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The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee.

Secretariat
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
Productivity Commission
LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office
Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28
35 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Tel: (03) 9653 2100 or Freecall: 1800 020 083
Fax: (03) 9653 2359
Email: gsp@pc.gov.au
http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp

**Suggestions:**

*The Steering Committee welcomes suggestions on the information contained in this Report. Please direct your suggestions to the Productivity Commission Secretariat at the above address*.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

First use of acronyms and abbreviations are spelt out in each chapter. A complete list of acronyms and abbreviations and a glossary can be found in the *Report on Government Services 2008*.

# 1 Background

This compendium of Indigenous data is drawn entirely from information contained in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report). The Report, which is published annually, is the product of the Review of Government Services Provision.

A Steering Committee, comprising senior representatives from the central agencies of all governments, manages the Review with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission. The Steering Committee has overall responsibility for the work of the Review, including its annual publication, the *Report on Government Services*. The Review was established under the auspices of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in 1993 to:

- provide ongoing comparisons of the performance of government services
- report on service provision reforms that governments have implemented or that are under consideration (box 1.1).

Box 1.1 **Terms of reference for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision**

The Review, to be conducted by a joint Commonwealth/State and Territory government working party, is to undertake the following:

- establish the collection and publication of data that will enable ongoing comparisons of the efficiency and effectiveness of Commonwealth and State government services, including intra-government services. This will involve:
  - establishing performance indicators for different services which would assist comparisons of efficiency and effectiveness. The measures should, to the maximum extent possible, focus on the cost effectiveness of service delivery, as distinct from policy considerations that determine the quality and level of services; and
  - collecting and publishing data that are consistent with these measures. The Review should also address the procedures for the ongoing collection and publication of benchmark data; and
- compile and assess service provision reforms that have been implemented or are under consideration by Commonwealth and State Governments.

(Continued on next page)

Box 1.1 **(Continued)**

The Review will cover all major types of reform, including those involving the separation of policy development from service provision. Case studies of particular reforms could be provided where appropriate.

The Review will need to keep abreast of developments in other relevant reviews and working parties, including the Commonwealth/State Government working party (initiated by the Council of Australian Governments), investigating Commonwealth/State government roles and responsibilities.

*Source*: Report on Government Services 2008, p. xxviii

The Report, now in its thirteenth edition, is a tool for government. It has been used for strategic budget and policy planning, and for policy evaluation. Information in the Report has been used to assess the resource needs and resource performance of departments. It has also been used to identify jurisdictions with whom to share information on services.

The data in this Report can also provide an incentive to improve the performance of government services, by:

- enhancing measurement approaches and techniques in relation to aspects of performance, such as unit costs and service quality
- helping jurisdictions identify where there is scope for improvement
- promoting greater transparency and informed debate about comparative performance.

The focus of this Report is on the effectiveness and efficiency of government purchase or supply of specific services, rather than on general government income support. The Report thus covers aged care but not the aged pension, disability services but not disability pensions, and children's services but not family payments (although descriptive information on income support is provided in some cases). Commonwealth Rent Assistance is reported on the basis that it is a targeted payment to assist in the purchase of housing services, and is not general income support (chapter 16).

This thirteenth Report on Government Services contains performance information on 14 service areas (2008 Report, box 1.1, p. 1.6). These government services have two important features:

- their key objectives are common or similar across jurisdictions
- they make an important contribution to the community and/or economy.

Services covered by the Review include:

- early childhood education and training
- justice
- emergency management
- health
- community services
- housing.

## Indigenous reporting

In May 1997, the Prime Minister asked the Review give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in meeting the needs of Indigenous Australians.

In 2002, COAG asked the Steering Committee to prepare a regular report on key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage, as part of the COAG reconciliation commitment. The first edition of this report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003* (the Indigenous Disadvantage Report) (SCRGSP 2003), was released in November 2003. The second edition of this report was released in July 2005 (SCRGSP 2005) and the third edition was released in July 2007 (SCRGSP 2007).

The 2003, 2005 and 2007 Indigenous Disadvantage Reports are included on the CD-ROM that accompanies the Report on Government Services, and can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

In contrast to the Report on Government Services with its focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of specific services, the Indigenous Disadvantage Report focuses on outcomes for Indigenous people. It does not report on individual government services. The reporting framework has two tiers: 'headline' indicators for the longer term outcomes sought; and a second tier of 'strategic change indicators' that are potentially responsive to government policies and programs in the shorter term.

The Indigenous Disadvantage Report and the Report on Government Services have different, though complementary roles. The Indigenous Disadvantage Report describes overall 'state-of-the-nation' outcomes for Indigenous people, with a view to all government departments and agencies together being responsible, so there is no reporting on an individual government agency basis. The Indigenous Disadvantage Report will not necessarily feature State/Territory comparisons and nor does it focus on government service provision.

The Report on Government Services will continue to provide information, through key indicators, on the performance of specified government agencies and programs in delivering services to Indigenous people.

## Benchmarking

While the Report does not establish best practice benchmarks, governments could use the information in the Report to identify appropriate benchmarks (box 1.2).

Box 1.2 **Benchmarking**

Benchmarking service delivery is a systematic process of searching for and encouraging the introduction of best practice in the use of scarce resources, so as to deliver more efficient and effective services. The three main forms of benchmarking are: (1) results benchmarking (comparing performance within and between organisations using performance indicators of effectiveness and efficiency); (2) process benchmarking (analysing systems, activities and tasks that turn inputs and outputs into outcomes); and (3) setting best practice standards (establishing goals and standards to which organisations can aspire).

Benchmarking typically involves a number of steps. Whatever the chosen approach or focus, the steps usually include:

- deciding why, when, and what to benchmark
- analysing plans and performance (reviewing objectives and identifying performance indicators and own performance)
- establishing benchmarking partners
- obtaining the data and analysing differences
- identifying best practices and the most useful improvements
- implementing improvements in practice
- assessing improvements and re-benchmarking (MAB/MIAC 1996).

The performance information in the Report can contribute to many of the above steps in a results benchmarking cycle, and thus help governments to implement best practice.

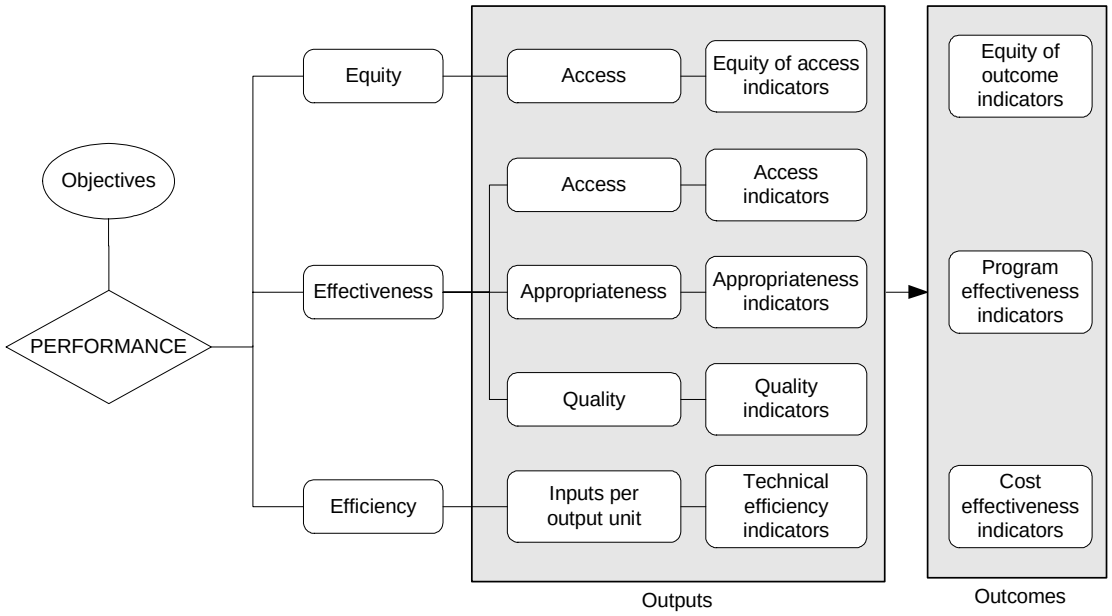
## The performance indicator framework

The Steering Committee revised the general framework for performance indicators in 2002 and this framework has now been implemented in all chapters. The revised approach reflects governments' adoption of accrual accounting and depicts the Review's focus on outcomes, consistent with demand by governments for outcome

oriented performance information. The framework also emphasises the importance of equity and draws out the distinction between equity and access.

The Report's general performance framework is set out in figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1 **A general framework and examples of performance indicators**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 1.2, p. 1.12.

### *The service process*

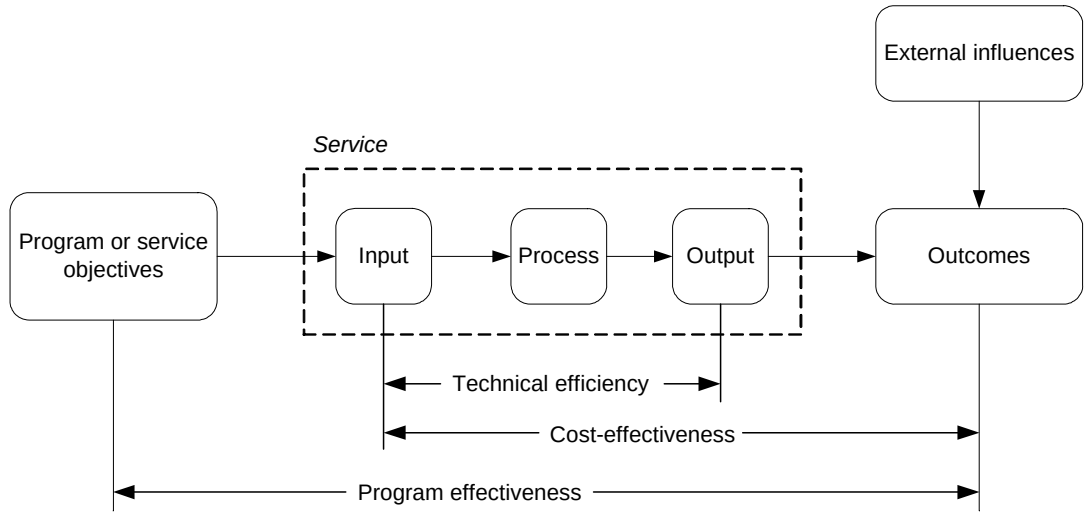
The general framework reflects the service process through which service providers transform inputs into outputs and outcomes in order to achieve desired objectives.

For each service, governments have a number of objectives that relate to desired outcomes for the community. To achieve these objectives, governments provide services and/or fund service providers. Service providers transform funds/resources (inputs) into services (outputs). The rate at which resources are used to make this transformation is known as 'technical efficiency'.

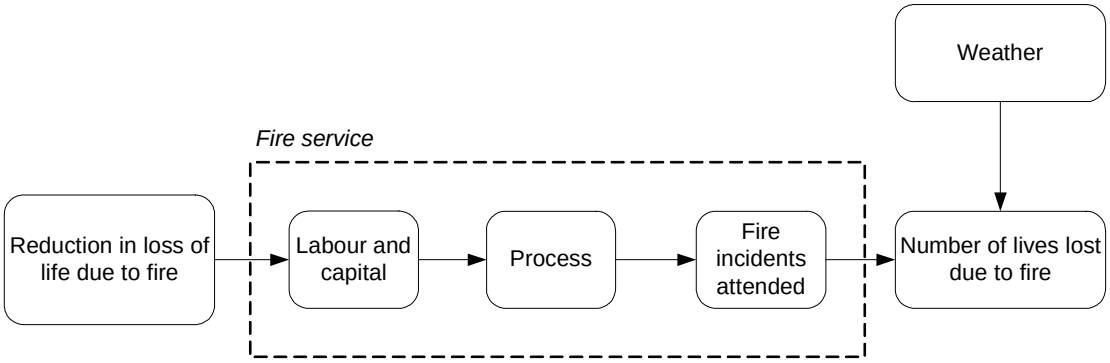
The impact of these outputs on individuals, groups and the community are the outcomes of the service. The rate at which resources are used to generate outcomes is referred to as 'cost effectiveness' in this Report. Often, outcomes are also influenced by factors external to the service. Outputs too may be affected by external factors, but to a lesser extent. The glossary to the Report provides further definitions. Figure 1.2 distinguishes between program efficiency and program effectiveness, and notes the influence of factors external to a service.

Figure 1.2 **Service process**

**Example: general model**




**Example: fire services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 1.3, p. 1.13.

## *Objectives*

A number of the objectives (or desired outcomes) for each government funded service are similar across jurisdictions, although the priority that each jurisdiction gives to each objective may differ. The Steering Committee's approach to performance reporting is to focus on the extent to which each *shared* objective for a service has been met. Objectives for each service are outlined and performance indicators that measure the achievement of those objectives are reported.

### *Distinguishing outcomes and outputs*

Outcome indicators provide information on the impact of a service on the status of an individual or a group, and on the success of the service area in achieving its objectives. Outputs, on the other hand, are the services delivered.

Outcomes may be short term (intermediate) or longer term (final). A short term police random breath testing 'blitz', for example, may achieve the intermediate outcome of fewer drunk drivers and lead to a short term reduction in road deaths. The longer term outcome of a permanent reduction in road deaths is more likely to reflect external factors such as the design quality of cars and capital investment in improved roads or additional permanent random breath testing units.

The approach in the Report is to:

- use both short term (or intermediate) and long term (or final) outcome indicators as appropriate
- make clear that government provided services are often only one contributing factor and, where possible, point to data on other factors, including different geographic and demographic characteristics across jurisdictions. (Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in the Report.)

While the aim of the Review is to focus on outcomes, they are often difficult to measure. The Report therefore includes measures of outputs, with an understanding that there is a correlation between those outputs and desired outcomes, and that the measures of outputs are proxies for measures of outcomes.

The indicator framework groups output indicators according to the desired characteristics of a service — for example, accessibility, appropriateness or quality — where outputs with these characteristics are linked to achieving desired outcomes (figure 1.1). By contrast, outcome indicators are not grouped according to desired characteristics. Outcomes depend on a number of the characteristics of a service as well as being subject to external factors.

### *Equity, effectiveness and efficiency*

There are inherent trade-offs in allocating resources and dangers in analysing only some aspects of a service. A unit of service may have a high cost but be more effective than a lower cost service, and therefore be more cost effective. Since its inception, the Report has taken a comprehensive view of performance reporting, and frameworks incorporate indicators across all relevant dimensions.

In the past, the Report framework gave equal prominence to effectiveness and efficiency as the two overarching dimensions of performance. Equity was treated as a sub-dimension of effectiveness. Performance literature, on the other hand, often refers to equity as a third element of performance, separate from effectiveness and efficiency. The principal reason for this separation is that effectiveness indicators are generally absolute measures of performance, whereas equity indicators relate to the gap in service delivery outputs and outcomes between special needs groups and the general population. The Review's framework now reflects this approach.

Accentuating equity highlights the potential for trade-offs across all three performance dimensions — equity, effectiveness and efficiency. Improving outcomes for a group with special needs, for example, may necessitate an increase in the average cost per unit of service.

### *Equity*

The term 'equity' has a number of interpretations, which are discussed in box 1.3. Equity in the context of this Report reflects equity of access, whereby all Australians are expected to have adequate access to services. Equity indicators measure how well a service is meeting the needs of certain groups in society with special needs.

Box 1.3 **Equity**

Equity is an important concept in economic literature, with two elements:

- horizontal equity — the equal treatment of equals
- vertical equity — the unequal but equitable ('fair') treatment of unequals.

In the context of this Report, *horizontal* equity is exhibited when services are equally accessible to everyone in the community with a similar level of need.

Service delivery exhibits *vertical* equity when it accounts for the special needs of certain groups in the community and adjusts aspects of service delivery to suit these needs. This approach may be needed where geographic, cultural or other reasons mean some members of the community have difficulty accessing a standard service.

A number of criteria can be used to classify those groups who may have special needs or difficulties in accessing government services. These include:

- language or literacy proficiency
- gender
- age

- physical or mental capacity
- race or ethnicity
- geographic location.

In May 1997, the Prime Minister (with the support of the Premiers and Chief Ministers) requested that the Review give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in relation to Indigenous Australians. Improvements to reporting for this group are discussed in chapter 2. As previously mentioned, the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report focuses on outcomes for Indigenous Australians in a range of 'strategic' areas, and complements the Report on Government Services, which will continue to include indicators on the delivery of services to Indigenous Australians.

Identifying those service recipients who belong to groups with special needs or access difficulties poses challenges, particularly when relying on client self-identification. If members of such groups are required to identify themselves, then the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how a group perceives the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and also whether such perceptions change over time. Varying definitions of these groups in data collections over time and across jurisdictions and service areas also create comparability problems.

The Report often uses the proportion of each target group in the broader community as a point of comparison when examining service delivery to special needs groups. This approach is sensible for some services which are provided on a virtually universal basis (for example, schools), but must be treated with caution for other services, where service provision is based on the level of need, which may vary between groups (for example, services for people with a disability). Another option is to collect a more accurate profile of need (for example, the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program's collection of data on the characteristics of those seeking assistance).

Where geographic location is used to identify groups with special needs, data are usually disaggregated according to either the metropolitan, rural and remote area classification system or the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS 2007) Australian Standard Geographical Classification of remoteness areas. These classifications are generally based on population density and/or the distance that residents need to travel to access services. The geographic classification system used in each chapter is outlined in chapter 2.

Such classifications are imperfect indicators of the time and cost of reaching a service. Further, they do not consider the client's capacity to bear the cost of receiving the service (Griffith 1998). To improve the model, service centre locations

would need to be reclassified according to the services they provide and the client's cost of accessing the service. Moreover, for some services, classification systems based on distance or population are not useful indicators of access to services — for example, ambulances can sometimes respond more quickly in rural areas than in metropolitan areas because there is less traffic.

### *Effectiveness*

Effectiveness indicators measure how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service. The reporting framework groups effectiveness indicators according to output characteristics that are considered important to the service. For most chapters, these characteristics include access, appropriateness and/or quality.

#### *Access*

Access indicators measure how easily the community can obtain a service. In this Report, access has two main dimensions, undue delay (timeliness) and undue cost (affordability). Timeliness indicators in this Report include waiting times (for example, in public hospitals and for aged care services). Affordability indicators in this Report relate to the proportion of income spent on particular services (for example, out-of-pocket expenses in children's services).

#### *Appropriateness*

Appropriateness indicators measure how well services meet client needs. An appropriateness indicator for the Supported Accommodation and Assistance Program, for example, is the proportion of clients receiving the services that they are judged to need. Appropriateness indicators also seek to identify the extent of any underservicing or overservicing (Renwick and Sadkowsky 1991).

Some services have developed measurable standards of service need against which the current levels of service can be assessed. The 'overcrowding' measure in housing, for example, measures the appropriateness of the size of the dwelling relative to the size of the tenant household. Other services have few measurable standards of service need; for example, the appropriate number of medical treatments available for particular populations is not known. However, data on differences in service levels can indicate where further work could identify possible underservicing or overservicing.

### *Quality*

Quality indicators reflect the extent to which a service is suited to its purpose and conforms to specifications. Information about quality is particularly important for performance assessment when there is a strong emphasis on increasing efficiency (as indicated by lower unit costs). There is usually more than one way in which to deliver a service, and each alternative has different implications for both cost and quality. Information about quality is needed to ensure governments consider all relevant aspects of service performance.

The Steering Committee's approach is to identify and report on *aspects* of quality, particularly actual or implied competence. Actual competence can be measured by the frequency of positive (or negative) events resulting from the actions of the service (for example, deaths resulting from health system errors such as an incorrect dose of drugs). Implied competence can be measured by proxy indicators, such as the extent to which aspects of a service (such as inputs, processes and outputs) conform to specifications — for example, the level of accreditation of public hospitals and aged care facilities.

The reporting framework includes quality as one aspect of effectiveness, and distinguishes it from access and appropriateness (figure 1.1). This distinction is somewhat artificial because these other aspects of service provision also contribute to a meaningful picture of quality.

### *Efficiency*

The concept of efficiency has a number of dimensions. Overall economic efficiency requires satisfaction of technical, allocative and dynamic efficiency:

- technical efficiency requires that goods and services be produced at the lowest possible cost
- allocative efficiency requires the production of the set of goods and services that consumers value most, from a given set of resources
- dynamic efficiency means that, over time, consumers are offered new and better products, and existing products at lower cost.

This Report focuses on technical (or productive) efficiency. Technical efficiency indicators measure how well services use their resources (inputs) to produce outputs for the purpose of achieving desired outcomes. Government funding per unit of output delivered is typically used as an indicator of technical efficiency — for example, recurrent funding per annual curriculum hour for vocational education and training.

Comparisons of the unit cost of a service are a more meaningful input to public policy when they use the full cost to government, accounting for all resources consumed in providing the service. Problems can occur when some costs of providing services are not included or are treated inconsistently (for example, superannuation, overheads or the user cost of capital). The Steering Committee approach, where full cost information is not available in the short term, is that:

- data should be calculated consistently across jurisdictions
- data treatment should be fully transparent.

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—— 2005, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2005*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

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—— 2008, *Report on Government Services 2008*, Productivity Commission, Canberra

# 2 The compendium of Indigenous data

The primary aim of this compendium is to provide an easily accessible collation of Indigenous data from the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report).

The data contained in this compendium — focusing on the efficiency and effectiveness of specific areas of service delivery — can provide information that complements the material in the separate *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators* report (SCRGSP 2007). The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage* report summarises outcomes for Indigenous Australians, rather than assessing the performance of specific services.

## Improvements in reporting of Indigenous data

Improvements to the Indigenous data within the 2008 Report were made in the following chapters:

- *Early childhood, education and training*:
  - 'School education' (chapter 4) has been improved by including data for Indigenous learning outcomes by geolocation at a national level for 2005. These data provide important information on Indigenous students through further disaggregation of the national learning outcomes data
- *Health*:
  - 'Health preface' (part E) has been improved by the introduction of Indigenous data on: health workforce; mortality rates, age standardised for all causes; and infant mortality rates, three year average (per 1000 live births)
  - 'Public hospitals' (chapter 10) has been improved by the introduction of hospital procedures measures, which provide data on the proportion of hospital separations for which procedures are recorded. These measures include separations with a procedure recorded by principal diagnosis, by jurisdiction, and by remoteness
  - 'Primary and community health' (chapter 11) has been improved by the inclusion of a new indicator of equity — access ('early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people'). In addition, data for 'potentially preventable hospitalisations' were reported for five jurisdictions (previously four), due to improved Indigenous identification in hospital patient statistics

  - 'Health management issues' (chapter 12) has been improved by including data for Indigenous people on levels of psychological distress
- *Community services*:
  - 'Aged care services' (chapter 13) has been improved by the introduction of Australian Government expenditure on Indigenous-specific services, by State and Territory
- *Housing:*
  - 'Housing' (chapter 16) has been improved by reporting of descriptive data for Indigenous community housing and development of the Indigenous community housing performance indicator framework.

## Indigenous data in the 2008 Report

Table 2.1 provides an overview of data on Indigenous Australians in the 2008 Report. It indicates which service areas reported at least one data item on Indigenous Australians.

## Table 2.1 Reporting of at least one data item on Indigenous Australians, 2008 Report

| *Service area/indicator framework* | *Descriptive* | *Outcomes* | *Outputs* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Equity* | *Effectiveness* | *Efficiency* |
| ***Early childhood, education and training*** | | | | | |
| Education preface | ✓ | x | x | x | x |
| Children's services | x | x | ✓ | x | x |
| School education | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| VET | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| ***Justice*** | | | | | |
| Justice preface | x | x | x | x | x |
| Police services | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Court administration | x | x | x | x | x |
| Corrective services | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | x |
| ***Emergency management*** | | | | | |
| Fire events | x | x | x | x | x |
| Ambulance events | x | x | x | x | x |
| Road rescue events | x | x | x | x | x |
| ***Health*** | | | | | |
| Health preface | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | x |
| Public hospitals | ✓ | x | x | x | x |
| Maternity services | x | ✓ | x | x | x |
| Primary and community health | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | x |
| Breast cancer | x | x | ✓ | x | x |
| Mental health | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | x |
| ***Community services*** [a] | | | | | |
| Community services preface | ✓ | x | x | x | x |
| Aged care services | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | x |
| Services for people with a disability | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Child protection | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | x |
| Out of home care | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | x |
| SAAP | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| ***Housing*** | | | | | |
| Public housing | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | x |
| State owned and managed Indigenous housing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Community housing | ✓ | x | x | x | x |
| Indigenous community housing | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ |
| Commonwealth Rent Assistance | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x |

[a] Descriptive data on Indigenous Australians are also available for juvenile justice services of the 2008 Report (chapter 15), however indicators by Indigenous status are not available while an indicator framework is under development. SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ✓ = At least one data item is reported. X = No data are reported.

*Source*: 2008 Report, table 2.4, p. 2.20.

*Data collection issues concerning Indigenous Australians*

The task of collecting data on Indigenous Australians is complicated by the fact that many administrative data collections do not distinguish between Indigenous and non-Indigenous clients. For those that do, the method and accuracy of identification of Indigenous people vary across jurisdictions. Further, surveys do not necessarily include an Indigenous identifier, and when they do, the sample of Indigenous people may not be large enough to provide reliable results, particularly at the State and Territory level.

Indigenous data issues are discussed in more detail in appendix 4 of the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage* report (SCRGSP 2007).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) play an important role in improving the collection of Indigenous data. Work being undertaken by the ABS and AIHW includes:

- an ongoing program to develop and improve Indigenous data flowing from Australian, State and Territory administrative systems. Priority is initially being given to the improvement of births and deaths statistics in all states and territories. Other priorities include hospital, community services, education, housing, and crime and justice statistics
- work with other agencies to develop and support national Indigenous information plans, Indigenous performance indicators and Indigenous taskforces on a number of topics
- an expansion of the ABS Household Survey Program to collect more regular Indigenous statistics, including regular Indigenous surveys, Indigenous sample supplementation in regular health surveys, and annual Indigenous labour force estimates.

The Ministerial Council on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSIA) established a working party to develop an Indigenous Demographics paper to identify methodological issues in Indigenous data collections, outline how these are being addressed and identify any remaining gaps. The findings are presented in a paper titled *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*, released in mid-2006 by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (Taylor 2006). In mid-2007, MCATSIA commissioned further work on Indigenous population statistics from Dr John Taylor at the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research.

In 2006, COAG established an Indigenous Generational Reform working group, whose terms of reference includes agreeing on short- and long-term actions to address gaps in national and administrative data collection to support measurement

of long term outcomes for Indigenous Australians, consistent with the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage framework. The Review will draw on these initiatives in future reports.

## References

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Taylor J 2006, *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*, Discussion paper no. 283/2006, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, Canberra.

# A Early childhood, education and training preface

## Part A: Early childhood, education and training preface

Education is a lifelong activity, beginning with early childhood education and care (ECEC). Education occurs in a variety of settings — including child care, preschool and the three sectors that comprise Australia's education and training system (the school education, vocational education and training [VET] and higher education sectors). This Report covers children's services (including child care and preschools), school education and VET.

From the *Report on Government Services 2008 (*2008 Report) onwards, the 'Early childhood, education and training' section of the Report (previously 'Education') will include the Children's services chapter. The Children's services chapter has been moved into this section in recognition of the importance of children's services in providing early cognitive and social development, and the links between this development and educational outcomes. Governments have more recently focused on ECEC as part of a continuum with school education — a seamless process of learning and development from 0 to 18 years.

Australia's system of education has a range of objectives, some of which are common across all sectors of education (for example, to increase knowledge) while others are more specific to a particular sector.

- The objectives of children's services are to meet the care, education and development needs of children in a safe and nurturing environment, and provide support for families in caring for their children (2008 Report, box 3.1). Children's services have both education and care objectives and the Children's services chapter continues to present both of these.
- The objectives of the school education sector, as reflected in the national goals for schooling (2008 Report, box 4.1), include a focus on developing the capacities and talents of all young people so they have the necessary knowledge, understanding, skills and values for a productive and rewarding life.
- The objectives of the VET sector, as reflected in the national strategy for VET

2004–10 (2008 Report, box 5.3), include a focus on giving industry a highly skilled workforce to support strong performance in the global economy; making employers and students the centre of VET; strengthening communities and regions economically and socially through learning and employment; and giving Indigenous Australians skills for viable jobs and ensure their learning culture will be shared.

- The objectives of the higher education sector, as reflected in the *Higher Education Support Act 2003*, include contributing to the development of cultural and intellectual life in Australia, and appropriately meeting Australia's social and economic needs for a highly educated and skilled population.

Australian, State and Territory governments fund government and non-government providers to deliver child care, preschool services and formal education and training services. Government providers include preschools, government schools (primary and secondary), technical and further education (TAFE) institutes, and universities. Non-government providers include child care centres, privately operated preschools and schools, private registered training organisations in the VET sector and private Higher Education institutions.

Chapter 3 covers the performance of children's services, including child care and preschool programs, which provide a variety of educational and developmental experiences for children before full time schooling. Chapter 4 covers the performance of school education. Some comparisons between the government and non-government school systems are included. Chapter 5 covers the performance of the VET sector.

Some of the performance indicators in chapters 3, 4 and 5 were also reported as key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage in the report *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007* (SCRGSP 2007).

## References

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

# 3 Children's services

Children's services aim to meet the care, education and development needs of children. In this chapter, child care services are those that are provided to children aged less than 13 years (that is, 0–12 years), usually by someone other than the child's parents or guardian. Preschool services are services provided to children mainly in the year or two before they begin full time schooling. To acknowledge the important links between children's services and education, this chapter has been moved into the new 'Early childhood, education and training' section of the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report).

The data in this chapter relate to services that are supported by the Australian, State and Territory governments. Local governments also plan, fund and deliver children's services. Due to data limitations, the only local government data included are where Australian, State and Territory government funding and licensing are involved.

## Indigenous data in the Children's services chapter

The Children's services chapter in the 2008 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- representation of Indigenous children in Australian Government approved child care services (compared to their representation in the community), 2006
- representation of Indigenous children enrolled in State and Territory funded or provided preschools (compared to their representation in the community), 2006-07.

The 2008 Report also states that the Australian Government provides supplementary funding to support the participation of Indigenous children in preschool programs. In 2007, an estimated $13.5 million was provided on a per capita and project basis to 1254 preschools. The funding covers 8908 full time equivalent Indigenous preschool enrolments (DEST unpublished).

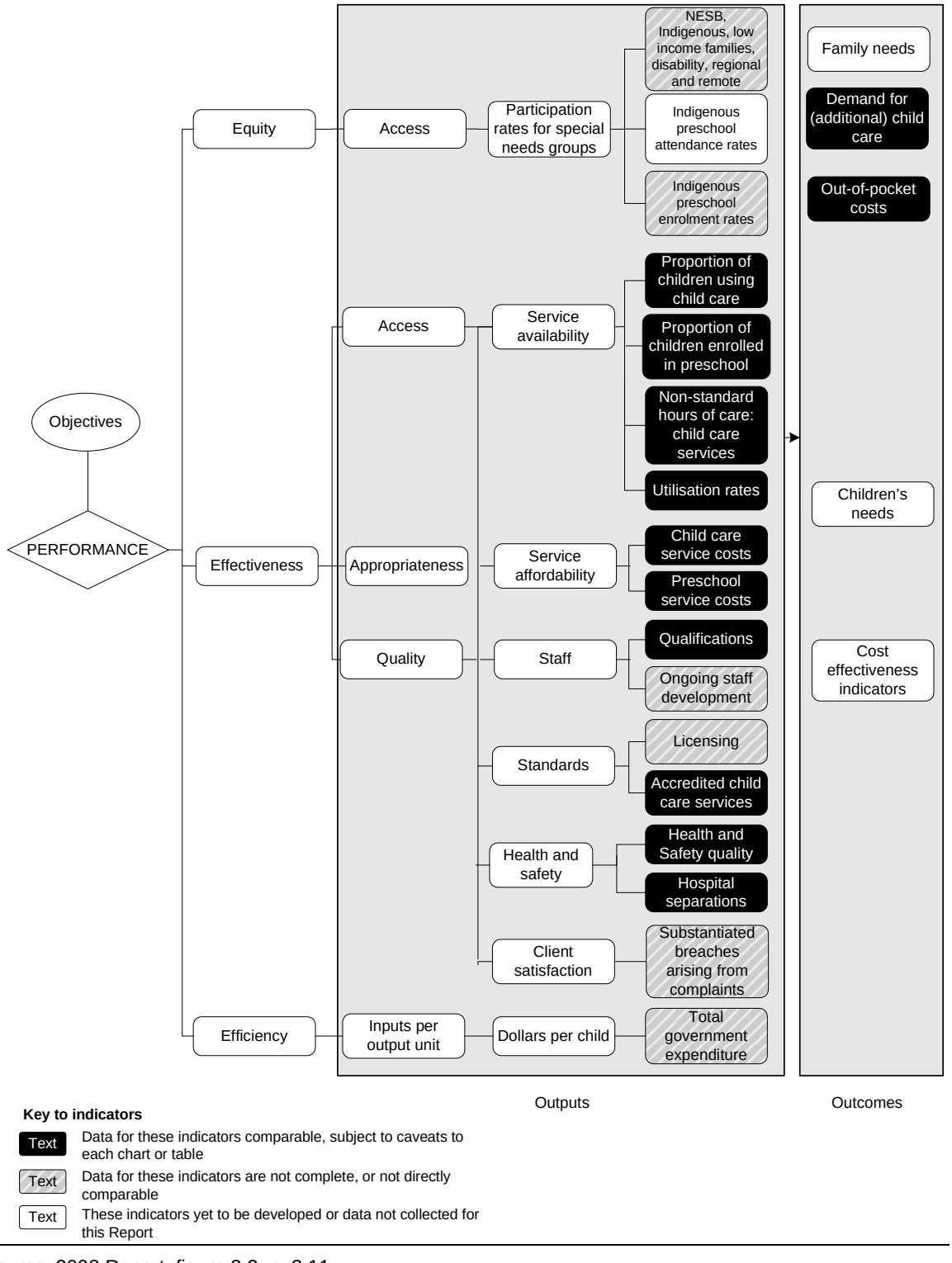
*Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the children's services chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 3A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 3A.3 is table 3 in the children's services attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 3.15' this is page 15 of chapter 3 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 3A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 3A of the 2008 Report.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for children's services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 3.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

## Figure 3.1 **Performance indicators for children's services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 3.2, p. 3.11.

## Participation rates for special needs groups

'Participation rates for special needs groups' is an indicator of equitable access to services (box 3.1).

Box 3.1 **Participation rates for special needs groups**

'Participation rates for special needs groups' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that:

- all Australian families have equitable access to child care and preschool services
- there is no discrimination between groups
- there is consideration of the needs of those groups which may have special difficulty accessing services.

This indicator is defined as the proportion of children using child care services who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community. Data are reported separately for child care (for 0–5 and 6–12 year olds) and preschool services (3–5 year olds). Targeted special needs groups include children from a non-English speaking background, children from an Indigenous background, children from low income families, children with a disability, and children from regional and remote areas. 'Indigenous preschool enrolment rates' are used as a proxy for 'Indigenous preschool attendance rates' (see figure 3.2).

The representation of special needs groups among children's services users being broadly similar to their representation in the community, may indicate equity of access.

The data indicate that the representation of children in special needs groups among users of Australian Government supported child care is sometimes substantially different across jurisdictions (table 3.1). It is important to note that due to the unavailability of certain data items, the Australian Government data exclude flexible and innovative services, which are targeted towards children from these groups.

Table 3.1 shows data for children aged 0–5 years and 6–12 years for 2006. At a national level, Indigenous children from both age groups participated in child care at a lower rate than their representation in the community. In the 0–5 age group, 1.8 per cent of children were represented in child care, compared to 4.4 per cent represented in the community. In the 6–12 age group, these representations were 1.6 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.1 **Proportion of children (aged 0–5, 6–12 years) from special needs groups attending Australian Government approved child care services, 2006 (per cent)[a, b]**

| *Representation* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children from non-English speaking backgrounds | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 0–5 in child care services | 17.9 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 12.1 |
| Aged 0–5 in the community | 24.6 | 23.2 | 12.8 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 8.1 | 17.8 | 37.0 | 20.1 |
| Aged 6–12 in child care services | 14.6 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| Aged 6–12 in the community | 22.1 | 20.5 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 14.9 | 36.5 | 17.7 |
| Indigenous children | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 0–5 in child care services | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 1.8 |
| Aged 0–5 in the community | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 38.9 | 4.4 |
| Aged 6–12 in child care services | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 1.6 |
| Aged 6–12 in the community | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 39.4 | 4.3 |
| Children from low-income families | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 0–5 in child care services | 26.3 | 26.6 | 29.3 | 26.8 | 27.8 | 29.8 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 26.9 |
| Aged 0–5 in the community | 23.9 | 27.2 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 32.7 | 7.7 | np | 26.1 |
| Aged 6–12 in child care services | 22.3 | 26.4 | 27.3 | 29.5 | 30.9 | 27.5 | 9.1 | 17.3 | 25.9 |
| Aged 6–12 in the community | 29.9 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 23.5 | 34.1 | 35.3 | 10.7 | np | 28.2 |
| Children with a disability | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 0–5 in child care services | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Aged 0–5 in the community | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 9.1 | np | 5.2 |
| Aged 6–12 in child care services | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| Aged 6–12 in the community | 10.7 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 6.2 | np | 9.8 |
| Children from regional areas | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 0–5 in child care services | 27.5 | 28.1 | 38.0 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 99.1 | 0.2 | 73.9 | 30.9 |
| Aged 0–5 in the community | 27.1 | 26.5 | 44.6 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 98.0 | 0.1 | 50.9 | 31.6 |
| Aged 6–12 in child care services | 20.5 | 19.9 | 34.0 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 100.0 | – | 82.5 | 25.1 |
| Aged 6–12 in the community | 30.3 | 29.7 | 47.1 | 25.5 | 27.4 | 97.8 | 0.3 | 51.9 | 34.3 |
| Children from remote areas | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 0–5 in child care services | 0.4 | na | 1.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | .. | 26.1 | 1.3 |
| Aged 0–5 in the community | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 2.0 | .. | 50.6 | 3.1 |
| Aged 6–12 in child care services | 0.1 | na | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | – | .. | 17.4 | 0.9 |
| Aged 6–12 in the community | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 2.1 | .. | 50.7 | 3.0 |

**a** See source table for complete footnotes and definitions. **b** These numbers do not include innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards children from these special needs groups. **..** Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AGCCCS (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Survey of Income and Housing 2005-06* (unpublished); ABS *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003* (unpublished); table 3A.2; 2008 Report, table 3.2, p. 3.14.

Data on the representation of special needs groups for children aged 3–5 years in government funded preschools are provided in table 3.2. The data provide a broad indication of the relative access to preschool for special needs groups. Data on representation of special needs groups in State and Territory child care and preschools, for children aged 0–12 years, can be found in tables 3A.3–3A.10.

Nationally, the patterns for Indigenous children's representation in preschools varied across jurisdictions, though at the national level, they participated at a similar proportion (4.9 per cent) to their representation in the community (4.5 per cent).

Table 3.2 **Proportion of children (aged 3–5 years) from special needs groups attending State and Territory funded or provided preschools, 2006-07[a]**

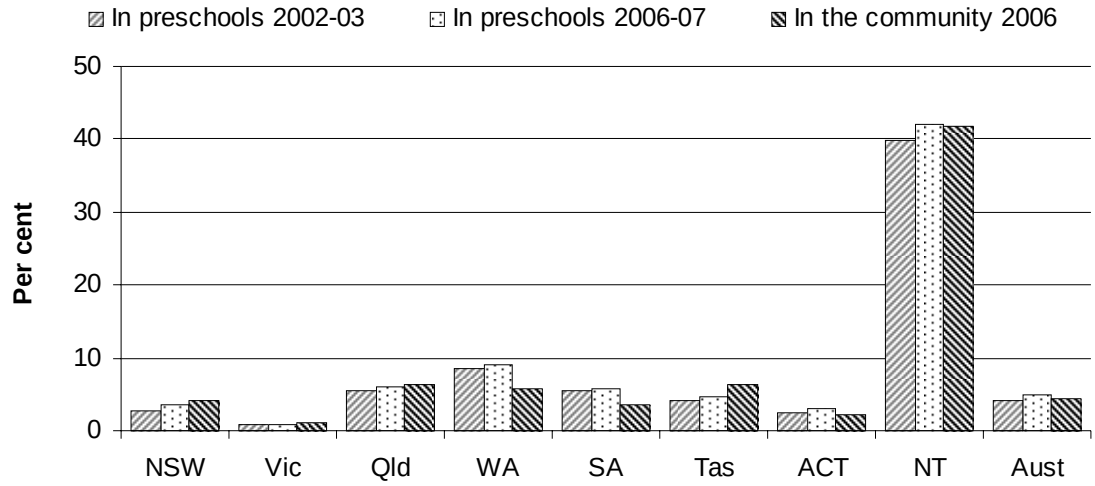
| *Representation* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children from non-English speaking backgrounds | | | | | | | | | |
| In preschool services | 9.8 | 16.4 | 1.6 | na | 10.3 | na | 14.7 | na | 8.0 |
| In the community[b] | 23.2 | 21.6 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 13.5 | 7.2 | 16.1 | 38.7 | 18.7 |
| Indigenous children | | | | | | | | | |
| In preschool services[c] | 3.6 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 42.1 | 4.9 |
| In the community[b] | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 41.8 | 4.5 |
| Children with a disability | | | | | | | | | |
| In preschool services[d] | 6.2 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 15.1 | na | 4.2 | 6.8 | 5.3 |
| In the community[b] | 7.7 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 14.3 | np | 8.0 |
| Children from regional areas | | | | | | | | | |
| In preschool services[c] | 30.8 | 33.1 | 48.3 | 29.4 | 28.0 | 98.5 | 1.0 | 45.1 | 36.8 |
| In the community[b] | 28.0 | 27.5 | 45.1 | 24.5 | 26.2 | 97.7 | 0.1 | 48.2 | 32.3 |
| Children from remote areas | | | | | | | | | |
| In preschool services[c] | 1.3 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 | .. | 54.9 | 4.7 |
| In the community[b] | 1.0 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 11.8 | 5.8 | 2.6 | .. | 68.2 | 4.2 |

**a** See source table for complete footnotes and definitions. **b** Data showing representation in the community are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing, except for "children with a disability", which are sourced from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. **c** These numbers do not include innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards children from these groups. **d** Data are not directly comparable between jurisdictions because there is no national definition or standard on children with a disability. **..** Not applicable. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003* (unpublished); tables 3A.3, 3A.4, 3A.5, 3A.6, 3A.7, 3A.8, 3A.9 and 3A.10; 2008 Report, table 3.3, p. 3.15.

Data on Indigenous attendance in preschools were not available for this Report. However, Indigenous enrolments between 2002-03 and 2006-07 increased slightly in almost all jurisdictions, and nationally are similar to Indigenous children's representation in the community (figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 **Proportion of Indigenous children aged 3–5 years, in the community and enrolled at preschools [a, b, c, d]**




**a** Data showing representation in the community are estimated from the ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*. **b** Data for the representation in preschool services are from State and Territory enrolment data. **c** All Indigenous data relate to people who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. **d** The ABS Census Post Enumeration Survey has estimated an undercount of Indigenous people in the 2006 Census, and the estimates of the proportional representation in the community of Indigenous children should be treated with caution.

*Source*: ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, figure 3.3, p. 3.16.

## Future directions in performance reporting

The Review will continue to improve the appropriateness and completeness of the performance indicator framework. Future work will focus on reporting an access indicator for Indigenous preschool attendance.

## Improving the completeness and comparability of data

### *Potential new sources of data*

New sources of Indigenous data may be able to be used in future Reports. The National Preschool Census 2007 includes a question on attendance, which may be used to report on the 'Indigenous preschool attendance' indicator in the 2009 Report.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 3A.3 is table 3 in the children's services attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 3A.1** | Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) |
| **Table 3A.2** | Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2006 |
| **Table 3A.3** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, New South Wales |
| **Table 3A.4** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Victoria |
| **Table 3A.5** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Queensland |
| **Table 3A.6** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Western Australia |
| **Table 3A.7** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, South Australia |
| **Table 3A.8** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Tasmania |
| **Table 3A.9** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Australian Capital Territory |
| **Table 3A.10** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Northern Territory |

# 4 School education

This chapter focuses on performance information — equity, effectiveness and efficiency — for government funded school education in Australia. Reporting relates to government funding only, not to the full cost to the community of providing school education. Descriptive information and performance indicators are variously reported for:

- government primary and secondary schools
- non-government primary and secondary schools
- school education as a whole (government plus non-government primary and secondary schools).

Schooling aims to provide education for all young people. The main purposes of school education are to assist students in:

- attaining knowledge, skills and understanding in key learning areas
- developing their talents, capacities, self-confidence, self-esteem and respect for others
- developing their capacity to contribute to Australia's social, cultural and economic development.

## Indigenous data in the school education chapter

The school education chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- the number of full time students (and as a proportion of all students) in government, non-government and all schools, 2006
- apparent retention rates from year 7 or 8 to year 10 of full time secondary students, all schools, 2006
- apparent retention rates from year 10 to year 12 of full time secondary students, by school type, 2006
- proportion of students achieving the years 3, 5 and 7 reading benchmark, 2005
- proportion of students achieving the years 3, 5 and 7 writing benchmark, 2005

- proportion of students achieving the years 3, 5 and 7 numeracy benchmark, 2005

Data have also been provided for the first time for Indigenous learning outcomes by geolocation (at a national level only for 2005). These data provide important information on Indigenous students through further disaggregation of the national learning outcomes data.

The school education attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, 2003
- proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, 2004
- proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group — 2000, 2003 and 2006
- proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group — 2003 and 2006
- proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy (2000 and 2003) and problem solving (2003), by equity group
- apparent retention rates from year 7 or 8 to year 10 of full time secondary students, by school type, 2002–2006
- information on Australian Government spending on Indigenous specific programs.

Throughout the chapter, the following definition is used for an Indigenous student:

> "A student of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as being an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background."

It needs to be noted that administrative processes for determining Indigenous status vary across jurisdictions.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the school education chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 4A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 4A.3 is

table 3 in the school education attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 4.15' this is page 15 of chapter 4 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 4A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 4A of the 2008 Report.

## Indigenous full-time students, 2006

Certain groups of students, including Indigenous students, have been identified as having special needs in school education. Government schools provide education for a high proportion of students from special needs groups. In 2006, 86.6 per cent of Indigenous students attended government schools (tables 4A.2).

The proportion of full time Indigenous students in schools varies greatly across jurisdictions (table 4.1). Table 4A.2 provides additional information on Indigenous enrolments.

In all jurisdictions, the proportion of full time Indigenous students was higher in government schools than in non-government schools. Nationally, the proportion of full time Indigenous students was 5.4 per cent for government schools and 1.7 per cent for non-government schools in 2006 (table 4.1).

