kessler 10 (K10) questions. The Kessler 10 (K10) is a 10-item questionnaire which provides a measure of psychological distress based on questions about the level of anxiety and depressive symptoms in the most recent four-week period.

² The Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) is a national survey conducted by the ABS on behalf of FaHCSIA. The survey targets discrete Indigenous communities and Indigenous housing organisations, whether in discrete communities or not. This includes organisations and communities located in urban, rural and remote areas in all states and territories of Australia. Information is collected from all discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of 50 persons or more, as well as for communities which have a reported usual population of less than 50 persons but which are not administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency.

100 kilometres or more from the nearest other (state-funded) health centre and of these, 90 (24 per cent) were larger communities. A total of 755 discrete Indigenous communities (64 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. Of the 93 000 Indigenous people usually resident in discrete Indigenous communities, 52 000 (56 per cent) were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (SCRGSP 2009a, ABS 2007).

Regular exercise and an intake of fibre-rich foods, such as fruit and vegetables, can have a protective effect against obesity related diseases. Poverty is a key driver of food choice within remote Indigenous communities, where the cost of fresh food is typically high. For example, in Queensland in 2006, the price of fruit, vegetables and legumes was 20.6 per cent higher in very remote locations than in major cities (Queensland Health 2006). However, O'Dea (2008) found that a traditional Indigenous lifestyle can protect against obesity and chronic diseases.

Positive cultural, social and economic factors all help to make healthy choices viable. Alternatively, poor community functioning, poverty, disadvantage and stress can lead to unhealthy behaviours — smoking, insufficient physical activity, poor nutrition, risky alcohol consumption and illicit drug use (SCRGSP 2009b). Smoking, alcohol consumption and levels of obesity are performance measures in the NIRA.

Socioeconomic status

People from lower socioeconomic groups suffer from higher rates of ill health and death at younger ages, and are more likely to exhibit risky behaviours such as smoking and excessive alcohol consumption, poor nutrition, and lack of exercise, which, in turn, contribute to higher rates of chronic disease (SCRGSP 2009b). In Australia, men and women with lower socioeconomic status, including many Indigenous people, bear a higher burden of disease (AIHW 2004).

Aspects of Indigenous socioeconomic status outlined here are:

- educational attainment
- labour market outcomes
- income
- land and housing ownership.

A person's education can affect employment prospects and incomes, but also their own and their children's health, as well as their ability to make informed life decisions. Education and training are important in promoting attachment to the

labour force (Hunter and Daly 2008). Information on people aged 20 years or over, by highest year of school completed, by Indigenous status is available in the appendix (appendix table AA.26).

Labour market outcomes are directly related to people's living standards and many aspects of their wellbeing. Being employed leads to improved income for families and communities (which in turn has a positive influence on health and the education of children). Employment also enhances self-esteem, increases opportunities for self development, influences interaction at the family and community levels and reduces social alienation (SCRGSP 2009b). Education, English language skills, location of residence and other household income are important determinants of Indigenous female labour supply (Hunter and Daly 2008).

Income is an important (though not the only) determinant of socioeconomic status and may influence individual and family health and other outcomes (Mayer 1997). Higher incomes may enable the purchase of better food, housing, recreation and health care, and may provide psychological benefits such as a greater sense of security and personal control (AIHW 2004). Lower incomes are associated with lack of skills, poor education, social isolation, bad neighbourhoods, and emotional and mental illness (Mayer 1997). However, income alone does not determine these outcomes. Many people, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, have poor financial management skills which limit their capacity to improve their own and their family's circumstances (SCRGSP 2009b).

Nationally in 2006, the median (mid point) gross weekly equivalised household income for Indigenous households was \$398 compared with \$612 for other Australian households (table 4).

Table 4 Median gross weekly equivalised household income, by Indigenous status of households, 2006 (dollars per week)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous	388	425	444	389	369	420	714	332	398
Other ^b	613	602	611	659	556	512	927	848	612
Total	607	600	605	652	553	507	924	749	606

^a An Indigenous household is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. ^b Includes people for whom Indigenous status was not known.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing; SCRGSP (2009b) Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: *Key Indicators 2009 Report*, table 4A.9.3.

Income support is available to all eligible Australians to ensure that they have adequate levels of income for themselves and their dependents. Indigenous people are overrepresented in the Australian income support system, with 47.7 per cent of

Indigenous people aged 15 years or over reporting government cash pensions and allowances as their main source of personal income in 2004-05, compared to 17.3 per cent of non-Indigenous people aged 15–64 years (SCRGSP 2009b).

Nationally, 41.4 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 15 years or over had weekly individual incomes of less than \$250. In the NT, 58.0 per cent of the Indigenous population had weekly individual incomes of less than \$250 (appendix table AA.22). Data on median gross weekly individual income are available in the OID report (SCRGSP 2009b table 4A.9.6).

Individual home ownership is an important indicator of wealth and saving and provides a secure asset base that can contribute to financial stability and against which people can borrow. A home can be passed from one generation to another. Home ownership also provides security of tenure, which is not always available with rental housing. Information on occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, by Indigenous status of households is available in the appendix (appendix table AA.18).

Communal ownership and control of land can also provide a range of benefits to Indigenous people (SCRGSP 2009b). Land ownership may lead to greater autonomy and economic independence, increased commercial leverage and political influence. It can also deliver commercial benefits like increased income, employment and profits (Altman and Dillon 2004). Indigenous land rights are recognised in a variety of ways. Land may be owned outright by Indigenous people, including under land rights legislation, or Indigenous people may have native title rights or interests in land.

Education

Children's experiences in their early years affect their development and influence lifelong learning, behaviour and health (Mustard 2007; McCain, Mustard and Shanker 2007). Early childhood education programs are associated with increased levels of school completion and enhanced literacy and social skills (Ou and Reynolds 2004; Reynolds et al. 2001; Mustard 2007; Schweinhart 2007).

There is no single source for data on preschool participation and it is therefore difficult to draw firm conclusions about participation rates. This report draws on data from the National Preschool Census (NPC), as it is the only source that currently provides data for Indigenous children by age. The NPC excludes children enrolled in preschool programs delivered in child care settings (for example, long day care services) and, therefore, does not represent participation in all early childhood education programs. Nationally, in 2008:

- 17.7 per cent of Indigenous 3 year olds, and 11.8 per cent of non-Indigenous 3 year olds were enrolled in preschool
- 52.1 per cent of Indigenous 4 year olds, and 51.3 per cent of non-Indigenous 4 year olds were enrolled in preschool
- 9.5 per cent of Indigenous 5 year olds, and 17.9 per cent of non-Indigenous 5 year olds were enrolled in preschool (DEEWR 2009, ABS 2009a and 2009b).³

The number and proportion of full time Indigenous students varies across jurisdictions. In all jurisdictions in 2008, the proportion of full time Indigenous students was higher in government schools (5.8 per cent) than in non-government schools (1.8 per cent) (table 5).

Table 5 Indigenous full time students, 2008

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous full time students ('000) ^a									
Government schools	39.2	7.8	38.5	19.2	7.7	4.3	0.9	12.9	130.6
Non-government schools	5.4	1.0	6.2	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	3.0	21.1
All schools	44.6	8.8	44.7	22.8	8.6	5.0	1.2	15.9	151.7
Indigenous full time students as a proportion of all full time students (%)									
Government schools	5.3	1.5	8.0	8.3	4.7	7.5	2.6	44.2	5.8
Non-government schools	1.4	0.3	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.1	30.2	1.8
All schools	4.0	1.1	6.3	6.5	3.4	6.1	2.0	40.7	4.4

^a Students counted as Indigenous are those who have identified as being of Indigenous origin. It is possible that the number of Indigenous students may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2009) *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. No. 4221.0; SCRGSP (forthcoming) *Report on Government Services 2010*, table 4A.22.

³ These data should be interpreted with care as there are different arrangements across states and territories (including different starting ages for preschool and primary school), and there are problems identifying and counting Indigenous children enrolled in preschools. Definitions of preschool also vary across states and territories. Indigenous population projections used to calculate the rates are based on the 2006 ABS Census and data for single year age groups for single jurisdictions are subject to an increasing degree of error.

Evidence from a range of sources indicates that successful completion of year 12 is necessary if young people are to have access to the full range of further education, training, employment and life chances consistent with their abilities (ACER 2004; OECD 2005). Young people who do not complete year 12 are less likely to be fully engaged in study and/or work than young people who do complete year 12 (Long 2006). In 2006, Indigenous people who attained a year 12 certificate were more likely to be employed than those who had finished schooling up to year 10 (68.2 per cent compared to 52.8 per cent, respectively) and were more likely to have higher incomes (SCRGSP 2009b).

Post-secondary education may lead to more than just better employment prospects and higher incomes. Potential benefits that flow from a person's higher education include having a positive influence on their health outcomes, and their children's health outcomes and educational performance (Wolfe and Haveman 2001; Zubrick et al. 2006). Post secondary education includes both VET at institutions such as TAFE colleges, and higher education at universities. The proportion of 15 to 24 year olds attending post secondary education by type of institution and Indigenous status are presented in table 6.

Table 6 Attendance at post-secondary educational institutions, by Indigenous status, 15–24 year olds, 2006^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^b	Aust
Indigenous people									
TAFE (%)	12.1	13.2	6.6	6.4	8.8	16.5	13.1	2.0	8.6
Uni (%)	5.7	7.5	5.2	3.5	5.2	6.0	12.9	1.6	4.9
15–24 year olds (no.)	17 263	3 652	15 802	7 786	3 343	2 393	534	7 348	58 151
Non-Indigenous people									
TAFE (%)	14.0	12.8	8.3	11.3	10.5	14.7	11.9	6.4	11.9
Uni (%)	25.7	29.2	22.3	23.6	23.9	19.1	35.0	12.8	25.5
15–24 year olds (no.)	533 051	417 686	346 702	179 862	127 807	38 520	33 773	11 812	1 689 346

TAFE = Technical or Further Education Institution (including TAFE colleges). Uni = Universities.

^a Excludes persons still at secondary school, and those for whom the type of educational institution was not defined or not stated. ^b There are no TAFEs in the NT and data represent the major public providers of VET in the NT.

Source: ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0.

Physical environment

Environmental factors influence people's health and wellbeing. The following aspects of physical environment are discussed:

- homelessness
- overcrowding in housing
- access to utilities.

Indigenous people in urban and regional Australia are overrepresented amongst people who are homeless, or at risk of homelessness. Indigenous Australians are almost four times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to be homeless (table 7). Indigenous people are also overrepresented amongst those in public housing and on the waiting lists for public and social housing. The proportion of Indigenous households in social housing is around 7 per cent of public and community housing households and 10 per cent of total social housing households (which also includes State owned and managed Indigenous housing households) (COAG 2009c).

Table 7 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homeless Australians									
Indigenous	1 961	777	2 148	1 496	858	207	149	1 652	9 248
Non-Indigenous	25 235	19 734	24 529	11 837	6 996	2 281	1 202	3 126	94 940
Homeless rate per 10 000 population									
Indigenous	134	246	159	233	320	118	370	287	191
Non-Indigenous	39	40	65	63	47	50	38	235	49

Source: Chamberlain and McKenzie (2006) *Counting the Homeless*, ABS Cat. no. 2050.0.

Overcrowded households (those requiring one or more additional bedrooms) can contribute to a range of poor health, educational, and safety outcomes for Indigenous people (Biddle 2007; AHURI 2005). Overcrowding places pressure on the household infrastructure that supports health (for example, septic tanks, sewerage pipes and washing machines), sometimes referred to in the literature as health hardware (Torzillo et al. 2008), and can be a contributor to poor health. In 2006, over one quarter (27.2 per cent) of Indigenous Australians were living in overcrowded households, around five times higher than the proportion of non-Indigenous Australians (table 8).

Table 8 Proportion of Australians living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, 2006 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous	16.6	14.2	27.5	31.5	24.0	11.5	8.7	65.9	27.2
Non-Indigenous	7.2	5.9	4.9	3.1	4.3	4.6	3.4	7.5	5.7
Total^b	7.4	6.0	5.6	3.9	4.6	4.9	3.5	24.7	6.2

^a Housing overcrowding is based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed) as a proportion of people in households for which utilisation could be determined. ^b Includes people for whom Indigenous status was not known.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; SCRGSP (2009b) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009 Report*, table 9A.1.3.

Data on the proportion of Indigenous households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing and Indigenous community housing that were overcrowded in 2008 will be available in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (SCRGSP forthcoming, tables 16A.24 and 16A.46). Further information on housing and homelessness is available in the Steering Committee's report on the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*.

To prevent disease, a community needs a clean (free of microbiological and toxic contamination), adequate and reliable supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing. A functional sewerage system prevents sewage from contaminating drinking water and food. Access to a reliable electricity supply is essential for cooking, refrigeration, washing machines and other appliances. Access to a reliable electricity supply is also critical for education, businesses and many government services (SCRGSP 2009b). Further information on access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity supply is available in chapter 9 of the OID report (SCRGSP 2009b).

Community

Supportive families and communities provide a resilient, caring and protective environment, promoting a range of positive outcomes (SCRGSP 2009b). The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report includes an exploration of a range of information on community functioning (AHMAC 2008). The following aspects of community are discussed in this section:

- Indigenous languages
- access to traditional lands
- participation in organised sporting, social or community activities
- governance.

Language plays an important role in the continuation of culture and promotion of resilient communities (SCRGSP 2009b). Nationally in 2008, 19.1 per cent of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over spoke an Indigenous language. This proportion varied significantly across states and territories. The NT had the highest proportion of Indigenous language speakers (62.6 per cent) (table 9).

Table 9 Proportion of Indigenous Australians by whether speaks an Indigenous language, 15 years or over, 2008 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Speaks an Indigenous language ^a	3.2	6.1	19.1	22.6	25.9	1.6	11.6	62.6	19.1
Speaks only some Indigenous words	15.6	20.8	22.1	32.9	40.1	11.0	21.5	15.1	21.2
Does not speak an Indigenous language	81.2	73.1	58.8	44.5	34.0	87.4	66.9	22.3	59.6

^a The estimate for Tasmania has a RSE greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS (2009) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Indigenous people derive social, cultural and economic benefits from their connection to homelands or traditional country (table 10). Culturally, access to land and significant sites allows Indigenous people to practise and maintain their knowledge of ceremonies, rituals and history (SCRGSP 2009b). A traditional Indigenous lifestyle can protect against obesity and chronic diseases (O'Dea 2008).

Table 10 Proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over, by whether presently lives on homelands or traditional country, 2008 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Lives on homelands ^a	29.6	17.0	16.7	29.5	17.9	17.1	8.2	40.5	25.3
Does not live on homeland	34.9	51.0	56.3	45.1	62.2	29.2	68.4	47.5	46.4
Does not recognise homelands	35.5	32.0	27.0	25.4	19.9	53.7	23.4	12.0	28.3

^a The estimate for Tasmania has a RSE greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS (2009) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities has the potential to lead to improvement in many areas of Indigenous disadvantage, including long-term health, and physical and mental wellbeing, as well as improving social cohesion in Indigenous communities. Participation in organised sport, arts or

community group activities can foster (among other things) self-esteem, social interaction, and the development of skills and teamwork (table 11). A reduction of boredom and an increased sense of belonging are generally seen as having positive impacts on Indigenous youth (SCRGSP 2009b).

Table 11 Proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over who participated in sporting, social or community activities in the last 12 months, 2008 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Participation rate	89.7	93.5	94	91.5	94.0	94.7	96.8	94.3	92.5

Source: ABS (2009) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Governance generally refers to the way the members of a group or community organise themselves to make decisions that affect them as a group. Effective governance and leadership play essential parts in the social life and economic development of Indigenous people. However, it is difficult to establish numerical indicators of governance. Further information and a qualitative discussion of the characteristics of good governance are available in chapter 11 of the OID report (SCRGSP 2009b).

Safety

Problems in families and communities, among other influences, can contribute to disrupted social relationships and social alienation, and to alcohol and drug misuse and family violence (SCRGSP 2009b). Three OID headline indicators are associated with breakdown in family and community relationships:

- substantiated child abuse and neglect
- family and community violence
- imprisonment and juvenile detention.

Child abuse and neglect contribute to (and are a symptom of) the severe social strain under which many Indigenous people live (Keel 2004; Stanley, Tomison and Pocock 2003). Ensuring that Indigenous children are safe, healthy and supported by their families will contribute to building functional and resilient communities. There are no reliable data on actual levels of child abuse and neglect. Substantiated child protection notifications are the primary source data.⁴ Legislation and practice

⁴ A substantiation is a notification for which an investigation concludes there is reasonable cause to believe that the child has been, is being or is likely to be abused, neglected or otherwise harmed.

differs between states and territories and may distort notification and substantiation numbers. Substantiated notifications only record children who come into contact with community services for protective reasons (table 12).

Table 12 Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous	3 749	684	1 747	545	598	98	97	617	8 135
Non-Indigenous	10 208	5 445	4 849	910	1 303	976	508	145	24 344
All children	13 957	6 129	6 596	1 455	1 901	1 074	605	762	32 479

^a 'Non-Indigenous' includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown. ^b Care should be taken in interpreting the numbers for Indigenous children due to the relatively small size of the Indigenous population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) derived from Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia data collection; SCRGSP (forthcoming), *Report on Government Service Provision 2010*, table 15A.8.

There is no nationally agreed definition of domestic violence or family violence. To many people, domestic violence implies violence by a partner, and may also be known as intimate partner violence, spousal violence, spousal abuse, wife abuse and personal violence or battering (AIHW 2006). Family violence is often regarded as a broader category, including violence by extended family or household members. The lack of a common definition means that accurately reporting and comparing data on family and community violence is difficult (SCRGSP 2009b).

Health records provide some information on instances of family violence that result in hospitalisation or death. These sources are likely to under estimate the true extent of family and community violence because not all victims seek medical attention and not all hospitalisations resulting from family violence will be recorded as such. Indigenous people were hospitalised as a result of spouse or partner violence at 33.9 times the rate of non-Indigenous people (table 13).

It does not necessarily require sufficient evidence for a successful prosecution and does not imply that treatment or case management is, or is to be, provided.

Table 13 Non-fatal hospitalisations for assault, by relationship of victim to perpetrator, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (rate per 1000 people)^{a, b}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous^c</i>	<i>Indigenous to non-Indigenous ratio^d</i>
Family violence assaults			
spouse/domestic partner	3.3	0.1	33.9
parent	0.3	–	12.0
other family member	1.3	–	31.8
Total family violence assaults	4.8	0.2	30.3
Other assaults ^e	8.3	0.9	9.4
Total assaults^f	13.1	1.0	12.5

^a 'Non-fatal' refers to records where the hospitalisation did not end in death. Hospitalisations are of Indigenous patients, their spouse may not be Indigenous. Separations were based on ICD 10-AM codes for assault X85–Y09. ^b Rate per 1000 population was directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. The population data are based on the 2001 Census and are different to the population data in the appendix which are based on 2006 Census data. ^c 'Non-Indigenous' includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was unknown. ^d The ratio is equal to the hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people. ^e 'Other assaults' includes assault by a carer, acquaintance or friend, official authorities, other specified person, person unknown to the victim, multiple persons unknown to victim or an unspecified person. ^f More than one external cause can be reported for each hospitalisation. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; SCRGSP (2009b) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009 Report*, table 4A.11.2.

Indigenous people are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, as both victims and offenders. Poverty, unemployment, low levels of education and lack of access to social services are associated with high crime rates and high levels of imprisonment (table 14).

Table 14 Adult imprisonment rates, by Indigenous status, by sex 2008 (rate per 100 000 people)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous persons									
male	4 597.6	2 443.2	3 387.8	6 706.3	4 544.9	1 065.0	1 834.9	4 071.4	4 201.3
female	500.9	155.0	260.0	623.9	314.7	145.5	149.7	196.3	364.6
Non-Indigenous persons									
male	292.3	189.3	236.3	259.9	237.2	230.8	156.3	241.0	243.8
female	20.0	10.8	19.3	16.8	16.6	19.0	16.5	14.5	16.8

^a Data for NSW exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Data for ACT include ACT prisoners held in the ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW. From 2006, excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than three months. ^b Rates per 100 000 population are age standardised.

Source: ABS (2008) *Prisoners in Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4517.0; SCRGSP (2009b) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009 Report*, table 4A.12.7.

Among both Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles, males were much more likely to be in detention than females. Juvenile detention rates for Indigenous males and females (per 100 000) people were considerably higher than the corresponding detention rates for non-Indigenous males and females in all jurisdictions (except for females in the ACT). Nationally on 30 June 2007, the rate of Indigenous females in juvenile detention was 24.4 times higher than the rate of non-Indigenous females in juvenile detention. Similarly, Indigenous males were 28.2 times as likely to be in juvenile detention as non-Indigenous males (table 15).

Table 15 Juvenile detention rates, aged 10–17 years, by sex, 30 June 2007 (rate per 100 000 people)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous persons									
male	850.8	253.3	554.7	1 199.3	864.0	246.9	795.2	455.2	711.0
female	50.9	28.7	59.7	169.8	179.0	53.6	–	37.1	73.2
Non-Indigenous persons									
male	30.1	13.7	21.3	28.2	35.6	34.3	40.2	63.7	25.2
female	4.4	0.4	3.3	3.8	1.3	4.0	11.9	–	3.0

^a Data are reported as published by the AIC. Indigenous rates were calculated using high series population projections data provided by the ABS. The population data are based on the 2001 Census and are different to the population data in the appendix which are based on 2006 Census data. Any variation in derived rates may be due to the assumptions and limitations of the base population data. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Taylor (2009) *Juveniles in Detention in Australia, 1981-2007*, Technical and Background Paper, Australian Institute of Criminology; SCRGSP (2009b) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009 Report*, table 4A.12.19.

Additional juvenile justice data are available from *Juvenile Justice in Australia 2007-08* (AIHW 2009).

Data on family and community violence in the OID Report (SCRGSP 2009b) (section 4.11) include:

- incidence and prevalence data (survey data)
- data on associated harm (deaths resulting from family and intimate partner violence and hospitalisations for family violence related assault)
- data on services for victims of violence (persons accessing the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) because of family violence)
- police data on victims of assault and other violence (including data on the relationship between victim and perpetrator).

Performance benchmarks

The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to report against the performance benchmarks identified in the NAs. For the NIRA, the performance benchmarks refer to the rate of progress in achieving the COAG ‘Closing the Gap’ targets in the time frames set by COAG. COAG has agreed to the following targets:

- (a) closing the life expectancy gap within a generation
- (b) halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
- (c) ensuring all Indigenous four years olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years
- (d) halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
- (e) halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
- (f) halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.

Schedule G of the NIRA discusses the magnitude of the improvement necessary to meet each of the Closing the Gap targets and provides indicative national level trajectories. State and Territory trajectories are currently being developed within FaHCSIA.

This report includes the baseline data (where the baseline has been stated in the text of schedule G), as well as the most recent available data for each target. However, any assessment of performance relative to the trajectories is outside the scope of this report.

Performance target (a) — close the life expectancy gap within a generation

Outcome:	The aim of the target is for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians to have the same life expectancy by 2031 (25 years from 2006).
Measure:	<p>The gap in the average number of years that Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians could expect to live, if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetimes.</p> <p>The measure is defined as: direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the estimated population at a single point and the number of deaths registered in the three years centred on that population point, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status.</p>
Related performance indicators:	This performance target is related to NIRA performance indicator 1 (Estimated life expectancy at birth).
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>experimental Indigenous and non-Indigenous life tables</u> (Life tables). Data are calculated for three-year periods and reported every five years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Life tables — 2005–2007 (three-year combined data)
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2006 using the three-year average of 2005–2007.
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sex, by• Indigenous status.

Box 3 Results

For 2005–2007, nationally, the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth was 11.5 years for males and 9.7 years for females.

Results are available by selected states and territories in table NIRA.1.1.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.1.1	Estimated life expectancies at birth, NSW, Queensland, WA, NT and Australia, 2005–2007 (years)
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Box 4 Comment on data quality

The baseline year for the target is 2006, using the three-year average of 2005–2007. This performance target can be reported against every five years using three year averages.

Data are not available for Victoria, SA, Tasmania or the ACT due to the small number of Indigenous deaths reported in these jurisdictions (although data are included in national totals).

Further information on the quality of the data used to inform this performance target is contained in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 1 in the section on ‘Performance indicators’.

Performance target (b) — halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade

Outcome:	The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children under five mortality rate by 2018 (10 years from 2008 — the baseline period).
Measure:	<p>Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as: <i>Numerator</i> — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years <i>Denominator</i> — total population of children aged 0–4 years</p>
Related performance indicators:	This performance target is related to NIRA performance indicator 9 (Child under five mortality rate (and excess deaths)).
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — ABS <u>Death Registrations Collection</u>. Data are available annually.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population</u> (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	2008 (National only) 2003–2007 (states and territories and Australia)
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2008.
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indigenous status.

Box 5 **Results**

For the baseline year of 2008, the national Indigenous child mortality rate was 204.8 deaths per 100 000 children aged 0 to 4 years, with a gap of 103.7 deaths per 100 000 between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children. The rate ratio is 2.0 Indigenous child deaths to non-Indigenous child deaths.

Results are available by selected states and territories and Australia, for 2003–2007 in table NIRA.9.5. Data in this table are presented as five year combined data due to the volatility of the small jurisdictional numbers.

The estimated 2008 figure in the NIRA trajectories is 230 deaths per 100 000 with a gap of 126.1 deaths between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. The figure in this report is based on more recent data, and as such supercedes the estimate in the NIRA trajectory.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.9.5	All causes child 0–4 mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007
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Box 6 **Comment on data quality**

The baseline year for the target is 2008. This performance target can be reported annually at the national level. The national figure includes all states and territories. Jurisdictional data are presented as five year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. Annual single year data are required to measure change over time. Further work is required to determine if the data can support single year results by State and Territory on an annual basis.

The estimated 2008 figure in the NIRA trajectories differs to the result in this report, which is based on more recent data. The NIRA trajectories figure is based on analyses of mortality rate data from 1998 to 2006 and 2001 Census data. The figure in this report is based on 2008 deaths data and ABS population projections based on the 2006 Census. The Steering Committee recommends revising and re-basing the trajectories using the more recent data.

Further information on the quality of the data used to inform this performance target is contained in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 9 in the next section on ‘Performance indicators’.

Performance target (c) — ensure all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years

Outcome:	The aim of the target is to achieve 95 per cent enrolment of Indigenous children in an early childhood education program in the year before formal schooling by 2013 (5 years from 2008 – the baseline year).
Measure:	The proportion of Indigenous four year olds who have access to early childhood education
Related performance indicators:	<p>This performance target is related to NIRA performance indicator 17 (The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling).</p> <p>Formal schooling consists of six to eight years of primary school education followed by five to six years of secondary school education, depending on the State or Territory (SCRGSP 2009a).</p>
Data source:	There is currently no agreed measure, nor any available data, to inform this target.
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2008.

Box 7 Results

There is currently no agreed measure, nor any available data, to inform this target.

Box 8 Comment

National Preschool Census (NPC) data are presented in the descriptive data section of this report as contextual information only and are not recommended for performance target reporting.

There are significant issues of consistency, reliability and comparability of the NPC data, due to scope and coverage issues. There are additional issues with the reliability of Indigenous population projections by single year of age and remoteness in the denominator. These issues mean that there is not currently sufficient confidence in the population data and NPC data for reporting against this performance benchmark.

Development work is occurring through the Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)/ Ministerial Council for Tertiary Education and Employment (MCTEE) Productivity Data Development Group's Early Childhood Data Subgroup on a suitable collection for Indigenous preschool data. Further information on the development work to inform this performance target is contained in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 17 in the next section on 'Performance indicators'.

Performance target (d) — halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade

Outcome:	The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students at or above the national minimum standards in reading, writing and numeracy by 2018 (10 years from 2008 — the baseline period).
Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as the proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard, by Indigenous status [for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9].</p> <p>[Note: the achievement levels of all students tested are constructed on a discrete number of points on a scale rather than as continuously variable (using Rasch model), therefore, there is no discrete numerator and denominator for this measure].</p>
Related performance indicators:	This performance target is related to NIRA performance indicator 15 (Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9).
Data source:	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) <u>National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy</u> (NAPLAN). Data are collected annually.
Data provider:	Curriculum Corporation
Data availability:	NAPLAN — 2008
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2008.
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>For each year level (3, 5, 7 and 9 — reported individually), by learning domain (reading, writing and numeracy — reported individually), by State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous status• Geolocation (MCEETYA geographical location classification) (for Indigenous students and all students).

Box 9 Results

For the baseline year of 2008, nationally, the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in:

- Year 3 reading was 25.2 percentage points
- Year 3 writing was 17.6 percentage points
- Year 3 numeracy was 17.4 percentage points
- Year 5 reading was 29.2 percentage points
- Year 5 writing was 24.2 percentage points
- Year 5 numeracy was 24.8 percentage points
- Year 7 reading was 23.5 percentage points
- Year 7 writing was 25.3 percentage points
- Year 7 numeracy was 17.8 percentage points
- Year 9 reading was 23.5 percentage points
- Year 9 writing was 29.1 percentage points
- Year 9 numeracy was 22.3 percentage points.

Results are available by State and Territory in tables NIRA.15.1–12.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)

Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)

Box 10 Comment on data quality

This performance target can be reported against annually.

There are interpretation issues when determining the gap to be improved. NAPLAN data are subject to measurement error and are more accurately reported as a range of performance rather than a point. The gap could be smaller or larger than the reported results.

Further information on the quality of the data used to inform this performance target is contained in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 15 in the next section on 'Performance indicators'.

Performance target (e) — at least halve the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020

Outcome:	The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students with year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment by 2020 (14 years from 2006 – the baseline period).
Measure:	<p>Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or equivalent or whose level of highest non-school qualification is at Certificate II or above• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 20–24 years
Related performance indicators:	This performance target is related to NIRA performance indicator 18 (Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II).
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing</u> (Census). Main data collection. Data are collected every five years. (<i>Supplementary Indigenous</i>) <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey</u> (NATSISS) and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey</u> (NATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating three-yearly cycles.</p> <p>(<i>Supplementary non-Indigenous</i>) <u>Survey of Education and Work</u> (SEW). Data are available annually.</p>
Data provider:	ABS (for all four data sources)
Data availability:	Census — 2006 NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008 SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2006.
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status.

Box 11 **Results**

For the baseline year of 2006, the Indigenous 20–24 year old year 12 attainment rate was 47.4 per cent nationally, with a gap of 36.4 percentage points between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Supplementary 2008 data are also available. For 2008, nationally, the Indigenous 20–24 year old year 12 attainment rate was 45.4 per cent, with a gap of 39.6 percentage points between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

Results are available by State and Territory in tables NIRA.18.1 (2006 Census baseline data) and NIRA.18.2 (2008 NATSISS/SEW supplementary data).

The estimated 2006 figure in the NIRA trajectories and the NP Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions is 41.4 per cent. The 2006 figure differs to the 2006 figure in this report due to differences in calculations. Further details are included in the comment on data quality.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.18.1	Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006
Table NIRA.18.2	Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2008

Box 12 Comment on data quality

This performance target can be reported against every three to four years.

The baseline 2006 data are sourced from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Supplementary data are provided for 2008 from ABS surveys (NATSISS for Indigenous people and SEW for non-Indigenous people). Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.

The 2006 figure reported in the NIRA trajectories and the NP Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions differs to the 2006 figure in this report. Different calculations were used, with the main difference related to assumptions about the attainment rates of persons with educational attainment 'not stated', and treatment of the educational attainment rates of those not enumerated in the census (the Indigenous undercount).

The actual 2006 figure is likely to lie somewhere between the NIRA trajectories figure and the figure in this report.

Development work will continue in 2010 for the second cycle of reporting, to determine the most appropriate calculations and whether the gap is most appropriately addressed using a rate ratio, percentage point difference or range of performance rather than points.

Further information on the quality of the data used to inform this performance target is contained in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 18 in the next section on 'Performance indicators'.

Performance target (f) — halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Outcome: The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous employment outcomes by 2018 (10 years from 2008 — the baseline period).

Measure: Proportion of the working aged population employed.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of people aged 15–64 years employed
- *Denominator* — total population of people aged 15–64 years

Related performance indicators: This performance target is related to NIRA performance indicator 21 (Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)).

Data source: (*Indigenous*) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating 3-yearly cycles. (*Non-Indigenous*) Survey of Education and Work (SEW). Data are available annually. (*Supplementary data*) *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every 5 years.

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008
Census — 2006 (supplementary data)

Baseline: The baseline for the target is 2008.

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Box 13 **Results**

For the baseline year of 2008, nationally, the estimated gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians was 21.2 percentage points.

Supplementary 2006 Census data are also available. For 2006, the national gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians was 23.7 percentage points.

Results are available by State and Territory in table NIRA.21.1 (2008 NATSISS/SEW baseline data) and NIRA.21.2 (2006 supplementary Census data).

The baseline year for this target is 2008. However, only 2006 data were available for reporting in the NIRA trajectories. The NIRA trajectories estimated the gap at 24.4 percentage points in 2006. The 2006 figure in the NIRA trajectories differs to the 2006 figure in this report due to differences in calculations. Further details are included in the comment on data quality.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.21.1	Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.21.2	Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2006

Box 14 Comment on data quality

This performance target can be reported against every three to four years.

The baseline 2008 data are sourced from ABS surveys (NATSISS for Indigenous people and SEW for non-Indigenous people). Supplementary 2006 data are provided from the 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing. Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.

The 2006 figure reported in the NIRA trajectories differs to the 2006 figure in this report. Different calculations were used, with the main difference related to the adjustments to Indigenous Census data to align with the total population ERP data (including adjustment for 'labour force status not stated').

SEW data were used as an interim non-Indigenous comparator for this report. Consideration is being given to using the ABS Labour Force Survey in future reports and recasting the baseline year data when labour force survey data are available. Further work is also required to determine whether the gap is most appropriately assessed using a rate ratio, percentage point difference or range of performance rather than points.

Further information on the quality of the data used to inform this performance target is contained in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 21 in the next section on 'Performance indicators'.

Performance indicators

The performance indicators included in this report cover all ‘performance indicators’ included in the NIRA (table 16).

For performance indicators where data quality and/or completeness is an issue, a number of supplementary measures are provided and are identified as such in the text.

Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in attachments identified in references throughout this report by ‘NIRA’ suffix.

Table 16 Performance indicators in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement^a

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
1. Estimated life expectancy at birth	49
2. Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes	51
3. Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	54
4. Rates of current daily smokers	56
5. Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels	58
6. Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index	60
7. Level of physical activity	62
8. Access to health care compared to need	64
9. Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)	67
10. Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	70
11. Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	73
12. Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	75
13. Tobacco smoking during pregnancy	77
14. Antenatal care	79
15. Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9	82
16. Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9	85
17. The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling	87
18. Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II	88
19. Apparent retention rates from year 7–8 to year 10 and to year 12	91
20. Attendance rates — Year 1 to Year 10	93

(Continued next page)

Table 16 (continued)

<i>Performance indicator</i>		<i>Page no. in this report</i>
21.	Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)	95
22.	Unemployment rate	98
23.	Labour force participation rate	100
24.	CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement	102
25.	3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	104
26.	Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III	106
27.	Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III, IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma	109

^a Performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording for the performance indicators in para. 26 of the NIRA. This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators later in the report.

Indicator 1: Estimated life expectancy at birth

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>The average number of years new born babies could expect to live, if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetimes by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the estimated population at a single point and the number of deaths registered in the 3 years centred on that population point, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status. <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and sex.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>experimental Indigenous and non-Indigenous life tables</u> (Life tables). Data are calculated for three-year periods and reported every five years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Life tables — 2005–2007 (three-year combined data)
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sex, by• Indigenous status.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.1.1	Estimated life expectancies at birth, NSW, Queensland, WA, NT and Australia, 2005–2007 (years)
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Box 15 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the estimates of life expectancy at birth. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and sex for this indicator. Data are not available for Victoria, SA, Tasmania or the ACT due to the small number of Indigenous deaths reported in these jurisdictions (although data are included in national totals).
- Life expectancy estimates are available every five years. The most recent available data (for 2005–2007) were published in May 2009. Data are calculated for three year periods based on an average of the three years.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy.
- Life expectancy estimates for 2010–2012 are expected to be produced using a similar methodology to that used for the 2005–2007 estimates.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve the quality of data by Indigenous status, to enable reporting by all states and territories. However, for some jurisdictions, it may not be possible to derive life expectancy estimates due to the small number of Indigenous deaths.
- The 2005–2007 estimates are not comparable to those estimates previously produced. It is critical that the 2010–2012 estimates are comparable to the 2005–2007 estimates to enable change over time to be assessed.
- The measure for this indicator is based on a three-year average and published every five years. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single year data and more regular reporting.

Indicator 2: Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes

Target: Close the life expectancy gap within a generation

Measure: There are two measures for this indicator:

Measure (1a): Mortality rates for Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level), by Indigenous status

Measure (1b): Excess deaths for Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level)

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and sex.

[Note: The measures refer to 'leading causes of death'. Data are provided for 'selected causes of death' according to the ICD-10 codes used for 'leading causes of death' in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework].

Measure (1a): Mortality rates for Indigenous Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of deaths
- *Denominator* — total population of all people

Measure (1b): Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).

The measure is defined as:

- Observed number of Indigenous deaths *less* expected number of Indigenous deaths if the age specific rates of the non-Indigenous population were applied to the Indigenous population.

Data source (1a and 1b): *Numerator* — ABS Cause of Death collection and ABS Death Registrations Collection. Data are available annually.

Denominator — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.

Data provider (1a and 1b): ABS

Data availability (1a and 1b): Causes of death — 2003–2007 (five-year combined data)
Death registrations — 2003–2007 (five-year combined data)

Cross tabulations provided For Indigenous only:

- State and Territory by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter

-
- (1a): level and some sub-chapter level)
- National by sex by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)
- For Indigenous and non-Indigenous (age standardised rates):
- State and Territory by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)
 - National by sex by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)
- Cross tabulations provided (1b): National Indigenous only, by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.2.1	Indigenous mortality rate by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000)
Table NIRA.2.2	Indigenous mortality rate by selected causes of death, by sex, Australia, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000)
Table NIRA.2.3	Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.2.4	Age standardised mortality rate by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (rate per 100 000)
Table NIRA.2.5	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, Australia, 2003–2007 (number)

Box 16 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on mortality (and excess deaths) by selected causes of death. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and sex for this indicator. Data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT (although data are included in national totals).
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2003–2007. Data are presented as five-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved.
- Rates must be used with caution. Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous and the Indigenous mortality rate may be underestimated. Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The selected causes of death presented in this report equate to the leading causes of death as defined in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (AHMAC 2008). The ABS advises that the selected causes of death can not be ranked from highest to lowest, as they are a mix of chapter level and sub-chapter level codes. Therefore, the codes are presented in order of their chapter number in the ICD-10 classification structure.
- Further work is required to improve the quality of data by Indigenous status, to enable reporting by all states and territories.
- The baseline data for this indicator is reported based on a five year aggregate. The trend data for this indicator will be based on annual single year changes. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single data.

Indicator 3: Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Hospital separation rates by leading principle diagnoses for Australians, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of hospital separations• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD). Data are collected annually.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population</u> (ERP) for total population, ABS <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections</u> for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.</p>
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	NHMD — 2006-07–2007-08 (two-year combined data)
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>For Indigenous only (at the ICD10-AM chapter level):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory by principal diagnosis• National by sex by principal diagnosis <p>For Indigenous and other Australians (age standardised rates, at the ICD10-AM chapter level):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory by principal diagnosis• National by sex by principal diagnosis

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.3.1	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08
Table NIRA.3.2	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08
Table NIRA.3.3	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000)
Table NIRA.3.4	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000)

Box 17 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on hospitalisations by principal diagnosis. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for Tasmania and the ACT (although data are included in national totals).
- Annual data are available but are presented as two-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. The most recent available data are for 2006-07 to 2007-08.
- The NHMD has records for separations from all public hospitals in 2007-08 with the exception of a small mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The NHMD has records for all private hospitals with the exception of a few free-standing day hospitals facilities in the ACT and NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.
- While national separation rates have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification, rates for the six jurisdictions reported have not been adjusted.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, the numerator and the denominator come from different sources which may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- Further work is required to expand the scope to all hospitals, or construct an appropriate method to ensure data is representative of all hospitals.
- Presentation of data by leading principal diagnosis is the standard method of reporting. However, this does not address co-morbidities for Indigenous people which may complicate hospitalisation, length of stay and resources.
- Further work is required to improve the quality of data by Indigenous status, to enable reporting by all states and territories.
- The baseline data for this indicator are reported based on a five-year aggregate. The trend data for this indicator will be based on annual single year changes. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single year data.

Indicator 4: Rates of current daily smokers

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Proportion of adults who are current daily smokers, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 18 years and over who smoke tobacco every day• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18 years and over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle. <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	NATSISS — 2008 (Indigenous) NHS — 2007-08 (non-Indigenous)
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous Australians. State and Territory, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.4.1	Current daily smokers, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2008
Table NIRA.4.2	Current daily smokers by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2008

Box 18 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The NATSISS and NHS provide relevant information on the proportion of adults who are current daily smokers. Data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSISS, and NHS data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The NATSISS is conducted every six years; the most recent available data (for 2008) were published in October 2009. The NHS is conducted every three years; the most recent available data (for 2007-08) were published in May 2009.
- The NHS does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, the non-Indigenous estimates for the NT have RSEs greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- NATSISS data are only available every six years. Alternative NATSIHS data should be available on an alternating three-yearly cycle. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection is necessary.
- The size of some standard errors means that the survey data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

Indicator 5: Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Proportion of Australians who consume alcohol at risky/high risk levels, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 18 years or over assessed as having risky or high-risk alcohol consumption• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18 years or over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	NATSIHS and NHS — 2004-05
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by alcohol risk level for Indigenous Australians. State and Territory, by alcohol risk level, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.5.1	Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2004–05
Table NIRA.5.2	Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004–05

Box 19 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The NATSISS and NHS provide relevant information on the proportion of adults who consume alcohol at risky or high risk levels. Data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSIHS, and NHS data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The NATSIHS is conducted every six years; the most recent available Indigenous data (for 2004-05) were published in April 2006. The NHS is conducted every three years; the most recent available data (for 2007-08) were published in May 2009 (however, 2004-05 data are reported to compare with the NATSIHS).
- The NHS does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Level of alcohol consumption is 'as reported' by respondents and some under-reporting of consumption may have occurred.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. NATSIHS data are only available every six years and NHS data are only available every three years. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection or identification of an alternative data source is required.
- The size of some standard errors means that the survey data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

Indicator 6: Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Prevalence of obesity among Australians, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 18 years or over with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30 (obese)• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18 years or over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	NATSIHS and NHS — 2004-05
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, for Indigenous Australians. State and Territory, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.6.1	Obesity rates (BMI of 30 or more), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2004-05
Table NIRA.6.2	Obesity rates (BMI of 30 or more) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05

Box 20 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of people who are obese. Data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSIHS, and NHS data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The NATSIHS is conducted every six years; the most recent available Indigenous data (for 2004-05) were published in April 2006. The NHS is conducted every three years; the most recent available data (for 2007-08) were published in May 2009 (however, 2004-05 data are reported to compare with NATSIHS).
- The NHS does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. The non-Indigenous estimates for the NT have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. BMI is calculated from height and weight 'as reported' by respondents and may differ from BMI based on measured height and weight.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. NATSIHS data are only available every six years and NHS data are only available every three years. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection or identification of an alternative data source, is required.
- The size of some standard errors means that the survey data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

Indicator 7: Level of physical activity

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Proportion of Australians by level of physical activity, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 15 years and over by level of physical activity (sedentary, low, moderate, high)• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 15 years and over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey</u> (NATSIHS) for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. <u>National Health Survey</u> (NHS) for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	NATSIHS and NHS — 2004-05
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by level of physical activity, for Indigenous Australians.</p> <p>State and Territory, by level of physical activity, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).</p>

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.7.1	Level of physical activity, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2004-05
Table NIRA.7.2	Level of physical activity by Indigenous status, persons aged 15 years or over, age standardised rates, 2004-05

Box 21 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the level of physical activity. Data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSIHS, and NHS data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The NATSIHS is conducted every six years; the most recent available Indigenous data (for 2004-05) were published in April 2006. The NHS is conducted every three years; the most recent available data (for 2007-08) were published in May 2009 (however, 2004-05 data are reported to compare with the NATSIHS).
- The NHS does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Some relative standard errors are greater than 25 per cent (Victoria, SA and the NT) and should be used with caution. Level of physical activity reported in these surveys is 'as reported' by respondents and relates to physical activity for sport recreation or fitness only.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. NATSIHS data are only available every six years and NHS data are only available every three years. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection or identification of an alternative data source, is required.
- The size of some standard errors means that the survey data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

Indicator 8: Access to health care compared to need

Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Interim measure:	<p>There are two measures for this indicator, both to be reported by Indigenous status and by type of service:</p> <p>Measure (1a): Proportion of Australians accessing health care</p> <p>Measure (1b): Level of need for a health care service.</p> <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Measure (1a):	<p>Proportion of Australians accessing health care, by Indigenous status and by type of service.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons accessing health care• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people
Measure (1b):	<p>Level of need for a health care service, by Indigenous status and by type of service.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons who needed to access health care but did not• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people
Data source (1a and 1b):	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider (1a and 1b):	ABS
Data availability (1a and 1b):	NATSIHS and NHS — 2004-05
Cross tabulations provided (1a):	<p>State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• type of service, by self assessed health status, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates)• type of service, for Indigenous Australians• type of service, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).
Cross tabulations provided (1b):	<p>Indigenous only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory, by type of service, by reasons didn't visit• Non-remote and remote, by type of service, by reasons didn't visit.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.8.1	Proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.2	Relative Standard Errors and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.3	Health-related actions by type of service, Indigenous persons, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.4	Health-related actions by type of service by Indigenous status, age standardised rates, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.5	Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.6	Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.7	Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by remoteness, by reason for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05
Table NIRA.8.8	Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by remoteness, by reason for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05

Box 22 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The NATSIHS and NHS provide relevant information on the proportion of people who accessed health care in a given period (by categories of self-assessed health). Data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSIHS and the NHS can provide non-Indigenous comparisons. The NATSIHS provide relevant information on the proportion of people who needed to access health care but did not (unmet need), but the NHS can not provide information for unmet need.
- The NATSIHS is conducted every six years; the most recent available Indigenous data (for 2004-05) were published in April 2006. The NHS is conducted every three years; the most recent available data (for 2007-08) were published in May 2009 (however, 2004-05 data are reported to compare with NATSIHS).
- The NHS does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, some relative standard errors (RSEs) are greater than 25 per cent (some disaggregations for all jurisdictions) and should be used with caution. Some RSEs are greater than 50 per cent and are considered too unreliable for general use (particularly for the ACT, and the category of 'dental consultation' across jurisdictions).
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The wording of this indicator in the NIRA is '*Access to health care compared to need*'. The current data sources do not allow for assessment of access compared to need. Further work is required on defining service access and the concept of need.
- Collection of non-Indigenous data on unmet need is a priority, to enable comparisons with Indigenous people to assess whether the gap in outcomes is closing.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. NATSIHS data are only available every six years and NHS data are only available every three years. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection or identification of an alternative data source is required.
- The size of some standard errors means that the survey data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

Indicator 9: Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)

Target: Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade

Measure: There are two measures for this indicator:

Measure (1a): Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status

Measure (1b): Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than five years.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Measure (1a): Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status.