Table 4.1 **Indigenous students as a proportion of all students, 2006[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government schools | 5.0 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 42.0 | 5.4 |
| Non-government schools | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 29.3 | 1.7 |
| **All schools** | **3.7** | **1.0** | **6.1** | **6.5** | **3.2** | **6.3** | **1.9** | **38.9** | **4.2** |

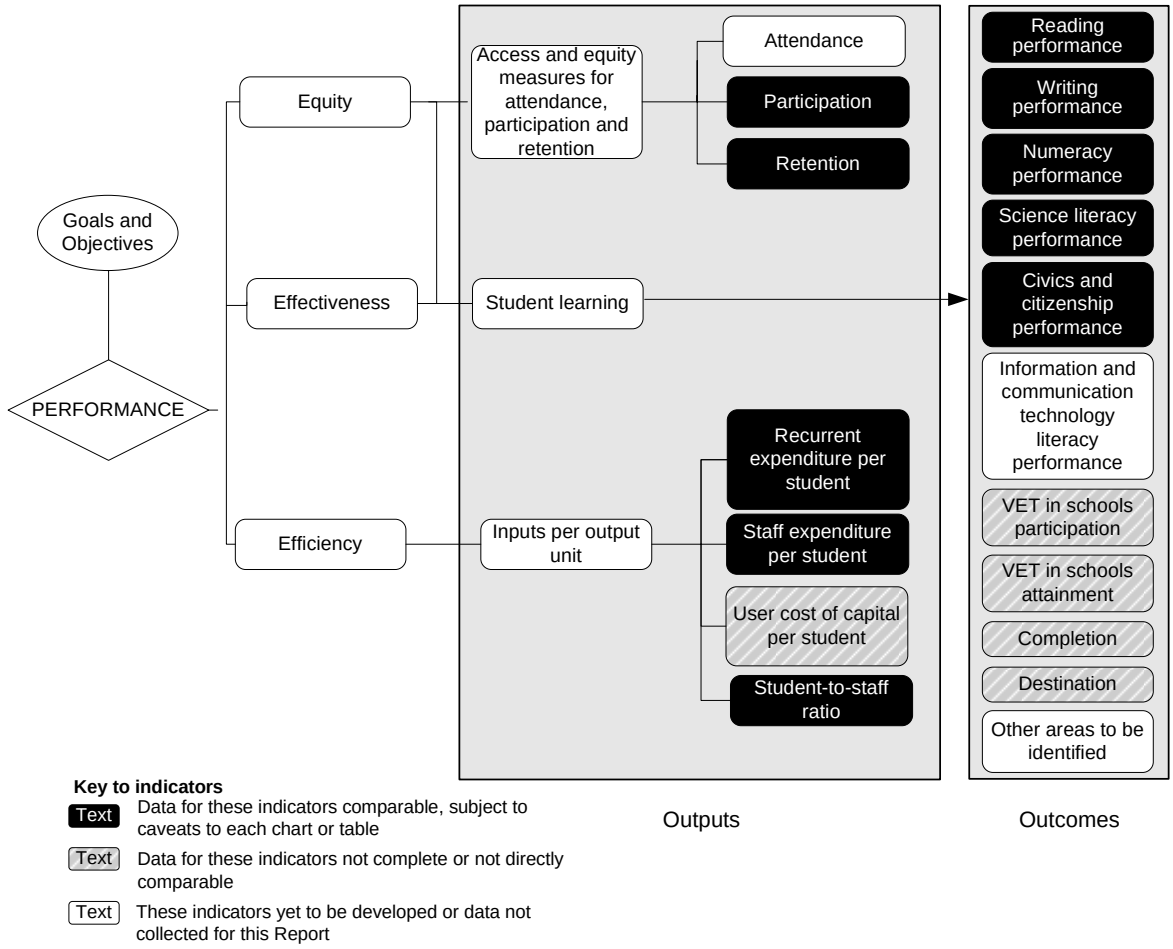
**a** Absolute numbers of Indigenous and all full time students.

*Source*: ABS (2007); table 4A.2; 2008 Report, table 4.5, p. 4.10.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for school education in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 4.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 4.1 **Performance indicators for all schools**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 4.4, p. 4.18.

## Outputs

Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see 2008 Report, chapter 1, section 1.5).

### *Equity and effectiveness*

Access and equity measures for school education retention are reported. Data are not currently available on the participation of Indigenous students, nor for reporting against attendance measures (though the latter is anticipated to be available for the 2009 Report).

*Attendance*

'Attendance' is an indicator of the effectiveness of school education. Attendance rates for special needs groups are an indication of the equity of access to school education (box 4.1).

Box 4.1 **Attendance**

'Attendance' is an indicator of governments' objective to develop fully the talents and capacities of young people through education and learning. National and international research confirm a link between attendance and student achievement, although the factors influencing attendance and achievement are numerous and interrelated in complex ways.

Attendance is defined as the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days attended' over the period as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period.

Holding other factors equal, a high student attendance rate is desirable. Some of the interrelated factors affecting attendance and achievement include student engagement and connectedness, school climate, ethnicity, Indigenous status, socioeconomic status, sex and some demographic factors.

Data collections for student attendance at school are being developed according to the nationally agreed definition, and are anticipated to be available for reporting in the 2009 Report.

While all states and territories have agreed to collect and report attendance data from 2007, state and territory attendance data will not be fully nationally comparable for several years as each state and territory is progressively implementing the nationally agreed definition and collection methodology as new information technology systems come on-line.

Data on full time students will be collected:

- by school sector (government, Catholic and independent) within each state and territory
- for at least years 1–10 separately, by school sector and state/territory
- for boys and girls separately by year level
- for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students separately, by year level.

Data will be collected from all schools with the exception of distance education schools, juvenile justice schools, intensive language centres, hospital schools and senior secondary colleges (years 11 and 12).

It has been agreed that student attendance should be measured over the whole of the first school semester, and that where this is not possible, the minimum acceptable period in the government sector be a school term encompassing the month of May, and in the non-government sector the last 20 days in May.

*Retention*

'Retention' is an indicator of the effectiveness of school education (box 4.2).

Box 4.2 **Retention**

'Retention' (apparent retention rate), to the final years of schooling, is an indicator of governments' objective to develop fully the talents and capacities of young people through increased participation to higher levels of schooling.

The apparent retention rate is defined as the number of full time school students in a designated level/year of education as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling — at year 7 or 8 — or at year 10). Data are reported for the proportion of:

- people commencing secondary school (at year 7 or 8) and continuing to year 10
- people commencing secondary school (at year 7 or 8) and continuing to year 12
- year 10 students continuing to year 12.

Data are reported for all students and Indigenous students, and for government and non-government schools. Holding other factors constant, a higher or increasing apparent retention rate suggests that students have greater exposure to schooling which is likely to result in improved educational outcomes.

Apparent retention to year 12 is a long standing measure that is presented as an indicator of the extent to which students progress to their final year of schooling.

The term 'apparent' is used because the indicator is derived from total numbers of students in each of the relevant year levels, rather than by tracking the retention of individual students.

The indicator has been consistently reported over time, but does not reflect factors such as:

- students repeating a year of education or returning to education after a period of absence
- interstate movement of students
- movement between the government school sector and the non-government school sector
- the impacts of migration and full fee paying overseas students
- varying enrolment patterns in which students choose to complete their secondary schooling in alternative pathways.

(Continued on next page)

Box 4.2 **(Continued)**

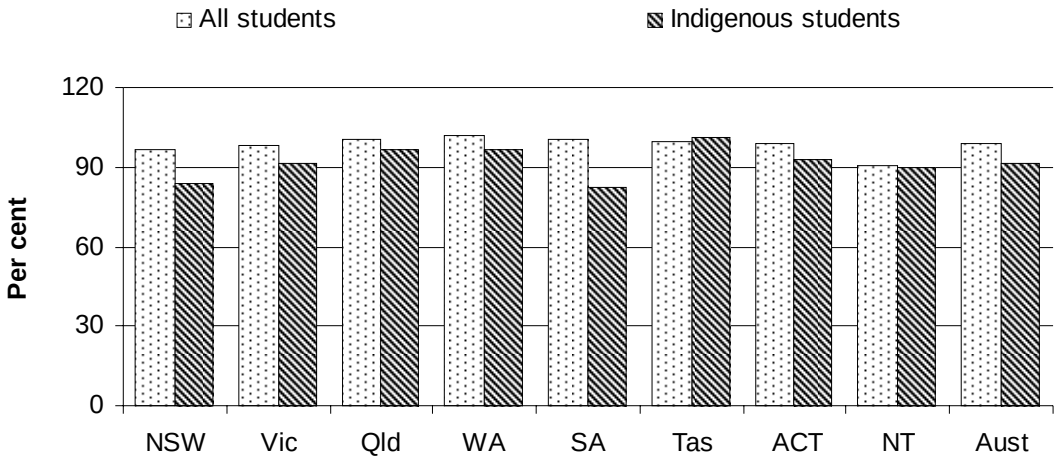
Apparent retention rates are influenced by a wide range of factors, including student perceptions of the benefits of schooling, the availability of employment and further educational alternatives, socioeconomic status and population movements. Care needs be taken in interpreting apparent retention rates in school education because rates are influenced by jurisdictional differences in:

- enrolment policies across jurisdictions, which contribute to different age/grade structures
- the extent of part time year 12 enrolment in schools.

Apparent retention rates, from the commencement of secondary school at year 7 or 8 (see 2008 Report, figure 4.1 which shows the differences across jurisdictions) to year 10, for all students in most jurisdictions were 98–100 per cent in 2006 with a national rate of 98.6 (figure 4.2). High rates are to be expected because normal year level progression means students in year 10 are generally of an age at which schooling is compulsory.

Retention rates for Indigenous students provide one measure of the equity of access to schooling. Retention rates to year 10 for Indigenous students were lower than those for all students in most jurisdictions. The national retention rate for Indigenous students was 91.4 per cent, or 7.2 percentage points lower than that for all students.

Figure 4.2 **Apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10, full time secondary students, all schools, 2006[a, b, c, d]**



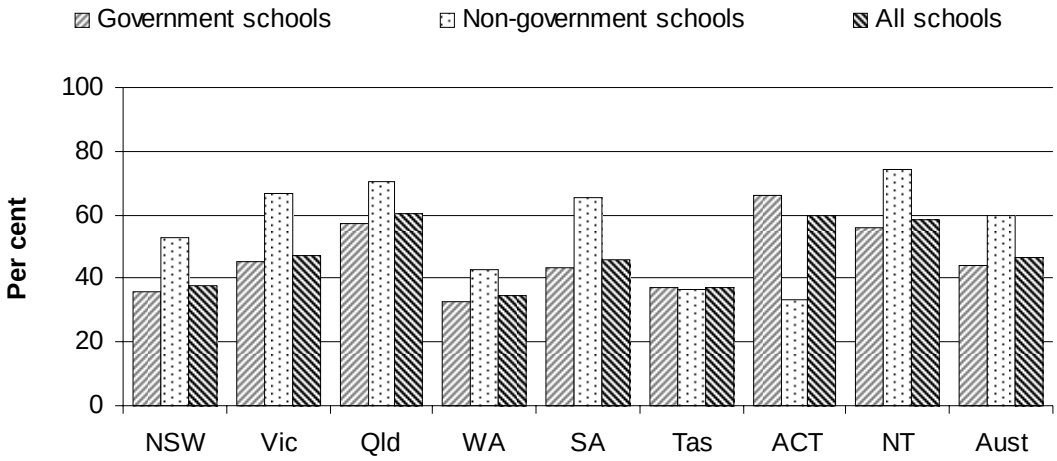

**a** Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. **b** Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between jurisdictions. **c** The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions, but particularly for SA, Tasmania and the NT where there are high proportions of part time students in government schools (2008 Report, table 4.4, p. 4.9). **d** Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, where 11.1 per cent of Indigenous secondary students were ungraded (compared with an average of 4.2 per cent for the rest of Australia), in 2006, and this should be considered when interpreting the data.

*Source*: ABS (2007); table 4A.64; 2008 Report, figure 4.6, p. 4.23.

The apparent rate of retention from year 10 to year 12 has been derived by expressing the number of full time school students enrolled in year 12 in 2006 as a proportion of the number of full time school students enrolled in year 10 in 2004.

For government and non-government schools, apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12 for Indigenous students in 2006 varied across jurisdictions (figure 4.3). In interpreting this indicator, note that nationally 8.6 per cent of Indigenous students left school before year 10 (figure 4.2) — compared to 1.4 per cent of all students — so are not included in the base year for retention from year 10 to year 12. This baseline varies across jurisdictions. Further, Indigenous students as a proportion of all students was 5.4 per cent in government schools compared with 1.7 per cent in non-government schools and some jurisdictions have very low numbers of Indigenous students (table 4A.2). Nationally, Indigenous retention from year 10 to year 12 for all schools in 2006 was 46.7 per cent (figure 4.3), or 29.4 percentage points lower than the rate for all students.

Figure 4.3 **Apparent retention rates from year 10 to year 12, Indigenous full time secondary students, 2006[a, b, c]**




**a** Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. **b** The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions, but particularly for SA, Tasmania and the NT where there are high proportions of part time students in government schools (2008 Report, table 4.4, p. 4.9). **c** Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, where 11.1 per cent of Indigenous secondary students are ungraded (compared with an average of 4.2 per cent for the rest of Australia), in 2006, and this should be considered when interpreting the data.

*Source*: ABS (2007); table 4A.61; 2008 Report, figure 4.8, p. 4.25.

Some historical data for apparent retention rates for Indigenous students is included in tables 4A.62–64.

## Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered) (see 2008 Report, chapter 1, section 1.5).

### *Nationally comparable learning outcomes*

'Reading performance', 'writing performance', 'numeracy performance', 'science literacy performance' and 'civics and citizenship performance' have been identified as indicators of learning outcomes, and are able to be reported for Indigenous students (boxes 4.3–4.7).

To assist with making comparisons between jurisdictions, 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented in charts. For more information on interpreting learning

outcomes data please refer to pp. 4.36–37 in the 2008 Report.

Data on 2005 national Indigenous learning outcomes by geolocation are included in this Report. The Steering Committee anticipates being able to publish 2006 state/territory Indigenous learning outcomes by geolocation in the 2009 Report.

*Reading performance*

'Reading performance' is an indicator of students' achievement in a core curriculum area (box 4.3).

Box 4.3 **Reading performance**

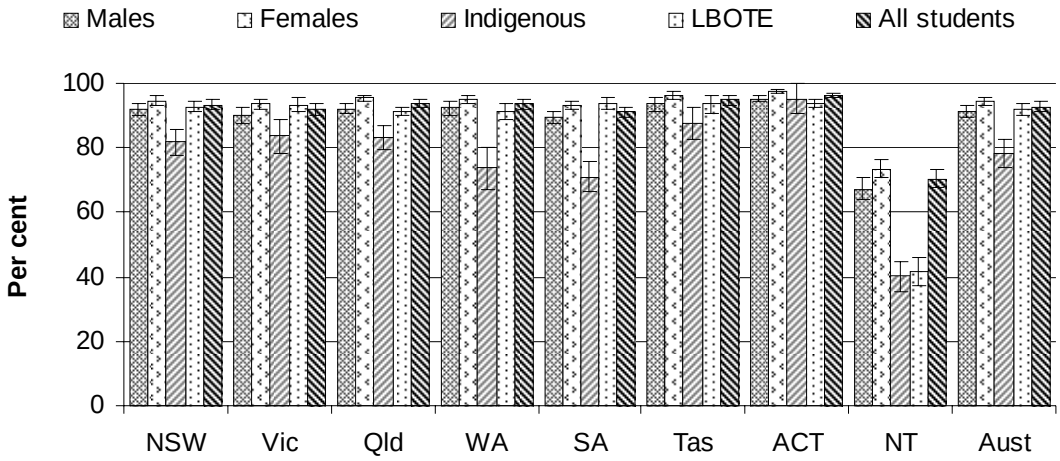
'Reading performance' is an indicator of governments' objective that young Australians should attain high standards of knowledge, skill and understanding in core curriculum areas.

Reading performance is defined as the proportion of assessed years 3, 5 and 7 students who achieved the national reading benchmark for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status and language backgrounds other than English (LBOTE) status. The benchmarks describe nationally agreed minimum acceptable standards for reading performance at years 3, 5 and 7. Student performance is measured (or assessed) by State-based testing programs which are equated by a national process designed to (or intended to) allow comparable reporting against the benchmarks.

Holding other factors equal, a high or increasing proportion of students achieving the reading benchmark is desirable. This indicator is affected by socioeconomic circumstances, age, length of time spent in schooling, and LBOTE and Indigenous status.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark in 2005 was 91.1–94.3 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 reading benchmark in 2005 was 73.7–82.3 per cent (figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 **Proportion of year 3 students achieving the reading benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**

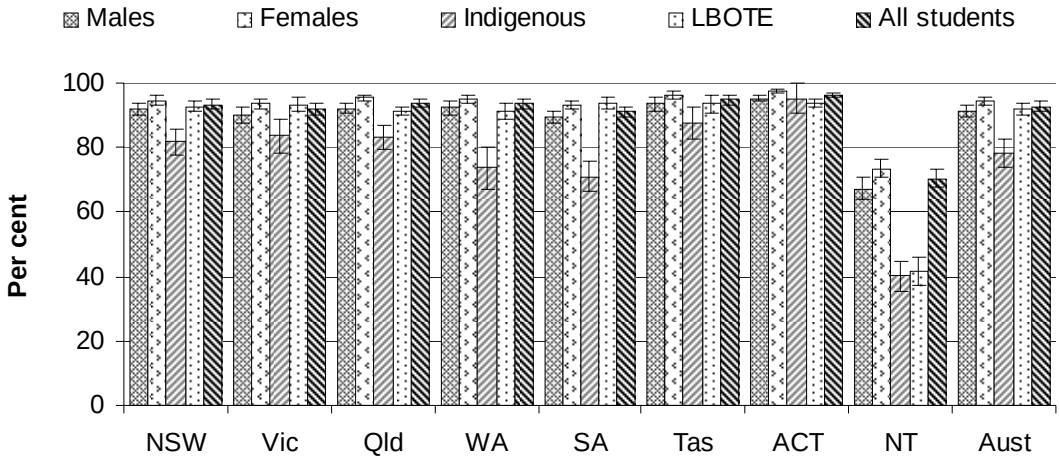



**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see tables 4A.45 and 2008 Report, table 4A.81.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.42; 2008 Report, figure 4.18, p. 4.39.

The proportion of assessed year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark in 2005 was 85.7–89.3 per cent nationally. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 5 reading benchmark in 2005 was 58.7–66.9 per cent (figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5 **Proportion of year 5 students achieving the reading benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**

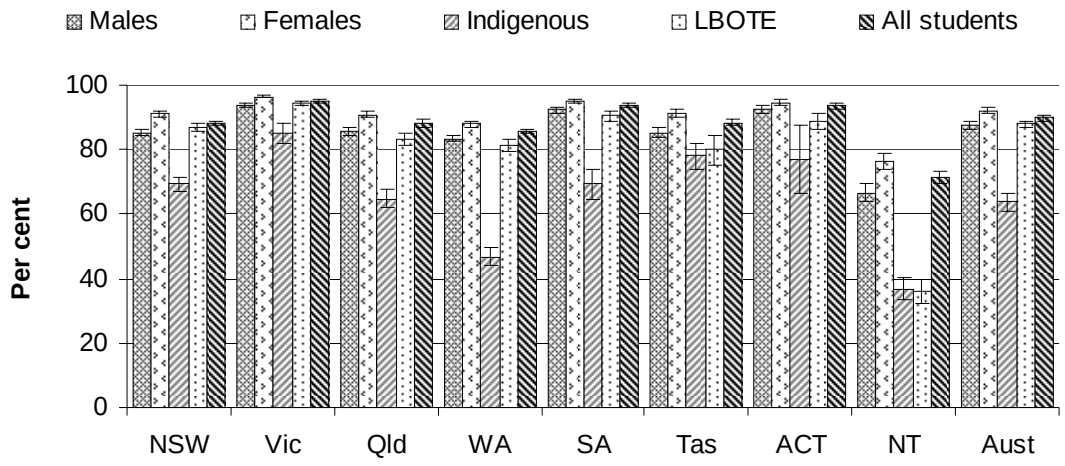



**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see tables 4A.45 and 2008 Report, table 4A.81.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.43; 2008 Report, figure 4.20, p. 4.40.

The proportion of assessed year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark in 2005 was 89.0–90.6 per cent nationally. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 7 reading benchmark in 2005 was 60.9–66.7 per cent (figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6 **Proportion of year 7 students achieving the reading benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**




**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see tables 4A.45 and 2008 Report, table 4A.81.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.44; 2008 Report, figure 4.22, p. 4.41.

National data on the proportion of assessed Indigenous students in years 3, 5 and 7 achieving the reading benchmark in 2005, by metropolitan, provincial, remote and very remote areas, are reported in table 4.2.

In PISA 2006 the proportion of 15 year old Australian students who achieved at level 3 or above in reading literacy was 63.8–67.4 per cent for all students and 28.5–38.5 per cent for Indigenous students (table 4A.56).

*Writing performance*

'Writing performance' is an indicator of students' achievement in a core curriculum area (box 4.4).

Box 4.4 **Writing performance**

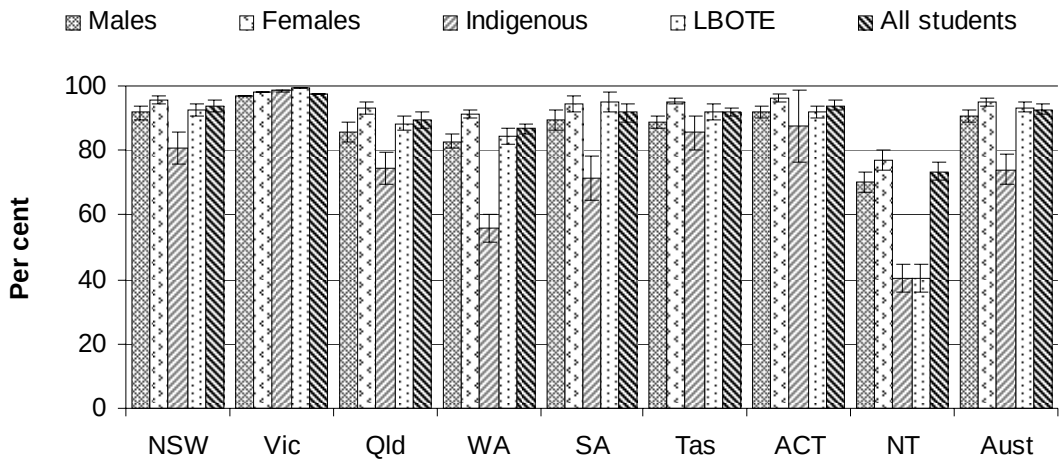
'Writing performance' is an indicator of governments' objective that young Australians should attain high standards of knowledge, skill and understanding in core curriculum areas.

Writing performance is defined as the proportion of assessed years 3, 5 and 7 students who achieved the national writing benchmark for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. The benchmarks describe nationally agreed minimum acceptable standards for writing performance at years 3, 5 and 7. Student performance is measured (or assessed) by State-based testing programs which are equated by a national process designed to (or intended to) allow comparable reporting against the benchmarks.

Holding other factors equal, a high or increasing proportion of students achieving the writing benchmark is desirable. This indicator is affected by socioeconomic circumstances, age, length of time spent in schooling, and LBOTE and Indigenous status.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark in 2005 was 91.2–94.4 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 writing benchmark in 2005 was 69.3–78.7 per cent (figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7 **Proportion of year 3 students achieving the writing benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**

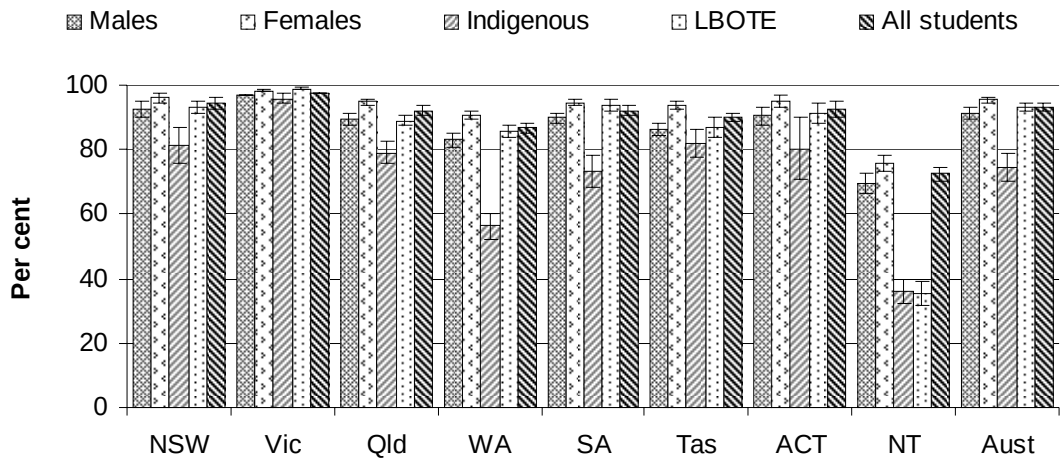



**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see table 4A.49 and 2008 Report, table 4A.87.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.46; 2008 Report, figure 4.26, p. 4.45.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark in 2005 was 92.0–94.6 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 5 writing benchmark in 2005 was 70.0–78.6 per cent (figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8 **Proportion of year 5 students achieving the writing benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**

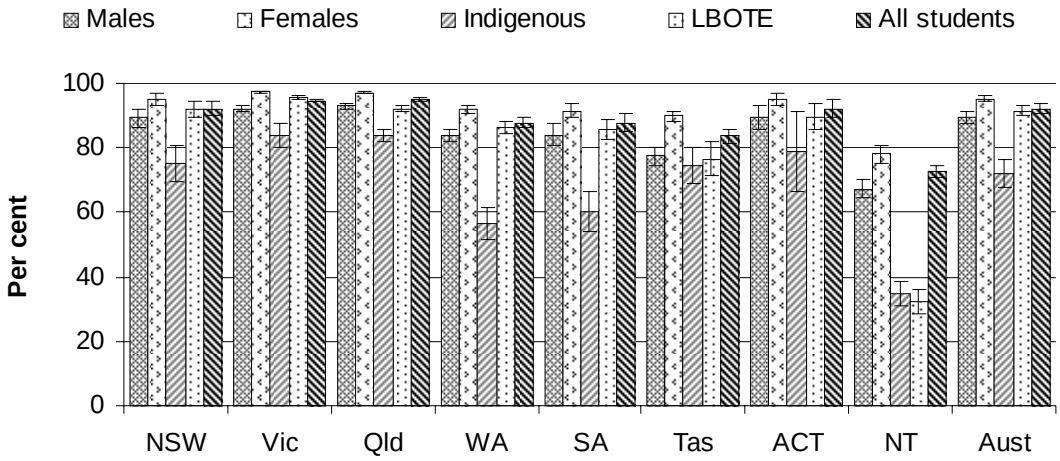



**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see table 4A.49 and 2008 Report, table 4A.87.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.47; 2008 Report, figure 4.28, p. 4.46.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark in 2005 was 90.7–93.7 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 7 writing benchmark in 2005 was 68.0–76.6 per cent (figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9 **Proportion of year 7 students achieving the writing benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**




**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see table 4A.49 and 2008 Report, table 4A.87.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.48; 2008 Report, figure 4.30, p. 4.47.

National data on the proportion of assessed Indigenous students in years 3, 5 and 7 achieving the writing benchmark in 2005, by metropolitan, provincial, remote and very remote areas, are reported in table 4.2.

*Numeracy performance*

'Numeracy performance' is an indicator of students' achievement in a core curriculum area (box 4.5).

Box 4.5 **Numeracy performance**

'Numeracy performance' is an indicator of governments' objective that young Australians should attain high standards of knowledge, skill and understanding in core curriculum areas.

Numeracy performance is defined as the proportion of assessed years 3, 5 and 7 students who achieved the national numeracy benchmark for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. The benchmarks describe nationally agreed minimum acceptable standards for numeracy performance at years 3, 5 and 7. Student performance is measured (or assessed) by State-based testing programs which are equated by a national process designed to (or intended to) allow comparable reporting against the benchmarks.

Holding other factors equal, a high or increasing proportion of students achieving the numeracy benchmark is desirable. This indicator is affected by socioeconomic circumstances, age, length of time spent in schooling, and LBOTE and Indigenous status.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark in 2005 was 93.0–95.2 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 numeracy benchmark in 2005 was 76.6–84.2 per cent (figure 4.10).

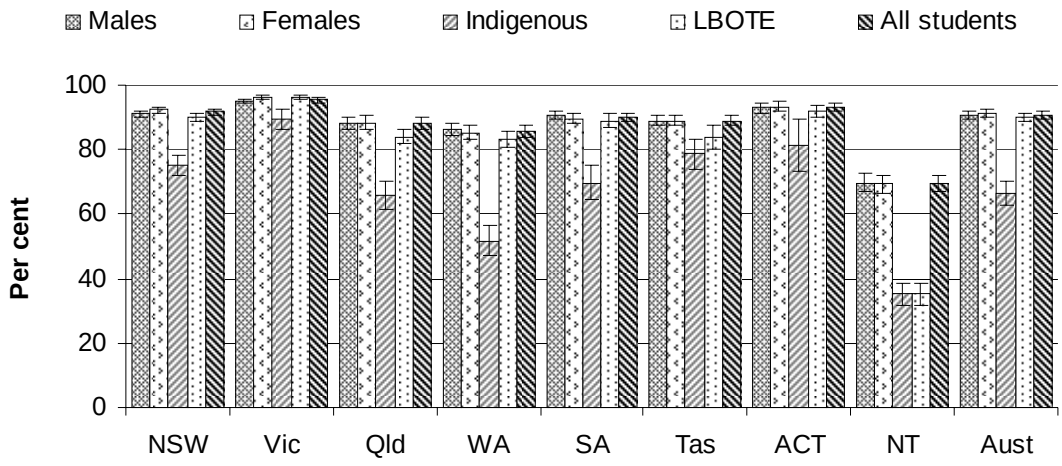
Figure 4.10 **Proportion of year 3 students achieving the numeracy benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**

**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see table 4A.53 and 2008 Report, table 4A.93.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.50; 2008 Report, figure 4.33, p. 4.50.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark in 2005 was 89.5–92.1 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 5 numeracy benchmark in 2005 was 62.6–70.4 per cent (figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11 **Proportion of year 5 students achieving the numeracy benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**

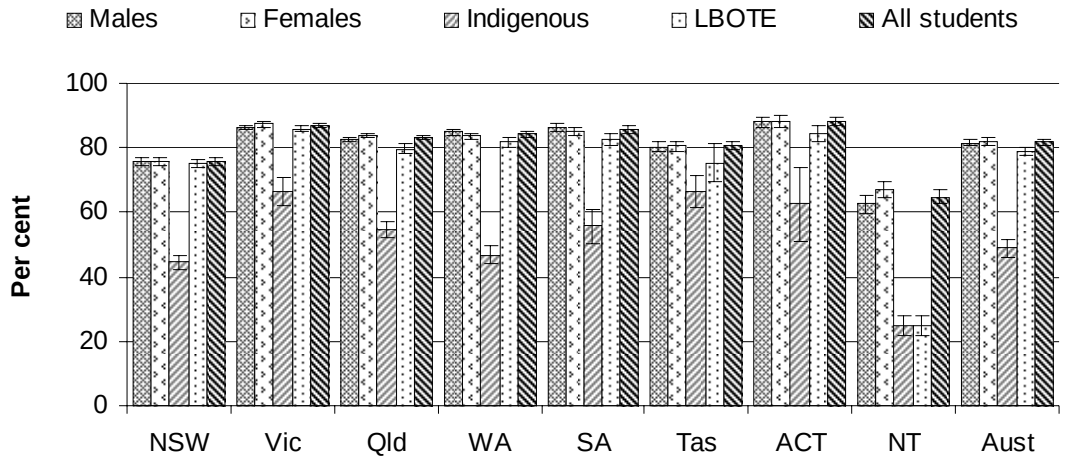



**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see table 4A.53 and 2008 Report, table 4A.93.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.51; 2008 Report, figure 4.35, p. 4.51.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark in 2005 was 80.9–82.7 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 7 numeracy benchmark in 2005 was 45.9–51.7 per cent (figure 4.12).

Figure 4.12 **Proportion of year 7 students achieving the numeracy benchmark, by equity group, 2005[a, b]**




**a** Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **b** For further information and caveats see table 4A.53 and 2008 Report, table 4A.93.

*Source*: MCEETYA (2007); table 4A.52; 2008 Report, figure 4.37, p. 4.53.

National data on the proportion of assessed Indigenous students in years 3, 5 and 7 achieving the numeracy benchmark in 2005, by metropolitan, provincial, remote and very remote areas, are reported in table 4.2. In reading, writing and numeracy, and across all year levels (years 3, 5 and 7), learning outcomes for students declined as the degree of remoteness increased. This decline in performance was particularly marked for Indigenous students.

Table 4.2 **National learning outcomes for Indigenous and all students, by geolocation, 2005[a, b]**

| | *Metropolitan* | | *Provincial* | | *Remote* | | *Very remote* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Indig* | *All* | *Indig* | *All* | *Indig* | *All* | *Indig* | *All* |
| Per cent achieving benchmark | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Reading | | | | | | | | |
| Year 3 | 85.0 | 93.5 | 80.3 | 91.7 | 64.2 | 85.6 | 47.2 | 68.6 |
| CI | ±4.3 | ±1.4 | ±5.1 | ±2.0 | ±9.8 | ±3.9 | ±8.4 | ±5.8 |
| Year 5 | 70.0 | 88.6 | 66.4 | 86.3 | 48.4 | 77.6 | 29.4 | 53.9 |
| CI | ±5.5 | ±1.7 | ±5.0 | ±2.0 | ±9.1 | ±3.8 | ±6.9 | ±5.5 |
| Year 7 | 71.8 | 91.0 | 66.6 | 88.6 | 46.0 | 78.5 | 27.8 | 53.3 |
| CI | ±6.8 | ±0.8 | ±4.1 | ±1.1 | ±8.7 | ±3.5 | ±6.4 | ±5.2 |
| Writing | | | | | | | | |
| Year 3 | 81.6 | 93.7 | 77.4 | 92.1 | 55.9 | 82.5 | 38.9 | 62.3 |
| CI | ±3.1 | ±1.5 | ±5.6 | ±1.9 | ±10.2 | ±4.5 | ±7.2 | ±6.0 |
| Year 5 | 82.4 | 94.2 | 78.9 | 92.7 | 57.1 | 82.3 | 36.6 | 60.2 |
| CI | ±7.1 | ±1.3 | ±5.3 | ±1.7 | ±9.5 | ±4.1 | ±6.8 | ±5.2 |
| Year 7 | 81.1 | 93.3 | 75.7 | 90.7 | 54.6 | 82.1 | 36.1 | 59.1 |
| CI | ±8.5 | ±1.4 | ±5.1 | ±1.8 | ±9.2 | ±3.8 | ±5.6 | ±5.0 |
| Numeracy | | | | | | | | |
| Year 3 | 83.5 | 94.6 | 80.0 | 93.8 | 66.7 | 87.1 | 56.1 | 72.3 |
| CI | ±5.4 | ±1.0 | ±5.4 | ±1.3 | ±10.2 | ±3.7 | ±8.1 | ±5.6 |
| Year 5 | 74.5 | 91.8 | 71.7 | 90.1 | 49.0 | 79.0 | 29.5 | 54.5 |
| CI | ±6.3 | ±1.2 | ±4.8 | ±1.5 | ±8.5 | ±3.8 | ±6.3 | ±5.2 |
| Year 7 | 54.9 | 83.1 | 50.9 | 79.9 | 34.1 | 72.4 | 21.3 | 49.4 |
| CI | ±7.5 | ±0.9 | ±4.4 | ±1.2 | ±7.8 | ±3.7 | ±5.5 | ±4.7 |

**CI** = 95 per cent confidence interval **Indig** = Indigenous students **All** = All students.

**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** Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location.

*Source*: MCEETYA, 2007, Supplementary 2005 table: Geolocation – Percentage of students achieving the benchmark, http://www.cms.curriculum.edu.au/anr2005/pdfs/2005_Indigenous_benchmarks.pdf (accessed 12 December 2007); 2008 Report, table 4.7, p. 4.54.

In PISA 2006 the proportion of 15 year old Australian students who achieved at level 3 or above in mathematical literacy was 64.7–68.3 per cent for all students and 27.2–37.6 per cent for Indigenous students (table 4A.57).

### *Science literacy performance*

'Science literacy performance' is an indicator of students' achievement in a core curriculum area (box 4.6).

Box 4.6 **Science literacy performance**

'Science literacy performance' is an indicator of governments' objective that young Australians should attain high standards of knowledge, skill and understanding in core curriculum areas.

Science literacy performance is defined as the proportion of sampled year 6 primary students achieving at or above the proficient standard in scientific literacy, reported by sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE status and geolocation (national data only are available for subgroups).

The proficient standard for performance in scientific literacy is set at proficiency level 3.2 (of levels 1 to 4 or above) for year 6 (MCEETYA 2004). This is a reasonably challenging level of performance where to be regarded as having reached the proficient standard, students need to demonstrate more than the minimal or elementary skills expected of a student at that year level (PMRT unpublished).

This standard differs from the literacy and numeracy benchmark standards, where the focus is on identifying the minimum skill and knowledge requirements students would be expected to demonstrate to progress to the next level of schooling. Student performance is measured (or assessed) by a national sample assessment program resulting in comparable reporting against the standard.

Holding other factors equal, a high proportion of students achieving at or above the applicable proficient standard in scientific literacy is desirable.

This indicator is affected by socioeconomic circumstances, age, length of time spent in schooling, and LBOTE and Indigenous status.

The National Assessment Program — Science Literacy, Year 6 measures the scientific literacy of a sample of students and is conducted triennially. It was first conducted in 2003, and a second time in 2006. Results from the 2003 national science literacy sample assessment were discussed in detail in the 2006 Report (SCRGSP 2006, pages 4.59–62), with data reproduced in table 4A.54 of this Report and tables 4A.95–96 of the 2008 Report. Results from the 2006 national science literacy sample assessment will be included in the 2009 Report.

Scientific literacy was the major assessment in the PISA 2006 cycle. Analysis of the 2006 PISA results for scientific literacy is required prior to determining a proxy standard for this domain. Scientific literacy results from PISA 2006 will be presented in the 2009 Report.

*Civics and citizenship performance*

'Civics and citizenship performance' is an indicator of students' understanding and appreciation of Australia's system of government and civic life (box 4.7).

Box 4.7 **Civics and citizenship performance**

'Civics and citizenship performance' is an indicator of governments' objective that students be active and informed citizens with an understanding and appreciation of Australia's system of government and civic life.

Civics and citizenship performance is defined as the proportion of sampled year 6 and year 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civic knowledge and understanding, reported by sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE status and geolocation (national data only are available for subgroups).

The proficient standard for performance in civics and citizenship is set at proficiency level 2 for year 6, and at level 3 for year 10 (of levels 1 to 5) (MCEETYA 2006b). This is a reasonably challenging level of performance where to be regarded as having reached the proficient standard, students need to demonstrate more than the minimal or elementary skills expected of a student at that year level (PMRT unpublished).

This standard differs from the literacy and numeracy benchmark standards, where the focus is on identifying the minimum skill and knowledge requirements students would be expected to demonstrate to progress to the next level of schooling. Student performance is measured (or assessed) by a national sample assessment program resulting in comparable reporting against the standard.

Holding other factors equal, a high proportion of students achieving at or above the applicable proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance is desirable.

This indicator is affected by socioeconomic circumstances, age, length of time spent in schooling, and LBOTE and Indigenous status.

The National Assessment Program — Civics and Citizenship, Years 6 and 10 measures the civics and citizenship performance of a sample of students and is conducted triennially (MCEETYA 2006b). It was conducted for the first time in 2004 and again in 2007. Results from the 2004 national civics and citizenship sample assessment were discussed in detail in the 2007 Report (SCRGSP 2007, pages 4.56–59), with data reproduced in table 4A.55 of this Report and tables 4A.98–99 of the 2008 Report. Results from the 2007 national civics and citizenship sample assessment will be included in the 2009 Report.

*Nationally comparable reporting of learning outcomes*

The MCEETYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce (PMRT) has developed performance measures to assess outcomes in a range of learning areas. This work will provide additional nationally comparable data that will be incorporated into the Review's performance indicator framework.

National data for 2005 on Indigenous learning outcomes by geolocation were available for this Report. For the 2009 Report, 2006 data should be available disaggregated by state and territory.

*Nationally consistent definitions*

The collection of nationally comparable data requires the collection of nationally consistent information on student group background characteristics. National definitions have been developed and agreed for sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE students, geographic location and socioeconomic status. National definitions for all items have been applied to data collection instruments in 2005 for literacy and numeracy testing and the National Assessment Program sample assessments for science literacy, civics and citizenship, and information and communication technology literacy. The nationally agreed definitions will be applied to all new student enrolments from 2006 for all national reporting requirements on student outcomes. All jurisdictions have agreed, through the Australian Education Systems Officials Committee, that implementation of a definition of students with a disability for national reporting purposes is not feasible at the present time.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 4A.3 is table 3 in the school education attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 4A.1** | Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2005-06 |
| **Table 4A.2** | Indigenous full time students, 2006 |
| **Table 4A.3** | Student body mix, government schools (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.4** | Student body mix, non-government schools (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.5** | Student body mix, all schools (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.6** | Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.7** | Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.8** | Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.9** | Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in reading testing, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.10** | Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.11** | Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.12** | Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.13** | Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in writing testing, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.14** | Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.15** | Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.16** | Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.17** | Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in numeracy testing, 2002 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.18** | Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2003 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.19** | Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2003 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.20** | Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2003 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.21** | Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2003 (per cent) |
| **Table 4A.22** | Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2003 (per cent) |

**Table 4A.23** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.24** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.25** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in writing testing, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.26** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.27** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.28** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.29** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in numeracy testing, 2003 (per cent)
**Table 4A.30** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.31** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.32** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.33** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.34** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.35** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.36** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.37** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in writing testing, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.38** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.39** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.40** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.41** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in numeracy testing, 2004 (per cent)
**Table 4A.42** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2005 (per cent)
**Table 4A.43** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2005 (per cent)
**Table 4A.44** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2005 (per cent)
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**Table 4A.46** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.47** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.48** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.49** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in writing testing, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.50** Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.51** Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.52** Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.53** Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in numeracy testing, 2005 (per cent)

**Table 4A.54** Proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, by equity group, 2003 (per cent)

**Table 4A.55** Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, by equity group, Australia, 2004 (per cent)

**Table 4A.56** Proportion of students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group (per cent)

**Table 4A.57** Proportion of students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group (per cent)

**Table 4A.58** Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy, by equity group (per cent)

**Table 4A.59** Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for problem solving, by equity group, 2003 (per cent)

**Table 4A.60** Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10–12, 2006 (per cent)

**Table 4A.61** Apparent retention rates of secondary students from years 10–12, 2006 (per ent)

**Table 4A.62** Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent)

**Table 4A.63** Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent)

**Table 4A.64** Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent)

## References

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# 5 Vocational education and training

This chapter reports performance information about the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of government funded vocational education and training (VET) in Australia in 2006. The VET system delivers employment related skills across a wide range of vocations. It provides Australians with the skills to enter or re-enter the labour force, retrain for a new job or upgrade skills for an existing job. The VET system includes government and privately funded VET delivered through a number of methods by a wide range of training institutions and enterprises.

The focus of this chapter is on VET services delivered by providers receiving government funding, which relate directly to training activity funded under the *Commonwealth–State Agreement for Skilling Australia's Workforce*. These services include the provision of VET programs in government owned technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, other government and community institutions, and government funded activity by private registered training organisations (RTOs). The scope of this chapter does not extend to VET services provided in schools (which are within the scope of school education in chapter 4) or university education (some information on university education is included in preface B).

## Indigenous data in the vocational education and training chapter

The vocational education and training chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- VET participation rate, 2006
- proportion of students who reported as Indigenous, 2006
- load pass rate, 2002–2006
- number of VET qualifications completed, 2002–2005
- number of units of competency and modules achieved/passed, 2002–2006
- proportion of graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, 2002–2006

- proportion of graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course, 2002–2006.

### *Attachment tables*

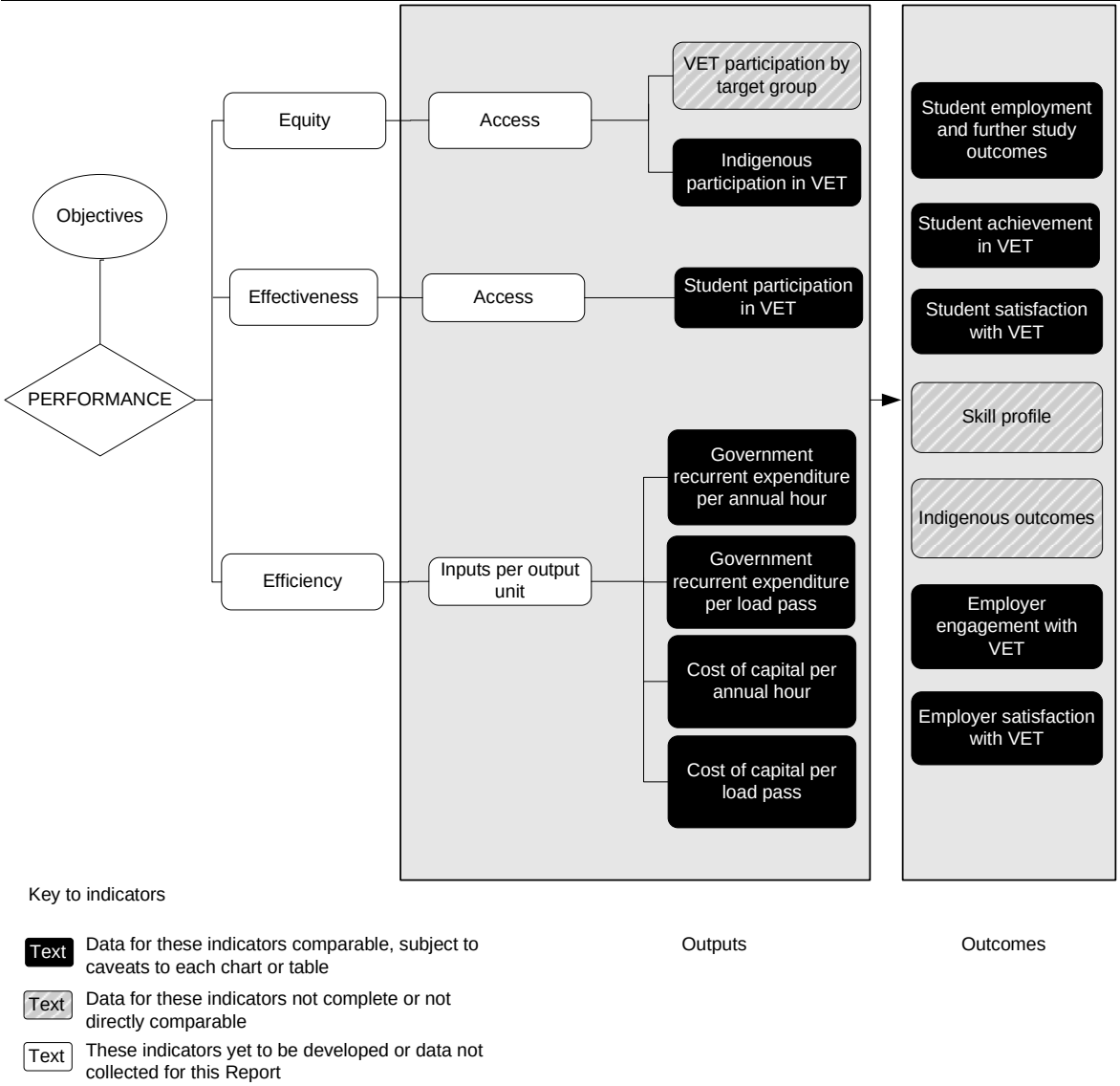
Attachment tables for data within the VET chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 5A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 5A.3 is table 3 in the VET attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 5.15' this is page 15 of chapter 5 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 5A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 5A of the 2008 Report.