The measure is defined as:

Perinatal

- *Numerator* — number of perinatal deaths (fetal and neonatal)
- *Denominator* — number of all live births and stillbirths

Infant

- *Numerator* — number of deaths among children 0–1 years
- *Denominator* — number of live births in the period

Child 1–4

- *Numerator* — number of deaths among children 1–4 years
- *Denominator* — total population of children aged 1–4 years

Child 0–4

- *Numerator* — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years
- *Denominator* — total population of children aged 0–4 years

‘Perinatal mortality’ is defined as death of an infant within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams or, if birth weight is unavailable, at gestational age of 20 weeks or more.

Measure (1b): Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than five years.

The measure is defined as:

- Observed number of Indigenous deaths among perinatals; infants; children aged 1–4 years and children aged 0–4 years minus expected number of deaths among Indigenous children of the corresponding age group if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population.

Data sources (1a and 1b):

ABS perinatal *Numerator* — ABS Perinatals Collection.

ABS perinatal *Denominator* — ABS Births Collection.

Infant and child *Numerator*—ABS Death Registrations Collection. Data are available annually.

Infant and child *Denominator* — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.

(*Supplementary Perinatal*) *Numerator and Denominator* — AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).

Data provider (1a and 1b):

ABS — Death registrations collection; Perinatals collection; Births collection; ERP.
AIHW — NPDC

Data availability (1a and 1b):

ABS 2003–2007 (five-year combined data)
AIHW 2004–2007 (four-year combined data)

Cross tabulations provided (1a and 1b):

State and Territory, by Indigenous status.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.9.1	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes infant (0-1) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes child 1–4 mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes child 0–4 mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.6	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.7	Excess perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2007 (number)

Box 23 Comment on data quality

The DQs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and AIHW and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. The primary source of data for this indicator is the ABS. However, supplementary data from the AIHW are also reported. Key points from the DQs are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on child under five mortality rates. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction. Data are also presented by perinatal, infant and young child mortality consistent with performance indicator 10. ABS Perinatals Collection and Causes of Death data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT (although data are included in national totals). AIHW NPDC Indigenous data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for Tasmania and the ACT (although data are included in national totals). ABS and AIHW perinatal data are not comparable.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available ABS data are for 2003–2007. Data are presented as five-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. AIHW NPDC data are for 2004–2007 as State and Territory of usual residence data were incomplete for 2003. NPDC data exclude perinatal deaths in 2004 in Tasmania, and neonatal deaths for the NT for 2007 are considered to be incomplete.
- Denominators for young child under five mortality are calculated from a variety of sources including birth records. Some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later, which results in a variation in actual births recorded in any given year.
- Rates must be used with caution. Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous and the Indigenous mortality rate may be underestimated. Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve Indigenous identification in death registrations and births data, to enable reporting by all states and territories.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.
- The baseline data for this indicator are reported based on a five-year aggregate. The trend data for this indicator will be based on annual single year changes. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single year data.

Indicator 10: Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)

Target: Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade

Measure: There are two measures for this indicator:

Measure (1a): Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level), by Indigenous status

Measure (1b): Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than five years, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).

‘Perinatal mortality’ is defined as death of an infant within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams or, if birth weight is unavailable, at gestational age of 20 weeks or more.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and by perinatal, infant, 1–4 years and 0–4 years.

[Note: ABS selected causes of death equate to the COD codes used for leading causes of death in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework].

Measure (1a): Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status and by leading causes (ICD-10 chapter level).

The measure is defined as:

Perinatal

- *Numerator* — number of perinatal deaths (fetal and neonatal)
- *Denominator* — number of all births (including live births and stillbirths) weighing at least 400 grams or 20 weeks gestation.

Infant

- *Numerator* — number of deaths among children 0–1 years
- *Denominator* — number of live births in the period

Child 1–4 years

- *Numerator* — number of deaths among children 1–4 years
- *Denominator* — total population of children aged 1–4 years

Child 0–4 years

- *Numerator* — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years
- *Denominator* — total population of children aged 0–4 years

Measure (1b): Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than 5 years, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).

The measure is defined as:

- Observed number of Indigenous deaths among perinatals; infants; children aged 1–4 years and children aged 0–4 years minus expected number of deaths among Indigenous children of the corresponding age group if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population.

Data sources (1a and 1b):

ABS perinatal *Numerator* — ABS Perinatals Collection.

ABS perinatal *Denominator* — ABS Births Collection.

Infant and child *Numerator*— ABS Cause of Death collection and ABS Death Registrations Collection.

Infant and child *Denominator* — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.

Data provider (1a and 1b):

Data are available annually.

ABS — Births collection; Perinatals collection; Causes of death collection; Death registrations collection; ERP.

Data availability (1a and 1b):

2003–2007 (5 year combined data)

Cross tabulations provided (1a and 1b):

National by Indigenous status, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.10.1	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.2	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.3	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.4	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.5	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.6	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, Australia, 2003–2007

Table NIRA.10.7	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.8	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, Australia, 2003–2007

Box 24 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on child mortality rates by selected causes of death. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and by perinatal, infant and young child mortality for this indicator. Data are not of sufficient quality for reporting by individual jurisdictions.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2003–2007. Data are presented as five-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved.
- Rates must be used with caution. Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous and the Indigenous mortality rate may be underestimated. Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The selected causes of death presented in this report equate to the leading causes of death reported in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (AHMAC 2008). The ABS advises that the selected causes of death can not be ranked from highest to lowest, as they are a mix of chapter level and sub-chapter level codes. Therefore, the codes are presented in order of their chapter number in the ICD-10 classification structure.
- Further work is required to improve the quality of data by Indigenous status, to enable reporting by jurisdiction.
- The baseline data for this indicator are reported based on a five year aggregate. The trend data for this indicator will be based on annual single year changes. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single year data.

Indicator 11: Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Target:	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Measure:	<p>Hospital separation rates for children aged under five years by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of hospital separations for children aged under five years by leading principal diagnosis• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of children aged under five <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — AIHW <u>National Hospital Morbidity Database</u> (NHMD). Data are available annually.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population</u> (ERP) for total population. Data are available annually. <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population</u>. Five-yearly estimates/projection series are available. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from total population estimates.</p>
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	NHMD — 2006-07–2007-08 (two-year combined data)
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis at the ICD10-AM chapter level.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.11.1	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 year olds), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08
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Box 25 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on child under five hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for Tasmania and the ACT (and are not included in totals).
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006-07–2007-08. Data are presented as two-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved.
- The numerator and denominator for the calculation of rates for this indicator come from different sources (numerator from the NHMD and denominator from ABS population data). Population data are adjusted for undercount and missing responses to Indigenous identification questions, but NHMD data are not.
- The NHMD has records for separations from all public hospitals in 2006-07–2007-08 with the exception of a small mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The NHMD has records for all private hospitals with the exception of a few free-standing day hospitals facilities in the ACT and NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to expand the scope to all hospitals, or construct an appropriate method to ensure data are representative of all hospitals.
- Further work is required to improve the quality of data by Indigenous status, to enable reporting by all states and territories.
- The baseline data for this indicator is reported based on a two-year aggregate. The trend data for this indicator will be based on annual single year changes. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single year data.

Indicator 12: Proportion of babies born of low birthweight

Target: Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade

Measure: The incidence of low birthweight among live-born babies, of mothers by Indigenous status.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of low birthweight singleton infants
- *Denominator* — number of live-born singleton infants

'Birth' includes births if the birthweight was at least 400 grams or the gestational age was 20 weeks or more, excludes unknown birthweight.

'Low birth weight' is defined as: less than 2500 grams.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — AIHW [National Perinatal Data Collection](#) (NPDC). Data are available annually.

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: NPDC — 2005–2007 (three-year combined data)

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.12.1	Incidence of low birthweight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2005 to 2007
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Box 26 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of babies born of low birthweight. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data are available by State and Territory. However, data for Tasmania and the ACT should be used with caution because of small numbers of births.
- Data are collected and published annually. The most recent available data are for 2005–2007. Data are presented as three-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved.
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Nationally in 2007, births to Indigenous mothers comprised 71.8 per cent of Indigenous births (SCRGSP 2009b).
- It can not be assumed that Indigenous identification of mothers in the NPDC is complete. No formal assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability in identification between states and territories.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve the quality of births data by Indigenous status, in particular, to collect the Indigenous status of the baby (rather than of the mother).
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.
- The baseline data for this indicator is reported based on a three-year aggregate. The trend data for this indicator will be based on annual single year changes. Further work is required to determine what level of disaggregation is reliable for single year data.

Indicator 13: Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Target:	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of mothers who smoked during pregnancy, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of mothers <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — AIHW <u>National Perinatal Data Collection</u> (NPDC). Data are available annually.
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	NPDC — 2007
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, for Indigenous mothers. State and Territory, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.13.1	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2007
Table NIRA.13.2	Age standardised tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 (per cent)

Box 27 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- Data provide relevant information on the rate of tobacco smoking during pregnancy. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data are available for all states and territories except Victoria. Data for Victoria are not included in totals and national data are not available.
- Data for this indicator are available annually. The most recent available data are for 2007.
- Data provided for this indicator on women who smoked during pregnancy includes women who quit during pregnancy.
- No formal assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability in identification between states and territories.
- Nationally, smoking status was not stated for 2.3 per cent of Indigenous mothers who gave birth in 2007. The NT had a relatively large proportion of Indigenous women who gave birth whose smoking status was not stated (13.0 per cent). Definitions for smoking during pregnancy differ across jurisdictions and comparisons should be made with caution.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- Further work is required to include data from Victoria, to enable reporting by all states and territories and nationally.
- Reducing the proportion of not stated responses for smoking related questions is a priority, particularly for the NT.
- Standardising smoking questions across jurisdictions to aide comparability is a priority.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.

Indicator 14: Antenatal care

Target: Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade

Measure: There are two measures for this indicator, both to be reported by Indigenous status:

Measure (1a): Proportion of women who used antenatal care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy at least once during the first trimester of pregnancy, whether resulting in live or still birth

Measure (1b): Proportion of women who used antenatal care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy five or more times during pregnancy, whether resulting in live or still birth

'Birth' includes births if the birthweight was at least 400 grams or the gestational age was 20 weeks or more, excludes unknown birthweight.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Measure (1a): Proportion of women who used antenatal care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy at least once during the first trimester of pregnancy, whether resulting in live or still birth.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit was reported in the first trimester (up to and including 13 completed weeks), whether resulting in live or still birth
- *Denominator* — total number of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, whether resulting in live or still birth

Measure (1b): Proportion of women who used antenatal care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy five or more times during pregnancy, whether resulting in live or still birth.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits was reported for pregnancy of 32 or more weeks, whether resulting in live or still birth
- *Denominator* — total number of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, whether resulting in live or still birth

Data source (1a and 1b): *Numerator and denominator* — AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)

Data provider (1a and 1b):	AIHW
Data availability (1a and 1b):	NPDC — 2007
Cross tabulations provided (1a and 1b):	State and Territory, for Indigenous women. State and Territory, by age standardised rates by Indigenous status.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.14.1	Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, SA and NT, 2007
Table NIRA.14.2	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester (per cent), by Indigenous status, NSW, SA and NT, 2007
Table NIRA.14.3	Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007
Table NIRA.14.4	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits (per cent), by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007

Box 28 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) provides relevant information on two measures for this indicator:
 - measure (1a), the proportion of mothers who attended an antenatal visit in the first trimester
 - measure (1b), the proportion of mothers who attended at least 5 antenatal visits.
- The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator.
 - Data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for Queensland, Victoria, WA, Tasmania and the ACT for measure 1a.
 - Data are not of sufficient quality for reporting for NSW, Victoria, WA, Tasmania and the ACT for measure 1b.
 - Totals for measures 1a and 1b only include the reported jurisdictions and do not represent an Australian total.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2007.

(Continued next page)

Box 28 (continued)

- Antenatal care definitions and response rates differ across jurisdictions and comparisons should be made with caution.
- Since 2005, all jurisdictions have provided information on Indigenous status of the mother as part of the NPDC. No formal assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories.
- Additional information is available on-line, or on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve the quality of data by Indigenous status, to enable reporting by all states and territories.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.

Indicator 15: Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9

Target:	Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard, by Indigenous status [for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9] <p>[Note: the achievement levels of all students tested are constructed on a discrete number of points on a scale rather than as continuously variable (using Rasch model), therefore, there is no discrete numerator and denominator for this measure].</p> <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<u>MCEETYA National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)</u> . Data are collected annually
Data provider:	Curriculum Corporation
Data availability:	NAPLAN — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>For each year level (3, 5, 7 and 9 — reported individually), by learning domain (reading, writing and numeracy — reported individually), by State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indigenous statusGeolocation (MCEETYA geographical location classification) (for Indigenous students and all students).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)

Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.13	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.14	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.15	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.16	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.17	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.18	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.19	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.20	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.21	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.22	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.23	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.24	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)

Box 29 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by Curriculum Corporation and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard.
- Students are classified in three ways: assessed, exempt, absent/withdrawn. Exempt students are not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard. Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations.
- Data are sourced from the NAPLAN (for assessed students) and from student enrolment records (for exempt and absent/withdrawn students). All data are collected annually. The most recent data available are for 2008.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Percentages in tables are rounded and may not sum to 100.
- Indigenous status is recorded as part of the NAPLAN with 97 per cent of students responding. Data are available by Indigenous status at the State and Territory level.
- Geolocation is determined based on the MCEETYA geographic location classification.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. This includes information on the mean test scores, and information on the average age of students and average months of schooling by State and Territory.
- Some additional data from the data source are available on-line.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Currently, State and Territory results for Indigenous students and all students are able to be further disaggregated by geolocation. Equivalent disaggregations are a priority for non-Indigenous students, to enable a more accurate assessment of the gap in outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students by geolocation.
- NAPLAN data for 2009 were released on 18 December 2009. However, due to time constraints they could not be included in this report.

Indicator 16: Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7 and 9

Target:	Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 who participated in national testing, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of assessed and exempt students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of students (including those absent and withdrawn) in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>MCEETYA National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)</u> . Data are collected annually.
Data provider:	Curriculum Corporation
Data availability:	NAPLAN — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>For each year level (3, 5, 7 and 9 — reported individually), by learning domain (reading, writing and numeracy — reported individually), by State and Territory, by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous and all students (not available for non-Indigenous students).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.16.1	Year 3 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.2	Year 5 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.3	Year 7 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.4	Year 9 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent)

Box 30 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by Curriculum Corporation and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on rates of participation in NAPLAN. The NIRA specifies reporting for this indicator by jurisdiction and geolocation. Data are not available by geolocation.
- Students are classified in three ways: assessed, exempt, absent/withdrawn. Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.
- Data are sourced from the NAPLAN (for assessed students) and from student enrolment records (for exempt and absent/withdrawn students). All data are collected annually. The most recent data available are for 2008.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Percentages in tables are rounded and may not sum to 100.
- Indigenous status is recorded as part of the NAPLAN with 97 per cent of students responding. Data are available by Indigenous status at the State and Territory level.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. This includes information on the mean test scores, and information on the average age of students and average months of schooling by State and Territory.
- Some additional data from the data source are available on-line.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- Currently, State and Territory results are reported for Indigenous students and all students. Disaggregations by Indigenous and non-Indigenous students are a priority, to enable a more accurate assessment of the gap in outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students.
- NAPLAN data for 2009 are anticipated to be released in late December 2009. However, due to time constraints they could not be included in this report.

Indicator 17: The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling

Target: Ensure all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to quality early childhood education within five years

Box 31 Comment

There is currently no agreed measure, nor any available data, to inform this indicator.

The Steering Committee notes the following advice received from the COAG Working Group on Indigenous Reform subgroup, the NIRA Performance Information Management Group.

- Under the *National Partnership Agreement for Early Childhood Education* there is a commitment to report on participation in early childhood education by Indigenous children, including by geolocation. This reporting will be in two parts:
 - at a whole of State and Territory level, using data and baseline positions determined by the individual State or Territory under the relevant bilateral agreement
 - by geolocation (including remote and very remote area) at a national level, using the best available national data (the National Preschool Census).
- There are significant issues of consistency, reliability and comparability of the NPC data, due to scope and coverage issues. There are additional issues with the reliability of Indigenous population projections by single year of age and remoteness in the denominator. These issues mean that there is not currently sufficient confidence in the population data and NPC data for reporting against this indicator.
- This issue highlights the wider challenges in early childhood data across Australia, which are compounded when considering sub-populations such as Indigenous children.
- A National Information Agreement on early childhood education and care data has recently been developed, which will provide a framework within which data issues can be resolved and a workplan developed and implemented. This agreement will facilitate more consistent data on Indigenous participation and more robust and comparable data are anticipated to be reported from 2011.

Indicator 18: Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II

Target: Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020

Measure: Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — people aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or whose level of highest non-school qualification is at Certificate II or above
- *Denominator* — total population of people aged 20–24 years

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census). Main data collection. Data are collected every 5 years. (*Supplementary Indigenous*) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating 3-yearly cycles. (*Supplementary non-Indigenous*) Survey of Education and Work (SEW). Data are available annually.

Data provider: ABS (for all four data sources)

Data availability: Census — 2006
NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.18.1	Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006
Table NIRA.18.2	Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2008

Box 32 **Comment on data quality**

The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.

- The Census, NATSISS and SEW provide relevant information on the proportion of 20–24 year olds who have completed year 12 or AQF Certificate II or above. 2008 data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSISS, and SEW data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The SEW does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. The Indigenous undercount in the Census may introduce bias into the results, particularly for Indigenous disaggregations, which may affect comparability across states and territories.
- Five yearly Census data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006. Six yearly NATSISS data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008. Annual SEW data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2008 are reported here to compare with NATSISS).
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Responses for Indigenous status 'not stated' have been excluded from the results.
- While there are differences in methodologies between the Census and the NATSISS/SEW, these differences do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The wording of the indicator in the NIRA lists the qualifications to be considered as year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II. The Steering Committee received advice from the MCTEE National Training Statistics Committee (NTSC) that the intention of the indicator was to consider the proportion of people with year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above (the intention being to determine the proportion of the population with at least (but not limited to) year 12 or equivalent). The reported data support this measure.
- The results for the performance indicator differ to the figure reported in the NIRA trajectories and the NP on Youth Attainment and Transitions due to the differing treatment of the Indigenous undercount and those who did not report their qualifications. Further work is required to determine the most appropriate calculations for the second cycle of reporting.

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Box 32 (continued)

- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.
- The size of some standard errors means that NATSISS/SEW data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.

Indicator 19: Apparent retention rates from year 7/8 to year 10 and to year 12

Target:	Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Measure:	<p>The apparent retention rates from years 7/8, to year 10 and year 12, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measures are defined as:</p> <p>To year 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of full time students in year 10 in reference year (2008)• <i>Denominator</i> — number of full time students from the corresponding cohort in the first year of secondary schooling <p>To year 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of full time students in year 12 in reference year (2008)• <i>Denominator</i> — number of full time students from the corresponding cohort in the first year of secondary schooling <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — MCEETYA <u>National Schools Statistics Collection</u> (NSSC). Data are collected annually.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	NSSC — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.19.1	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.19.2	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

Box 33 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of students who commenced secondary school, who have remained in secondary school to undertake year 10 (or year 12). The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and geolocation for this indicator. Data are available by State and Territory. Data are not available by geolocation.
- Annual data are available. The most recent data available are for 2008.
- A number of factors affect the accuracy of this measure, including repeating students, migration, inter-sector transfers and enrolment policies (such as different age/grade structures across jurisdictions). Therefore, the cohorts of students in year 10 (or year 12) are not necessarily the same cohort of students who commenced secondary school (year 7/8).
- Relatively small changes in student numbers can result in large movements in retention rates, particularly in small jurisdictions. Rates in smaller jurisdictions may also be affected by changes in factors such as the proportions of ungraded, and mature aged students from year to year. The inclusion or exclusion of part time students can have a significant effect on apparent retention rates, especially in SA and Tasmania, which have relatively large proportions of part time students.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- The reliability of the data is questionable, as apparent retention rates are greater than 100 per cent in many cases. Work published by the ABS has noted the limitations of apparent retention rates as measures of engagement in senior secondary school (Rossiter & Duncan, 2006). The ABS has developed alternative measures of secondary school engagement (apparent continuation rates and apparent progression rates), but neither of these measures is currently available disaggregated by Indigenous status.

Indicator 20: Attendance rates year 1 to year 10

Target: Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020

Measure: The attendance rates for students in years 1 to 10, by Indigenous status.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — aggregate number of actual days in attendance in the collection period, for children in years 1–10 (children enrolled full time only)
- *Denominator* — aggregate number of possible days for attendance in the collection period, for children in years 1–10 (children enrolled full time only)

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — MCEECDYA National Schools Attendance Collection (NSAC). Data are collected annually.

Data provider: MCEECDYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce (PMRT) (through the PMRT Secretariat)

Data availability: NSAC — 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by
Indigenous status, by
Year level (1–10 individually — not able to be aggregated), by
School sector (government, Catholic, independent — not able to be aggregated)

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.20.1	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.2	Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.3	Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

Box 34 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the MCEECDYA PMRT and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide an indicative measure of student attendance in years 1–10 within an individual school sector within a State or Territory. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and geolocation for this indicator. Data are available by State and Territory. Data are not available by geolocation.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data (for 2008) were published in September 2009.
- The data are of acceptable accuracy. National totals are not available as jurisdictional data are not sufficiently robust to be added or averaged. Data are not comparable across states and territories, or across school sectors, due to differences in collection and reporting processes.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. Some states do not separately report the rates for ungraded students which may affect the interpretation of year level data.
- No additional data are available.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Data comparability issues limit the usefulness of this measure. Improvements are required to provide comparable data across school sectors and across states and territories. Attendance rates for the total of all schools are required (data on government, Catholic and independent school sectors make it difficult to be aggregated), as are attendance rates for the total of all school years (data on individual school years make it difficult to be aggregated).
- Disaggregation of this indicator by geolocation is a priority. The current structure of the data collection for student enrolments does not include collection of geolocation data. Further work on the current data source, or identification of an alternative data source, is required.

Indicator 21: Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Measure: Proportion of the working aged population employed.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of people aged 15–64 years employed
- *Denominator* — total population of people aged 15–64 years

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data sources: (*Indigenous*) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating three-yearly cycles. (*Non-Indigenous*) Survey of Education and Work (SEW). Data are available annually.
(*Supplementary data*) *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every five years.

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008
Census — 2006 (supplementary data)

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.21.1	Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.21.2	Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2006

Box 35 Comment on data quality

The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.

- The Census, NATSISS and SEW provide relevant information on the employment to population ratio, for the working population (15–64 years). Data for Indigenous people for 2008 are available from the NATSISS, and SEW data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The SEW does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. The Indigenous undercount in the Census may introduce bias into the results for Indigenous disaggregations, which may affect comparability across states and territories.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Responses for Indigenous status 'not stated' have been excluded from results.
- Six-yearly NATSISS data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008. Annual SEW data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2008 are reported here to compare with NATSISS). Five-yearly Census data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006.
- Differences in the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the Census, NATSISS and the SEW may affect their comparability.
- While there are differences in methodologies, these differences do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The 2006 results for the performance indicator differ to the 2006 figure reported in the NIRA trajectories. This is due to the application of different calculations based on different assumptions relating to the treatment of 'not stated' responses. Further work is required to determine the most appropriate calculations for the second cycle of reporting.
- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.

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Box 35 (Continued)

- The size of some standard errors means that NATSISS and SEW data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.
- SEW data were used as an interim non-Indigenous comparator for this report. Consideration is being given to using the ABS Labour Force Survey in future reports and recasting the baseline year data when labour force survey data are available. Further work is also required to determine whether the gap is most appropriately assessed using a rate ratio, percentage point difference or range of performance rather than points.

Indicator 22: Unemployment rate

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Measure: Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of people unemployed
- *Denominator* — total number of people in the labour force

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data sources: (*Indigenous*) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating three-yearly cycles. (*Non-Indigenous*) Survey of Education and Work (SEW). Data are available annually.
(*Supplementary data*) *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every five years.

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008
Census — 2006 (supplementary data)

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.22.1	Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.22.2	Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2006

Box 36 Comment on data quality

The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.

- The Census, NATSISS and SEW provide relevant information on the unemployment rate of Australians. 2008 data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSISS, and SEW data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The SEW does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. The Indigenous undercount in the Census may introduce bias into the results for Indigenous disaggregations, which may affect comparability across states and territories.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Responses for Indigenous status 'not stated' have been excluded from results.
- Six-yearly NATSISS data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008. Annual SEW data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2008 are reported here to compare with NATSISS). Five-yearly Census data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006.
- Differences in the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the Census, NATSISS and the SEW may affect their comparability.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The size of some standard errors means that NATSISS and SEW data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.
- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.
- SEW data were used as an interim non-Indigenous comparator for this report. Consideration is being given to using the ABS Labour Force Survey in future reports and recasting the baseline year data when labour force survey data are available. Further work is also required to determine whether the gap is most appropriately assessed using a rate ratio, percentage point difference or range of performance rather than points.

Indicator 23: Labour force participation rate

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Measure: Proportion of the working aged population who are in the labour force.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of people aged 15–64 years in the labour force
- *Denominator* — total number of people aged 15–64 years.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data sources: (*Indigenous*) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating three-yearly cycles. (*Non-Indigenous*) Survey of Education and Work (SEW). Data are available annually.
(*Supplementary data*) *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every five years.

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008
Census — 2006 (supplementary data)

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.23.1	Proportion of the working age population (15–64 year olds) who are in the labour force, by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.23.2	Proportion of the working age population (15–64 year olds) who are in the labour force, by Indigenous status, 2006

Box 37 Comment on data quality

The DQSs for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.

- The Census, NATSISS and SEW provide relevant information on the labour force participation rate of Australians. 2008 data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSISS, and SEW data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The SEW does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. The Indigenous undercount in the Census may introduce bias into the results for Indigenous disaggregations, which may affect comparability across states and territories.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Responses for Indigenous status 'not stated' have been excluded from results.
- Six-yearly NATSISS data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008. Annual SEW data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2008 are reported here to compare with NATSISS). Five-yearly Census data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006.
- Differences in the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the Census, NATSISS and the SEW may affect their comparability.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.
- The size of some standard errors means that NATSISS and SEW data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.
- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.
- SEW data were used as an interim non-Indigenous comparator for this report. Consideration is being given to using the ABS Labour Force Survey in future reports and recasting the baseline year data when labour force survey data are available. Further work is also required to determine whether the gap is most appropriately assessed using a rate ratio, percentage point difference or range of performance rather than points.

Indicator 24: CDEP participants and off-CDEP job placement

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Measure: There are two measures for this indicator:

Measure (1a): Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP

Measure (1b): Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employment

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Measure (1a): Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — total number of CDEP participants as at 30 June
- *Denominator* — total number of Indigenous Australians of workforce age as at 30 June.

Measure (1b): Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employment.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — total number of off-CDEP employment exits (over financial year)
- *Denominator* — total number of CDEP participations (over financial year)

Data source (1a): *Numerator* — FaHCSIA's CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative data. Data are available annually.

Denominator — ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population.

Data source (1b): *Numerator and denominator* — FaHCSIA's CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative data. Data are available annually.

Data provider: FaHCSIA

Data availability: FaHCSIA — 2008-09 (baseline year)

Cross tabulations provided (1a): State and Territory, by Age

Cross tabulations
provided (1b):

State and Territory

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.24.1	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2009
Table NIRA.24.2	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2009
Table NIRA.24.3	Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off CDEP employment, 2008-09

Box 38 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by FaHCSIA and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- Data provide relevant information on CDEP participants and off-CDEP job placements. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Numbers are too small to be published for Victoria and Tasmania (and are not included in totals) and there are no CDEP participants in the ACT.
- Annual CDEP participants data are available. The most recent available data are for 30 June 2009. Annual off-CDEP job data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008-09.
- The number of unique CDEP participants over a given period of time will be greater than or equal to the number of CDEP participants at a point in time.
- Multiple employment episodes and exits can be recorded in the data for one person.

The Steering Committee also notes:

- Although assisting CDEP participants to gain off-CDEP employment is a worthwhile objective, a reduction in CDEP participant numbers may not affect the Indigenous unemployment rate, as CDEP participants are recorded by the ABS as employed.
- The treatment of CDEP by the ABS is under review following changes in the operation of the CDEP scheme. CDEP participants who are not on CDEP wages (those who are in receipt of income support) will not be counted as employed by the ABS. When these participants move into a non-CDEP job, measured unemployment will fall.

Indicator 25: 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Measure: Three-month employment outcomes for Indigenous job seekers who have participated in a Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) funded employment assistance program.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — Indigenous job seekers who are employed three months after participating in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program
- *Denominator* — Indigenous job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program within the previous 12 months

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data sources: *Numerator* — DEEWR Post-Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Denominator — DEEWR sourced administrative data on participation in employment services.

Data provider: DEEWR

Data availability: DEEWR — 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.25.1	Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008
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Box 39 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by DEEWR and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on three-month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program.
- Three-month employment outcomes estimates are predominantly based on the results of the Department's Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey. The determination of a job seeker's labour market status is generally self-assessed at the time they complete the survey.
- The PPM survey is undertaken throughout the year, with a new sample of job seekers selected every two weeks.
- The PPM survey is estimated to be accurate at the national level to 1.0 percentage point for non-Indigenous job seekers and to 5.0 percentage points for Indigenous job seekers.
- The PPM survey achieves a response rate of approximately 25 per cent for Indigenous job seekers and 50 per cent for non-Indigenous job seekers. The response rates in WA and the NT are lower.
- The PPM survey did not assess post-assistance employment status for some job seekers who exited a period of Job Network Job Search Support or Intensive Support contacts (under the *Active Participation Model*).
- For around 20 per cent of the in-scope job seekers, it was not possible to estimate their post-assistance employment status. These job seekers have been excluded. Excluding these job seekers may slightly over-state the achieved employment rate.
- Relative standard errors for WA, SA, the ACT and the NT are greater than 25 per cent for Indigenous job seekers and these rates should be used with caution.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve the scope and response rates for the PPM survey.
- The size of some standard errors means that the PPM data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

Indicator 26: Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Interim measure: The proportion of the 18–24 year old population that are fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, by Indigenous status.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — people aged 18–24 years who are fully engaged in employment and/or education and training
- *Denominator* — total population of people aged 18–24 years

‘Fully engaged’ is defined as:

- participation in full time employment
- participation in full time education or training at or above AQF Certificate III, or
- participation in both employment and education/training at or above AQF Certificate III.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data sources: *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census) — proposed as the main data collection. Data are collected every five years.
(Supplementary data) Numerator and denominator — National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) — proposed as the supplementary data collection to provide additional Indigenous data in between Census years. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle. Survey of Education and Work (SEW) for the non-Indigenous population comparator. Data are available annually.

Data provider: ABS (for all four data sources)

Data availability: Census — 2006
 NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
 SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by
 Engagement in work/education status, by
 Indigenous status

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.26.1	Proportion of 18–24 year old population engaged in full time (FT) employment, education or training, by Indigenous status, 2006
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Table NIRA.26.2

Proportion of 18–24 year old population fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, by Indigenous status, 2008

Box 40 Comment on data quality

The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.

- The Census, NATSISS and SEW provide relevant information on the proportion of the 18 to 24 year old population who are fully engaged in employment, education and/or training. This includes people fully engaged in post-school education or training below AQF Certificate III. While the SEW collects information on the level of current study, the Census and NATSISS only collect information on qualification levels for those who have completed studies. To maintain comparability with Census and NATSISS, the SEW data are based on all students currently studying, not just those studying for a AQF Certificate III or above. Therefore, the data provide an over-estimate as they include people fully engaged in all levels of education and/or training.
- 2008 data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSISS, and SEW data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The SEW does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- The Indigenous undercount in the Census may introduce bias into the results, particularly for Indigenous disaggregations, which may affect comparability across states and territories.
- Five-yearly Census data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006. Six-yearly NATSISS data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008. Annual SEW data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2008 are reported here to compare with NATSISS).
- While there are differences in methodologies between the Census and the NATSISS and SEW, these differences do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data sources are available, on-line and on request.

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Box 40 (continued)

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The wording of this indicator in the NIRA is '*Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III*'. The Census and NATSISS do not allow for assessment of whether the population is fully engaged in education and/or training by qualification levels. Further work is required on the current data sources or identification of an alternative data source.
- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.
- The size of some standard errors means that NATSISS and SEW data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.

Indicator 27: Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in AQF Certificate III, IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma

Target: Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Interim measure: Proportion of people aged 20–64 years with, post school qualifications in AQF Certificate III or above, or currently studying, by Indigenous status.

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — people aged 20–64 years who have attained post school qualifications in AQF Certificate III or above or are currently studying
- *Denominator* — total population of people aged 20–64 years

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing (Census) — proposed as the main data collection. Data are collected every five years.
(Supplementary data) Numerator and denominator — National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) — proposed as the supplementary data collection to provide additional Indigenous data in between Census years. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle. Survey of Education and Work (SEW) for the non-Indigenous population comparator. Data are available annually.

Data provider: ABS (for all four data sources)

Data availability: Census — 2006
NATSISS (Indigenous) — 2008
SEW (non-Indigenous) — 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by
Indigenous status, by
Completed study/currently studying
Level of study (completed study only).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.27.1	Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above, by Indigenous status, 2006
Table NIRA.27.2	Proportion of 20–64 year old population with a post school qualification at Certificate III level or above or studying, by Indigenous status, 2008

Box 41 **Comment on data quality**

The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and are included in their original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.

- The Census, NATSISS and SEW data provide relevant information on the proportion of the 20 to 64 year old population with, or working towards, post-school qualifications. This includes people currently undertaking all levels of post-school qualifications. While the SEW collects information on the level of current study, the Census and NATSISS only collect information on qualification levels for those who have completed studies. To maintain comparability with Census and NATSISS, the SEW data in this report are based on all students currently studying, not just those studying for a AQF Certificate III or above. Therefore, the data provide an over-estimate as they include people studying at all levels of post school qualifications, not just those at or above AQF Certificate III.
- 2008 data for Indigenous people are available from the NATSISS, and SEW data provide non-Indigenous comparisons.
- The Indigenous undercount in the Census may introduce bias into the results, particularly for Indigenous disaggregations, which may affect comparability across states and territories. The SEW does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Five-yearly Census data are available. The most recent available data are for 2006. Six-yearly NATSISS data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008. Annual SEW data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2008 are reported here to compare with NATSISS).
- While there are differences in methodologies between the Census and the NATSISS and SEW, these differences do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data sources are available, on-line and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The wording of this indicator in the NIRA is '*Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in AQF Certificate III, IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma*'. The Census and NATSISS do not provide information on level of qualification for those working towards a qualification (only for those who have completed). Further work is required on the current data sources or identification of an alternative data source.

(Continued next page)

Box 41 (continued)

- The Steering Committee queries whether the scope of the indicator should be confined to VET qualifications, or whether it should be broadened to all qualifications at or above AQF Certificate III (i.e., include higher education). The wider scope would reflect higher skill levels, not just higher VET-related skills, and would align with the expanded scope of the Ministerial Council for Tertiary Education and Employment. Data have been reported against this measure according to the expanded scope (i.e., AQF Certificate III or above).
- Survey data are generally not comparable to Census data when measuring change over time.
- The size of some standard errors means that NATSISS and SEW data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.

National Agreement performance reporting: National Indigenous Reform Agreement

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NIRA Indicator 1:

Estimated life expectancy at birth

Table NIRA.1.1 Estimated life expectancies at birth, NSW, Queensland, WA, NT and Australia, 2005–2007 (years) (a)

	NSW	Qld	WA	NT	Aust (b)
Indigenous					
Life expectancy at birth					
Males	69.9	68.3	65.0	61.5	67.2
Females	75.0	73.6	70.4	69.2	72.9
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals					
Males	68.6–71.2	67.3–69.3	63.8–66.2	60.5–62.5	66.3–68.1
Females	73.9–76.1	72.8–74.4	69.4–71.4	68.4–70.0	72.1–73.7
Non-Indigenous					
Life expectancy at birth					
Males	78.7	78.6	79.0	75.7	78.7
Females	82.5	82.5	82.9	81.2	82.6
Gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancies at birth (c)					
Males	8.8	10.4	14.0	14.2	11.5
Females	7.5	8.9	12.5	11.9	9.7

(a) Indigenous estimates of life expectancy are not produced for Victoria, SA, Tasmania or the ACT due to the small number of Indigenous deaths reported in these jurisdictions.

(b) Australian total includes all states and territories.

(c) Gaps are based on unrounded estimates.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 2005–2007, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.003; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, Cat. no. 3101.0; SCRGSP (2009b), Table 4A.1.1.

NIRA Indicator 2:

Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes

Table NIRA.2.1 Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	538.8	550.1	735.8	740.8	900.6	594.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	203.7	286.0	455.6	428.5	634.9	325.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	88.5	202.7	286.0	192.5	265.7	172.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	74.4	174.4	248.6	174.3	224.4	148.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	146.8	144.8	248.6	203.3	334.1	180.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	376.6	372.1	484.3	366.8	478.9	387.4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	101.2	95.3	143.7	69.0	122.5	102.2
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	101.2	88.3	102.0	90.8	127.3	96.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	10.7	9.9	17.2	3.6	12.7	10.7
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	104.5	103.8	181.1	119.8	260.9	130.0
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	26.8	40.3	63.2	61.7	138.4	48.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	41.5	62.8	61.8	50.8	87.5	55.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	36.9	41.0	53.2	39.9	97.1	45.3
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	44.9	40.3	93.4	83.5	79.6	55.3
Other causes (i)	142.1	165.2	339.2	152.5	303.9	190.3
All causes	1 751.0	2 009.0	3 002.2	2 440.2	3 581.7	2 185.1

- (a) Crude rate is the number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (b) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

Table NIRA.2.1 Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(g) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.						
(h) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes deaths data for all states and territories.						
(i) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from Causes of Death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.2.2 Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, Australia, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous people</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous people</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous people</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	1 692	671.8	1 314	517.1	3 006	594.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	1 170	464.5	477	187.7	1 647	325.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	415	164.8	459	180.6	874	172.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	359	142.5	392	154.3	751	148.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	508	201.7	405	159.4	913	180.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	1031	409.3	929	365.6	1 960	387.4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	313	124.3	204	80.3	517	102.2
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	283	112.4	205	80.7	488	96.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	—	—	54	21.3	54	10.7
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	364	144.5	294	115.7	658	130.0
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	116	46.1	131	51.6	247	48.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	165	65.5	114	44.9	279	55.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	130	51.6	99	39.0	229	45.3
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	180	71.5	100	39.4	280	55.3
Other causes (h)	515	204.5	448	176.3	963	190.3
All causes	6 286	2 495.7	4 770	1 877.2	11 056	2 185.1

- (a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes deaths data for all states and territories.
- (b) Crude rate is the number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions, between males and females or across years.

Table NIRA.2.2 Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, Australia, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>All persons</i>
	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 No. Indigenous people</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 No. Indigenous people</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 No. Indigenous people</i>

(c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.

(d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(e) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

(f) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.

(g) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(h) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from Causes of Death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.2.3

Table NIRA.2.3 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Aust (h)
Age standardised mortality rates: Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	454.3	515.3	631.1	582.8	832.3	513.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	56.4	79.4	122.4	115.1	166.6	88.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	59.2	149.7	198.8	125.4	194.3	119.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	54.5	143.3	190.0	123.8	181.9	113.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	118.7	130.3	206.8	155.2	297.1	150.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	229.5	254.8	313.3	224.1	324.3	247.8
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	64.3	68.7	97.4	44.0	87.2	68.4
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	62.8	62.9	68.9	57.5	90.1	63.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	4.8	4.8	8.0	1.7	6.0	5.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	69.7	76.7	124.7	77.7	189.8	89.7
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	25.1	41.6	59.0	52.2	140.9	46.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	4.3	6.2	6.7	5.5	9.2	5.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	19.8	23.2	28.9	20.8	54.4	24.6
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	28.0	26.8	59.0	49.8	52.4	35.1
Other causes (i)	69.0	81.9	166.0	71.8	151.8	92.7
All Causes	1 095.1	1 361.7	1 923.5	1 477.3	2 391.3	1 400.2
Age standardised mortality rates: Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons) (j)						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	225.5	222.9	196.0	221.7	213.9	216.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	35.1	38.7	38.6	39.3	58.9	37.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	19.6	21.3	22.9	23.7	31.1	23.0
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	13.5	14.7	16.4	16.5	22.8	16.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	54.1	53.4	46.3	57.9	66.4	52.5
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	184.3	180.0	180.7	184.9	189.8	183.9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	49.6	46.9	48.4	49.6	53.9	50.1
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	33.5	34.8	35.4	33.2	38.9	34.1

Table NIRA.2.3

Table NIRA.2.3 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	20.7	20.7	19.8	21.4	29.6	20.8
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	10.9	9.6	9.3	12.1	11.7	10.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	10.5	6.9	7.2	8.1	11.7	8.4
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	21.5	20.5	27.0	21.3	14.1	22.3
Other causes (i)	40.2	41.2	38.2	39.7	53.6	40.3
All Causes	625.6	618.4	588.7	632.1	704.4	619.0
Rate ratio (k)						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.9	2.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	3.0	7.0	8.7	5.3	6.2	5.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4.0	9.7	11.6	7.5	8.0	7.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	2.2	2.4	4.5	2.7	4.5	2.9
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.3
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	4.5	4.7	7.3	1.7	32.0	5.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	3.4	3.7	6.3	3.6	6.4	4.3
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	2.3	4.3	6.3	4.3	12.1	4.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.9	1.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	1.9	3.4	4.0	2.6	4.6	2.9
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.3	3.7	1.6
Other causes (i)	1.7	2.0	4.3	1.8	2.8	2.3
All Causes	1.8	2.2	3.3	2.3	3.4	2.3
Rate difference (l)						

Table NIRA.2.3 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	228.8	292.4	435.1	361.1	618.4	296.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	21.3	40.6	83.7	75.8	107.7	51.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	39.6	128.5	175.9	101.7	163.2	96.6
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	41.0	128.6	173.6	107.3	159.1	96.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	64.6	76.9	160.5	97.3	230.8	97.9
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	45.2	74.8	132.6	39.2	134.5	64.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	14.8	21.8	49.0	-5.6	33.3	18.4
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	29.3	28.2	33.5	24.3	51.1	29.6
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	3.8	3.8	6.9	0.7	5.9	4.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	49.0	55.9	105.0	56.3	160.1	68.8
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	14.2	31.9	49.7	40.1	129.3	35.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.2	3.1	4.4	3.3	6.1	2.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	9.2	16.3	21.7	12.7	42.7	16.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	6.5	6.3	32.0	28.6	38.4	12.7
Other causes (i)	28.8	40.7	127.7	32.1	98.2	52.4
All Causes	469.5	743.4	1 334.8	845.2	1 687.0	781.1

- (a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 1000 or 100 000 persons. Age standardised rates in this table have been calculated using the indirect method and are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (b) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

Table NIRA.2.3 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(g) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.						
(h) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes deaths data for all states and territories and other territories.						
(i) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						
(j) 'Non-Indigenous' includes non-indigenous and Indigenous status 'not stated'.						
(k) Rate ratio is the crude Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(l) Rate difference is the crude Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.2.4

Table NIRA.2.4 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (rate per 100 000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	689.1	241.4	386.7	198.7	513.5	216.9
External causes (V01–Y98)	129.5	51.7	50.2	23.9	88.8	37.2
Endocrine, metabolic & nutritional disorders (E00–E89)	128.9	26.1	112.3	20.6	119.6	23.0
Diabetes (E10–E14)	125.0	19.0	104.0	14.1	113.1	16.2
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	197.4	63.7	115.8	44.0	150.4	52.5
Cancer (C00–D48)	291.7	228.8	212.4	146.8	247.8	183.9
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	93.4	62.6	48.5	39.7	68.4	50.1
Lung cancer (C34)	83.1	47.5	48.3	22.8	63.8	34.1
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	9.3	1.9	5.0	1.0
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	112.8	23.9	71.5	18.4	89.7	20.8
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	53.2	12.1	41.5	9.7	46.3	10.7
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	6.6	3.3	4.8	2.8	5.7	3.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	30.7	10.0	19.6	7.1	24.6	8.4
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	50.5	23.0	22.6	21.9	35.1	22.3
Other causes (i)	106.9	37.3	80.4	42.7	92.7	40.3
All causes	1 785.4	722.7	1090.2	537.6	1400.2	619.0

(a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 2001). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 1000 or 100 000 persons. Age standardised rates in this table have been calculated using the indirect method and are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.

(b) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.

(c) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of small numbers each year.

Table NIRA.2.4 Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (rate per 100 000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>

(d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(e) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

(f) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes deaths data for all states and territories and other territories

(g) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(h) 'Non-Indigenous' includes non-Indigenous and Indigenous status 'not stated'.

(i) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.2.5 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, Australia, 2003–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (i)	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (i)	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (i)
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	1 692	116.0	223.0	26.8	1 314	161.0	102.0	24.3	3 006	277.0	324.0	26.0
External causes (V01–Y98)	1 170	65.0	169.0	20.4	477	69.0	27.0	6.4	1 647	134.0	196.0	15.7
Endocrine, metabolic & nutritional disorders (E00–E89)	415	13.0	70.0	8.5	459	16.0	76.0	18.0	874	29.0	146.0	11.7
Diabetes (E10–E14)	359	8.0	64.0	7.7	392	11.0	68.0	16.2	751	18.0	132.0	10.5
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	508	26.0	76.0	9.2	405	35.0	46.0	10.9	913	61.0	122.0	9.7
Cancer (C00–D48)	1 031	129.0	77.0	9.3	929	160.0	26.0	6.1	1 960	290.0	102.0	8.2
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	313	34.0	29.0	3.4	204	43.0	-2.0	-0.5	517	77.0	27.0	2.1
Lung cancer (C34)	283	23.0	33.0	4.0	205	29.0	12.0	2.9	488	52.0	45.0	3.6
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	1.0	-1.0	-0.1	54	1.0	9.0	2.2	54	3.0	8.0	0.7
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	364	12.0	61.0	7.3	294	16.0	43.0	10.3	658	28.0	104.0	8.3
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	116	4.0	19.0	2.3	131	6.0	20.0	4.8	247	10.0	39.0	3.1
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	165	15.0	18.0	2.1	114	15.0	8.0	2.0	279	30.0	26.0	2.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	130	6.0	20.0	2.4	99	8.0	12.0	2.9	229	14.0	32.0	2.5
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	180	14.0	22.0	2.6	100	18.0	2.0	0.5	280	32.0	24.0	1.9
Other causes (j)	515	27.0	76.0	9.2	448	31.0	58.0	13.9	963	58.0	134.0	10.7
All causes	6 286	427.0	830.0	100.0	4 770	534.0	420.0	100.0	11 056	962.0	1249.0	100.0

(a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(b) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

Table NIRA.2.5 Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, Australia, 2003–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Excess</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Excess</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Excess</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
(f)	(g)	(h)	excess (i)	(f)	(g)	(h)	excess (i)	(f)	(g)	(h)	excess (i)

(c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(d) 2007 data are preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See ABS *Causes of Death, 2007*, Cat. no. 3303.0 Explanatory Note 4 for further information.

(e) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an “Australian” total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes deaths data for all states

(f) Observed deaths is number of Indigenous deaths between 2003 and 2007 inclusive .

(g) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.

(h) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

(i) $\text{Excess \%} = \frac{\text{excess deaths}}{\text{total excess deaths}} \times 100$

(j) 'Other causes' consist of all causes of death excluding the selected causes of death as displayed in the table.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2007.

NIRA Indicator 3:

Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust Adj (f)</i>
Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people									
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	30.2	24.9	34.9	55.4	50.2	58.4	39.6	37.9	42.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	33.3	29.2	39.5	47.0	40.6	42.1	38.4	36.7	41.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	26.5	18.6	26.0	43.4	42.7	46.0	31.7	30.3	33.8
Diseases of the digestive system	25.5	24.9	26.1	33.2	36.2	27.2	27.6	26.3	29.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	21.7	20.1	22.5	23.0	29.5	25.0	22.9	21.9	24.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	27.1	22.6	15.2	26.5	37.7	11.6	21.8	20.8	23.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	14.5	11.9	16.5	19.8	18.6	19.3	16.6	15.8	17.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	10.4	9.3	13.6	16.0	13.8	15.2	12.9	12.3	13.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.4	5.7	10.9	19.4	12.4	21.3	12.1	11.6	12.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.7	5.7	9.6	15.7	15.6	16.8	10.6	10.1	11.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.6	5.6	8.4	14.3	11.1	20.1	10.5	10.0	11.2
Other (g)	48.9	56.4	61.9	68.5	66.8	68.1	59.5	56.9	63.6
Total (excluding dialysis)	259.9	234.8	285.1	382.3	375.1	371.2	304.1	290.6	324.8
Care involving dialysis	93.4	97.9	165.7	375.8	326.3	498.7	221.0	211.2	236.1
Total (h)	353.3	332.7	450.8	758.0	701.4	869.9	525.1	501.8	560.8
Age Standardised Rate ratio (i)									
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.1	1.4	2.5	4.0	2.9	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.9
Diseases of the digestive system	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust Adj (f)</i>
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.1	2.2	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.2	1.3	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.6	3.0	3.0	3.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.9	2.5	4.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
Other (g)	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Total (excluding dialysis)	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Care involving dialysis	4.9	4.2	10.3	17.0	16.6	42.3	10.9	10.8	12.3
Total (h)	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.4	3.1	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Age Standardised Rate difference (j)									
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	10.5	3.5	14.0	40.6	33.2	40.1	20.6	19.6	24.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.9	1.9	10.3	17.2	12.0	12.9	10.5	9.9	13.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	17.8	6.6	22.6	42.3	36.5	44.2	25.6	24.5	29.2
Diseases of the digestive system	-3.2	-11.4	-3.5	5.6	10.6	16.1	-2.3	-2.3	2.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	9.9	-0.4	12.9	12.9	20.1	17.6	10.1	9.5	13.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	17.8	11.2	5.2	16.9	32.1	7.3	11.4	10.8	13.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	8.7	1.1	17.1	20.6	16.2	17.4	12.8	12.1	16.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	-2.1	-5.5	5.2	6.4	2.1	11.1	1.7	1.5	3.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.0	0.5	7.1	16.1	7.4	14.8	7.8	7.4	9.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.5	2.0	13.6	22.2	20.9	23.3	13.1	12.5	14.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	0.8	3.9	9.9	6.4	14.8	5.3	5.0	6.1
Other (h)	-31.4	-49.9	-32.0	-28.4	-21.3	21.0	-32.6	-31.7	-21.8
Total (excluding dialysis)	48.2	-39.8	332.5	650.2	569.9	961.1	390.6	78.9	124.5

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust Adj (f)</i>
Care involving dialysis	143.0	155.6	76.6	182.3	176.3	240.4	84.0	372.8	421.7
Total (h)	191.2	115.9	409.1	832.5	746.2	1201.5	474.7	451.7	546.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(e) Total includes data reported for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT.

(f) Estimates are adjusted for Indigenous under-identification.

(g) Includes diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and factors influencing health status and contact with health services (except dialysis).

(h) Includes hospitalisations for which no principal diagnosis was recorded.

(i) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(j) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate less the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.2 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, by gender, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people	Age Standardised Rate Ratio (e)	Age Standardised Rate difference (f)	Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people	Age Standardised Rate Ratio (e)	Age Standardised Rate difference (f)	Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people	Age Standardised Rate Ratio (e)	Age Standardised Rate difference (f)
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	44.8	1.8	20.8	34.5	2.1	20.6	39.6	1.9	20.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	76.4	1.4	20.6	38.4	1.4	10.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	31.5	2.4	24.1	31.9	2.9	27.3	31.7	2.6	25.6
Diseases of the digestive system	26.6	0.9	-2.4	28.6	0.9	-2.3	27.6	0.9	-2.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	20.7	1.4	9.2	25.1	1.4	10.7	22.9	1.4	10.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	24.0	2.3	16.0	19.7	1.5	7.1	21.8	1.8	11.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	17.4	1.4	11.3	15.7	1.9	14.3	16.6	1.6	12.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	7.1	1.0	-0.2	18.7	1.1	3.0	12.9	1.1	1.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	12.2	2.1	7.3	12.0	2.6	8.3	12.1	2.4	7.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	9.6	2.8	11.9	11.6	3.1	14.0	10.6	3.0	13.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10.4	2.1	4.8	10.5	2.3	5.7	10.5	2.2	5.3

Table NIRA.3.2

Table NIRA.3.2 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by leading principal diagnosis, by gender, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people	Age Standardised Rate Ratio (e)	Age Standardised Rate difference (f)	Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people	Age Standardised Rate Ratio (e)	Age Standardised Rate difference (f)	Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous people	Age Standardised Rate Ratio (e)	Age Standardised Rate difference (f)
Other (g)	55.5	0.7	-45.2	63.5	0.7	-30.7	59.5	0.7	-32.6
Total (excluding dialysis)	259.6	1.2	67.2	348.2	1.3	98.6	304.1	1.3	84.0
Care involving dialysis	200.6	8.2	372.6	241.3	15.1	410.9	221.0	10.9	390.6
Total (h)	460.3	2.3	439.8	589.4	2.4	509.5	525.1	2.3	474.7

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(e) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(f) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate less the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(g) Includes diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and factors influencing health status and contact with health services (except dialysis).

(h) Includes hospitalisations for which no principal diagnosis was recorded.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total (f)	Aust	Aust Adj (g)
Indigenous people									
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	33.4	27.6	39.0	62.4	56.9	63.5	44.2	42.3	47.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	33.9	22.8	37.9	56.3	55.6	57.9	41.6	39.8	44.5
Diseases of the digestive system	33.8	32.3	38.2	45.6	48.3	36.0	37.7	36.0	40.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	31.1	26.3	35.8	40.2	35.2	33.9	34.1	32.6	36.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	29.8	23.6	38.9	39.4	36.6	33.8	34.1	32.6	36.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	30.7	28.2	35.4	33.2	42.5	34.7	33.3	31.8	35.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	32.0	27.2	18.4	29.9	43.2	12.6	25.4	24.3	27.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	12.1	9.4	20.3	29.6	28.0	29.7	19.7	18.8	21.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	14.9	12.6	22.5	22.4	19.4	20.7	18.9	18.0	20.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	8.1	6.4	13.0	21.5	14.9	22.1	13.5	12.9	14.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	6.2	5.2	8.3	13.4	10.7	19.4	9.6	9.2	10.3
Other (h)	70.9	81.5	96.9	96.7	100.0	87.2	86.3	82.5	92.2
Total	337.0	302.9	404.6	490.6	491.3	451.7	398.4	380.9	425.7
Care involving dialysis	179.3	203.6	368.5	690.8	606.5	984.4	430.3	410.9	459.2
Total (i)	516.3	506.5	773.0	1181.5	1097.8	1436.1	828.7	791.8	884.8
Other people (j)									
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	22.9	24.2	25.0	21.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	22.7	22.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.1	16.2	15.4	14.1	19.1	13.8	16.0	15.4	15.3
Diseases of the digestive system	37.0	43.7	41.7	40.0	37.8	20.0	40.0	38.4	38.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	22.1	24.4	25.5	23.0	23.1	21.1	23.6	22.7	22.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	21.0	22.5	21.8	18.8	20.4	16.4	21.3	20.4	20.4

Table NIRA.3.3 Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust Adj (g)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	20.7	28.6	22.5	20.3	22.5	17.1	23.2	22.3	22.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.2	16.0	13.2	13.1	11.1	5.4	14.0	13.5	13.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.6	7.4	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	17.0	18.0	17.3	16.0	17.3	9.6	17.2	16.5	16.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.5	7.3	5.7	5.5	5.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2
Other (h)	102.3	131.4	128.9	125.1	121.2	66.2	118.8	114.1	114.0
Total	288.7	342.7	328.0	308.3	315.0	211.3	314.4	302.0	301.1
Care involving dialysis	36.3	47.9	35.9	40.7	36.6	23.3	39.6	38.1	37.5
Total (i)	325.0	390.6	363.9	349.0	351.6	234.6	354.0	340.1	338.6

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(e) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(f) Total includes data reported for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT.

(g) Estimates are adjusted for Indigenous under-identification.

(h) Includes diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and factors influencing health status and contact with health services (except dialysis).

(i) Includes hospitalisations for which no principal diagnosis was recorded.

Table NIRA.3.3 Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, Australia, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Aust Adj (g)</i>
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(j) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Source : AIHW (unpublished), derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.4 Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by gender, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	48.6	27.7	39.8	19.2	44.2	23.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	41.9	17.8	41.8	14.5	41.6	16.0
Diseases of the digestive system	37.7	40.1	37.8	40.1	37.7	40.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	68.0	47.4	34.1	23.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	37.5	26.3	31.1	16.8	34.1	21.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	31.8	22.6	34.8	24.1	33.3	23.2
Mental and behavioural disorders	28.6	12.6	22.5	15.4	25.4	14.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	18.3	6.4	20.8	6.8	19.7	6.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	12.5	12.7	24.9	21.9	18.9	17.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13.6	6.3	13.4	5.1	13.5	5.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9.3	4.5	9.9	4.3	9.6	4.4
Other (g)	84.1	129.3	88.6	119.3	86.3	118.8
Total (with principal diagnosis)	364.0	296.8	433.4	334.8	398.4	314.4
Care involving dialysis	424.6	51.9	440.2	29.2	430.3	39.6
Total (h)	788.5	348.7	873.6	364.1	828.7	354.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(e) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(f) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(g) Includes diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and factors influencing health status and contact with health services (except dialysis).

(h) Includes hospitalisations for which no principal diagnosis was recorded.

.. Not applicable.

Table NIRA.3.4 Age standardised hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis, by gender, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (rate per 1000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from the National Hospital Morbidity Database.

NIRA Indicator 4:

Rates of current daily smokers

Table NIRA.4.1 **Current daily smokers, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Daily smokers	no.	42 476	9 328	36 588	17 178	7 872	5 086	933	19 238	138 699
Persons aged 18 years and over	no.	85 257	19 312	80 218	38 925	16 111	10 777	2 564	37 774	290 937
Proportion	%	49.8	48.3	45.6	44.1	48.9	47.2	36.4	50.9	47.7
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	45.4–54.2	44.4–52.2	41.5–49.7	39.5–48.7	43.6–54.2	41.6–52.8	28.6–44.2	46.0–55.8	45.7–49.7
Relative standard error	%	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.5	6.1	11.0	4.9	2.1

(a) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(b) Further disaggregations at the national level (for example, by age, by sex) are available in SCRGSP *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report 2009*, tables 7A.4.5 to 7A.4.10 and ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (indicator 2.18).

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008.

Table NIRA.4.2 Current daily smokers by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (b)										
Proportion	%	47.6	46.6	42.8	39.6	47.0	44.2	29.8	46.6	44.8
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	43.0–52.2	42.5–50.7	38.5–47.1	35.1–44.1	41.3–52.7	38.5–49.9	22.2–37.5	41.5–51.7	42.8–46.8
Relative standard error	%	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.6	13.1	5.6	2.3
Non-Indigenous (c)										
Proportion	%	18.8	17.3	21.5	16.9	20.0	23.5	16.0	22.2	18.9
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	16.9–20.7	15.7–18.9	19.5–23.5	14.9–18.9	17.7–22.3	20.4–26.6	14.0–18.0	9.9–34.5	18.0–19.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	28.2	2.4
Rate ratio (e)		2.5	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4
Rate difference (f)		28.8	29.3	21.3	22.7	27.0	20.7	13.8	24.4	25.9

(a) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(b) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS.

(c) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.

(d) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(e) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(f) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous proportion less the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 and the National Health Survey, 2007-08.

NIRA Indicator 5:

**Average daily alcohol
consumption and associated
levels of risk; rates of alcohol
consumption at long term risky
to high risk levels**

Table NIRA.5.1

Table NIRA.5.1 Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Estimate								
Abstainers (c)	no.	14 531	2 710	14 584	9 650	3 352	1 078	283	15 972	62 159
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months,										
less than once a week (e)	no.	27 705	6 647	28 748	10 803	4 326	3 806	965	8 087	91 087
at least once a week (f)	no.	14 181	2 852	13 013	9 868	2 800	1 304	382	5 336	49 735
on at least one occasion (g)	no.	41 886	9 500	41 761	20 671	7 126	5 110	1 346	13 423	140 822
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	no.	12 981	2 650	13 370	6 930	2 466	1 220	252	2 646	42 515
Persons aged 18 years and over	no.	75 001	16 516	70 623	36 542	14 480	9 478	2 300	33 359	258 297
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	19.4	16.4	20.7	26.4	23.1	11.4	12.3	47.9	24.1
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months,										
less than once a week (e)	%	36.9	40.2	40.7	29.6	29.9	40.2	41.9	24.2	35.3
at least once a week (f)	%	18.9	17.3	18.4	27.0	19.3	13.8	16.6	16.0	19.3
on at least one occasion (g)	%	55.8	57.5	59.1	56.6	49.2	53.9	58.5	40.2	54.5
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	%	17.3	16.0	18.9	19.0	17.0	12.9	11.0	7.9	16.5
		Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals								
Abstainers (c)	%	15.5–23.2	10.7–22.2	17.4–23.9	22.0–30.8	17.3–29.0	7.9–14.8	7.3–17.3	42.2–53.6	22.4–25.7
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months,										
less than once a week (e)	%	31.9–41.9	33.7–46.8	36.2–45.3	23.9–35.2	23.9–35.8	32.4–48.0	33.9–50.0	20.0–28.5	33.0–37.5
at least once a week (f)	%	15.1–22.7	10.2–24.3	15.1–21.8	21.3–32.7	13.3–25.4	9.8–17.7	9.9–23.2	10.3–21.7	17.4–21.1
on at least one occasion (g)		50.8–60.9	49.2–65.9	55.5–62.7	51.5–61.7	42.5–56.0	46.2–61.6	51.4–65.6	34.9–45.6	52.4–56.7
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										

Table NIRA.5.1 Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
in the last week	%	13.9–20.7	9.0–23.1	15.2–22.7	15.1–22.8	10.2–23.9	9.7–16.0	6.2–15.7	5.1–10.8	14.7–18.2
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	10.2	17.9	8.0	8.5	12.9	15.5	20.8	6.1	3.5
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months,										
less than once a week (e)	%	6.9	8.3	5.7	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.8	8.9	3.3
at least once a week (f)	%	10.2	20.8	9.3	10.7	15.9	14.7	20.5	18.3	5.0
on at least one occasion (g)		4.6	7.4	3.1	4.6	7.0	7.3	6.2	6.8	2.0
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	%	10.0	22.5	10.1	10.3	20.5	12.5	22.0	18.3	5.4

(a) The alcohol risk levels are defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (see Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001). The consumption of alcohol associated with the short-term risk levels is as follows: short-term risky drinking for males is consumption in excess of 6 but less than 11 standard drinks on any one day, for females is consumption in excess of 5 but less than 7 standard drinks on any one day; short-term high risk drinking for males is consumption of 11 or more standard drinks on any one day, for females is consumption in excess of 7 or more standard drinks on any one day. A standard drink is defined as a full serve of alcoholic beverages containing 10 grams of alcohol, equivalent to 12.5 millilitres (ml) of alcohol, for example, a 375 ml can/bottle of mild strength beer, or a 100 ml glass of wine.

(b) Further disaggregations at the national level (for example, by age, by sex) are available in SCRGSP *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report 2009*, tables 10A.3.9 to 10A.3.14; and ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (indicator 2.20).

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(d) Based on responses to questions in 2004-05 NHS/NATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for risky and high-risk short-term alcohol consumption for males and females.

(e) Persons who consumed alcohol at specified risky/high-risk levels in the short term less than once a week in the previous 12 months.

(f) Persons who consumed alcohol at specified risky/high-risk levels in the short term at least once a week in the previous 12 months.

(g) Persons who consumed alcohol at specified risky/high-risk levels in the short term on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months.

(h) Risk level based on consumption in week before the interview. Does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 and the National Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.5.2

Table NIRA.5.2 Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (b)										
Abstainers (c)	%	22.8	19.3	28.0	30.3	30.0	14.3	11.4	50.6	29.0
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months										
but less than once a week (e)	%	31.8	33.1	34.8	25.1	25.4	34.3	36.3	21.9	30.2
at least once a week (f)	%	17.0	17.1	16.1	22.1	17.5	13.0	14.7	14.7	17.0
on at least one occasion (g)	%	48.8	50.1	50.9	47.2	42.9	47.3	51.1	36.6	47.2
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	%	16.6	16.6	17.5	16.0	16.0	12.6	9.3	7.2	15.4
Persons aged 18 years and over	no.	75 001	16 516	70 623	36 542	14 480	9 478	2 300	33 359	258 297
Non-Indigenous (i)										
Abstainers (c)	%	17.2	16.3	13.3	12.8	13.9	10.6	11.4	15.6	15.3
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months										
but less than once a week (e)	%	30.3	30.2	33.4	32.8	33.4	33.6	33.6	35.3	31.5
at least once a week (f)	%	7.1	7.5	9.0	10.3	8.2	10.0	6.1	14.6	8.0
on at least one occasion (g)	%	37.4	37.6	42.4	43.1	41.7	43.6	39.8	49.9	39.5
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	%	13.0	12.2	14.3	16.3	14.7	11.6	14.2	17.5	13.5
Persons aged 18 years and over	no.	4 970 170	3 758 032	2 790 801	1 418 543	1 138 920	347 075	239 879	89 837	14 753 256
Rate ratio (j)										
Abstainers (c)	%	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.2	1.9
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months										
but less than once a week (e)	%	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0

Table NIRA.5.2 Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
at least once a week (f)	%	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.0	2.1
on at least one occasion (g)	%	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.2
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	%	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
					Rate difference (k)					
Abstainers (c)	%	5.6	3.0	14.7	17.5	16.1	3.7	—	35.0	13.7
Short-term risk — drank at risky/high-risk levels (d)										
In last 12 months										
but less than once a week (e)	%	1.5	2.9	1.4	-7.7	-8.0	0.7	2.7	-13.4	-1.3
at least once a week (f)	%	9.9	9.6	7.1	11.8	9.3	3.0	8.6	0.1	9.0
on at least one occasion (g)	%	11.4	12.5	8.5	4.1	1.2	3.7	11.3	-13.3	7.7
Long-term risk — drank at risky or high-risk levels (h)										
in the last week	%	3.6	4.4	3.2	-0.3	1.3	1.0	-4.9	-10.3	1.9

(a) Risk level based on *Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2001*.

(b) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months.

(d) Based on responses to questions in 2004-05 NHS/NATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for risky and high-risk short-term alcohol consumption for males and females.

(e) Persons who consumed alcohol at specified risky/high-risk levels in the short term less than once a week in the previous 12 months.

(f) Persons who consumed alcohol at specified risky/high-risk levels in the short term at least once a week in the previous 12 months.

(g) Persons who consumed alcohol at specified risky/high-risk levels in the short term on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months.

(h) Risk level based on consumption in week before the interview. Does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(i) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.

(j) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(k) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous proportion less the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 and the National Health Survey, 2004-05.

NIRA Indicator 6:

Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index

Table NIRA.6.1 **Obesity rates (BMI of 30 or more), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, 2004-05 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
BMI of 30 or more	no.	20 978	3 071	20 794	8 746	3 921	1 985	667	7 494	67 655
Persons aged 18 years and over (b)	no.	63 353	13 136	62 660	27 193	11 858	8 265	2 142	30 107	218 714
Proportion	%	33.1	23.4	33.2	32.2	33.1	24.0	31.1	24.9	30.9
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	28.4–37.9	17.4–29.4	29.0–37.4	26.2–38.2	26.9–39.2	18.3–29.7	24.0–38.2	18.5–31.3	28.7–33.2
Relative standard error	%	7.3	13.1	6.5	9.5	9.5	12.1	11.6	13.2	3.7

(a) Further disaggregations at the national level (for example, by age and by sex) are available in the SCRGSP *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report 2009*, table 7A.5.1; and ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (indicator 2.26).

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 and the National Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.6.2 Obesity rates (BMI of 30 or more) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (a)										
Proportion	%	36.9	28.9	34.8	35.4	35.3	26.2	36.4	25.0	33.6
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	31.0–42.8	20.7–37.1	29.7–39.9	27.6–43.2	27.8–42.8	19.4–33.0	25.9–46.9	17.4–32.6	30.8–36.4
Relative standard error	%	8.1	14.5	7.5	11.2	10.8	13.3	14.7	15.5	4.2
Non-Indigenous (b)										
Proportion	%	17.7	17.0	18.3	17.2	19.3	19.3	18.5	14.8	17.7
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	16.5–18.9	15.5–18.5	16.6–20.0	15.2–19.2	17.7–20.9	17.0–21.6	16.5–20.5	6.3–23.3	17.0–18.4
Relative standard error	%	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.3	6.1	5.5	29.2	2.0
Rate ratio (c)		2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.9
Rate difference (d)		19.2	11.9	16.5	18.2	16.0	6.9	17.9	10.2	15.9

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(b) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.

(c) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(d) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous proportion less the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 and the National Health Survey, 2004-05.

NIRA Indicator 7:

Level of physical activity

Table NIRA.7.1 Level of physical activity, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Proportion								
Sedentary (b)	%	51.4	38.3	47.3	46.1	49.7	36.2	36.9	33.9	46.9
Low	%	27.1	33.5	29.4	27.2	25.3	34.0	34.1	33.1	28.8
Moderate	%	16.3	22.1	14.8	20.1	19.2	22.2	19.1	23.6	17.6
High	%	5.2	6.1	8.4	6.6	5.8	7.5	10.0	9.5	6.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons aged 15 years and over (c)	no.	85 426	18 399	65 596	33 719	13 952	11 256	2 596	9 821	240 765
		Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals								
Sedentary (b)	%	46.5-56.3	31.6-45.1	41.7-53.0	40.4-51.8	43.1-56.3	30.3-42.1	30.7-43.0	27.0-40.7	44.3-49.4
Low	%	24.5-29.7	26.6-40.3	24.4-34.4	22.2-32.2	19.7-30.8	28.6-39.4	28.3-39.8	26.1-40.1	26.5-31.0
Moderate	%	13.2-19.4	14.7-29.5	11.6-18.0	13.9-26.3	14.7-23.7	18.3-26.1	13.3-24.9	16.8-30.3	15.8-19.5
High	%	3.3-7.1	2.8-9.3	5.7-11.2	4.0-9.3	2.9-8.8	5.0-10.1	6.4-13.5	2.0-16.9	5.6-7.8
		Relative standard error (d)								
Sedentary (b)	%	4.9	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	8.3	8.5	10.3	2.8
Low	%	7.3	10.4	8.7	9.4	11.2	8.1	8.6	10.7	4.0
Moderate	%	9.8	17.1	11.0	15.7	12.0	8.9	15.5	14.6	5.2
High	%	18.6	27.2	16.5	20.5	25.7	17.2	18.4	40.0	8.5

(a) Further disaggregations at the national level (for example, by age and by sex) are available in the SCRGSP *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report 2009*, tables 10A.1.1 to 10A.1.5; and ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (indicator 2.22).

(b) Includes persons who reported doing no exercise.

(c) In non-very remote areas, excluding persons for whom level of physical activity could not be determined.

(d) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.7.2 Level of physical activity by Indigenous status, persons aged 15 years or over, age standardised rates, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (a)										
Sedentary (b)	%	54.1	42.0	52.3	52.1	53.8	37.1	36.7	42.2	50.9
Low	%	26.8	31.8	29.0	25.1	24.3	36.0	33.7	31.1	28.1
Moderate	%	14.8	21.8	13.0	18.5	17.5	21.5	22.9	20.4	16.1
High	%	4.3	4.4	5.6	4.3	4.3	5.4	6.8	6.3	4.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons aged 15 years and over (c)	no.	85 426	18 399	65 596	33 719	13 952	11 256	2 596	9 821	240 765
Non-Indigenous (d)										
Sedentary (b)	%	34.8	31.0	35.3	30.1	33.7	32.6	23.7	39.1	33.2
Low	%	35.5	37.5	34.3	36.5	38.2	35.7	40.1	31.7	36.1
Moderate	%	23.1	24.3	23.3	26.0	22.4	25.0	27.1	22.7	23.8
High	%	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.5	5.8	6.7	9.1	6.6	6.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons aged 15 years and over (c)	no.	5 208 965	3 942 325	2 899 135	1 448 532	1 163 574	352 957	252 744	72 290	15 340 522
Rate ratio (e)										
Sedentary (b)	%	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5
Low	%	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Moderate	%	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
High	%	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7
Rate difference (f)										
Sedentary (b)	%	19.3	11.0	17.0	22.0	20.1	4.5	13.0	3.1	17.7
Low	%	- 8.7	- 5.7	- 5.3	- 11.4	- 13.9	0.3	- 6.4	- 0.6	- 8.0
Moderate	%	- 8.3	- 2.5	- 10.3	- 7.5	- 4.9	- 3.5	- 4.2	- 2.3	- 7.7
High	%	- 2.3	- 2.8	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 2.3	- 0.3	- 2.0

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(b) Includes persons who reported doing no exercise.

Table NIRA.7.2 Level of physical activity by Indigenous status, persons aged 15 years or over, age standardised rates, 2004-05

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Q/d</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) In non-very remote areas, excluding persons for whom level of physical activity could not be determined.

(d) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.

(e) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous rate.

(f) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the age standardised non-Indigenous rate.

Source : ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05, (ABS (unpublished) the National Health Survey,

NIRA Indicator 8:

Access to health care compared to need

Table NIRA.8.1 Proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Health status (excellent/very good/good)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	14.7	17.1	16.0	19.1	19.2	10.7	9.9	23.3	17.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	3.0	1.7	5.0	5.0	6.7	3.3	1.6	4.4	4.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	20.9	24.0	21.2	23.1	25.4	18.4	12.9	23.8	21.9
Dental consultation	%	3.3	6.4	3.4	2.7	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.3
Consultation with other health professional	%	14.5	15.6	18.7	20.7	20.5	9.0	14.1	37.2	19.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	40.4	47.9	43.4	47.1	46.1	34.3	30.0	55.3	44.3
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	14.2	13.4	13.2	15.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	10.8	13.8
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	—	1.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	21.0	21.3	20.3	21.9	21.5	21.0	19.4	12.4	21.0
Dental consultation	%	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.6	8.2	5.7
Consultation with other health professional	%	11.6	14.4	14.0	13.3	14.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	13.2
Total accessing health care (d)	%	41.1	41.2	40.4	42.0	43.1	39.9	37.5	35.9	41.1
Health status (fair/poor)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	29.9	34.8	26.1	28.3	27.7	31.9	20.5	39.2	29.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	5.0	10.9	14.6	16.3	10.7	7.2	1.2	10.9	10.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	40.6	45.4	34.6	41.1	39.4	52.2	27.4	43.0	39.8
Dental consultation	%	3.0	2.7	7.0	1.0	4.8	4.7	6.9	4.6	4.3

Table NIRA.8.1 Proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Consultation with other health professional	%	24.6	33.7	28.1	21.3	24.1	24.9	30.5	47.5	27.8
Total accessing health care (d)	%	61.3	71.7	65.8	59.1	61.7	66.6	48.2	70.6	64.1
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	28.6	25.1	26.3	28.6	26.1	26.5	23.1	49.4	27.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.4	9.3	6.8	np	np	5.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	41.7	44.2	42.7	40.5	41.2	44.0	30.9	20.8	42.1
Dental consultation	%	5.7	6.9	5.7	5.5	8.8	3.6	6.9	–	6.1
Consultation with other health professional	%	19.2	22.2	24.2	23.7	23.7	18.9	27.8	18.0	21.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	60.7	64.8	62.5	62.2	64.3	58.3	58.5	58.9	62.3

(a) Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (5 year ranges from 15+).

(b) Persons who accessed at least one of the health services noted in the table in the last two weeks or were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months.

(c) Limited to people aged 15 years or over.

(d) Total persons accessing any of the selected health services above. Components may not add to total because persons may have accessed more than one type of health service.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey*, 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey*, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.2 Relative Standard Errors and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
RSEs for Health status (excellent/very good/good)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	13.6	18.9	15.0	13.5	18.7	16.4	29.5	11.9	6.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	25.4	38.5	24.1	24.4	46.6	32.6	109.6	29.6	11.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	10.2	15.8	12.0	9.9	14.2	11.4	28.3	11.4	4.9
Dental consultation	%	45.3	56.8	49.4	52.5	66.2	73.7	73.9	45.2	26.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	15.8	20.8	14.0	14.3	17.0	18.2	25.5	11.3	6.3
Total accessing health care (d)	%	8.4	6.9	5.9	7.1	9.7	8.1	19.9	6.3	3.2
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	4.3	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.2	6.9	7.8	44.1	2.4
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	11.7	13.7	15.7	18.4	12.8	18.7	23.3	-	7.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	3.2	3.9	4.2	5.0	4.3	5.0	7.7	30.3	1.9
Dental consultation	%	7.8	9.0	7.3	10.0	7.6	10.1	12.8	45.2	4.1
Consultation with other health professional	%	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2	4.8	7.2	7.2	56.0	2.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.3	4.4	18.7	1.3
RSEs for Health status (fair/poor)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	13.6	18.8	14.9	13.3	18.1	16.6	29.8	11.5	6.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	25.6	38.3	23.9	24.0	45.1	33.1	110.6	28.6	11.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	10.2	15.7	11.9	9.8	13.7	11.6	28.6	11.0	4.8
Dental consultation	%	45.6	56.5	49.0	51.8	64.2	74.8	74.6	43.7	26.4

Table NIRA.8.2 Relative Standard Errors and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Consultation with other health professional	%	15.9	20.7	13.9	14.1	16.5	18.4	25.7	11.0	6.2
Total accessing health care (d)	%	8.4	6.9	5.9	7.0	9.4	8.3	20.1	6.1	3.2
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	8.8	8.0	7.2	11.0	8.2	10.8	15.4	41.0	3.9
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	22.0	19.7	21.7	23.6	22.4	21.8	np	np	9.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	6.3	5.9	6.2	7.9	7.6	8.8	12.0	73.5	3.1
Dental consultation	%	23.2	22.8	20.8	26.5	25.4	35.8	27.6	—	10.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	10.0	10.4	9.5	12.8	9.5	14.1	14.5	42.4	5.0
Total accessing health care (d)	%	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.7	4.1	6.9	7.1	35.6	2.4
95 per cent confidence intervals for Health status (excellent/very good/good)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	4.6	6.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	5.7	6.8	6.8	2.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	5.2	9.2	5.9	7.3	7.4	5.9	8.2	8.5	2.8
Dental consultation	%	2.1	4.6	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.8	1.7	0.9
Consultation with other health professional	%	5.8	6.5	6.1	8.5	7.4	5.3	6.3	7.5	2.9
Total accessing health care (d)	%	6.9	11.2	6.6	8.5	8.5	6.7	12.4	7.7	3.3
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	9.4	0.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	—	0.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.9	7.4	0.8

Table NIRA.8.2 Relative Standard Errors and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dental consultation	%	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	7.2	0.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	13.8	0.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.2	13.1	1.1
95 per cent confidence intervals for Health status (fair/poor)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	7.9	12.9	7.7	7.5	10.1	10.2	11.9	9.1	3.5
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	2.5	8.2	6.9	7.8	9.8	4.6	2.5	6.3	2.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	8.1	14.0	8.2	8.0	11.0	11.7	15.2	9.6	3.8
Dental consultation	%	2.6	3.0	6.8	1.1	6.3	6.8	9.9	4.1	2.2
Consultation with other health professional	%	7.6	13.7	7.7	6.0	8.0	8.9	15.3	10.6	3.4
Total accessing health care (d)	%	10.1	9.8	7.6	8.2	11.7	10.6	18.8	8.7	4.1
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	4.9	4.0	3.7	6.2	4.2	5.6	7.0	39.7	2.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.1	2.9	np	np	1.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	5.1	5.1	5.2	6.3	6.1	7.6	7.3	30.0	2.5
Dental consultation	%	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.9	4.4	2.5	3.7	—	1.2
Consultation with other health professional	%	3.8	4.5	4.5	6.0	4.4	5.2	7.9	14.9	2.1
Total accessing health care (d)	%	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.9	5.2	7.9	8.2	41.1	2.9

RSE = Relative standard error. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (5 year ranges from 15+).

(b) Persons who accessed at least one of the health services noted in the table in the last two weeks or were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months.

Table NIRA.8.2 Relative Standard Errors and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health care by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Limited to people aged 15 years or over.

(d) Total persons accessing any of the selected health services above. Components may not add to total because persons may have accessed more than one type of health service.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source : ABS (unpublished) derived from the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey* , 2004-05; *National Health Survey* , 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.3 Health-related actions by type of service, Indigenous persons, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Proportion								
Admitted to hospital	%	15.2	14.1	14.6	18.6	17.6	14.1	13.5	22.4	16.4
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	4.0	3.4	5.6	7.0	4.6	2.8	2.3	4.0	4.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	19.7	28.0	19.2	19.0	18.4	22.3	13.1	20.6	20.1
Dental consultation (c)	%	2.9	3.4	5.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.8
Consultation with other health professional (d)	%	13.7	14.7	16.0	16.0	17.4	11.2	16.0	33.5	17.3
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (e)	%	38.6	45.1	40.7	43.4	40.0	38.3	34.7	51.6	41.9
None of these health-related actions taken	%	61.4	54.9	59.3	56.6	60.0	61.7	65.3	48.4	58.1
Persons aged two years and over	no.	132 764	28 172	124 925	64 199	25 434	17 063	3 946	55 854	452 358
Total persons	no.	139 570	29 334	130 856	67 548	26 534	18 072	4 162	58 234	474 310
		Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals								
Admitted to hospital	%	12.5–17.9	11.5–16.7	12.6–16.6	16.1–21.1	14.7–20.5	10.6–17.6	9.7–17.3	18.7–26.1	15.3–17.5
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	2.7–5.3	1.9–4.9	4.0–7.2	4.6–9.4	2.9–6.3	1.7–3.9	0.0–4.6	2.7–5.3	4.1–5.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	16.8–22.6	20.2–35.8	16.4–22.0	16.1–21.9	15.5–21.3	19.4–25.2	8.6–17.6	17.6–23.6	18.6–21.6
Dental consultation (c)	%	1.9–3.9	1.9–4.9	3.4–6.6	1.7–4.3	2.4–5.0	1.6–5.6	2.5–6.7	2.6–5.6	3.2–4.4
Consultation with other health professional (d)	%	10.7–16.7	11.4–18.0	13.1–18.9	12.8–19.2	14.0–20.8	8.3–14.1	11.4–20.6	29.2–37.8	15.8–18.8
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (e)	%	34.4–42.8	37.6–52.6	37.0–44.4	39.5–47.3	35.8–44.2	34.4–42.2	28.2–41.2	47.6–55.6	40.1–43.7
None of these health-related actions taken	%	57.2–65.5	47.4–62.4	55.7–62.9	52.7–60.5	55.9–64.1	57.8–65.6	58.8–71.8	44.3–52.5	56.3–59.9
		Relative standard error (f)								
Admitted to hospital	%	9.0	9.3	7.0	6.9	8.5	12.5	14.2	8.5	3.4
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	16.5	22.3	14.9	17.6	19.3	20.6	51.6	16.8	7.4
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	7.6	14.2	7.5	7.9	8.0	6.6	17.6	7.4	3.7
Dental consultation (c)	%	17.0	22.4	16.8	21.8	18.6	28.9	23.4	18.7	8.0
Consultation with other health professional (d)	%	11.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	10.0	13.1	14.6	6.6	4.3

Table NIRA.8.3

Table NIRA.8.3 Health-related actions by type of service, Indigenous persons, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (e)	%	5.5	8.5	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.2	9.5	4.0	2.2
None of these health-related actions taken	%	3.5	7.0	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	5.1	4.3	1.6

- (a) Total who took at least one health-related action — those who were admitted to hospital in last 12 months, dental consultation in last 2 weeks, doctor consultation in last 2 weeks, visited casualty/outpatient in last 2 weeks or consulted with other health professional in last 2 weeks.
- (b) Further information at the national level (for example, by self assessed health status) are available in the SCRGSP *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report 2009*, tables 7A.1.1 to 7A.1.6; and ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (indicator 3.12).
- (c) Persons aged two years and over.
- (d) Includes Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist, chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer, speech therapist/pathologist and traditional healer.
- (e) Total persons accessing any of the selected health services above. Components may not add to total because persons may have reported more than one type of action.
- (f) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 and the National Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.4

Table NIRA.8.4 Health-related actions by type of service by Indigenous status, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (c)										
Admitted to hospital	%	18.3	18.6	18.0	22.4	19.5	16.1	12.3	25.2	19.6
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	3.7	4.1	7.2	8.8	6.7	3.9	1.6	5.4	5.7
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	24.3	30.5	23.8	25.3	26.3	27.8	16.5	25.5	25.0
Dental consultation (d)	%	2.9	4.2	5.4	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.7
Consultation with other health professional (e)	%	15.9	17.2	18.9	18.6	20.5	13.2	18.0	37.3	19.9
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (f)	%	43.8	50.3	47.3	49.3	46.9	43.2	34.4	56.3	47.5
None of these health-related actions taken	%	56.2	49.7	52.7	50.7	53.1	56.8	65.6	43.7	52.5
Persons aged two years and over	no.	132 764	28 172	124 925	64 199	25 434	17 063	3 946	55 854	452 358
Total persons	no.	139 570	29 334	130 856	67 548	26 534	18 072	4 162	58 234	474 310
Non-Indigenous (g)										
Admitted to hospital	%	15.1	14.1	14.3	14.4	15.9	14.6	15.1	13.3	14.7
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.7	22.3	23.1	17.3	20.2	22.5
Dental consultation (d)	%	5.6	5.9	6.1	7.1	7.0	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.0
Consultation with other health professional (e)	%	11.7	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.2	12.4	12.5	13.6	13.3
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (f)	%	41.8	42.1	42.1	43.6	43.2	41.1	37.9	39.3	42.1
None of these health-related actions taken	%	58.2	57.9	57.9	56.4	56.8	58.9	62.1	60.7	57.9
Persons aged two years and over	no.	6 333 275	4 760 310	3 593 522	1 814 032	1 436 486	443 889	307 397	122 420	18 811 330
Total persons	no.	6 486 090	4 884 916	3 687 564	1 473 206	1 863 471	456 036	125 969	315 136	19 292 387
Rate ratio (h)										
Admitted to hospital	%	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.3
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.6	2.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1
Dental consultation (d)	%	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6

Table NIRA.8.4 Health-related actions by type of service by Indigenous status, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Consultation with other health professional (e)	%	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.7	1.5
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (f)	%	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
None of these health-related actions taken	%	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
Rate difference (i)										
Admitted to hospital	%	3.2	4.5	3.7	8.0	3.6	1.5	- 2.8	11.9	4.9
Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency	%	1.6	1.4	4.7	5.5	3.8	1.1	- 0.1	3.3	3.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	1.6	7.8	1.6	2.6	4.0	4.7	- 0.8	5.3	2.5
Dental consultation (d)	%	- 2.7	- 1.7	- 0.7	- 4.5	- 3.4	- 2.7	- 2.9	- 3.9	- 2.3
Consultation with other health professional (e)	%	4.2	2.9	4.6	4.5	6.3	0.8	5.5	23.7	6.6
Total accessing one or more of these health care services (f)	%	2.0	8.2	5.2	5.7	3.7	2.1	- 3.5	17.0	5.4
None of these health-related actions taken	%	- 2.0	- 8.2	- 5.2	- 5.7	- 3.7	- 2.1	3.5	- 17.0	- 5.4

(a) Total who took at least one health-related action — those who were admitted to hospital in last 12 months, dental consultation in last 2 weeks, doctor consultation in last 2 weeks, visited casualty/outpatient in last 2 weeks or consulted with other health professional in last 2 weeks.

(b) Further information at the national level (for example, by self assessed health status) are available in the SCRGSP *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report 2009*, tables 7A.1.1 to 7A.1.6; and ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (indicator 3.12).

(c) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(d) Persons aged two years and over.

(e) Includes Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist, chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer, speech therapist/pathologist and traditional healer.

(f) Total persons accessing any of the selected health services above. Components may not add to total because persons may have reported more than one type of action.

(g) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and are for non-remote areas only.

(h) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous rate.