## Framework of performance indicators

The VET performance indicator framework (figure 5.1) is developed around the VET objectives established under the national strategy for 2004–2010 (ANTA 2004). A specific objective relating to Indigenous people is that 'Indigenous Australians will have skills for viable jobs and their learning culture will be shared'.

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for VET services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 5.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 5.1 **Performance indicators for VET services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 5.4, p. 5.12.

## Indigenous participation in VET

A key national goal of the VET system is to increase opportunities and outcomes for disadvantaged groups including Indigenous people. 'Indigenous participation in VET' is an indicator of equitable access to VET services (box 5.1).

Box 5.1 **Indigenous participation in VET**

'Indigenous participation in VET' is an indicator of Indigenous people's access to the VET system.

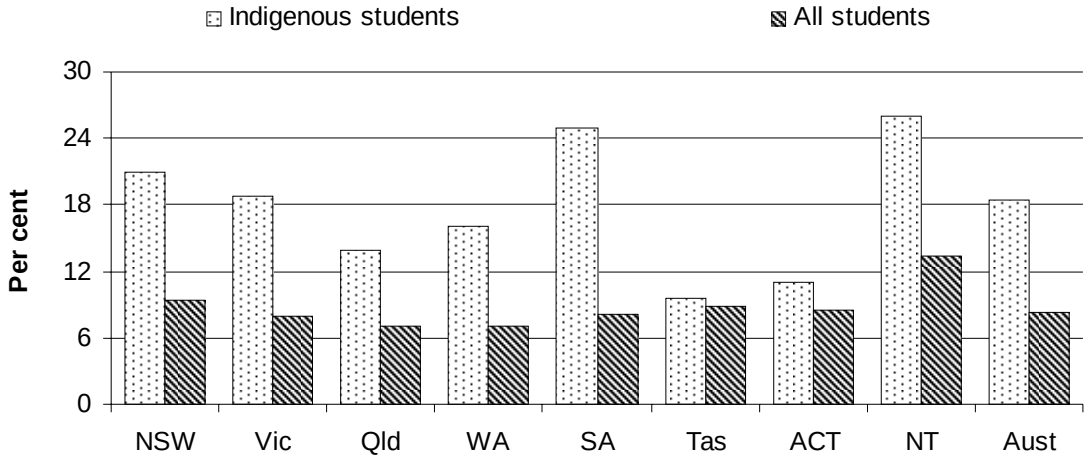
'Indigenous participation in VET' is defined as the number of all government funded participants in the VET system who self-identified as Indigenous, as a proportion of the total number of Indigenous people aged 15–64 years, compared with that of the general population.

A lower participation rate means Indigenous people are under-represented in VET; a higher participation rate means Indigenous people are over-represented in VET.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting the participation rates presented for Indigenous people because (1) the data depend on self-identification at the time of enrolment, and (2) the number of non-responses (that is, students who did not indicate whether or not they were Indigenous) varies across jurisdictions. Data are for government funded VET students.

Nationally, the VET participation rate for all Indigenous students (the number of all Indigenous students as a percentage of Indigenous people aged 15–64) was 18.5 per cent. The participation rate for 15–64 year old students (the number of 15–64 year old students as a percentage of the 15–64 year old population) was 8.2 per cent (figure 5.2). These student participation data are not age standardised, so the younger age profile of the Indigenous population relative to all Australians is likely to affect the results.

Figure 5.2 **VET participation rate, by Indigenous status, 2006**[a, b, c, d, e, f]




**a** Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. **b** The scope of Indigenous students covers all age groups who reported being Indigenous and the scope of all students covers those aged 15–64 years. **c** The Indigenous participation rate is the number of Indigenous students as a percentage of the experimental estimates of Indigenous people aged 15–64 years for 30 June 2006 (ABS 2004; low series, tables 25–34, pp. 53–62). The all students participation rate is the number of students as a percentage of the estimated resident population aged 15–64 as at 30 June 2006. **d** Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data because the Indigenous population's age profile is younger than that of the non-Indigenous population. Participation rates for all ages are likely to differ from participation rates for working age populations. **e** NSW reported data on two additional programs for the first time in 2006. **f** SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE.

*Source*: ABS (2004); ABS (unpublished) Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2006; NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); table 5A.1; 2008 Report, figure 5.9; p. 5.18.

In 2006, 4.7 per cent of government funded VET students in Australia identified themselves as Indigenous, while 10.6 per cent of students did not report their Indigenous status (figure 5.3). The proportion of government funded VET students who identified themselves as Indigenous (4.7 per cent) was higher than the proportion of Indigenous people in the total population nationally (2.4 per cent) (table 5A.1).

Figure 5.3 **VET students, all ages, by Indigenous status, 2006[a, b, c]**

**a** Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. **b** NSW reported data on two additional programs for the first time in 2006. **c** SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); table 5A.1; 2008 Report, figure 5.10; p. 5.19.

## Indigenous outcomes

'Indigenous outcomes' is an indicator of outcomes of VET services for Indigenous people (box 5.2).

Box 5.2 **Indigenous outcomes**

'Indigenous outcomes' is an indicator of the extent to which Indigenous people engage with and achieve positive outcomes from VET. Three measures are reported:

- 'Indigenous students' achievement in VET' measures Indigenous students' success in VET. It reports on load pass rates achieved by Indigenous students and the number of Indigenous students who commenced and completed expressed as a proportion of all course commencing enrolments by Indigenous students in that year.
- 'Skill outputs of Indigenous students' measures the level of skill outputs achieved in a given year by Indigenous students from the VET system. It reports on the number of qualifications completed by Indigenous students, the number of units of competency and the number of modules (outside training packages) achieved/passed by Indigenous students.

(Continued on next page)

Box 5.2 **(Continued)**

  - 'Qualifications completed by Indigenous students' is defined as the number of qualifications completed by both government and non-government funded Indigenous students each year in VET, where a qualification is a certification awarded to a person on successful completion of a course in recognition of having achieved particular knowledge, skills or competencies.
  - 'Units of competency achieved by Indigenous students' is defined as the number of units of competency achieved/passed by Indigenous government recurrent funded VET students, where a unit of competency is defined as a component of a competency standard and/or a statement of a key function or role in a particular job or occupation.
  - 'Modules completed by Indigenous students' is defined as the number of modules (outside training packages) achieved/passed each year by Indigenous government recurrent funded VET students, where a module (also called a subject) is a unit of education or training which can be completed on its own or as part of a course. Modules may also result in the attainment of one or more units of competency.

- 'VET outcomes for Indigenous students' measures the VET system's ability to meet Indigenous students' objectives. It reports on the proportion of Indigenous students who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, and the proportion of Indigenous students who improved their employment or further study outcomes after completing a course, compared to those of the general student population.

High 'load pass rates' and 'number of students who commenced and completed' indicate that student achievement is high, which is desirable. Holding other factors constant, high or increasing numbers of qualifications completed, and units of competency or modules achieved/passed results in a greater increase in VET skills. High proportions of Indigenous student satisfaction indicates a higher level of satisfaction. The proportion of graduates who achieve their training objectives varies according to their objectives — employment related, further study and/or developmental — so it is useful to distinguish amongst types of student objective. High or increasing proportions of employment or further study outcomes after training are positive.

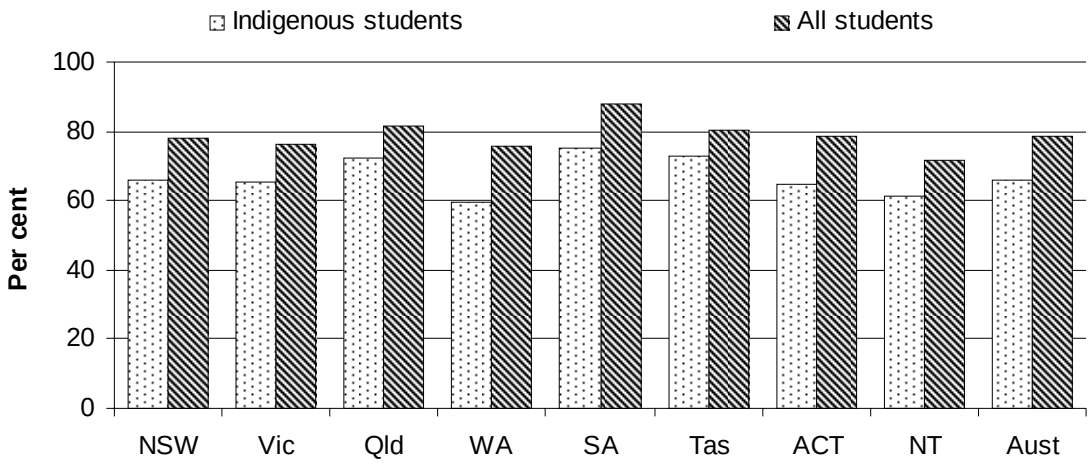
Reporting on students who commenced and completed is dependent on the capacity to track individual students over more than one calendar year and the data are not yet available. Qualifications completed in 2005 are counted in 2007 and are included in the 2008 Report.

*Indigenous students' achievement in VET*

In 2006, the national 'load pass rate' for Indigenous government funded students (66.2 per cent) was lower than the national load pass rate for all government funded

students (78.5 per cent) (figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 **Indigenous students' load pass rate, 2006[a]**

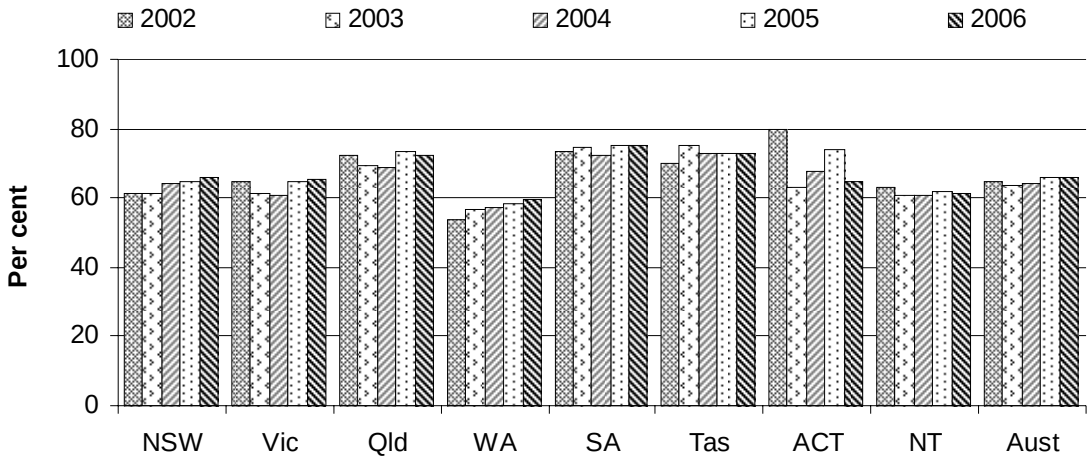



**a** Data are for government recurrent funded hours.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); table 5A.2; 2008 Report, figure 5.35, p. 5.52.

Nationally, the load pass rate for Indigenous government funded students increased from 64.5 per cent in 2002 to 66.2 per cent in 2006 (figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 **Indigenous students' load pass rate[a, b]**




**a** Data are for government recurrent funded hours. **b** In 2006, all states and territories, except Victoria, adopted standard nominal hour values for common units of competency as the basis of calculating total hours of delivery. Victoria continues to report scheduled hours in 2006. To enable comparison over time, standard nominal hour values have been used to revise the time series back to 2002.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); table 5A.2; 2008 Report, figure 5.36, p. 5.53.

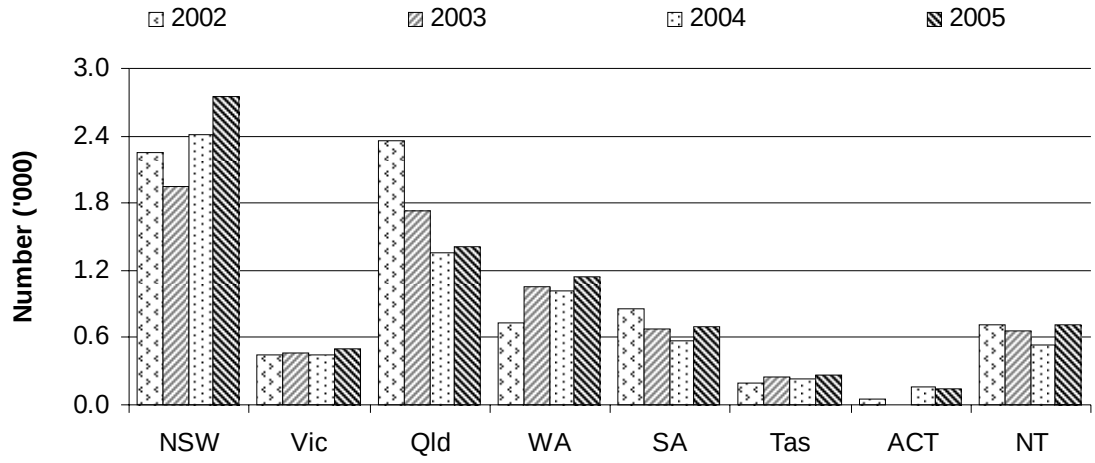
*Indigenous students' skill outputs*

The measure 'skill outputs of Indigenous students' reports on the number and proportion of qualifications completed, units of competency and modules (outside training packages) achieved/passed in a given year.

*Qualifications completed — Indigenous students*

Nationally, Indigenous students completed 7600 VET qualifications in 2005, an increase of 13.3 per cent from 6700 in 2004. Indigenous students accounted for 2.5 per cent of all the qualifications completed in 2005 (table 5A.3). The number of qualifications completed by Indigenous students varied across jurisdictions (figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 **Qualifications completed, by Indigenous students[a, b, c, d]**




**a** Qualifications completed includes courses accredited or approved by a local State/Territory authority, and represents students eligible to be awarded a qualification. **b** The number of qualifications completed includes both government funded and non-government funded VET students. **c** WA reported additional awards completed in 2003. The 2003 ACT data were rounded to zero. **d** SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, SA data for 2002–2004 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data. Data for 2001 are not reported due to a break in time series.

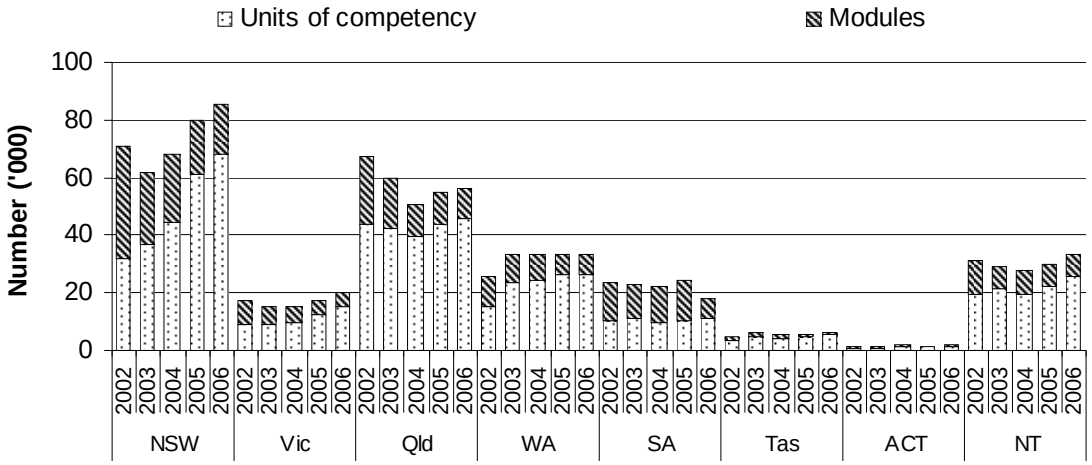
*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); table 5A.3; 2008 Report, figure 5.37, p. 5.54.

*Units of competency and modules completed by Indigenous students*

Nationally, Indigenous government funded students achieved/passed 198 800 units of competency in 2006, an increase of 9.1 per cent from 182 300 units in 2005. Units of competency achieved/passed increased by 48.1 per cent from 134 200 units in 2002 (table 5A.4).

The VET sector is focussed on delivering nationally approved training package qualifications and units of competency as opposed to modules. Nationally, the number of modules achieved/passed by Indigenous government funded students decreased by 12.8 per cent from 64 300 in 2005 to 56 100 in 2006. The number of modules achieved/passed has decreased by 48.2 per cent from 108 300 in 2002 (table 5A.4). The number of units of competency and number of modules achieved/passed varied across jurisdictions (figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7 **Units of competency and modules achieved/passed, by Indigenous students[a, b, c]**




**a** Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. **b** NSW reported data on two additional programs for the first time in 2006. **c** SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, SA data for 2002–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); table 5A.4; 2008 Report, figure 5.38, p. 5.55.

### *VET outcomes for Indigenous students*

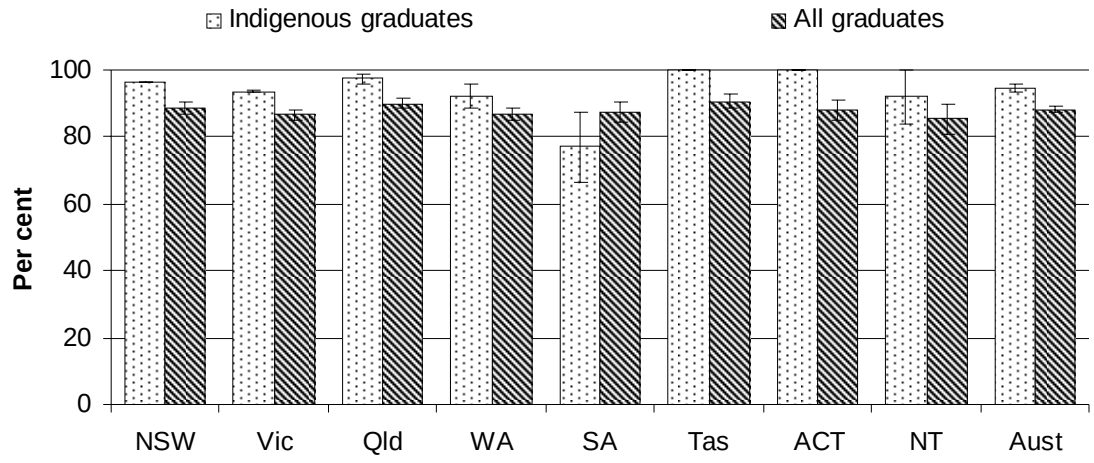
The measure 'VET outcomes of Indigenous students' reports on Indigenous students' satisfaction with VET and Indigenous employment and further study outcomes.

#### *Indigenous students' satisfaction with VET*

The measure 'Indigenous students' satisfaction with VET' reports on the proportion of Indigenous graduates who indicated they were satisfied with the quality of their completed VET course.

Nationally, 94.6 per cent of Indigenous TAFE graduates surveyed in 2006 indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, compared with 88.2 per cent for all TAFE graduates (figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8 **Proportion of TAFE graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by Indigenous status, 2006[a, b]**



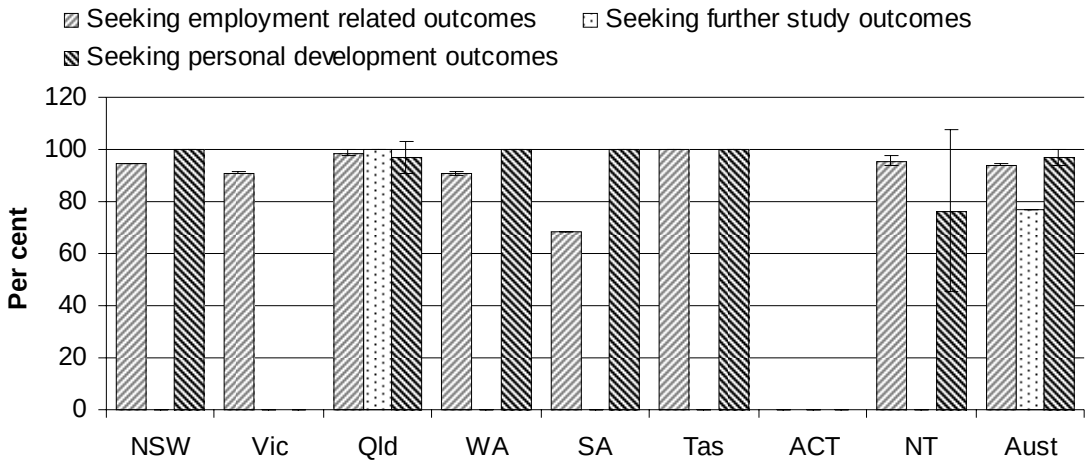

**a** Satisfaction with overall quality of training was rated as satisfied or very satisfied (4 or 5 on a 5 point scale). **b** The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

*Source*: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey (unpublished); table 5A.5; 2008 Report, table 5A.44; 2008 Report, figure 5.39, p. 5.56.

Of those Indigenous TAFE graduates who completed courses in 2006, the proportion of those who indicated that they were satisfied with their courses was:

- 94.1 per cent of those seeking employment related outcomes
- 76.8 per cent of those seeking further study outcomes
- 96.9 per cent of those seeking personal development (figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 **Proportion of Indigenous TAFE graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their course, by purpose of study, 2006[a, b, c, d]**




**a** Satisfaction with overall quality of training was rated as satisfied or very satisfied (4 or 5 on a 5 point scale). **b** The seeking further study outcomes data for NSW and ACT were nil or rounded to zero. Data for Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. **c** The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. **d** Due to insufficient sample size it was not possible to calculate an estimate of the variance for some proportions.

*Source*: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey (unpublished); table 5A.5; 2008 Report, figure 5.40, p. 5.57.

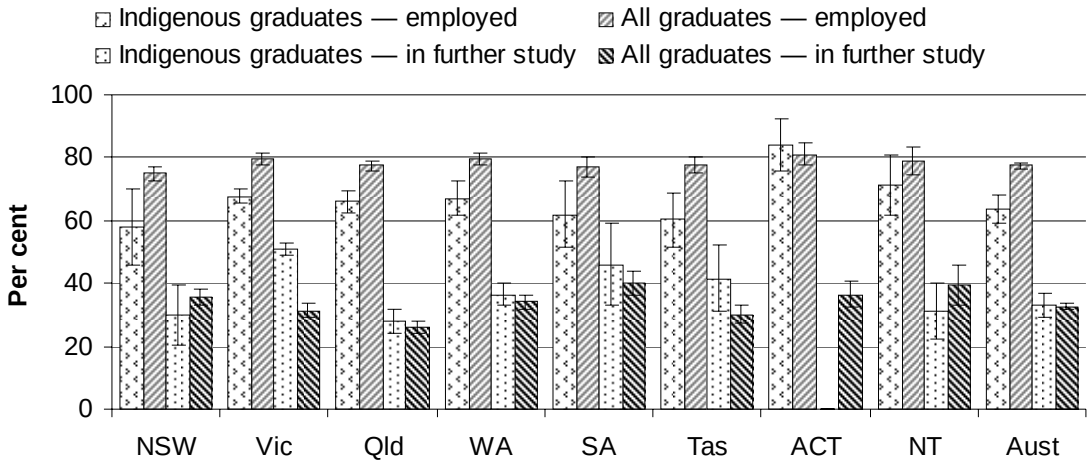
Further information on Indigenous students' views of their VET courses is available in the 2006 Report (SCRGSP (2006), box 4.18) and in the NCVER publication, *Indigenous Australians' training experiences 2004 – First findings* (NCVER 2005).

*Indigenous students employment and further study outcomes*

'Indigenous students' employment and further study outcomes' measures the proportion of Indigenous graduates who improved their employment circumstances or continued on to further study after completing training.

In 2006, 77.1 per cent of Indigenous TAFE graduates surveyed nationally indicated that they were employed and/or in further study after completing a course (table 5A.6). The proportion of students who improved their employment outcomes or were engaged in further study may overlap, since students may realise the two outcomes simultaneously. Of Indigenous TAFE graduates, 63.6 per cent indicated that they were employed after completing a course (compared with 77.4 per cent of all TAFE graduates) and 33.2 per cent continued on to further study (compared with 32.8 per cent of all TAFE graduates) (figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10 **Proportion of TAFE graduates who were in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course, by Indigenous status, 2006[a, b, c]**

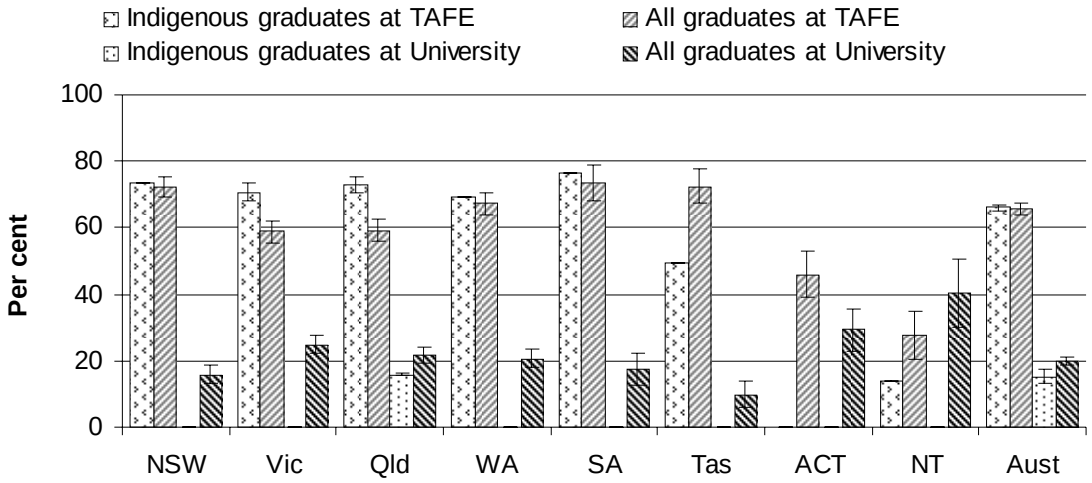



**a** Graduates 'employed' and graduates 'in further study' are subsets of graduates who are 'employed or in further study'. Graduates can be both employed and in further study. **b** The ACT 'Indigenous graduates — in further study' data are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. **c** The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

*Source*: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey (unpublished); table 5A.6; 2008 Report, table 5A.20; 2008 Report, figure 5.41, p. 5.58.

Of those Indigenous TAFE graduates who went on to further study, 66.1 per cent continued on to further study within the TAFE system (compared with 65.7 per cent for all TAFE graduates) and 15.3 per cent went to university (compared with 19.8 per cent for all TAFE graduates) (figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11 **TAFE graduates who continued on to further study after completing a course, by Indigenous status, by type of institution, 2006[a, b]**




**a** The 'Indigenous graduates at TAFE' data for the ACT and the 'Indigenous graduates at University' data for NSW, Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. The NT 'Indigenous graduates at University' estimate is not published due to a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent. **b** The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. Due to insufficient sample size it was not possible to calculate an estimate of the variance for some 'Indigenous graduates at TAFE' proportions.

*Source*: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey (unpublished); table 5A.6; 2008 Report, table 5A.20; 2008 Report, figure 5.42, p. 5.59.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 5A.3 is table 3 in the VET attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 5A.1** | VET participation by Indigenous status, 2006 (per cent) |
| **Table 5A.2** | Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent) |
| **Table 5A.3** | Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000) |
| **Table 5A.4** | Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000) |
| **Table 5A.5** | Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study |
| **Table 5A.6** | Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) |

## References


ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2009,* Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

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SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2006, *Report on Government Services 2006,* Productivity Commission, Canberra.

# B Justice preface

## Part B: Justice preface

Governments provide justice services to ensure community safety, including community confidence in law and order and effective and efficient administration of justice. The provision of justice services involves crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. Some of the high level goals common to all justice agencies are to:

- protect the rights and freedoms of all people through a fair and just system of criminal justice
- provide an accessible and equitable civil justice system
- preserve civil order through the prevention and detection of crime
- provide a safe, just and humane corrective services system.

The focus of the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) is on the justice services provided by police (chapter 6), court administration (chapter 7) and adult corrective services (chapter 8).

### Profile of the justice system

The justice system reported on in this Report comprises both criminal and civil jurisdictions. Services in the criminal jurisdiction are delivered by police, court administration and corrections. In the civil jurisdiction, police deliver services for infringements, and court administration deal with civil law matters.

The objectives of the criminal justice system are listed in box JP.1.

Box JP.1 **Objectives of the criminal justice system**

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to provide protection for the rights and freedoms of all people through:

- the operation of police services that enhance community safety by preventing, detecting and investigating crime
- the administration of criminal justice that determines guilt and applies appropriate, consistent and fair sanctions to offenders
- the provision of a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment that provide program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending.

These objectives are pursued in a manner that is accessible, equitable, timely and efficient.

The objectives of the civil justice system are listed in box JP.2.

Box JP.2 **Objectives of the civil justice system**

The civil justice system sustains and fosters social stability and economic growth through a network of courts, tribunals and legal processes that:

- resolve civil disputes and enforce a system of legal rights and obligations
- respect, restore and protect private and personal rights
- resolve and address the issues resulting from family conflicts and ensures that children's and spousal rights are respected and enforced.

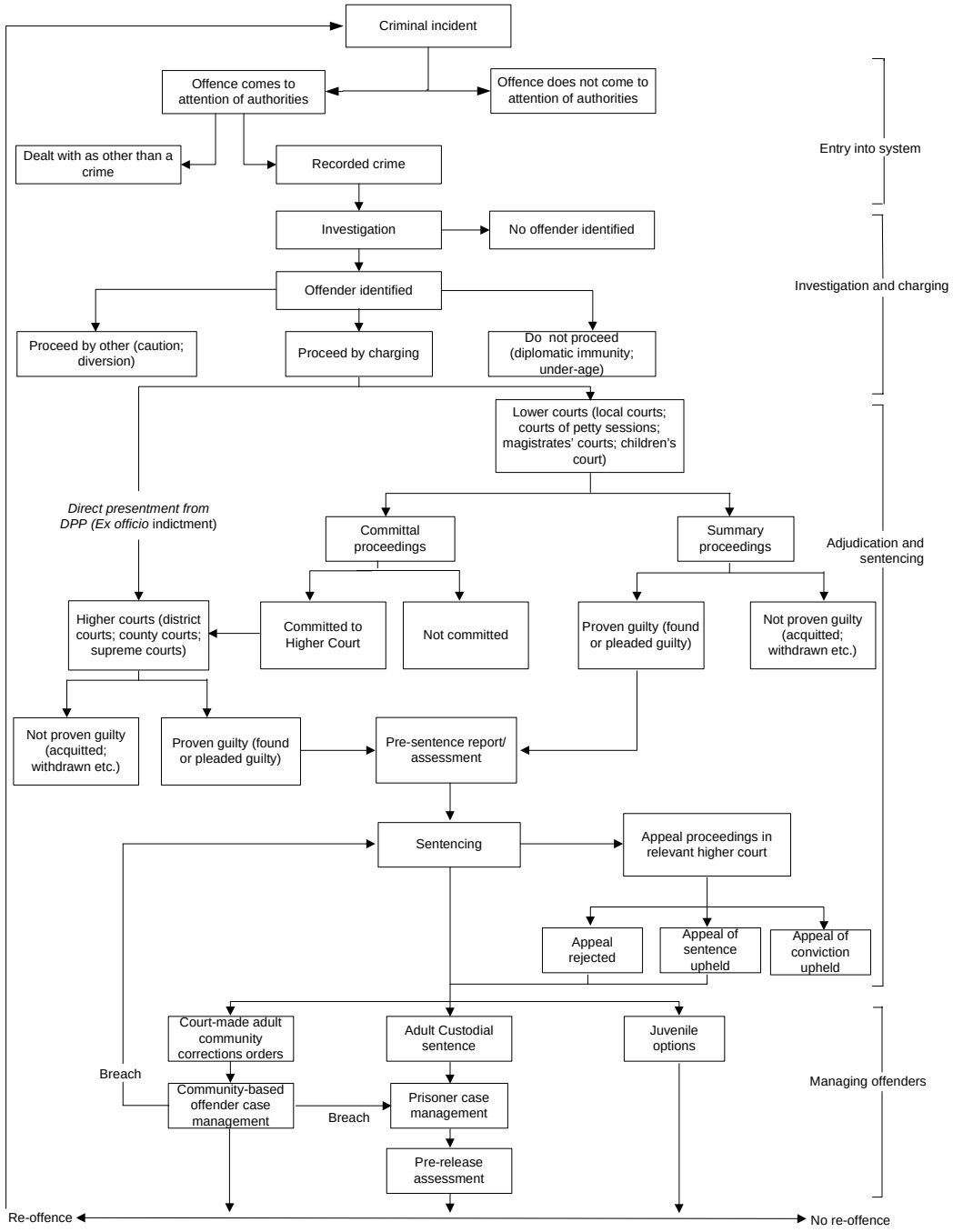
By contrast with criminal justice, civil cases involve participants using the legal system as a matter of choice to settle disputes, and the types of parties and possible dispute resolution approaches vary considerably.

### *A model of the criminal justice system*

The justice system is broad and complex, and has many interrelated objectives. An overarching aim is to ensure that the community has access to a fair system of justice that protects the rights of individuals and organisations/legal entities and contributes to community safety.

For most people who come into contact with it, the criminal justice system is a sequentially structured process (figure JP.1).

Figure JP.1 **Flows through the criminal justice system[a, b, c]**




**a** Does not account for all variations across jurisdictions. **b** The flow diagram is indicative and does not seek to include all the complexities of the criminal justice system. **c** Juvenile justice is covered in the Protection and support services chapter (chapter 15).

*Source*: ABS 2007a; 2008 Report, figure C.1, p. C.4.

Figure JP.1 shows the typical flow of events in the criminal justice system. This depiction is broadly indicative and, for brevity and clarity, does not seek to capture all the complexities of the criminal justice system or variations across jurisdictions.

## Indigenous issues

### *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators*

In April 2002, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) asked the Steering Committee to prepare a regular report on key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage as part of the COAG reconciliation commitment. In November 2003 the Steering Committee released the first edition of this report and a second edition was released in July 2005. The third and most recent edition of the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007* was released in June 2007 (SCRGSP 2007).

The annual Report on Government Services focuses on the delivery of government services, whereas the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key indicators* report series concentrates on high level outcomes and strategic areas for action (which includes criminal justice indicators). In the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key indicators 2007* Report, information about family and community violence, and imprisonment and juvenile detention rates, was reported and formed part of the suite of headline indicators which together provide a way of measuring progress in achieving priority outcomes for Indigenous people and communities. Strategic change indicators included diversions of juvenile offenders and repeat offending.

### *Developments in Indigenous data*

Limited data are available on Indigenous people who have interaction with the criminal justice system. In this report, data on the deaths of Indigenous people in police custody and custody-related operations (for example, sieges and pursuits) (chapter 6) are sourced from the Australian Institute of Criminology. Data on the representation of Indigenous people in prisons and community corrections (chapter 8) are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Ongoing examination by the ABS of the implementation of the ABS 'Standard Indigenous Question' (SIQ) in the practices and systems of police agencies, court agencies, and corrective services agencies will lead to data quality improvements for ABS data currently included in this Report, and may lead to additional data becoming available in the future.

### *Police*

Police agencies across Australia collect Indigenous status information for victims and offenders, but not all data comply with the ABS SIQ standard. During 2006-07,

the ABS conducted a quality assurance review of how state and territory police implement the ABS SIQ standard. The review found that NSW, Queensland, and the ACT were complying fully with the requirements of the SIQ standard for victim records. SA and the NT are expected to comply in the next 12 months. Victoria, Tasmania and WA have a number of issues to address before data about Indigenous victims are of sufficient quality to meet the ABS standard.

The ABS published for the first time experimental Indigenous victimisation data for NSW, Queensland and the ACT in the ABS *Recorded Crime Victims, Australia, 2006* (ABS 2007b). Victimisation data are expected to be available for the NT and SA in the next 12–18 months.

NSW, Queensland and the NT are currently collecting and recording information about alleged offenders in accordance with the ABS standard. SA is in the process of implementation, and expects to comply with the standard within the next twelve months. The remaining jurisdictions do not currently meet the requirements of the standard. The ABS is continuing to work with all jurisdictions to improve Indigenous data collection and the quality of this information.

*Criminal courts*

Criminal court agencies do not in the main directly collect and or record information about Indigenous people. These agencies largely rely on the quality of information about Indigenous people that is transferred from police agency recording systems to court agency systems. Work is underway in the ABS to examine the quality of Indigenous data in criminal court agency systems for those jurisdictions where the police data currently meet the ABS standard. This will include an assessment of quality at each court level.

*Corrective services*

The ABS is currently evaluating the use of the ABS Indigenous identification standard in Corrective Services agencies (both custodial and community-based corrections). Whilst the ABS has published Indigenous status data in Corrective Services collections for a number of years, quality assurance is required to better understand the level of accuracy over time.

The quality of the Indigenous status information collected and recorded in Corrective Services agencies is assessed against the ABS SIQ. The SIQ is based upon self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with Corrective Services agencies. The SIQ requires individuals to be asked ‘Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?’ The answers to the SIQ can be ‘No’, ‘Yes,

Aboriginal', or 'Yes, Torres Strait Islander'. If the offender is of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, both responses should be identified. If an offender does not supply an answer to this question, or is not asked, the Indigenous status field should be recorded as 'not stated'. The standard also requires that the SIQ fields are mandatory in corrective services agency recording systems in order to reinforce the asking of the question, and assist in the maintenance of data quality.

For custodial corrections, initial indications are that corrective services agencies in all states and territories, with the exception of WA, ask the SIQ as described above.

There are however differences across the states and territories in relation to the recording processes for this data. In Tasmania, the NT and the ACT, individuals are asked the SIQ on each reception into corrective services custody, and it is mandatory to enter a response to this field in their recording systems. Victoria does not re-ask the SIQ for every subsequent involvement that an individual has with corrective services, and data may also be sourced from other justice sources. In SA, it is a requirement for persons to be asked upon reception on each occasion in which they enter custody, however it is not a mandatory field in the recording system. NSW does not have Indigenous status as a mandatory field in their recording systems, and does not always re-ask the question for subsequent involvements. WA does not currently comply with any component of the SIQ. At the time of publication, the processes applied in Queensland are yet to be confirmed.

The initial evaluation for community-based corrections has highlighted that currently no jurisdiction is fully complying with the ABS SIQ, therefore, care should be taken when referring to this data. The extent to which jurisdictions are complying with the standard varies. Currently, Tasmania is complying with most SIQ requirements, but does not necessarily re-ask the question on each occasion that an individual commences an order under corrective services supervision. The remaining jurisdictions have more significant issues to overcome before they comply with the SIQ, and the ABS will continue to work with states and territories to better understand and improve the quality of this data item. It should be noted that at the time of publication, the SIQ recording processes applied in Queensland and the ACT are yet to be confirmed.

## References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007a, *National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework, Australia*, Cat. no. 4525.0, Canberra.

—— 2007b, *Recorded Crime — Victims, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4510.0, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

# 6 Police services

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government. They include the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) under the arrangement between the Minister for Justice and Customs of the Commonwealth and the ACT for the provision of police services to the ACT. The national policing function of the AFP, and other national non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in the Report.

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of a safe and secure environment for the community, through the investigation of criminal offences, response to life threatening situations, the provision of services to the judicial process and the provision of road safety and traffic management. They also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, assisting emergency services, mediating family and neighbourhood disputes, delivering messages regarding death or serious illness, and advising on general policing and crime issues. Additionally, police are involved in various activities which aim to improve public safety and prevent crime.

## Indigenous data in the police services chapter

The police services chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds relative to the proportion of the general population who are from Indigenous backgrounds, 2006-07
- deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2002–2006.

### *Attachment tables*

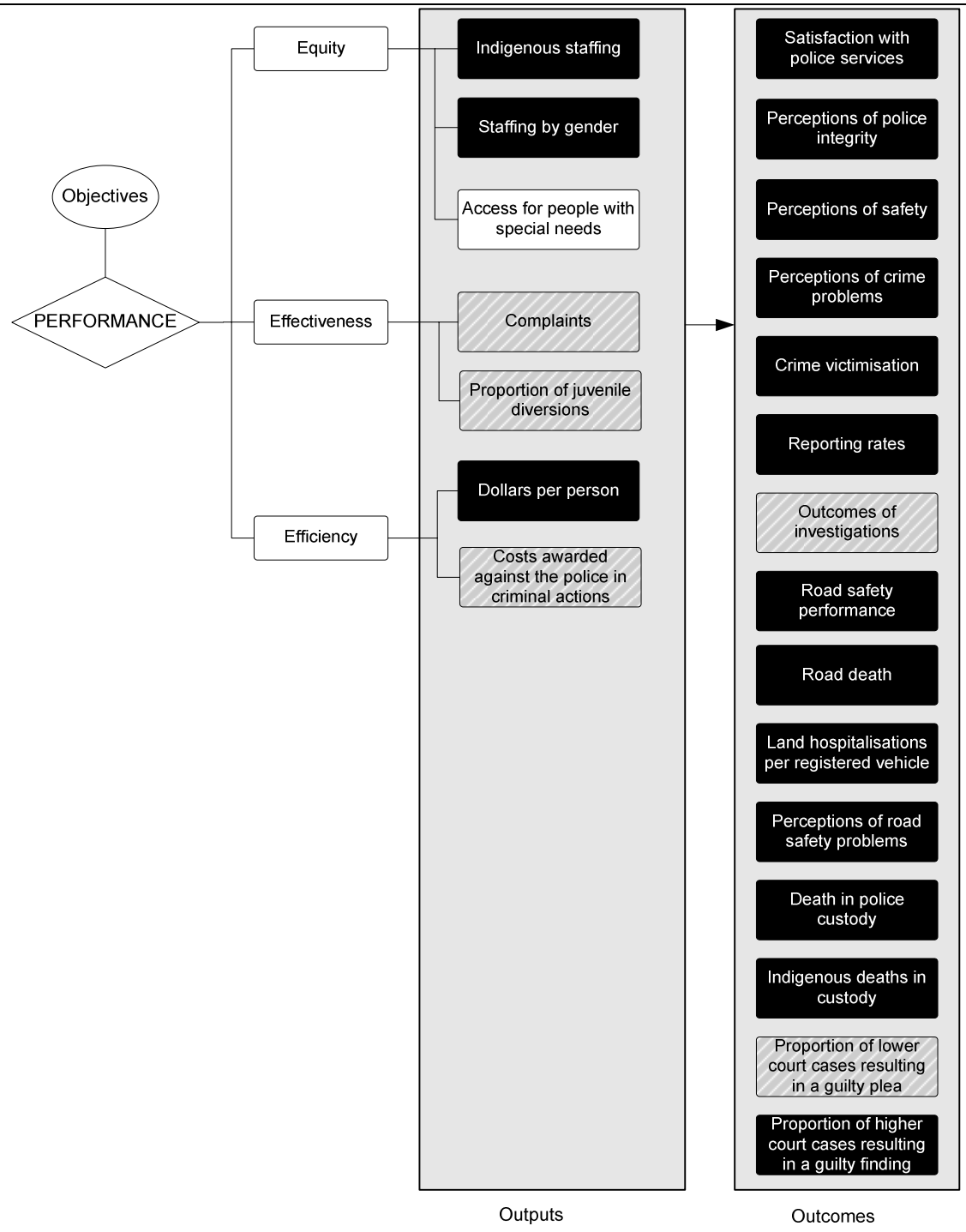
Attachment tables for data within the police services chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 6A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3 is table 3 in the police services attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the

2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 6.15' this is page 15 of chapter 6 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 6A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 6 of the 2008 Report.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for police services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 6.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

## Figure 6.1 **General performance framework for the police services sector**




**Key to indicators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Text | Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table |
| Text | Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable |
| Text | These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this Report: chapter contains explanatory text |

*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 6.3, p. 6.6.

## Indigenous staffing

This section focuses on the performance of mainstream police services in relation to Indigenous Australians. One indicator of access and equity is 'Indigenous staffing' — that is, the proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds relative to the proportion of the general population who are from Indigenous backgrounds (box 6.1).

Box 6.1 **Indigenous staffing**

'Indigenous staffing' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide police services in an equitable manner. Indigenous people may feel more comfortable in 'accessing' police services when they are able to deal with Indigenous police staff.

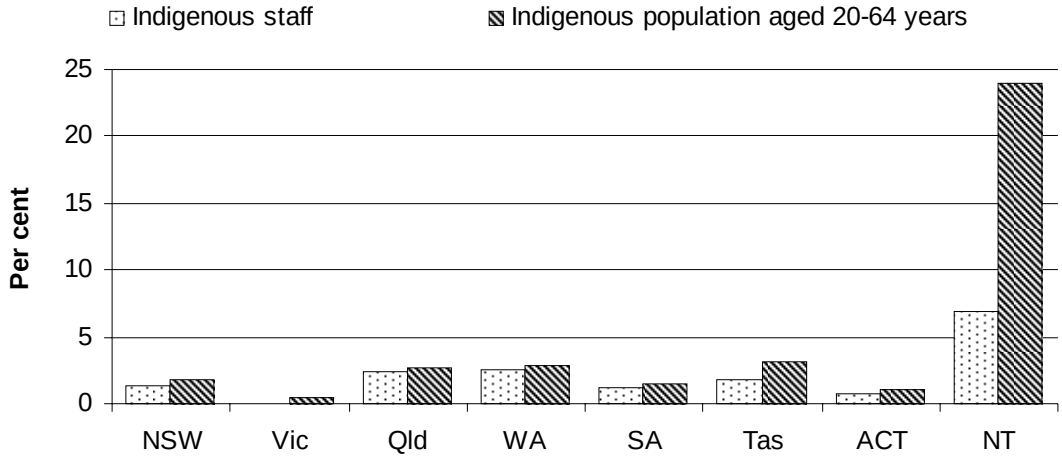
The indicator is defined as the proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds compared to the proportion of the general population aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds. These data are used because a significantly larger proportion of the Indigenous population falls within the younger non-working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. Readily available ABS population projections of people aged 20–64 years at 30 June 2006 provide a proxy for the estimated working population.

A proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds closer to the proportion of the general population aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds represents a more desirable equity outcome.