(i) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the age standardised non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.8.4 Health-related actions by type of service by Indigenous status, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 and the National Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.5 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dentist (a)										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (b)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	31.8	28.0	26.2	30.1	31.1	40.8	49.2	7.9	28.7
Too busy	%	12.5	13.6	17.7	10.7	16.5	12.0	15.4	13.9	14.1
Dislikes	%	18.4	26.5	24.5	18.5	18.3	21.1	15.1	22.0	20.9
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	22.0	26.6	26.2	17.6	9.1	17.0	7.6	21.6	21.6
Decided not to seek care	%	14.6	8.6	11.1	14.9	14.1	14.7	9.1	7.2	12.7
Transport/distance	%	6.2	4.7	8.2	20.3	13.4	8.7	4.5	33.6	11.1
Not available in area	%	3.7	3.6	6.3	15.8	5.0	6.2	6.3	33.3	8.4
Felt it would be inadequate	%	3.7	2.7	1.2	0.6	1.8	np	—	np	2.1
Discrimination/not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	np	np	—	np	np	—	—	2.3	0.4
Other nfd	%	10.5	4.9	6.9	8.1	8.1	10.8	6.1	5.1	8.3
Total needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't	no.	31 707	6 329	24 843	13 729	5 461	3 424	1 068	6 373	92 933
As a proportion of all persons aged two years and over (c)	%	23.9	22.5	19.9	21.4	21.5	20.1	27.1	11.4	20.5
Doctor										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (b)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	12.1	7.0	15.7	4.7	20.4	22.0	15.2	5.8	12.3
Too busy	%	27.9	17.4	30.6	14.7	21.5	16.9	10.3	11.6	24.0
Dislikes	%	10.2	13.9	6.7	12.6	7.7	12.1	9.8	8.7	9.7

Table NIRA.8.5 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	16.4	19.5	11.4	16.0	7.0	6.5	4.4	16.1	14.0
Decided not to seek care	%	25.4	27.1	22.8	37.8	21.6	33.5	45.9	15.4	26.2
Transport/distance	%	7.6	11.7	13.8	18.2	13.0	12.0	4.5	40.0	13.6
Not available in area	%	2.6	0.9	3.9	2.8	1.0	2.4	—	21.1	3.9
Felt it would be inadequate	%	4.2	10.4	7.3	3.3	2.7	3.4	np	1.9	5.1
Discrimination/not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	1.0	1.4	—	np	0.7	np	—	3.5	0.7
Other nfd	%	15.0	7.6	6.7	9.9	16.4	7.8	15.7	6.9	10.6
Total needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't	no.	22 862	5 303	20 106	9 274	3 773	3 035	934	4 377	69 665
As a proportion of all persons (c)	%	16.4	18.1	15.4	13.7	14.2	16.8	22.4	7.5	14.7
Other health professional (d)										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (b)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	31.9	28.4	30.8	18.6	27.8	37.7	31.6	8.8	28.3
Too busy	%	22.1	16.6	29.9	26.9	26.4	28.3	12.0	29.4	25.5
Dislikes	%	12.6	19.9	10.5	8.8	10.3	13.8	11.4	11.3	12.1
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	4.0	4.5	12.5	15.8	5.9	6.9	6.3	12.6	9.0
Decided not to seek care	%	17.3	16.7	14.5	24.4	19.5	15.9	34.2	17.9	17.4
Transport/distance	%	3.3	5.4	11.4	11.6	4.4	4.6	2.8	15.2	8.1
Not available in area	%	3.3	4.8	7.0	18.0	—	2.7	3.4	17.3	6.9
Felt it would be inadequate	%	7.7	4.3	5.0	3.3	np	6.1	np	2.8	5.1

Table NIRA.8.5 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Discrimination/not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	3.1	2.9	0.6	np	np	–	–	2.5	1.7
Other nfd	%	11.2	13.0	8.1	9.1	25.8	4.4	10.0	10.1	10.6
Total needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't	no.	9 392	3 894	12 366	3 398	2 084	1 397	697	2 441	35 670
As a proportion of all persons (c)	%	6.7	13.3	9.5	5.0	7.9	7.7	16.8	4.2	7.5
Hospital										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (b)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	4.2	3.3	3.5	2.7	np	9.2	np	6.8	4.3
Too busy	%	12.9	15.8	24.5	13.0	13.9	4.7	np	11.6	16.3
Dislikes	%	22.6	23.5	12.7	12.6	7.1	17.4	26.5	7.1	15.7
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	17.9	20.6	22.5	4.5	11.6	13.0	11.2	7.5	15.8
Decided not to seek care	%	22.8	27.2	22.6	34.8	30.0	43.1	37.9	10.6	25.4
Transport/distance	%	8.3	17.6	17.3	27.9	8.7	14.4	12.2	54.0	19.0
Not available in area	%	3.4	3.5	1.9	2.1	–	–	np	16.9	3.5
Felt it would be inadequate	%	7.2	3.0	7.9	5.3	4.8	5.8	8.7	2.3	6.3
Discrimination/not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	1.4	8.8	np	–	np	–	np	6.6	1.6
Other nfd	%	17.7	8.6	13.6	10.8	21.4	7.9	9.5	6.4	13.5
Total needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't	no.	8 691	2 218	9 892	5 424	1 727	1 106	277	2 488	31 821
As a proportion of all persons (c)	%	6.2	7.6	7.6	8.0	6.5	6.1	6.6	4.3	6.7

(a) Persons aged two years and over.

Table NIRA.8.5 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) Proportions are based on the number of persons who reported that they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months, but didn't.										
(c) Proportions are based on the total number of persons who were asked whether they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months.										
(d) Includes Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist, chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer, speech therapist/pathologist and traditional healer.										

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source : ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.6 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dentist (b)										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (c)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	11.7	23.5	13.7	14.4	19.4	18.2	12.9	31.3	6.1
Too busy	%	20.8	25.5	18.7	22.0	24.5	26.3	27.7	23.6	10.0
Dislikes	%	16.7	18.5	11.9	21.5	22.5	20.2	31.7	22.9	7.3
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	15.6	21.6	13.1	18.9	25.6	24.1	43.0	17.6	7.8
Decided not to seek care	%	27.1	30.5	17.7	18.2	20.0	24.5	34.2	38.2	12.1
Transport/distance	%	29.8	39.3	20.1	22.0	30.1	51.8	55.5	21.6	10.8
Not available in area	%	37.5	57.8	21.8	20.6	33.1	60.4	56.8	21.6	11.9
Felt it would be inadequate	%	37.6	90.4	68.4	46.4	54.5	104.5	—	103.7	26.6
Discrimination/ not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	105.5	103.7	—	107.5	105.9	—	—	73.2	47.9
Other nfd	%	20.9	39.6	28.3	32.3	30.8	47.8	41.5	47.3	12.8
As a proportion of all persons aged two years and over (d)	%	6.9	15.5	6.6	8.3	7.6	9.0	9.0	11.5	3.6
Doctor										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (c)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	22.5	37.2	20.2	37.0	32.6	21.8	26.6	51.2	11.0
Too busy	%	17.7	26.1	13.2	21.2	18.1	18.8	38.2	25.3	8.8
Dislikes	%	23.8	26.3	29.0	32.3	30.3	28.7	38.9	31.8	12.2

Table NIRA.8.6 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	21.4	52.1	24.1	45.8	32.8	34.6	53.8	21.7	13.0
Decided not to seek care	%	15.2	20.7	13.3	13.3	21.9	14.1	13.1	30.3	6.6
Transport/distance	%	24.9	28.5	21.0	20.1	37.1	37.9	48.8	14.6	10.1
Not available in area	%	80.7	80.0	45.4	55.8	80.7	52.0	–	34.3	25.8
Felt it would be inadequate	%	32.4	56.7	26.5	45.3	54.0	40.7	103.6	65.3	16.8
Discrimination/ not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	57.2	76.8	116.1	107.4	73.2	105.0	–	61.2	33.7
Other nfd	%	18.1	32.7	27.2	28.7	22.1	32.5	37.0	37.0	11.1
As a proportion of all persons (d)	%	9.0	12.4	6.4	11.1	11.5	9.6	13.9	12.1	3.9

Other health professional (e)

Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (c)

Reasons why didn't visit:

Cost	%	18.3	19.4	21.4	32.8	21.7	24.5	20.3	57.6	10.2
Too busy	%	18.8	24.5	18.2	19.9	20.6	39.0	38.4	22.6	9.3
Dislikes	%	28.6	28.3	27.8	32.5	34.4	44.6	59.0	37.3	12.8
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	47.7	54.7	30.9	32.1	47.5	54.4	54.4	29.8	17.3
Decided not to seek care	%	25.9	24.5	25.4	24.6	24.1	32.4	21.3	24.1	11.4
Transport/distance	%	47.8	40.1	31.6	30.4	41.8	60.6	104.3	39.9	19.9
Not available in area	%	57.9	73.2	28.6	27.7	–	79.5	76.6	43.3	16.8
Felt it would be inadequate	%	40.3	49.5	43.4	55.2	102.3	50.8	104.6	76.3	22.7
Discrimination/ not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	73.8	104.3	112.1	102.4	102.6	–	–	65.0	44.2
Other nfd	%	33.8	32.3	40.7	42.1	25.0	61.0	53.0	46.6	15.6

Table NIRA.8.6 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
As a proportion of all persons (d)	%	13.3	12.0	10.7	15.7	13.4	15.4	14.6	15.8	5.8
Hospital										
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (c)										
Reasons why didn't visit:										
Cost	%	51.9	70.8	51.0	67.5	103.9	70.0	106.0	58.1	23.7
Too busy	%	36.5	33.0	18.0	42.0	28.2	73.3	106.0	43.5	12.4
Dislikes	%	24.9	31.5	26.5	31.2	47.3	40.4	40.8	39.7	13.5
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	24.8	32.2	20.5	37.8	50.2	55.7	73.8	31.7	13.4
Decided not to seek care	%	24.8	25.4	20.3	19.4	29.1	24.8	27.2	44.8	9.5
Transport/distance	%	38.9	30.9	22.7	22.7	40.0	45.8	62.8	14.7	11.7
Not available in area	%	67.2	72.2	59.7	53.3	—	—	104.4	45.9	27.4
Felt it would be inadequate	%	38.9	66.8	39.5	48.1	69.9	46.9	63.6	64.4	21.0
Discrimination/ not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	72.7	47.9	108.3	—	102.7	—	105.2	59.9	32.4
Other nfd	%	28.4	43.8	35.8	26.3	30.2	41.3	77.4	52.7	16.3
As a proportion of all persons (d)	%	13.4	15.2	9.8	14.3	15.3	15.7	24.7	14.9	5.5

(a) Relative standard errors provide an indication of the reliability of the estimates to which they relate. Estimates with a RSE of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Persons aged two years and over.

(c) Proportions are based on the number of persons who reported that they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months, but didn't.

(d) Proportions are based on the total number of persons who were asked whether they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months.

(e) Includes Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist, chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer, speech therapist/pathologist and traditional healer.

Table NIRA.8.6 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.7 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by remoteness, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05 (a)

	Unit	Dentist (b)			Doctor			Other health professional (c)			Hospital		
		Non-remote (d)	Remote (e)	Total	Non-remote (d)	Remote (e)	Total	Non-remote (d)	Remote (e)	Total	Non-remote (d)	Remote (e)	Total
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (f)													
Reasons why didn't visit:													
Cost	%	32.0	15.4	28.7	14.0	3.9	12.3	32.9	5.3	28.3	4.7	3.2	4.3
Too busy	%	14.8	11.3	14.1	25.6	16.6	24.0	26.5	20.3	25.5	16.6	15.7	16.3
Dislikes	%	21.2	19.7	20.9	9.5	10.6	9.7	12.2	11.4	12.1	18.4	8.7	15.7
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	21.2	23.5	21.6	13.8	15.2	14.0	7.1	18.5	9.0	18.0	10.1	15.8
Decided not to seek care	%	13.8	8.2	12.7	27.1	21.8	26.2	17.6	16.3	17.4	25.1	25.9	25.4
Transport/distance	%	6.7	28.2	11.1	10.6	28.1	13.6	6.7	15.1	8.1	13.3	33.5	19.0
Not available in area	%	3.4	28.2	8.4	2.0	13.1	3.9	2.3	29.7	6.9	1.9	7.5	3.5
Felt it would be inadequate	%	2.2	1.8	2.1	4.7	7.3	5.1	5.2	4.5	5.1	6.1	6.7	6.3
Discrimination/not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6
Other nfd	%	8.6	6.8	8.3	11.9	4.7	10.6	10.8	9.6	10.6	15.4	8.6	13.5
Total needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't	no.	74 062	18 871	92 933	57 653	12 012	69 665	29 699	5 971	35 670	22 982	8 840	31 821
As a proportion of all persons aged two years and over (g)	%	22.4	15.6	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
As a proportion of all persons (g)	%	..	..	..	16.6	9.5	14.7	8.5	4.7	7.5	6.6	7.0	6.7

(a) This information was not collected for non-Indigenous people in the 2004-05 NHS.

(b) Persons aged two years and over.

Table NIRA.8.7 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by remoteness, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, 2004-05 (a)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Dentist (b)</i>			<i>Doctor</i>			<i>Other health professional (c)</i>			<i>Hospital</i>		
	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>

(c) Includes Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist, chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer, speech therapist/pathologist and traditional healer.

(d) Comprises Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas.

(e) Comprises Remote and Very remote areas.

(f) Proportions are based on the number of persons who reported that they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months, but didn't.

(g) Proportions are based on the total number of persons who were asked whether they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table NIRA.8.8 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by remoteness, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	Unit	Dentist (c)			Doctor			Other health professional (d)			Hospital		
		Non-remote (e)	Remote (f)	Total	Non-remote (e)	Remote (f)	Total	Non-remote (e)	Remote (f)	Total	Non-remote (e)	Remote (f)	Total
Needed to go to services in the last 12 months, but didn't (g)													
Reasons why didn't visit:													
Cost	%	6.6	19.1	6.1	11.4	46.4	11.0	10.1	46.6	10.2	27.3	47.8	23.7
Too busy	%	11.5	14.5	10.0	9.9	15.0	8.8	10.4	16.3	9.3	15.6	17.7	12.4
Dislikes	%	8.5	15.2	7.3	14.4	23.0	12.2	14.4	24.3	12.8	15.1	28.2	13.5
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	8.7	12.7	7.8	15.6	17.0	13.0	24.7	19.0	17.3	15.4	24.7	13.4
Decided not to seek care	%	13.5	18.7	12.1	7.4	15.2	6.6	13.0	21.8	11.4	12.2	16.3	9.5
Transport/distance	%	16.4	13.8	10.8	13.6	12.2	10.1	25.7	23.3	19.9	18.5	13.2	11.7
Not available in area	%	22.2	12.8	11.9	50.3	25.0	25.8	33.9	15.5	16.8	49.0	33.5	27.4
Felt it would be inadequate	%	30.6	58.2	26.6	20.7	26.6	16.8	24.8	57.5	22.7	24.8	42.4	21.0
Discrimination/ not culturally appropriate/language problems	%	69.3	66.3	47.9	38.2	73.5	33.7	51.6	80.5	44.2	38.0	61.4	32.4
Other nfd	%	14.3	26.7	12.8	11.8	23.5	11.1	17.5	30.0	15.6	19.2	21.5	16.3
As a proportion of all persons aged two years and over (h)	%	4.1	7.5	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
As a proportion of all persons (h)	%	4.6	9.0	3.9	6.4	12.0	5.8	6.6	9.8	5.5

(a) Relative standard errors provide an indication of the reliability of the estimates to which they relate. Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) This information was not collected for non-Indigenous people in the 2004-05 NHS.

(c) Persons aged two years and over.

Table NIRA.8.8 Unmet need for health care services in the last 12 months, by type of service, by remoteness, by reason(s) for not accessing, Indigenous persons, relative standard errors, 2004-05 (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Dentist (c)</i>			<i>Doctor</i>			<i>Other health professional (d)</i>			<i>Hospital</i>		
	<i>Non-remote (e)</i>	<i>Remote (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (e)</i>	<i>Remote (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (e)</i>	<i>Remote (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (e)</i>	<i>Remote (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>

(d) Includes Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist, chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer, speech therapist/pathologist and traditional healer.

(e) Comprises Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas.

(f) Comprises Remote and Very remote areas.

(g) Proportions are based on the number of persons who reported that they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months, but didn't.

(h) Proportions are based on the total number of persons who were asked whether they needed to go to a service in the last 12 months.

.. Not applicable.

Source : ABS (unpublished) derived from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05.

NIRA Indicator 9:

**Child under 5 mortality rate (and
excess deaths)**

Table NIRA.9.1 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
Fetal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	89	155	79	25	108	481
Other (k)	no.	2 322	1 662	826	509	76	7 990
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	3.7	8.5	8.7	4.7	58.7	5.7
Other (k)	%	96.3	91.5	91.3	95.3	41.3	94.3
Rate (l)							
Indigenous	per 1000 births	5.2	8.3	8.5	7.1	13.7	7.6
Other (k)	per 1000 births	5.5	6.7	6.6	5.8	7.0	6.3
Rate ratio (m)		0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.2
Rate difference (n)		- 0.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	6.7	1.3
Neonatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	82	111	47	16	74	349
Other (k)	no.	1 358	823	279	207	30	3 961
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	5.7	11.9	14.4	7.2	71.2	8.1
Other (k)	%	94.4	88.5	85.6	92.8	28.8	92.3
Rate (l)							
Indigenous	per 1000 births	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	9.5	5.6
Other (k)	per 1000 births	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2
Rate ratio (m)		1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	3.4	1.8
Rate difference (n)		1.5	2.7	2.9	2.2	6.7	2.4
Perinatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	171	266	126	41	182	830
Other (k)	no.	3 680	2 485	1 105	716	106	11 951
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	4.4	9.7	10.2	5.4	63.2	6.5
Other (k)	%	95.6	90.3	89.8	94.6	36.8	93.5
Rate (l)							
Indigenous	per 1000 births	9.9	14.3	13.6	11.7	23.1	13.2
Other (k)	per 1000 births	8.7	10.1	8.9	8.2	9.7	9.5
Rate ratio (m)		1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.4
Rate difference (n)		1.2	4.2	4.7	3.5	13.3	3.7

(a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

Table NIRA.9.1 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
(b)	Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.						
(c)	Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.						
(d)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.						
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.						
(f)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.						
(g)	2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See <i>Perinatal Deaths Australia</i> , 2007, Cat. No. 3304.0 Explanatory Note 4 for further information.						
(h)	2003 to 2006 data has been subject to revised scope rules. See <i>Perinatal Deaths Australia</i> , 2007, Cat. no. 3304.0 Explanatory Notes 18–20 for further information.						
(i)	Indigenous mortality rate for NSW is lower than the non-Indigenous mortality rate due to quality issues with Indigenous data for this State.						
(j)	There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an “Australian” total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories, and other territories.						
(k)	‘Other’ includes mortality of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.						
(l)	For fetal deaths and total perinatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1 000 total relevant births which comprises live births and fetal deaths (where gestation is at least 20 weeks or birthweight of at least 400 grams). For neonatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.						
(m)	Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.						
(n)	Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal Deaths Australia*, Cat. No. 3304.0; *Births Australia*, Cat. No. 3301.0.

Table NIRA.9.2 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
AIHW Perinatal										
		Fetal deaths (e)								
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	107	22	142	90	37	np	np	78	483
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 425	2 049	1 444	753	480	131	125	66	7 473
Percentage										
Indigenous	%	4.2	1.1	9.0	10.7	7.2	np	np	54.2	6.1
Non-Indigenous	%	95.8	98.9	91.0	89.3	92.8	np	np	45.8	93.9
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 births	9.9	10.8	11.8	13.3	16.5	np	np	14.2	12.0
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 births	6.7	7.7	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.1
Rate ratio (f)		1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	np	np	1.9	1.7
Rate difference (g)		3.2	3.1	5.0	6.1	9.9	np	np	6.8	4.9
		Neonatal deaths								
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	65	19	82	46	12	np	np	57	283
Non-Indigenous	no.	913	889	709	211	182	42	63	17	3 026
Percentage										
Indigenous	%	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	np	np	1.0	0.7
Non-Indigenous	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.1	9.5	6.9	6.9	5.5	np	np	10.5	7.1
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.9	2.9
Rate ratio (f)		2.4	2.8	2.0	3.4	2.1	np	np	5.5	2.5
Rate difference (g)		3.5	6.1	3.5	4.9	2.9	np	np	8.6	4.2
		Perinatal deaths (h)								
Number of deaths										

Table NIRA.9.2

Table NIRA.9.2 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Indigenous	no.	172	41	224	136	49	np	np	135	766
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 338	2 938	2 153	964	662	173	188	83	10 499
Percentage										
Indigenous	%	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	np	np	2.4	1.9
Non-Indigenous	%	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 births	15.9	20.2	18.7	20.1	21.9	np	np	24.5	19.0
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 births	9.3	11.1	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.8	9.3	9.9
Rate ratio (f)		1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	np	np	2.6	1.9
Rate difference (g)		6.7	9.1	8.5	10.9	12.7	np	np	15.2	9.1

(a) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information may not be based on the total count of Indigenous babies.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.

(c) Four year combined data are reported.

(d) Excludes Tasmania for 2004 as the 'not stated' category for Indigenous status was unable to be distinguished from the 'non-Indigenous' category.

(e) Late terminations are included in foetal deaths however there is differential ascertainment across the country, Victoria being the most affected. For example, in Victoria in 2006 there were 150 terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial indications (17.6 per cent of perinatal deaths).

(f) Rate ratio is the Indigenous perinatal death rate divided by the non-Indigenous perinatal death rate.

(g) Rate difference is the Indigenous perinatal death rate less the non-Indigenous perinatal death rate.

(h) Perinatal mortality is defined as death of an infant within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams or, if birth weight is unavailable, at gestational age of 20 weeks or more.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from the National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.9.3 All causes infant (0-1) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	147	176	104	28	121	608
Other (i)	no.	1 886	1 167	422	329	50	5 542
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	7.2	13.1	19.8	7.8	70.8	9.9
Other (i)	%	92.8	86.9	80.2	92.2	29.2	90.1
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	8.6	9.5	11.3	8.0	15.5	9.7
Other (i)	per 1000 live births	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.9	4.6	4.4
Rate ratio (k)		1.9	2.0	3.3	2.1	3.4	2.2
Rate difference (l)		4.1	4.7	7.9	4.2	10.9	5.3

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (b) Includes all deaths within the first year of life.
- (c) Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 2007 data are preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See *Causes of Death, 2007*, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (h) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an "Australian" total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories, and other territories.
- (i) 'Other' includes mortality of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (j) For infant deaths (less than one year), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1 000 live births.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

Table NIRA.9.4 All causes child 1–4 mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	22	43	25	5	21	121
Other (i)	no.	393	253	102	79	11	1 095
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	5.3	14.5	19.7	6.0	65.6	10.0
Other (i)	%	94.7	85.5	80.3	94.0	34.4	90.0
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000	0.3	0.6	1.9	np	0.6	0.5
Other (i)	per 1000	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rate ratio (k)		1.2	2.2	9.0	np	2.3	2.1
Rate difference (l)		0.1	0.3	1.7	np	0.4	0.2

(a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(b) Includes deaths of all children aged 1–4 years.

(c) Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.

(d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

(e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.

(f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

(h) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an “Australian” total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories, and other territories.

(i) ‘Other’ includes mortality of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(j) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1 000 Estimated Resident Population (1–4 years) for the mid point year.

(k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

Table NIRA.9.5 All causes child 0–4 mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	169	219	129	33	142	729
Other (i)	no.	2 279	1 420	524	408	61	6 637
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	6.9	13.4	19.8	7.5	70.0	9.9
Other (i)	%	93.1	86.6	80.2	92.5	30.0	90.1
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.6	2.3
Other (i)	per 1000	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Rate ratio (k)		1.6	2.0	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.1
Rate difference (l)		0.7	1.1	2.1	1.0	2.3	1.2

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 0–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See ABS, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2007*, 3303.0 Explanatory Note 4 for further information.
- (h) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an “Australian” total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories, and other territories.
- (i) ‘Other’ includes mortality of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (j) For child deaths (0–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 Estimated Resident Population (0–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

Table NIRA.9.6 Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Perinatal (h), (i)							
Observed (j)	no.	171	266	126	41	182	830
Expected (k)	no.	np	187	93	35	79	634
Excess (l)	no.	np	79	33	6	103	196
Infant 0-1							
Observed (j)	no.	147	176	104	28	121	608
Expected (k)	no.	np	np	93	np	79	np
Excess (l)	no.	np	np	11	np	42	np
Child 1–4							
Observed (j)	no.	22	43	25	5	21	121
Expected (k)	no.	10	10	5	np	4	35
Excess (l)	no.	12	33	20	np	17	86
Child 0–4							
Observed (j)	no.	169	219	129	33	142	729
Expected (k)	no.	110	111	50	20	46	376
Excess (l)	no.	59	108	79	13	96	353

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (b) Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an “Australian” total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories, and other territories.
- (h) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (i) 2003 to 2006 data has been subject to revised scope rules. See Perinatal Deaths, 2007, 3304.0 Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.
- (j) Observed is the number of deaths occurring in the 5 year period.
- (k) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (l) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- np** Not published.

Table NIRA.9.6 Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal Deaths Australia*, Cat. No. 3304.0; ABS (unpublished), *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

Table NIRA.9.7 Excess perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (d)	ACT	NT	Aust (d)
AIHW Perinatal									
				Fetal deaths (e)					
Observed (f)	107	22	142	90	37	np	np	78	483
Expected (g)	73	16	82	49	15	np	np	41	281
Excess (h)	34	6	60	41	22	np	np	37	202
				Neonatal deaths					
Observed (f)	65	19	82	46	12	np	np	57	283
Expected (g)	27	7	40	14	6	np	np	10	106
Excess (h)	38	12	42	32	6	np	np	47	177
				Perinatal deaths (i)					
Observed (f)	172	41	224	136	49	np	np	135	766
Expected (g)	100	22	122	62	21	np	np	51	388
Excess (h)	72	19	102	74	28	np	np	84	378

- (a) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information may not be based on the total count of Indigenous babies.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Four year combined data are reported.
- (d) Excludes Tasmania for 2004 as the 'not stated' category for Indigenous status was unable to be distinguished from the 'non-Indigenous' category.
- (e) Late terminations are included in fetal deaths however there is differential ascertainment across the country, Victoria being the most affected. For example, in Victoria in 2006 there were 150 terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial indications (17.6 per cent).
- (f) Number of perinatal deaths recorded.
- (g) Number of Indigenous perinatal deaths expected if the perinatal death rate for non-Indigenous Australians was applied to the Indigenous population (this being number of Indigenous births for 2004-2007).
- (h) Observed number of deaths minus expected number of deaths.
- (i) Perinatal mortality is defined as death of an infant within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams or, if birth weight is unavailable, at gestational age of 20 weeks or more.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) derived from the National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 10:

Mortality rates (and excess deaths) for children under 5 by leading cause

Table NIRA.10.1

Table NIRA.10.1 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous		Other (i)		Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)
	Number	Rate per 1000 relevant births (l)	Number	Rate per 1000 relevant births (l)		
Main condition in the fetus/infant						
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	260	4.1	2 754	2.2	1.9	1.9
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	82	1.3	1 447	1.1	1.1	0.2
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	28	0.4	212	0.2	2.6	0.3
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period (P90-P96)	269	4.3	4 252	3.4	1.3	0.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	103	np	2 361	np	np	np
Other conditions (m)	88	1.4	925	0.7	1.9	0.7
Total deaths	830	13.2	11 951	9.5	1.4	3.7
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:						
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	91	1.4	1 217	1.0	1.5	0.5
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	109	1.7	1 696	1.3	1.3	0.4
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	169	2.7	2 298	1.8	1.5	0.9
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	25	np	617	np	np	np
Total deaths	830	13.2	11 951	9.5	1.4	3.7

(a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.

Table NIRA.10.1

Table NIRA.10.1 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (i)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (j)</i>	<i>Rate difference (k)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (l)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (l)</i>		

(b) Several cells in this table cannot be released due to concerns regarding data quality, see data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(c) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(d) Includes all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.

(e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

(f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Perinatal Deaths, 2007, 3304.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

(h) 2003 to 2006 data has been subject to revised scope rules. See Perinatal Deaths, 2007, 3304.0 Explanatory Notes 18–20 for further information.

(i) 'Other' includes non-Indigenous and Indigenous status 'not stated'.

(j) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by 'Other' rates.

(k) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

(l) Crude rates calculated per 1000 relevant births (ie live births + stillbirths).

(m) 'Other conditions' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.2 **Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Observed	Expected	Excess (j)	% excess
			(i)	(k)
Main condition in the fetus/infant				
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	260	94	166	84.8
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	82	np	np	np
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	28	19	9	4.8
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period (P90-P96)	269	201	69	34.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	103	np	np	np
Other conditions (l)	88	68	20	10.1
Total deaths	830	634	196	100.0
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:				
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	91	62	29	14.9
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	109	np	np	np
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	169	np	np	np
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	25	np	np	np
Total deaths	830	634	196	100.0

- (a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all all states and territories.
- (b) A significant proportion of the cells in this table cannot be released due to concerns regarding data quality, see data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (c) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (d) Includes all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Perinatal Deaths, 2007, 3304.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (h) 2003 to 2006 data has been subject to revised scope rules. See Perinatal Deaths, 2007, 3304.0 Explanatory Notes 18–20 for further information.
- (i) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (j) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

Table NIRA.10.2 **Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Excess (j)</i>	<i>% excess</i>
		(i)		(k)

(k) % Excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths * 100.

(l) Other conditions' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.3

Table NIRA.10.3 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 births (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 births (j)</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	14	0.2	77	0.1	3.6	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	14	0.2	110	0.1	2.6	0.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	37	0.6	124	0.1	6.0	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	278	4.4	2 771	2.2	2.0	2.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	77	1.2	1 389	1.1	1.1	0.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	126	2.0	552	0.4	4.6	1.6
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	47	0.8	305	0.2	3.1	0.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	31	0.5	145	0.1	4.3	0.4
Other causes (k)	31	0.5	374	0.3	1.7	0.2
All causes	608	9.7	5 542	4.4	2.2	5.3

(a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.

(b) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(c) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.

(d) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

(e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(f) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

(g) 'Other' includes non-Indigenous and Indigenous status 'not stated'.

Table NIRA.10.3

Table NIRA.10.3 Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 births (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 births (j)</i>		

(h) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by 'Other' rates.

(i) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

(j) Crude rates calculated per 1000 live births.

(k) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, 2007; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.4 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Observed	Expected	Excess (i)	% excess (j)
		(h)		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	14	6	8	2.8
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	14	3	11	3.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	37	4	33	11.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	278	164	114	38.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	77	np	np	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	126	np	np	np
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	47	23	24	8.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	31	11	20	7.0
Other causes (k)	31	18	13	4.5
All causes	608	316	292	100.0

(a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.

(b) Some cells in this table cannot be released due to concerns regarding data quality, see data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(c) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(d) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.

(e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

(f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.

(h) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific infant (less than 1 year) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.

(i) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

(j) % Excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths * 100.

(k) Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, 2007; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.5

Table NIRA.10.5 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>		
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	12	4.7	84	1.7	2.7	2.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	8	3.1	100	2.0	1.5	1.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	53	20.6	403	8.3	2.5	12.3
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	16	6.2	103	2.1	2.9	4.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3	1.2	45	0.9	1.3	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8	3.1	54	1.1	2.8	2.0
Other Causes (k)	21	8.1	306	6.3	1.3	1.9
All causes	121	46.9	1 095	22.4	2.1	24.5

- (a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.
- (b) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (c) Includes all deaths of children aged 1–4 years.
- (d) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (g) 'Other' includes non-Indigenous and Indigenous status 'not stated'.
- (h) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by 'Other' rates.
- (i) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.10.5

Table NIRA.10.5 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>		

(j) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for children aged 1–4 years for the mid-point year.

(k) Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.6 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Observed	Expected (g)	Excess (h)	% excess (i)
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	12	–	2	16.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	8	1	–	3.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	53	4	6	48.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	16	1	2	15.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3	1	–	-2.8
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8	1	1	8.7
Other Causes (j)	21	3	1	10.2
All causes	121	12	13	100.0

- (a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.
- (b) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (c) Includes all deaths of children aged 1–4 years.
- (d) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (g) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the age/cause specific (1–4 years) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (h) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (i) % Excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths * 100.
- (j) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.7

Table NIRA.10.7 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	17	5.3	122	2.0	2.6	3.3
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	22	6.8	164	2.7	2.5	4.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	43	13.3	190	3.1	4.3	10.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	278	86.2	2 784	45.6	1.9	40.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	85	26.4	1 489	24.4	1.1	2.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	138	42.8	636	10.4	4.1	32.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	84	26.1	548	9.0	2.9	17.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	24	7.4	248	4.1	1.8	3.4
Other causes (k)	38	11.8	456	7.5	1.6	4.3
All causes	729	226.1	6 637	108.7	2.1	117.4

- (a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an “Australian” total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.
- (b) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (c) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.
- (d) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (g) 'Other' includes non-Indigenous and Indigenous status 'not stated'.
- (h) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by 'Other' rates.

Table NIRA.10.7

Table NIRA.10.7 Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Other (g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (j)</i>		

(i) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

(j) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for ages 0–4 years for the mid-point year.

(k) Other conditions' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.10.8 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, Australia, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (h)</i>	<i>Excess (i)</i>	<i>% excess (j)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	17	np	np	np
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	22	1	3	5.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	43	2	7	13.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	278	41	14	27.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	85	np	np	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	138	7	20	39.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	84	9	8	16.1
Diseases of the nervous system	24	4	1	1.7
Other causes (k)	38	5	3	4.9
All causes	729	95	51	100.0

- (a) There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an 'Australian' total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian total includes data for all states and territories.
- (b) Several cells in this table cannot be released due to concerns regarding data quality, see data quality statements for a more detailed explanation. However, they are included in the totals for all causes.
- (c) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (d) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.
- (e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 2007 data is preliminary and will be subject to a revision process. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0 Explanatory Notes 4 for further information.
- (h) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the age/cause specific (0–4 years) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (i) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (j) % Excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths * 100.
- (k) Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, 2007.

NIRA Indicator 11:

Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Table NIRA.11.1 Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 year olds), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Indigenous children (rate per 1000 Indigenous)							
Diseases of the respiratory system	73.5	50.0	64.6	129.8	105.2	129.8	85.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	37.4	50.9	41.4	50.4	51.8	52.7	44.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	30.8	21.4	29.2	57.8	46.0	89.0	41.4
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences	21.7	18.6	21.7	31.2	29.7	27.3	23.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laborato	19.1	15.8	18.0	22.7	24.6	25.4	20.1
Diseases of the digestive system	16.3	18.6	16.9	18.7	31.6	14.3	17.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	9.3	6.0	13.8	23.4	11.5	31.4	15.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromos	10.5	9.4	9.1	10.8	13.9	11.8	10.4
Ear and Mastoid	9.0	8.6	8.1	14.2	11.4	5.8	9.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	5.8	3.7	6.3	8.7	5.2	12.7	7.0
Diseases of the nervous system	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.9	1.7	1.7	4.7	2.2	8.8	3.1
Other (f)	22.5	24.1	23.8	24.4	30.4	44.0	26.4
Total hospitalisations	262.1	235.0	259.6	402.2	368.2	457.4	308.7
Other children (rate per 1000 population) (g)							
Diseases of the respiratory system	53.5	40.1	44.8	42.6	63.4	35.0	47.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	33.8	57.8	39.9	39.5	44.6	31.0	42.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	23.2	17.2	18.7	16.2	21.3	18.4	19.8
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences	15.9	15.8	20.7	17.1	18.7	16.2	17.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laborato	22.1	21.5	13.2	17.4	14.6	11.3	18.9
Diseases of the digestive system	12.7	14.2	14.5	17.1	21.2	9.9	14.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.9	3.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromos	13.3	12.6	11.7	11.3	13.2	9.5	12.5
Ear and Mastoid	10.5	11.7	10.8	12.4	25.8	4.6	12.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.6	4.9	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.6	5.9

Table NIRA.11.1 Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 year olds), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Diseases of the nervous system	6.7	15.0	8.5	10.7	6.0	4.1	9.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7
Other (f)	32.0	31.9	28.4	26.1	37.9	24.1	31.0
Total hospitalisations	235.6	248.2	222.3	222.7	278.9	178.1	237.5
Rate ratio (h)							
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.0	1.7	3.7	1.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	1.2	1.6	3.6	2.2	4.8	2.1
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laborato	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.1
Diseases of the digestive system	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.3	1.6	3.7	6.6	3.1	6.4	4.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromos	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8
Ear and Mastoid	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.2
Diseases of the nervous system	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.5	1.2	5.4	1.8
Other (f)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.9
Total hospitalisations	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.3
Rate difference (i)							
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.1	9.8	19.8	87.2	41.7	94.8	38.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3.6	- 6.9	1.6	10.9	7.2	21.7	1.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.5	4.2	10.5	41.6	24.7	70.6	21.6
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences	5.9	2.8	0.9	14.1	11.0	11.1	6.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laborato	- 3.0	- 5.7	4.8	5.3	10.0	14.1	1.2
Diseases of the digestive system	3.6	4.4	2.3	1.6	10.4	4.4	3.0

Table NIRA.11.1 Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 year olds), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.3	2.2	10.0	19.9	7.8	26.4	11.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromos	- 2.8	- 3.1	- 2.6	- 0.4	0.7	2.3	- 2.1
Ear and Mastoid	- 1.5	- 3.1	- 2.8	1.7	- 14.4	1.2	- 3.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	- 0.7	- 1.2	0.8	1.8	- 1.3	5.1	1.1
Diseases of the nervous system	- 2.4	- 8.9	- 3.3	- 5.3	- 1.4	0.4	- 4.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	2.9	0.4	7.2	1.4
Other (f)	- 9.4	- 7.8	- 4.6	- 1.8	- 7.5	20.0	- 4.6
Total hospitalisations	26.4	- 13.3	37.2	179.5	89.4	279.3	71.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(e) Total includes data reported for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT.

(f) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; factors influencing health status and contact with health services; mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

(g) 'Other children' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous children and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(h) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(i) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Hospital Morbidity Database*.

NIRA Indicator 12:

Proportion of babies born of low birth weight

Table NIRA.12.1 Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2005 to 2007 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of low birth weight babies (<2500g)										
Indigenous (d)	no.	863	179	901	700	220	45	23	540	3 471
Non-Indigenous	no.	11 494	9 094	7 172	3 433	2 531	853	581	326	35 484
Total (e)	no.	12 410	9 281	8 076	4 133	2 751	898	606	867	39 022
Number of all births										
Indigenous (d)	no.	8 070	1 571	8 932	5 028	1 634	652	217	4 062	30 166
Non-Indigenous	no.	265 144	194 478	156 814	77 638	52 947	17 105	12 818	6 496	783 440
Total (e)	no.	274 015	196 073	165 798	82 667	54 582	17 757	13 056	10 611	814 559
Proportion of babies with low birth rate										
Indigenous (d)	%	10.7	11.4	10.1	13.9	13.5	6.9	10.6	13.3	11.5
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5
Total (e)	%	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	8.2	4.8
Rate ratio (f)		2.5	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.8	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
Rate difference (g)		6.4	6.7	5.5	9.5	8.7	1.9	6.1	8.3	7.0

(a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude births with unknown birth weight; births less than 20 weeks gestation; less than 400 grams; and multiple births.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.

(c) Birthweight data on babies born to Indigenous mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

(d) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information may not be based on the total count of Indigenous babies.

(e) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Rate ratio is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight divided by the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

(g) Rate difference is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight less the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

NIRA Indicator 13:

Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Table NIRA.13.1 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2007
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Number									
Smoked	no.	1 466	1 667	944	380	131	35	640	5 263
Did not smoke	no.	1 440	1 478	827	213	99	32	580	4 669
Not stated	no.	10	17	5	15	1	–	182	230
Total	no.	2 916	3 162	1 776	608	231	67	1 402	10 162
Proportion									
Smoked	%	50.3	52.7	53.2	62.5	56.7	52.2	45.6	51.8
Did not smoke	%	49.4	46.7	46.6	35.0	42.9	47.8	41.4	45.9
Total (g)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rate ratio (h)		3.9	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.3
Rate difference (i)		36.2	34.0	39.3	41.1	26.3	29.8	29.5	35.4

(a) Excludes births where the mother's Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.

(c) Smoking status during pregnancy is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.

(d) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.

(e) For women who gave birth in the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.

(f) Data are not available for Victoria. Total excludes women who gave birth in Victoria and women who were Victorian residents who gave birth elsewhere due to small numbers (includes NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT only).

(g) Includes mothers for whom smoking status was not stated.

(h) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

(i) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

Table NIRA.13.2 Age standardised tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Indigenous								
Smoked	48.6	51.6	53.7	60.8	51.3	43.6	44.9	50.6
Did not smoke	51.0	47.7	46.0	36.9	47.9	56.4	42.6	47.3
Total (h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Smoked	12.3	17.6	14.3	19.7	25.0	13.8	15.4	15.2
Did not smoke	87.2	82.0	85.6	79.0	74.0	86.2	80.1	84.3
Total (h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated, non-residents and those with a not stated state/territory of usual residence.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.

(c) Smoking status during pregnancy is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.

(d) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007.

(e) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.

(f) For women who gave birth in NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.

(g) Data are not available for Victoria. Total excludes women who gave birth in Victoria and women who were Victorian residents who gave birth elsewhere due to small numbers (includes NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT only).

(h) Includes mothers for whom smoking status was not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

NIRA Indicator 14:

Antenatal care

Table NIRA.14.1 Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, SA and NT, 2007 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1 828	171	561	2 560
Number of women who gave birth (d)	no.	2 748	407	1 340	4 495
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	66.5	42.0	41.9	57.0
Rate ratio (e)		0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)		- 10.5	- 31.8	- 12.4	- 17.5

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(d) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was Not stated.

(e) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

(f) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

Table NIRA.14.2 Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester (per cent), by Indigenous status, NSW, SA and NT, 2007 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	SA	NT	Total (d)
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester				
Indigenous	67.5	40.7	47.3	59.4
Non-Indigenous	78.0	72.5	59.7	76.9

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007.

(d) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

Table NIRA.14.3 Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007 (a), (b)

	Qld		SA		NT		Total (c)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. antenatal visits								
5 or more	2 374	78.0	387	72.1	1 025	76.5	3 786	76.9
2–4	488	16.0	90	16.8	196	14.6	774	15.7
1	134	4.4	18	3.4	56	4.2	208	4.2
Total (at least one)	2 996	98.4	495	92.2	1 277	95.3	4 768	96.9
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits								
Rate ratio (d)	..	0.8	..	0.7	..	0.8	..	0.8
Rate difference (e)	..	-14.5	..	-26.4	..	-14.0	..	-15.8

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, at 32 weeks or more gestation. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Queensland, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Total includes Queensland, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(d) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

(e) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

Table NIRA.14.4 Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits (per cent), by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Q/d</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits				
Indigenous	79.1	66.5	79.0	77.6
Non-Indigenous	93.5	92.9	93.1	93.4
Not stated	88.2	—	—	87.6

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, at least 400 grams or the 32 weeks or more gestation. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007.
- (d) Total includes Queensland, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Perinatal Data Collection*.

NIRA indicator 15:

Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9

**Table NIRA.15.1 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	83.5 ± 1.8	88.1 ± 2.8	66.2 ± 3.3	57.3 ± 3.7	71.5 ± 4.4	88.4 ± 4.1	84.9 ± 8.1	30.4 ± 6.0	68.3 ± 2.0
Non-Indigenous students (d)	95.7 ± 0.2	95.6 ± 0.3	88.7 ± 0.6	92.1 ± 0.6	92.5 ± 0.9	93.0 ± 1.0	94.8 ± 1.4	88.2 ± 2.8	93.5 ± 0.2
All students	95.1 ± 0.3	95.2 ± 0.2	87.1 ± 0.7	89.4 ± 0.8	91.5 ± 1.0	92.8 ± 1.0	94.4 ± 1.5	62.7 ± 6.5	92.1 ± 0.3

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.2 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	90.9 ± 1.3	92.1 ± 2.3	77.2 ± 3.0	72.0 ± 3.5	82.5 ± 4.9	94.2 ± 2.5	89.5 ± 6.6	46.6 ± 7.4	78.8 ± 1.8
Non-Indigenous students (d)	97.9 ± 0.2	96.6 ± 0.3	93.6 ± 0.5	97.0 ± 0.4	95.7 ± 0.7	97.5 ± 0.6	96.6 ± 1.1	95.2 ± 1.4	96.4 ± 0.2
All students	97.5 ± 0.2	96.2 ± 0.2	92.4 ± 0.6	95.0 ± 0.6	95.0 ± 0.8	97.1 ± 0.5	96.3 ± 1.2	73.7 ± 6.1	95.4 ± 0.2

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.3 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	88.6 ± 1.4	93.0 ± 2.2	75.5 ± 3.2	75.5 ± 3.4	79.2 ± 4.5	94.5 ± 2.8	88.4 ± 9.3	52.4 ± 6.9	78.6 ± 1.7
Non-Indigenous students (d)	97.3 ± 0.2	96.8 ± 0.3	93.3 ± 0.5	96.1 ± 0.6	94.6 ± 0.8	96.8 ± 0.6	96.7 ± 1.1	96.5 ± 1.3	96.0 ± 0.2
All students	96.9 ± 0.2	96.5 ± 0.2	92.0 ± 0.6	94.5 ± 0.6	93.8 ± 0.9	96.7 ± 0.6	96.4 ± 1.2	77.0 ± 5.6	95.0 ± 0.2

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.4 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	77.6 ± 2.0	83.0 ± 3.3	62.9 ± 3.2	51.8 ± 3.4	60.6 ± 5.9	84.5 ± 4.5	81.1 ± 8.0	25.8 ± 5.7	63.4 ± 1.8
Non-Indigenous students (d)	94.4 ± 0.3	94.0 ± 0.4	88.8 ± 0.6	92.2 ± 0.6	91.3 ± 1.0	90.7 ± 1.0	95.2 ± 1.1	88.9 ± 2.5	92.6 ± 0.2
All students	93.5 ± 0.4	93.7 ± 0.3	86.9 ± 0.7	89.1 ± 0.9	89.9 ± 1.1	89.7 ± 1.4	94.8 ± 1.2	62.5 ± 6.6	91.0 ± 0.3

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.5 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	81.7 ± 1.9	82.7 ± 2.9	72.0 ± 2.8	59.2 ± 3.3	69.0 ± 5.2	83.8 ± 3.5	82.1 ± 8.7	32.8 ± 6.1	69.7 ± 1.7
Non-Indigenous students (d)	95.9 ± 0.3	94.3 ± 0.4	90.8 ± 0.5	93.7 ± 0.5	92.8 ± 0.8	93.8 ± 1.0	95.3 ± 1.2	90.2 ± 2.2	93.9 ± 0.2
All students	95.1 ± 0.3	93.9 ± 0.3	89.5 ± 0.6	91.0 ± 0.7	91.7 ± 0.9	92.6 ± 1.1	94.9 ± 1.3	66.3 ± 6.2	92.6 ± 0.2

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.6 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	78.9 ± 1.9	83.3 ± 3.5	69.5 ± 3.1	61.6 ± 3.4	68.5 ± 5.3	87.8 ± 3.9	82.3 ± 8.5	38.3 ± 6.3	69.2 ± 1.7
Non-Indigenous students (d)	95.2 ± 0.3	95.0 ± 0.3	92.0 ± 0.5	93.7 ± 0.6	91.7 ± 0.9	92.9 ± 1.1	95.3 ± 1.1	91.6 ± 2.2	94.0 ± 0.2
All students	94.4 ± 0.3	94.6 ± 0.3	90.4 ± 0.6	91.1 ± 0.8	90.5 ± 1.0	92.1 ± 1.2	94.9 ± 1.2	69.1 ± 5.9	92.7 ± 0.2

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.7 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	82.4 ± 1.8	85.5 ± 3.2	74.8 ± 3.2	63.4 ± 3.7	69.6 ± 5.9	89.0 ± 3.5	94.3 ± 4.8	32.4 ± 8.6	71.9 ± 2.0
Non-Indigenous students (d)	96.1 ± 0.4	96.1 ± 0.4	94.3 ± 0.4	95.0 ± 0.5	94.4 ± 0.7	94.4 ± 1.4	96.4 ± 1.4	93.5 ± 2.8	95.4 ± 0.2
All students	95.4 ± 0.4	95.8 ± 0.3	92.9 ± 0.5	92.7 ± 0.8	93.4 ± 0.8	93.9 ± 1.5	96.3 ± 1.4	67.1 ± 9.4	94.2 ± 0.3

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.8 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	76.9 ± 2.0	77.6 ± 3.6	72.3 ± 3.0	59.9 ± 3.8	67.5 ± 5.6	81.9 ± 4.6	84.1 ± 9.5	29.9 ± 8.7	67.9 ± 2.0
Non-Indigenous students (d)	94.3 ± 0.4	93.8 ± 0.5	91.2 ± 0.5	92.6 ± 0.7	93.4 ± 0.7	91.2 ± 1.7	93.6 ± 2.1	89.2 ± 3.3	93.2 ± 0.2
All students	93.5 ± 0.5	93.4 ± 0.5	89.9 ± 0.6	90.1 ± 0.9	92.4 ± 0.8	90.0 ± 2.0	93.4 ± 2.1	63.6 ± 9.3	91.8 ± 0.3

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.9 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	84.5 ± 2.1	87.9 ± 3.1	81.8 ± 2.7	74.2 ± 3.9	75.9 ± 5.2	92.4 ± 2.7	90.3 ± 7.6	50.2 ± 7.4	78.6 ± 1.7
Non-Indigenous students (d)	96.6 ± 0.3	96.8 ± 0.4	95.9 ± 0.3	96.5 ± 0.4	95.4 ± 0.7	95.5 ± 1.2	97.3 ± 1.1	95.6 ± 2.0	96.4 ± 0.2
All students	96.0 ± 0.4	96.5 ± 0.3	94.9 ± 0.4	94.7 ± 0.6	94.5 ± 0.8	95.2 ± 1.3	97.1 ± 1.2	75.9 ± 7.2	95.4 ± 0.2

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.10 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	82.3 ± 2.2	79.9 ± 4.1	70.0 ± 4.0	62.8 ± 3.9	62.5 ± 6.5	90.7 ± 3.7	84.2 ± 9.0	37.9 ± 9.6	70.7 ± 2.1
Non-Indigenous students (d)	95.1 ± 0.4	95.0 ± 0.5	92.0 ± 0.8	94.0 ± 0.9	93.5 ± 1.1	93.5 ± 1.4	96.9 ± 1.1	92.2 ± 2.3	94.2 ± 0.3
All students	94.4 ± 0.5	94.7 ± 0.4	90.5 ± 0.9	91.8 ± 1.1	91.7 ± 1.8	93.0 ± 1.7	96.6 ± 1.3	69.9 ± 8.3	92.9 ± 0.4

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

**Table NIRA.15.11 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	67.7 ± 2.4	68.9 ± 5.3	61.8 ± 4.1	49.9 ± 3.6	57.4 ± 6.5	68.9 ± 5.9	73.4 ± 11.2	32.8 ± 8.1	59.7 ± 2.0
Non-Indigenous students (d)	90.0 ± 0.6	90.6 ± 0.7	85.3 ± 1.1	88.2 ± 1.3	88.9 ± 1.5	85.7 ± 2.4	89.3 ± 3.0	84.6 ± 2.8	88.8 ± 0.4
All students	88.9 ± 0.7	90.1 ± 0.7	83.7 ± 1.2	85.5 ± 1.6	87.2 ± 2.0	84.1 ± 2.8	88.9 ± 3.2	63.3 ± 7.9	87.2 ± 0.5

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.12 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)	80.3 ± 2.1	78.4 ± 4.5	73.2 ± 3.6	66.2 ± 3.7	68.7 ± 6.0	88.5 ± 3.7	83.8 ± 11.1	46.1 ± 9.3	72.5 ± 2.0
Non-Indigenous students (d)	95.4 ± 0.4	95.5 ± 0.5	93.8 ± 0.7	94.3 ± 0.9	93.7 ± 1.1	93.1 ± 1.5	96.9 ± 1.1	93.6 ± 2.6	94.8 ± 0.3
All students	94.7 ± 0.4	95.2 ± 0.4	92.4 ± 0.8	92.3 ± 1.1	92.0 ± 1.8	92.3 ± 1.8	96.6 ± 1.2	74.1 ± 7.5	93.6 ± 0.3

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.13 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	85.4 ± 2.4	89.1 ± 4.3	73.6 ± 3.8	69.1 ± 4.1	75.7 ± 6.4	89.4 ± 7.0	85.8 ± 7.9	..	78.6 ± 1.9
Provincial	82.9 ± 2.8	87.3 ± 4.0	69.8 ± 4.7	62.3 ± 6.4	69.3 ± 8.1	87.9 ± 4.8	np	63.5 ± 7.1	76.2 ± 2.1
Remote	75.5 ± 9.9	np	51.3 ± 10.5	51.8 ± 7.5	70.8 ± 14.9	np	..	43.4 ± 10.7	53.9 ± 5.5
Very remote	67.3 ± 13.7	..	40.3 ± 9.0	39.3 ± 8.1	60.3 ± 22.2	np	..	14.3 ± 5.3	30.5 ± 5.0
All students									
Metropolitan	95.6 ± 0.3	95.4 ± 0.4	88.9 ± 0.8	91.9 ± 0.8	92.1 ± 1.3	94.1 ± 1.4	94.4 ± 1.5	..	93.6 ± 0.3
Provincial	93.6 ± 0.6	94.7 ± 0.6	85.7 ± 1.1	87.6 ± 1.6	90.7 ± 1.4	91.9 ± 1.3	np	82.8 ± 4.3	91.0 ± 0.4
Remote	86.7 ± 5.9	96.4 ± 6.0	76.3 ± 5.8	80.0 ± 4.5	88.7 ± 4.0	89.9 ± 8.1	..	69.9 ± 9.7	79.6 ± 2.9
Very remote	83.2 ± 9.9	..	58.7 ± 9.0	62.1 ± 8.3	75.1 ± 11.4	np	..	25.4 ± 10.7	51.1 ± 5.8

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.14 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	92.6 ± 1.6	92.6 ± 3.5	82.2 ± 2.7	81.7 ± 3.8	85.9 ± 4.9	95.6 ± 3.3	89.3 ± 7.1	..	86.9 ± 1.3
Provincial	90.0 ± 2.0	91.7 ± 3.6	80.1 ± 5.2	80.9 ± 5.2	87.9 ± 6.3	93.5 ± 3.7	np	82.8 ± 6.6	86.2 ± 1.9
Remote	83.7 ± 10.6	np	62.8 ± 11.8	69.4 ± 10.0	85.4 ± 16.5	np	..	64.1 ± 12.0	69.0 ± 5.8
Very remote	93.6 ± 6.7	..	61.2 ± 10.5	51.0 ± 7.1	50.8 ± 29.6	np	..	28.0 ± 7.3	45.0 ± 5.7
All students									
Metropolitan	97.8 ± 0.2	96.3 ± 0.4	93.4 ± 0.7	96.6 ± 0.5	95.1 ± 1.0	97.4 ± 0.7	96.3 ± 1.2	..	96.2 ± 0.2
Provincial	97.0 ± 0.4	96.2 ± 0.6	92.1 ± 0.8	95.2 ± 1.0	95.4 ± 0.9	97.0 ± 0.7	np	91.9 ± 2.8	95.3 ± 0.3
Remote	91.8 ± 5.2	97.1 ± 4.9	84.9 ± 5.3	90.2 ± 3.7	94.4 ± 2.5	95.5 ± 8.7	..	82.5 ± 7.9	88.5 ± 2.4
Very remote	95.9 ± 4.4	..	74.0 ± 8.0	70.6 ± 7.7	75.6 ± 16.4	np	..	38.0 ± 11.3	62.7 ± 5.7

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.15

Table NIRA.15.15 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	89.5 ± 1.7	93.5 ± 3.1	82.0 ± 3.4	83.8 ± 3.4	81.7 ± 6.5	94.7 ± 5.4	89.9 ± 8.5	..	85.9 ± 1.6
Provincial	88.7 ± 2.0	92.6 ± 3.2	79.6 ± 4.5	80.7 ± 6.7	78.6 ± 6.5	94.6 ± 3.1	np	86.7 ± 5.0	85.5 ± 1.7
Remote	80.9 ± 9.3	np	59.8 ± 11.6	75.3 ± 7.8	82.7 ± 16.3	np	..	68.3 ± 10.9	70.4 ± 5.5
Very remote	83.6 ± 13.6	..	51.4 ± 10.0	58.5 ± 7.5	68.3 ± 22.3	np	..	35.0 ± 7.0	47.5 ± 5.2
All students									
Metropolitan	97.1 ± 0.3	96.4 ± 0.4	93.1 ± 0.6	95.8 ± 0.7	94.0 ± 1.1	97.0 ± 0.9	96.4 ± 1.2	..	95.8 ± 0.2
Provincial	96.1 ± 0.4	96.6 ± 0.5	91.7 ± 0.8	93.9 ± 1.2	93.7 ± 1.2	96.5 ± 0.8	np	93.5 ± 2.8	94.8 ± 0.3
Remote	91.0 ± 5.1	98.2 ± 3.7	83.8 ± 5.4	90.9 ± 3.0	92.8 ± 3.1	96.4 ± 5.6	..	85.3 ± 6.8	88.5 ± 2.2
Very remote	90.3 ± 8.7	..	68.2 ± 8.9	75.3 ± 6.7	80.0 ± 11.3	np	..	44.5 ± 10.2	64.4 ± 5.2

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.16 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	81.0 ± 2.5	87.0 ± 4.5	70.5 ± 3.7	61.6 ± 4.3	73.1 ± 5.9	80.6 ± 7.7	82.7 ± 7.6	..	74.4 ± 1.9
Provincial	77.2 ± 2.8	79.1 ± 4.6	66.0 ± 4.7	58.6 ± 6.9	56.9 ± 9.1	86.4 ± 4.7	np	58.4 ± 7.9	71.0 ± 2.2
Remote	56.7 ± 11.1	np	43.0 ± 10.9	51.9 ± 8.2	np	np	..	41.9 ± 10.6	47.8 ± 5.2
Very remote	45.0 ± 20.8	..	34.5 ± 9.0	30.9 ± 7.7	19.7 ± 14.8	np	..	7.9 ± 4.2	21.7 ± 4.2
All students									
Metropolitan	93.9 ± 0.5	94.0 ± 0.5	88.5 ± 0.8	91.4 ± 0.9	90.8 ± 1.3	91.0 ± 2.1	94.8 ± 1.2	..	92.4 ± 0.3
Provincial	92.6 ± 0.7	92.8 ± 0.7	85.8 ± 1.0	88.0 ± 1.7	89.0 ± 1.7	88.7 ± 1.7	np	82.1 ± 4.0	90.0 ± 0.4
Remote	81.3 ± 7.0	96.0 ± 8.1	74.8 ± 5.9	82.0 ± 4.9	89.2 ± 4.2	86.2 ± 9.7	..	72.5 ± 10.0	79.7 ± 2.9
Very remote	76.7 ± 18.4	..	57.6 ± 10.1	56.5 ± 9.2	54.1 ± 17.3	np	..	19.1 ± 11.5	46.1 ± 6.1

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.17 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	85.6 ± 2.4	85.4 ± 3.8	78.2 ± 3.1	66.7 ± 4.3	78.6 ± 4.7	81.7 ± 7.0	83.7 ± 8.3	..	79.7 ± 1.6
Provincial	80.3 ± 2.9	80.1 ± 4.6	73.4 ± 4.3	67.6 ± 6.1	66.0 ± 8.1	84.8 ± 4.6	np	65.8 ± 7.1	76.0 ± 2.0
Remote	65.9 ± 13.1	np	58.7 ± 13.8	57.4 ± 9.0	np	np	..	51.9 ± 9.7	58.1 ± 5.8
Very remote	55.4 ± 27.8	..	50.2 ± 9.0	41.1 ± 7.4	35.1 ± 21.7	np	..	13.6 ± 4.6	31.6 ± 4.7
All students									
Metropolitan	95.8 ± 0.3	94.3 ± 0.5	90.8 ± 0.7	92.9 ± 0.7	92.3 ± 1.2	92.8 ± 1.7	95.0 ± 1.2	..	93.8 ± 0.2
Provincial	93.6 ± 0.6	92.8 ± 0.6	88.3 ± 1.0	90.5 ± 1.3	90.9 ± 1.5	92.5 ± 1.4	np	84.9 ± 3.5	91.5 ± 0.4
Remote	85.3 ± 6.7	95.3 ± 7.0	81.4 ± 5.4	84.6 ± 4.2	91.3 ± 3.7	89.8 ± 8.8	..	77.0 ± 8.5	83.7 ± 2.6
Very remote	80.8 ± 18.8	..	67.2 ± 7.9	62.9 ± 8.3	63.4 ± 19.7	np	..	24.1 ± 11.0	52.9 ± 5.8

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.18 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	82.8 ± 2.7	86.5 ± 4.3	75.2 ± 3.7	72.7 ± 4.1	77.0 ± 5.7	84.7 ± 8.2	83.3 ± 8.6	..	78.5 ± 1.7
Provincial	77.8 ± 2.5	80.3 ± 4.6	74.0 ± 4.9	69.0 ± 7.1	63.9 ± 8.9	89.2 ± 4.2	np	70.6 ± 6.8	75.7 ± 2.1
Remote	58.8 ± 13.7	np	51.7 ± 11.8	59.5 ± 8.1	np	np	..	54.9 ± 12.0	56.3 ± 5.8
Very remote	52.1 ± 25.5	..	43.3 ± 9.4	39.8 ± 8.2	49.3 ± 19.6	np	..	20.3 ± 5.5	32.9 ± 4.3
All students									
Metropolitan	95.0 ± 0.4	94.8 ± 0.4	91.5 ± 0.7	93.3 ± 0.8	91.1 ± 1.3	92.7 ± 2.0	95.0 ± 1.1	..	93.8 ± 0.3
Provincial	93.1 ± 0.6	94.0 ± 0.6	90.2 ± 1.0	90.2 ± 1.6	89.8 ± 1.6	91.7 ± 1.5	np	86.7 ± 3.7	91.9 ± 0.4
Remote	82.9 ± 7.4	100.0	80.8 ± 5.6	84.4 ± 4.1	90.3 ± 4.0	89.1 ± 11.6	..	78.0 ± 8.8	83.4 ± 2.6
Very remote	79.8 ± 17.1	..	64.8 ± 9.9	62.2 ± 8.7	68.6 ± 13.7	np	..	30.2 ± 10.9	54.3 ± 5.6

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.19 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	84.7 ± 2.2	87.3 ± 4.2	82.5 ± 3.2	76.1 ± 4.4	81.8 ± 6.3	88.1 ± 5.7	94.3 ± 4.8	..	83.0 ± 1.6
Provincial	82.0 ± 2.6	83.7 ± 4.4	77.8 ± 4.3	71.7 ± 6.1	73.6 ± 8.5	89.6 ± 4.8	..	71.5 ± 8.5	79.6 ± 1.8
Remote	70.7 ± 15.7	np	57.7 ± 13.7	59.4 ± 8.7	np	np	..	45.5 ± 20.2	56.6 ± 7.7
Very remote	np	..	44.2 ± 10.9	36.9 ± 7.4	17.9 ± 12.5	np	..	13.7 ± 4.5	28.0 ± 4.8
All students									
Metropolitan	95.8 ± 0.5	96.0 ± 0.5	93.9 ± 0.5	94.5 ± 0.8	94.2 ± 1.0	94.6 ± 1.9	96.3 ± 1.4	..	95.2 ± 0.3
Provincial	94.7 ± 0.6	95.3 ± 0.8	92.7 ± 0.8	92.6 ± 1.2	92.7 ± 1.3	93.5 ± 2.2	..	88.4 ± 4.9	93.9 ± 0.4
Remote	80.1 ± 10.8	97.9 ± 3.8	83.9 ± 5.7	85.1 ± 4.2	91.5 ± 3.2	88.4 ± 5.9	..	75.2 ± 16.4	83.9 ± 3.4
Very remote	72.2 ± 23.1	..	62.9 ± 10.4	61.6 ± 8.3	51.6 ± 17.2	np	..	23.5 ± 11.7	49.2 ± 6.4

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.20 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	80.2 ± 2.6	81.8 ± 4.9	79.0 ± 3.3	70.9 ± 4.8	78.4 ± 5.3	82.2 ± 8.0	84.1 ± 9.5	..	78.7 ± 1.7
Provincial	75.9 ± 2.8	73.7 ± 5.5	73.5 ± 3.7	68.1 ± 5.1	69.0 ± 8.7	81.7 ± 5.9	..	65.4 ± 8.5	73.8 ± 1.9
Remote	62.5 ± 15.2	np	55.8 ± 15.7	57.9 ± 8.7	np	np	..	43.3 ± 20.0	54.0 ± 7.8
Very remote	np	..	49.8 ± 10.6	34.7 ± 8.6	25.9 ± 18.4	np	..	12.4 ± 5.7	28.5 ± 5.9
All students									
Metropolitan	94.4 ± 0.5	94.2 ± 0.6	91.0 ± 0.7	92.2 ± 1.0	93.2 ± 1.0	91.4 ± 2.6	93.4 ± 2.1	..	93.3 ± 0.3
Provincial	91.2 ± 0.9	91.3 ± 1.0	89.4 ± 0.9	89.4 ± 1.4	91.4 ± 1.4	89.1 ± 2.8	..	83.8 ± 5.5	90.4 ± 0.5
Remote	73.9 ± 10.5	97.9 ± 3.8	81.1 ± 6.1	81.8 ± 4.0	91.2 ± 2.2	78.9 ± 4.5	..	72.3 ± 16.5	81.0 ± 3.5
Very remote	66.3 ± 26.6	..	64.2 ± 8.8	59.8 ± 9.2	54.3 ± 17.9	np	..	21.1 ± 11.1	48.1 ± 6.5

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.21 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	87.5 ± 3.2	88.9 ± 4.6	87.3 ± 2.6	84.2 ± 3.6	82.6 ± 5.2	90.2 ± 4.8	90.3 ± 7.6	..	87.0 ± 1.4
Provincial	83.4 ± 2.9	87.0 ± 4.8	84.1 ± 3.7	81.7 ± 6.3	78.4 ± 8.3	93.5 ± 3.6	..	80.2 ± 6.9	83.9 ± 1.6
Remote	73.2 ± 12.2	np	69.2 ± 12.7	68.9 ± 9.6	np	np	..	62.7 ± 15.0	67.8 ± 6.7
Very remote	np	..	59.0 ± 10.0	53.8 ± 8.6	48.0 ± 18.1	np	..	34.9 ± 6.0	46.4 ± 5.6
All students									
Metropolitan	96.4 ± 0.4	96.7 ± 0.5	95.6 ± 0.4	96.0 ± 0.6	94.9 ± 0.9	95.4 ± 1.7	97.1 ± 1.2	..	96.2 ± 0.2
Provincial	95.0 ± 0.6	96.1 ± 0.7	94.9 ± 0.6	95.0 ± 1.0	94.4 ± 1.1	95.2 ± 1.8	..	91.9 ± 3.6	95.1 ± 0.3
Remote	82.4 ± 8.9	97.9 ± 3.8	89.0 ± 4.6	88.9 ± 3.8	93.9 ± 2.4	90.2 ± 4.5	..	83.4 ± 11.7	88.4 ± 2.7
Very remote	74.7 ± 25.9	..	73.2 ± 8.6	71.9 ± 7.2	67.0 ± 15.8	np	..	42.0 ± 9.9	62.2 ± 5.7

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.22 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	85.2 ± 2.5	82.6 ± 5.2	74.3 ± 5.6	71.3 ± 6.0	71.4 ± 7.8	89.2 ± 6.4	84.2 ± 9.0	..	78.4 ± 2.6
Provincial	81.4 ± 2.9	77.6 ± 6.5	71.1 ± 4.3	69.8 ± 7.3	60.4 ± 12.3	91.5 ± 4.2	..	60.3 ± 10.5	75.3 ± 2.4
Remote	58.5 ± 20.8	np	62.3 ± 14.3	59.1 ± 11.3	np	np	..	50.0 ± 22.8	57.4 ± 9.7
Very remote	np	..	37.4 ± 14.9	39.0 ± 10.6	29.0 ± 16.5	np	..	13.6 ± 6.3	29.0 ± 6.9
All students									
Metropolitan	94.6 ± 0.6	94.8 ± 0.7	91.4 ± 1.1	93.4 ± 1.2	92.2 ± 2.3	92.8 ± 2.8	96.6 ± 1.3	..	93.7 ± 0.4
Provincial	94.2 ± 0.7	94.1 ± 0.9	89.7 ± 1.1	91.3 ± 2.1	91.0 ± 2.3	93.1 ± 1.9	..	84.4 ± 4.3	92.4 ± 0.5
Remote	76.2 ± 13.1	95.5 ± 7.4	82.8 ± 5.9	81.9 ± 6.3	92.4 ± 3.6	88.3 ± 7.8	..	73.7 ± 16.2	82.3 ± 3.9
Very remote	89.3 ± 11.4	..	60.3 ± 16.5	59.7 ± 11.6	64.1 ± 17.1	np	..	25.4 ± 16.3	51.3 ± 8.6

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.23 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	71.1 ± 2.9	73.6 ± 6.2	66.9 ± 5.8	60.7 ± 5.6	66.0 ± 8.4	65.6 ± 10.5	73.4 ± 11.2	..	67.9 ± 2.7
Provincial	66.9 ± 3.2	64.9 ± 7.3	61.8 ± 4.0	52.6 ± 7.3	56.6 ± 11.1	70.9 ± 6.9	..	51.3 ± 8.4	62.6 ± 2.3
Remote	39.7 ± 17.9	np	48.2 ± 14.8	46.0 ± 9.5	np	np	..	41.0 ± 19.4	44.4 ± 8.0
Very remote	np	..	33.1 ± 13.9	27.6 ± 9.7	25.5 ± 16.5	np	..	13.7 ± 7.6	23.8 ± 6.0
All students									
Metropolitan	89.9 ± 0.8	90.9 ± 0.9	85.6 ± 1.4	88.1 ± 1.6	88.6 ± 2.5	84.8 ± 4.8	88.9 ± 3.2	..	88.9 ± 0.5
Provincial	86.6 ± 1.1	87.7 ± 1.3	80.8 ± 1.6	82.3 ± 3.2	84.9 ± 2.5	83.8 ± 3.1	..	76.2 ± 4.6	84.7 ± 0.7
Remote	62.9 ± 13.3	95.5 ± 6.3	72.5 ± 6.8	74.4 ± 7.3	83.7 ± 5.1	61.3 ± 9.0	..	66.1 ± 17.1	73.3 ± 4.5
Very remote	70.1 ± 21.7	..	52.8 ± 14.7	49.1 ± 12.3	55.6 ± 17.2	np	..	24.5 ± 14.8	44.3 ± 7.7

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.24 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students (d)									
Metropolitan	82.6 ± 2.5	81.2 ± 5.2	77.1 ± 5.1	73.5 ± 6.0	75.8 ± 6.3	83.9 ± 7.8	83.8 ± 11.1	..	78.9 ± 2.5
Provincial	80.0 ± 2.8	76.0 ± 7.0	73.8 ± 4.4	70.7 ± 7.9	70.0 ± 11.5	90.8 ± 4.1	..	66.2 ± 8.6	76.2 ± 2.2
Remote	56.7 ± 19.4	np	67.2 ± 11.4	60.1 ± 9.0	np	np	..	56.0 ± 21.1	60.4 ± 8.1
Very remote	np	..	44.3 ± 16.2	50.2 ± 9.6	36.9 ± 19.3	np	..	24.8 ± 8.5	38.2 ± 7.2
All students									
Metropolitan	95.1 ± 0.5	95.4 ± 0.7	93.2 ± 1.0	93.8 ± 1.2	92.5 ± 2.3	91.5 ± 3.5	96.6 ± 1.2	..	94.4 ± 0.4
Provincial	93.8 ± 0.7	94.5 ± 0.9	91.7 ± 1.0	91.0 ± 2.5	91.5 ± 2.1	93.1 ± 1.8	..	86.4 ± 3.9	92.9 ± 0.5
Remote	77.1 ± 13.4	97.6 ± 4.1	85.5 ± 4.7	83.4 ± 5.6	92.0 ± 3.9	82.6 ± 4.7	..	78.2 ± 15.2	84.1 ± 3.7
Very remote	81.9 ± 19.5	..	65.1 ± 15.6	67.0 ± 9.8	67.9 ± 17.1	np	..	35.3 ± 15.5	57.8 ± 8.0

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(c) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

(d) Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

NIRA indicator 16:

Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7 and 9

Table NIRA.16.1

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent) (a)

1. Average age (b) 2. Years of schooling (b)	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW	97.2	97.2	96.9	93.6	93.7	92.3
1. 8yrs 7mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
Victoria	96.0	95.7	95.8	89.7	89.9	89.1
1. 8yrs 9mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
Queensland	97.6	97.4	97.1	95.0	94.2	93.5
1. 8yrs 1mth						
2. 2yrs 4mths						
WA	95.2	95.3	95.1	84.6	85.7	84.1
1. 8yrs 5mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
SA	96.9	96.3	96.8	95.6	93.3	96.7
1. 8yrs 7mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
Tasmania	96.8	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.6	95.5
1. 8yrs 11mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
ACT	95.6	95.5	95.0	89.7	88.8	87.9
1. 8yrs 8mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
NT	82.7	81.9	83.1	71.0	70.2	71.8
1. 8yrs 6mths						
2. 3yrs 4mths						
Aust	96.6	96.4	96.3	90.2	89.9	89.4

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 3 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) The average age and years of schooling is for all students, and are determined at the time of testing.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.2

Table NIRA.16.2 Year 5 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent) (a)

1. Average age (b) 2. Years of schooling (b)	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW	97.5	97.5	97.2	92.7	92.9	91.7
1. 10yrs 7mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
Victoria	96.3	96.1	96.2	90.2	91.1	88.6
1. 10yrs 9mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
Queensland	97.8	97.7	97.5	94.9	94.6	93.8
1. 10yrs 1mth						
2. 4yrs 4mths						
WA	95.6	95.7	95.5	84.1	84.6	83.6
1. 10yrs 4mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
SA	97.1	96.8	97.1	96.7	95.0	96.7
1. 10yrs 7mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
Tasmania	96.8	96.6	96.3	97.1	97.1	95.5
1. 10yrs 11mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
ACT	96.4	96.4	95.8	91.4	92.4	92.4
1. 10yrs 8mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
NT	84.9	84.3	85.0	71.5	70.4	71.8
1. 10yrs 6mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
Aust	96.8	96.7	96.6	90.1	90.0	89.3

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 3 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) The average age and years of schooling is for all students, and are determined at the time of testing.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.3

Table NIRA.16.3 Year 7 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent) (a)

1. Average age (b) 2. Years of schooling (b)	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW	96.6	96.7	96.3	89.5	90.0	88.3
1. 12yrs 7mths						
2. 7yrs 4mths						
Victoria	95.7	95.5	95.8	85.2	84.8	86.5
1. 12yrs 9mths						
2. 7yrs 4mths						
Queensland	97.7	97.7	97.5	94.7	94.5	94.2
1. 12yrs 1mth						
2. 6yrs 4mths						
WA	95.7	95.7	95.4	86.3	86.2	83.8
1. 12yrs 0mths						
2. 6yrs 4mths						
SA	96.8	96.5	96.5	95.7	94.4	93.7
1. 12yrs 6mths						
2. 5yrs 4mths						
Tasmania	95.6	95.1	95.2	93.0	92.6	93.6
1. 12yrs 10mths						
2. 7yrs 4mths						
ACT	95.0	94.9	94.9	80.5	80.5	82.8
1. 12yrs 8mths						
2. 7yrs 4mths						
NT	79.5	78.8	80.5	63.2	61.3	65.5
1. 12yrs 6mths						
2. 7yrs 4mths						
Aust	96.3	96.2	96.1	87.9	87.7	87.4

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 3 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) The average age and years of schooling is for all students, and are determined at the time of testing.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.4

Table NIRA.16.4 Year 9 student participation in assessment, 2008 (per cent) (a)

1. Average age (b) 2. Years of schooling (b)	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW	94.2	94.4	93.8	80.2	80.5	79.3
1. 14yrs 7mths						
2. 9yrs 4mths						
Victoria	92.2	92.5	92.5	77.7	78.5	79.2
1. 14yrs 9mths						
2. 9yrs 4mths						
Queensland	94.9	95.0	94.6	87.1	87.3	86.3
1. 14yrs 1mth						
2. 8yrs 4mths						
WA	93.1	93.1	93.0	71.4	72.3	71.6
1. 14yrs 0mths						
2. 8yrs 4mths						
SA	93.6	93.2	93.6	90.4	88.8	89.4
1. 14yrs 6mths						
2. 9yrs 4mths						
Tasmania	91.1	90.9	91.1	81.6	81.6	84.3
1. 14yrs 10mths						
2. 9yrs 4mths						
ACT	92.4	92.6	92.7	69.4	70.6	72.9
1. 14yrs 8mths						
2. 9yrs 4mths						
NT	79.9	78.5	79.3	61.8	59.8	61.4
1. 14yrs 5mths						
2. 9yrs 4mths						
Aust	93.5	93.6	93.3	79.7	79.7	79.3

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 3 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) The average age and years of schooling is for all students, and are determined at the time of testing.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

NIRA Indicator 17:

There is currently no agreed measure, nor any agreed data, to inform this indicator.

The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the ASGC), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling

NIRA Indicator 18:

**Proportion of 20-24 year olds
having attained at least a Year 12
or equivalent
or AQF Certificate II**

Table NIRA.18.1 Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous population										
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification (b)	no.	4 656	1 243	5 217	1 604	801	766	229	733	15 255
Total 20–24 year old population (c)	no.	9 352	2 204	9 014	4 055	1 878	1 338	346	4 015	32 217
Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Cert II or above	%	49.8	56.4	57.9	39.6	42.7	57.2	66.2	18.3	47.4
Non-Indigenous population										
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification (b)	no.	314 721	263 273	196 341	95 822	70 635	19 021	22 956	6 541	989 396
Total 20–24 year old population (c)	no.	376 059	304 801	233 361	117 192	89 912	25 166	25 234	8 501	1 180 330
Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Cert II or above	%	83.7	86.4	84.1	81.8	78.6	75.6	91.0	76.9	83.8
Total population (d)										
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification (b)	no.	322 387	267 101	202 940	98 174	71 949	19 927	23 324	7 322	1 013 219
Total 20–24 year old population (c)	no.	389 282	310 197	244 135	122 222	92 507	26 716	25 751	12 588	1 223 520
Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Cert II or above	%	82.8	86.1	83.1	80.3	77.8	74.6	90.6	58.2	82.8

(a) Australia includes 'Other Territories'.

(b) Persons aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or Certificate II or above (includes 'Certificate I or II nfd' but excludes persons with a 'Certificate nfd' and persons whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined).

(c) Total population of all persons aged 20–24 years, excluding persons whose highest year of school completed and/or level of education was not stated.

Table NIRA.18.1 Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
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(d) 'Total population' includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source : ABS (unpublished) 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*.

Table NIRA.18.2 Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (a)										
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification (b)	no.	5 229	1 600	6 593	2 673	1 425	985	301	1 407	20 213
Total 20–24 year old population	no.	12 132	2 780	12 472	6 217	2 658	1 773	532	5 950	44 514
Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Cert II or above	%	43.1	57.6	52.9	43.0	53.6	55.6	56.6	23.6	45.4
Upper and lower 95%	%	32.4–53.8	48.8–66.4	39.5–66.3	31.4–54.5	37.8–69.4	40.0–71.2	39.7–73.5	14.9–32.3	40.2–50.7
RSE	%	12.7	7.8	12.9	13.7	15.0	14.3	15.2	18.8	5.9
Non-Indigenous (c)										
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification (b)	no.	386 110	327 326	245 109	120 365	87 841	22 286	24 584	6 060	1 219 681
Total 20–24 year old population	no.	459 357	369 047	285 253	147 867	107 067	30 956	27 080	8 703	1 435 330
Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Cert II or above	%	84.1	88.7	85.9	81.4	82.0	72.0	90.8	69.6	85.0
Upper and lower 95%	%	81.3–86.8	86.4–91.0	83.1–88.7	75.6–87.2	77.3–86.8	65.6–78.4	86.7–94.9	58.4–80.9	83.7–86.2
RSE	%	1.7	1.3	1.7	3.6	3.0	4.6	2.3	8.2	0.8

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS.

(b) Persons aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or Certificate II or above (includes 'Certificate I or II not further defined (nfd)' but excludes persons with a 'Certificate nfd' and persons whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined).

(c) Data for non-Indigenous people are from ABS (2008) SEW.

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; SEW 2008.

NIRA Indicator 19:

**Apparent retention rates from
year 7/8 to year 10 and to Year 12**

Table NIRA.19.1 **Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students									
Government schools	81.4	76.6	93.7	94.3	95.7	103.0	69.9	70.0	87.3
Non-Government schools	112.4	123.5	105.1	87.5	95.1	108.2	116.7	76.8	99.2
All schools	84.7	82.2	95.8	93.3	95.6	103.7	81.4	71.9	89.2
Non-Indigenous students (b)									
Government schools	97.5	97.6	101.9	102.8	100.9	99.6	99.7	103.8	99.3
Non-Government schools	98.2	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	101.3	98.7	84.3	100.5
All schools	97.8	99.0	101.9	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.2	96.3	99.8
All students									
Government schools	96.6	97.3	101.2	102.0	100.7	99.9	98.9	88.6	98.6
Non-Government schools	98.4	101.0	102.0	102.4	103.0	101.5	98.9	81.7	100.4
All schools	97.3	98.8	101.5	102.2	101.6	100.4	98.9	86.3	99.3

(a) The apparent retention rate to year 10 is a measure of the 2008 Year 10 student cohort as a proportion of the same cohort that commenced secondary school in either 2005 (NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT) or 2006 (Queensland, SA, WA and the NT).

(b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are not included in the figures for 'Non-Indigenous students'. However, these students are included in the figures for 'All students'.

Source : ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia* , 2008.

Table NIRA.19.2

Table NIRA.19.2 **Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students									
Government schools	32.2	41.0	55.6	40.2	43.9	35.0	45.5	47.1	42.7
Non-Government schools	71.7	94.4	83.5	41.6	85.7	44.9	86.7	59.0	69.7
All schools	36.0	46.4	60.5	40.4	48.2	36.0	53.1	49.7	46.5
Non-Indigenous students (b)									
Government schools	66.2	72.2	71.4	70.8	65.7	63.8	97.2	79.1	69.7
Non-Government schools	78.2	90.9	92.6	83.2	90.8	73.4	72.9	40.4	85.1
All schools	70.8	79.7	79.0	75.8	75.2	66.9	85.8	64.8	75.6
All students									
Government schools	64.6	71.9	70.3	68.2	64.7	61.3	95.9	67.6	68.3
Non-Government schools	78.1	90.9	92.3	82.2	90.7	72.7	73.0	44.3	84.9
All schools	69.6	79.4	78.0	73.6	74.4	64.8	85.2	60.1	74.5

(a) The apparent retention rate to year 12 is a measure of the 2008 Year 12 student cohort as a proportion of the same cohort that commenced secondary school in either 2003 (NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT) or 2004 (Queensland, SA, WA and the NT).

(b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are not included in the non-Indigenous figures. However, these students are included in the figures for 'All students'.

Source : ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia*, 2008.

NIRA Indicator 20:

Attendance rates — year 1 to year 10

Table NIRA.20.1 Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	89	89	89	89	89	89	84	81	78	81	87	76
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	93	91	90	89	92	85
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	89	89	91	84
Vic												
Indigenous	88	89	89	89	89	89	86	85	82	82	83	83
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	91	90	90	90	90
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	91	90	90	90	90
Qld												
Indigenous	85	87	87	87	88	88	87	82	78	76	70	95
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	88	87	89	91
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	88	86	86	92
WA												
Indigenous	78	81	80	82	82	81	81	74	68	64	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	87	na	na
Total	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	90	88	86	na	na
SA												
Indigenous	80	83	84	83	84	83	83	77	70	70	81	69
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	93	93	93	91	88	86	93	90
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	87	86	92	89
Tas												
Indigenous	93	94	93	93	93	92	90	86	83	81	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	95	95	95	95	95	93	91	89	88	na	na
Total	94	95	95	95	95	95	93	91	89	87	na	na

Table NIRA.20.1 **Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	87	90	90	90	88	90	85	79	76	80	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	88	87	na	na
Total	93	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	88	87	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	70	73	73	74	74	74	73	70	70	69	81	52
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	91	90	89	83	93
Total	82	83	84	85	84	85	82	81	81	82	81	86

(a) Attendance rates are the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period. Student attendance data are reported for full time students in years 1–10, but are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors. See source for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) *2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter*.

Table NIRA.20.2 Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	91	91	92	91	93	94	92	88	84	76	88	98
Non-Indigenous	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	95	91
Total	95	94	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	95	91
Vic												
Indigenous	91	93	93	86	95	91	85	93	89	87	100	79
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	90	82
Total	93	94	95	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	91	82
Qld												
Indigenous	83	86	86	87	88	89	88	89	85	84	92	81
Non-Indigenous	94	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	97	92
Total	93	93	93	93	94	94	93	93	93	92	96	92
WA												
Indigenous	74	75	75	76	85	83	80	85	85	81	72	53
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	95	95	94	93	97	73
Total	93	93	94	94	94	94	95	94	93	93	85	65
SA												
Indigenous	88	89	88	86	91	94	82	88	84	89	98	79
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	92	96
Total	93	94	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	92	96
Tas												
Indigenous	94	95	97	92	94	95	95	91	91	90	na	na
Non-Indigenous	92	92	93	93	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	99
Total	92	92	94	93	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	99

Table NIRA.20.2 **Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	90	89	95	91	90	86	80	93	75	86	na	na
Non-Indigenous	95	94	94	94	95	94	93	95	94	94	na	na
Total	95	94	94	94	95	94	93	95	94	94	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	64	71	77	73	67	71	84	84	75	82	na	66
Non-Indigenous	92	94	96	96	95	94	92	92	91	91	na	na
Total	88	91	93	93	92	91	91	90	87	89	na	66

(a) See source for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) *2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter*.

Table NIRA.20.3 Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	89	90	90	90	90	91	91	87	87	85	90	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	93	93	92	95	na
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	94	93	93	92	95	na
Vic												
Indigenous	86	90	85	86	86	86	88	81	79	81	na	20
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	94	93	94	92	92	91	93	84
Total	93	93	94	93	94	93	94	92	92	91	93	77
Qld												
Indigenous	87	89	87	88	88	88	89	90	88	84	96	81
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	95	95	95	94	93	93	91	88	46
Total	93	94	94	95	95	95	94	93	93	91	89	66
WA												
Indigenous	73	71	77	75	76	76	81	77	79	76	na	na
Non-Indigenous	92	92	93	93	94	92	94	94	92	93	93	na
Total	91	91	92	92	93	91	93	93	92	92	92	na
SA												
Indigenous	89	95	92	89	88	90	92	82	89	85	na	45
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	94	94	92	92	93	88
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	94	94	92	92	93	88
Tas												
Indigenous	91	94	94	92	93	93	96	92	94	87	93	90
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	93	94	94	93	92	91	85	90
Total	93	93	94	94	93	94	94	93	92	91	85	90

Table NIRA.20.3 **Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	92	92	87	88	91	87	92	86	87	88	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	93	94	93	93	92	93	92	90	89	94	na
Total	94	93	94	93	93	92	93	91	90	89	94	na
NT												
Indigenous	67	72	72	75	77	71	72	69	71	69	na	na
Non-Indigenous	91	91	90	91	90	90	90	89	89	88	na	na
Total	82	84	84	86	86	85	85	82	84	83	na	na

(a) See source for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) *2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling*.

NIRA Indicator 21:

**Employment to population ratio,
for the working age population
(15-64 years)**

Table NIRA.21.1

Table NIRA.21.1		Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008								
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous people (a)										
Employed persons	no.	43 100	11 402	51 495	23 558	8 811	7 002	1 950	20 098	167 416
Employed FT	%	62.2	65.1	60.2	60.3	56.2	61.5	83.8	57.6	60.9
Employed PT	%	37.8	34.9	39.8	39.7	43.8	38.5	16.2	42.4	39.1
Total Population	no.	91 046	20 692	86 523	41 841	17 038	11 748	2 705	39 529	311 122
Proportion of working age population employed	%	47.3	55.1	59.5	56.3	51.7	59.6	72.1	50.8	53.8
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	42.8–51.9	51.1–59.1	53.9–65.2	51.7–60.9	46.7–56.7	53.6–65.6	66.0–78.1	46.6–55.0	51.5–56.1
RSE	%	4.9	3.7	4.8	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.3	4.2	2.2
Non-Indigenous people (b)										
Employed persons	no.	3 302 328	2 558 891	2 068 767	1 056 647	738 028	225 772	187 829	81 822	10 220 084
Employed FT	%	72.5	70.2	71.5	73.1	70.0	68.9	75.1	83.0	71.6
Employed PT	%	27.5	29.8	28.5	26.9	30.0	31.1	24.9	17.0	28.4
Total Population	no.	4 464 740	3 432 379	2 696 001	1 387 917	1 011 503	307 614	230 695	96 279	13 627 125
Proportion of working age population employed	%	74.0	74.6	76.7	76.1	73.0	73.4	81.4	85.0	75.0
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	73.1–74.8	73.7–75.4	75.7–77.8	74.5–77.8	71.7–74.3	71.8–75.0	79.7–83.2	82.8–87.1	74.6–75.4
RSE	%	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.3
Rate ratio (c)		0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Rate difference (d)		- 26.6	- 19.4	- 17.2	- 19.8	- 21.2	- 13.8	- 9.3	- 34.1	- 21.2

RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS 2008.

(b) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the SEW 2008.

(c) Rate ratio is the Indigenous proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion.

(d) Rate difference is the Indigenous proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion.

Table NIRA.21.1 **Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 and ABS (unpublished) Survey of Education and Work, 2008.

Table NIRA.21.2 **Proportion of working age population employed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2006 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Employed persons										
Indigenous	no.	34 934	8 449	37 770	15 472	6 484	5 360	1 499	11 511	121 539
Employed FT	%	56.2	60.2	54.8	47.3	49.9	56.8	67.9	40.3	53.2
Employed PT	%	34.5	30.4	35.5	40.3	38.6	35.2	24.4	47.9	36.7
Employed, away from work	%	9.3	9.4	9.8	12.4	11.5	8.0	7.7	11.9	10.1
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 776 381	2 191 650	1 734 104	892 298	662 506	192 866	170 666	73 546	8 694 996
Employed FT	%	65.3	64.2	65.4	64.3	62.5	60.7	67.4	73.8	64.7
Employed PT	%	28.4	29.6	28.6	28.8	31.2	32.4	26.3	19.0	29.0
Employed, away from work	%	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.3	7.2	6.3
Proportion of working age population employed										
Indigenous	%	45.5	50.1	53.6	47.1	44.6	54.2	63.6	38.9	48.0
Non-Indigenous	%	70.1	71.1	73.2	74.6	70.9	67.7	78.9	81.9	71.7
Rate ratio (d)		0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rate difference (e)		- 24.6	- 21.0	- 19.7	- 27.5	- 26.3	- 13.4	- 15.3	- 43.0	- 23.7

(a) The table excludes the population whose Indigenous status was 'Not Stated'.

(b) The table excludes the population whose labour force status was 'Not Stated'.

(c) Includes 'Other Territories'.

(d) Rate ratio is the Indigenous proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion.