The process of identifying Indigenous staff members generally relies on self identification. Where Indigenous people are required to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time. In addition, many factors will influence the willingness of the Indigenous population to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police, and confidence in the effectiveness of police services. For the purposes of this chapter, an Indigenous person is one who self-identifies as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2006-07 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for most jurisdictions (figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 **Proportion of Indigenous staff in 2006-07 and Indigenous population aged 20–64 years[a, b, c]**




**a** Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories. **b** Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment. **c** Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria.

*Source*: ABS (2004) *Indigenous population projections aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Low Series); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.9; 2008 Report, figure 6.6, p. 6.13.

## Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations

'Deaths in custody and custody-related operations', and 'Indigenous deaths in custody and custody-related operations' are indicators of governments' objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.2).

Box 6.2 **Deaths in custody and custody-related operations, and Indigenous deaths in custody and custody related operations**

'Deaths in custody and custody-related operations' and 'Indigenous deaths in custody and custody-related operations' are indicators of governments' objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders.

The indicators are defined as the number of non-Indigenous and Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations.

For both indicators, a lower number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is a better outcome.

Nationally, there were 22 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2006. This total comprised 14 non-Indigenous deaths, 6 Indigenous deaths and 2 deaths in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined. Across jurisdictions, there is a wide variation in the number of deaths (table 6.1).

Table 6.1 **Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Indigenous deaths | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 26 |
| 2003 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 28 |
| 2004 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 22 |
| 2005 | 2 | 5 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 12 |
| 2006 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 14 |
| Indigenous deaths | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 5 | 11 |
| 2003 | 1 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| 2004 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 7 |
| 2005 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| 2006 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| **Total Indigenous deaths 2002-2006[b]** | 8 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 40 |
| Total deaths | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 5 | 37 |
| 2003 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| 2004 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| 2005 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 |
| 2006 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| **Total 2002-2006** | 49 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 144 |

**a** Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). **b** In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIC (various years), *Deaths in Custody, Australia*; table 6A.10; 2008 Report, table 6.3, p. 6.57.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3 is table 3 in the police attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.


**Table 6A.1** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW

**Table 6A.2** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria

**Table 6A.3** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland

**Table 6A.4** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA

**Table 6A.5** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA

**Table 6A.6** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania

**Table 6A.7** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

**Table 6A.8** Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT

**Table 6A.9** Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff

**Table 6A.10** Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2002 to 2006


## References


AIC (Australian Institute of Criminology) 2006, National deaths in custody program, Annual Report 2005 (and various years), Canberra.

# 7 Court administration

This chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) covers the performance of court administration for State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, electronic infringement and enforcement systems, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the performance of court administration for the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Family Court of WA and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia. This chapter does not include information on the High Court of Australia, and broadly excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous and circle sentencing courts and drug courts are excluded). The focus of this chapter is on the administration of the courts, not the outcomes of legal processes.

Court administration agencies throughout Australia provide a range of services integral to the effective performance of the judicial system. The primary functions of court administration agencies are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

## Indigenous data in the court administration chapter

The court administration chapter in the 2008 Report contains no specific data items on Indigenous people.

# 8 Corrective services

Corrective services aim to provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment in which prisoners and offenders are effectively managed, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. Additionally, corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by providing services and program interventions that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community and encourage offenders to adopt a law-abiding way of life.

The term 'prisoners' is used in this chapter to refer to people held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective service agency. This includes sentenced prisoners serving a term of imprisonment and unsentenced prisoners held on remand. 'Periodic detainees' refers to persons subject to a periodic detention order, which requires them to be held for two consecutive days within a one-week period in a proclaimed prison or detention centre under the responsibility of corrective services. The term 'offenders' is used to refer to people serving community corrections orders.

In this chapter, corrective services include prison custody (including periodic detention) and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders (for example, parole and community work orders). Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter generally does not extend to:

- juvenile justice[1] (which is reported in the chapter on Protection and support services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are generally the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (who are covered in the police services chapter)
- people held in facilities such as immigration or military detention centres.

[1] As of 2004-05, corrective services in NSW manages one 40-bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18. These young offenders are included in the daily average number of prisoners and are therefore included in the calculation of indicators. As they represent only a very small proportion of NSW prisoners (less than one-half of one percent), they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and this footnote has therefore not been added to each table and figure.

## Indigenous data in the corrective services chapter

The corrective services chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- imprisonment rates, 2006-07
- community corrections rates, 2006-07
- prisoner death rates from apparent unnatural causes, 2006-07.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the corrective services chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 8A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3 is table 3 in the corrective services attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 8.15' this is page 15 of chapter 8 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 8A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 8A of the 2008 Report.

## Prison custody

On average, 25 901 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2006-07 — an increase of 5.5 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 797 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2006-07 — a decrease of 7.5 per cent from the 2005-06 average.

The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 6297 — 24.3 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.1).

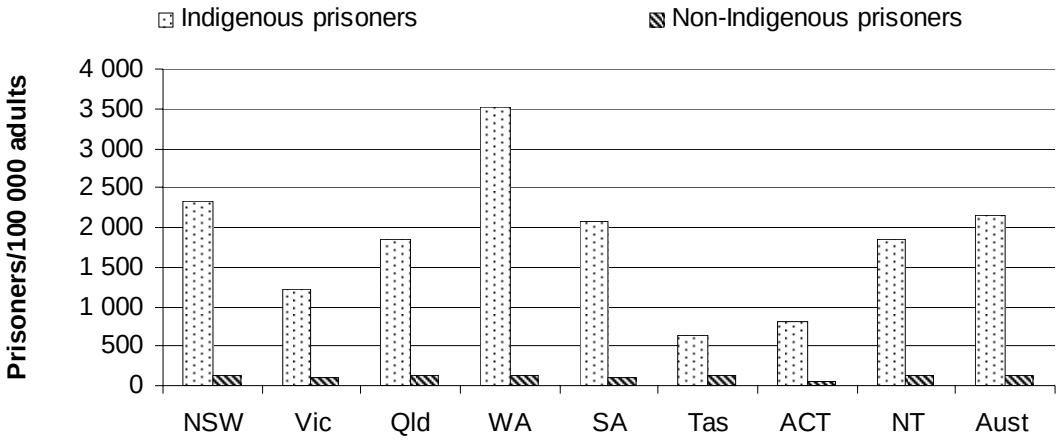
The rate of imprisonment represents the number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national rate of imprisonment for all prisoners was 162.0 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2006 07, compared to 156.4 in 2005-06 (table 8A.3). The national imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2006-07 was 2142.2 compared with a rate of 122.4 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.1).

Imprisonment rate comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Indigenous populations, because small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

While imprisonment rates for Indigenous people are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Nationally, 74.2 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2006-07 (table 8A.1).

Figure 8.1 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous imprisonment rates, 2006-07[a, b, c]**




**a** Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates (population data supplied by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). **b** The ACT rates include ACT prisoners held in the ACT and in NSW prisons. NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. **c** Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.3; ABS (unpublished) Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter, 2006 (preliminary); ABS (unpublished) Indigenous population projections (low series).table 8A.3; 2008 Report, figure 8.3, p. 8.6.

The imprisonment rates in this Report have not been age standardised, therefore caution should be exercised when making comparisons between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. The Indigenous population has a younger age profile compared to the non-Indigenous population, and that factor will contribute to higher rates when the overall (crude) imprisonment rate is compared between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

Age standardisation is a statistical method that accounts for differences in the age structures of populations, enabling more realistic comparisons to be made between populations. Age standardisation will be considered for future Reports. That said,

even if imprisonment rates were adjusted using the age standardisation procedure, the imprisonment rate for the Indigenous population would continue to be significantly higher than that for the non-Indigenous population.

## Community corrections

All jurisdictions provide community corrections services. Community corrections are responsible for a range of non-custodial sanctions (listed for each jurisdiction in 2008 Report, table 8A.24) and deliver post-custodial interventions under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision. These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or personal development program attendance) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.

All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the ACT in 2006-07. Home detention was removed as a sentencing option in Queensland in August 2006, although the program continued to operate until all outstanding orders were completed. In most states and territories, fine default orders are administered by community corrections, as is bail supervision in some jurisdictions.

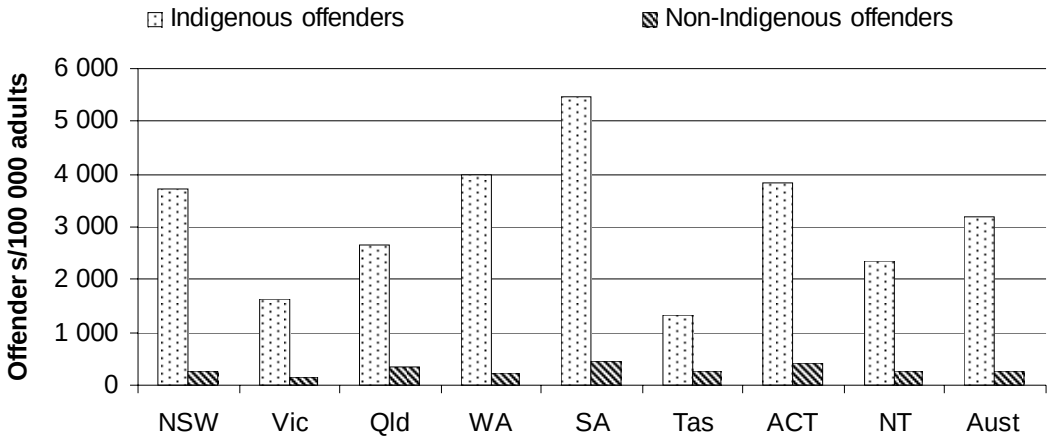
A daily average of 52 658 offenders were serving community corrections orders across Australia in 2006-07 — a decline of 1.1 per cent from the previous year's average (table 8A.2). This daily average comprised 43 028 males (81.7 per cent), 9541 females (18.1 per cent) and 88 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 9346 Indigenous offenders (17.7 per cent of the total community correction population), 41 739 non-Indigenous offenders (79.3 per cent) and 1573 persons whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.2).

The community corrections rate represents the number of offenders serving community corrections orders per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national rate for Indigenous offenders in 2006-07 was 3179.6 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 265.9 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.2).

Comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for those jurisdictions with relatively small Indigenous populations, because small changes in offender numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Further, community corrections rates presented in figure 8.2 are not age standardised (that is, they are not adjusted to account for the different age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations). As with imprisonment rates, age standardised data would continue to show that the community corrections rates for the Indigenous population are significantly higher than rates for the non-Indigenous population.

Figure 8.2 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous community corrections rates, 2006-07[a, b]**



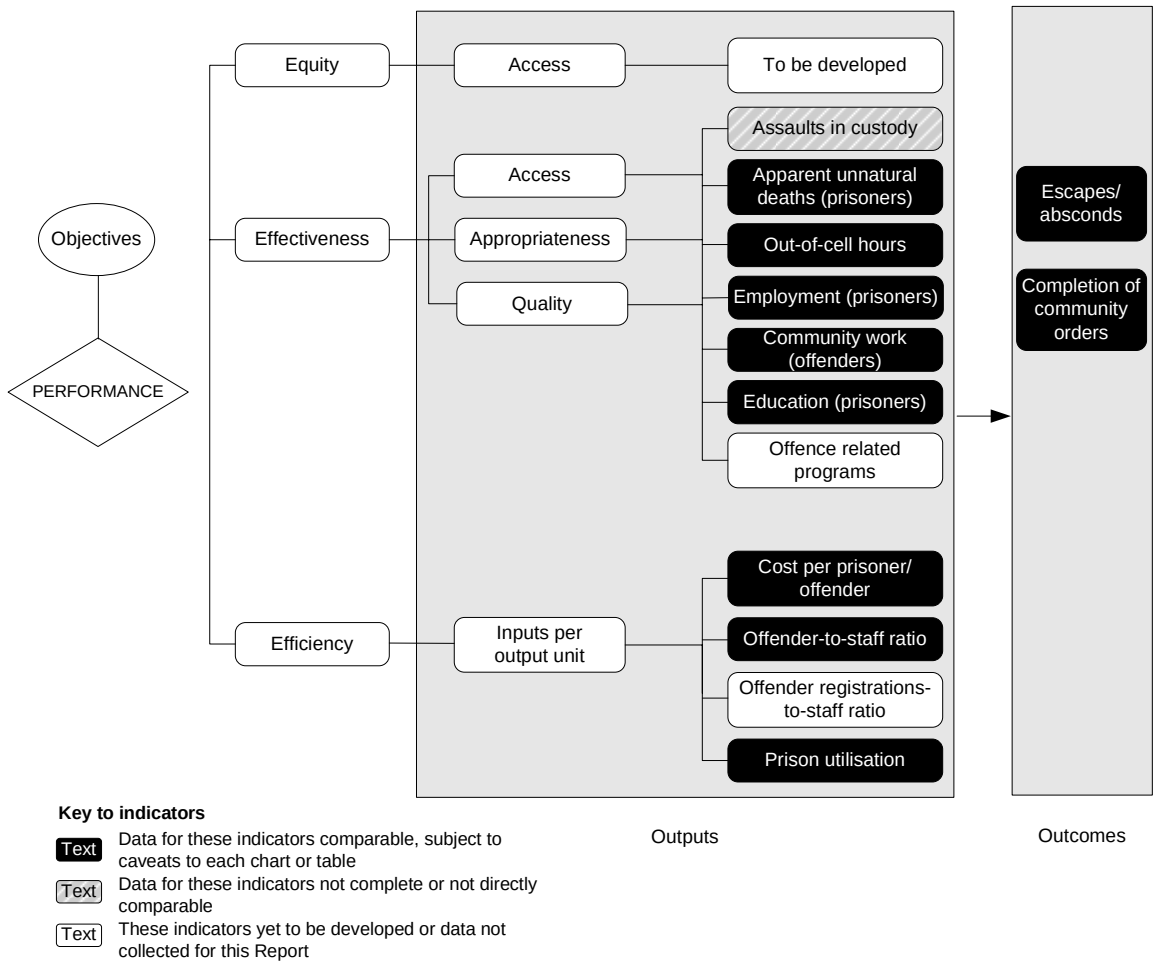

**a** Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates (population data supplied by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). **b** Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2006 (preliminary); ABS (unpublished) Indigenous population projections (low series); table 8A.3; 2008 Report, figure 8.5, p. 8.9.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for one of the performance indicators for corrective services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 8.3. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 8.3 **Performance indicators for corrective services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 8.6, p. 8.11.

## Apparent unnatural deaths (prisoners)

The rate of apparent unnatural deaths is an indicator of effectiveness (box 8.1).

Box 8.1 **Apparent unnatural deaths (prisoners)**

Meeting the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment includes providing a prison environment in which there is a low risk of death from unnatural causes. A zero or low rate indicates better performance towards achieving this objective.

The rate of apparent unnatural deaths is defined as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide, and is reported separately for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners.

Rates should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Figure 8.4 presents information on prisoner death rates in 2006-07 from apparent unnatural causes, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners. Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes was 0.04 in 2006-07. The rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners were 0.05 and 0.04 respectively.

Figure 8.4 **Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, 2006-07[a]**

**a** All jurisdictions report on this indicator. Where no column appears, this indicates zero deaths during the counting period.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4; 2008 Report, figure 8.7, p. 8.14.

The national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners has declined over the last five years, from 0.10 in 2002-03 to 0.04 in 2006-07. Rates for

both Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners were lower in 2006-07 than they were in 2002-03 (table 8A.5). Table 8A.5 shows rates for each year from 2002-03 to 2006-07.

## Future directions in performance reporting

In line with the 2007 Strategic Plan for Corrective Services, age standardisation of imprisonment rates, disaggregation of selected indicators by Indigenous status and remoteness areas, as well as the development of access indicators are also being examined for incorporation in future Reports.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3 is table 3 in the corrective services attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 8A.1** | Average daily prisoner population |
| **Table 8A.2** | Average daily community corrections offender population |
| **Table 8A.3** | Imprisonment and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) |
| **Table 8A.4** | Death rates from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (per 100 prisoners) |
| **Table 8A.5** | Death rates from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) |
| **Table 8A.6** | Descriptors, prisons - NSW |
| **Table 8A.7** | Effectiveness, prisons - NSW |
| **Table 8A.8** | Descriptors, periodic detention - NSW |
| **Table 8A.9** | Effectiveness, periodic detention - NSW |
| **Table 8A.10** | Descriptors, community corrections - NSW |
| **Table 8A.11** | Descriptors, prisons - Vic |
| **Table 8A.12** | Effectiveness, prisons - Vic |
| **Table 8A.13** | Descriptors, community corrections - Vic |
| **Table 8A.14** | Descriptors, prisons - Qld |
| **Table 8A.15** | Effectiveness, prisons - Qld |
| **Table 8A.16** | Descriptors, community corrections - Qld |
| **Table 8A.17** | Descriptors, prisons - WA |
| **Table 8A.18** | Effectiveness, prisons - WA |
| **Table 8A.19** | Descriptors, community corrections - WA |
| **Table 8A.20** | Descriptors, prisons - SA |
| **Table 8A.21** | Effectiveness, prisons - SA |
| **Table 8A.22** | Descriptors, community corrections - SA |
| **Table 8A.23** | Descriptors, prisons - Tas |
| **Table 8A.24** | Effectiveness, prisons - Tas |
| **Table 8A.25** | Descriptors, community corrections - Tas |
| **Table 8A.26** | Descriptors, prisons - ACT |
| **Table 8A.27** | Effectiveness, prisons - ACT |
| **Table 8A.28** | Descriptors, periodic detention - ACT |

**Table 8A.29** Effectiveness, periodic detention - ACT
**Table 8A.30** Descriptors, community corrections - ACT
**Table 8A.31** Descriptors, prisons - NT
**Table 8A.32** Effectiveness, prisons - NT
**Table 8A.33** Descriptors, community corrections - NT

# 9 Emergency management

Emergency management aims to reduce the level of risk to the community of emergencies occurring, reduce the adverse effects of emergency events, and improve the level and perception of safety in the community. This chapter reports on selected emergency events, including fire, ambulance (pre-hospital care, treatment and transport) and emergency road rescue events. While section 9.1 contains some information on the scope of emergency services organisation (ESO) activities, the chapter does not report on the total range of State, Territory and Local government activities.

## Indigenous data in the emergency management chapter

The emergency management chapter in the 2008 Report contains no data items on Indigenous people.

Some jurisdictions have particular arrangements for the provision of fire services to Indigenous communities. (For more information on fire services provided to Indigenous communities, see SCRCSSP 2002, p. 572.)

## References

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 2002, *Report on Government Services 2002*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

# C Health preface

## Part C: Health preface

Health services are concerned with promoting, restoring and maintaining a healthy society. They involve illness prevention, health promotion, the detection and treatment of illness and injury, and the rehabilitation and palliative care of individuals who experience illness and injury. Broadly defined, the health system also includes a range of activities that raise awareness of health issues, thereby reducing the risk and onset of illness and injury.

Health services in Australia are delivered by a variety of government and non-government providers in a range of service settings (box HP.1). The *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) primarily concentrates on the performance of public hospitals (chapter 10), primary and community health services (including general practice) (chapter 11) and the interactions among different service mechanisms for dealing with two health management issues: mental health and breast cancer (chapter 12). These services are selected for reporting as they:

- make an important contribution to the health of the community
- are a priority of governments, for example, they fall within the National Health Priority Areas
- represent significant components of government recurrent expenditure on health care
- have common objectives across jurisdictions.

High level residential aged care services and patient transport services (ambulance services including pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services) are not covered in the health chapters of the 2008 Report, but are reported separately in chapter 9 ('Emergency management') and chapter 13 ('Aged care').

Box HP.1 **Some common health terms**

**Community health services:** health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.

**General practitioners:** medical practitioners who, for the purposes of Medicare, are vocationally registered under s. 3F of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (Cwlth), hold fellowship of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners or equivalent, or hold a recognised training placement.

**Medicare:** covers Australian Government funding of private medical and optometrical services (the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS)); selected pharmaceuticals (under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS)); and public hospital funding (under the Australian Health Care Agreements (AHCAs)), aimed at providing public hospital services free of charge to public patients.

**Primary health care:** services that:

- provide the first point of contact with the health system
- have a particular focus on prevention of illness and/or early intervention
- are intended to maintain people's independence and maximise their quality of life through care and support at home or in local community settings.

**Public health:** an organised social response to protect and promote health, and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing medical interventions, is the population (or subgroups). Public health is characterised by a focus on the health of the population (and particular at-risk groups) and complements clinical provision of health care services.

**Public hospital:** a hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted people who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to eligible non-admitted patients and may provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients. Charges to non-admitted patients and admitted patients on discharge may be levied in accordance with the AHCAs (for example, charges for aids and appliances).

Other major areas of government involvement in health provision not covered in the health chapters, or elsewhere in the 2008 Report, include:

- public health programs, other than those for breast cancer and mental health
- funding for specialist medical practitioners.

Other government services — such as education, public housing, sanitation and water supply — also influence health outcomes. These are not formally part of Australia's health system and are not the subject of the health chapters. Education (chapters 4 and 5) and public housing (chapter 16) are included in other chapters of the Report.

Indigenous people and people in rural and remote areas often have different health care needs and may experience poorer health outcomes than those of the general community. It is a priority of the Review to improve reporting on the performance of government provided health care services for Indigenous people and for residents in regional Australia.

## Indigenous data in the health preface

The health preface in the 2008 Report contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- an overview of Indigenous health, including information on government policy and programs, expenditure on health services in 2001-02, and data quality
- Indigenous health workforce, 2006
- mortality rates, 2001–2005
- infant mortality rates, 2003–2005
- causes of death, 2001–2005
- life expectancy, 1996–2001
- median age at death, 2005
- birthweight of babies, 2004.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the 'Health preface' of this compendium are contained in attachment HPA of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table HPA.3 is table 3 in the 'Health preface' attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. E.15' this is page 15 of the 'Health preface' of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table EA.2' is attachment table 2 of the 'Health preface' attachment of the 2008 Report.

## Overview of Indigenous health

The Steering Committee has placed a high priority on reporting on government services to Indigenous people. Data on health outcomes and the provision of health services for Indigenous people are included where possible in this Report. This

overview is designed to assist interpretation of these data and provide a broader understanding of Indigenous health issues.

Data are reported against several of these indicators for Indigenous Australians as well as for all Australians. The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories. The AIHW (2005b) report *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data* found that Indigenous patient data was of acceptable quality for analytical purposes only for Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT. Following new assessments of the quality of Indigenous identification in 2007, the National Health Information Management Principal Committee (NHIMPC) has recently approved NSW Indigenous patient data as acceptable in quality for analytical purposes, from the 2004-05 reference year. A proposal to accept Victorian data as acceptable was being considered by the NHIMPC in late 2007. Efforts to improve Indigenous identification across states and territories are ongoing.

The data are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. Indigenous patients are underidentified, to an extent that varies across jurisdictions. Because of improvements in data quality over time, caution also should be used in time series analysis of the data.

Australian Indigenous people are more likely to experience disability and significantly lower quality of life due to poorer health, and to have shorter life expectancies than the rest of the Australian population (SCRGSP 2007). These patterns are reflected in Australian data on: mortality, life expectancy and birthweights (later in this preface); hospital separation rates; hospitalisation rates for diabetes, assault and infectious pneumonia; fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates (chapter 10); and suicide (chapter 12).

A number of recent publications include more comprehensive data on the health status of Indigenous people and Indigenous health-related factors. These include *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2006 Report: Detailed Analysis* (AIHW 2007), *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007* (SCRGSP 2007), *Australia's Health* (AIHW 2006a), *Aboriginal and Torres Islander People with Coronary Health Disease* (AIHW 2006b) and *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (ABS and AIHW 2005).

### *Contributing factors*

The physical and social environments in which Indigenous people live affect their opportunities to live productive lives relatively free of serious illness. Many

Indigenous people live today in conditions of clear social and economic disadvantage, which contributes to poor health in many groups of Indigenous people, along with other geographic, environmental and cultural factors.

There are relatively low education levels among Indigenous people. Nationally, Indigenous students were around half as likely to continue to year 12 as non-Indigenous students in 2006 (SCRGSP 2007).

Indigenous people have relatively low employment and income levels that may create financial barriers to accessing health services. In 2004-05 the full time employment rate for Indigenous people was much lower than that for non-Indigenous people for both males and females. Both household and individual incomes were lower on average for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people (SCRGSP 2007).

There are high imprisonment rates among Indigenous people. After adjusting for age differences, Indigenous people were 13 times more likely than other Australians to be imprisoned at 30 June 2006 (SCRGSP 2007).

Indigenous people have relatively high rates for health risk factors such as obesity, smoking, substance abuse and violence. In 2004-05, 50 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over were daily cigarette smokers.

In 2004-05, while Indigenous adults were twice as likely to have abstained from alcohol consumption in the last 12 months, as compared with the non-Indigenous population, over half of Indigenous adults (55 per cent) reported drinking alcohol at short term risky to high risk levels at least once in the last 12 months.[1] Around 16 per cent (similar to the proportion of non-Indigenous people) reported long term risky to high risk alcohol consumption in the week prior to interview (where long term risky to high risk alcohol consumption equates to average daily consumption of more than 50 millilitres per day for males and more than 25 millilitres per day for females for the previous seven days prior to interview). During 2004-05, Indigenous people were more than four times as likely to be in hospital for alcohol-related mental and behavioural disorders as other people (SCRGSP 2007).[2] The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines (2001) on which the definitions of risky and high risk drinking are based, are currently under revision.

1 Short term risky to high risk alcohol consumption is mainly associated with 'binge' drinking.

2 Short term risk is the risk of harm in short term associated with given levels of alcohol consumption on any one occasion. Long term risk is associated with regular daily patterns of alcohol consumption and defined by the average daily intake of alcohol over the seven days of the reference week.

Geographic distance to health services, particularly in remote and very remote areas contributes to health disadvantage of Indigenous people. In 2006, a total of 417 (35 per cent) discrete Indigenous communities[3] were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre and of those, 92 (22 per cent) were larger communities. A total of 372 discrete Indigenous communities (31 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest community health centre and of these, 90 (24 per cent) were larger communities with a population of 50 or more people. A total of 755 (64 per cent) discrete Indigenous communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. On a population basis, 25 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in communities were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (ABS 2007b).

Indigenous people live in inadequate and overcrowded housing, particularly in remote and very remote areas. In 2004-05, 25 per cent of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over lived in overcrowded households (SCRGSP 2007).

Indigenous people have language barriers to accessing health and health-related services. In 2002 approximately 11 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over reported difficulties understanding or being understood by service providers. Indigenous people living in remote areas were more likely to report experiencing difficulties than those in non-remote areas (ABS and AIHW 2005).

These influences on the health status of Indigenous people vary across urban, rural and remote areas. Geographic and environmental health factors, for example, may be less relevant in urban areas (ABS and AIHW 2005). The extent to which jurisdictional differences in the reported health outcomes for Indigenous people can be attributed to the performance of government funded health services alone is limited. The limitation is due to the complexity of other influences on Indigenous health and ongoing data quality problems (discussed elsewhere in this preface).

A wide range of government provided or funded services (other than health services) seek to address the environmental, socioeconomic and other factors that affect Indigenous health. These services include government schools, housing, justice and correctional services, which are discussed elsewhere in this Report. The Steering Committee publication, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007* (SCRGSP 2007), examines these and other multiple contributors (and their complex cross-links) to outcomes for Indigenous people.

[3] A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50 per cent of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis.

*Government policy and programs*

The majority of government expenditure on Indigenous health is made through mainstream health programs (AIHW 2005a). In addition, the Australian, State and Territory governments fund Indigenous-specific health programs and undertake coordination and research activities. Most Australian Government expenditure on Indigenous-specific health programs is directed to Indigenous-specific primary health. State and Territory governments fund a range of community and public health programs that specifically target Indigenous people within their jurisdictions (see chapter 11).

At the national level, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Council provides policy advice to the Australian Government Minister for Health and Ageing on Indigenous health issues. The Council has overseen the development of the National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, which all health ministers endorsed at the July 2003 Australian Health Ministers Conference. This framework outlines agreed principles and the following nine key result areas for Indigenous-specific primary health:

- community controlled primary health care
- a health system delivery framework to improve the responsiveness of both mainstream and Indigenous-specific health services to Indigenous health needs
- a competent health workforce with appropriate skills and training in both mainstream and Indigenous-specific health services
- emotional and social wellbeing, focusing on mental health, suicide, family violence, substance misuse and male health
- environmental health, including safe housing, water, sewerage and waste disposal
- wider strategies that have an impact on health in portfolios outside the health sector, such as education, employment and transport
- data, research and evidence to improve information on health service effectiveness in meeting the needs of Indigenous Australians
- resources and finances commensurate with Indigenous health needs, the cost of delivering services and community capacity to deliver health outcomes
- accountability of health services to communities and governments.

The National Strategic Framework is complemented by a National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mental Health and Social and Emotional Wellbeing 2004–2009 (SEWB Framework), which was agreed by the Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council in March 2004. The

SEWB Framework sits within the context of the National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and the Third National Mental Health Plan. (For a discussion of the Third National Mental Health Plan see chapter 12).

Agreements on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (framework agreements) have been established in each State and Territory between the Australian, State and Territory governments and the community sector. The agreements promote a partnership approach and commit signatories to work together to:

- increase the level of resources allocated to reflect the level of need
- plan jointly
- improve access to both mainstream and Indigenous-specific health and health related services
- improve Indigenous health data collection and evaluation.

Each State and Territory and the Australian Government is developing an implementation plan under the National Strategic Framework. Taking a whole of government approach, these plans detail information on existing and planned action by each government to improve health outcomes for Indigenous people. They outline programs and policy approaches which are the primary responsibility of each government both within the health department and in other portfolios. Each jurisdiction reports to health ministers on health portfolio progress under the plan every year and on the whole of government contribution every two years.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework has been developed under the auspices of the Australian Health Minister's Advisory Council to support the implementation of the National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (NSFATSIH). The Health Performance Framework is designed to measure the impact of the NSFATSIH and inform policy analysis, planning and program implementation. The first Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report was released in late 2006 and preparation for the 2008 Health Performance Framework Report is currently underway.

### *Expenditure*

It is not always possible to make accurate estimates of health expenditure for Indigenous people and their corresponding service use. For example, Indigenous status is not always clearly stated or recorded. Data on Indigenous status are often unavailable for privately funded services (although they are available for many publicly funded health services). The scope and definition of health expenditures

also have some limitations. Other (non-health) agency contributions to health expenditure, such as those incurred within education departments and prisons are not included. There may also be some inconsistencies across data providers resulting from limitations of financial reporting systems and different reporting mechanisms (AIHW 2005a).

The most recent estimates of health services expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are for 2001-02 (AIHW 2005a). Total recurrent government and non-government expenditure on health services for Indigenous people was estimated at $1788.6 million in 2001-02. This was equivalent to $3901 per Indigenous person compared with $3308 per non-Indigenous person. Because Indigenous people relied heavily on publicly funded health care providers, government expenditures were much higher for them than for other people — $3614 per person compared with $2225 (AIHW 2005a).

The higher levels of health expenditure on Indigenous people are a reflection of their average higher levels of morbidity and the much larger proportion who live in remote Australia where the cost of service provision is higher.

In 2001-02, governments are estimated to have provided 92.7 per cent of the funding for expenditure on health goods and services for Indigenous people. States and territories contributed 49.5 per cent and the Australian Government an estimated 43.1 per cent. Non-government sources such as injury compensation insurers, private health insurers and out-of-pocket payments supported the remaining funding by users of services (AIHW 2005a).

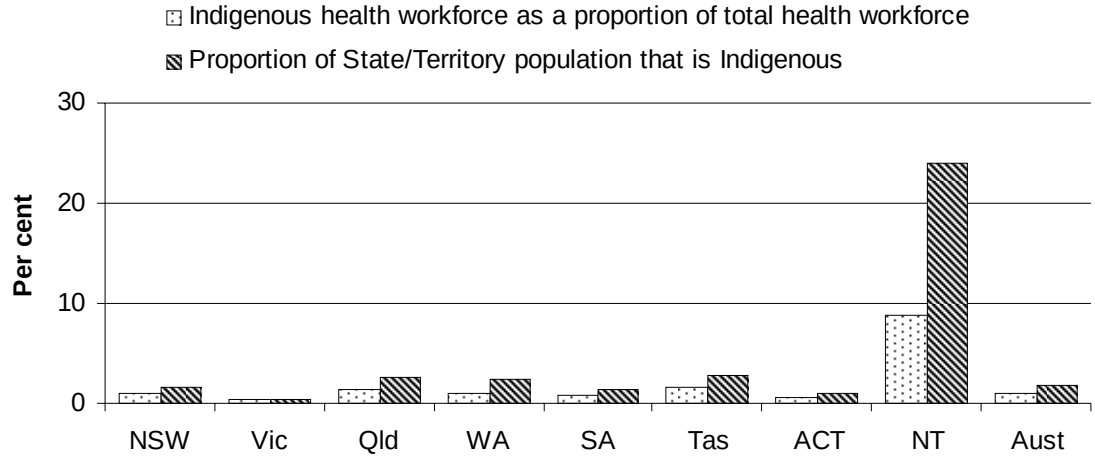
The majority of health expenditure on Indigenous people was allocated through mainstream health programs — admitted and non-admitted patient services, community health services, medical and medications health services, and public health services. A small proportion of health expenditure was allocated through programs directly targeting Indigenous people, the most significant being the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Care Services (AIHW 2005a). More detailed Indigenous health expenditure data were reported in the 2002 Report (SCRGSP 2002). Information about expenditure on primary health care for Indigenous people was reported under the 'access to primary health' indicator in the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007* report (SCRGSP 2007). In 2001-02, expenditure on primary health care (medical, community health and dental services) for Indigenous people was $1224 per person compared with $932 per non-Indigenous person.

*Indigenous health workforce*

Compared with non-Indigenous people, Indigenous people are significantly under-represented in the health workforce. This can potentially contribute to Indigenous peoples' reduced access to health services. One patient satisfaction survey found that the presence of an Indigenous doctor at a community health centre was a main reason for Indigenous people attending the clinic. In addition, the number of Indigenous patients attending the clinic increased markedly following the arrival of the Indigenous doctor and other changes in the service designed to make it more welcoming. Patients reported that an Indigenous doctor was 'more understanding of their needs' (DoHA 2006).

In 2006, Indigenous people accounted for 1.0 per cent of the health workforce, but were 1.8 per cent of the total population. Indigenous health workers are still under-represented in each State and Territory (figure HP.1).

Figure HP.1 **Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by jurisdiction, 2006[a, b, c]**

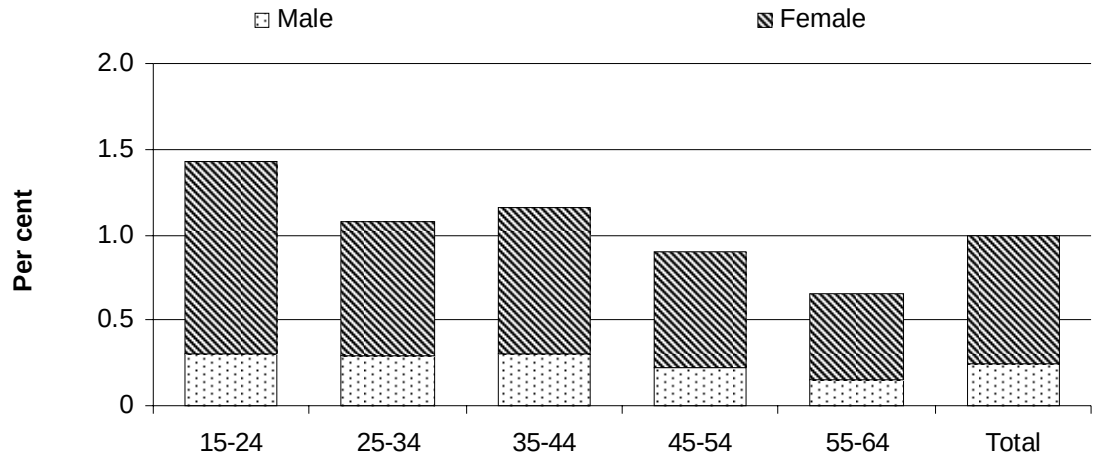



**a** Aged 15 years and over. **b** Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. **c** Australian total data includes other territories.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished), ABS (2007a); table HP.1; 2008 Report, figure E.7, p. E.18.

For younger age-groups, Indigenous people make up a higher proportion of the health workforce — 1.4 per cent of the workforce aged 15–24 years and 1.1 per cent of the workforce aged 25–34 years. Indigenous females represented a higher proportion of the health workforce than Indigenous males across all age-groups (figure HP.2).

Figure HP.2 **Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age-group and sex, 2006**




*Source*: ABS (unpublished), *Census of Population and Housing*; table HP.2; 2008 Report, figure E.8, p. E.19.

*Indigenous health workforce by occupation*

In 2006, there were 100 Indigenous people working as medical practitioners and 1223 Indigenous people working as midwifery and nursing professionals (table HP.1).

After nursing, Indigenous people in the health workforce were most commonly employed as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers (965 people). Aboriginal and Torres Islander health workers may be employed as specialists in areas such as alcohol, mental health, diabetes, eye and ear health, sexual health, or they may work as generalist members of primary care team, or as hospital liaison officers (table HPA.3).

Table HP.1 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006[a, b]**

| | *Indigenous people* | *All persons* | *Percent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Per cent* |
| Health and Welfare Services Managers | 141 | 10 807 | 1.3 |
| Psychologists | 39 | 13 437 | 0.3 |
| Health diagnostic and promotion professionals | 648 | 48 079 | 1.3 |
| Health therapy professionals | 321 | 64 597 | 0.5 |
| Medical practitioners | 100 | 55 075 | 0.2 |
| Midwifery and nursing professionals | 1 223 | 200 400 | 0.6 |
| Health and welfare support workers | 2 413 | 99 957 | 2.4 |
| **Total aged 15 years and over** | **4 891** | **492 342** | **1.0** |

**a** Aged 15 years and over. **b** Further information to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table EA.3.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished), *Census of Population and Housing*; table EA.3; 2008 Report, table E.1, p. E.20.

### *Self-assessed health*

The results from the 2006 General Social Survey indicate that the majority of Australians (84 per cent) aged 18 years or over reported their health as either, good, very good or excellent. The proportion of persons reporting fair or poor health generally increased with age, from 7 per cent of those aged 18 to 24 years to 39 per cent of those aged 75 years or over (ABS 2007c). Taking into account differences in age structure between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, Indigenous people overall were almost twice as likely to report their health as fair or poor (29 per cent), than non-Indigenous Australians (15 per cent) in 2004-05 (ABS 2006d).

### *Data quality*

Good quality data are needed to assess the effectiveness of programs and to evaluate policies designed to improve health services and outcomes for Indigenous people. Despite recent improvements, the quality of estimates of Indigenous health information is limited by problems with the underlying data and the calculation methodology. Some of the problems associated with Indigenous health data are outlined in (ABS 2006a), and (ABS and AIHW 2006) including:

- Indigenous people are not always accurately or consistently identified in administrative health data collections (such as hospital records and birth and

death registrations), given variation in definitions, different data collection methods and inaccurate or incomplete recording of Indigenous status.

- The ABS has introduced a program of three yearly Indigenous household surveys with sample sizes designed to support the production of reliable State and Territory level data, so every three years, some health status and health risk factors are measured. Every six years, and in parallel with the National Health Survey, more detailed Indigenous health status information is collected, together with health service use, health actions, health related aspects of lifestyle and other health risks. This also enables Indigenous to non-Indigenous comparisons for relevant variables. Other health related surveys, which may include an Indigenous identifier, do not necessarily provide reliable data on Indigenous people, because of small sample size, limited geographic coverage or survey design.
- Inconsistent data definitions and differences in the accuracy of identifying Indigenous status have lead to problems making comparisons between jurisdictions, and comparisons over time.
- Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population are re-based by the ABS every five years following availability of new Census data. Once new Indigenous population estimates and projections have been produced by ABS, revisions may be required to various rates and rate ratios used in previous editions of the Report where those rates data are to be carried forward in new reports.

As part of the development of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework, key priorities for data development will be identified to support an ongoing work program of data improvements.

## Selected indicators of health outcomes

It is difficult to isolate the effect of health care services on the general health of the population. Socioeconomic factors (such as residential location, income levels and employment rates) and the provision of non-health care government services (such as clean water, sewerage, nutrition, education and public housing) each contribute to overall health outcomes. The outcomes and effectiveness of health services are also influenced by population factors external to governments' control, including geographic dispersion, age and ethnicity profiles, and socioeconomic status. Appendix A summarises some of the demographic and socioeconomic factors that can influence health outcomes and government expenditure.

Data on health outcomes presented in this preface include self-assessed health

status, mortality rates (for infants and all people), causes of death, life expectancy at birth, median age at death and birthweight. Where possible, data are presented for Indigenous people as well as the Australian population as a whole.

### *Mortality rates*

Most components of the health system can influence mortality rates, although there may be a lag of decades between the action and the effect. A public health campaign to reduce smoking by young people, for example, may reduce premature deaths due to smoking-related conditions some years in the future. Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence on mortality rates.

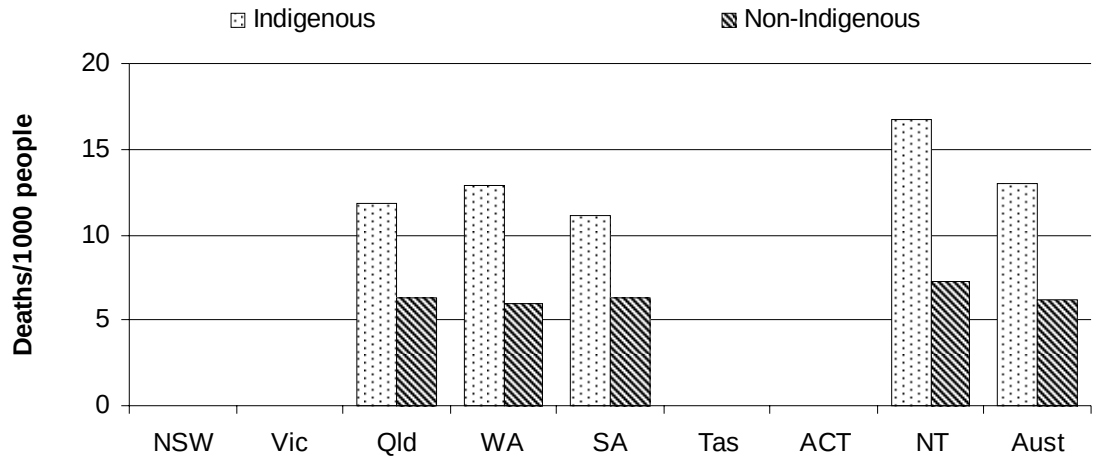
Data on Indigenous mortality are collected through State and Territory death registrations. The completeness of the identification of Indigenous Australians in these collections varies significantly across states and territories. Because of this variation, care is required in making comparisons on the data.

Due to the relatively small number of Indigenous deaths and the consequent volatility in annual mortality rates, the data are presented for the five year period 2001–2005. To improve the comparability of age-related mortality rates, indirect age standardisation methods have been used for both the Indigenous and total population rates.

The NT, WA, SA and Queensland in that order are generally considered to have the best coverage of death registrations for Indigenous people.[4] For these four jurisdictions combined, the overall rates of mortality for Indigenous people were around twice as high as mortality rates for non-Indigenous people in 2001–2005 (figure HP.3 and table HPA.4). The exact magnitude of this difference cannot be established at this time due to variable identification of Indigenous Australians in death records. Reported mortality rates under-estimate the true mortality of Indigenous Australians (ABS and AIHW 2005).

4 The term ‘coverage’ refers to the number of Indigenous deaths registered as a percentage of the number of expected deaths based on the 2001 Census based experimental Indigenous population estimates and projections.

Figure HP.3 **Mortality rates, age standardised, by Indigenous status, five year average, 2001–2005[a, b]**




**a** Standardised death rates use the 2001 Australian population standard. **b** For Australia, Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined.

*Source*: ABS Deaths Australia (unpublished); table HPA.4; 2008 Report, figure E.11, p. E.27.

### *Infant mortality rates*

The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in a calendar year per 1000 live births in the same year. Infant mortality rates are presented in this Report as an average over three years to reduce the volatility inherent in the annual rates due to small numbers and annual fluctuations. The infant mortality rate in Australia declined from 5.4 deaths per 1000 live births over the period 1999–2001 to an average of 4.8 deaths per 1000 live births over the period 2003–2005 (table HPA.5).

For the period 2003–2005, the average infant mortality rate for Indigenous children is publishable for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Although the small numbers involved affect the ability to detect significant changes in Indigenous infant mortality, it is clear that Indigenous infant mortality rates are markedly higher than the average for all Australians (tables HPA.5 and HPA.6).

### *Causes of death*

In the jurisdictions for which age standardised death rates are available by Indigenous status (Queensland, WA, SA and the NT), death rates were far higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people during the period 2001–2005. In particular, Indigenous people died from diabetes at a rate that was up to 13.7 times that for non-Indigenous people; from kidney disease at a rate that was up

to 6.7 times that for non-Indigenous people; and from digestive disease at a rate that was up to 6.4 times that for non-Indigenous people. The standardised death rate per 100 000 for all causes was over 3 times higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people (tables HP.3 and HPA.7).

Table HP.2 **Cause of death by Indigenous status, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2001–2005**[a]

| | *Indigenous age standardized rate per 100 000* | *Non-Indigenous age standardized rate per 100 000* | *Ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Underlying causes of death* | | | |
| Circulatory disease | 783.9 | 228.9 | 3.4 |
| Accidents, poisonings and violence | 123.5 | 39.3 | 3.1 |
| Cancer | 306.9 | 179.8 | 1.7 |
| Lung cancer | 79.3 | 34.9 | 2.3 |
| Cervical cancer | 5.8 | 1.1 | 5.3 |
| Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders | 204.3 | 21.6 | 9.5 |
| Diabetes | 202.8 | 14.8 | 13.7 |
| Respiratory diseases | 243.2 | 54.1 | 4.5 |
| Digestive diseases | 131.0 | 20.6 | 6.4 |
| Conditions originating in the perinatal period | 7.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Nervous system diseases | 50.4 | 20.7 | 2.4 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 39.1 | 7.3 | 5.4 |
| Kidney disease | 64.0 | 9.6 | 6.7 |
| Other causes | 143.7 | 37.1 | 3.9 |
| **All causes** | **2043.7** | **621.7** | **3.3** |

**a** Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (low series, 2001 base). There are not comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for the non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care.

*Source*: ABS (2006b); table HPA.7.; 2008 Report, table E.3, p. E.30.