(e) Rate difference is the Indigenous proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

NIRA Indicator 22:

Unemployment rate

Table NIRA.22.1 Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Unemployed persons										
Indigenous people (a)										
Looking for work	no.	11 411	2 292	7 766	4 777	2 038	843	211	4 058	33 396
Looking for FT work	%	72.1	58.8	55.9	68.3	82.4	85.5	57.3	64.1	66.8
Looking for PT work	%	27.9	41.2	44.1	31.7	17.6	14.5	42.7	35.9	33.2
Persons in labour force	no.	54 511	13 694	59 260	28 335	10 850	7 845	2 161	24 155	200 812
Unemployment rate	%	20.9	16.7	13.1	16.9	18.8	10.7	9.8	16.8	16.6
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	16.1–25.8	13.2–20.2	9.9–16.2	12.9–20.9	14.5–23.1	7.0–14.4	5.4–14.2	13.2–20.4	14.7–18.5
RSE	%	11.8	10.8	12.3	12.0	11.6	17.5	22.8	11.0	5.8
Unemployed persons										
Non-Indigenous people (b)										
Looking for work	no.	163 914	114 629	82 543	35 485	38 998	8 432	4 787	1 874	450 662
Looking for FT work	%	70.8	59.5	67.1	63.2	64.0	72.8	58.4	74.6	66.0
Looking for PT work	%	29.2	40.5	32.9	36.8	36.0	27.2	41.6	25.4	34.0
Persons in labour force	no.	3466 242	2673 520	2151 310	1092 131	777 026	234 204	192 617	83 696	10670 745
Unemployment rate	%	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	4.2
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	4.0–5.5	3.8–4.8	3.3–4.4	2.7–3.8	4.3–5.8	2.9–4.3	1.9–3.1	1.0–3.4	4.0–4.5
RSE	%	7.8	6.1	7.4	8.3	7.5	10.5	12.8	27.4	3.3
Rate ratio (c)		4.4	3.9	3.4	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.9	7.5	3.9
Rate difference (d)		16.2	12.4	9.3	13.6	13.8	7.1	7.3	14.6	12.4

RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS 2008.

(b) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the SEW 2008.

(c) Rate ratio is the Indigenous proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion.

(d) Rate difference is the Indigenous proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion.

Table NIRA.22.1 Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2008

Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 and ABS (unpublished) Survey of Education and Work, 2008.

Table NIRA.22.2 **Proportion of the labour force who are unemployed (15–64 year olds), by Indigenous status, 2006 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
Unemployed persons										
Indigenous	no.	8 391	1 594	5 740	2 590	1 242	856	187	1 935	22 541
Looking for FT work	%	71.0	70.2	68.9	72.6	74.8	70.6	72.2	71.7	70.8
Looking for PT work	%	29.0	29.8	31.1	27.4	25.2	29.4	27.8	28.3	29.2
Non-Indigenous	no.	170 917	125 907	83 568	33 294	36 276	13 304	5 894	2 008	471 230
Looking for FT work	%	62.7	61.1	60.2	57.4	62.5	64.9	51.2	64.3	61.4
Looking for PT work	%	37.3	38.9	39.8	42.6	37.5	35.1	48.8	35.7	38.6
Persons in labour force										
Indigenous	no.	43 325	10 043	43 510	18 063	7 727	6 216	1 686	13 446	144 079
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 947 297	2 317 557	1 817 672	925 593	698 782	206 170	176 560	75 554	9 166 226
All persons	no.	2 990 622	2 327 600	1 861 182	943 656	706 509	212 386	178 246	89 000	9 310 305
Unemployment rate										
Indigenous	%	19.4	15.9	13.2	14.3	16.1	13.8	11.1	14.4	15.6
Non-Indigenous	%	5.8	5.4	4.6	3.6	5.2	6.5	3.3	2.7	5.1
All persons	%	6.0	5.5	4.8	3.8	5.3	6.7	3.4	4.4	5.3
Rate ratio (d)		3.3	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.1	3.3	5.4	3.0
Rate difference (e)		13.6	10.4	8.6	10.7	10.9	7.3	7.8	11.7	10.5

(a) The table excludes the population whose Indigenous status was 'Not Stated'.

(b) The table excludes the population whose labour force status was 'Not Stated'.

(c) Includes 'other territories'.

(d) Rate ratio is the Indigenous proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion.

(e) Rate difference is the Indigenous proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*.

NIRA Indicator 23:

Labour force participation rate

Table NIRA.23.1 Proportion of the working age population (15–64 year olds) who are in the labour force, by Indigenous status, 2008

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous people (a)										
Persons in the labour force	no.	54 511	13 694	59 260	28 335	10 850	7 845	2 161	24 155	200 812
Persons not in the labour force	no.	36 535	6 998	27 263	13 506	6 188	3 903	544	15 374	110 310
Total population	no.	91 046	20 692	86 523	41 841	17 038	11 748	2 705	39 529	311 122
Labour force participation rate	%	59.9	66.2	68.5	67.7	63.7	66.8	79.9	61.1	64.5
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	56.1–63.7	62.6–69.8	63.5–73.4	63.7–71.7	58.9–68.5	61.8–71.8	74.1–85.7	56.8–65.4	62.6–66.5
RSE	%	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	1.5
Non-Indigenous people (b)										
Persons in the labour force	no.	3 466 242	2 673 520	2 151 310	1 092 131	777 026	234 204	192 617	83 696	10 670 745
Persons not in the labour force	no.	998 498	758 859	544 691	295 785	234 476	73 411	38 078	12 583	2 956 380
Total population	no.	4 464 740	3 432 379	2 696 001	1 387 917	1 011 503	307 614	230 695	96 279	13 627 125
Labour force participation rate	%	77.6	77.9	79.8	78.7	76.8	76.1	83.5	86.9	78.3
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	77.0–78.2	77.1–78.7	78.9–80.7	77.0–80.4	75.3–78.3	74.9–77.3	81.7–85.3	85.1–88.8	77.8–78.8
RSE	%	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3
Rate ratio (c)		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
Rate difference (d)		-17.8	-11.7	-11.3	-11.0	-13.1	-9.4	-3.6	-25.8	-13.8

RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS 2008.

(b) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the SEW 2008.

(c) Rate ratio is the Indigenous proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion.

(d) Rate difference is the Indigenous proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 and ABS (unpublished) Survey of Education and Work, 2008.

Table NIRA.23.2 Proportion of the working age population (15-64 year olds) who are in the labour force, by Indigenous status, 2006 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
Persons in the labour force										
Indigenous	no.	43 324	10 044	43 510	18 063	7 726	6 217	1 685	13 445	144 077
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 947 296	2 317 556	1 817 673	925 594	698 784	206 170	176 560	75 553	9 166 226
Persons not in the labour force										
Indigenous	no.	33 413	6 816	27 015	14 774	6 811	3 670	670	16 129	109 386
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 013 711	766 165	550 470	269 829	235 571	78 919	39 831	14 204	2 969 009
Total population										
Indigenous	no.	76 737	16 860	70 525	32 837	14 537	9 887	2 355	29 574	253 463
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 961 007	3 083 721	2 368 143	1 195 423	934 355	285 089	216 391	89 757	12 135 235
Labour force participation rate										
Indigenous	%	56.5	59.6	61.7	55.0	53.2	62.9	71.6	45.5	56.8
Non-Indigenous	%	74.4	75.2	76.8	77.4	74.8	72.3	81.6	84.2	75.5
Rate ratio (d)										
		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8
Rate difference (e)										
		-18.0	-15.6	-15.1	-22.4	-21.6	-9.4	-10.0	-38.7	-18.7

(a) The table excludes the population whose Indigenous status was 'Not Stated'.

(b) The table excludes the population whose labour force status was 'Not Stated'.

(c) Includes 'other territories'.

(d) Rate ratio is the Indigenous proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion.

(e) Rate difference is the Indigenous proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

NIRA Indicator 24:

CDEP participants and Off CDEP job placement

Table NIRA.24.1 CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2009

	Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
CDEP participants (15 to 64)	no.	1 547	np	2 773	4 643	1 054	np	–	5 874	15 891
Indigenous people (15 to 64)	no.	97 545	21 959	93 920	46 608	18 344	12 237	2 927	42 631	336 333
Proportion of Indigenous Australians participating in CDEP (a)	%	1.6	..	3.0	10.0	5.7	..	..	13.8	4.7

(a) The CDEP proportion is a stock variable presented at a point in time in a way consistent with the ABS population estimate. Note that the number of unique CDEP participants over a period of time will be higher than the number of CDEP participants presented at a particular point in time.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

Table NIRA.24.2 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2009**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
CDEP participants										
15-24	no.	543	np	750	1 687	378	np	—	1 802	5 160
25-34	no.	325	np	658	1 199	285	np	—	1 833	4 300
35-44	no.	324	np	670	987	211	np	—	1 333	3 525
45-54	no.	250	np	491	543	126	np	—	668	2 078
55-64	no.	105	np	204	227	54	np	—	238	828
Total 15-64	no.	1 547	np	2 773	4 643	1 054	np	—	5 874	15 891
65 and over	no.	12	np	17	32	11	np	—	23	95
Population										
15-24	no.	32 979	7 491	31 557	15 140	6 278	4 303	986	13 475	112 243
25-34	no.	20 695	4 842	21 518	11 058	4 185	2 508	696	10 787	76 331
35-44	no.	19 552	4 388	19 400	9 611	3 680	2 296	599	9 019	68 575
45-54	no.	15 291	3 216	13 599	7 005	2 735	1 966	425	6 046	50 312
55-64	no.	9 028	2 022	7 846	3 794	1 466	1 164	221	3 304	28 872
Total 15-64	no.	97 545	21 959	93 920	46 608	18 344	12 237	2 927	42 631	336 333
65 and over	no.	5 793	1 390	4 559	2 340	1 013	649	79	2 035	17 869
Proportion of Indigenous Australians participation in CDEP (a)										
15-24	%	1.6	..	2.4	11.1	6.0	..	..	13.4	4.6
25-34	%	1.6	..	3.1	10.8	6.8	..	..	17.0	5.6
35-44	%	1.7	..	3.5	10.3	5.7	..	..	14.8	5.1
44-55	%	1.6	..	3.6	7.8	4.6	..	..	11.0	4.1
55-64	%	1.2	..	2.6	6.0	3.7	..	..	7.2	2.9
Total 15-64	%	1.6	..	3.0	10.0	5.7	..	..	13.8	4.7
65 and over	%	0.2	..	0.4	1.4	1.1	..	..	1.1	0.5

(a) The CDEP proportion is a stock variable presented at a point in time in a way consistent with the ABS population estimate. Note that the number of unique CDEP participants over a period of time will be higher than the number of CDEP participants presented at a particular point in time.

— Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published. .. Not applicable.

Table NIRA.24.2 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2009**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

Table NIRA.24.3 **Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employments, 2008-09 (a)**

	Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
CDEP Employment exits	no.	1 098	33	751	648	128	np	–	1 790	4 287
Full time employment	no.	904	np	705	593	np	np	–	1 384	3 586
Part time employment	no.	194	np	46	55	np	np	–	406	701
CDEP participations	no.	6 291	154	8 371	9 225	1 691	33	–	12 748	38 513
Proportion of CDEP participations moving into off-CDEP employment (b)	%	17.5	21.4	9.0	7.0	7.6	..	..	14.0	11.1

(a) There are no CDEP participations or exits in the ACT. In Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, either the total CDEP exits or CDEP exits by employment type are too small to be reported (less than 20 in most cases).

(b) The off-CDEP proportion is a flow variable presented over a time interval. Over this time interval, multiple off-CDEP employment and CDEP participation episodes can be recorded per participant. As such, the off-CDEP employment measures refer to exits and participations (vis-à-vis participants).

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

NIRA Indicator 25:

**3-month employment outcomes
(post programming monitoring)**

Table NIRA.25.1 Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	no.	10 123	2 300	10 388	5 269*	1 927*	970	346*	3 979*	35 302
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	no.	23 805	4 665	22 796	13 925	5 155	1 757	618	11 350	84 071
Proportion employed three months after program	%	42.5	49.3	45.6	37.8*	37.4*	55.2	56.0*	35.1*	42.0
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	no.	112 923	88 500	76 588	25 873	32 668	12 030	2 887	2 226	353 697
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	no.	225 314	163 770	131 854	43 495	58 447	20 731	5 529	3 199	652 339
Proportion employed three months after program	%	50.1	54.0	58.1	59.5	55.9	58.0	52.2	69.6	54.2
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (b)	no.	123 046	90 800	86 976	31 142	34 595	13 000	3 233	6 205	388 999
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	no.	249 119	168 435	154 650	57 420	63 602	22 488	6 147	14 549	736 410
Proportion employed three months after program	%	49.4	53.9	56.2	54.2	54.4	57.8	52.6	42.6	52.8

(a) Estimates with an asterisk (*) have a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

(b) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (c)).

(c) Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme or Job Placement, Employment and Training between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008. The exit was not counted if it was not possible to reliably estimate their employment status three months after they left that period of assistance.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

NIRA Indicator 26:

**Proportion of Indigenous 18-24
year olds engaged in full-time
employment, education or
training at or above Certificate III**

Table NIRA.26.1 Proportion of 18–24 year old population engaged in full time (FT) employment, education or training, by Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous population										
18–24 year old population engaged in FT employment, education or training										
Participation in FT education and not in FT employment (b)	no.	1 772	503	1 121	437	372	270	101	318	4 899
Participation in FT employment and not in FT education (c)	no.	3 713	942	3 981	1 415	597	650	184	741	12 228
Participation in a combination of employment and education (includes FT employment and FT education) (d)	no.	319	91	290	103	61	35	15	73	987
Total	no.	5 804	1 536	5 392	1 955	1 030	955	300	1 132	18 114
Total 18–24 year old population (e)	no.	14 366	3 275	13 299	6 179	2 932	2 017	500	5 911	48 500
Proportion of 18–24 year old population engaged in full time employment, education or training	%	40.4	46.9	40.5	31.6	35.1	47.3	60.0	19.2	37.3
Non-Indigenous population										
18–24 year old population engaged in FT employment, education or training										
Participation in FT education and not in FT employment (b)	no.	165 521	159 083	75 846	44 894	36 131	9 619	12 564	1 236	504 899
Participation in FT employment and not in FT education (c)	no.	203 778	151 434	148 052	74 632	49 017	13 898	13 777	6 926	661 588
Participation in a combination of employment and education (includes FT employment and FT education) (d)	no.	19 442	13 416	10 405	5 071	4 227	904	2 017	380	55 876
Total	no.	388 741	323 933	234 303	124 597	89 375	24 421	28 358	8 542	1 222 363
Total 18–24 year old population (e)	no.	531 238	429 908	326 732	166 531	127 492	36 398	34 724	11 429	1 664 600

Table NIRA.26.1 Proportion of 18–24 year old population engaged in full time (FT) employment, education or training, by Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Proportion of 18–24 year old population engaged in full time employment, education or training	%	73.2	75.3	71.7	74.8	70.1	67.1	81.7	74.7	73.4
Total population (f)										
18–24 year old population engaged in FT employment, education or training										
Participation in FT education and not in FT employment (b)	no.	169 155	161 475	77 583	45 775	36 815	9 982	12 756	1 579	515 130
Participation in FT employment and not in FT education (c)	no.	209 398	153 798	153 038	76 637	49 953	14 668	14 044	7 710	679 325
Participation in a combination of employment and education (includes FT employment and FT education) (d)	no.	19 950	13 635	10 767	5 212	4 322	944	2 042	456	57 342
Total	no.	398 503	328 908	241 388	127 624	91 090	25 594	28 842	9 745	1 251 797
Total 18–24 year old population (e)	no.	551 536	438 035	342 705	174 278	131 491	38 770	35 472	17 451	1 729 910
Proportion of 18–24 year old population engaged in full time employment, education or training	%	72.3	75.1	70.4	73.2	69.3	66.0	81.3	55.8	72.4

FT = Full time.

(a) Australia includes 'other territories'.

(b) Includes full-time education and not full-time employment (including employment 'not-stated').

(c) Includes full-time employment and not full-time study (including study 'not stated').

(d) Includes full-time education and full-time employment, and part-time study and part-time employment.

(e) Total population of all persons aged 18–24 years, excluding persons whose fully engaged employment or education status was unknown.

(f) 'Total population' includes those for whom Indigenous Status is unknown.

Source : ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table NIRA.26.2 Proportion of 18–24 year old population fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, by Indigenous status, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous (a)										
18–24 year old population engaged in FT employment, education or training										
Participation in FT education and not in FT employment (b)	no.	2 355	898	1 710	774	745	261	85	499	7 327
Participation in FT employment and not in FT education (c)	no.	4 171	1 114	6 117	1 611	813	957	299	1 907	16 989
Participation in a combination of employment and education (includes FT employment and FT education) (d)	no.	1 060	385	348	384	115	153	71	322	2 838
Total	no.	7 586	2 397	8 175	2 769	1 672	1 371	454	2 728	27 153
Total 18–24 year old population	no.	19 494	4 398	18 516	8 867	4 097	2 542	661	9 042	67 616
Proportion of 18–24 year old population fully engaged in employment and/or education or training	%	38.9	54.5	44.2	31.2	40.8	54.0	68.7	30.2	40.2
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	29.3–48.5	44.4–64.6	32.3–56.1	22.1–40.3	28.5–53.1	42.5–65.5	50.9–86.5	23.7–36.7	35.6–44.8
RSE	%	12.6	9.5	13.7	14.9	15.4	10.9	13.2	11.0	5.9
Non-Indigenous (e)										
18–24 year old population engaged in FT employment, education or training										
Participation in FT education and not in FT employment (b)	no.	204 424	204 209	90 407	54 658	45 039	13 339	12 966	1 730	626 771
Participation in FT employment and not in FT education (c)	no.	284 773	204 493	205 973	108 525	63 288	17 503	18 955	6 928	910 439

Table NIRA.26.2 Proportion of 18–24 year old population fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, by Indigenous status, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Participation in a combination of employment and education (includes FT employment and FT education) (d)	no.	25 155	17 447	20 644	6 868	3 868	634	1 087	582	76 284
Total	no.	514 352	426 149	317 024	170 052	112 195	31 476	33 008	9 239	1 613 494
Total 18–24 year old population	no.	639 441	511 316	397 374	204 045	148 920	43 885	36 453	11 440	1 992 873
Proportion of 18–24 year old population fully engaged in employment and/or education or training	%	80.4	83.3	79.8	83.3	75.3	71.7	90.5	80.8	81.0
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	78.3–82.6	81.3–85.3	76.6–83.0	80.2–86.5	71.3–79.4	65.8–77.6	86.1–95.0	72.4–89.1	79.9–82.0
RSE	%	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.8	4.2	2.5	5.3	0.7

FT = Full time.

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS.

(b) Includes full-time education and excludes full-time employment.

(c) Includes full-time employment and excludes full-time study.

(d) Includes full-time education and full-time employment, and part-time study and part-time employment.

(e) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the Survey of Education and Work.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 and ABS (unpublished) Survey of Education and Work, 2008.

NIRA Indicator 27:

**Proportion of Indigenous 20-64
year olds with or working
towards a post school
qualification in Certificate III or
above**

Table NIRA.27.1 Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above, by Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Indigenous										
20–64 year old population with qualifications at Cert. III, IV, Dip. or Adv. Dip. or above (a)	no.	15 240	4 004	12 952	4 470	2 389	2 142	768	2 656	44 651
20–64 year olds population working towards post school qualification (b)	no.	3 670	934	2 751	1 167	777	422	140	871	10 738
Total 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Cert III or above (a), (b)	no.	18 910	4 938	15 703	5 637	3 166	2 564	908	3 527	55 389
Total 20–64 year old population (c)	no.	54 560	12 328	51 434	23 026	10 383	7 272	1 822	22 206	183 140
Proportion of 20-64 year old population with or working toward post school qualification in Cert. III or above	%	34.7	40.1	30.5	24.5	30.5	35.3	49.8	15.9	30.2
Non-Indigenous										
20–64 year old population with qualifications at Cert. III, IV, Dip. or Adv. Dip. or above (a)	no.	1 727 216	1 325 483	947 210	502 739	360 292	106 190	114 143	41 549	5 125 294
20–64 year olds population working towards post school qualification (b)	no.	177 142	140 584	91 049	47 941	41 159	11 289	12 942	2 899	525 038
Total 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Cert III or above (a), (b)	no.	1 904 358	1 466 067	1 038 259	550 680	401 451	117 479	127 085	44 448	5 650 332
Total 20–64 year old population (c)	no.	3 335 821	2 611 046	2 013 025	1 007 256	794 187	240 194	186 552	77 900	10 267 111
Proportion of 20-64 year old population with or working toward post school qualification in Cert. III or above	%	57.1	56.1	51.6	54.7	50.5	48.9	68.1	57.1	55.0

Table NIRA.27.1 Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above, by Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
						All (e)				
20–64 year old population with qualifications at Cert. III, IV, Dip. or Adv. Dip. or above (a)	no.	1 753 756	1 338 531	965 828	510 457	364 832	109 092	115 471	44 520	5 202 992
20–64 year olds population working towards post school qualification (b)	no.	183 090	143 399	94 644	49 633	42 350	11 828	13 187	3 804	541 974
Total 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Cert III or above (a), (b)	no.	1 936 846	1 481 930	1 060 472	560 090	407 182	120 920	128 658	48 324	5 744 966
Total 20–64 year old population (c)	no.	3 418 171	2 645 980	2 078 987	1 038 182	810 532	249 564	189 469	100 826	10 532 965
Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working toward post school qualification in Cert. III or above	%	56.7	56.0	51.0	53.9	50.2	48.5	67.9	47.9	54.5

(a) This includes persons who have indicated that they have attained one of these qualifications.

(b) This includes persons who have indicated that they are working towards a post school qualification. The Census does not enable disaggregation by qualification type, therefore this figure is an overcount of the required population.

(c) Total 20–64 year old population, excluding persons whose level of education or attendance status was not stated.

(d) Australia includes Other Territories.

(e) All persons includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished).

Table NIRA.27.2 Proportion of 20–64 year old population with a post school qualification at Certificate III level or above or studying, by Indigenous status, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (a)										
20–64 year old population with non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above (b)	no.	19 262	6 579	19 841	8 681	3 626	2 782	991	4 804	66 566
20–64 year olds population without a post school qualification, but studying at any level (c)	no.	4 896	1 245	4 995	1 781	1 127	656	255	1 784	16 738
Total 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification (b), (c)	no.	24 159	7 824	24 836	10 462	4 753	3 438	1 246	6 587	83 304
Total 20–64 year old population (d)	no.	71 079	15 777	68 354	32 969	13 322	9 290	2 280	32 196	245 267
Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working toward a post school qualification of Cert. III or above	%	34.0	49.6	36.3	31.7	35.7	37.0	54.6	20.5	34.0
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	29.3–38.7	45.6–53.6	31.1–41.5	27.1–36.3	31.2–40.2	30.3–43.7	45.9–63.3	16.9–24.1	31.8–36.2
RSE of Proportion	%	7.1	4.1	7.3	7.4	6.4	9.2	8.1	9.0	3.3
Non-Indigenous (e)										
20–64 year old population with non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above (b)	no.	2 180 950	1 634 185	1 223 569	622 441	438 701	129 275	129 635	43 690	6 402 447
20–64 year olds population without a post school qualification, but studying at any level (c)	no.	222 311	200 236	131 073	58 758	50 449	18 114	12 755	5 775	699 471
Total 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification (b), (c)	no.	2 403 261	1 834 421	1 354 642	681 199	489 150	147 389	142 390	49 466	7 101 918
Total 20–64 year old population	no.	4 019 706	3 092 532	2 424 086	1 247 235	908 751	275 452	207 863	88 570	12 264 196
Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working toward a post school qualification of Cert. III or above	%	59.8	59.3	55.9	54.6	53.8	53.5	68.5	55.8	57.9
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals	%	58.5–61.1	57.9–60.7	54.3–57.5	52.0–57.2	52.2–55.5	50.1–57.0	65.4–71.6	52.0–59.7	57.3–58.5
RSE of Proportion	%	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.6	3.3	2.3	3.5	0.5

(a) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSISS.

Table NIRA.27.2 Proportion of 20–64 year old population with a post school qualification at Certificate III level or above or studying, by Indigenous status, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Includes persons who have indicated that they have attained a post school qualification at Certificate III level or above.

(c) Includes persons who have indicated that they are studying, but excludes those who already have non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above.

(d) Total 20–64 year old population, excluding persons who were not studying and had a level of education that was not stated, which equals 2.6 per cent of the Indigenous population.

(e) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the Survey of Education and Work.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 and ABS (unpublished) Survey of Education and Work, 2008.

Data Quality Statements

This section includes copies of all DQSs as provided by the data providers. The Steering Committee has not made any amendments to the content of these DQSs.

Table 17 lists each performance indicator in the NIRA and the page reference for the associated DQS.

Table 17 Data quality statements for performance indicators in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement^a

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no(s). in this report</i>
1. Estimated life expectancy at birth	297
2. Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes	299, 374, 376, 378 380, 382, 385
3. Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	302
4. Rates of current daily smokers	305
5. Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels	307
6. Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index	309
7. Level of physical activity	311
8. Access to health care compared to need	313
9. Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)	315, 318, 374, 376 378, 380, 382, 385
10. Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	322, 374, 376, 378 380, 382, 385
11. Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	325
12. Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	328
13. Tobacco smoking during pregnancy	331
14. Antenatal care	334
15. Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9	338
16. Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9	338
17. The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling	..
18. Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II	341, 343
19. Apparent retention rates from year 7–8 to year 10 and to year 12	345

(Continued next page)

Table 17 (continued)

<i>Performance indicator</i>		<i>Page no(s). in this report</i>
20.	Attendance rates — Year 1 to Year 10	347
21.	Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)	349, 351
22.	Unemployment rate	353, 355
23.	Labour force participation rate	358, 360
24.	CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement	362
25.	3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	364
26.	Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III	366, 368
27.	Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III, IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma	370, 372

^a Performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording for the performance measures in the NIRA. This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators later in the report. ... Not applicable as not data provided for this report.

Data quality statement — Indicator 1: Estimated life expectancy at birth

Target/Outcome:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Indicator:	Life expectancy at birth
Measure (computation):	<p>Direct estimation of experimental life tables for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, from which life expectancy at birth is obtained. Age/sex-specific death rates used in the construction of the life tables are calculated as:</p> <p>Numerator: death registrations for 2005–2007 provided by state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, adjusted using factors obtained from the 2006 Census Data Enhancement Indigenous Mortality Quality Study to account for under-identification of Indigenous deaths;</p> <p>Denominator: 30 June 2006 experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.</p>
Data source/s:	Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Australia, 2005–07.
Institutional environment:	<p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p> <p>Death statistics are sourced from death registrations systems administered by the various state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each state and territory that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred. As part of the registration process, information on the cause of death is either supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death on a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, or supplied as a result of a coronial investigation.</p>
Relevance	<p>Experimental life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from which life expectancy at birth estimates were sourced, were produced to enable the construction of ABS experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of Australia for the period 1991 to 2021.</p> <p>Estimates of life expectancy at birth for Indigenous Australians are commonly used as a measure for assessing Indigenous population health and disadvantage.</p>
Timeliness	Estimates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth are available every five years, with 2005–2007 estimates released in May 2009. The most recent estimates used a different methodology and therefore are not comparable with previous estimates. Life expectancy estimates for 2010–2012 are expected to be produced using a similar methodology to that used for the 2005–2007 estimates.
Accuracy	<p>Compilation of life tables requires complete and accurate data on deaths that occur in a period, and reliable estimates of the population exposed to the risk of dying during that period. These data are required by age and sex so as to calculate age-sex specific death rates.</p> <p>Methods used to produce life tables for the Indigenous population, are designed to account for quality issues that exist with registrations of Indigenous deaths and Indigenous population estimates. For example, there are a number of factors which may contribute to under-identification of Indigenous deaths in death registrations records (the Indigenous identification rate was estimated at 92 per cent nationally for 2006–07). In addition, there are quality issues associated with Indigenous population</p>

	<p>estimates, such as undercount of the Indigenous population in the Census (estimated at 11.5 per cent for the 2006 Census), and non-response to the Indigenous status question on the Census form. Due to the inherent uncertainties in these data, the life tables should be considered as experimental and as such, care should be exercised when interpreting them.</p>
Coherence	<p>Estimates of life expectancy at birth for Indigenous Australians are commonly used as a measure for assessing Indigenous population health and disadvantage.</p> <p>Due to significant changes in methodology, ABS strongly advises that comparisons between 2005–2007 estimates of Indigenous life expectancy at birth and previously published estimates should not be made. Differences should not be interpreted as measuring changes in Indigenous life expectancy over time.</p>
Accessibility	<p>ABS Indigenous life expectancy estimates are published on the ABS web site, see Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Australia, 2005–07.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Please view Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 2: Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.
Indicator	NIRA 2–Mortality Rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Numerator:</u> death registrations for 2003–2007 provided by state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Non-Indigenous – Estimated Indigenous population subtracted from total Estimated Resident Population</p> <p>Indigenous – Estimated Indigenous Population</p> <p><u>Excess deaths:</u> Observed number of Indigenous deaths - expected number of deaths if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population for the given age groups above.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> ABS Causes of Deaths collection (3303.0)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0), ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0)</p>
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	<p>The ABS Causes of Death collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Causes of Death collection include demographic items, as well as Causes of Death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Causes of Death data is published on an annual basis.</p> <p>Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous inter-censal period. ERP data is not</p>

Accuracy

changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Information on Causes of Death is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data.

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that reference period. For more information see the [Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 \(cat. no. 3114.0\)](#) and [Australian Demographic Statistics \(cat. no. 3101.0\)](#).

The causes listed are selected causes of death. This list can not be read as either "leading causes" nor "major causes"

Causes of Death data for 2007 is subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process will enable the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This will result in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths will be updated as more information becomes available to the ABS. Revised data for 2007 will be published both on a year registration basis and a year of occurrence basis in the 2008 Causes of death publication, due to be released in March 2010, and again in the publication relating to the 2009 collection

	<p>due for release in 2011. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0.</p> <p>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.</p> <p>Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading for example where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the indigenous mortality rate for some causes. All rates in this indicator must be used with caution.</p>
Coherence	The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator have been age-standardised, using the indirect method, to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Indirect age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.</p> <p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)</p>
Accessibility	<p>Causes of Death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. ERP and Estimated Indigenous Population data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0, 3201.0 and 3238.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 3: Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Key data quality points

- The NHMD has high coverage of hospital separations. It holds records for separations from all public hospitals for 2007-08, with the exception of a small mothercraft hospital in the ACT. Almost all private hospitals also provided data, with the exception of a few free-standing day hospital facilities in the ACT and the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.
- Identification of Indigenous people in hospital separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by state/territory. Currently data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes.
- Data for Tasmania and the ACT are not reported individually.
- While national separation rates have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification, rates for the six jurisdictions reported have not been adjusted and therefore should not be compared. They should also not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Indicator	Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis
Measure (computation)	<p>The numerator is the number of hospital separations; and the denominator is the Estimated resident population of all ages.</p> <p>Calculation is $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$, presented as a rate per 1000 and age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.</p>
Data source/s	<p><i>Numerator:</i></p> <p>This indicator is calculated using data from the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD), based on the National Minimum Data Set for Admitted Patient Care.</p> <p><i>Denominators:</i></p> <p><u>For total population:</u> Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007</p> <p><u>For Indigenous population:</u> ABS Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections (Indigenous population) Series B</p> <p>The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting population data for the Indigenous population from population data for the total population.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. The data were supplied to the Institute by state and territory health authorities. The state and territory health authorities received these data from public and private hospitals. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The purpose of the National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) for Admitted patient care is to collect information about care provided to admitted patients in Australian hospitals. The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in all public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities and alcohol and drug treatment centres in Australia. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories may also be included. Hospitals specialising in dental, ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are</p>

included.

Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality (where the numerator is less than 5 or would identify a single service provider), where rates are highly volatile (i.e. the denominator is very small), or data quality is known to be of insufficient quality (for example, where Indigenous identification rates are low). Separations with care types of Newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care. This is consistent with the publication of all hospital separation data by the AIHW.

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

While the NHMD is appropriate for the information being gathered and provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, identification of Indigenous separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by state/territory. Therefore jurisdictional comparisons of Indigenous separation rates should not be made for this indicator. Data are analysed by state/territory of usual residence of the patient.

The numerator and denominator for the calculation of rates for this indicator come from different sources (numerator from the NHMD and denominator from ABS population data). While population data are adjusted for undercount and missing responses to the Indigenous status question, data from the NHMD are not. This, along with changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions in both the numerator and denominator may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

Hospital separations with a 'not stated/inadequately described' Indigenous status have been combined with hospital separations for 'non-Indigenous Australians' and have been reported under the category 'Other Australians'. This is because data systems of certain jurisdictions do not accommodate a category for 'not stated/inadequately described' and an assessment of patient characteristics indicates that separations with this category of Indigenous status show greater similarities with the non-Indigenous category than with the Indigenous category for most patient characteristics examined (AIHW 2005).

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is financial years 2006-07 to 2007-08. Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

For 2007-08, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, except for private day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital facility in the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute, and the Institute does not have direct access to hospital records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes extensive validation on receipt of data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked with data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these edit queries.

The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or

	<p>missing or incorrect values.</p> <p>For Admitted patient data, Indigenous status is of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, WA, the NT (public hospitals only).</p> <p>Adjustments for Indigenous under-identification have been made at the national level using an adjustment factor of 89 per cent. No adjustments for under-identification have been made at the state/territory level.</p> <p>Approximately 2 per cent of hospital records in the six jurisdictions had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for missing Indigenous status information.</p> <p>Two years of data have been combined to ensure confidentiality of responses.</p> <p>The Estimated Resident Population and Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections are provided by the ABS.</p>
Coherence	<p>The information presented for this indicator are calculated using the same methodology as data published in <i>Australian hospital statistics 2007-08</i>, and the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Detailed Analyses report 2008</i>.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the Admitted Patient Care NMDS. Published products available on the AIHW website are:</p> <p>Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables.</p> <p>On-line interactive data cubes for Admitted patient care (for Principal diagnoses, procedures and Diagnosis Related Groups).</p> <p>Data for this indicator are published biennially in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Detailed Analyses report</i>.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Supporting information on the quality and use of the Admitted Patient Care NMDS are published annually in <i>Australian Hospital Statistics</i> (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository — METeOR, and the <i>National Health Data Dictionary</i>.</p> <p>Information on ABS data is available on the ABS website.</p> <p>Principal diagnoses reported for this indicator were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) using the fifth edition of the <i>International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification</i> (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2006).</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 4: Rates of current daily smokers

Target/Outcome Indicator	<p>Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.</p> <p>Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults who are daily smokers</p>
Measure (computation)	<p>Numerator: Number of persons aged 18 years and over who reported being current daily smokers.</p> <p>Denominator: Number of persons aged 18 years and over.</p>
Data source/s	<p>For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS).</p> <p>For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS National Health Survey.</p> <p>These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).</p> <p>For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and 2007-08 NHS Users' Guide (4363.0.55.001).</p>
Institutional environment	<p>These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>While Indigenous status is collected in the NHS, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The NHS can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons.</p> <p>The 2008 NATSISS and 2007-08 NHS collected self-reported information on smoker status from persons aged 15 years and over. This refers to the smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excluding chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. The current daily smoker category includes respondents who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day.</p> <p>The NATSISS and NHS also collect a range of other health-related information that can be analysed in conjunction with smoker status.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August 2008 to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009.</p> <p>The NHS is conducted every three years and enumerated over a 12-month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. The 2007-08 survey was conducted between August 2007 and June 2008. Results were released in May 2009.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households.</p> <p>In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics,</p>

	<p>as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.</p> <p>The NHS is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2007-08 NHS response rate was 91 per cent of households.</p> <p>Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories, except for non-Indigenous estimates for the Northern Territory (28 per cent) which should be used with caution. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.</p> <p>Data for this indicator are consistent with information presented in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework</i> (indicator 2.18)</p>
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator have been age-standardised to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.</p> <p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and 2007-08 NHS Users' Guide (4363.0.55.001). The 2008 NATSISS Users' Guide (4720.0) is due for release in 2010.</p>
Accessibility	<p>See also National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007-08 (4364.0). Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 5: Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Indicator	Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons and rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk level.
Measure (Proportion)	<u>Numerator:</u> Persons aged 18 years and over assessed as having risky or high-risk alcohol consumption. <u>Denominator:</u> Persons aged 18 years and over.
Data Source/s	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS National Health Survey. These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage see the relevant survey user guide (see Interpretability section below).
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	While Indigenous status is collected in the NHS, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The NHS can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. The NATSIHS and the NHS are national surveys that collect information on health status, risk factors and health-related actions. Level of alcohol consumption reported in these surveys is 'as reported' by respondents and hence some under-reporting of consumption is expected to have occurred.
Timeliness	The NATSIHS is conducted every six years. The 2004-05 survey was conducted between August 2004 and July 2005. First results were released in April 2006. The NHS is conducted every three years and enumerated over a 12-month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. The 2004-05 survey was conducted concurrently with the 2004-05 NATSIHS. First results were released in February 2006.
Accuracy	The NATSIHS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2004-05 sample was 10 000 persons/5200 households, with a response rate of 81 per cent of households. The NHS is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2004-05 NHS response rate was 91 per cent of households. Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response. Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling

	<p>error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The 2004-05 NATSIHS and 2004-05 NHS had similar data content, shared common elements in the questionnaire, and were processed side by side.</p> <p>Data for this indicator are consistent with information presented in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework</i> (indicator 2.20).</p>
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator have been age-standardised to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.</p> <p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the National Health Survey and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05: Data Reference Package (4363.0.55.002), 2004-05 NATSIHS Users' Guide (4715.0.55.004) and 2004-05 NHS Users' Guide (4363.0.55.001)</p>
Accessibility	<p>See also National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 (4715.0) and National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2004-05 (4364.0). Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 6: Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Indicator	Levels of Obesity for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons —Body Mass Index (BMI).
Measure (Proportion)	<u>Numerator:</u> Persons aged 18 years and over with a BMI greater than 30 (obese). <u>Denominator:</u> Persons aged 18 years and over.
Data Source/s	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS National Health Survey. These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage see the relevant survey user guide (see Interpretability section below).
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	While Indigenous status is collected in the NHS, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The NHS can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. The NATSIHS and the NHS are national surveys that collect information on health status, risk factors and health-related actions. BMI is calculated in these surveys from height and weight information 'as reported' by respondents and hence may differ from BMI based on measured height and weight.
Timeliness	The NATSIHS is conducted every six years. The 2004-05 survey was conducted between August 2004 and July 2005. First results were released in April 2006. The NHS is conducted every three years and enumerated over a 12-month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. The 2004-05 survey was conducted concurrently with the 2004-05 NATSIHS. First results were released in February 2006.
Accuracy	The NATSIHS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2004-05 sample was 10 000 persons/5200 households, with a response rate of 81 per cent of households. The NHS is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2004-05 NHS response rate was 91 per cent of households. Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response. Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used

	to design surveys.
	Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories, except for non-Indigenous estimates for the Northern Territory (29 per cent) which should be used with caution. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.
Coherence	The 2004-05 NATSIHS and 2004-05 NHS had similar data content, shared common elements in the questionnaire, and were processed side by side.
	Data for this indicator are consistent with information presented in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework</i> (indicator 2.26).
Interpretability	Data for this indicator have been age-standardised to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.
	Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the National Health Survey and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05: Data Reference Package (4363.0.55.002), 2004-05 NATSIHS User's Guide (4715.0.55.004) and 2004-05 NHS User's Guide (4363.0.55.001)
Accessibility	See also National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 (4715.0) and National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2004-05 (4364.0). Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.

Data quality statement — Indicator 7: Level of physical activity

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Indicator	Level of physical activity for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons.
Measure (Proportion)	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Persons aged 15 years and over by level of physical activity (sedentary, low, moderate, high).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Persons aged 15 years and over.</p>
Data Source/s	<p>For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS).</p> <p>For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS National Health Survey.</p> <p>These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).</p> <p>For information on scope and coverage see the relevant survey user guide (see Interpretability section below).</p>
Institutional environment	<p>These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>While Indigenous status is collected in the NHS, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The NHS can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons.</p> <p>The NATSIHS and the NHS are national surveys that collect information on health status, risk factors and health-related actions.</p> <p>Level of physical activity reported in these surveys is 'as reported' by respondents and relates to physical activity for sport recreation or fitness only. As physical activity for work or other purposes is excluded, overall physical activity may be understated.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NATSIHS is conducted every six years. The 2004-05 survey was conducted between August 2004 and July 2005. First results were released in April 2006.</p> <p>The NHS is conducted every three years and enumerated over a 12-month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. The 2004-05 survey was conducted concurrently with the 2004-05 NATSIHS. First results were released in February 2006.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The NATSIHS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2004-05 sample was 10 000 persons/5200 households, with a response rate of 81 per cent of households.</p> <p>The NHS is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2004-05 NHS response rate was 91 per cent of households.</p> <p>Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p>

	<p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories, except for Indigenous estimates of 'high level of physical activity' for Victoria (27 per cent), South Australia (26 per cent) and the Northern Territory (40 per cent) which should be used with caution. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The 2004-05 NATSIHS and 2004-05 NHS had similar data content, shared common elements in the questionnaire, and were processed side by side.</p> <p>Data for this indicator are consistent with information presented in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework</i> (indicator 2.22).</p>
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator have been age-standardised to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.</p> <p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the National Health Survey and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05: Data Reference Package (4363.0.55.002), 2004-05 NATSIHS Users' Guide (4715.0.55.004) and 2004-05 NHS Users' Guide (4363.0.55.001)</p>
Accessibility	<p>See also National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 (4715.0) and National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2004-05 (4364.0). Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 8: Access to health care compared to need

Target/Outcome Indicator	<p>Close the life expectancy gap within a generation</p> <p>Access to health care compared to need for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons.</p>
Measure (Proportion)	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of persons who needed to access health care but who did not.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of persons.</p>
Data Source/s	<p>For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS).</p> <p>For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS National Health Survey (NHS)</p> <p>These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).</p> <p>For information on scope and coverage see the relevant survey user guide (see Interpretability section below).</p>
Institutional environment	<p>These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>While Indigenous status is collected in the NHS, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The NHS can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons.</p> <p>The NATSIHS and the NHS are national surveys that collect information on health status, risk factors and health-related actions. The 2004-05 NHS did not collect information about unmet need for health services, thus non-Indigenous comparisons are not possible for this item.</p> <p>Access to services in these surveys relates to the two weeks prior to interview except for hospital admissions which relates to the period 12 months prior.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NATSIHS is conducted every six years. The 2004-05 survey was conducted between August 2004 and July 2005. First results were released in April 2006.</p> <p>The NHS is conducted every three years and enumerated over a 12-month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. The 2004-05 survey was conducted concurrently with the 2004-05 NATSIHS. First results were released in February 2006.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The NATSIHS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2004-05 sample was 10 000 persons/5200 households, with a response rate of 81 per cent of households.</p> <p>The NHS is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2004-05 NHS response rate was 91 per cent of households.</p> <p>Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is</p>

	<p>used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories except for Indigenous estimates of 'Dental consultancy' for Tasmania (29 per cent)—which should be used with caution—and 'Visited casualty, outpatients or emergency' for ACT (52 per cent)—which is too unreliable for general use. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The 2004-05 NATSIHS and 2004-05 NHS had similar data content, shared common elements in the questionnaire, and were processed side by side.</p> <p>Data for this indicator are consistent with information presented in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework</i> (indicator 3.12)</p>
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator have been age-standardised to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.</p> <p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the National Health Survey and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05: Data Reference Package (4363.0.55.002), 2004-05 NATSIHS Users' Guide (4715.0.55.004) and 2004-05 NHS Users' Guide (4363.0.55.001)</p>
Accessibility	<p>See also National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 (4715.0) and National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2004-05 (4364.0). Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 9: Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths) (ABS data)

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.
Indicator	Child Under 5 Mortality Rate (and excess deaths)
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Numerator:</u> death registrations for 2003–2007 provided by state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p>Perinatal: Number of fetal + neonatal deaths</p> <p>Infant: Number of deaths among children aged under 1 year</p> <p>Child 0–4: Number of deaths among children aged 0 to 4 years</p> <p>Child 1–4: Number of deaths among children aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Perinatal: Number of births (including live births, intrauterine fetal deaths and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation or weighing at least 400 grams)</p> <p>Infant: Number of live births in the period</p> <p>Child 0–4: Population aged 0 to 4 years</p> <p>Child 1–4: Population aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p>Excess deaths: Observed number of Indigenous deaths minus expected number of deaths if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population for the given age groups above.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0) and ABS Death Collection (3302.0)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Perinatal: ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0)</p> <p>Infant: ABS Births Collection (3301.0)</p> <p>Child 0–4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Child 1–4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0).</p>
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	<p>The ABS Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include demographic items, as well as Causes of Death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths data are published on an annual basis.</p> <p>Death records, including perinatal deaths, are provided electronically to the</p>

ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

Births records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in birth registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth. As a result, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the birth (for example, due to follow up activity due to missing information on the form, or resource limitations).

Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous intercensal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Accuracy

Information on Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data. For more information see the *Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0)* and *Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)*.

Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths data for 2007 are subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was

	<p>finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process will enable the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This will result in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths will be updated as more information becomes available to the ABS. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0.</p> <p>Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.</p> <p>Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading for example where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the Indigenous mortality rate for some causes. All rates in this indicator must be used with caution.</p>
Coherence	<p>The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator have been age-standardised, using the indirect method, to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Indirect age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations. The ABS cautions against use of crude rates for making comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, as results may be misleading.</p> <p>Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the the NT only. These five states and territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data.</p> <p>Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.</p> <p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).</p>
Accessibility	<p>Causes of Death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Perinatal Deaths data are available on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product number. ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 9: Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths) (supplementary AIHW data)

Key data quality points

- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions collect information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. The current data have not been adjusted for under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother.
- The Perinatal NMDS did not include neonatal death or perinatal death data items. However this information is collected as part of the NPDC.
- Data on perinatal mortality are presented for all jurisdictions however data reported for Tasmania and Australia exclude perinatal deaths recorded in Tasmania in 2004. Although death data were provided for Tasmania, data could not be included for Indigenous status the 'not stated' category was unable to be distinguished from the 'non-Indigenous' category for these two years.
- Neonatal deaths for the Northern Territory for 2007 are considered to be incomplete. Data do not include deaths occurring outside of the Northern Territory for those years.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)
Measure	PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE
(computation)	<p>This indicator consists of two parts:</p> <p><u>Part A:</u> is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous babies who die in the perinatal period.</p> <p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of perinatal deaths (fetal and neonatal)</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total number of births (live and still births) of at least 400 grams birth weight or at least 20 weeks gestation</p> <p><i>Calculation:</i> $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p> <p><u>Part B:</u> Excess perinatal deaths</p> <p><i>Excess deaths:</i> Observed number of deaths among Indigenous babies minus the expected number of deaths among Indigenous babies if the age-specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population.</p>
Data source/s	This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data included in the National Perinatal Data Collection are collected as part of a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by state and territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The state and territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	The National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS

is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).

The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birth weight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

The Perinatal NMDS provides some relevant data elements of interest for this indicator. The NMDS does not include a data item for neonatal mortality or perinatal mortality, however this information is collected as part of the NPDC. The Perinatal NMDS includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. The Perinatal NMDS has no data item for the Indigenous status of the baby. Currently, reporting of Indigenous status of the baby is based on the maternal Indigenous status only. In 2006, this represented approximately 70 per cent of all Indigenous births based on data from ABS birth registrations (ABS 2007: *Births Australia*, 2006).

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother. No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS or to determine variability between states and territories. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1997–2006 has been consistent, at 3.2–3.7 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution. Babies of mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.

Data on perinatal mortality are incomplete. Data are presented for all jurisdictions however data reported for Tasmania and Australia exclude perinatal deaths recorded in Tasmania in 2004. Although death data were provided for Tasmania, data could not be included for Indigenous status as the 'not stated' category was unable to be distinguished from the 'non-Indigenous' category for these two years.

Data on neonatal mortality are incomplete. In some jurisdictions, neonatal deaths for babies transferred to another hospital or readmitted to hospital and those dying at home may not be included. For the Northern Territory for 2007, data are not yet available on neonatal deaths of babies born in the Northern Territory but who died interstate. Due to the small number of deaths, interpretation can be limited as to whether differences in mortality rates are due to statistical fluctuations or differential ascertainment of the deaths. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution.

State/territory of usual residence data were incomplete for 2003, therefore, data are presented for this indicator for 2004 to 2007 only.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2004 to 2007.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes

validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for checking and review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of state/territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information.

Five years of data have been combined to minimise random statistical variation and to minimise the risk of data governance issues such as identification.

There is incomplete data on perinatal mortality in the NPDC. There is differential ascertainment and provision of data to the NPDC of fetal and neonatal deaths by jurisdictions.

Fetal deaths include late terminations however there is differential ascertainment of late terminations of pregnancy across the country. Victoria has the most complete ascertainment, for example, in 2006 18 per cent (150) of perinatal deaths were terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial reasons. South Australia does not provide terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial reasons in their perinatal death data.

Coherence

Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may also affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

For the period of the indicator, birth and perinatal death data from the NPDC are not comparable to ABS registration data. The scope of the birth and death collections differs between ABS and NPDC. The methodologies used to collect data differ. The NPDC collects information on Indigenous status of the mother only while the ABS collects information on Indigenous status of both parents. The NPDC collects data on year of birth compared with ABS which collects data on year of registration of birth or death.

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

Australia's mothers and babies annual report

Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004

METeOR – online metadata repository

National health data dictionary.

Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)

Data for this indicator are published annually in *Australia's mothers and babies*; and biennially in reports such as the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait*

Islander Health Performance Framework report, the Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in *Australia's mothers and babies* (Chapter 1 and Perinatal deaths chapter), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in *Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005*. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in *Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004* (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5). Metadata information for the Perinatal NMDS are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository — METeOR, and the National Health Data Dictionary.

Data quality statement — Indicator 10: Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)

Target/ Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.
Indicator	Mortality Rate (and excess deaths) for children under 5 by leading causes
Measure	Mortality Rates (and excess deaths) for children under 5 by selected causes
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Numerator:</u> death registrations for 2003–2007 provided by state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p>Perinatal: Number of fetal + neonatal deaths</p> <p>Infant: Number of deaths among children aged under 1 year</p> <p>Child 0–4: Number of deaths among children aged 0 to 4 years</p> <p>Child 1–4: Number of deaths among children aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Perinatal: Number of births (including all live births, intrauterine fetal deaths and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation or weighing at least 400 grams).</p> <p>Infant: Number of live births in the period</p> <p>Child 0–4: Population aged 0 to 4 years</p> <p>Child 1–4: Population aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p><u>Excess deaths:</u> Observed number of Indigenous deaths minus expected number of deaths if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population for the given age groups above.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator:</u> ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0) and ABS Causes of Death Collection (3303.0)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Perinatal: ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0)</p> <p>Infant: ABS Births Collection (3301.0)</p> <p>Child 0–4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Child 1–4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0).</p>
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	The ABS Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics. Data in the Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections includes demographic items, as well as Causes of Death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.
Timeliness	Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths data are published on an annual

basis.

Death records, including perinatal deaths, are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

Births records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in birth registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth. As a result, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the birth (for example, due to follow up activity due to missing information on the form, or resource limitations).

Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous inter-censal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Accuracy

Information on Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data.

For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths data for 2007 are subject to revision.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process will enable the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This will result in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths will be updated as more information becomes available to the ABS. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, 2007, 3303.0.

Causes listed are selected causes of death at the ICD-10 chapter level for all deaths registered.

Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading for example where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the Indigenous mortality rate for some causes. All rates in this indicator must be used with caution.

There are differing views on the appropriateness of having an "Australian" total due to the uncertainty of the quality of identification and the small number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders for Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

Coherence The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.

Interpretability Data for this indicator have been age-standardised, using the indirect method, to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Indirect age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations. The ABS cautions against use of crude rates for making comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, as results may be misleading.

National rates only for this indicator are considered reliable; data does not support finer levels of disaggregation, for example by jurisdiction.

Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

Accessibility Causes of Death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Perinatal Deaths data are available on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product number. ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.

Data quality statement — Indicator 11: Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Key data quality points

- The NHMD has high coverage of hospital separations. It holds records for separations from all public hospitals for 2007-08, with the exception of a small mothercraft hospital in the ACT. Almost all private hospitals also provided data, with the exception of a few free-standing day hospital facilities in the ACT and the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.
- Identification of Indigenous people in hospital separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by state/territory. Currently data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & the NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes.
- Data for Tasmania and the ACT are not reported.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis
Measure (computation)	<p>The numerator is the number of hospital separations for children aged under 5 years, and the denominator is the Estimated resident population of children aged under 5 years.</p> <p>Calculation is (Numerator ÷ Denominator), presented as a rate per 1000.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>This indicator is calculated using data from the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD), based on the National Minimum Data Set for Admitted Patient Care.</p> <p>Denominators:</p> <p>For total population: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007</p> <p>For Indigenous population: ABS Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections (Indigenous population) Series B</p> <p>The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting population data for the Indigenous population from population data for the total population.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. The data were supplied to the Institute by state and territory health authorities. The state and territory health authorities received these data from public and private hospitals. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The purpose of the NMDS for Admitted patient care is to collect information about care provided to admitted patients in Australian hospitals. The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in all public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities and alcohol and drug treatment centres in Australia. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories may also be included. Hospitals specialising in dental, ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included.</p> <p>Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality (where the numerator is less than 5 or would identify a single service provider), where rates are highly volatile (i.e. the denominator is very small), or data quality is known to be of insufficient quality (for example, where</p>

Indigenous identification rates are low). Separations with care types of Newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care. This is consistent with the publication of all hospital separation data by the AIHW.

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

While the NHMD is appropriate for the information being gathered and provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, identification of Indigenous separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by state/territory. Therefore jurisdictional comparisons of Indigenous separation rates should not be made for this indicator. Data are analysed by state/territory of usual residence of the patient.

The numerator and denominator for the calculation of rates for this indicator come from different sources (numerator from the NHMD and denominator from ABS population data). While population data are adjusted for undercount and missing responses to the Indigenous status question, data from the NHMD are not. This, along with changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions in both the numerator and denominator may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

Hospital separations with a 'not stated/inadequately described' Indigenous status have been combined with hospital separations for 'non-Indigenous Australians' and have been reported under the category 'Other Australians'. This is because data systems of certain jurisdictions do not accommodate a category for 'not stated/inadequately described' and an assessment of patient characteristics indicates that separations with this category of Indigenous status show greater similarities with the non-Indigenous category than with the Indigenous category for most patient characteristics examined (AIHW 2005).

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is the financial years 2006-07 to 2007-08. Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

For 2007-08, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, except for private day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital facility in the the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute, and the Institute does not have direct access to hospital records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes extensive validation on receipt of data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked with data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these edit queries.

The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.

For Admitted patient data, Indigenous status is of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, WA, the NT (public hospitals only). No adjustments have been made for Indigenous under-identification.

	<p>Approximately 2 per cent of hospital records in the six jurisdictions had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for missing Indigenous status information.</p> <p>Two years of data have been combined to ensure confidentiality of responses. Numbers for some principal diagnoses (Endocrine & musculoskeletal) in Victoria and South Australia for Indigenous children are relatively small (less than 20) and thus the corresponding rates, rate ratios and rate differences should be interpreted with caution.</p> <p>The Estimated Resident Population and Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections are provided by the ABS.</p>
Coherence	<p>The information presented for this indicator are calculated using the same methodology as data published in <i>Australian hospital statistics</i> 2007–08.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the Admitted Patient Care NMDS. Published products available on the AIHW website are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables. • On-line interactive data cubes for Admitted patient care (for Principal diagnoses, procedures and Diagnosis Related Groups). <p>Data for this indicator are published biennially in the <i>Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report</i>.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Supporting information on the quality and use of the Admitted Patient Care NMDS are published annually in <i>Australian hospital statistics</i> (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository — METeOR, and the National health data dictionary.</p> <p>Information on ABS data is available on the ABS website.</p> <p>Principal diagnoses reported for this indicator were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) using the fifth edition of the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2006).</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 12: Proportion of babies born of low birthweight

Key data quality points

- Birth weight is included in the Perinatal NMDS and data are complete for over 99.9 per cent of babies.
- This measure only includes births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400 grams birthweight; and excludes multiple births and babies with unknown birthweight.
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions collect information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. The current data have not been adjusted for under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother.
- Area of usual residence of the mother is included in the Perinatal NMDS and data are complete for over 99.9 per cent of mothers.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Proportion of babies born of low birthweight
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator presents the incidence of low birthweight among liveborn babies, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and other mothers as a proportion of liveborn infants. Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of low birthweight liveborn singleton infants born in a calendar year.</p> <p>Denominator: Number of liveborn singleton infants born in a calendar year.</p> <p>Calculation: $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p>
Data source/s	This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data included in the National Perinatal Data Collection are collected as part of a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by state and territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The state and territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.</p>

Relevance

The National Perinatal Data Collection comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).

The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birthweight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

While the Perinatal NMDS provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, it includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. The Perinatal NMDS includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. The Perinatal NMDS has no data item for the Indigenous status of the baby. Currently, reporting of Indigenous status of the baby is based on the maternal Indigenous status only. In 2006, this represented approximately 70 per cent of all Indigenous births based on data from ABS birth registrations (ABS 2007: Births, Australia 2006).

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother.

No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS or to determine variability between states and territories. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1997–2006 has been consistent, at 3.2–3.7 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution.

Babies of mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from rates but are included in totals for this indicator.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2005 to 2007.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that have been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for checking and review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of state/territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the

	<p>numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.</p> <p>Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information.</p> <p>Three years of data have been combined to minimise random statistical variation and to minimise the risk of data governance issues such as identification.</p>
Coherence	<p>Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may also affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's mothers and babies annual report • Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001–2004 • METeOR – online metadata repository • National health data dictionary. <p>Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)</p>
Interpretability	<p>Data for this indicator are published annually in <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i>; and biennially in reports such as the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report</i>, the <i>Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples</i>, and the <i>Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage</i> report.</p> <p>Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004 (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5). Metadata information for the Perinatal NMDS are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository — METeOR, and the National Health Data Dictionary.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 13: Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Key data quality points

- The Perinatal NMDS did not include smoking during pregnancy in 2007 and national data are not currently available.
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions collect information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. The current data have not been adjusted for under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother.
- Data on smoking during pregnancy are currently available in seven jurisdictions; data are not available for Victoria. Therefore national rates presented exclude Victoria.
- Definitions for smoking during pregnancy differ among the jurisdictions and therefore comparisons of states and territories should be made with caution.
- Area of usual residence of the mother is included in the Perinatal NMDS and data are complete for over 99.9 per cent of mothers.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator presents the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and other mothers who smoked during pregnancy as a proportion of total mothers who gave birth.</p> <p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy in a calendar year.</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Number of mothers who gave birth in a calendar year.</p> <p><i>Calculation:</i> $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p> <p>Crude and age-standardised rates (directly age standardised to the total number of women who gave birth in Australia in the reference period) are presented.</p>
Data source/s	This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data included in the National Perinatal Data Collection are collected as part of a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by state and territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The state and territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The National Perinatal Data Collection comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).</p> <p>The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes</p>

information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birthweight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

There is currently no data element in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set for smoking during pregnancy, however some information is obtained as part of the NPDC. A program for national data development was completed in 2009 to add nationally agreed data items on smoking during pregnancy to the Perinatal NMDS from 2010.

For 2007, data on smoking during pregnancy is available from seven jurisdictions (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). Data are not available for Victoria but will be available for the 2009 pregnancy cohort.

Although the NPDC provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, definitions used for smoking during pregnancy differ among the jurisdictions. Seven of the states and territories currently collect at least one smoking question as part of their routine perinatal data collections. Data for the Northern Territory and South Australia relate to smoking status at the first antenatal visit. For South Australia, smoked includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit. This may result in higher rates of smoking being reported for these jurisdictions because often the first antenatal visit will precede pregnancy-related harm minimisation interventions designed to stop smoking during pregnancy. Given the different timing of data collection on smoking during pregnancy in the seven jurisdictions, comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with caution.

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother. No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1997–2006 has been consistent, at 3.2–3.7 per cent of women who gave birth.

Mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.

Data provided for this indicator on women who smoked during pregnancy includes women who quit during pregnancy.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2007.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is

	<p>calculated on data that have been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for checking and review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of state/territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.</p> <p>Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which may differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information.</p> <p>Data on smoking during pregnancy are not available for Victoria. Therefore this jurisdiction is not included in national rates.</p> <p>Nationally, there were 2.3 per cent of Indigenous mothers for whom smoking status was not stated in 2007. The Northern Territory had a large proportion of Indigenous mothers whose smoking status was not stated (13.0 per cent) compared to the other states and territories. Consequently, this may not be an accurate reflection of the true proportion of Indigenous women in the Northern Territory who smoked during pregnancy. Of stated responses for the Northern Territory, 52.5 per cent of Indigenous mothers smoked during pregnancy, compared with 45.6 per cent when Not stated responses are included in the denominator.</p>
Coherence	<p>An interim measure is presented for this indicator, pending development and implementation of standard data definitions in the Perinatal NMDS. Data presented in future years may not be consistent or comparable with data presented here. Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may also affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series for future years.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's mothers and babies annual report • Smoking and pregnancy • Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001–2004 • METeOR – online metadata repository • National health data dictionary. <p>Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)</p> <p>Data for this indicator are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies; and biennially in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework</i> report.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004 (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5).</p> <p>Once nationally consistent data items on smoking during pregnancy are added to the Perinatal NMDS, metadata information for this indicator will be published in the AIHW's online metadata repository — METeOR, and the National Health Data Dictionary.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 14: Antenatal care

Key data quality points

- The Perinatal NMDS did not include antenatal care data items in 2007 and national data are not currently available. Information about antenatal care in the first trimester was available for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, and information about number of antenatal visits was available for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Antenatal care data items were collected using non-standardised definitions and with variable response rates. Comparisons between these jurisdictions should therefore be made with caution.
- Since 2005, all jurisdictions have provided information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the Perinatal NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. The current data have not been adjusted for potential under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother.
- Area of usual residence of the mother is included in the Perinatal NMDS and data are complete for over 99.9 per cent of mother records.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Antenatal care
Measure	This indicator consists of two parts:
(computation)	<p><u>PART A:</u> the number of women who gave birth, where an antenatal visit was reported in the first trimester (up to and including 13 completed weeks) as a proportion of women who gave birth resulting in at least one live or stillborn baby.</p> <p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of women who attended at least 1 antenatal visit in the first trimester (up to and including 13 completed weeks) and gave birth to at least one live or stillborn baby in a calendar year</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total number of women who gave birth to at least one live or stillborn baby in a calendar year</p> <p><i>Calculation:</i> $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p> <p><u>PART B:</u> the number of women who attended at least 5 antenatal visits and gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation to a live or stillborn baby as a proportion of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation resulting in at least one live or stillborn baby.</p> <p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of women who attended at least 5 antenatal visits and gave birth at 32 weeks gestation or more to a live or stillborn baby in a calendar year</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total number of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation to at least one live or stillborn baby in a calendar year</p> <p><i>Calculation:</i> $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p> <p>Crude and age-standardised rates (directly age standardised to the total number of women who gave birth in Australia in the reference period) are presented.</p>
Data source/s	This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
Institutional environment	The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data included in the National Perinatal Data Collection are collected as part of a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by state and territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The state and territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and

	<p>clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The National Perinatal Data Collection comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).</p> <p>The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birthweight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.</p> <p>Although the NPDC provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, data are not available for all states and territories. Data reported for 2007 on number of women who gave birth who attended at least 1 antenatal visit in the first trimester are for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Although data on gestation at first antenatal visit are also collected in the Australian Capital Territory, they were not considered of sufficient quality to publish. Data reported for 2007 on number of antenatal visits are for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Totals reported for this indicator are not generalisable to Australia.</p> <p>Information collected on antenatal care differ among the jurisdictions. Comparisons between states and territories should therefore be interpreted with caution.</p> <p>While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother.</p> <p>No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS or to determine variability between states and territories. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1997–2006 has been consistent, at 3.2–3.7 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution.</p> <p>Mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.</p> <p>All missing and null records (e.g. for antenatal visits) have been excluded from analyses for Part A.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for the data is 2007.</p> <p>Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to</p>

account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for checking and review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of state/territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information.

National data are not available for this indicator. Data reported for 2007 on number of women who gave birth who attended at least 1 antenatal visit in the first trimester are for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Data reported for 2007 on number of antenatal visits are for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Residents of these jurisdictions who give birth in a different jurisdiction will not have data on antenatal care.

Proportions of records missing antenatal care information on whether the first visit was in the first trimester are very different for women who resided in New South Wales (2.3 per cent) and the Northern Territory (2.6 per cent) compared with South Australia (34.9 per cent). The timing of the first visits for women missing data may be distributed differently to those whose data have been reported. There are also differences in how the jurisdictions define antenatal visits.

Coherence

An interim measure is presented for this indicator, pending development and implementation of standard data definitions in the Perinatal NMDS. Data presented in future years may not be consistent or comparable with data presented here. Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series in future years.

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- Australia's mothers and babies annual report
- Smoking and pregnancy
- Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004
- METeOR – online metadata repository
- National health data dictionary.

Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs).

Data for this indicator are published annually in *Australia's mothers and babies*; and biennially in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report*.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the use and quality of the NPDC are published annually in *Australia's mothers and babies* (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in *Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005*. Readers are advised to

read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in *Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004* (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5).

Once nationally consistent data items on antenatal care are added to the Perinatal NMDS, metadata information for this indicator will be published in the AIHW's online metadata repository — METeOR, and the National Health Data Dictionary.

Data quality statement — Indicators 15 and 16: Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9 and Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7 and 9

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
Indicator	15: Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9 16: Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing and numeracy tests, years 3, 5, 7 and 9
Measure (computation)	Indicator 15: 1. <u>numerator</u> : number of students that achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, (by Indigenous status; by SES (based on parental occupation and parental education) 2. <u>denominator</u> : total population of all students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 (by Indigenous status; by SES (based on parental occupation and parental education) 3. <u>Rate or proportion</u> : proportion at or above the national minimum standard.
Data source	NAPLAN data sourced from MCEETYA publication, the <i>National Report: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy 2008</i> December 2008 http://www.curriculum.edu.au/mceetya/naplan_2008_report,25841.html
Institutional environment	Test administration authorities for the states and territories collect data and their data management teams provide data for analysis. As project manager on behalf of Australian Education Systems Officials Committee (AESOC) for NAPLAN 2008 and 2009, Curriculum Corporation supplies data to the central analysis (national data) contractor (ACER). ACER undertakes analysis of national data and is advised through a process of consultation with the AESOC-appointed Expert Advisory Group (EAG). The process is endorsed by the EAG. All analysis is undertaken with a parallel independent process as a quality assurance measure. Test administration authorities for the states and territories audit the content of the final report. CC is a company limited by guarantee of which the members are the Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers of Education. The Board comprises appointees of each the Ministers, a nominee of the National Catholic Education Commission, a nominee the National Council of Independent Schools' Association, two representatives of MCEETYA (the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs), one representative of teachers and one representative of parents. CC's authority to collect the data is found by reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the funding agreements between the Commonwealth of Australia through the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and CC for CC to manage NAPLAN until the end of 2009 (and pursuant to that program, to collect the data); and • the consent of the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and the Catholic and independent schools sector through the AESOC (Australian Education Standing Officials Committee) Steering Group (NAPLAN) for CC to manage NAPLAN and pursuant to that program to collect the data. Each of above- mentioned parties are represented on

	the AESOC Steering Group.
Relevance	<p>The aim of NAPLAN is to test all schools and all students in Australia in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. Under the National Education Agreement, all schools are required to participate in NAPLAN testing.</p> <p>Students are classified in three ways: assessed, exempt, absent/withdrawn. Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn. Exempt students are defined as follows: Students with a language background other than English, who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, and students with significant intellectual disabilities may be exempted from testing.</p> <p>Exempt students are not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.</p> <p>Data on assessed students is collected from test booklets. Data on exempt and absent/withdrawn students is collected from schools.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NAPLAN tests are conducted every year in early May. The 2008 test dates were 13, 14 and 15 May. The Summary National Report was released in September 2008. The <i>National Report: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy 2008</i> was released by Education Ministers on 19 December 2008.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Student achievements for literacy and numeracy are reported on five national achievement scales. The scales consist of 10 bands to cover the full range of student achievement across Year 3 to Year 9.</p> <p>School participation data is not collected. The National Report includes only student participation rate.</p> <p>Participation rates for Indigenous students are reported for each of the five domains, each year level and each state and territory. Participation rates differ across each of these categories. Participation rates for non-Indigenous are not published as a separate category but could be calculated using the student participation for all students and student participation for Indigenous students.</p> <p>Achievement rates as reported by band levels are provided for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous students by domain, year level and state and territory.</p> <p>95 per cent confidence intervals are reported for the average (mean) scale scores, percentage of students in each band and percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard.</p> <p>In the majority of tables, percentages are expressed to one decimal place. In a small number of cases, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.</p> <p>The percentages of students represented in all tables are rounded and may not sum to 100.</p> <p>The results for the National Report are calculated based on five sets of plausible values drawn based on students' responses and conditioning on background variables.</p> <p>No weightings were applied.</p> <p><u>Missing data for parental education and parental occupation</u></p> <p>Due to the high 'not stated' rate of parental education and occupation in some school sectors in States and Territories, this information is reported at the national level only.</p> <p>Proportion of all students with parental education 'not stated': Year 3, 45 per cent; Year 5, 47 per cent; Year 7, 40 per cent; Year 9, 44 per cent.</p> <p>Proportion of all students with parental occupation 'not stated': Year 3, 47</p>

	<p>per cent; Year 5, 49 per cent; Year 7, 42 per cent; Year 9, 46 per cent.</p> <p>Parental occupation/parental education may not have been stated on enrolment forms or may have been labelled optional.</p> <p><u>Non-response for ATSI status</u></p> <p>The non-response for ATSI status is approximately 3 per cent nationally. This data is captured from student test book covers.</p> <p>3 per cent of students did not state their ATSI status on the test book cover.</p>
Coherence	<p>The same tests are used for all schools and all students.</p> <p>Average age and years of schooling for all students are reported as at the time of testing. These differ between states and territories.</p> <p>Data for Indigenous status is collected from student test book covers. Data for SES (parent occupation/parent education) is collected by schools on student enrolment.</p> <p>Data is reported for Indigenous students for each domain, year level, and state and territory. Further data is provided by geolocation.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Commentary and notes are provided in the National Report to assist with the interpretation of the statistical data.</p> <p>The 2009 Data Standards Manual (MCEETYA) provides information to assist schools and school systems to collect student background information from parents as agreed by Education Ministers.</p> <p>http://www.mceetya.edu.au/mceetya/data_standards_manual_2009,26299.html</p>
Accessibility	<p>The <i>National Report: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy 2008</i>, released by Education Ministers on 19 December 2008, is publicly available on the MCEETYA website. The NAPLAN website makes explicit reference to this document and provides a link with the website.</p> <p>Raw data collected by jurisdictions is held as work-in-progress by the Contractor for the purposes of conducting the analysis and generating the National Report. Its purpose is to inform national reporting and is not available for other purposes.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 18: Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II (Census data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Indicator	Proportion of the 20–24 year old population of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II.
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator:</u> Persons aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or whose level of highest non-school qualification is at Certificate II or above. <u>Denominator:</u> Population aged 20–24 years.
Data source	For both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations: The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). The Census provides five-yearly population data and disaggregations by Indigenous status and level of educational attainment. For information on scope and coverage of the Census, see the Census Data Quality Declaration .
Institutional environment	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	The Census collects information on Year 12 completion and qualifications. In the Census, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the educational attainment of the other. In other cases, the answer to a question is not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961 it has been conducted every five years. The 2006 Census was the 15th national Census for Australia and was held on 8 August 2006. For the 2006 Census, first release data was available on the ABS website on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.
Accuracy	There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous people and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions is included below: Estimated Indigenous net undercount by state/territory:
Undercount rate %	
NSW	8.6
Vic.	9.4

Qld	11.6
SA	8.6
WA	16.6
Tas.	8.8
NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: ABS 2008 (cat no. 3238.0.55.001).

Concerning potential error due to partial response, the level of not stated responses to this indicator was over 10 per cent for Indigenous people at the national level. While, for this indicator, not stated responses have been excluded from the denominator, rates of attainment of Year 12 or equivalent based on Census data would be considerably lower if the not stated responses were included.

The quality of information on qualifications is also affected by the level of detail provided and the ease with which responses can be coded. Quality statements for the data items are available, which include further information on non-response, see particularly: [Highest year of school completed](#), [Non-School Qualification](#), and [Indigenous Status](#).

Coherence

The [Australian Standard Classification of Education](#) (ASCED) has been used in all surveys with education items since 2001 and allows the education and training items between different surveys to be compared.

Different collection techniques and treatment of 'Not Stated' responses, should be considered when comparing the Census with other collections.

Accessibility

An extensive range of 2006 Census data is freely available from the ABS website and accessible from publications or electronic products. See [Census Products](#) for the full range. For complex and specialised requests that cannot be sourced freely online, the [ABS Information Consultancy Service](#) can provide data on a fee for service basis.

Interpretability

To aid interpretation of Census data, a comprehensive range of reference material and information is available under [Census](#) on the ABS website.

Data quality statement — Indicator 18: Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II (Survey data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Indicator	Proportion of the 20–24 year old population of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II.
Measure (computation)	Numerator: Persons aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or whose level of highest non-school qualification is at Certificate II or above. Denominator: Population aged 20–24 years.
Data source/s	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW). These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and SEW Quality Declaration.
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	While Indigenous status is collected in the SEW, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The SEW can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. The NATSISS and SEW collect information on Year 12 completion and qualifications. In the SEW, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the educational attainment of the other. In the NATSISS and SEW answers to some questions were not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009. The SEW is conducted annually in May as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from the 2008 survey were released in November 2008.
Accuracy	The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households. In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to

undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.

The SEW is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. From 2009 the SEW will include remote areas but will exclude discrete Indigenous communities. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2008 SEW response rate was 96 per cent.

Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response.

Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.

Coherence

The data items used to construct the measures in the Census, NATSISS and SEW are consistent and comparable, and support assessment of change over time. While there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections, these issues do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) has been used in all surveys with education items since 2001 and allows the education and training items between different surveys to be compared.

Different collection techniques and treatment of 'Not Stated' responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.

Accessibility

See National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and Education and Work, Australia (6227.0). This measure is released as part of a SEW Detailed Education Datacube. Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.

Interpretability

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the 2008 NATSISS User's Guide (4720.0) — due for release in 2010 — and Education and Work Australia (6227.0).

Data quality statement — Indicator 19: Apparent retention rates from year 7/8 to year 10 and to year 12

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020.
Indicator	Apparent retention rates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous students from Year 7/8 to Year 10 and Year 12.
Measure (computation)	<p>Year 10</p> <p>Numerator: Number of full-time Indigenous persons in Year 10 in the reference year (August 2008).</p> <p>Denominator: Number of full-time Indigenous persons in the base year (Year 7 in NSW, Victoria, Tas and ACT in August 2005 and Year 8 in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT in August 2006).</p> <p>Year 12</p> <p>Numerator: Number of full-time Indigenous persons in Year 12 in the reference year (August 2008).</p> <p>Denominator: Number of full-time Indigenous persons in the base year (Year 7 in NSW, Victoria, Tas and ACT in August 2003 and Year 8 in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT in August 2004).</p>
Data source/s	The National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC) provides annual counts for the numerator and denominator with disaggregation by Indigenous status. For information on the NSSC scope and coverage, see NSSC Explanatory Notes.
Institutional environment	<p>Data on government and non-government schools are collected by the ABS through the non-finance National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC), which was established through the work of the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The NSSC compiles information on enrolment for all years of schooling. Disaggregation by State and Territory and by Indigenous status is available. Information on Indigenous status is obtained from school enrolment forms which are generally completed by the primary carer of the child. The NSSC includes people who did not state their Indigenous status in the category 'non-Indigenous'.</p> <p>This indicator measures the proportion of Indigenous students who commenced secondary school, who have remained in secondary school to undertake Year 10 (or Year 12 when measuring Year 12), that is, an Apparent Retention Rate (ARR). It is not a measure of the proportion of Indigenous students who actually completed Year 10 (or Year 12 when measuring Year 12).</p>
Timeliness	The NSSC is conducted annually on the first Friday in August. For 2008, this was August 1. The results from NSSC 2008 were released in March 2009.
Accuracy	The NSSC has close to 100 per cent enumeration of students enrolled in schools at census date, across Australia. The time lapse between actual movements of students, and receipt and entry of data about such movements, results in a small percentage of duplication of student records. A small percentage of students may have left school but have not yet had their records altered at the time of the census to reflect this change.

	<p>Care should be taken in the interpretation of ARR as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors such as repeating students, migration, inter-sector transfers and enrolment policies.</p> <p>Explanatory notes are available regarding the accuracy of the NSSC methodology and ARRs, see: Explanatory Notes.</p>
Coherence	<p>The ARR is based on those who are undertaking study at the Year 10 level as at August in the reference year and they may not go on to complete Year 10.</p> <p>The NSSC data items used to construct the ARRs are consistent and comparable over time, and support assessment of annual change.</p> <p>The ARR measures change over a period of time. The numerator and denominator are sourced from different annual cycles of the NSSC, to track the same age-cohort. Given the long analysis period, student transitions, such as migration or re-entry to the school system, may have an effect on the accuracy of this calculation. In addition, the denominator is sourced from two different NSSC years due to different starting years for secondary school. For example, for the ARR from Year 7/8 to Year 10, the denominator for NSW, Victoria, Tas and ACT is sourced from NSSC 2005 (Year 7) and for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT is sourced from 2006 (Year 8).</p>
Accessibility	<p>Information is available for the NSSC to aid interpretation of the data. See National Schools Statistics Collection on the ABS website.</p>
Interpretability	<p>See National Schools Statistics Collection for standard products available. Data are also available on request. The annual proxy measure is available on the ABS website as a standard product from the NSSC.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 20: Attendance rates year 1–10

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020.
Indicator	Apparent retention rates from year 7/8 to: Year 10 Year 12.
Measure (computation)	1. Numerator: aggregate number of actual days in attendance in the collection period, for children in Years 1–10 (children enrolled full-time only). 2. Denominator: aggregate number of possible days for attendance in the collection period, for children in Years 1–10 (students enrolled full-time only). 3. Rate: (percentage) by Indigenous status.
Data source/s	The raw data are published on MCEETYA's public website in the Statistical Annex of the annual National Report on Schooling in Australia (ANR): http://cms.curriculum.edu.au/anr2007/pdfs/2007Stats.pdf
Institutional environment	In accordance with the requirements of the Schools Assistance (Learning Together – Achievement Through Choice and Opportunity) Act 2004, each jurisdiction and sector must provide a report about student attendance at the school, in a manner that is meaningful and allows ready comparisons to be made between States and Territories. The data are collected by the PMRT Secretariat located within the Queensland Government Department of Education and Training (QLD DET). PMRT developed a standard process and template for collection of the data from the government, Catholic and independent school sectors. The non-government sector data is compiled by the Australian Government Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations (DEEWR). The data are provided to PMRT members for endorsement. The data are approved for publication by the AESOC.
Relevance	The data provide an indicative measure of full-time student attendance within each State, Territory and for each of the non-government schooling sectors, across Years 1–10. The data are provided by male/female and Indigenous/non-Indigenous categories. Data on socioeconomic status (or equivalent) are not collected. The data are not nationally comparable in their present form due to variability in the collection methodologies used across the schooling sectors. Further information about the different collection methodologies is available in Explanatory Notes for the 2007 student attendance data, published in Statistical Annex of the 2007 ANR: http://cms.curriculum.edu.au/anr2007/pdfs/2007Stats.pdf The data do not provide information about school enrolments. Due to variability in the collection and reporting process, the data are not comparable across States, Territories or sectors. National percentages (totals) are not available as the data are not sufficiently robust to be added or averaged. The data in their current form are not suitable for statistical analysis due to inconsistency in collection methodologies.
Timeliness	AESOC agreed that student attendance be measured over the first semester. However, due to variance in the systems in place for collecting student attendance data across the sectors and jurisdictions, it is not yet possible to collect the data consistently across Australia in all jurisdictions/sectors.

	<p>All States and Territories, with the exception of South Australia, collected the data over Semester 1, 2007. South Australia collected the data in Term 2, 2007. The non-government sectors agreed to collect the data over a period including the last 20 days in May 2007. Both the Catholic and independent school sectors collected the data during the period 7 May to 1 June 2007.</p> <p>Student attendance data was first published in the 2007 ANR in January 2009.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Interim arrangements for collection of the data have been agreed by AESOC until such time as all schooling sectors can collect and report on the data in a nationally consistent and comparable way.</p> <p>Missing data may occur due to small cell sizes, i.e. Indigenous or disaggregated data.</p> <p>Some states do not report ungraded data separately for primary and secondary students.</p>
Coherence	<p>Percentages in each cell are rounded to the nearest whole number.</p> <p>PMRT has developed a process that provides a reasonable level of control over the information provided, given that States, Territories and non-government schooling sectors use different systems for collecting and reporting the data.</p> <p>The PMRT Secretariat is in the process of collecting the second year of student attendance data, i.e. for 2008. The data for each school year could be reviewed, for each State, Territory or sector, against data from the previous year, based on the assumption that the collection methodology had not changed. All schooling sectors are required to move towards greater consistency in collection methodology over the next few years.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The data are reported in the ANR, in the chapter on Attendance, Participation and Attainment, and in the Statistical Annex – both published on MCEETYA's public website. A subset of this information is also reported in the Report on Government Services. The data are reported separately for the government, Catholic and independent school sectors, by male/female and Indigenous/non-Indigenous categories, across Years 1–10 of schooling, and for primary and secondary ungraded students.</p> <p>No additional data are available, i.e. everything that is available is published in the ANR.</p>
Interpretability	<p>The raw data are published as percentages in six tables, by sector, male/female, and Indigenous/non-Indigenous. Some of this information is also reproduced in the ANR in graphics with accompanying text. The data tables in the Statistical Annex of the ANR are accompanied by Explanatory Notes about the data collection methodology used in each State/Territory and sector.</p> <p>The 2007 ANR Student attendance data Explanatory Notes are available online at: http://cms.curriculum.edu.au/anr2007/pdfs/2007Stats.pdf</p> <p>MCEETYA's measure for student attendance is published in the approved Measurement Framework for National Key Performance Measures: http://www.mceetya.edu.au/verve/_resources/PMRT_Measurement_Framework_National_KPMs.pdf</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 21: Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years) (Census data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.												
Indicator	Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15-64 years).												
Measure (computation)	Numerator: Number of employed persons aged 15-64 years. Denominator: Number of persons aged 15-64 years.												
Data source/s	The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). The Census provides five-yearly population data and disaggregations by Indigenous status and labour force status. For information on the Census scope and coverage, see the Census Data Quality Declaration .												
Institutional environment	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment .												
Relevance	<p>The Census collects information on the labour force status of all persons aged 15 years and over and identifies whether they are employed working full time, part time or away from work, unemployed looking for full time or part time work, or not in the labour force. Labour force status refers to the week prior to the Census.</p> <p>The Indigenous labour force participation and employment figures from the 2006 Census consider people participating in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme as employed. The CDEP scheme enables members of Indigenous communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake paid work and training in activities managed by a local Indigenous community organisation.</p>												
Timeliness	The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961 it has been conducted every 5 years. The 2006 Census was the 15th national Census for Australia and was held on 8 August 2006. For the 2006 Census, first release data was available on the ABS website on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.												
Accuracy	<p>There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous people and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions are included below:</p> <p>Estimated Indigenous net undercount by state/territory</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Undercount rate %</th></tr> <tr> <td>NSW</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vic.</td><td>9.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Qld</td><td>11.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>SA</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>WA</td><td>16.6</td></tr> </table>		Undercount rate %	NSW	8.6	Vic.	9.4	Qld	11.6	SA	8.6	WA	16.6
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NSW	8.6												
Vic.	9.4												
Qld	11.6												
SA	8.6												
WA	16.6												

Tas.	8.8
NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: ABS 2008 (Cat no. 3238.0.55.001).

Coherence

Quality statements for Labour Force and Indigenous Census data are available, see particularly: Labour Force Status and Indigenous Status.

It is important that data for any given Census is comparable with previous Censuses and also with other data produced by the ABS and wider community. In the Census and other household surveys, the ABS uses Australian standard classifications where appropriate to provide data that are comparable across statistical collections. These include standards for labour force status, and geographic areas, for example. For more details see About Census Classifications. Coherence between the Labour Force Survey and Census is available in Labour Force Status.

Labour force estimates by Indigenous status from the Census have some methodological and definitional differences from other sources such as the Labour Force Survey. These differences may affect the comparability of data from different collections. Explanatory notes in Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007, outline differences among Census, Labour Force Survey and other survey estimates.

Accessibility

An extensive range of 2006 Census data is freely available from the ABS website and accessible from publications or electronic products. See [Census Products](#) for the full range. For complex and specialised requests that cannot be sourced freely online, the [ABS Information Consultancy Service](#) can provide data on a fee for service basis.

Interpretability

To aid interpretation of Census data, a comprehensive range of reference and information is available on the ABS website, including the Census Dictionary, data quality statements and Census fact sheets. See [Census Reference and Information](#) for more details.

Data quality statement — Indicator 21: Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years) (Survey data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	Employment to population ratio, for the working age Indigenous and non-Indigenous population (aged 15–64 years).
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator</u> : Number of employed persons aged 15–64 years <u>Denominator</u> : Number of persons aged 15–64 years
Data source	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW) which is conducted in May each year as a supplementary survey to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and <u>SEW Quality Declaration</u> .
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see <u>ABS Institutional Environment</u> .
Relevance	The NATSISS and SEW collect information on labour force participation. While Indigenous status is collected in the SEW, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The SEW can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. In the SEW, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the participation of the other in employment. In the NATSISS and SEW answers to some questions were not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in Oct 2009. The SEW is conducted annually in May as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from the 2008 survey were released in Nov 2008.
Accuracy	The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households. In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the <u>2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration</u> .

Coherence

The SEW is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. From 2009 the SEW includes remote areas but excludes discrete Indigenous communities. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The response rate for the SEW was 96 per cent in 2008.

The NATSISS and SEW are weighted to account for non-response.

Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.

The data items used to construct labour force status measures in the Census, NATSISS and LFS/SEW have the same conceptual basis and have the capacity to support assessment of change over time. Nevertheless, there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections which may affect their consistency. See Census quality statement: [Labour Force Status](#).

Census includes the category of “employed, away from work” while the SEW and NATSISS do not use this category. Instead, persons away from work are categorised as either employed full time or part time based on usual hours worked.

In addition, treatment of ‘Not Stated’ responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.

The SEW and NATSISS have different enumeration periods and therefore differences in this indicator for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people may reflect changes in the economic cycle.

Currently, the Census, LFS/SEW and NATSISS consider people who participate in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) as employed. All CDEP participants are in scope of these collections, but only the NATSISS identifies CDEP participation as a separate category of employment for the total Indigenous population. Census includes the category of CDEP participation for respondents who completed the interviewer-assisted form, primarily used in remote communities. The LFS/SEW does not include CDEP participation as a separate category of employment.

Possible future changes to the classification of CDEP participation to reflect changes in program administration would have a considerable impact on the labour force characteristics of the Indigenous population. For further information on CDEP see the Census quality statement for this indicator.

Accessibility

See National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and Education and Work, Australia (6227.0). This measure is released as part of a SEW Detailed Education Datacube. Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.

Interpretability

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the 2008 NATSISS User's Guide (4720.0) – due for release in 2010– and Education and Work Australia (6227.0).

Data quality statement — Indicator 22: Unemployment rate (Census data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.												
Indicator	Unemployment Rate												
Measure (computation)	Numerator: Number of persons aged 15–64 years unemployed. Denominator: Total number of persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force.												
Data source/s	The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). The Census provides five-yearly population data and disaggregations by Indigenous status and labour force status. For information on the Census scope and coverage, see the Census Data Quality Declaration .												
Institutional environment	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment .												
Relevance	<p>The Census collects information on the labour force status of all persons aged 15 years and over and identifies whether they are employed working full time, part time or away from work, unemployed looking for full time or part time work, or not in the labour force. Labour force status refers to the week prior to the Census.</p> <p>The Indigenous labour force participation and employment figures from the 2006 Census consider people participating in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme as employed. The CDEP scheme enables members of Indigenous communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake paid work and training in activities managed by a local Indigenous community organisation.</p>												
Timeliness	The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961 it has been conducted every 5 years. The 2006 Census was the 15th national Census for Australia and was held on 8 August 2006. For the 2006 Census, first release data was available on the ABS website on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.												
Accuracy	<p>There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous people and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions are included below:</p> <p>Estimated Indigenous net undercount by state/territory</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Undercount rate %</th></tr> <tr> <td>NSW</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vic.</td><td>9.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Qld</td><td>11.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>SA</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>WA</td><td>16.6</td></tr> </table>		Undercount rate %	NSW	8.6	Vic.	9.4	Qld	11.6	SA	8.6	WA	16.6
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Tas.	8.8
NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: ABS 2008 (Cat no. 3238.0.55.001).

Coherence

Quality statements for Labour Force and Indigenous Census data are available, see particularly: [Labour Force Status](#) and [Indigenous Status](#).

It is important that data for any given Census is comparable with previous Censuses and also with other data produced by the ABS and wider community. In the Census and other household surveys, the ABS uses Australian standard classifications where appropriate to provide data that are comparable across statistical collections. These include standards for labour force status, and geographic areas, for example. For more details see [About Census Classifications](#). Coherence between the Labour Force Survey and Census is available in [Labour Force Status](#).

Labour force estimates by Indigenous status from the Census have some methodological and definitional differences from other sources such as the Labour Force Survey. These differences may affect the comparability of data from different collections. Explanatory notes in [Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007](#), outline differences among Census, Labour Force Survey and other survey estimates.

Accessibility

An extensive range of 2006 Census data is freely available from the ABS website and accessible from publications or electronic products. See [Census Products](#) for the full range. For complex and specialised requests that cannot be sourced freely online, the [ABS Information Consultancy Service](#) can provide data on a fee for service basis.

Interpretability

To aid interpretation of Census data, a comprehensive range of reference and information is available on the ABS website, including the Census Dictionary, data quality statements and Census fact sheets. See [Census Reference and Information](#) for more details.

Data quality statement — Indicator 22: Unemployment rate (Survey data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	Unemployment rate of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Numerator</u>: Number of persons aged 15–64 years unemployed.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: Total number of persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force</p>
Data source	<p>For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS).</p> <p>For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW) which is conducted in May each year as a supplementary survey to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).</p> <p>These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP).</p> <p>For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and SEW Quality Declaration.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The NATSISS and SEW collect information on labour force participation. While Indigenous status is collected in the SEW, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The SEW can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons.</p> <p>In the SEW, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the participation of the other in employment. In the NATSISS and SEW answers to some questions were not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009.</p> <p>The SEW is conducted annually in May as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from the 2008 survey were released in November 2008.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households.</p> <p>In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results.</p>

For more information see the [2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration](#).

The SEW is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. From 2009 the SEW includes remote areas but excludes discrete Indigenous communities. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The response rate for the SEW was 96 per cent in both 2008.