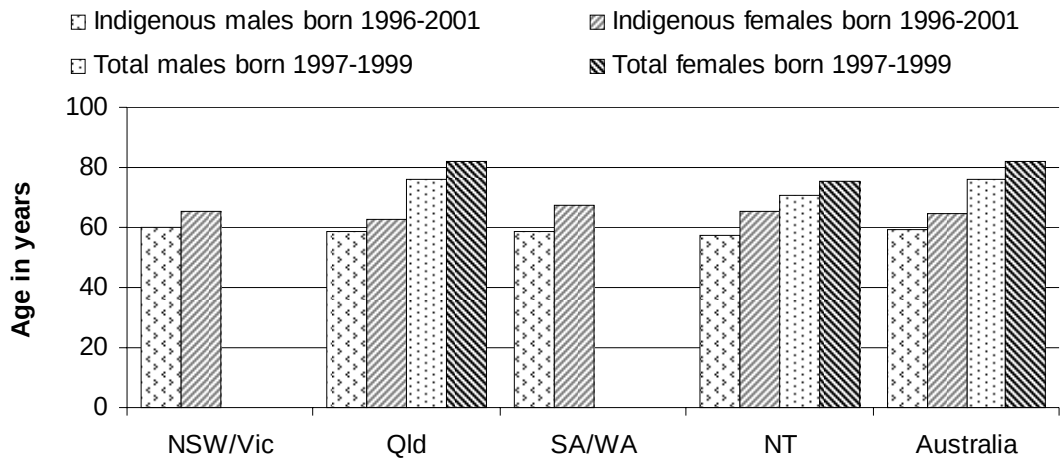
### *Life expectancy*

The life expectancy of Australians improved dramatically during the twentieth century and so far during twenty first century. The average life expectancy at birth in the period 1901–1910 was 55.2 years for males and 58.8 years for females (ABS 2006c). It has risen steadily in each decade since, reaching 78.5 years for males and 83.3 years for females in 2003–2005 (table HPA.8).

The ABS noted that, due to incomplete identification of Indigenous deaths in the underlying source data, changes over time in mortality rates for Indigenous people cannot be determined. ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections assume, for each jurisdiction, constant age specific mortality rates across the period 1991–2009. These data are not comparable to — and replace — life expectancy estimates for Indigenous people previously published by the ABS. They should not be subjected to 'over-precise analysis … as measures of Indigenous health outcomes' (ABS 2004).

The life expectancies of Indigenous Australians are considerably lower than those of non-Indigenous Australians. ABS experimental population estimates indicate a life expectancy at birth of 59.4 years for Indigenous males and 64.8 years for Indigenous females born from 1996 to 2001 (table HPA.9). In a similar, but not directly comparable time period (1997–1999) the rates for all Australians were 76.2 years for all males and 81.8 years for females. Variations in life expectancy between Indigenous males and females and for Indigenous Australians in different states and territories should be interpreted with care as they are sensitive to the demographic assumptions and differences in data quality across jurisdictions.

Figure HP.4 **Life expectancy at birth, Indigenous 1996–2001, total population 1997–1999**[a, b, c]




**a** Indigenous data are for the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, and include an adjustment for undercoverage of Indigenous deaths. **b** Indigenous life expectancy excludes Tasmania and the ACT. For Tasmania and the ACT, use data for Victoria and NSW, respectively. **c** Life expectancy data for Indigenous males and Indigenous females are for the period 1996–2001. Data for total males and females cover the period 1997–1999, the approximate mid-point of the Indigenous data.

*Source*: ABS (2006a); table HPA.9; 2008 Report, figure E.14, p. E.32.

### *Median age at death*

The median age at death represents the age at which exactly half the deaths registered (or occurring) in a given time period were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age. Comparisons of the median age at death for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people are affected by different age structures in the populations and by differences in the extent of identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions and across age groups. Identification of Indigenous status for infant deaths is high, but it falls significantly in older age groups. The median age of death for Indigenous people is therefore likely to be an underestimate.

For all Australian males and females in 2005, the median age at death was 76.8 years and 82.9 years respectively (figure HP.5 and table EA.10). In the jurisdictions for which the data were available for Indigenous people in 2005 the median age at death for male Indigenous Australians varied between 42.4 and 54.3 years. The median age at death for female Indigenous Australians varied between 47.5 and 65.8 years (figure HP.5 and table HPA.10).

Figure HP.5 **Median age at death, by sex and Indigenous status, 2005[a]**

**a** Median age at death by Indigenous status is available in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. The accuracy of Indigenous mortality data are variable as a result of varying rates of coverage across jurisdictions and age groups, and of changes in the estimated Indigenous population caused by changing rates of identification in the Census and births data.

*Source*: ABS (2006a); table HPA.10; 2008 Report, figure E.15, p. E.33.

### *Birthweight of babies*

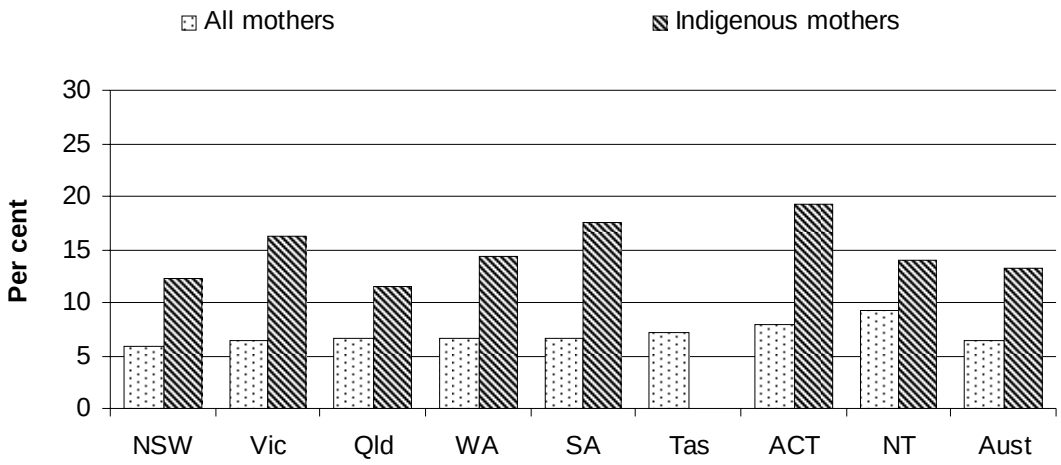
The birthweight of a baby is an important indicator of its health status and future wellbeing. In 2004, 91.7 per cent of liveborn babies in Australia weighed between

2500 and 4499 grams (Laws and Sullivan 2006). The average birthweight for all live births was 3374 grams. In 2004, the average birthweight of liveborn babies of Indigenous mothers was 3158 grams (table HPA.11). This was 224 grams lighter than the average of 3382 grams for liveborn babies of non-Indigenous mothers (Laws and Sullivan 2006).[5]

Babies are defined as low birthweight if they weigh less than 2500 grams, very low birthweight if they weigh less than 1500 grams and extremely low birthweight if they weigh less than 1000 grams (Laws and Sullivan 2006). In 2004, 6.4 per cent of all liveborn babies in Australia weighed less than 2500 grams (figure HP.6). This included 1.1 per cent of babies who weighed less than 1500 grams (2008 Report, table EA.21).

Among live babies born to Indigenous mothers in 2004, the proportions with low and very low birthweights were around twice the proportions born to all Australian mothers, with 13.2 per cent weighing less than 2500 grams and 2.5 per cent weighing less than 1500 grams (figure E.16 and table EA.11).

Figure HP.6 **Babies with birthweights under 2500 grams, by Indigenous status, 2004[a, b, c]**




**a** Proportion of live births with birthweights under 2500 grams. **b** In the ACT, 16.3 per cent of women who gave birth were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the proportion of liveborn low birthweight babies for ACT Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander residents was 17.9 per cent in 2004. **c** Data for Indigenous mothers for Tasmania were not available because the 'Not stated' category for Indigenous status was not able to be distinguished from the 'Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin' category.

*Source*: Laws and Sullivan (2006); table HPA.11 and 2008 Report EA.21; 2008 Report, figure E.16, p. E.34.

5 Figures for births to Indigenous mothers exclude Tasmania.

## Future directions

New features and developments in this Report are listed in chapter 2. Each of the health chapters has a section that covers the future directions for reporting.

Improving reporting on Indigenous health is a priority across all of the health chapters. Performance indicators for health services used by Indigenous Australians were first published in the 2000 Report. A strategy to improve reporting on Indigenous health was developed in 2003, and improvements have since been made where possible. This work is being informed by the new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within the 'Health preface' of this compendium are contained in attachment HPA of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table HPA.3 is table 3 in the 'Health preface' attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. E.15' this is page 15 of the 'Health preface' of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table EA.2' is attachment table 2 of the 'Health preface' attachment of the 2008 Report.

**Table HPA.1** Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006

**Table HPA.2** Indigenous people in health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age group and sex, 2006

**Table HPA.3** Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006

**Table HPA.4** Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people)

**Table HPA.5** Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births)

**Table HPA.6** Indigenous infant mortality rates, three year average

**Table HPA.7** Causes of death by Indigenous status, age standardised death rates, 2001-2005 (per 100 000 people)

**Table HPA.8** All Australians average life expectancy at birth (years)

**Table HPA.9** Indigenous life expectancy at birth (years)

**Table HPA.10** Median age at death (years)

**Table HPA.11** Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2004

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ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Demography Working Paper 2004-3, Cat. no. 3106.0.55.003, ABS, Canberra.

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# 10 Public hospitals

Public hospitals are important providers of government funded health services in Australia. A key objective of government is to provide public hospital services to ensure the population has access to cost-effective health services, based on clinical need and within clinically appropriate times, regardless of geographic location. Public hospitals provide a range of services, including:

- acute care services to admitted patients
- sub-acute and non-acute services to admitted patients (for example, rehabilitation, palliative care, or long stay maintenance care)
- emergency, outpatient and other services to non-admitted patients[1]
- mental health services, including services provided to admitted patients by designated psychiatric/psychogeriatric units
- public health services
- teaching and research activities.

This chapter focuses on services provided to admitted patients and emergency services provided to non-admitted patients in public hospitals (see *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report), chapter 10). These services comprise the bulk of public hospital activity and, in the case of services to admitted patients, have the most reliable data available. Data in the chapter include sub-acute and non-acute care services.

Reporting on public hospitals has been improved this year with the introduction of hospital procedures measures, which provide data on the proportion of hospital separations for which procedures are reported by Indigenous status of the patient.

In some instances, stand-alone psychiatric hospitals are included in this chapter, (see 2008 Report, chapter 10), although their role is diminishing in accordance with the National Mental Health Strategy. Under the strategy, the provision of psychiatric treatment is shifting away from specialised psychiatric hospitals to mainstream public hospitals and the community sector. The performance of

[1] Other services to non-admitted patients include community health services such as baby clinics and immunisation units, district nursing services and other outreach services (AIHW 2001).

psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units of public hospitals is examined more closely in 'Health management issues' (see 2008 Report, chapter 12).

Some common health terms relating to hospitals are defined in box 10.1.

Box 10.1 **Some common terms relating to hospitals**

***Patients***

**admitted patient:** a patient who has undergone a formal admission process in a public hospital to begin an episode of care. Admitted patients may receive acute, sub-acute or non-acute care services.

**non-admitted patient:** a patient who has not undergone a formal admission process, but who may receive care through an emergency department, outpatient or other non-admitted service.

***Types of care***

Classification of care depends on the principal clinical intent of the care received.

**acute care:** clinical services provided to admitted or non-admitted patients, including managing labour, curing illness or treating injury, performing surgery, relieving symptoms and/or reducing the severity of illness or injury, and performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Most episodes involve a relatively short hospital stay.

**sub-acute and non-acute care:** clinical services provided to patients suffering from chronic illnesses or recovering from such illnesses. Services include rehabilitation, planned geriatric care, palliative care, geriatric care evaluation and management, and services for nursing home type patients. Clinical services delivered by designated psychogeriatric units, designated rehabilitation units and mothercraft services are considered non-acute.

***Hospital outputs***

**separation:** an episode of care for an admitted patient, 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). Admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis) are included in separation statistics.

**casemix-adjusted separations:** the number of separations adjusted to account for differences across hospitals in the complexity of their episodes of care. Casemix adjustment is an important step to achieving comparable measures of efficiency across hospitals and jurisdictions.

(Continued on next page)

Box 10.1 **(Continued)**

**non-admitted occasion of service:** occasion of examination, consultation, treatment or other service provided to a non-admitted patient in a functional unit of a health service establishment. Services may include emergency department visits, outpatient services (such as pathology, radiology and imaging, and allied health services, including speech therapy and family planning) and other services to non-admitted patients. Hospital non-admitted occasions of service are not yet recorded consistently across states and territories, and relative differences in the complexity of services provided are not yet documented.

***Other common health terms***

**AR-DRG (Australian refined diagnosis related group):** a patient classification system that hospitals use to match their patient services (hospital procedures and diagnoses) with their resource needs. AR-DRG version 5.0 is based on the ICD-10-AM classification.

**ICD-10-AM (the Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems):** the current classification of diagnoses and procedures, replacing the earlier ICD-9-CM.

*Source:* AIHW (2006); NCCH (1998); NHDC (2001, 2003).

## Indigenous data in the public hospitals chapter

The public hospitals chapter in the 2008 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- separations, by Indigenous status of patients and hospital sector, 2005-06
- separations per 1000 people, public hospitals, 2001-02 to 2005-06
- separations with a procedure recorded by selected principal diagnoses, public hospitals, July 2004–June 2006
- separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004–June 2006
- separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2004–June 2006
- fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates, 2001–2005.

### *Attachment tables*

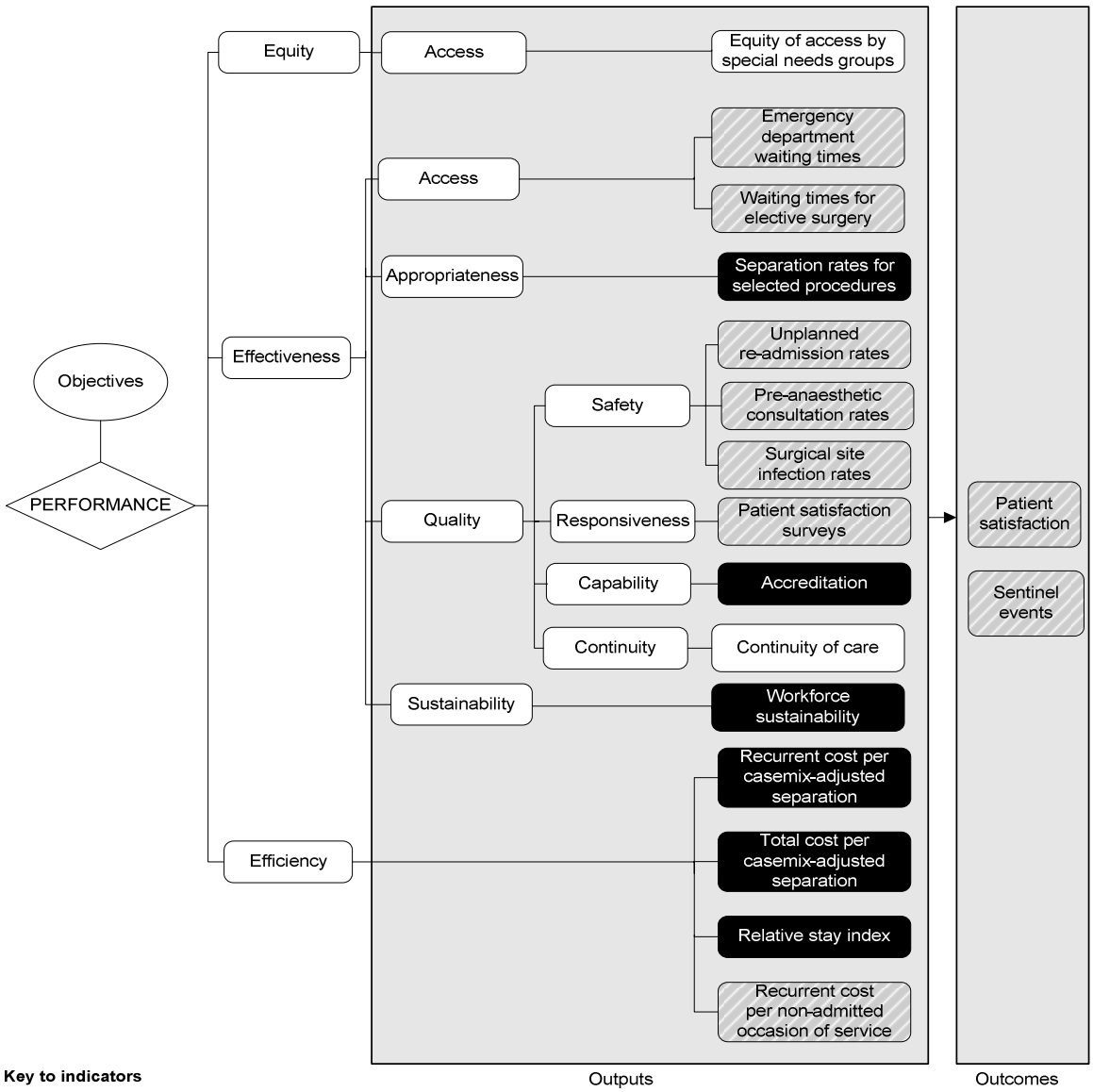
Attachment tables for data within the school education chapter of this compendium

are contained in attachment 10A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 10A.3 is table 3 in the public hospitals attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 10.15' this is page 15 of chapter 10 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 10A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 10A of the 2008 Report.

## Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for public hospitals in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 10.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 10.1 **Performance indicators for public hospitals**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 10.13, p. 10.22.

## Separation rates for Indigenous patients

The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories. The AIHW (2005) report *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data* found that Indigenous patient data was of acceptable quality for analytical purposes only for Queensland,

WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT. Following new assessments of the quality of Indigenous identification in 2007, the National Health Information Management Principal Committee (NHIMPC) recently approved NSW Indigenous patient data as acceptable in quality for analytical purposes, from the 2004-05 reference year. A proposal to approve Victorian data was being considered by the NHIMPC in late 2007. Efforts to improve Indigenous identification across states and territories are ongoing.

The available data are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. Indigenous patients are underidentified, to an extent that varies across jurisdictions. Because of improvements in data quality over time, caution also should be used in time series analysis of the data.

In 2005-06, separations for Indigenous people accounted for around 4.6 per cent of total separations and 7.2 per cent of separations in public hospitals in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (table 10.1), but the Indigenous population made up only around 2.7 per cent of the population in these jurisdictions (table AA.1). Most separations involving Indigenous patients (93.6 per cent) in these jurisdictions occurred in public hospitals. The low proportion of private hospital separations for Indigenous people may be due partly to a lower proportion of Indigenous patients being correctly identified in private hospitals in addition to their lower use of private hospitals.

Table 10.1 **Separations, by Indigenous status of patient and hospital sector, 2005-06**[a, b]

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* | *Total*[c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public hospital separations ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 47.3 | np | 58.4 | 40.5 | 15.8 | np | np | 55.6 | np | 217.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 354.5 | np | 677.7 | 354.5 | 351.5 | np | np | 27.8 | np | 2 766.0 |
| Not reported | 18.7 | np | 14.2 | – | 10.4 | np | np | – | np | 43.2 |
| Total | 1 420.5 | np | 750.3 | 395.0 | 377.7 | np | np | 83.4 | np | 3 026.8 |
| Private hospital separations ('000) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1.0 | np | 4.0 | 9.4 | 0.5 | np | np | np | np | 14.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | 756.3 | np | 638.5 | 310.0 | 216.8 | np | np | np | np | 1 921.6 |
| Not reported | 8.6 | np | 69.1 | – | 2.8 | np | np | np | np | 80.5 |
| Total | 765.9 | np | 711.5 | 319.4 | 220.2 | np | np | np | np | 2 017.0 |
| Indigenous separations as proportion of total separations (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | 3.3 | np | 7.8 | 10.3 | 4.2 | np | np | 66.6 | np | 7.2 |
| Private hospitals | 0.1 | np | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | np | np | np | np | 0.7 |
| All hospitals | 2.2 | np | 4.3 | 7.0 | 2.7 | np | np | np | np | 4.6 |
| Separations in public hospitals as a proportion of separations in all hospitals (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 98.0 | np | 93.6 | 81.2 | 96.7 | np | np | np | np | 93.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 64.2 | np | 51.5 | 53.3 | 61.8 | np | np | np | np | 59.0 |

**a** Excludes separations for which the care type was reported as 'newborn with no qualified days' and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement. **b** Identification of Indigenous patients is not considered complete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW advised that only data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are considered to be acceptable for the purpose of analysis. Nevertheless, data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions. **c** The total rates include data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (2007); table 10A.1; 2008 Report, table 10.1, p. 10.13.

In 2005-06, on an age standardised basis, 792.1 public hospitals separations (including same day separations) for Indigenous patients were reported per 1000 Indigenous people in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (table 10.2). This rate was markedly higher than the corresponding rate for these jurisdictions' combined total population of 205.7 per 1000 (table 10.2). Incomplete identification of Indigenous people limits the validity of comparisons over time, as well as across jurisdictions.

Table 10.2 **Estimates of public hospital separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient**[a, b]

| | *NSW*[c] | *Vic* | *Qld*[c] | *WA*[c] | *SA*[c] | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT*[c] | *Aust* | *Total*[d] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | np | np | 676.5 | 752.7 | 743.6 | np | np | 1129.6 | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 192.5 | 190.7 | 229.7 | np | np | 394.3 | np | np |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | np | np | 685.2 | 809.4 | 788.1 | np | np | 1223.3 | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 189.4 | 195.4 | 231.0 | np | np | 422.5 | np | np |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | np | np | 710.9 | 789.3 | 853.9 | np | np | 1286.2 | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 189.3 | 191.0 | 235.9 | np | np | 428.9 | np | np |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | np | np | 733.6 | 821.5 | 822.2 | np | np | 1441.0 | np | 907.0 |
| Total population | np | np | 188.1 | 195.2 | 225.3 | np | np | 456.2 | np | 205.2 |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 495.6 | np | 745.4 | 845.2 | 875.0 | np | np | 1548.0 | np | 792.1 |
| Total population | 204.7 | np | 188.5 | 198.8 | 229.7 | np | np | 491.4 | np | 205.7 |

**a** The rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. **b** Identification of Indigenous patients is not considered complete and completeness varies across jurisdictions and time. **c** The AIHW advised that only data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are of acceptable quality in 2005-06. Nevertheless, data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality and changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time that may include a component due to improved identification. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions. **d** Total rates include data for Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT for all years, and for 2005-06 incorporate NSW. Total rates before 2005-06 are not comparable with the 2005-06 total. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); table 10A.2; 2008 Report, table 10.2, p. 10.14.

### *Separations with a procedure recorded for Indigenous patients*

While Indigenous Australians are more likely to be hospitalised than non-Indigenous Australians, they are less likely to be treated by medical or surgical procedure while in hospital. The underlying reasons for this are not well understood and are likely to reflect a range of factors, including, for example, clinical judgements about the appropriateness of treatment by procedure, patient preferences and concerns, and distance from appropriate facilities (AHMAC 2006). Other factors are also likely to affect the data, including those relating to variations in casemix, comorbidities and stage at presentation.

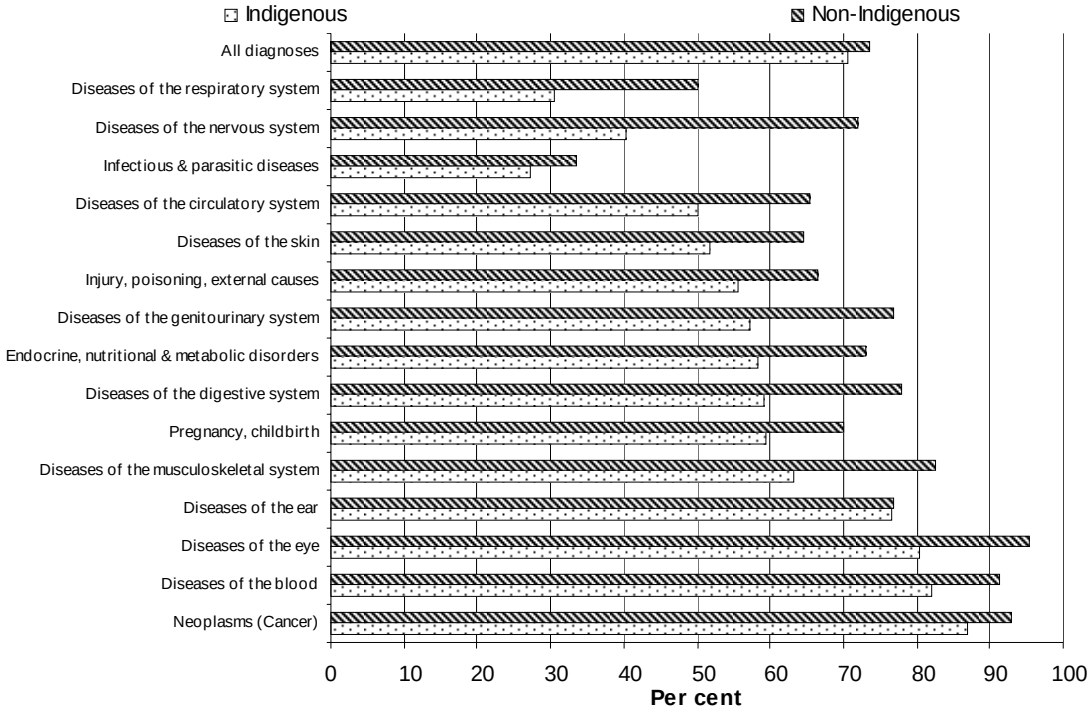
Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT public hospitals for separations with a procedure recorded by principal diagnosis are presented in figure 10.2. Separations with a procedure recorded both by jurisdiction and by remoteness are presented in figures 10.3 and 10.4, and include data for all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals. Private hospital data are not published

for the NT, but the extent to which public patients are treated in private hospitals in that jurisdiction is limited.

In the period July 2004–June 2006, excluding care involving dialysis, consistently lower proportions of separations with a procedure were recorded for Indigenous patients compared with non-Indigenous patients in almost all categories of principal diagnosis (figure 10.2). The differences can be observed across all jurisdictions for which data are available (figure 10.3). While remoteness is associated with progressively reduced rates of separation with a procedure recorded for all patients, differences were more pronounced for Indigenous patients (figure 10.4).

Care involving dialysis accounts for the greatest number of separations, with end-stage renal disease requiring frequent dialysis treatments, often several times per week. The alternative to dialysis is a kidney transplant. Indigenous people have very high levels of end-stage renal disease as a consequence of high rates of diabetes, hypertension and related illnesses. In addition, few Indigenous people receive kidney transplants (AHMAC 2006). Without the exclusion of dialysis the result would overestimate the numbers of Indigenous people being treated by procedure for other conditions.

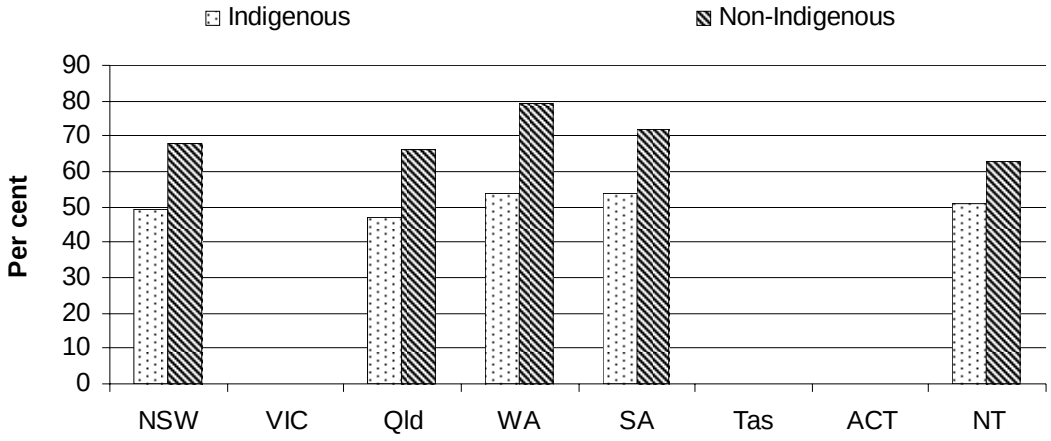
Figure 10.2 **Separations with a procedure recorded by principal diagnosis, public hospitals, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004–June 2006**[a]




**a** Includes patients treated in public hospitals in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 10A.3; 2008 Report, figure 10.9, p. 10.15.

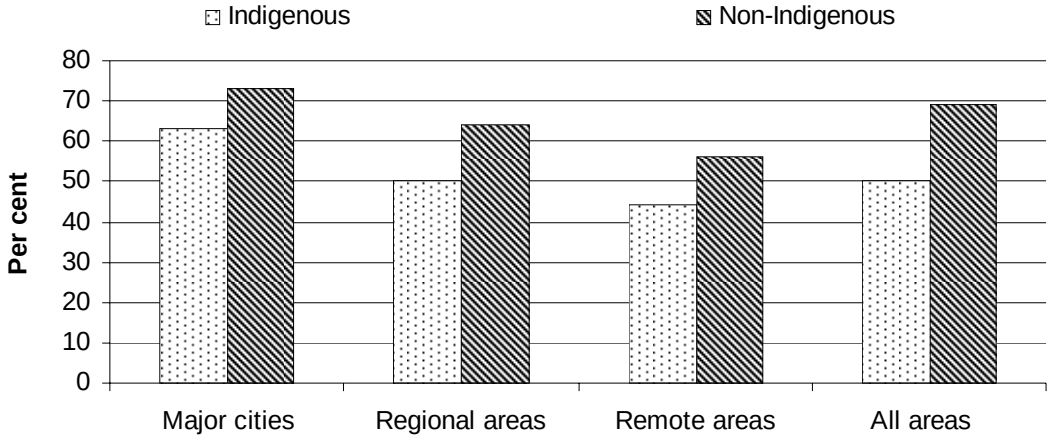
## Figure 10.3 Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004–June 2006[a, b]




**a** Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals. Excludes private hospital data for NT due to the poor quality of Indigenous data. **b** The AIHW advised that only data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are considered to be acceptable for the purpose of analysis. Nevertheless, data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); table 10A.4; 2008 Report, figure 10.10, p. 10.16.

## Figure 10.4 Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2004–June 2006[a]



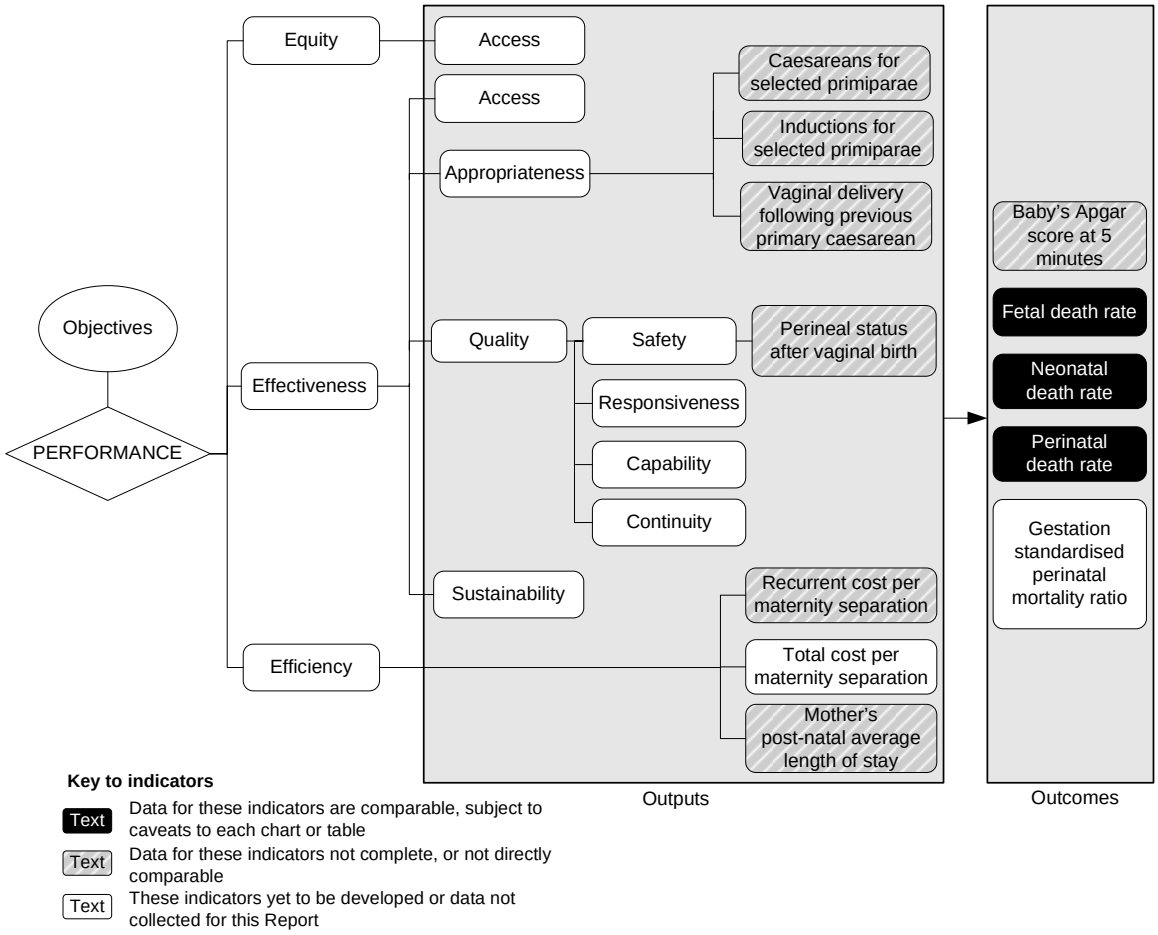

**a** Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. Excludes private hospital data for NT due to the poor quality of Indigenous data.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); table 10A.5; 2008 Report, figure 10.11, p. 10.16.

## Framework of performance indicators for maternity services

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for maternity services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 10.5. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 10.5 **Performance indicators for maternity services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 10.25, p. 10.69.

## Fetal death rate

The 'fetal death rate' is an indicator of the outcomes of maternity services (box 10.2). Fetal deaths rates by Indigenous status are shown in figure 10.6.

Box 10.2 **Fetal death rate**

Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants weighing at least 400 grams or of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.

'Fetal death rate' is reported as an indicator because maternity services for admitted patients have some potential to reduce the likelihood of fetal deaths. However, this potential is limited and other factors (such as the health of mothers and the progress of pregnancy before hospital admission) are also important.

The 'fetal death rate' is calculated as the number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births and fetal deaths combined), by state or territory of usual residence of the mother. The rate of fetal deaths is expressed per 1000 total births. This indicator is also reported by the Indigenous status of the mother.

Low fetal death rates may indicate high quality maternity services. In jurisdictions where the number of fetal deaths is low, small annual fluctuations in the number affect the annual rate of fetal deaths.

Differences in the 'fetal death rate' between jurisdictions are likely to be due to factors outside the control of maternity services for admitted patients. To the extent that the health system influences fetal death rates, the health services that may have an influence include outpatient services, general practice services and maternity services.

## Neonatal death rate

The 'neonatal death rate' is an indicator of the outcomes of maternity services (box 10.3). Neonatal death rates by Indigenous status are shown in figure 10.6.

Box 10.3 **Neonatal death rate**

Neonatal death is the death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth (see section 10.8 for a definition of a live birth). As for fetal deaths, a range of factors contribute to neonatal deaths. However, the influence of maternity services for admitted patients is greater for neonatal deaths than for fetal deaths, through the management of labour and the care of sick and premature babies.

The 'neonatal death rate' is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births registered. The rate of neonatal deaths is expressed per 1000 live births, by state or territory of usual residence of the mother. This indicator is also reported by the Indigenous status of the mother.

Low 'neonatal death rates' may indicate high quality maternity services. The rate tends to be higher among premature babies, so a lower neonatal death rate may also indicate a lower percentage of pre-term births.

## Perinatal death rate

The 'perinatal death rate' is an indicator of the outcomes of maternity services (box 10.4). Perinatal deaths rates by Indigenous status are shown in figure 10.6.

Box 10.4 **Perinatal death rate**

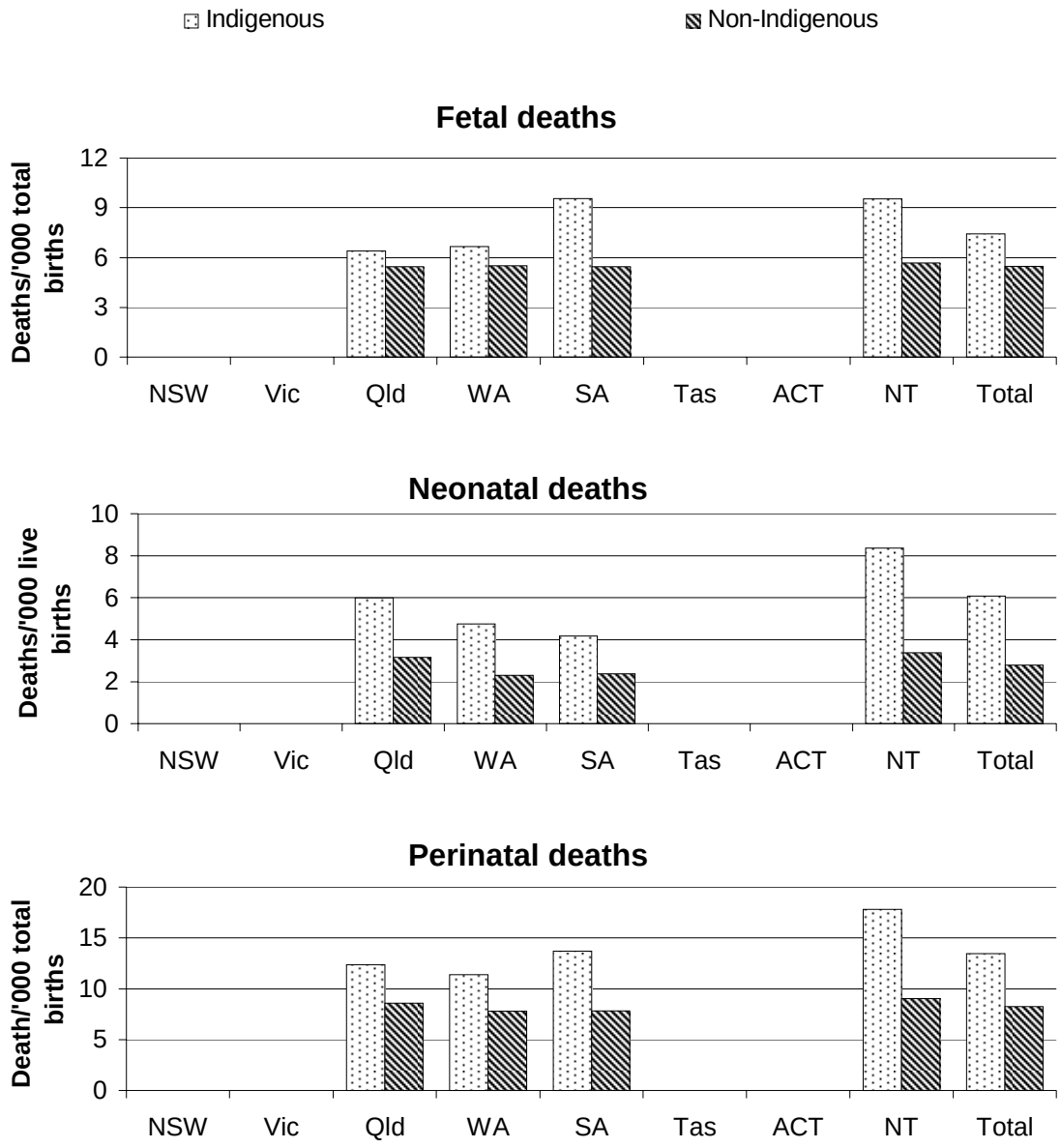
A perinatal death is a fetal or neonatal death (boxes 10.2 and 10.3).

The 'perinatal death rate' is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births registered and fetal deaths combined) in each jurisdiction. It is expressed per 1000 total births. This indicator is also reported by the Indigenous status of the mother.

The caveats that apply to fetal and neonatal death rates also apply to perinatal death rates.

Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Data are for the period 2001–2005 combined. Data for other jurisdictions are not included due to small numbers or poor coverage rates (ABS 2004). In those jurisdictions for which data are available, the fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates for Indigenous people are higher than those for non-Indigenous people (figure 10.5).

Figure 10.6 **Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother, 2001–2005**[a]




[a] The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published. Data are not available for other jurisdictions.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 10A.6; 2008 Report, figure 10.34, p 10.85.

## Future directions in performance reporting

Priorities for future reporting on public hospitals and maternity services include improving the comprehensiveness of reporting by filling in gaps in the performance indicator frameworks. Important gaps in reporting for public hospitals include

indicators of equity of access to services for special needs groups (particularly Indigenous people), and indicators of continuity of care. Gaps in the maternity services framework include equity of access, effectiveness of access, three aspects of quality — responsiveness, capability and continuity — and the effectiveness subdimension of sustainability.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 10A.3 is table 3 in the public hospitals attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Table 10A.1** Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient, 2005-06

**Table 10A.2** Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number)

**Table 10A.3** Hospitalisations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, public hospitals, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004–June 2006 (per cent)

**Table 10A.4** Hospitalisations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004– June 2006 (per cent)

**Table 10A.5** Hospitalisations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2004–June 2006 (per cent)

**Table 10A.6** Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother 2001–2005

## References


ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Deaths, Australia 2003*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2001, 2006, 2007, *Australian Hospital Statistics*, AIHW, Canberra.

—— 2005, *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data*, AIHW Cat. no. HSE 101, Canberra.

AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2006, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report 2006*, AHMAC, Canberra.

NCCH (National Centre for Classification in Health) 1998, *The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision*, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), Sydney.

NHDC (National Health Data Committee) 2001, *National Health Data Dictionary, Version 10*, AIHW Cat. no. HWI 30, AIHW, Canberra.

—— 2003, *National Health Data Dictionary, Version 12*, AIHW Cat. no. HWI 43, AIHW, Canberra.

# 11 Primary and community health

The primary and community health sector is the part of the healthcare system most frequently used by Australians. It is important in providing preventative care, diagnosis and treatment of illness, and referral to other healthcare services.

In Australia, general practices are an important source of primary healthcare. The services they provide include: diagnosing and treating illness (both chronic and acute); providing preventative care through to palliative care; referring patients to consultants, allied health professionals, community health services and hospitals; and acting as gatekeepers for other healthcare services (DHFS 1996).

This chapter covers general practice, primary healthcare services for Indigenous people, drug and alcohol treatment, public dental services, maternal and child health, the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and a range of other health-related community services.

Community health services usually consist of multidisciplinary teams of salaried health professionals who aim to protect and promote the health of particular communities (Quality Improvement Council 1998). They are either provided directly by governments (including local governments) or funded by government and managed by a local health service or community organisation. State and Territory governments are responsible for most community health services. There is no national strategy for community health, and there is considerable variation in the services provided across jurisdictions. The Australian Government's main role in the community health services covered in this chapter is in health services for Indigenous people.

Problems with accessing primary and community health services have contributed to the generally poor health status of Indigenous people relative to other Australians (see the 'Health Preface' and SCRGSP 2007a).

The reporting of primary and community health in this Report has been improved by the introduction of a new indicator of equity of access, 'early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people'.

## Indigenous data in the primary and community health chapter

The primary and community health chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- estimated episodes of healthcare provided by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported, 2001-02 to 2005-06
- older people who received an annual health assessment by Indigenous status, 2006-07
- older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment, 2002-03–2006-07
- Indigenous people who received a voluntary health check or assessment, by age
- Indigenous primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported that provided early detection services, 2001-02 to 2005-06
- child immunisation coverage — per cent of valid vaccinations supplied to children under 7 years of age by Indigenous health service/worker, 1996–2007
- separations of Indigenous people for vaccine preventable conditions, 2005-06
- separations for vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2005-06
- separation rate ratios of Indigenous people to all people for infectious pneumonia, 2005-06
- separations of Indigenous people for potentially preventable acute conditions, 2005-06
- separations for potentially preventable acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2005-06
- separations of Indigenous people for potentially preventable chronic conditions, 2005-06
- separations for potentially preventable chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2005-06
- ratio of separation rates of Indigenous people to all people for all diabetes diagnoses, 2005-06.

The primary and community health attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number)
- services and episodes of healthcare by services for which service activity

reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number)

- proportion of services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2005-06 (per cent)
- full time equivalent health staff employed by Indigenous primary healthcare services, as at 30 June 2006
- ratio of separations for Indigenous people to all people, 2005-06.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the primary and community health chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 11A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 11A.3 is table 3 in the primary and community health attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 11.15' this is page 15 of chapter 11 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 11A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 11A of the 2008 Report.

## Indigenous community healthcare services

Indigenous Australians use a range of primary health care services, including private general practitioners and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Primary Health Care Services. There are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Primary Health Care Services in all jurisdictions. These services are planned and governed by local Indigenous communities and aim to deliver holistic and culturally appropriate health and health-related services.

Funding is provided by Australian, State and Territory governments. In addition to these healthcare services, health programs for Indigenous Australians are funded by a number of jurisdictions. In 2006-07 these programs included services such as health information, promotion, education and counselling; alcohol, tobacco and other drug services; sexual health services; allied health services; disease/illness prevention; and improvements to nutrition standards (tables 11A.12–11A.19).

Information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that receive funding from the Australian Government is collected through service activity reporting (SAR) questionnaires. Many of these services receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. The SAR data reported here represent the health-related activities, episodes and workforce funded

from all sources.

For 2005-06, SAR data are reported for 150 Indigenous primary healthcare services (table 11A.1). Of these services, 55 (36.7 per cent) were located in remote or very remote areas (table 11A.2). They provided a wide range of primary healthcare services, including the diagnosis and treatment of illness and disease, the management of chronic illness, immunisations and transportation to medical appointments (table 11A.3). An episode of healthcare is defined in the SAR data collection as contact between an individual client and staff of a service to provide healthcare. Nearly 1.7 million episodes of healthcare were provided by participating services in 2005-06 (table 11.1). Of these, around 560 000 (33.3 per cent) were in remote or very remote areas (table 11A.2). The services included in the SAR data collection employed 1920 full time equivalent health staff (as at 30 June 2006). Of these, 1158 were Indigenous (60.3 per cent). The proportions of doctors and nurses employed by surveyed services who were Indigenous were relatively low (4.5 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively), although for doctors this was considerably higher than for the previous year (0.9 per cent). Caution should be exercised in interpreting this rise, as the number of Indigenous doctors was low in both years (SCRGSP 2007b; table 11A.7).

Table 11.1 **Estimated episodes of healthcare for Indigenous people by services for which SAR data are reported ('000)[a]**

| | *NSW and ACT*[b] | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | 357 | 136 | 214 | 313 | 144 | 18 | 233 | 1 416 |
| 2002-03 | 423 | 130 | 234 | 337 | 140 | 20 | 216 | 1 499 |
| 2003-04 | 430 | 169 | 267 | 302 | 142 | 22 | 280 | 1 612 |
| 2004-05 | 415 | 151 | 254 | 274 | 145 | 23 | 323 | 1 585 |
| 2005-06[c] | 507 | 177 | 240 | 282 | 103 | 29 | 347 | 1 685 |

[a] An episode of healthcare involves contact between an individual client and service staff to provide healthcare. Group work is not included. Transport is included only if it involves provision of healthcare/ information by staff. Outreach provision, for example episodes at outstation visits, park clinics and satellite clinics, is included. Episodes of health care delivered over the phone are included. [b] Data for NSW and the ACT have been combined for confidentiality purposes. [c] 2005-06 data are preliminary results.