The NATSISS and SEW are weighted to account for non-response.

Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.

Coherence

The data items used to construct labour force status measures in the Census, NATSISS and LFS/SEW have the same conceptual basis and have the capacity to support assessment of change over time. Nevertheless, there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections which may affect their consistency. See the Census quality statement: [Labour Force Status](#).

Census includes the category of “employed, away from work” while the SEW and NATSISS do not use this category. Instead, persons away from work are categorised as either employed full time or part time based on usual hours worked.

In addition, treatment of ‘Not Stated’ responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.

The SEW and NATSISS have different enumeration periods and therefore differences in this indicator for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people may reflect changes in the economic cycle.

Currently, the Census, LFS/SEW and NATSISS consider people who participate in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) as employed. All CDEP participants are in scope of these collections, but only the NATSISS identifies CDEP participation as a separate category of employment for the total Indigenous population. Census includes the category of CDEP participation for respondents who completed the interviewer-assisted form, primarily used in remote communities. The LFS/SEW does not include CDEP participation as a separate category of employment.

Possible future changes to the classification of CDEP participation to reflect changes in the administration of this program would have a considerable impact on the labour force characteristics of the Indigenous population. For further information on CDEP see the Census-based quality statement for this indicator.

Accessibility

See National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and Education and Work, Australia (6227.0). This measure is released as part of a SEW Detailed Education Datacube. Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.

Interpretability

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the 2008 NATSISS User’s Guide (4720.0) – due for release in 2010– and Education and Work Australia (6227.0).

Data quality statement — Indicator 23: Labour force participation rate (Census data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.														
Indicator	Labour force participation rate														
Measure (computation)	Numerator: Number of persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force. Denominator: Number of persons aged 15–64 years.														
Data source/s	The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). The Census provides five-yearly population data and disaggregations by Indigenous status and labour force status. For information on the Census scope and coverage, see the Census Data Quality Declaration .														
Institutional environment	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment .														
Relevance	<p>The Census collects information on the labour force status of all persons aged 15 years and over and identifies whether they are employed working full-time, part-time or away from work, unemployed looking for full-time or part-time work, or not in the labour force. Labour force status refers to the week prior to the Census.</p> <p>The Indigenous labour force participation and employment figures from the 2006 Census consider people participating in the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme as employed. The CDEP scheme enables members of Indigenous communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake paid work and training in activities managed by a local Indigenous community organisation.</p>														
Timeliness	The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961 it has been conducted every 5 years. The 2006 Census was the 15th national Census for Australia and was held on 8 August 2006. For the 2006 Census, first release data was available on the ABS website on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.														
Accuracy	<p>There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous people and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions are included below:</p> <p>Estimated Indigenous net undercount by state/territory</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Undercount rate %</th></tr> <tr> <td>NSW</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vic.</td><td>9.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Qld</td><td>11.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>SA</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>WA</td><td>16.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tas.</td><td>8.8</td></tr> </table>		Undercount rate %	NSW	8.6	Vic.	9.4	Qld	11.6	SA	8.6	WA	16.6	Tas.	8.8
	Undercount rate %														
NSW	8.6														
Vic.	9.4														
Qld	11.6														
SA	8.6														
WA	16.6														
Tas.	8.8														

NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: ABS 2008 (Cat no. 3238.0.55.001).

Coherence

Quality statements for Labour Force and Indigenous Census data are available, see particularly: [Labour Force Status](#) and [Indigenous Status](#).

It is important that data for any given Census is comparable with previous Censuses and also with other data produced by the ABS and wider community. In the Census and other household surveys, the ABS uses Australian standard classifications where appropriate to provide data that are comparable across statistical collections. These include standards for labour force status, and geographic areas, for example. For more details see [About Census Classifications](#). Coherence between the Labour Force Survey and Census is available in [Labour Force Status](#).

Labour force estimates by Indigenous status from the Census have some methodological and definitional differences from other sources such as the Labour Force Survey. These differences may affect the comparability of data from different collections. Explanatory notes in [Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2007](#), outline differences among Census, Labour Force Survey and other survey estimates.

Accessibility

An extensive range of 2006 Census data is freely available from the ABS website and accessible from publications or electronic products. See [Census Products](#) for the full range. For complex and specialised requests that cannot be sourced freely online, the [ABS Information Consultancy Service](#) can provide data on a fee for service basis.

Interpretability

To aid interpretation of Census data, a comprehensive range of reference and information is available on the ABS website, including the Census Dictionary, data quality statements and Census fact sheets. See [Census Reference and Information](#) for more details.

Data quality statement — Indicator 23: Labour force participation rate (Survey data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	Labour force participation rate of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.
Measure (computation)	Numerator: Number of persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force. Denominator: Number of persons aged 15–64 years.
Data source	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW) which is conducted in May each year as a supplementary survey to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and SEW Quality Declaration.
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	The NATSISS and SEW collect information on labour force participation. While Indigenous status is collected in the SEW, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The SEW can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. In the SEW, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the participation of the other in employment. In the NATSISS and SEW answers to some questions were not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009. The SEW is conducted annually in May as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from the 2008 survey were released in November 2008.
Accuracy	The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households. In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results.

	<p>For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.</p> <p>The SEW is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. From 2009 the SEW includes remote areas but excludes discrete Indigenous communities. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The response rate for the SEW was 96 per cent in 2008.</p> <p>The NATSISS and SEW are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The data items used to construct labour force status measures in the Census, NATSISS and LFS/SEW have the same conceptual basis and have the capacity to support assessment of change over time. Nevertheless, there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections which may affect their consistency. See the Census quality statement: Labour Force Status.</p> <p>Census includes the category of “employed, away from work” while the SEW and NATSISS do not use this category. Instead, persons away from work are categorised as either employed full time or part time based on usual hours worked.</p> <p>In addition, treatment of ‘Not Stated’ responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.</p> <p>The SEW and NATSISS have different enumeration periods and therefore differences in this indicator for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people may reflect changes in the economic cycle.</p> <p>Currently, the Census, LFS/SEW and NATSISS consider people who participate in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) as employed. All CDEP participants are in scope of these collections, but only the NATSISS identifies CDEP participation as a separate category of employment for the total Indigenous population. Census includes the category of CDEP participation for respondents who completed the interviewer-assisted form, primarily used in remote communities. The LFS/SEW does not include CDEP participation as a separate category of employment.</p> <p>Possible future changes to the classification of CDEP participation to reflect changes in the administration of this program would have a considerable impact on the labour force characteristics of the Indigenous population. For further information on CDEP see the Census-based quality statement for this indicator.</p>
Accessibility	<p>See National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and Education and Work, Australia (6227.0). This measure is released as part of a SEW Detailed Datacube. Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the 2008 NATSISS User’s Guide (4720.0) — due for release in 2010 — and Education and Work Australia (6227.0).</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 24: CDEP participants and off-CDEP job placement

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement
Measure (computation)	<p>1. Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP.</p> <p>Numerator: total number of CDEP participants as at 30 June Denominator: total number of Indigenous Australians of workforce age as at 30 June.</p> <p>2. Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employment.</p> <p>Numerator: total number of off-CDEP employment exits (over financial year) Denominator: total number of CDEP participations (over financial year)</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator: FaHCSIA's <u>CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative data</u>. Data are available annually.</p> <p>Denominator: <u>ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population</u>.</p>
Institutional Environment	<p>Except for the numbers on Indigenous population, all the other numbers (CDEP participants, CDEP participations and CDEP exits) are administrative data obtained by the CDEP Programme Management Branch of the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA). The data are collected for program performance monitoring purposes.</p> <p>The data on Indigenous population by age cohort and jurisdiction is from the ABS' Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021, Catalogue no. 3238.0.</p>
Relevance	<p>The data meets the requirements for this performance indicator. The reference period matches the type of variable — stock variable on the proportion of CDEP participants is presented at a point in time (30 June 2009) and the flow variable on the proportion of off-CDEP exits is presented over a period of time (1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009).</p> <p>For the stock variable, it is of note that the number of unique participants over any period of time will be higher than the number of participants reported at a point in time (as in the case reported in Tables NIRA.24.1 and NIRA.24.2)</p> <p>For the flow variable, multiple off-CDEP employment and CDEP participation episodes can be recorded per participant over this time interval.</p>
Timeliness	<p>CDEP information is obtained by the CDEP Programme Management Branch from a live transactional database and as such the data can be collected almost as soon as they are recorded.</p> <p>Sometimes revisions are made on the database as more information is received. In the current reporting framework in which the data providers report to SCRGSP within three months after the end of financial year, CDEP data reported for the reference period are unlikely to change.</p>
Accuracy	Sourced from administrative data and the ABS estimated resident populations at high aggregation levels, no data reliability issues are foreseen.
Coherence	Following the CDEP restructure, effective from 1 July 2009, new CDEP participants can be part of two streams of assistance — Work-Readiness Services and Community Development. This change may have an impact on the comparability of the data before and after the policy change. To

	<p>ensure comparability over time, the reporting from 2009-10 onwards will take into account this policy change. For example, the reporting will be split into the two sub-streams of CDEP where possible.</p> <p>For the Indigenous population numbers, the latest ABS release of population projections (8 September 2009), which covers the future period ending in 2021, will be used.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Collected for the purpose of program performance monitoring, information on CDEP participants and participation is internally circulated in FaHCSIA. The CDEP statistics reported in FaHCSIA's Annual Report tend not to be broken down by Indigenous status.</p>
Interpretability	<p>In the tables on CDEP participants, the impact of reporting over a longer time frame on the number of unique participants is noted. In the table on CDEP exits and participations, it is noted that a participant can have multiple employment episodes and exits. For all tables, numbers that are too small to be reported are suppressed.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 25: 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Indicator Measure (computation)	<p>Three-month employment outcomes (Post-Program Monitoring)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Numerator: Indigenous job seekers who are employed three months after participating in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program. 2. Denominator: Indigenous job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program 3. Proportion: Proportion of Indigenous job seekers who are in employment three-months after participating in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program.
Data source/s	<p>Numerator: Three month employment outcomes to be estimated based on results of the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) Survey and administrative data.</p> <p>Denominator: DEEWR sourced administrative data on participation in employment services.</p>
Institutional Environment	<p>Program participation data are recorded within the department's administrative data warehouse. Most of the program participation data are either auto-generated following a referral from Centrelink or entered via the IT interface by employment services providers.</p> <p>Three-month employment outcomes are estimated predominantly based on the results of the department's PPM survey. The survey is sent to job seekers around three months after they have completed a period of employment assistance. The determination of a job seeker's labour market status is generally self-assessed by the job seeker at the time that they complete the survey.</p> <p>The PPM survey has been conducted by the department on an ongoing basis since 1987. For this Performance Indicator, the results from the survey are augmented with administrative data (such as 13 week employment outcome claims, exit reasons from income support and reported earnings from Centrelink).</p>
Relevance	<p>The data provided in relation to Performance Indicator 25 meets the needs of users in terms of the indicator measured (three month post-assistance employment outcomes), and the population represented (count of job seekers who exited a period of assistance in a 12 month period).</p> <p>The Performance Indicator measure is sourced from the PPM survey which is the most relevant data source.</p> <p>For the baseline report, the reference period relates to job seekers who had exited a period (or phase) of employment assistance between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008 within their employment status measured around three months later. Results are presented at the State level and disaggregated by Indigenous, non-Indigenous and all job seekers.</p>
Timeliness	<p>There is a small lag (2-3 months) between the reference period (to which the data pertain) and the date at which the data become available. This is to allow for sufficient time for all survey forms to be returned and to allow the administrative data to become stable before employment outcome levels are estimated.</p> <p>The PPM survey is undertaken year round, with a new sample of job seekers to be surveyed selected every two weeks.</p>

Accuracy

The employment outcomes for this measure are estimated based on the results of the PPM survey. The PPM survey had been estimated to be accurate to ± 1.0 percentage point at the national level for the non-Indigenous and all job seekers estimates. Given the lower number of Indigenous job seekers, and the lower response rate achieved, the results for Indigenous job seekers from the PPM survey had been estimated to be accurate to ± 5.0 percentage points at the national level. The PPM survey generally achieves a response rate of around 25 per cent for Indigenous job seekers at the national level (compared to around 50 per cent for non-Indigenous job seekers), although the response rate in WA and the NT are somewhat lower.

Coverage error: For some job seekers who exited a period of Job Network Job Search Support or Intensive Support contacts (under the *Active Participation Model*) their post-assistance employment status was not assessed through the PPM survey. This is because post-assistance outcomes data for these phases of assistance were not always collected. In such instances, alternative measures of employment outcomes were used. This includes job seeker's advice to Centrelink of earnings from employment (around three months after they left assistance) and exit reasons from income support (for those who were on income support about the time that they exited employment assistance, and who had left income support in the observation period).

For just under 20 per cent of the in-scope job seekers, it was not possible to estimate their post-assistance employment status. These job seekers have been excluded. Excluding these job seekers may slightly over-state the achieved employment rate.

Sample error: The relative standard errors for WA, SA, the NT and the ACT are greater than 25 per cent for Indigenous job seekers. Consistent with the approach used by the ABS in publications, such as *Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (Cat. no. 6287.0) results for these jurisdictions have been reported, with the relevant figures identified as having a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent.

Non-response error: There is no identified non-response bias issues associated with this measure.

Response error: There is no identified response error associated with this measure.

Other sources of errors: There are no other identified sources of error in the data.

Revisions to data: It is possible that the base period used for this Performance Indicator may be extended with a view to reducing the number of jurisdictions with a reported relative standard error of greater than 25 per cent.

Coherence

There are no issues relating to coherence of the data used for this measure. The use of consistent wording of questions across each of the PPM surveys on what constitutes an employment outcome ensures internal consistency of the measure.

Accessibility

Results from the PPM survey are published quarterly through the *Labour Market Assistance Outcomes* (LMAO) report. The results published through the LMAO report, however, cannot be used to replicate the results presented in the CRC report. This is because the results in the LMAO report are at the program or service level, whereas the CRC report results are at the aggregated employment service level.

Interpretability

Any supplementary material needed to interpret the results will be provided in the footnotes to the table.

Data quality statement — Indicator 26: Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III (Census data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III.
Measure	Numerator: Persons aged 18–24 years fully engaged in full time employment, education or training. Denominator: Number of persons aged 18–24 years.
Data source/s	For both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations: The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). The Census provides five-yearly population data and disaggregations by Indigenous status and level of educational attainment. For information on scope and coverage of the Census, see the Census Data Quality Declaration .
Institutional environment	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	The Census collects information on labour force status and participation in education or training. While type of educational institution is collected, level of education of current study is not. Therefore, Census data for this measure includes all people aged 20–24 years who are studying full time, irrespective of the level of education at which they are studying. In the Census, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the participation of the other in employment or education. In other cases, the answer to a question is not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961 it has been conducted every five years. The 2006 Census was the 15th national Census for Australia and was held on 8 August 2006. For the 2006 Census, first release data was available on the ABS website on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.
Accuracy	There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous people and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions are included below: Estimated Indigenous net undercount by state/territory

	Undercount rate %
NSW	8.6

Vic.	9.4
Qld	11.6
SA	8.6
WA	16.6
Tas.	8.8
NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: ABS 2008 (Cat no. 3238.0.55.001).

The quality of information on qualifications is also affected by the level of detail provided and the ease with which responses can be coded. Quality statements for the data items are available, which include further information on non-response, see particularly: [Type of Educational Institution Attended](#), [Non-School Qualification](#), and [Indigenous Status](#).

Coherence

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCE) has been used in all surveys with education items since 2001 and allows the education and training items between different surveys to be compared.

Accessibility

An extensive range of 2006 Census data is freely available from the ABS website and accessible from publications or electronic products. See Census Products for the full range. For complex and specialised requests that cannot be sourced freely online, the ABS Information Consultancy Service can provide data on a fee for service basis.

Interpretability

To aid interpretation of Census data, a comprehensive range of reference material and information is available under Census on the ABS website.

Data quality statement — Indicator 26: Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III (Survey data)

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Indigenous employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III.
Measure	Numerator: Persons aged 18–24 years fully engaged in full time employment, education or training. Denominator: Number of persons aged 18–24 years.
Data source/s	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW). These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and SEW Quality Declaration.
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	While Indigenous status is collected in the SEW, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The SEW can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. The NATSISS and SEW collect information on labour force participation and educational participation. While the SEW collects information on the level of current study, the NATSISS only collects information on whether or not a person is studying but not by level. To maximise consistency, the measures derived from both surveys were based on all students, not just those studying for a Certificate III or above. In the SEW, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the participation of the other in employment or education. In the NATSISS and SEW answers to some questions were not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009. The SEW is conducted annually in May as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from the 2008 survey were released in November 2008.
Accuracy	The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households. In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis

	<p>undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.</p> <p>The SEW is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. From 2009 the SEW will include remote areas but will exclude discrete Indigenous communities. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2008 SEW response rate was 96 per cent.</p> <p>Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) has been used in all surveys with education items since 2001 and allows the education and training items between different surveys to be compared.</p> <p>The data items used to construct the measures in the Census, NATSISS and SEW are consistent and comparable, and support assessment of change over time. While there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections, these issues do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.</p> <p>Nevertheless, different collection techniques and treatment of 'Not Stated' responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.</p> <p>The corresponding indicator in the National Education Agreement report was also based on the 2008 SEW. Since Indigenous comparisons were not required for that indicator, the coding used available survey information to match the indicator specifications for people currently studying at Certificate III or above. As noted in Relevance (above), people studying full-time at any level were included in this NIRA indicator to maximise consistency with data available from the 2008 NATSISS.</p>
Accessibility	<p>See National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and Education and Work, Australia (6227.0). This measure is released as part of a SEW Detailed Education Datacube. Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the 2008 NATSISS User's Guide (4720.0) – due for release in 2010 – and Education and Work Australia (6227.0).</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 27: Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in AQF Certificate III, IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma (Census data)

Indicator	Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above								
Measure	<u>Numerator</u> : Number of persons aged 20–64 years who have attained non-school qualifications at Certificate III or above, or are currently studying. <u>Denominator</u> : Number of persons aged 20–64 years.								
Data Source	For both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations: The 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). The Census provides five-yearly population data and disaggregations by Indigenous status and level of educational attainment. For information on scope and coverage of the Census, see the Census Data Quality Declaration .								
Institutional environment	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment .								
Relevance	The Census collects information on completed qualifications and level of qualification. While type of educational institution is collected, level of education of current study is not. Therefore, Census data for this measure includes all people aged 20–64 who are studying, irrespective of the level of education at which they are studying. In the Census, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the educational participation or attainment of the other. In other cases, the answer to a question is not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.								
Timeliness	The Census and Statistics Act 1905 requires the Australian Statistician to conduct a Census on a regular basis. Since 1961 it has been conducted every five years. The 2006 Census was the 15th national Census for Australia and was held on 8 August 2006. For the 2006 Census, first release data was available on the ABS website on 27 June 2007, and second release data on 25 October 2007.								
Accuracy	There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Results from the post-enumeration survey reveal an undercount of the Indigenous population. This undercount may introduce bias into the results which may affect comparability of estimates among jurisdictions. The net undercount for all Indigenous Australians was estimated at 11.5 per cent, calculated as the difference between the Census count of Indigenous people and the estimated Indigenous population on Census night (note that people who were counted in the Census but whose Indigenous status was not stated are included in estimates of net undercount). Estimates of the Indigenous net undercount for all jurisdictions is included below: Estimated Indigenous net undercount by state/territory								
<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Undercount rate %</th></tr> <tr> <td>NSW</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vic.</td><td>9.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Qld</td><td>11.6</td></tr> </table>			Undercount rate %	NSW	8.6	Vic.	9.4	Qld	11.6
	Undercount rate %								
NSW	8.6								
Vic.	9.4								
Qld	11.6								

SA	8.6
WA	16.6
Tas.	8.8
NT	16.0
ACT	8.8
Australia	11.5

Source: ABS 2008 (cat no. 3238.0.55.001).

The quality of information on qualifications is also affected by the level of detail provided and the ease with which responses can be coded. Quality statements for the data items are available, which include further information on non-response, see particularly: [Type of Educational Institution Attended](#), [Non-School Qualification](#), and [Indigenous Status](#).

Coherence

The [Australian Standard Classification of Education](#) (ASCED) has been used in all surveys with education items since 2001 and allows the education and training items between different surveys to be compared.

The data items used to construct the measures in the Census, NATSISS and SEW are consistent and comparable, and support assessment of change over time. While there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections, these issues do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.

Nevertheless, different collection techniques and treatment of 'Not Stated' responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.

This indicator uses different criteria for level of qualification (Certificate III or above) in comparison with that reported in the National Educating Agreement reports (Certificate III, Certificate IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma). Both intend to report against the same NIRA indicator, but the indicator specifications were modified after the first report.

Interpretability

To aid interpretation of Census data, a comprehensive range of reference material and information is available under [Census](#) on the ABS website.

Accessibility

An extensive range of 2006 Census data is freely available from the ABS website and accessible from publications or electronic products. See [Census Products](#) for the full range. For complex and specialised requests that cannot be sourced freely online, the [ABS Information Consultancy Service](#) can provide data on a fee for service basis.

Data quality statement — Indicator 27: Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in AQF Certificate III, IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma (Survey data)

Indicator	Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above
Measure	Numerator: Number of persons aged 20–64 years who have attained non-school qualifications at Certificate III or above, or are currently studying Denominator: Number of persons aged 20–64 years.
Data Source/s	For the Indigenous population: the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). For the non-Indigenous population: the ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW). These surveys are weighted to benchmarks for the total in-scope population derived from the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on scope and coverage, see Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (4714.0) and SEW Quality Declaration.
Institutional environment	These surveys are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	While Indigenous status is collected in the SEW, the survey sample and methodology are not designed to provide output that separately identifies Indigenous people. The SEW can, however, be used for providing non-Indigenous comparisons. The NATSISS and SEW collect information on current study and qualifications. While the SEW collects information on the level of current study, the NATSISS only collects information on whether or not a person is studying but not by level. To maximise consistency, the measures derived from both surveys were based on all students, not just those studying for a Certificate III or above. In the SEW, information may have been supplied by one household resident on behalf of another person. The person reporting may not know all details of the educational participation or attainment of the other. In the NATSISS and SEW answers to some questions were not supplied. Hence, judgement may be required in classifying people for this measure.
Timeliness	The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 survey was conducted from August to April 2009. Results were released in October 2009. The SEW is conducted annually in May as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from the 2008 survey were released in November 2008.
Accuracy	The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households. In the 2008 NATSISS there was a relatively large level of undercoverage when compared to other ABS surveys. As a consequence, the analysis undertaken to ensure that results from the survey were consistent with other data sources was more extensive than usual. Potential bias due to undercoverage was addressed by the application of a number of

	<p>adjustments to the initial weights and an adjustment to geographical areas based on the density of the Indigenous population. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.</p> <p>The SEW is conducted in all states and territories excluding very remote areas. This exclusion has a small impact only on national and state estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons comprise over 20 per cent of the population. From 2009 the SEW will include remote areas but will exclude discrete Indigenous communities. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. The 2008 SEW response rate was 96 per cent.</p> <p>Both surveys are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Since it is derived from sample surveys, this indicator is subject to sampling error which occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated and is based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of less than 25 per cent for all states and territories. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
Coherence	<p>The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) has been used in all surveys with education items since 2001 and allows the education and training items between different surveys to be compared.</p> <p>The data items used to construct the measures in the Census, NATSISS and SEW are consistent and comparable, and support assessment of change over time. While there are a range of differences between the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the collections, these issues do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.</p> <p>Nevertheless, different collection techniques and treatment of 'Not Stated' responses should be considered when comparing surveys with the Census.</p> <p>This indicator uses different criteria for level of qualification (Certificate III or above) in comparison with that reported in the National Educating Agreement reports (Certificate III, Certificate IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma). Both intend to report against the same NIRA indicator, but the indicator specifications were modified after the first report</p>
Accessibility	<p>See National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (4714.0) and Education and Work, Australia (6227.0). This measure is released as part of a SEW Detailed Education Datacube. Specialised data tables and Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) are also available on request.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from the 2008 NATSISS User's Guide (4720.0) — due for release in 2010 — and Education and Work Australia (6227.0).</p>

Data Quality Statement — Births (NIRA Indicators 2, 9, 10)

Target/ Outcome

Indicator Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10

Measure Births data

(computation)

Data source/s ABS Birth Statistics are sourced from birth registrations administered by the various state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each state and territory, that all births are registered. Information about the birth is supplied by the parents of the child. Birth records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars, on a monthly basis.

Institutional environment This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment

Relevance Birth statistics are one of the components in the production of estimates of natural increase (the difference between numbers of births and deaths) used as a component of population change in the calculation of population estimates of Australia and the states and territories. The primary uses of population estimates are in the determination of seats in the House of Representatives for each state and territory, as well as in the distribution of Australian Government funds to state, territory and local governments. Population estimates are also used for a wide range of government, business and community decisions, both directly and indirectly, by contributing to a range of other social, health and economic indicators. Birth statistics are also essential in the analysis of fertility in Australia, and inform on the population's ability to reproduce itself. Trends in fertility are used in the development of assumptions on future levels of fertility for population projections.

Timeliness Births records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in birth registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth. As a result, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the birth (for example, due to follow up activity due to missing information on the form, or resource limitations).

Accuracy Information on births is obtained from a complete enumeration of births registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, births data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Sources of non-sample error include:

- completeness of an individual record at a given point in time;
- completeness of the dataset (e.g. impact of registration lags, processing lags and duplicate records);
- extent of coverage of the population (whilst all births are legally required to be registered, some cases may not be registered for an extended time, if at all); and
- lack of consistency in the application of questions or forms used by data providers, both through time and between different jurisdictions.

Every effort is made to minimise error by working closely with data providers,

	<p>the careful design of forms, training of processing staff, and efficient data processing procedures.</p> <p>Birth registrations data are not the only statistical series on births in Australia. The National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) is a national collection on pregnancy and childbirth, based on births reported to the perinatal data collection in each state and territory in Australia. Midwives and other health professionals who attend births complete notification forms for each birth, using information obtained from mothers and hospital or other records. This information is compiled and published annually by the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU) of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in Australia's Mothers and Babies. As information from these two collections are from different sources, the statistics obtained vary. The number of births in the Perinatal Data Collection are generally greater, which may reflect the likelihood of parent(s) to delay or fail to register the birth of a child</p>
Coherence	<p>The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of birth statistics in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a birth as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the births to be counted include all births "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all births occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.</p> <p>Registration of births is compulsory in Australia under relevant state/territory legislation. However, each state/territory Registrar has its own birth registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Births data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3301.0 product family. Further information on births and fertility may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Information on some aspects of statistical quality may be hard to obtain as information on the source data has not been kept over time. This is related to the issue of the administrative rather than statistical purpose of the collection of the source data.</p> <p>Births statistics are generally straightforward and easy to interpret. It should be noted, however, that changes in numbers of births over time can be due to two factors: changes in fertility, and changes in the number of women in child-bearing ages. For this reason, births data need to be considered in relation to the size of the relevant population(s) through the use of fertility rates.</p> <p>Another aspect that may be overlooked is plurality, or the fact that each birth of a multiple birth is counted individually in births data. Confinement statistics remove the effect of plurality and are used when analysing characteristics of the mother or father; for example, for calculating median ages.</p>

Data Quality Statement — Perinatal Deaths (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/ Outcome

Indicator

Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10

Measure

Perinatal Deaths

(computation)

Data source/s

ABS Perinatal Death Statistics are sourced from deaths registrations administered by the various state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each state and territory, that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred. As part of the registration process, information on the cause of death is either supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death on a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, or supplied as a result of a coronial investigation.

Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars, on a monthly basis. Each death record contains both demographic data and medical information from the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death where available. Information from coronial investigations are provided to the ABS through the National Coroners Information System (NCIS)

Institutional environment

This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.

Relevance

The ABS perinatal deaths collection includes all perinatal deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or perinatal deaths statistics.

Data in the Perinatal Deaths collection include demographic items, as well as Causes of Death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) is used for the 1998–2007 data.

Perinatal statistics provide valuable information for the analysis of fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths Australia. This electronic product presents data at the national and state level on registered perinatal deaths by sex, state of usual residence, main condition in fetus/infant, main condition in mother, state of usual residence of mother, and Indigenous status. Fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates are also provided.

Timeliness

Perinatal Deaths, Australia is produced annually. Perinatal death statistics are produced from data collected by the ABS from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory on a monthly basis. Perinatal death statistics are released with a view to ensuring that they are fit for purpose when released. To meet user requirements for timely data, it is often necessary to obtain information from the administrative source before all information for the reference period is available (e.g. finalisation of coronial

	proceedings). A balance needs to be maintained between accuracy (completeness) of data and timeliness, taking account of the different needs of users.
Accuracy	<p>Information on deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of Perinatal deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.</p> <p>Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.</p>
Coherence	<p>The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of Perinatal deaths statistics in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a death as the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the deaths to be counted include all deaths "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all deaths occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.</p> <p>Registration of deaths is compulsory in Australia under relevant state/territory legislation. However, each state/territory Registrar has its own death registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.</p> <p>Use of the supporting documentation released with the statistics is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing the statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across data sources can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output. The Explanatory Notes in each issue contains information pertinent to this particular release which may impact on comparison over time.</p>
Accessibility	Perinatal deaths data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product family. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i> . This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users
Interpretability	Information on some aspects of statistical quality may be hard to obtain as information on the source data has not been kept over time. This is related to the issue of the administrative rather than statistical purpose of the collection of the source data. Information on data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with death statistics can be found in Perinatal Deaths Australia (Cat. no 3304.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website

Data Quality Statement — Underlying cause of death (NIRA indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/ Outcome	
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Underlying cause of death
Data source/s	<p>ABS Cause of Death Statistics are sourced from deaths registrations administered by the various state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each state and territory, that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred. As part of the registration process, information on the cause of death is either supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death on a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, or supplied as a result of a coronial investigation.</p> <p>Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars, on a monthly basis. Each death record contains both demographic data and medical information from the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death where available. Information from coronial investigations are provided to the ABS through the National Coroners Information System (NCIS).</p>
Institutional environment	This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	<p>The ABS cause of death collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Causes of Death collection include demographic items, as well as Causes of Death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.</p>
Timeliness	Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars and the National Coroners Information System on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on an annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in cause of death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.
Accuracy	<p>Information on causes of death is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, causes of death data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.</p> <p>Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres</p>

	<p>Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.</p> <p>Causes of death statistics are released with a view to ensuring that they are fit for purpose when released. Supporting documentation for causes of death statistics are published and should be considered when interpreting the data to enable the user to make informed decisions on the relevance and accuracy of the data for the purpose the user is going to use those statistics. To meet user requirements for timely data it is often necessary to obtain information from the administrative source before all information for the reference period is available (e.g. finalisation of coronial proceedings). A balance needs to be maintained between accuracy (completeness) of data and timeliness, taking account of the different needs of users.</p>
Coherence	<p>The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of causes of deaths statistic in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a death as the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the deaths to be counted include all deaths "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all deaths occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.</p> <p>Registration of deaths is compulsory in Australia under relevant state/territory legislation. However, each state/territory Registrar has its own death registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.</p> <p>Use of the supporting documentation released with the statistics is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing the statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across data sources can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output. The Explanatory Notes in each issue contains information pertinent to this particular release which may impact on comparison over time.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Causes of Death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Information on some aspects of statistical quality may be hard to obtain as information on the source data has not been kept over time. This is related to the issue of the administrative rather than statistical purpose of the collection of the source data. Information on data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with death statistics can be found in Causes of Death Australia (Cat. no 3303.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.</p>

Data Quality Statement — Deaths (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/ Outcome	
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Deaths
Data source/s	ABS Death Statistics are sourced from deaths registrations administered by the various state and territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each state and territory, that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred.
Institutional environment	This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	Death statistics are one of the components in the production of estimates of natural increase (the difference between numbers of births and deaths) used as a component of population change in the calculation of population estimates of Australia and the states and territories. The primary uses of population estimates are in the determination of seats in the House of Representatives for each state and territory, as well as in the distribution of Australian Government funds to state, territory and local governments. Population estimates are also used for a wide range of government, business and community decisions, both directly and indirectly, by contributing to a range of other social, health and economic indicators. Death statistics are also essential in the analysis of morbidity and mortality in Australia. Trends in mortality are used in the development of assumptions of future levels of mortality for population projections.
Timeliness	Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.
Accuracy	<p>Information on deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.</p> <p>Every effort is made to minimise error by working closely with data providers, the careful design of forms, training of processing staff, and efficient data processing procedures.</p> <p>Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.</p>
Coherence	The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of deaths statistics in a vital statistics system are set out in the

Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a death as the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the deaths to be counted include all deaths "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all deaths occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.

Registration of deaths is compulsory in Australia under relevant state/territory legislation. However, each state/territory Registrar has its own death registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.

Use of the supporting documentation released with the statistics is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing the statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across data sources can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output.

Accessibility Deaths data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3302.0 product family. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users.

Interpretability Information on some aspects of statistical quality may be hard to obtain as information on the source data has not been kept over time. This is related to the issue of the administrative rather than statistical purpose of the collection of the source data.

Deaths statistics are generally straightforward and easy to interpret. It should be noted, however, that changes in numbers of deaths over time can be due a number of factors including changes in mortality and changes in the size and age/sex structure of the population. For this reason, deaths data needs to be considered in relation to the size of the relevant population(s) through the use of mortality rates.

Information of mortality rates, as well as data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with death statistics can be found in Deaths Australia (Cat. no 3302.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

Data Quality Statement — Estimated resident population (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/

Outcome

Indicator

Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10

Measure

Estimated Resident Population

(computation)

Data source/s

Estimated Resident Population statistics uses data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of the data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations for purposes other than estimating the population. Births and deaths statistics are extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Medicare Australia client address data is used to estimate interstate migration. Passenger card data and related information provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is used to calculate Net Overseas Migration (NOM).

ABS Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data are used to determine a base population from which Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is calculated and to finalise all components of population change.

Institutional environment

This data is produced under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment

Relevance

Estimates of the resident population (ERP) for the states and territories of Australia are published by sex and age groups, and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are also available. The ERP is the official measure of the population of states and territories of Australia according to a usual residence population concept. ERP is used for a range of key decisions such as resource and funding distribution and apportioning seats in the House of Representatives to each state and territory.

Timeliness

Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter.

Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour.

Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous inter-censal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Accuracy

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The

ABS does not have control over any non sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data (see institutional environment).

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0).

After each Census the ABS uses the Census population count to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates since the previous Census. For example, 2006 Census results were used to update quarterly population estimates between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The PES is conducted soon after the Census to estimate the number of Australians not included in the Census. Adding this net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on rebasing see the feature article in the December quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Coherence

ERP was introduced in 1981 and backdated to 1971 as Australia's official measure of population based on place of usual residence. ERP is derived from usual residence census counts, to which is added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census (overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation). Before the introduction of ERP, the Australian population was based on unadjusted census counts on actual location basis. It is important to note this break in time series when comparing historical population estimates.

An improved method for calculating NOM was applied from September quarter 2006 onwards. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia replacing the '12/12 month rule'. This change results in a break in time series therefore it is not advised that NOM data calculated using the new method is compared to data previous to this. For further information see pg. 66 of the Technical Note in the March quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

The births and deaths are not coherent with the data found in ABS births and deaths publications. This is because the revision cycle necessary to produce ERP results in a mix of preliminary births and deaths data, based on date of registration, and revised data which is a modelled estimate of births and deaths by date of occurrence. By contrast, the main tables of data in the births and deaths publications are based wholly on registration in the reference year, with some tables and analysis based wholly on date of occurrence data.

Accessibility

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. The formats available free on the web are:

- The main features which has the key figures commentary,
- A pdf version of the publication,
- Time series spreadsheets on population change, components of change and interstate arrivals and departures,

Interpretability

- A data cube (in Supertable format) containing quarterly interstate arrivals and departures data.

ERP is generally easy to interpret as the official measure of Australia's population (by state and territory) on a place of usual residence basis. However, there are still some common misconceptions. For example, a population estimate uses the term 'estimate' in a different sense than is commonly used. Generally the word estimate is used to describe a guess, or approximation. Demographers mean that they apply the demographic balancing equation by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas and interstate migration. Each of the components of ERP is subject to error, but ERP itself is not in any way a guess. It is what the population would be if the components are measured well.

Population estimation is also very different to sample survey-based estimation. This is because population estimation is largely based on a full enumeration of components. In the case of the population base, only the PES used sampled data to adjust for census net undercount. In the case of the components of population growth used to carry population estimates forward, Australia has a theoretically complete measure of each component.

Another example of a common misconception relates to the fact that the population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change - births, deaths and migration - were to hold into the future.

Data Quality Statements — Experimental estimates and projections (NIRA indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/ Outcome	
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
Data source/s	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population of Australia are based on experimental population estimates derived from the most recent Census of Population and Housing (currently 2006) and Post Enumeration Survey. Assumptions on past and future levels of the components of population change are applied to this base population in order to produce estimates (for earlier reference years) and projections (for future reference years).</p> <p>Assumptions are derived from an analysis of data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of this data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations. Assumptions on fertility and mortality are based on births and deaths statistics extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p>
Institutional environment	This data is produced under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment .
Relevance	<p>Indigenous population estimates for years prior to the base population provide estimates on a temporally consistent basis, thus eliminating any inconsistencies in estimates due to the changing propensity to identify as Indigenous across censuses. Estimates are published for Australia and the states/territories, by five-year age group and sex.</p> <p>Population projections inform on future changes in the Indigenous population of Australia, such as population growth/decline and changes in age structure, and are therefore used in a variety of key planning decisions. Projections are published for Australia, states/territories, Indigenous Regions and Remoteness Areas, by five-year age group and sex. Projected numbers of births and deaths are also published.</p> <p>Assumptions have been formulated on the basis of past demographic trends, in conjunction with consultation with various individuals and government department representatives at the national and state/territory level. Consultation occurred between May and July 2009, after which the assumptions were finalised.</p>
Timeliness	ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections are compiled and published once in each five year period; typically three years following the most recent census
Accuracy	<p>Base population (2006 estimates)</p> <p>The estimates and projections presented in this publication are based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The goal of the census is to obtain a complete measure of the number and characteristics of people in Australia on census night and their dwellings.</p> <p>The ABS conducts the PES shortly after the census to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once. For 2006, the net undercount of the Indigenous population was 59,200</p>

persons. The extent of undercoverage of Indigenous Australians in the 2006 Census, the relatively small sample size of the PES to adjust for that undercoverage, and the number of records with unknown Indigenous status means that 2006 population estimates should be interpreted with caution, and are therefore labelled experimental. For more information see Experimental Estimates and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

Population estimates

Given the poor quality of historical Indigenous component data (births, deaths and migration), ABS Indigenous population estimates for non-Census years are produced by applying assumptions about past levels of Indigenous life expectancy at birth to the base population. As levels of these components are unknown, estimates should be treated with caution, particularly for the period 1986 to 1990.

Indigenous population estimates for 1986 to 2005 based on the 2006 census supercede previously published estimates for this period.

Population projections

ABS Indigenous population projections are based on a number of assumptions on future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. They are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the Indigenous population that would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period.

While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an assessment of past demographic trends, there is no certainty that any of the assumptions will be realised. In addition, the assumptions do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (such as major government policy decisions, economic factors, catastrophes, wars, epidemics or significant health treatment improvements) which may affect future demographic behaviour or outcomes.

Coherence

The estimates and projections presented in this publication are not consistent with estimates and projections based on 2001 or previous censuses. As the assumptions used in each successive set of Indigenous population estimates and projections incorporate recent trends, comparison of data across issues of this publication is not advised.

Accessibility

ABS Indigenous population projections are available in a variety of formats on the ABS web site under the 3238.0 product family. The formats available are:

Main Features, which contains commentary on key figures;

a pdf version of the publication;

3 data cubes containing:

Indigenous population estimates and projections for Australia and the states and territories, by five-year age group (to 85 years and over) and sex, for all projection series (Series A to N);

Indigenous population projections for Indigenous Regions, by five-year age group (to 65 years and over) and sex;

Indigenous population projections for Remoteness Areas, by five-year age group (to 75 years and over) and sex.

data cubes containing population projections, components of change and summary statistics for Australia and the states and territories, Indigenous Regions and Remoteness Areas, for the two main projection series (Series A and B).

The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act, 1905. This may limit access to data at a detailed level.

Interpretability

ABS population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts, and should not be considered as such. Rather, they are illustrations of growth and change in the population that would occur if the assumptions were to prevail

over the projection period.

The outputs on the ABS web site under the 3238.0 product family contain notes on the assumptions and methods used to produce the Indigenous population estimates and projections. It also contains Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AESOC	Australian Education Standing Officials Committee
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANR	Annual National Report
BMI	body mass index
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
Census	ABS Census of Population and Housing
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DQS	Data quality statement
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition
ICD-10-AM	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition, Australian Modification
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
MCEECDYA	Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs formerly known as MCEETYA
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs now referred to as MCEECDYA
MCTEE	Ministerial Council for Tertiary Education and Employment
NA	National Agreement
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy

NATSIHS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NHMD	National Hospital Morbidity Database
NHS	National Health Survey
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
NP	National Partnership
NPC	National Preschool Census
NPDC	National Perinatal Data Collection
NSSC	National Schools Statistics Collection
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
Qld	Queensland
RSE	Relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
TAFE	Technical and further education
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational education and training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Glossary

Aboriginal	A person who identifies as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
Age standardised rates	Age standardised rates enable comparisons to be made between populations that have different age structures. Age standardisation is often used when comparing the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations because the Indigenous population is younger than the non-Indigenous population. Outcomes for some indicators are influenced by age, therefore, it is appropriate to age standardise the data when comparing the results. When comparisons are not being made between the two populations, the data are not age standardised.
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) is an Australian Government funded program that provides activities for unemployed Indigenous people to develop work skills and move into employment. For statistical purposes the ABS classifies participants in CDEP as employed rather than as unemployed or not in the labour force. Some CDEP activities are similar to those undertaken by participants in Work for the Dole, while other activities are essential roles in municipal services, health care, community services, education and other sectors that would be considered employment in mainstream communities and organisations.
ICD	ICD is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is primarily designed for the classification of diseases and injuries with a formal diagnosis. ICD-10-AM is the Australian modification of the tenth revision and was adopted for Australian use from 1 January 1999 (superseding ICD-9).
Equivalent household income	Equivalent household income adjusts the actual incomes of households to make households of different sizes and compositions comparable. It results in a measure of the economic resources available to members of a standardised household.
Excess deaths	Calculated by subtracting expected Indigenous deaths (based on age, sex and cause specific rates for non-Indigenous Australians) from the number of actual cause specific deaths in the Indigenous population.
Hospitalisation	Hospitalisations recorded in this report are called 'hospital separations' in many other publications using hospital statistics. A 'separation' refers to an episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). It is also defined as the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. For measuring a hospital's activity, separations are used in preference to admissions because diagnoses and procedures can be more accurately recorded at the end of a patient's stay and patients may undergo more than one separation from the time of admission. Admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis) are recorded in hospitalisation statistics.
Income ranges	See 'quintiles'.
Infant mortality	Deaths of children between birth and exactly one year of age.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.

Indigenous	A person who identifies as, or who is identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous community housing (ICH):	Houses owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.
Indigenous status not stated/ Indigenous status unknown	Where a person's Indigenous origin has either not been asked or not recorded.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Jurisdiction	The Australian Government or a State or Territory Government and areas that it has legal authority over.
Major cities	See 'remoteness areas'.
Median income measures	<p>Median value is a better measure for income than mean as mean income values are more influenced by extreme income values (including the lowest and highest incomes). Therefore, median income value is a more accurate measure of income for an average household or average individual income earner.</p> <p>For example, the gross monthly incomes for 9 households are: \$10 000, \$5000, \$2500, \$1500, \$1500, \$1500, \$1000, \$450, \$450.</p> <p>The mean income value among the 9 households is $(\\$10\,000 + \\$5\,000 + \\$2500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1000 + \\$450 + \\$450) / 9 = \\2655.6. The median income value is the fifth value (the mid point), \$1500.</p>
Non-Indigenous	A person who is not identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Non-school qualification	Educational attainments other than pre-primary, primary or secondary school.
Non-remote	See 'remoteness areas'.
Outer regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Perinatal mortality	Death of an infant within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams of that is of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.
Rate ratio	The rate ratio is the rate for the Indigenous population divided by the rate for the non-Indigenous population. See 'relative Indigenous disadvantage'.
Regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Relative standard error (RSE)	<p>The relative standard error (RSE) of a survey data estimate is a measure of the reliability of the estimate and depends on both the number of people giving a particular answer in the survey and the size of the population. The RSE is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. Relative standard errors for survey estimates are included in the attachment tables. See also 'statistical significance'.</p>
Remote	See 'remoteness areas'.
Remoteness	See 'remoteness areas'.

Remoteness areas	<p>Remoteness areas are defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a place in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. The remoteness of each place is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). The ABS generates an average ARIA score for each location based on its distance from population centres of various sizes. Locations are then added together to form the remoteness areas in each State and Territory. Remoteness areas comprise the following six categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> major cities of Australia inner regional Australia outer regional Australia remote Australia very remote Australia migratory regions (comprising off-shore, shipping and migratory places). <p>The aim of the ASGC remoteness structure is not to provide a measure of the remoteness of a particular location but to divide Australia into five broad categories (excluding migratory regions) of remoteness for comparative statistical purposes.</p>
State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)	Houses owned by the State, targeted at Indigenous households.
Torres Strait Islander people	People identified as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.
Very remote	See 'remoteness areas'.