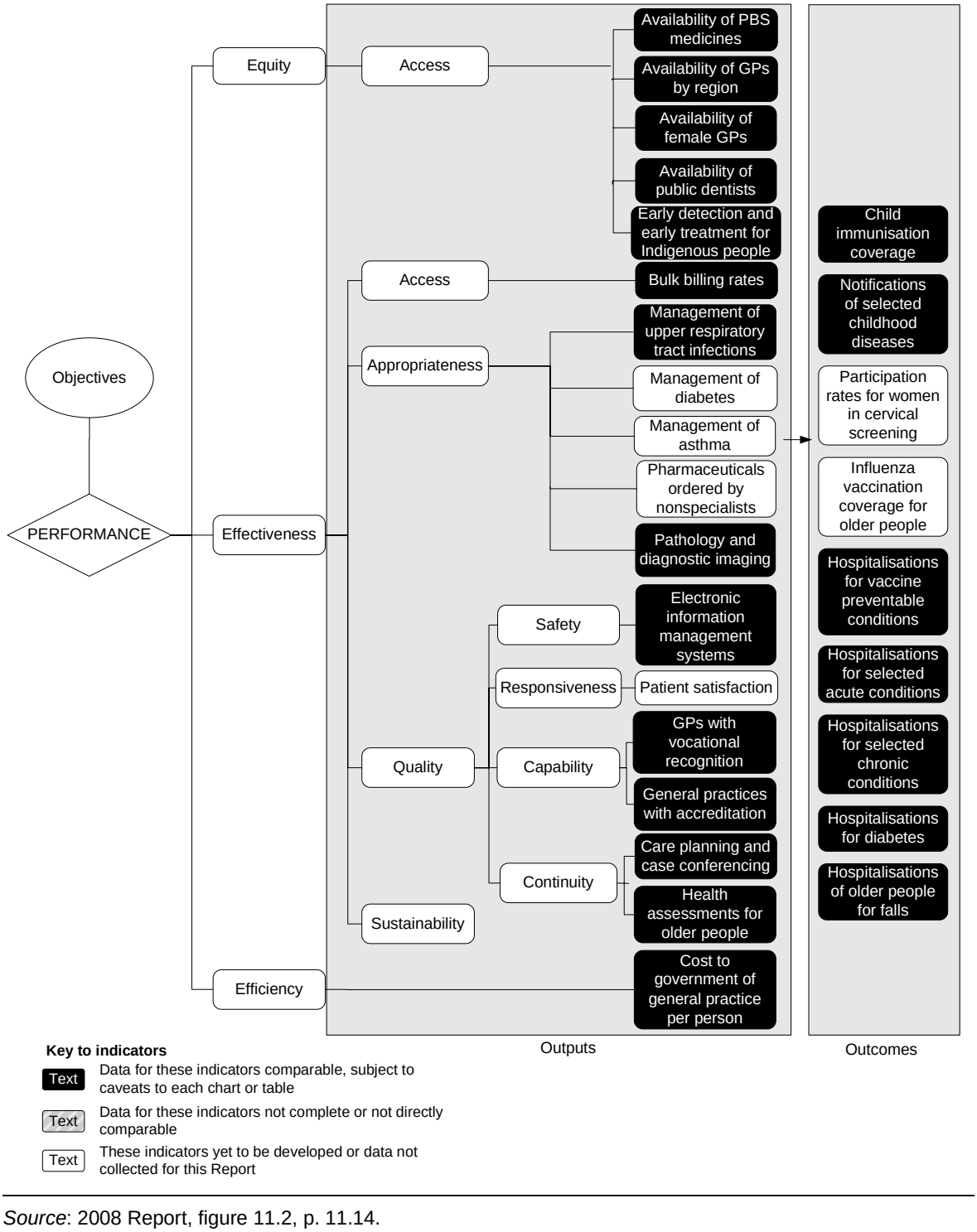
*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11.5, p. 11.12.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for primary and community health in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 11.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly

comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 11.1 **Performance indicators for primary and community health**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 11.2, p. 11.14.

## Outputs

Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see 2008 Report, chapter 1, section 1.5).

## Equity

For the purposes of this Report, equity is defined in terms of adequate access to government services for all Australians. Many people experience difficulties in accessing services due to factors such as gender, age, limited English language proficiency, disability, ethnicity or geography (see 2008 Report, chapter 1). Such barriers contribute to the generally poor health status of Indigenous people relative to other Australians (see the 'Health Preface' and SCRGSP 2007a). Ensuring adequate access to government services for all Australians requires that barriers experienced by particular groups be addressed.

### *Access*

'Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people' (box 11.1) is one of five indicators of equity of access to primary and community health services reported this year.

## Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people

Box 11.1 **Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people**

The high prevalence of preventable and/or treatable health conditions in the Indigenous population is strongly associated with relatively poor health outcomes for Indigenous people (AIHW 2007a; SCRGSP 2007a). Early detection and early treatment refers to the identification of individuals who are at high risk for, or in the early stages of, such conditions. Early detection and early treatment services provide opportunities for timely prevention and intervention measures to improve and maintain health. Such services have the potential to improve access to appropriate healthcare for Indigenous people.

(Continued on next page)

Box 11.1 **(Continued)**

Voluntary health assessments and checks are Medicare Benefit Schedule (MBS) items that allow GPs to undertake comprehensive examinations of patient health, including physical, psychological and social functioning. They are available for older Australians as well as for Indigenous people of all ages, as the prevalence of preventable and/or treatable conditions is high in both population groups. The availability and uptake of early detection and early treatment services is understood to be a significant determinant of people's health.

Four measures are presented for this indicator:

- older people who received a voluntary health assessment by Indigenous status
- older Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment, time series
- Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment or check by age group
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that provided early detection services.

A reduction in the gap between the proportion of all older people and older Indigenous people that received a health assessment indicates improved access to early detection and early treatment services for Indigenous people. An increase in the proportion of Indigenous people that received a health assessment or check indicates improved access to these services. An increase in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services providing early detection activities indicates improved access to these services for Indigenous Australians.

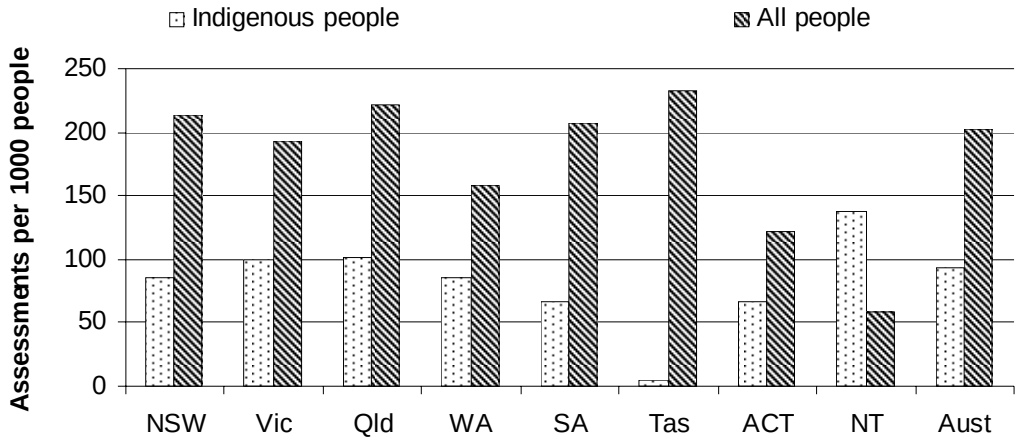
This indicator provides no information about early detection and early treatment services that are not provided under Medicare. Such services are provided by salaried GPs in community health settings, hospitals and Indigenous-specific primary health care services, particularly in rural and remote areas. Accordingly, this indicator understates the proportion of people who received early detection and early treatment services.

For this indicator, older people are defined as non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over and Indigenous people aged 55 years or over, excluding hospital inpatients and people living in aged care facilities. The larger age range for Indigenous people recognises that they typically face increased health risks at younger ages than most other groups in the population. It also broadly reflects the difference in average life expectancy between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (see the 'Health preface').

Figure 11.2 shows that in 2006-07 the proportion of Indigenous older people who received an annual health assessment was considerably lower than the proportion of all older people who received an annual health assessment. This suggests that access

to early detection and early treatment services for older Indigenous people is inequitable.

Figure 11.2 **Older people who received an annual health assessment by Indigenous status, 2006-07[a, b]**

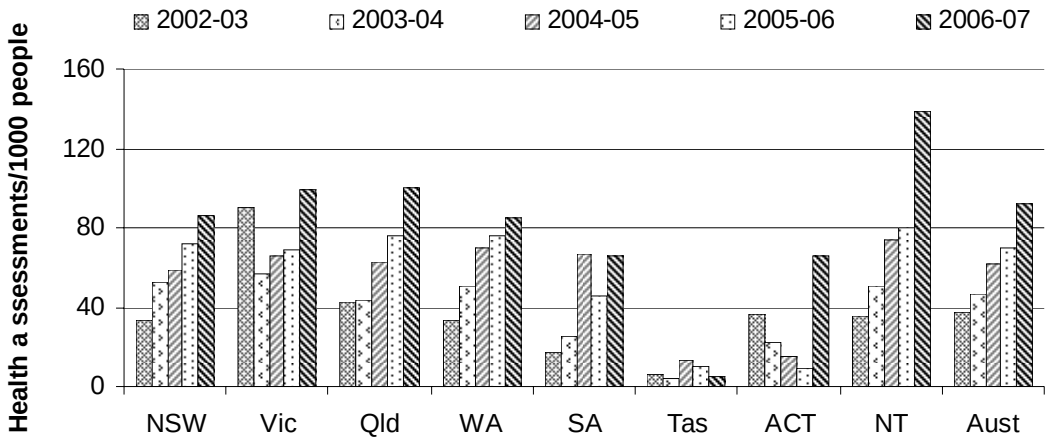



**a** Older people are defined as Indigenous people aged 55 years and over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years and over. **b** Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items. This is considered unlikely to affect the overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people.

*Source*: Medicare Australia (unpublished); ABS (2004, 2006a, 2006b) 3238.0; 3101.0; 3222.0; table 11A.5; 2008 Report, figure 11.8, p. 11.23.

Figure 11.3 shows that the proportion of older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment steadily increased between 2002-03 and 2006-07 in most jurisdictions. This indicates that access to early detection and early treatment services has improved for this population in most jurisdictions.

Figure 11.3 **Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment[a]**



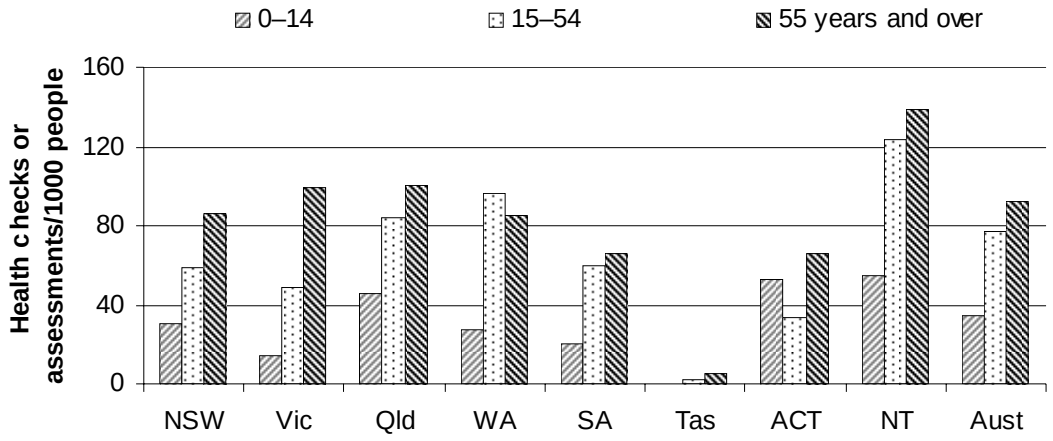

**a** Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items. This is considered unlikely to significantly affect the overall proportions due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people.

*Source*: Medicare Australia (unpublished); ABS Cat. No. 3238.0; table 11A.6; 2008 Report, figure 11.9, p. 11.24.

Health check MBS items were introduced for Indigenous people aged 15–54 years in May 2004, and Indigenous children aged 0–14 years in May 2006. Health checks are available annually for children aged 0–14 years, and biennially for 15–54 year-olds.

Figure 11.4 shows that the proportion of the eligible Indigenous population that received a health assessment or check was highest for older people and lowest for children aged 0–14 years in most jurisdictions. This may in part reflect differences in how long the items have been available, as factors such as awareness and additional administrative requirements affect the uptake of new MBS items (AIHW 2007b).

Figure 11.4 **Indigenous people who received a health check or assessment by age[a, b]**

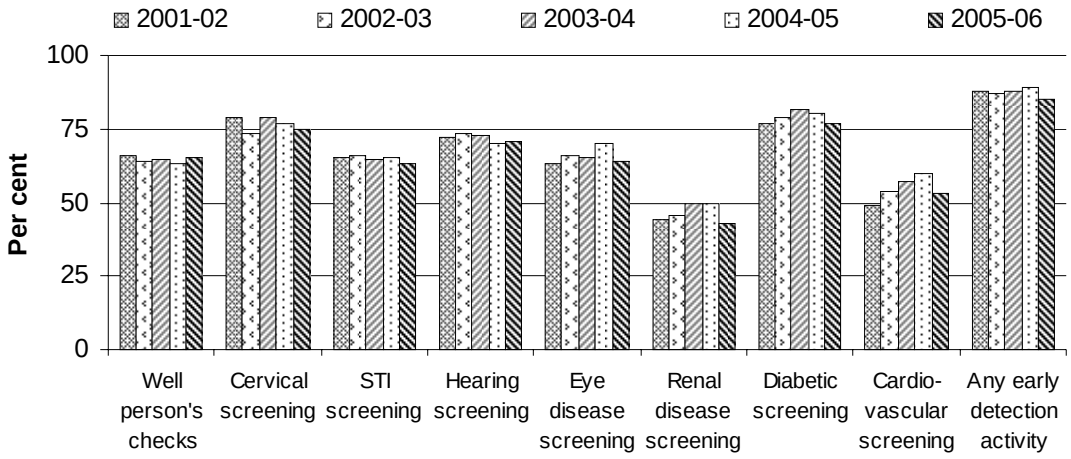



**a** Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years and over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items. This is considered unlikely to significantly affect the overall proportions due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people. **b** Health checks for 0–14 year olds, and health assessments for those aged 55 years and over, are available annually. Data for these age groups are for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007. Health checks for 15–54 year olds are available biennially, and these data are for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2007.

*Source*: Medicare Australia (unpublished); ABS Cat. No. 3238.0; table 11A.7; 2008 Report, figure 11.10, p. 11.25.

Figure 11.5 shows the proportion of Indigenous primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported that provided various early detection services over the five year period to 2005-06.

Figure 11.5 **Indigenous primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported that provided early detection services**




*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 11A.8; 2008 Report, figure 11.11, p. 11.25.

## Child immunisation coverage

Many providers deliver child immunisation services. Data on valid vaccinations supplied to children under 7 years of age from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) are shown in table 11.2.

Table 11.2 **Valid vaccinations supplied to children under 7 years of age, by provider type, 1996–2007 (per cent)[a, b]**

| *Provider* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT*[c] | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GP | 83.8 | 52.6 | 82.5 | 63.5 | 68.6 | 86.2 | 39.5 | 3.1 | 70.7 |
| Council | 6.0 | 46.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 18.1 | 12.9 | – | – | 17.3 |
| State or Territory health department | – | – | – | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Flying doctor service | – | – | 0.3 | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| Public hospital | 2.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 2.3 |
| Private hospital | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Indigenous health service | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | – | 0.2 | 9.1 | 0.6 |
| Indigenous health worker | – | – | 0.5 | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Community health centre | 7.4 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 17.7 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 36.8 | 78.8 | 8.0 |
| Community nurse | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

**a** 1 January 1996 to 30 June 2007. Data relate to the State or Territory in which the immunisation provider was located. **b** A valid vaccination is a National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule vaccination administered to a child under the age of 7 years. **c** Due to changes in provider classification in the ACT between 1996 to 2007, some vaccinations undertaken by ACT Health's Maternal and Child Health nurses are reported under 'State or Territory health departments' and some are reported under 'Community health centre'. The total proportion of vaccinations provided by ACT Health during this period was 59.4 per cent. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 11A.9; 2008 Report, table 11.6, p. 11.44.

### *Potentially preventable hospitalisations*

The following outcome indicators relate to potentially preventable hospitalisations for a range of conditions. The first three indicators — hospitalisations for vaccine preventable conditions (box 11.3), selected acute conditions (box 11.4) and selected chronic conditions (box 11.5) — were developed by the National Health Performance Committee, based on empirical research (box 11.2). The other outcome indicator in this category relates to hospitalisations for diabetes (box 11.6).

Box 11.2 **Potentially preventable hospitalisation indicators**

Potentially preventable hospitalisations refer to hospital admissions that may be avoided by appropriate management in the primary healthcare sector and/or the broader community. They include vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions, defined according to the *Victorian Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions Study* (DHS 2002). This study built on research into ambulatory care sensitive conditions (for example, Billings, Anderson and Newman 1996; Bindman *et al.* 1995; Weissman, Gatsonis and Epstein 1992) that had recently been the subject of systematic review and empirical analysis.

These studies show that the availability of non-hospital care explains a significant proportion of the variation between geographic areas in hospitalisation rates for the specified conditions. Other explanations for this variation include variation in the underlying prevalence of the conditions, clinical coding standards and the likelihood that a patient will be treated as an outpatient rather than an admitted patient. Potentially preventable hospitalisations will never be entirely eliminated, but the variation across geographic areas demonstrates considerable potential for strengthening the effectiveness of non-hospital care.

*Source*: NHPC (2004).

Data are reported against these indicators for Indigenous Australians as well as for all Australians. The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories. The AIHW (2005) report *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data* found that Indigenous patient data were of acceptable quality for analytical purposes only for Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT. Following new assessments of the quality of Indigenous identification in 2007, the National Health Information Management Principal Committee (NHIMPC) has recently approved NSW Indigenous patient data as acceptable in quality, for analytical purposes, from the 2004-05 reference year. A proposal to accept Victorian data as acceptable was being considered by the NHIMPC in late 2007. Efforts to improve Indigenous identification across states and territories are ongoing.

Reported data are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. Indigenous patients are underidentified, to an extent that varies across jurisdictions. Because of improvements in data quality over time, caution also should be used in time series analysis.

## Vaccine preventable hospitalisations

'Vaccine preventable hospitalisations' is an indicator of primary and community healthcare outcomes (box 11.3).

Box 11.3 **Vaccine preventable hospitalisations**

The effectiveness of primary and community healthcare has a significant influence on the rates of hospitalisation for vaccine preventable conditions. This influence occurs mainly through the provision of vaccinations and the encouragement of high rates of vaccination coverage for target populations.

This indicator is defined as the number of hospital separations for influenza and pneumonia, and other vaccine preventable conditions, per 1000 people. This indicator is reported for Indigenous people as well as for all people. Adjustments are made to account for differences in the age structures of these populations across states and territories.

A reduction in hospitalisation rates may indicate improvements in the effectiveness of the vaccination program. Effective treatment by primary health providers may also reduce hospitalisations.

Factors outside the control of the primary healthcare sector also influence the rates of hospitalisation for vaccine preventable conditions; for example, the number and virulence of influenza strains from year to year.

The age standardised hospital separation rate of Indigenous people for all vaccine preventable conditions was 3.1 per 1000 Indigenous people in 2005-06 for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined. The quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis for these jurisdictions. Over 80 per cent of vaccine preventable separations for Indigenous people were accounted for by influenza and pneumonia in 2005-06 (table 11.3).

Table 11.3 **Separations of Indigenous people for vaccine preventable conditions, per 1000 Indigenous people, 2005-06[a, b]**

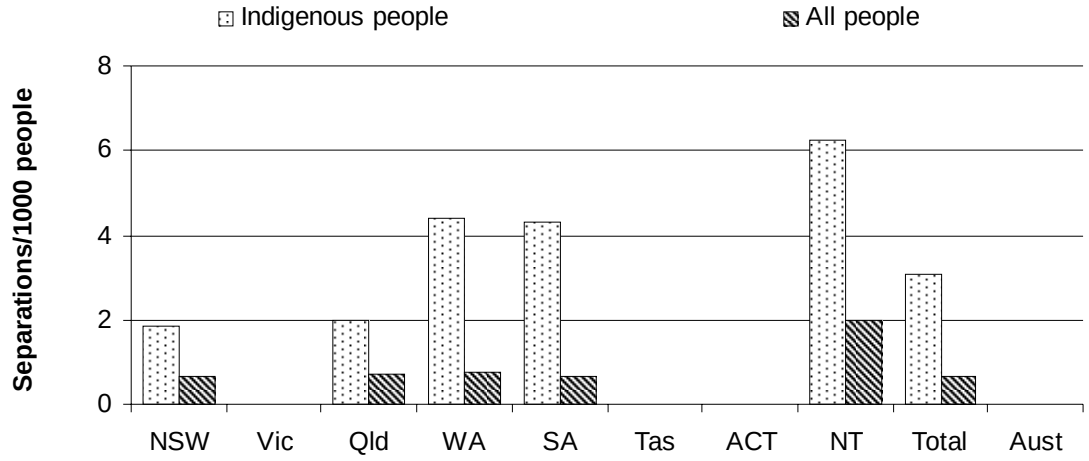
| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total*[c] | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Influenza and pneumonia | 1.7 | np | 1.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | np | np | 4.6 | 2.5 | np |
| Other conditions | 0.2 | np | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | np | np | 1.6 | 0.5 | np |
| **Total** | **1.8** | **np** | **2.0** | **4.4** | **4.3** | **np** | **np** | **6.3** | **3.1** | **np** |

**a** Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. **b** Includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. **c** Total comprises NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. **np** not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11.8, p. 11.53.

The age standardised hospital separation rate of Indigenous people for vaccine preventable conditions was higher than that for all people in 2005-06 in all jurisdictions for which data were published (figure 11.6).

Figure 11.6 **Separations for vaccine preventable conditions, 2005-06**[a, b, c, d]




[a] Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. [b] Includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. [c] Total comprises NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. [d] Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while all person rates are based on state of usual residence. Care should be taken when comparing the two.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, figure 11.30, p. 11.53.

Age standardised hospital separation rate ratios for infectious pneumonia illustrate differences between the rates of hospital admissions for Indigenous people and those for all Australians, taking into account differences in the age structures of the populations. Rate ratios close to one indicate that Indigenous people have similar separation rates to all people, while higher rate ratios indicate relative disadvantage. For both males and females there was a marked difference in 2005-06 between the separation rates for Indigenous people and those for the total population for infectious pneumonia diagnoses. For NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the separation rate for Indigenous males was higher than that for all Australian males, and the separation rate for Indigenous females was higher than the rate for all females (tables 11A.10 and 11A.11).

## Hospitalisations for selected acute conditions

### Box 11.4 **Hospitalisations for selected acute conditions**

The effectiveness of primary and community healthcare services has a significant influence on the rates of hospitalisation for the following selected acute conditions: dehydration and gastroenteritis; pyelonephritis (kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection); perforated/bleeding ulcer; cellulitis; pelvic inflammatory disease; ear, nose and throat infections; dental conditions; appendicitis; convulsions and epilepsy; and gangrene.

This indicator is defined as the number of hospital separations for the selected acute conditions per 1000 people. The indicator is reported for Indigenous people as well as for all people. Adjustments are made to account for differences in the age structures of these populations across states and territories.

A reduction in hospitalisation rates may indicate improvements in the effectiveness of primary and community healthcare providers' treatment of these conditions.

Factors outside the control of the primary healthcare sector also influence the rates of hospitalisation, for example, the underlying prevalence of the conditions. Public health measures not covered in this chapter may also influence hospitalisation rates.

The age standardised hospital separation rate of Indigenous people for all potentially preventable acute conditions was 32.1 per 1000 Indigenous people in 2005-06 for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined. Over half of potentially preventable acute separations for Indigenous people were accounted for by convulsions and epilepsy, pyelonephritis, and cellulitis in 2005-06 (table 11.4).

Table 11.4 **Separations of Indigenous people for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 Indigenous people, 2005-06[a, b]**

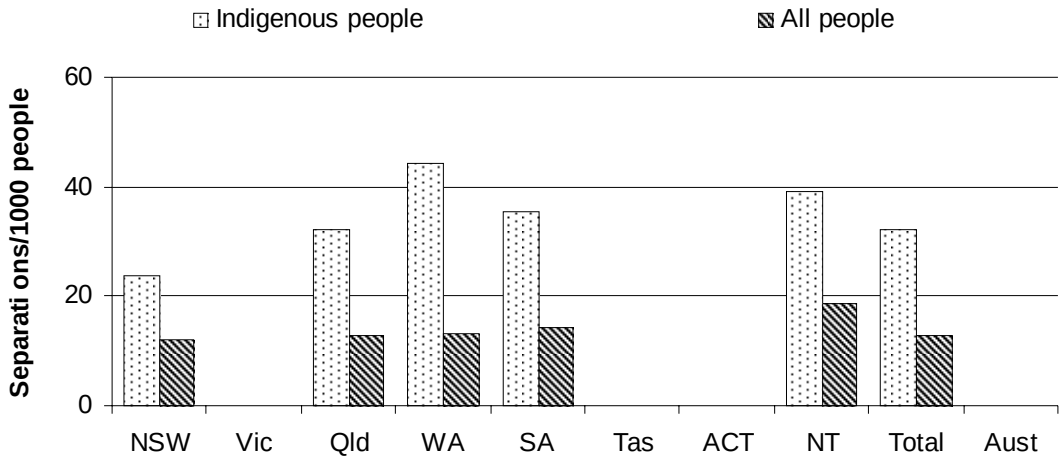
| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total*[c] | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dehydration and gastroenteritis | 2.7 | np | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | np | np | 3.9 | 3.9 | np |
| Pyelonephritis[d] | 4.8 | np | 7.1 | 7.8 | 5.2 | np | np | 7.5 | 6.4 | np |
| Perforated/bleeding ulcer | 0.4 | np | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | np | np | 0.2 | 0.3 | np |
| Cellulitis | 2.9 | np | 5.8 | 7.1 | 3.9 | np | np | 7.5 | 4.8 | np |
| Pelvic inflammatory disease | 0.4 | np | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | np | np | 1.6 | 40.7 | np |
| Ear, nose and throat infections | 3.0 | np | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | np | np | 3.4 | 3.6 | np |
| Dental conditions | 2.9 | np | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.1 | np | np | 2.9 | 3.0 | np |
| Appendicitis | 0.2 | np | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | np | np | 0.4 | 0.2 | np |
| Convulsions and epilepsy | 6.1 | np | 6.4 | 12.3 | 10.8 | np | np | 10.0 | 8.0 | np |
| Gangrene | 0.4 | np | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | np | np | 1.8 | 1.1 | np |
| **Total** | **23.8** | **np** | **32.2** | **44.3** | **35.4** | **np** | **np** | **39.2** | **32.1** | **np** |

**a** Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. **b** Includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. **c** Total comprises NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. **d** Kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11.10, p. 11.56.

The age standardised hospital separation rate of Indigenous people for all potentially preventable acute conditions was higher than that for all people in 2005-06 in all jurisdictions for which data were published (figure 11.7).

Figure 11.7 **Separations for potentially preventable acute conditions, 2005-06[a, b, c, d]**




**a** Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. **b** Includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. **c** Total comprises NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. **d** Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while all person rates are based on state of usual residence. Care should be taken when comparing the two.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, figure 11.31, p. 11.57.

## Hospitalisations for selected chronic conditions

Box 11.5 **Hospitalisations for selected chronic conditions**

The effectiveness of primary and community healthcare has a significant influence on the rates of hospitalisation for the following selected chronic conditions: asthma; congestive cardiac failure; diabetes complications; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; angina; iron deficiency anaemia; hypertension; nutritional deficiencies; and rheumatic heart disease. Diabetes is considered in detail in a separate indicator.

This indicator is defined as the number of hospital separations for the selected chronic conditions per 1000 people. This indicator is reported for Indigenous people as well as for all people. Adjustments are made to account for differences in the age structures of these populations across states and territories.

A reduction in hospitalisation rates may indicate improvements in the effectiveness of primary and community healthcare providers' treatment of these conditions.

Factors outside the control of the primary healthcare sector also influence the rates of hospitalisation, for example, the underlying prevalence of the conditions. Public health measures that are not reported in this chapter may also influence the hospitalisation rates.

The age standardised hospital separation rate of Indigenous people for all potentially preventable chronic conditions was 60.7 per 1000 Indigenous people in 2005-06 for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined. The quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purpose of analysis only for these jurisdictions. Excluding diabetes (discussed below), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive cardiac failure and angina had the highest potentially preventable chronic hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people in 2005-06 (table 11.5).

Table 11.5 **Separations of Indigenous people for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 Indigenous people, 2005-06[a, b]**

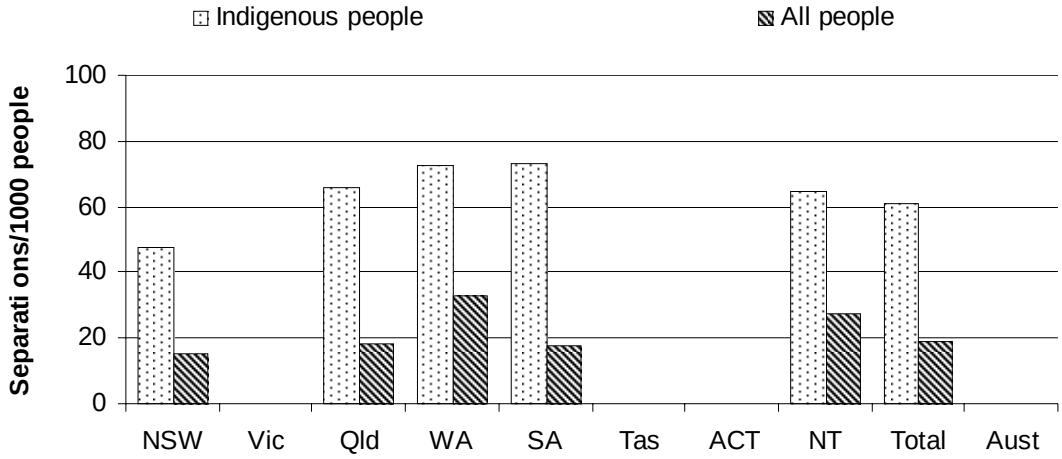
| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total*[c] | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asthma | 4.1 | np | 4.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | np | np | 2.8 | 4.7 | np |
| Congestive cardiac failure | 4.9 | np | 9.4 | 9.4 | 7.5 | np | np | 6.7 | 7.3 | np |
| Diabetes complications[d] | 21.4 | np | 34.1 | 42.7 | 42.2 | np | np | 34.2 | 31.6 | np |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 13.8 | np | 14.7 | 12.2 | 15.9 | np | np | 16.5 | 14.2 | np |
| Angina | 4.8 | np | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.4 | np | np | 5.1 | 5.6 | np |
| Iron deficiency anaemia | 1.4 | np | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | np | np | 2.4 | 1.7 | np |
| Hypertension | 1.1 | np | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | np | np | 0.8 | 1.2 | np |
| Nutritional deficiencies | 0.0 | np | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | np | np | 0.1 | 0.0 | np |
| Rheumatic heart disease[e] | 0.1 | np | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | np | np | 2.2 | 0.8 | np |
| **Total** | **47.3** | **np** | **65.9** | **72.3** | **73.2** | **np** | **np** | **64.7** | **60.7** | **np** |

**a** Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. **b** Includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT (public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. **c** Total comprises NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. **d** Excludes separations with a principal diagnosis of renal dialysis and an additional diagnosis of diabetes. **e** Rheumatic heart disease includes acute rheumatic fever as well as the chronic disease. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11.12, p. 11.59.

The age standardised hospital separation rate of Indigenous people for all potentially preventable chronic conditions was higher than that for all people in 2005-06 in all jurisdictions for which data were published (figure 11.8).

Figure 11.8 **Separations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, 2005-06[a, b, c]**




**a** Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. **b** Includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. **c** Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while all person rates are based on state of usual residence. Care should be taken when comparing the two.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, figure 11.32, p. 11.60.

## Hospitalisations for diabetes

Box 11.6 **Hospitalisations for diabetes**

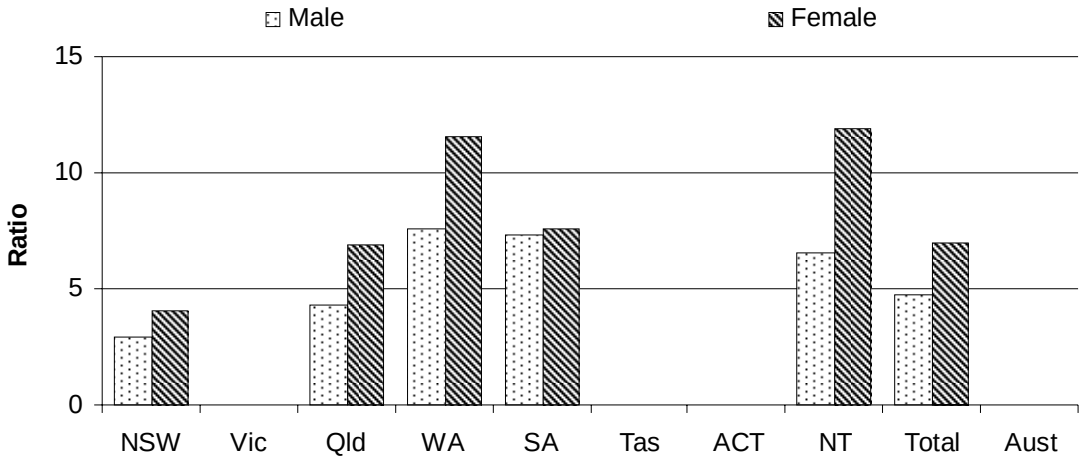
The effectiveness of primary and community healthcare has a significant influence on the rates of hospitalisation for diabetes.

The ratio of Indigenous people to all people for age standardised hospital separation rates for all diabetes diagnoses is reported. Rate ratios close to one indicate that Indigenous people have similar separation rates to all people, while higher rate ratios indicate relative disadvantage.

Factors outside the control of the primary healthcare sector also influence the rates of hospitalisation, for example, the underlying prevalence of the conditions. Public health measures that are not reported in this chapter may also influence the hospitalisation rates.

Age standardised hospital separation ratios for all diabetes diagnoses[1] illustrate differences between the rate of hospital admissions for Indigenous people and that for all Australians, taking into account differences in the age structures of the two populations. For both males and females there was a marked difference in 2005-06 between the separation rates for Indigenous people and those for the total population for all diabetes diagnoses. The quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purpose of analysis only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. For these jurisdictions combined, the separation rate for Indigenous males was 7.3 times higher than those for all Australian males. The separation rate for Indigenous females was 12.2 times the rate for all females (figure 11.9).

Figure 11.9 **Ratio of separation rates of Indigenous people to all people for all diabetes diagnoses, 2005-06**[a, b, c, d, e]




**a** The ratios are directly age-standardised to the estimated resident population at 30 June 2001. **b** The total includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (NT data for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for purposes of analysis. Data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions. **c** 'All diabetes' refers to separations with a principal and/or additional diagnosis of diabetes, except where dialysis is the principal diagnosis. **d** Patients aged 75 years and over are excluded. **e** Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while all person rates are based on state of usual residence. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); tables 11A.10 and 11A.11; 2008 Report, figure 11.36, p. 11.64.

1 'All diabetes' refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes, except where dialysis is the principal diagnosis.

## Future directions in performance reporting

*Indigenous health*

Barriers to accessing primary health services contribute to the poorer health status of Indigenous people compared to other Australians (see the 'Health preface'). In recognition of this issue, the Steering Committee has identified primary and community health services for Indigenous people as a priority area for future reporting. The 'early detection and early treatment' indicator of accessibility of primary and community health services to Indigenous people has been included in the 2008 Report. The Steering Committee will continue to examine options for the inclusion of further such indicators. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework developed under the auspices of the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council will inform the selection of future indicators of primary and community health services to Indigenous people.

The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient statistics remains variable across states and territories. There has been some improvement, for example, NSW data are now considered to be of acceptable quality, whereas on previous assessment this was not the case. Victorian data are being considered for publication. The quality of data for Tasmania and the ACT is considered to be too poor for publication. Continued efforts to improve Indigenous identification are necessary in order to better measure the performance of primary and community health services in relation to the health of Indigenous Australians. The AIHW is currently undertaking a project to develop best practice guidelines for identification.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 11A.3 is table 3 in the primary and community health attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Table 11A.1** Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number)

**Table 11A.2** Services and episodes of healthcare by services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number)

**Table 11A.3** Proportion of services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2005-06 (per cent)

**Table 11A.4** Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, as at 30 June 2006 (number)

**Table 11A.5** Voluntary annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status, 2006-07

**Table 11A.6** Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.7** Indigenous people who received a voluntary health check or assessment, by age (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.8** Early detection activities provided by services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported

**Table 11A.9** Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 1996–2007

**Table 11A.10** Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2005-06

**Table 11A.11** Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2005-06

**Table 11A.12** New South Wales, community health services programs

**Table 11A.13** Victoria, community health services programs

**Table 11A.14** Queensland, community health services programs

**Table 11A.15** Western Australia, community health services programs

**Table 11A.16** South Australia, community health services programs

**Table 11A.17** Tasmania, community health services programs

**Table 11A.18** Australian Capital Territory, community health services programs

**Table 11A.19** Northern Territory, community health services programs

## References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# 12 Health management issues

Health management is concerned with the management of diseases, illnesses and injuries using a range of services (promotion, prevention/early detection and intervention) in a variety of settings (for example, public hospitals, community health centres and general practice). This chapter reports on the management of breast cancer and mental health, which represent some activities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in health management.

Breast cancer detection and management services comprise a number of major components: primary care and community-based services, including general practitioner (GP) services and community-based women's health services; screening services; acute services based in hospitals, including both inpatient and outpatient services; private consultations for a range of disciplines; and post-acute services, including home-based and palliative care (DHS 1999). Relevant clinical disciplines include surgery, plastic and reconstructive surgery, pathology, radiation and medical oncology, nursing, diagnostic radiology, radiography, physiotherapy, allied health, and psychological and psychiatric services. Post-acute services include a range of further treatments, such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy (most of which take place on a same day or outpatient basis) and a range of follow-up and palliative care services (DHS 1999).

Improvements made to the chapter this year are that data for Indigenous people on levels of psychological distress (K5) have been included.

## Indigenous data in the health management issues chapter

The health management issues chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data for Indigenous people:

- participation rates of women aged 50–69 years from selected communities in BreastScreen Australia screening programs, 2005 and 2006 (24 month period)
- K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, 2004-05
- specialised psychiatric care by Indigenous status, 2004-05
- mortality due to suicide, 2001–2005.

*Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the health management issues chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 12A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 12A.3 is table 3 in the health management issues attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 12.15' this is page 15 of chapter 12 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 12A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 12A of the 2008 Report.

## Breast cancer

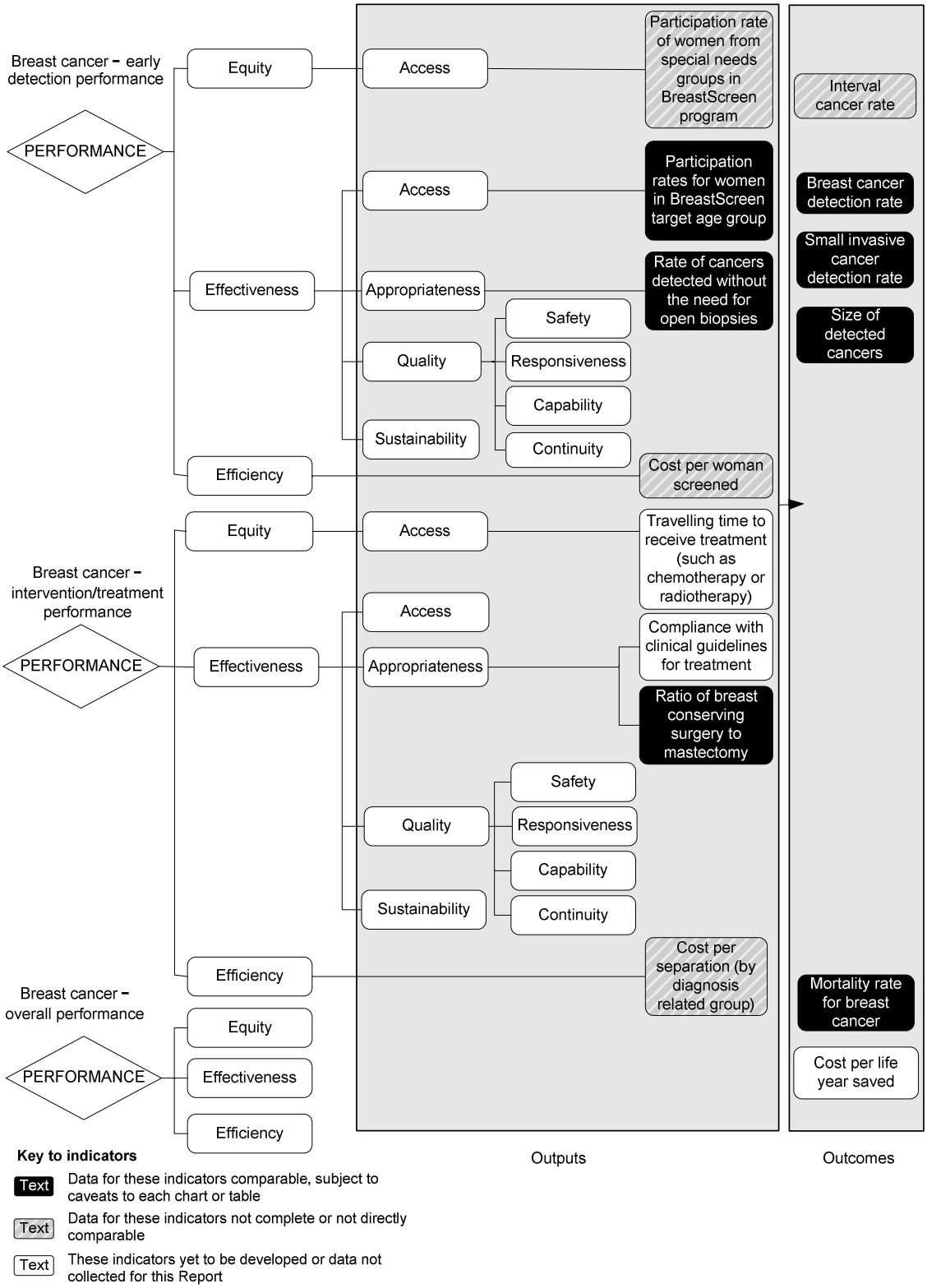
Breast cancer is a disease whereby uncontrolled or malignant cell division leads to the formation of a tumour or tumours in a woman's breast.[1] Tumours may expand locally by invading surrounding tissue, or they may spread via the lymphatic or vascular systems to the rest of the body. If left untreated, most malignant tumours result in the death of the affected person (AIHW 2003).

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for breast cancer detection and management in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 12.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

[1] Breast cancer in males is very rare. It is not examined in this Report.

## Figure 12.1 **Performance indicators for breast cancer detection and management**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 12.7, p. 12.14.

## Early detection — participation rate of women from selected community groups in BreastScreen programs

The 'participation rate of women from selected community groups in BreastScreen programs' is an indicator of equity of access (box 12.1).

Box 12.1 **Participation rate of women from selected community groups in BreastScreen programs**

The 'participation rate of women from selected community groups' — that is, Indigenous women, women from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB) and women living in outer regional, remote and very remote areas — in breast cancer screening is an indicator of equity of access. Women from these groups may experience particular language, cultural and geographic barriers to accessing breast cancer screening. This indicator measures the performance of the BreastScreen program in overcoming these barriers. This reflects the importance of screening to the early detection of breast cancers. Early detection is associated with better outcomes for women with breast cancer, in terms of morbidity and mortality.

The participation rate measures the proportion of the eligible population in the community group attending the screening program within a 24 month period. Participation rates for community groups that are at, or close to, those for the total population indicate success in overcoming group-specific barriers to access.

In 2005-06, the national age standardised participation rate for Indigenous women aged 50–69 (38 per cent) was below the total participation rate in that age group (56.7 per cent), although this may be influenced by problems with Indigenous identification (table 12A.1). For the same 24 month period and age group, the national participation rate for NESB women (49.6 per cent) was also lower than that of the national total female population (table 12.1). Care needs to be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions, given differences in the collection of data by Indigenous, NESB, and rural and remote status.

Table 12.1 **Age standardised participation rates of women aged 50–69 years from selected communities in BreastScreen Australia programs, 2005 and 2006 (24 month period) (per cent)[a, b]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous[c] | 38.6 | 35.9 | 49.9 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 33.0 | 50.4 | 24.5 | 38.0 |
| NESB[d] | 51.4 | 37.6 | 67.0 | 65.0 | 58.3 | 36.2 | 52.3 | 38.6 | 49.6 |
| Major cities and inner regional[e] | 53.1 | 56.9 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 48.7 | 60.3 | na | na |
| Outer regional, remote and very remote[e] | 78.2 | 53.6 | 59.9 | 56.3 | 67.3 | 70.1 | .. | na | na |
| All women aged 50–69 years | 55.5 | 56.8 | 58.0 | 57.4 | 59.0 | 57.1 | 58.4 | 40.8 | 56.7 |

**a** First and subsequent rounds. **b** Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian population standard. **c** Those women who self-identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. **d** Non-English speaking background (NESB) is defined as speaking a language other than English at home. **e** Remoteness categories are based on Census Collection Districts (CDs) and defined using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification categories. The Australian Standard Geographical Classification is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 12A.1; 2008 Report, table 12A.10; 2008 Report, table 12.4, p. 12.16.

## Mental health

Mental health relates to an individual's ability to negotiate the daily challenges and social interactions of life without experiencing undue emotional or behavioural incapacity (DHAC and AIHW 1999). There is a wide range of mental disorders that can affect an individual's functioning and quality of life. Each of these disorders is unique in terms of its incidence across the lifespan, causal factors and treatments.

### *Prevalence*

As part of the National Health Survey (NHS) in 2004-05, the ABS surveyed adults on the level of psychological distress that they had experienced in the four weeks before the survey. This survey used the Kessler 10 (K10) scale, which consists of 10 questions about non-specific psychological distress and seeks to measure the level of current anxiety and depressive symptoms that a person might have experienced in the four weeks before the interview (ABS 2006b).[2] The 2004-05 data showed

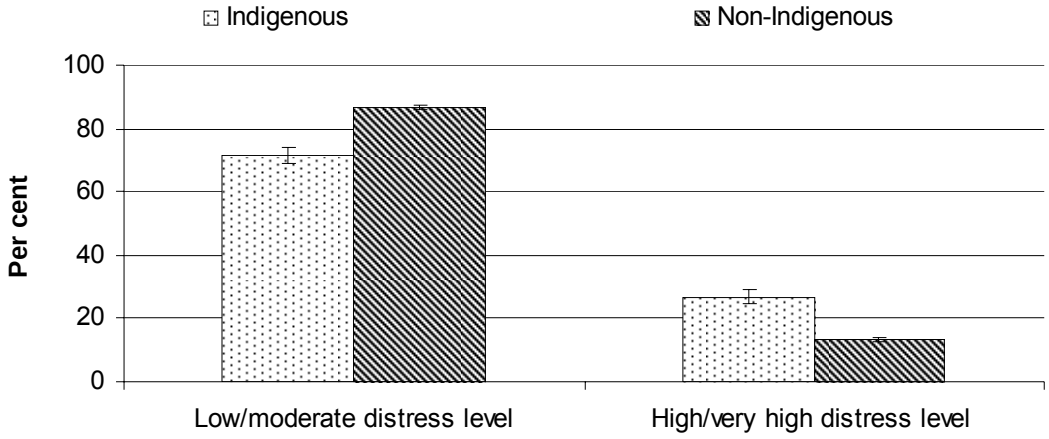
[2] Respondents were asked whether in the previous four weeks they had felt: tired for no good reason; nervous; so nervous nothing could calm them down; hopeless; restless or fidgety; so restless they could not sit still; depressed; everything was an effort; so sad that they could not be cheered up; and worthless. For each question, there is a five level response scale based on the amount of time that the respondent reported experiencing the particular problem. Generally, each item was scored from one for 'none of the time', to five for 'all of the time'. Scores of the 10 questions were then summed, yielding a minimum possible score of 10 and a maximum possible score of 50. Low scores indicated low levels of psychological distress and high scores indicated high levels of psychological distress (ABS 2006b).

that, nationally, 61.8 per cent of those aged 18–64 years had experienced a low level of distress, 24.7 per cent had experienced moderate distress and 13.4 per cent had experienced a high or very high level of distress. Generally, people aged 65 years or over were less likely to experience moderate and high to very high levels of distress, compared with the younger age group (2008 Report, table 12.6).

The 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) included for the first time selected questions from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale–10 (K10). The K10 was reduced to five questions (K5) to provide an appropriate short set of questions to identify psychological distress (ABS 2006a). The wording of two of the K10 questions was modified slightly for the NATSIHS K5 version. Nevertheless, these modifications are unlikely to significantly affect the comparability of Indigenous and non-Indigenous (K5) data on levels of psychological distress.

In 2004-05, after adjusting for age differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, 26.6 per cent of Indigenous people had experienced a high to very high level of psychological distress compared with 13.1 per cent of non-Indigenous people (figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2 **K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, 2004-05[a, b, c]**

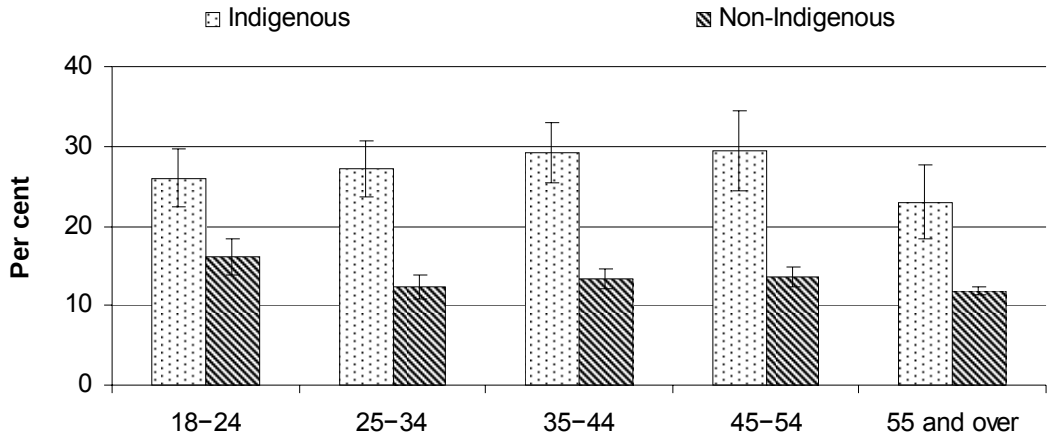



**a** Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate. **b** Low/moderate distress level represents a K5 score of 5–11 (maximum score is 25). **c** High/very high distress level represents a K5 score of 12–25 (maximum score is 25).

*Source*: ABS 2004-05 NATSIHS (unpublished); ABS 2004-05 NHS (unpublished); SCRGSP (2007); 2008 Report, figure 12.18, p. 12.38.

In all age groups, Indigenous people were more likely to have experienced high to very high levels of psychological distress than non-Indigenous people in 2004-05 (figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 **High to very high level of psychological distress, by age, Australia, 2004-05[a, b]**




**a** Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate. **b** High/very high distress level represents a K5 score of 12–25 (maximum score is 25).

*Source*: ABS 2004-05 NATSIHS (unpublished); ABS 2004-05 NHS (unpublished); SCRGSP (2007); 2008 Report, figure 12.19, p. 12.39.

### *Mental health services provided*

Limited data are available on specialised psychiatric care of Indigenous patients in hospital. Comparisons are difficult because data on Indigenous status are incomplete and Indigenous people and other Australians may differ in their use of hospital services relative to other health services. The data reflect a range of factors, such as: the spectrum of public, primary care and post-hospital care available; Indigenous people's access to these as well as hospital services; social and physical infrastructure services for Indigenous people; and differences in the complexity, incidence and prevalence of disorders. For the jurisdictions for which data are available, the total average length of stay for Indigenous people was shorter than for non-Indigenous people (table 12.2).

Table 12.2 **Specialised psychiatric care, by Indigenous status, 2004-05**[a, b]

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total*[c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations | no. | np | np | 1 181 | 610 | 332 | np | np | 494 | 2 617 |
| Separation rate | per '000 people | np | np | 9.9 | 9.1 | 13.0 | np | np | 7.7 | 9.5 |
| Patient days | no. | np | np | 30 381 | 11 153 | 5 795 | np | np | 4 037 | 51 366 |
| Psychiatric care days | no. | np | np | 30 228 | 11 091 | 5 795 | np | np | 3 999 | 51 113 |
| Average length of stay[d] | no. | np | np | 27.4 | 18.3 | 17.8 | np | np | 9.2 | 20.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations | no. | np | np | 26 141 | 11 121 | 9 848 | np | np | 680 | 47 790 |
| Separation rate | per '000 people | np | np | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | np | np | 4.7 | 6.5 |
| Patient days | no. | np | np | 537 377 | 215 611 | 199 829 | np | np | 7 065 | 959 882 |
| Psychiatric care days | no. | np | np | 533 950 | 213 241 | 199 829 | np | np | 7 038 | 954 058 |
| Average length of stay[d] | no | np | np | 23.9 | 20.4 | 23.0 | np | np | 10.9 | 22.6 |

**a** The completeness of data on Indigenous status varies, so these data need to be used with care. **b** Specialised psychiatric care refers to separations in which at least one day of specialised psychiatric care was received. **c** Data are for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. **d** Includes data for overnight separations only. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (2007); table 12A.2; 2008 Report, table 12.7, p. 12.49.

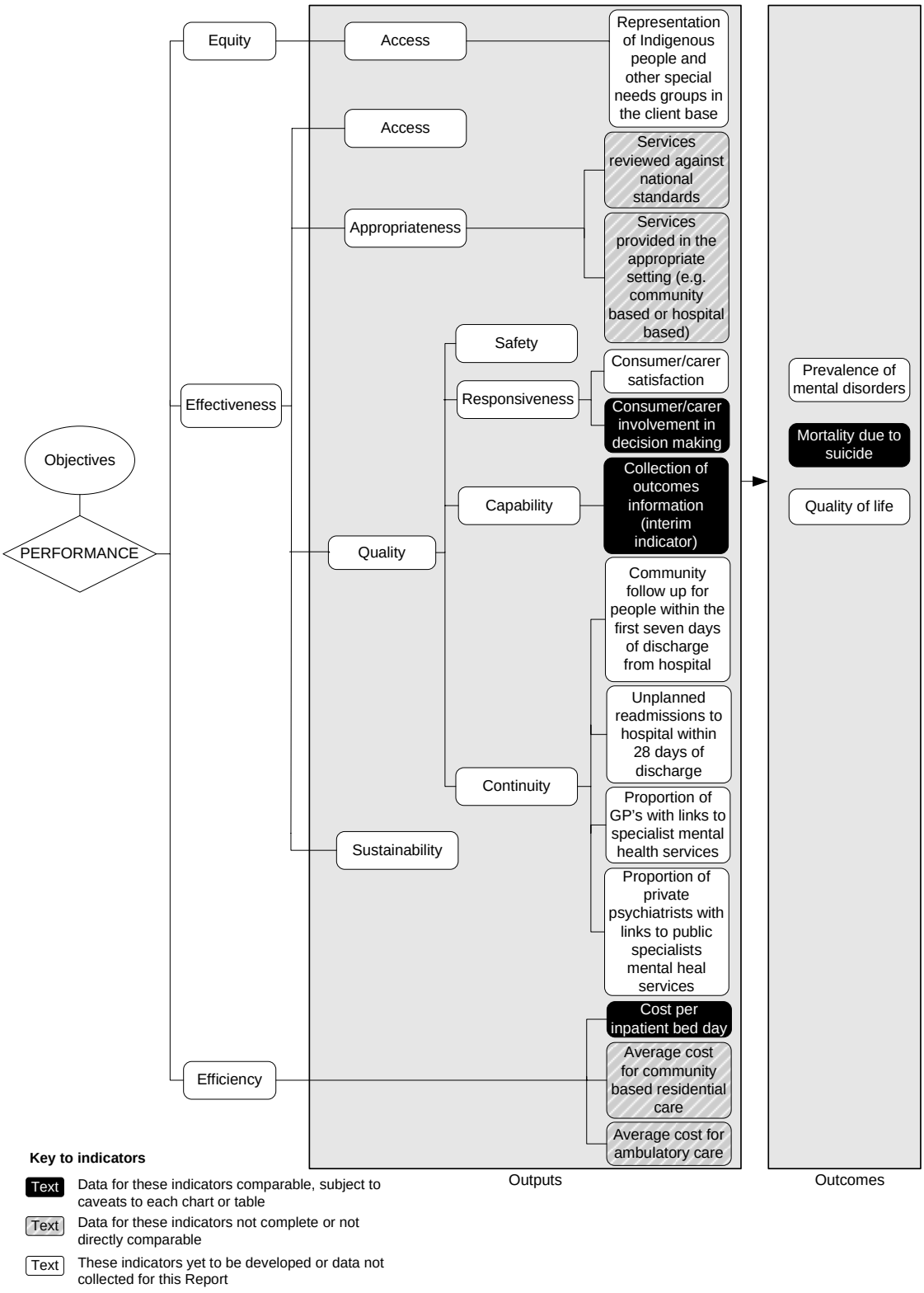
## Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators for mental health services builds on government objectives for mental health service delivery (box 12.2) as encompassed in the NMHS and the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) National Action Plan on Mental Health.

The National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's Mental Health and Social and Emotional Well Being 2004–2009 (the Social and Emotional Well Being Framework) was endorsed by the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council in December 2004. It aims to provide a framework for action by all governments and communities to improve the social and emotional wellbeing and mental health needs of Indigenous Australians over the next five years.

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for mental health management in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 12.4. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

## Figure 12.4 **Performance indicators for mental health management**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 12.27, p. 12.52.

## Representation of Indigenous people and others in the client base

The Steering Committee has identified the 'representation of Indigenous people and other special needs groups in the client base' as a key area for development in future reports (box 12.2).

Box 12.2 **Representation of Indigenous people and other special needs groups in the client base**

The 'representation of Indigenous people and other special needs groups in the client base' is an indicator of governments' aim to provide mental health services in an equitable manner, including access to services by special needs groups such as Indigenous people.

## Mortality due to suicide

'Mortality due to suicide' is an outcome indicator of mental health management (box 12.3).

Box 12.3 **Mortality due to suicide**

Mortality due to suicide' is a mental health management indicator because evidence indicates that people with a mental disorder are at a higher risk of suicide than are the general population. (They are also at a higher risk of death from other causes, such as cardiovascular disease.)

This indicator is reported as the suicide rate per 100 000 people for all people, people aged 15–24 years, people living in capital cities, people living in other urban areas, people living in rural areas and Indigenous people. While the performance of mental health services is important in reducing suicide, other government services also play a significant role. Public mental health programs are primarily concerned with providing treatment and support services for individual clients affected by serious mental illness, some of whom have either attempted, or indicated the intention, to commit suicide. Suicide prevention targeted at the wider population is also addressed through the initiatives of other government departments, non-government organisations and other special interest groups. Any impact on suicide rates, therefore, will be a result of a coordinated response across a range of collaborating agencies, including police, education, housing, justice and community services agencies.

(Continued on the next page)

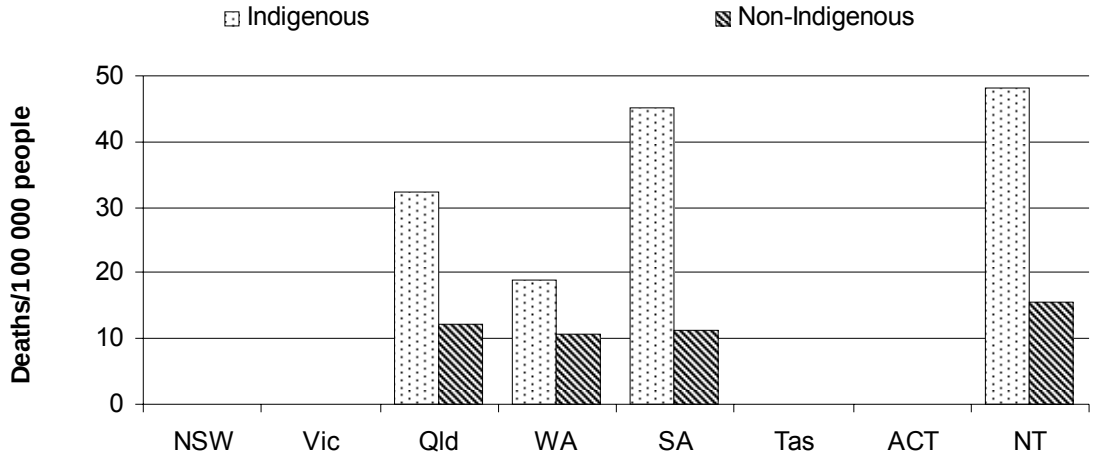
Box 12.3 **(Continued)**

In addition, many factors outside the control of mental health services may influence a person's decision to commit suicide. These include environmental, sociocultural and economic risk factors — for example, adverse childhood experiences (such as sexual abuse) can increase the risk of suicide, particularly in adolescents and young adults. Alcohol and other drugs are also often associated with an increased risk of suicidal behaviour. Other factors that can influence suicide rates include economic growth rates, which affect unemployment rates and social disadvantage. Often, a combination of these factors can increase the risk of suicidal behaviour.

The Indigenous suicide rate is presented for the period 2001–2005 for four jurisdictions: Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (figure 12.5). After adjusting for age differences between populations, the suicide rates for Indigenous people for the period 2001–2005 in the jurisdictions for which data are presented are considerably higher than the corresponding rates for non-Indigenous people.

Care needs to be taken when interpreting these data because data for Indigenous people are incomplete and data for some jurisdictions are not published. In addition, Indigenous people are not always accurately identified in administrative collections (such as hospital records, and birth and death registrations) due to definition variations, different data collection methods and failure to record Indigenous status (see 2008 Report, p. 12.71 for further details on suicide data quality). The rate calculations have not been adjusted for differences in the completeness of identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions. The 'Health preface' discusses the quality of Indigenous mortality and other data.

Figure 12.5 **Suicide rates, by Indigenous status, 2001–2005[a]**




**a** Indigenous population figures are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. The non-Indigenous population figures are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care. Rates are calculated on an age standardised basis.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Deaths, Australia*; table 12A.3; 2008 Report, figure 12.36, p. 12.75.

## Future directions for reporting on mental health management

A key challenge for improving the reporting of mental health management is improving the reporting of effectiveness and efficiency indicators for Indigenous people.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 12A.3 is table 3 in the health management issues attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Breast cancer**

**Table 12A.1** Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)

**Mental health**

**Table 12A.2** Specialised psychiatric care separations reported for Indigenous patients, Australia 2004-05

**Table 12A.3** Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status

## References


ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2006a, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Ausinfo, Canberra.

—— 2006b, *National Health Survey, 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0, Ausinfo, Canberra.

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2003, *BreastScreen Australia Monitoring Report 2000-2001*, Cat. no. CAN 20, Cancer Series no. 25, Canberra.

—— 2007, *Mental health services in Australia 2004–05*, Cat no. HSE 47, Mental Health Series no. 9, Canberra.

DHAC (Australian Government Department of Health and Community Services) and AIHW 1999, *National Health Priority Areas Report: Mental Health 1998*, AIHW Cat. no. PHE 13, Canberra.

DHS (Department of Human Services Victoria) 1999, *Breast Disease Service Redevelopment Strategy. A Report by the Breast Care Implementation Advisory Committee 1999-2003*, Victorian Government Publishing Service, Melbourne.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

# D Community services preface

## Part D: Community services preface

Families are the principal providers of care for children, older people and people with a disability (ABS 2001). Community services aim to:

- help families to undertake these roles
- fulfil these roles when families are not in a position to provide care
- provide interventions where individual needs are not able to be met by the community without special intervention.

Community services provide support to sustain and nurture the functioning of individuals, families and groups, to maximise their potential for development and to enhance community wellbeing (LGCSA 2002). Although community services are generally targeted to the individual, they may be delivered in larger settings. Services are typically provided by government and the not-for-profit sector, but the for-profit sector also has an important role (for example, as owners of aged care facilities). Community services also contribute to the development of community infrastructure to service needs (AIHW 2005).

## Cross-cutting community services issues

### Community services pathways

Although this Report discusses three areas of community services in separate chapters, it is recognised that there are many linkages between different community services. Governments are increasingly emphasising the need for integrated, client-centred community services.

Many community services are linked by the provision of these services to individuals at different stages of life. Although some community services only apply to people in specific age groups (for example, child protection services or aged care services), other services are not as strictly age-specific (for example,

disability services and SAAP). Some individuals may receive multiple services — for example, a child who is in receipt of juvenile justice services together with homelessness or child protection and disability services. Disability services may continue throughout an individual's lifetime and overlap with provision of aged care services.

The sequence of interventions or services may be referred to as 'pathways' of community service provision. However, there is limited information on the patterns of access by individuals to the range of community services, either concurrently or in succession over a lifetime. A greater understanding of the links between the use of various community services, the nature of these links, and whether interventions in one area of service provision result in reduced need for other services, will enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the sector overall.

An example of relevant research is a longitudinal study of Indigenous children (*Footprints In Time*) by the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA), into the links between early childhood experiences and later life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, covering areas such as culture, education, health, family and community (FaCSIA 2006).

## References


ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2001, *Community Services Australia, 1999-2000*, Cat. No. 8696.0, Canberra.

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005, *National Community Services Information Strategic Plan 2005–2009*, Cat. No. AUS 68, Canberra.

FaCSIA (Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2006, Research News, Issue 27, Canberra

LGCSA (Local Government Community Services Association of Australia) 2002, *Working Together to Develop Our Communities Good practice and benchmarking in Local Government community development and community services* http://www.lgcsaa.org.au/benchmarking.htm (accessed 23 November 2007).

# 13 Aged care services

The aged care system comprises all services specifically designed to meet the care and support needs of frail older Australians. This chapter focuses on government funded residential and community care for older people and services designed for the carers of older people. Some government expenditure on aged care is not reported, but continual improvements are being made to the coverage and quality of the data. The services covered include:

- residential services, which provide high care, low care and residential respite care (*Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report), box 13.1)
- community care services, which include Home and Community Care (HACC) program services, Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs), the Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program, the EACH Dementia program, the Transition Care Program (TCP)[1] and Veterans' Home Care (VHC)[2]
- respite services, which include HACC respite and centre-based day care and the National Respite for Carers Program (NRCP)
- assessment services, which are largely provided by the Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP).

The chapter has been improved this year by including expenditure data in relation to Indigenous specific services, funded by the Australian Government. In 2006-07, $17.2 million was spent on this program (table 13A.9).

## Service overview

Services for older people are provided on the basis of the frailty or functional disability of the recipients rather than specific age criteria. Nevertheless, in the absence of more specific information, this Report uses people aged 70 years or over as a proxy for the likelihood of a person in the general population requiring these services. Certain groups (notably Indigenous people) may require various services at a younger age. For Indigenous people, those aged 50 years or over are used as a

1 Some aspects of the TCP are related to residential care services.

2 Unless otherwise stated, HACC expenditure excludes the Department of Veterans' Affairs expenditure on VHC.

proxy for the likelihood of requiring aged care services. The Australian Government also uses these age proxies for planning the allocation of residential care, CACPs EACH and EACH Dementia packages.

Government funded aged care services covered in this chapter relate to the three levels of government (Australian, State and Territory, and some local) involved in service funding and delivery. The formal, publicly funded services covered represent only a small proportion of total assistance provided to frail older people. Extended family and partners are the largest source of emotional, practical and financial support for older people: more than 90 per cent of older people living in the community in 2003 who required help with self-care, mobility or communications received assistance from the informal care network of family, friends and neighbours (ABS 2004a). Many people receive assistance from both formal aged care services and informal sources. Older people also purchase support services in the private market, and these services are not covered in this chapter.

## Indigenous data in the aged care chapter

The aged care chapter in the 2008 Report contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- aged care assessment team assessment rates, 2005-06
- age profile and target population differences between Indigenous and other Australians, June 2001
- Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, and EACH at 30 June 2007: age specific usage rates per 1000 persons by remoteness
- variation in the proportions of special needs target population accessing aged care services from their proportion in the population as a whole, June 2007 (per cent)
- residents per 1000 target population, 30 June 2007
- Community Aged Care Package recipients per 1000 target population, 30 June 2007
- recipients of HACC services by age and Indigenous status, 2006-07
- Commonwealth Carelink Centres, contacts per 1000 target population, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007.

The aged care attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- target population data, by location ('000)
- Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June, 2007
- HACC client characteristics, 2006-07
- comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2006-07
- Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs, 2006-07 ($ million)

### *Attachment tables*

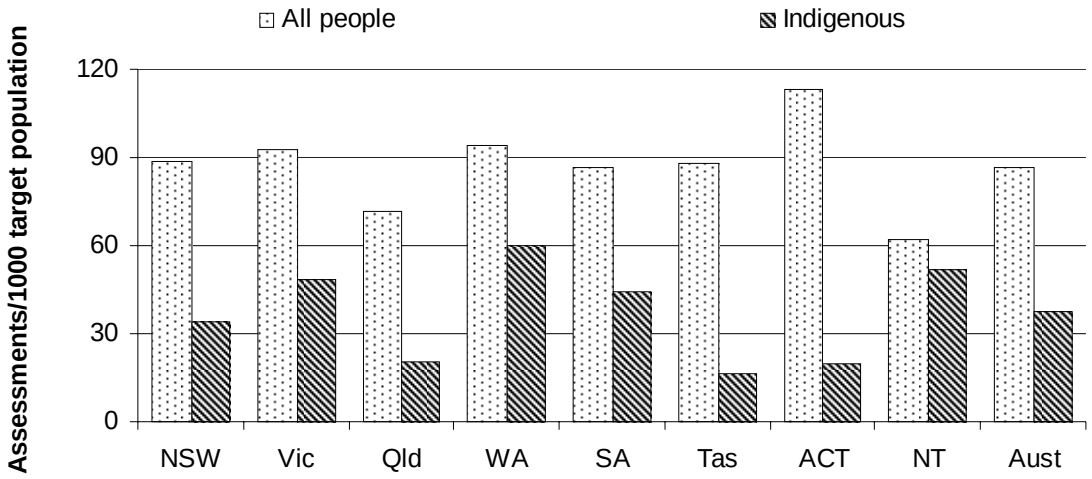
Attachment tables for data within the aged care services chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 13A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 13A.3 is table 3 in the aged care services attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 13.15' this is page 15 of chapter 13 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 13A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 13 of the 2008 Report.

## Assessment services

The Australian Government established the ACAP in 1984, based on the assessment processes used by State and Territory health services to determine (1) eligibility for admission into residential care and (2) the level of care required (and thus the subsidy paid to such services). The core objective of the ACAP is to assess the needs of frail older people and recommend appropriate services. Assessment and recommendation by Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) are mandatory for admission to residential care or receipt of a CACP, EACH package, EACH Dementia package or TCP. People may also be referred by ACATs to other services, such as those funded by the HACC program. An ACAT referral is not mandatory for receipt of other services, such as HACC and VHC services.

The number of assessments per 1000 target population varied across jurisdictions in 2005-06. The national rate was 86.8 assessments per 1000 people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and 37.2 per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over (figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1 **Aged Care Assessment Team assessment rates, 2005-06[a, b, c, d, e]**




**a** Includes ACAT assessments for all services. **b** 'All people' includes all assessments of people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over per 1000 people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. **c** 'Indigenous' includes all assessments of Indigenous people aged 50 years or over per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. **d** The number of Indigenous assessments is based on self-identification of Indigenous status. **e** See table 13A.8 for further explanation of these data.

*Source*: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); table 13A.8; 2008 Report, figure 13.1, p. 13.5.

## Indigenous-specific services

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people access mainstream services under the Aged Care Act, including those managed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, and services funded outside the Act, including those funded under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. Some services managed by non-Indigenous approved providers also have a significant number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients.

All aged care services that are funded under the Act are required to provide culturally appropriate care. Whether they are located in a community or residential setting, services may be subject to specific conditions of allocation in relation to the proportion of care to be provided to particular groups of people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

At 30 June 2007, there were 617 flexible places for Indigenous clients (outside the Aged Care Act) under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. This flexible care helps to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can access culturally appropriate care services as close as

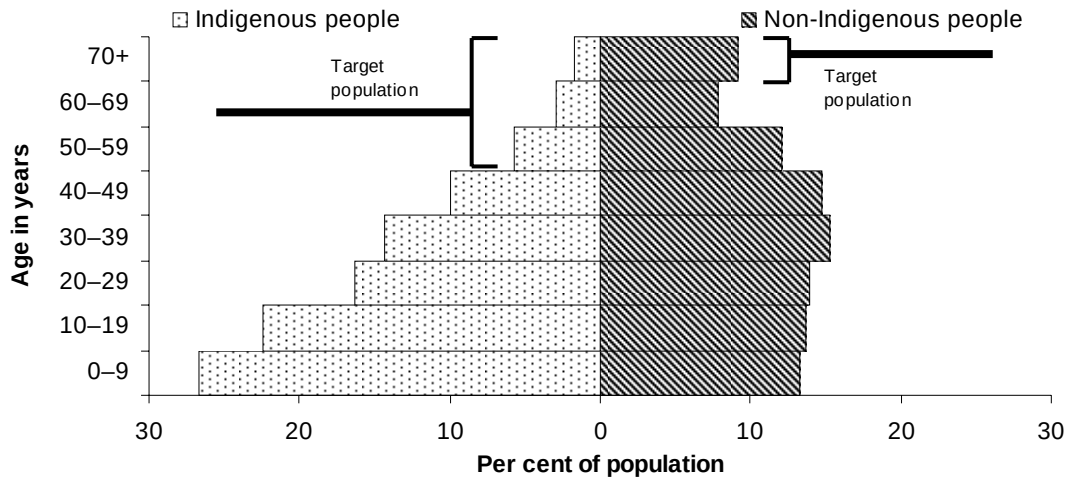
possible to their communities, mainly in rural and remote locations. As part of the 1994 National Strategy, services were established to provide aged care using a flexible model. Communities are encouraged to participate in every aspect of service provision, from the very early planning stages right through to the operation of the services. These services are now funded under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program.

In the 2006-07 Federal Budget, an additional 150 places were allocated for the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program. The additional places will bring the total number of places under this program to 750 (DoHA unpublished).

## Characteristics of older Indigenous people

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (based on assumptions provided by Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA)) estimates that about 55 600 Indigenous people were aged 50 years or over in Australia at 30 June 2007 (table 13A.1). Although the Indigenous population is also ageing, there are marked differences in the age profile of Indigenous Australians compared with non-Indigenous Australians (figure 13.2). Estimates for both males and females show life expectancy at birth in the Indigenous population is around 17 years less than in the total Australian population (ABS 2004b). These figures indicate that Indigenous people are likely to need aged care services earlier in life, compared with the general population.

Figure 13.2 **Age profile and target population differences between Indigenous and other Australians, June 2001**

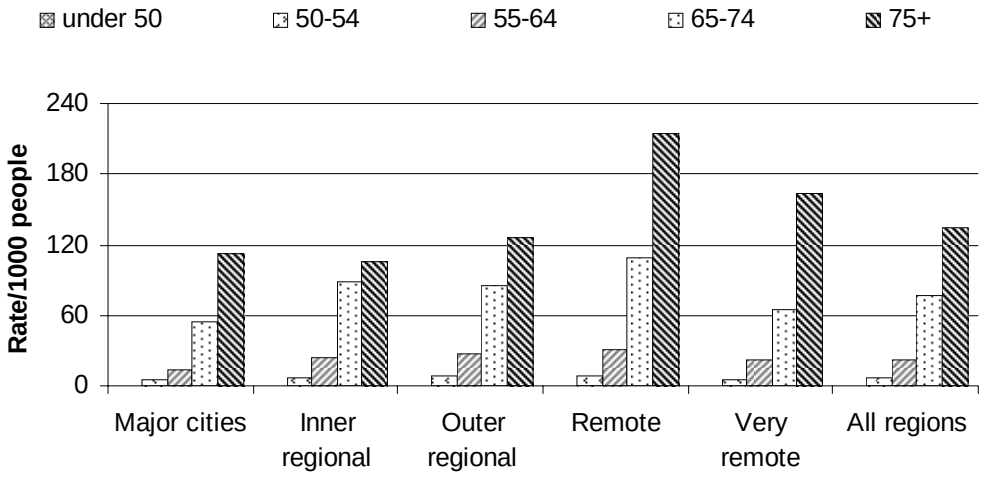



*Source*: ABS (2004b); 2008 Report, figure 13.6, p. 13.19.

*Combined residential and community care services rates*

The national age specific usage rates per 1000 Indigenous persons for high and low residential care, CACP and EACH in combination at 30 June 2007 is 0.3 for people under 50 rising to 133.7 for people over 75. The data show that Indigenous people tend to access these services at a younger age than the population as a whole. These rates vary by remoteness category (figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3 **Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, and EACH at 30 June 2007: age specific usage rates per 1000 persons by remoteness[a, b, c, d, e]**



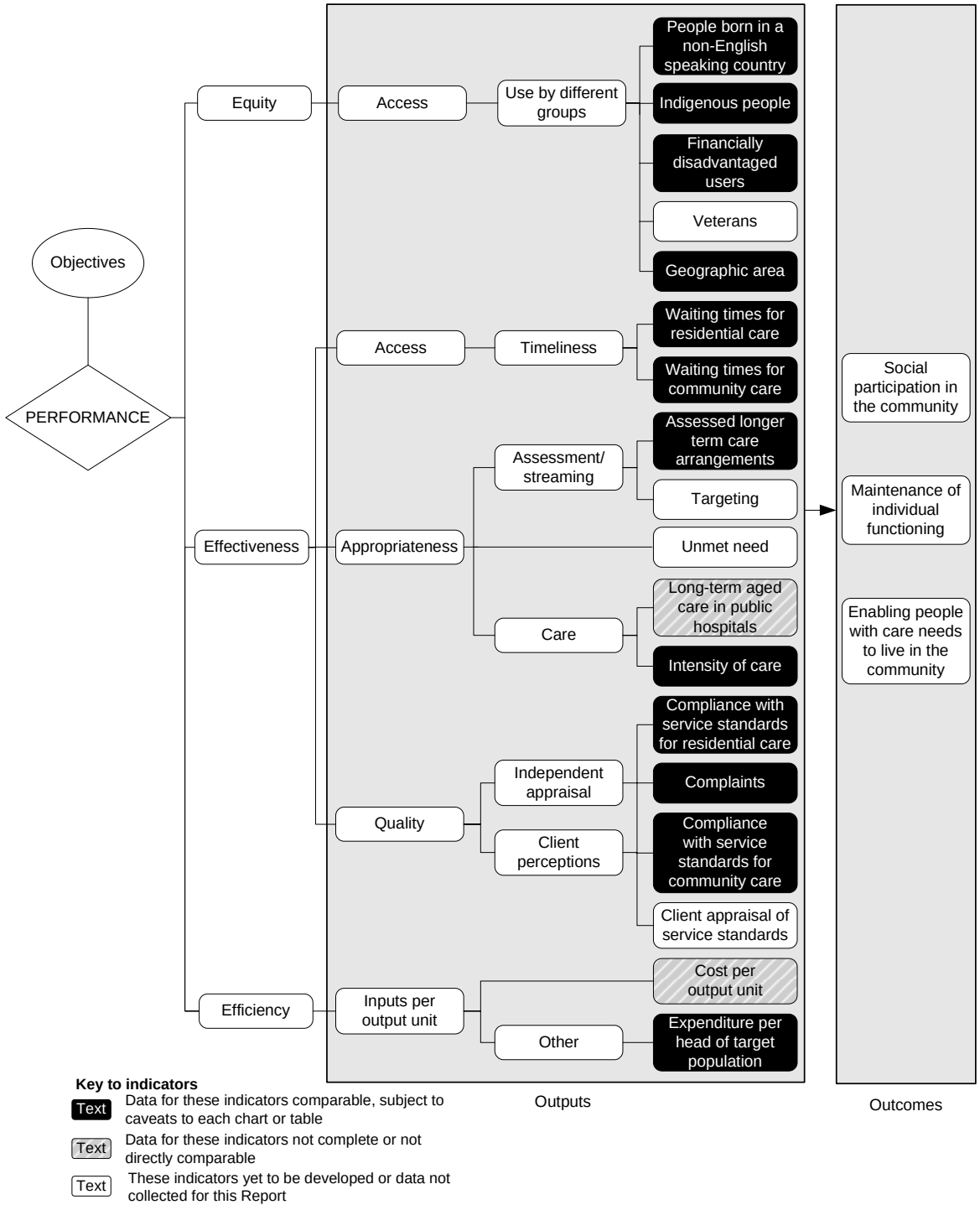

**a** Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. **b** Indigenous population estimates are based on ratios from ABS Census 2001 data applied to population projections by SLA 2002-2022. This is a different measure from those used for these age specific usage data in previous Reports. **c** Residents without a recorded RCS were omitted. **d** These figures exclude places and packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy. **e** EACH packages include EACH Dementia packages.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.11; 2008 Report, figure 13.11, p. 13.28.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for aged care services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 13.4. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

## Figure 13.4 **Performance indicators for aged care services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 13.12, p. 13.30.

## Use by different groups

'Use by different groups' is an indicator of the equity of aged care services (box 13.1).

Box 13.1 **Use by different groups**

A key national objective of the aged care system is to provide equitable access to aged care services for all people who require these services. 'Use by different groups' is a proxy indicator of equitable access. Various groups are identified by the Aged Care Act and its principles (regulations) as having special needs, including people from Indigenous communities, people born in non-English speaking countries, people who live in rural or remote areas, people who are financially or socially disadvantaged, and veterans (including widows and widowers of veterans). The indicator is reported for each special needs group except veterans, using the following definitions:

- the number of people born in non-English speaking countries using residential services, CACPs, EACH and HACC services, divided by the number of people born in non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over, benchmarked against the rate at which the general population accesses the service
- the number of Indigenous people using residential services, CACP, EACH and HACC services, divided by the number of Indigenous people aged 50 years or over (because Indigenous people tend to require aged care services at a younger age than the general population) benchmarked against the rate at which the general population accesses the service
- the rate of contacts with Commonwealth Carelink Centres for Indigenous people compared with all people
- access to residential services for financially disadvantaged users, defined as the number of new residents classified as concessional or assisted divided by the number of new residents
- access to HACC services for people living in rural and remote areas — the number of hours of HACC service received (and, separately, meals provided) divided by the number of people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years for major cities, inner regional areas, outer regional areas, remote areas and very remote areas.

In general, usage rates for special needs groups similar to those for the broader aged care population are desirable, but interpretation of results differs for some special needs groups because:

- there is evidence that Indigenous people have higher disability prevalence rates than those of the general population, which suggests a greater level of need for services compared with those in the broader aged care population

(Continued on next page)

Box 13.1 **(Continued)**

- for financially disadvantaged users, Australian Government planning guidelines require that services allocate a minimum proportion of residential places for concessional or assisted residents. These targets range from 16 per cent to 40 per cent of places, depending on the service's region. Usage rates equal to or higher than the minimum rates are desirable.

Several factors need to be considered in interpreting the results for this set of indicators:

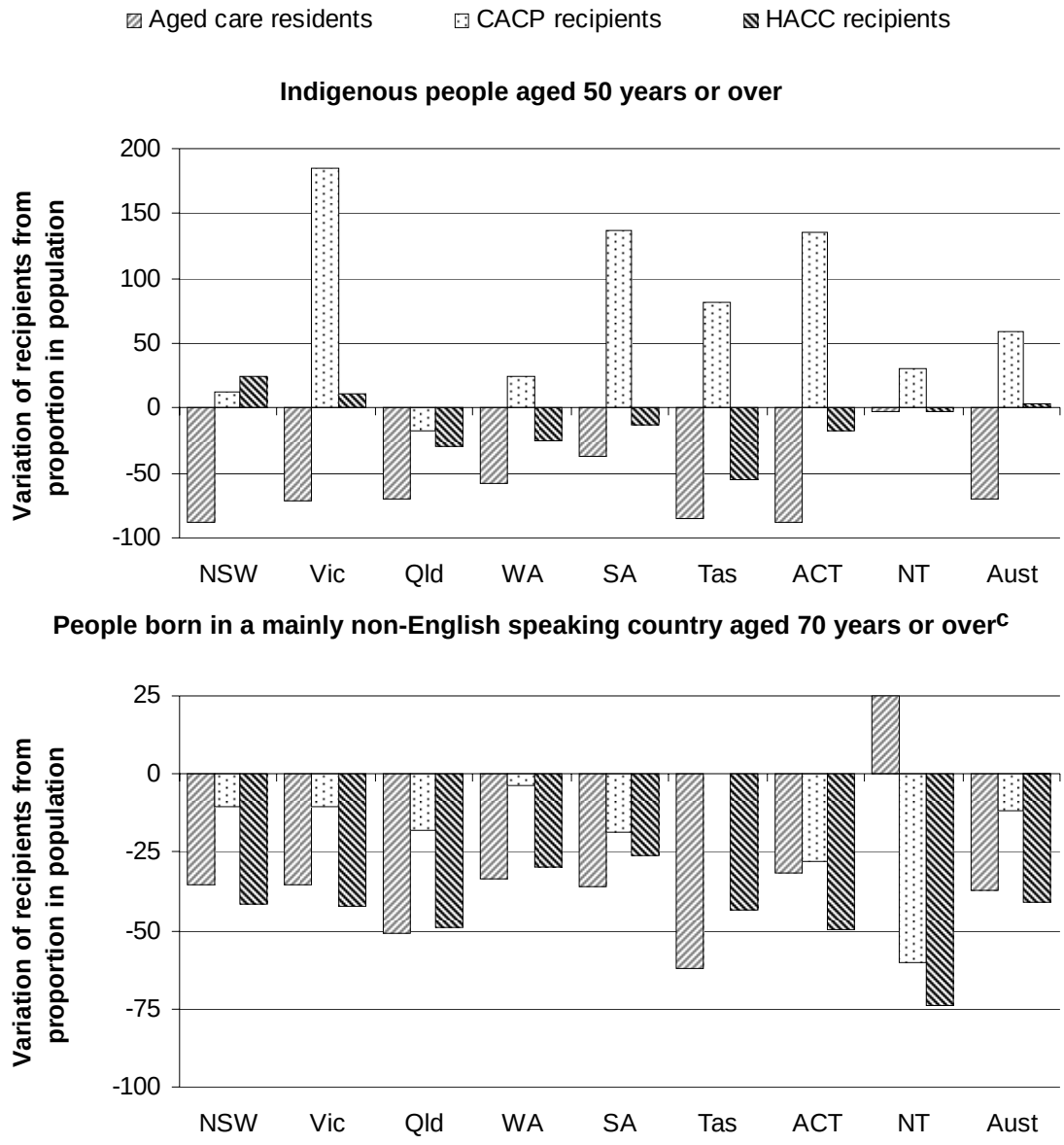
- Cultural differences may influence the extent to which people born in non-English speaking countries use different types of services.
- Cultural differences and geographic location may influence the extent to which Indigenous people use different types of services.
- The availability of informal care and support may influence the use of aged care services in different population groups.

Data presented for this indicator are organised by the type of service provided, with sub-sections for the relevant special needs groups reported against that service.

### *Access to residential care services, CACP and HACC services by Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country*

In general, Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country are under-represented in some aspects of access to residential care, CACP and HACC services in comparison to their proportion of the population as a whole. However, in relation to the CACP program in almost all jurisdictions and nationally, Indigenous people are over-represented, compared to the proportion of this group in the population. In relation to HACC services, Indigenous people are represented similarly to the total population on a national basis. Figure 13.5 demonstrates this over- and under-representation by reflecting the variation in the rate of access of the special needs target population from their proportion in the population as a whole. If the special needs group accessed services in proportion to their general representation in the population, no percentage variation would be observed. If they access services at a greater rate, a positive percentage from the benchmark rate will be observed, or, if services are accessed at a lower rate, the bar would be negative (figure 13.5).

Figure 13.5 **Variation in the proportions of special needs target population accessing aged care services from their proportion in the population as a whole, June 2007 (per cent)[a, b]**

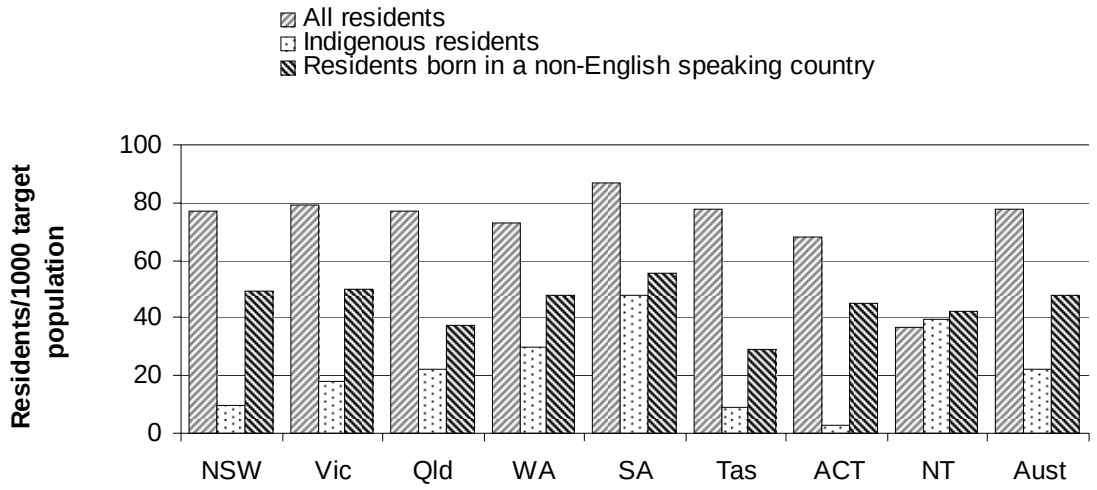



[a] The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels were higher than stated. [b] Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. [c] There is no variation between the proportion of Tasmanian CACP recipients for this group and their proportion in the population.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); tables 13A.4; 2008 Report, figure 13.13, p. 13.33.

In all jurisdictions at 30 June 2007, on average, Indigenous people and people born in non-English speaking countries had lower rates of use of aged care residential services (22.2 and 48.1 per thousand of the relevant target populations respectively), compared with the population as a whole (77.7 per thousand) (figure 13.6).

Figure 13.6 **Residents per 1000 target population, 30 June 2007[a, b, c]**



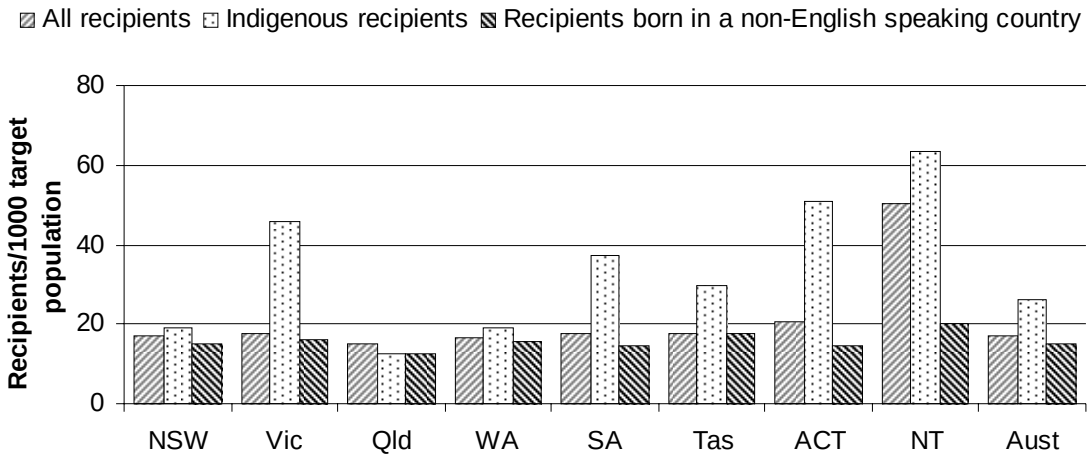

**a** All residents data are per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. **b** Indigenous residents data are per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. **c** Data for residents from a non-English speaking country are per 1000 people from non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.2 and 2008 Report, tables 13A.13 and 13A.15; 2008 Report, figure 13.14, p. 13.34.

### *Access to community aged care packages by Indigenous people and people born in a mainly non-English speaking country*

The number of Indigenous CACP recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over was 25.9 nationally and the numbers of CACP recipients from non-English speaking countries per 1000 of the relevant target population was 15.1 nationally. These figures compare to a total of 17.1 per 1000 of the target population (people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years) (figure 13.7).

Figure 13.7 **Community Aged Care Package recipients per 1000 target population, 30 June 2007[a, b, c, d, e]**




**a** All recipients data are per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. **b** Indigenous recipients data are per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. **c** Data for recipients from non-English speaking countries are per 1000 people from non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over. **d** The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged 50 years or over (table 13A.1), and a small number of packages result in a very high provision ratio. **e** CACPs provide a more flexible model of care more suitable to remote Indigenous communities, so areas such as the NT have a higher rate of CACP recipients per 1000 people.

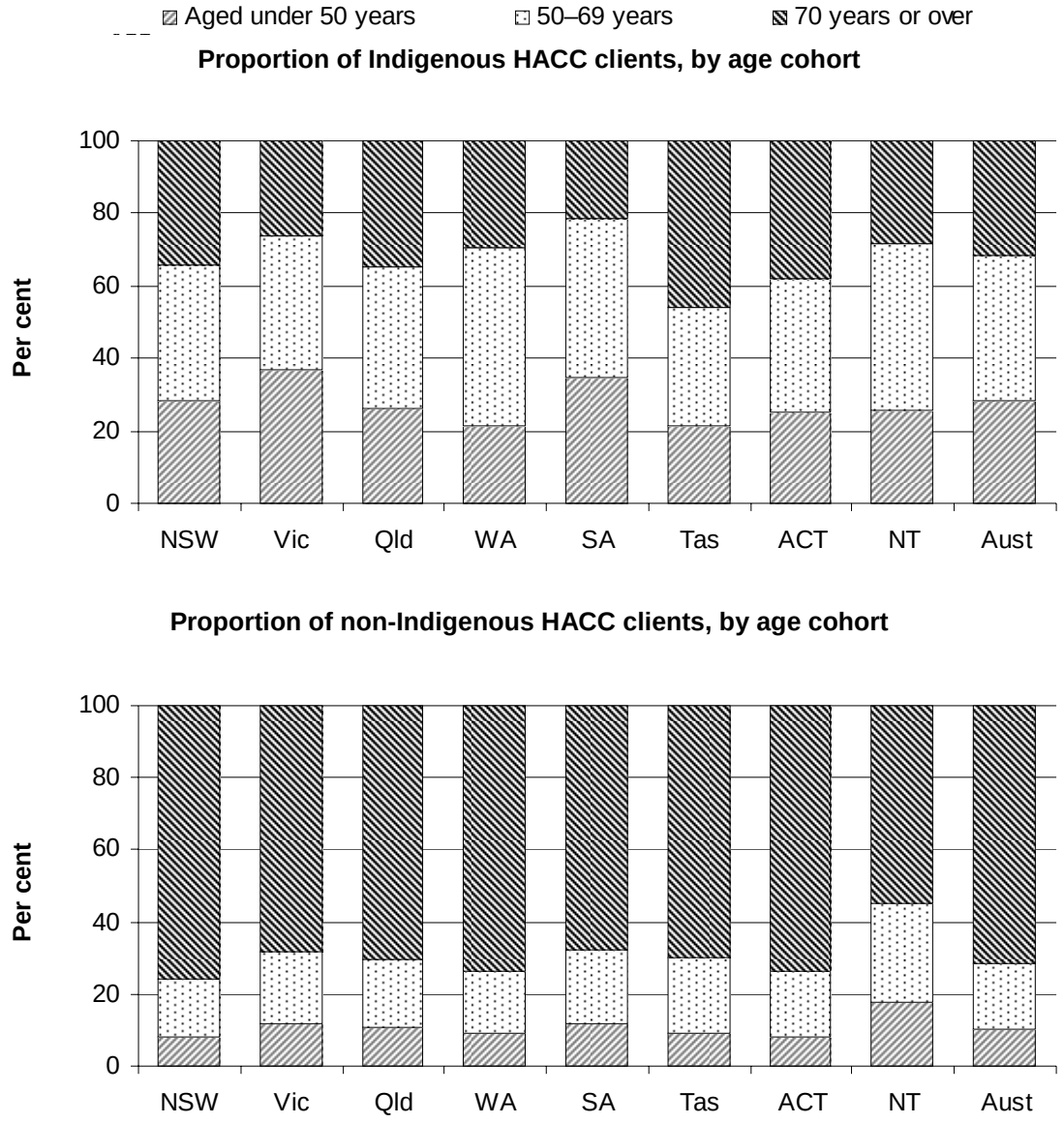
*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.2, 2008 Report, tables 13A.13 and 13A.15; 2008 Report, figure 13.16, p. 13.36.

### *Access to the HACC program by Indigenous people and by remoteness area*

HACC services are provided in the client's home or community for people with a moderate, severe or profound disability and their carers. The focus of this chapter is people 70 years and over and Indigenous people aged over 50. The proportion of HACC recipients aged 70 years or over during 2006-07 was 68.8 per cent (table 13A.5).

Reported use of HACC services showed a substantial difference between all users and Indigenous users across all age groups in 2006-07. This reflects the difference in morbidity and mortality trends between Indigenous people and the general population. The proportion of Indigenous HACC clients who are aged 70 years and over is 31.4 per cent and the proportion of non-Indigenous HACC clients who are aged 70 years and over is 71.2 per cent (figure 13.8).

Figure 13.8 **Recipients of HACC services by age and Indigenous status, 2006-07[a]**




**a** Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

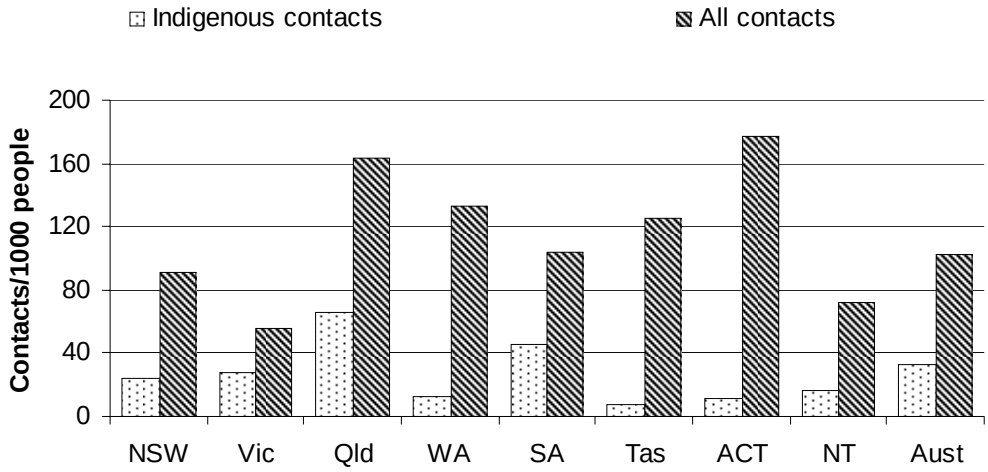
*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.6; 2008 Report, figure 13.17, p. 13.38.

### *Access by Indigenous people to Commonwealth Carelink Centres*

Commonwealth Carelink Centres are information centres for older people, people with disabilities, carers and service providers. Information is provided on community services and aged care, disability and other support services available locally or anywhere in Australia, the costs of services, assessment processes and eligibility criteria. The national rate at which Indigenous people contacted Carelink

Centres at 30 June 2007, was 33.4 people per 1000 Indigenous people in the Indigenous target population (Indigenous people aged 50 years and over). The rate for all Australians was 102.2 per 1000 people in the target population (people aged 70 years and over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69). These figures varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.9). Data presented against this measure vary from previous Reports, where the entire population was used as the denominator. For this Report, the target populations for this chapter have been used, resulting in higher rates than in previous Reports.

Figure 13.9 **Commonwealth Carelink Centres, contacts per 1000 target population, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007[a, b, c]**




**a** Contacts with Carelink include phone calls, visits, emails and facsimiles. **b** Indigenous contacts refer to contacts by Indigenous people per 1000 Indigenous people in the target population. **c** All contacts refers to contacts per 1000 target population.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.10; 2008 Report, figure 13.18, p. 13.39.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 13A.3 is table 3 in the aged care services attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Table 13A.1** Target population data, by location ('000)

**Table 13A.2** Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June

**Table 13A.3** Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June

**Table 13A.4** Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2007 (per cent)

**Table 13A.5** HACC client characteristics, 2006-07

**Table 13A.6** Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2006-07 (per cent)

**Table 13A.7** Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2006-07

**Table 13A.8** Aged care assessments

**Table 13A.9** Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs, 2006-07 ($ million)

**Table 13A.10** Access to Commonwealth Carelink Centres, 2006-07

**Table 13A.11** Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, and EACH at 30 June 2007: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 persons by remoteness

## References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004a, *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2003,* Cat no. 4430.0, Canberra.

—— 2004b, Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Cat no. 3238.0, Canberra.

# 14 Services for people with a disability

The Australian, State and Territory governments aim to maximise opportunities for people with a disability to participate actively in the community, by providing services and support for people with a disability, their families and carers.

This chapter focuses on services covered by the third Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA), which applied to the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2007. The Australian Government and State and Territory governments are currently negotiating a fourth CSTDA.

The CSTDA forms the basis for the provision and funding of services for people with a disability, where the person's disability manifests before the age of 65 years and for which they require ongoing or long term episodic support. Specialist psychiatric disability services are excluded from the chapter to improve data comparability across jurisdictions.

Services for people with a disability can be grouped into income support, disability support services and relevant generic services provided to the community as a whole. This Report generally does not report performance information on income support. Disability support services are primarily delivered under the CSTDA, as well as through programs such as Home and Community Care (HACC) and Commonwealth Rehabilitation Services (CRS) Australia. Performance information on the HACC program is provided in the 'Aged care services' chapter (chapter 13). CRS Australia's services are not covered in this Report.

Some generic services provided to the community as a whole are covered elsewhere in this Report — for example, school education (chapter 4), vocational education and training (VET) (chapter 5), public hospital care (chapter 10), specialised mental health services (chapter 12) and public housing (chapter 16). Other generic services provided to people with a disability — such as transport and utility services at concessional rates — are outside the scope of this Report.

## Profile of specialist disability services

The CSTDA defines 'specialist disability services' as 'services or initiatives specially designed from time to time to meet the needs of people with disabilities'

(CSTDA 2003, p. 10). A definition of disability is provided in box 14.1.

Box 14.1 **Definition of disability**

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health defines disability as being an experience for the person involved that may include the impairment of their body structure and function, limitation of their activity and restriction of their participation in life areas. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health also recognises the role of physical and social environmental factors in affecting disability (WHO 2001).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) was conducted in 1981, 1988, 1993, 1998 and 2003, and was based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health and its predecessor. The 2003 survey defined a disability as a limitation, restriction or impairment that has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities.

Self care, mobility and communication are defined as core activities. The ABS defines levels of core activity limitation as follows:

- mild — where a person does not need assistance and has no difficulty with self care, mobility and/or communication, but uses aids or equipment
- moderate — where a person does not need assistance, but has difficulty with self care, mobility and/or communication
- severe — where a person sometimes needs assistance with self care, mobility and/or communication tasks; has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication
- profound — where a person is unable, or always needs assistance, to perform self care, mobility and/or communication tasks.

The CSTDA (2003, p. 9) defines 'people with disabilities' as those whose disability manifests itself before the age of 65 years and for which they require significant ongoing and/or long term episodic support. For these people, the disability will be attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, sensory, physical or neurological impairment or acquired brain injury (or some combination of these) which is likely to be permanent and results in substantially reduced capacity in at least one of the following:

- self-care/management
- mobility
- communication

*Source*: ABS (2004b); WHO (2001); CSTDA (2003); 2008 Report, box 14.1, pp. 14.3.

## Indigenous data in the services for people with a disability chapter

The services for people with a disability chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- proportions of age groups who have a profound or severe core activity limitation
- users per 1000 people in 2005-06 of the following services:
  - accommodation support
  - employment
  - community access
  - community support
  - respite
- labour force participation and employment rates of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, 2006.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the services for people with a disability chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 14A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 14A.3 is table 3 in the services for people with a disability attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 14.15' this is page 15 of chapter 14 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 14A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 14A of the 2008 Report.

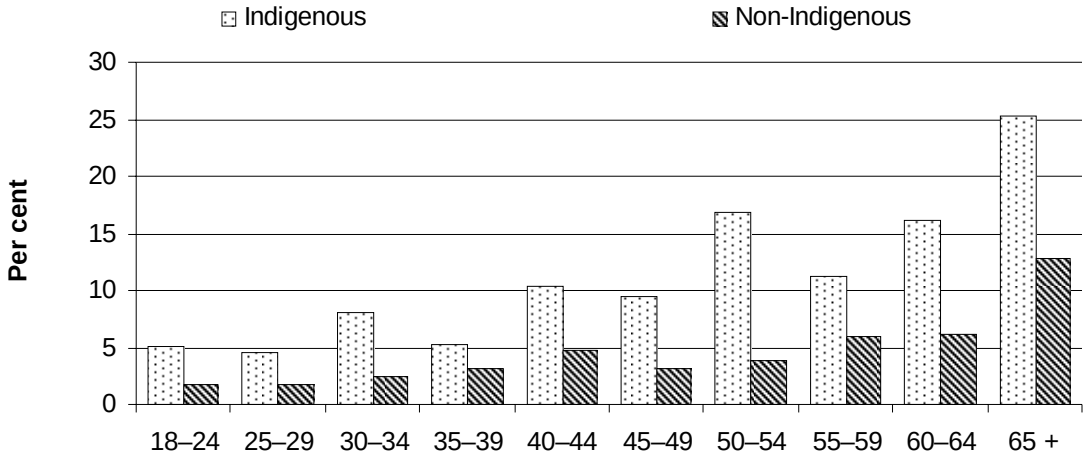
## Disability prevalence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Indigenous people have significantly higher rates of profound or severe core activity limitation than non-Indigenous people. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation was approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people in 2002 (AIHW 2006). This estimate is based on data from the ABS's General Social Survey (GSS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and takes into account differences in the:

- age structure of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations
- method that was applied in remote areas for the two surveys (for further details on the difference in method see AIHW 2006).

The difference (in rate ratio terms) between the populations is most marked for people aged 50–54 years and those aged 30–34 years (figure 14.1).

Figure 14.1 **Proportions of age groups who have a profound or severe core activity limitation, by Indigenous status, 2002[a]**




**a** For the NATSISS, there were a number of differences in the 'screening' questions used to establish disability status and disability type for persons living in remote and non-remote areas. While a 'common' set of questions was asked in both remote and non-remote areas, some additional questions were asked in non-remote areas only. The expanded set of screening questions asked in non-remote areas is referred to as the 'broader criteria', the smaller set is referred to as the 'common criteria'. For the reported proportions, the relative impact of the broader criteria on the Indigenous estimate in non-remote areas was calculated and applied as a weight to the estimate for remote areas. The non-Indigenous estimates from the GSS are based on the broader criteria only (AIHW 2006).

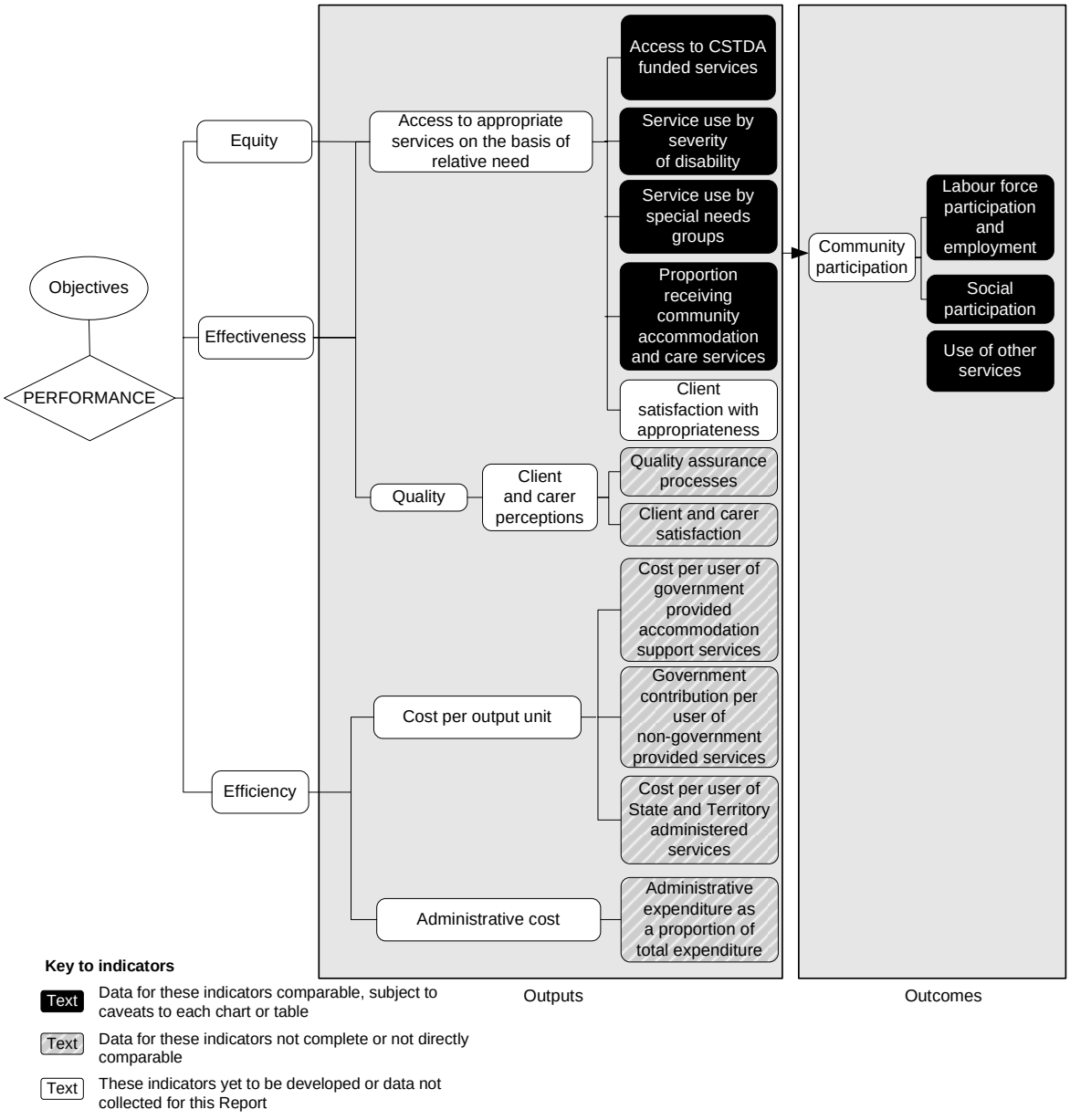
*Source*: AIHW (2006); 2008 Report, figure 14.5, p. 14.11.

The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007* contains additional data from the GSS and NATSISS, including a comparison of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples rates of selected long-term health conditions (SCRGSP 2007).

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for specialist disability services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 14.2. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 14.2 **Performance indicators for services for people with a disability**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 14.9, p. 14.16.

The performance indicator results reported in this chapter generally relate to CSTDA funded services. This Report includes service user data for 2005-06. These data were sourced from the CSTDA National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) collection, which is coordinated by the AIHW.

When considering the indicator results derived using service user data, comparisons between jurisdictions and between the 2004-05 and 2005-06 data (see attachment) should be undertaken with care. While the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS continues to improve data quality, quality is still affected by a number of factors. In particular, the proportion of service users and service outlets that provided data (response rates) and the 'not stated' rates of particular data items vary across jurisdictions and between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

## Service use by special needs groups — Indigenous people

One indicator of access is the comparison between the representation of all people with a disability who use CSTDA funded services and the representation of people with a disability from special needs groups (box 14.2).

Box 14.2 **Service use by special needs groups**

The proportion of people from special needs groups accessing CSTDA funded services is an indicator of governments' objective that access to appropriate services should be equitable for all members of the community. The special needs group reported here is for people identified as Indigenous.

This indicator compares the proportion of service users per 1000 people from a particular special needs group with the proportion of service users per 1000 people outside the special needs group. The disability service types reported are accommodation support, employment, community access, community support and respite services. For accommodation support, community access, community support and respite services, people aged under 65 years are included in the population counts for both the special needs groups and the people outside the special needs groups. For employment, only people aged 15–64 years are included in these population counts.

(Continued on next page)

Box 14.2 **(Continued)**

Holding other factors constant, the proportion of service users per 1000 people from a special needs group should not vary significantly from the proportion of service users per 1000 people outside the special needs group. While a markedly lower proportion may represent reduced access for a special needs group, it may also represent strong alternative support networks (and thus a lower level of need), or the individual choice of people with a disability not to access CSTDA funded services. Similarly, while a higher proportion may suggest poor service targeting or the lack of alternative support networks, it may also reflect the special needs group having a greater prevalence of disability.

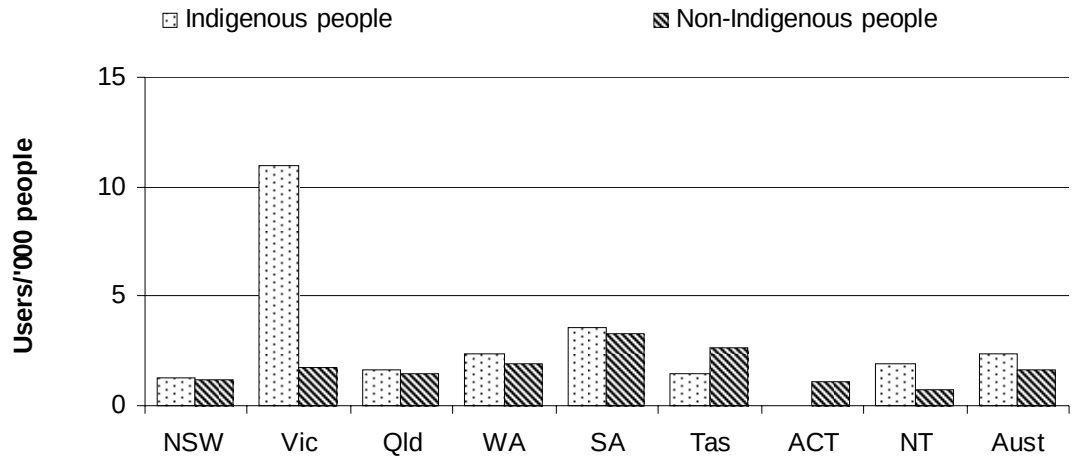
The CSTDA funded services are provided on the basis of need and available resources. This indicator does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them, or correctly targeted to those most in need. The indicator also does not take into account differences in:

- the prevalence of disability between people in the special needs group and people outside the special needs groups — for example, this may be a significant issue when comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services
- the level of informal assistance that is available for people in special needs groups and outside the special needs groups. Results for outer regional and remote/very remote users of accommodation support services, for example, need to be considered with care because alternatives to government funded accommodation support services may be more readily available in these areas. Specifically, accommodation support services in outer regional and remote/very remote areas are largely provided informally, making use of local area coordinators and local community resources.

Comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services need to be undertaken with care as the prevalence of disability is significantly different for these two populations (figure 14.1).

Nationally, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded accommodation support services in 2005-06 (2.4 Indigenous service users per 1000 Indigenous people aged under 65 years) was higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (1.6 service users per 1000 non-Indigenous people aged under 65 years) (figure 14.3). Nationally, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded employment services in 2005-06 (5.9 Indigenous service users per 1000 Indigenous people aged 15–64 years) was higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (5.2 service users per 1000 non-Indigenous people aged 15–64 years) (figure 14.4).

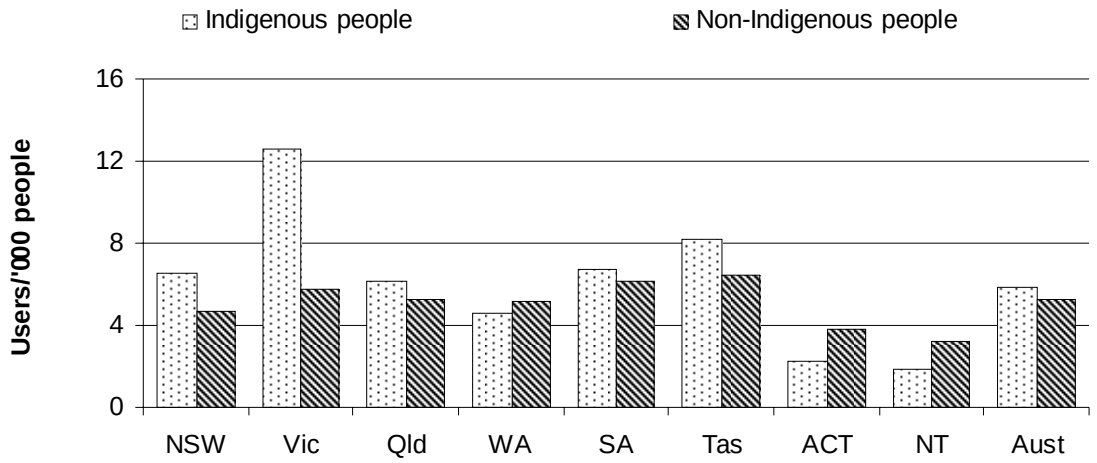
Figure 14.3 **Users of CSTDA funded accommodation support services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2005-06[a, b, c]**




**a** See table 14A.1 for detailed notes relating to these data. **b** These data need to be interpreted with caution due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. See section 14.6 for further information on these quality issues. **c** ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

*Source*: ABS (2004c, 2005); AIHW (unpublished); table 14A.1; 2008 Report, figure 14.22, p. 14.31.

Figure 14.4 **Users of CSTDA funded employment services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2005-06[a]**



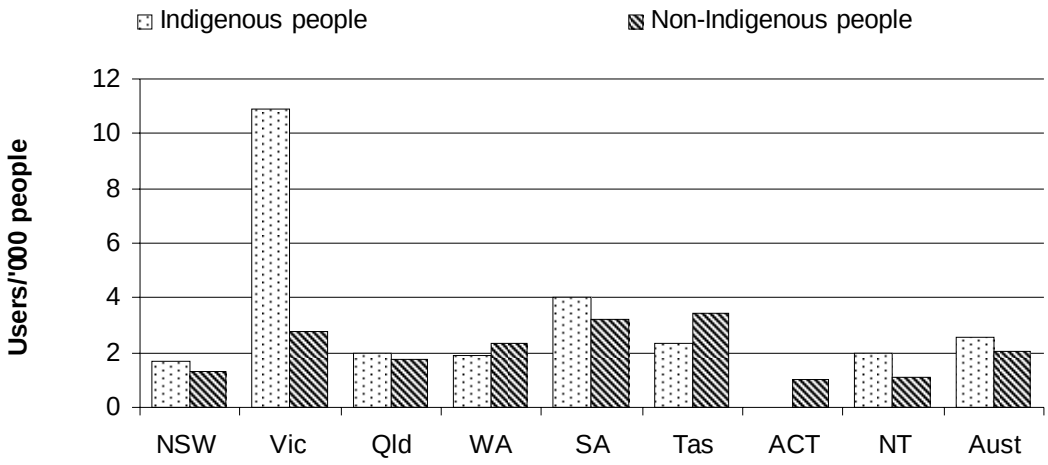

**a** See table 14A.2 for detailed notes relating to these data.

*Source*: ABS (2004c, 2005); AIHW (unpublished); table 14A.2; 2008 Report, figure 14.23, p. 14.31.

Nationally, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded community access services in 2005-06 (2.5 Indigenous service users per 1000 Indigenous people aged under 65 years) was higher than the proportion of

the non-Indigenous population who used these services (2.0 service users per 1000 people aged under 65 years) (figure 14.5).

Figure 14.5 **Users of CSTDA funded community access services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2005-06[a, b, c]**



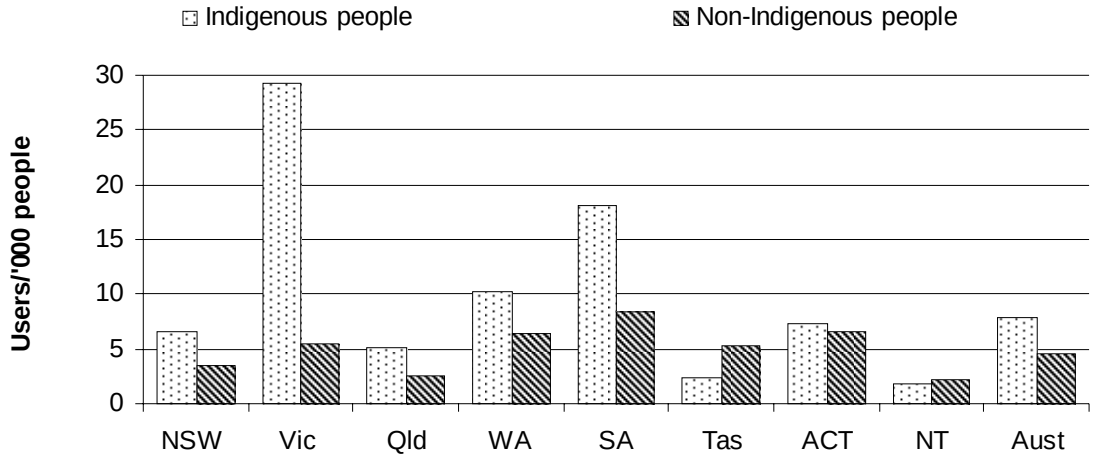

**a** See table 14A.3 for detailed notes relating to these data. **b** These data need to be interpreted with caution due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. See 2008 Report, section 14.6 for further information on these quality issues. **c** ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

*Source*: ABS (2004c, 2005); AIHW (unpublished); table 14A.3; 2008 Report, figure 14.24, p. 14.32.

Nationally, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded community support services in 2005-06 (8.0 Indigenous service users per 1000 Indigenous people aged under 65 years) was higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (4.5 service users per 1000 people aged under 65 years) (figure 14.6). Due to the relatively high rate of missing data, care should be taken when interpreting this measure. Data exclude 15 013 service users (out of a total of 96 469) whose Indigenous status was not reported.

Nationally, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded respite services in 2005-06 (2.9 Indigenous service users per 1000 Indigenous people aged under 65 years) was higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (1.3 service users per 1000 people aged under 65 years) (figure 14.7).

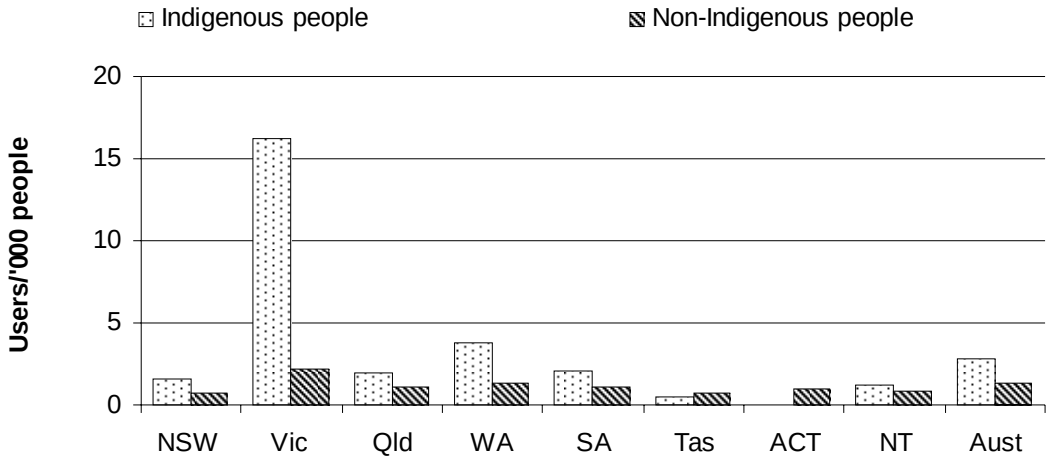
Figure 14.6 **Users of CSTDA funded community support services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2005-06[a, b]**




**a** See table 14A.4 for detailed notes relating to these data. **b** These data need to be interpreted with caution due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. See 2008 Report, section 14.6 for further information on these quality issues.

*Source*: ABS (2004c, 2005); AIHW (unpublished); table 14A.4; 2008 Report, figure 14.25, p. 14.33.

Figure 14.7 **Users of CSTDA funded respite services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2005-06[a, b, c]**




**a** See table 14A.5 for detailed notes relating to these data. **b** These data need to be interpreted with caution due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. See 2008 Report, section 14.6 for further information on these quality issues. **c** ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

*Source*: ABS (2004c, 2005); AIHW (unpublished); table 14A.5; 2008 Report, figure 14.26, p. 14.33.

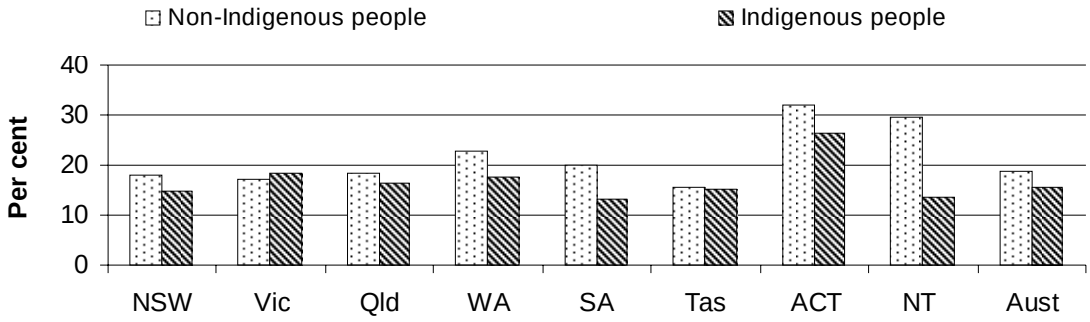
## Outcomes

### *Labour force participation*

Nationally, the estimated labour force participation rate of people aged 15–64 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation in 2006 (18.4 per cent) was below the rate for people without a profound or severe core activity limitation (76.1 per cent). The detailed definition of the labour force participation rate and its calculation method is provided in the 2008 Report, section 14.7.

The labour force participation rates of people aged 15–64 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation by geographic location and Indigenous status in 2006 are reported in figure 14.8. Nationally, the estimated labour force participation rate of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation was 15.7 per cent for Indigenous people, lower than the rate for non-Indigenous people (18.6 per cent) (figure 14.8).

Figure 14.8 **Estimated labour force participation rates of people with profound or severe core activity limitation aged 15–64 years, by special needs groups, 2006[a, b, c, d]**




**a** People with a profound or severe core activity limitation are those who need assistance with core activities: self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability or long term health condition (lasting six months or more). **b** The ABS 2006 Census module, used to source these data, was designed to measure ASSNP. In previous years, the data were sourced from the SDAC and the ABS disability module. The ASSNP is conceptually comparable with the SDAC and ABS disability module population of people who have a profound or severe core activity limitation, but due to the different collection methodology and shortening of the question set used, the population identified is smaller (but displays very similar characteristics). It is likely that the reduction is at the less severe end of the profound or severe core activity limitation population. As such, these data will differ from those of previous years. **c** The ACT does not have outer regional and remote/very remote areas. **d** The NT does not have major cities or inner regional areas.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*;; table 14A.6; 2008 Report, figure 14.40, p. 14.60.

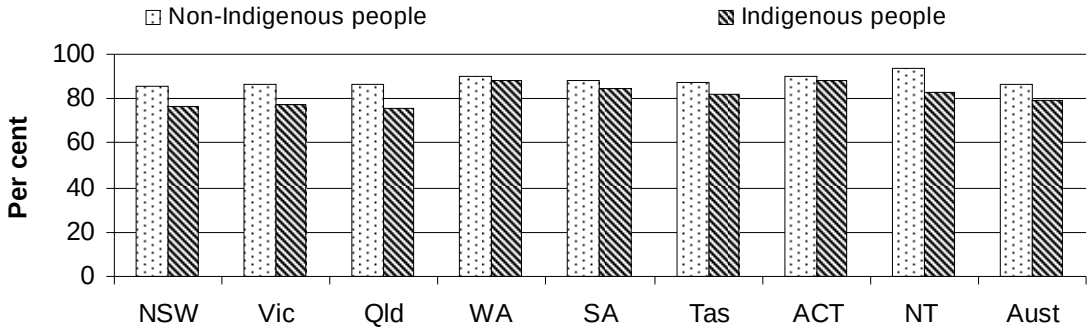
*Employment*

Nationally, the estimated employment rate of people aged 15–64 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation in 2006 (86.6 per cent) was below the rate for people without a profound or severe core activity limitation (94.7 per cent).

The detailed definition of the employment rate and its calculation method is provided in the 2008 Report, section 14.7. Employment rates should be interpreted in conjunction with labour force participation rates (figures 14.8).

The employment rates of people aged 15–64 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation by geographic location and Indigenous status in 2006 are reported in figure 14.9. Nationally, the estimated employment rate of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation was 79.3 per cent for Indigenous people, below the rate for non-Indigenous people (86.9 per cent) (figure 14.9).

Figure 14.9 **Estimated employment rates of people with profound or severe core activity limitation aged 15–64 years, by special needs groups, 2006[a, b, c, d]**




**a** The ABS 2006 Census contained a variable 'core activity need for assistance'. This variable is conceptually comparable with the SDAC population of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation. Data derived from this variable are not suitable for updating the prevalence estimates for this population, but can be used to provide information on the characteristics of this population. **b** People with a profound or severe core activity limitation are those who need assistance with core activities: self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability or long term health condition (lasting six months or more). **c** The ACT does not have outer regional and remote/very remote areas. **d** The NT does not have major cities or inner regional areas.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; table 14A.6; 2008 Report, figure 14.42, p. 14.62.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 14A.3 is table 3 in the services for people with a disability attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 14A.1** | Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.2** | Users of CSTDA employment services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.3** | Users of CSTDA community access services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.4** | Users of CSTDA community support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.5** | Users of CSTDA respite services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.6** | Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent) |
| **Table 14A.7** | Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2005 (per cent) |

## References


ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004a, 2005, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

—— 2004b, *Disability, Ageing and Carers Australia: Summary of Findings 2003*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra.

—— 2004c, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006, *'Potential Population' — Updating the Indigenous Factor in Disability Services Performance Indicator Denominators*, Welfare Working Paper Series Number 50, Cat. no. DIS 45, Canberra.

CSTDA (Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement) 2003, *Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the States and Territories of Australia in Relation to Disability Services*, Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

WHO (World Health Organisation) 2001, *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)*, Geneva.

# 15 Protection and support services

Protection and support services aim to assist individuals and families who are in crisis or experiencing difficulties that hinder personal or family functioning. These services assist by alleviating the difficulties and reducing the potential for their recurrence.

This chapter reports on:

- *child protection services*: the functions of government that receive and assess allegations of child abuse and neglect, and/or harm to children and young people, provide and refer clients to family support and other relevant services, and intervene to protect children
- *out-of-home care services*: care for children placed away from their parents for protective or other family welfare reasons
- *juvenile justice services*: services that aim to promote community safety and reduce youth offending by assisting young people to address their offending behaviour
- *supported accommodation and assistance services*: services to assist young people, adults and families who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. (Only limited updated data were available for this section for this Report).

## Indigenous data in the protection and support services chapter

The protection and support services chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- children who were the subject of a substantiation (number and rate per 1000 children), 2006-07
- children who were on care and protection orders (number and rate per 1000 children), 30 June 2007
- children who were in out-of-home care (number and rate per 1000 children), 30 June 2007

- proportion of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, at 30 June, 2004–2007
- proportion of children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007
- placement of Indigenous children in out-of-home care, 30 June 2007
- average rate of detention of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people, 2005-06

The protection and support services attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- children who were the subject of notifications, investigations and substantiations (number and rate per 1000), 2006-07
- number of children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2006-07
- number of children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, 30 June 2007
- children who were on care and protection orders (number and rate per 1000 children), 30 June 2007
- children in out-of-home care (number and rate per 1000 children) and placement type, 30 June 2007
- children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order (number), 30 June 2007
- children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care (number), 30 June 2007
- children who exited care during 2006-07, by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number)
- number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender
- daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number)
- average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people
- representation among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet, 2005-06
- SAAP support periods, by the existence of a support plan, 2005-06
- SAAP clients, by met and unmet support needs, 2005-06

- type of tenure (legal right to occupy a dwelling) for Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, 2005-06
- labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support, 2005-06
- Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year, 2005-06
- source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit, 2005-06.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the protection and support services chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 15A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 15A.3 is table 3 in the protection and support services attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 15.15' this is page 15 of chapter 15 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 15A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 15A of the 2008 Report.

## Child protection and out-of-home care services

Child protection services are provided to protect children and/or young people aged 0–17 years who are at risk of harm within their families, or whose families do not have the capacity to protect them.

Research suggests that children and families who come into contact with the protection and support services system often share common social and demographic characteristics. Families with low incomes or that are reliant on pensions and benefits, those that experience alcohol and substance abuse, or a psychiatric disability, and those that have a family history of domestic violence are over-represented in the families that came into contact with the protection and support services system (Department of Human Services 2002).

### *Child protection concerns and Indigenous communities*

Studies have highlighted the high incidence of child abuse and neglect within some Indigenous communities, compared with non-Indigenous communities. Indigenous families across Australia have been found to experience high levels of violence,

compared with non-Indigenous families (AIHW 2006a). 'Little Children are Sacred', the final report of the Northern Territory Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse (2007), identified child sexual abuse as a significant issue for many of the remote NT Aboriginal communities consulted as part of the Inquiry. The final report of the WA Inquiry into Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal Communities (Gordon Report 2002), also found high levels of violence and child abuse within Aboriginal communities in WA.

### *Out-of-home care services*

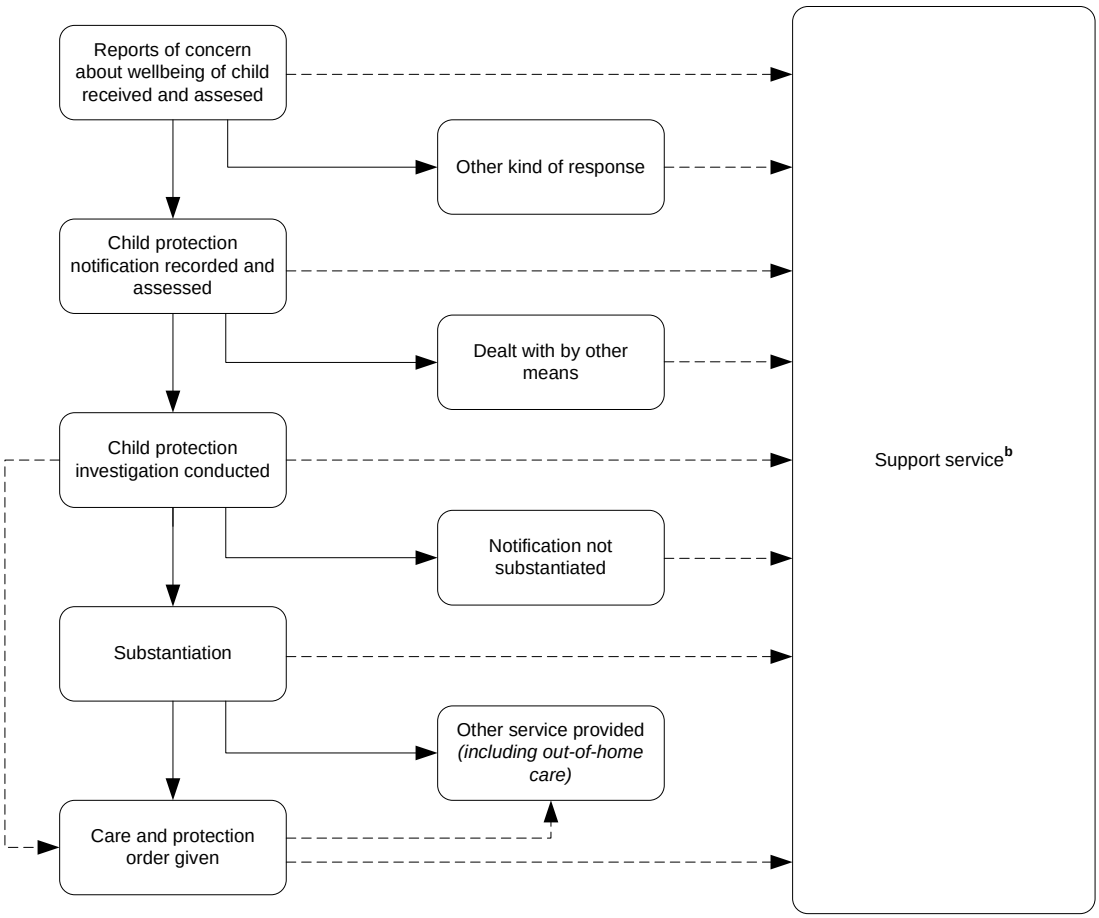
Out-of-home care services provide care for children and young people aged 0–17 years who are placed away from their parents or family home for reasons of safety or family crisis. These reasons include abuse, neglect or harm, illness of a parent and the inability of parents to provide adequate care. The placements may be voluntary or made in conjunction with care and protection orders.

### *The child protection system*

Child protection legislation, policies and practices vary across jurisdictions, but the broad processes in child protection systems are similar (figure 15.1).

State and Territory departments with responsibility for child protection are advised of concerns about the wellbeing of children through reports to these departments. Reports may be made by people mandated to report or by other members of the community. Individuals and organisations mandated to report vary across the states and territories, and may include medical practitioners, police services, school teachers and principals. These reports are assessed and classified as child protection notifications, child concern reports, or matters requiring some other kind of response. The most common sources of notification for finalised investigations in 2006-07 were school personnel, police, hospitals and other health centres (AIHW 2008).

Figure 15.1 **The child protection system[a]**




**a** Dashed lines indicate that clients may or may not receive these services, depending on need. **b** Support services include family support or family preservation services provided by departments responsible for child protection and referrals to other agencies.

*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 15.1, p. 15.8.

### *Notification*

Jurisdictions count notifications at different points in the response to a report, ranging from the point of initial contact with the source of the report to the end of a screening and decision making process. This means the number of notifications is not strictly comparable across jurisdictions.[1]

[1] Child protection services, care and protection orders and out-of-home care relate to children aged 0–17 years. However, rates of children subject to notifications, investigations and substantiations, are calculated for children aged 0–16 years, given differences in jurisdictions' legislation, policies and practices regarding children aged 17 years. Rates of children on care and protection orders and in out-of-home care are calculated for children aged 0–17 years.

All jurisdictions except Tasmania and the ACT screen incoming reports before deciding whether they will be counted as a notification, thus reducing the proportion of reports that become notifications.

In all jurisdictions, notifications are investigated, based on the policies and practices in that jurisdiction. Once it has been decided that an investigation is required, the investigation process is similar across jurisdictions. The department responsible for child protection may obtain further information about the child and his or her family by checking information systems for any previous history, undertaking discussion/case planning with agencies and individuals, interviewing/sighting the child and/or interviewing the caregivers/parents. At a minimum, the child is sighted whenever practicable, and the child's circumstances and needs are assessed. This investigation process determines whether the notification is substantiated or not substantiated (figure 15.1).

The total number of notifications for each jurisdiction for 2006-07 (including cases where a child is the subject of more than one child protection notification) by Indigenous status of the child is reported in table 15A.1.

Data on the number of notifications are collected early in the child protection process and often before the agency has full knowledge of the child's family circumstances. This lack of information and the inherent difficulties in identifying Indigenous status mean that data on the number of notifications by Indigenous status need to be interpreted with care.

### *Substantiation*

The criteria for substantiation vary across jurisdictions. In the past, child protection legislation and policy focused on the identification and investigation of narrowly defined incidents that were broadly grouped as types of abuse or neglect. Across all jurisdictions, the focus is now shifting away from the actions of parents and guardians, toward the desired outcomes for the child, the identification and investigation of actual and/or likely harm to the child, and the child's needs.

If an investigation results in substantiation, intervention by the relevant department may be needed to protect the child. This intervention can take a number of forms, including one or more of: referral to other services; supervision and support; an application to court; and a placement in out-of-home care.

Nationally, 6554 Indigenous and 25 869 non-Indigenous children were the subject of a substantiation in 2006-07. The rate of children who were the subject of a substantiation per 1000 children in the target population aged 0–16 years was 31.8 for Indigenous children and 5.8 for non-Indigenous children (table 15A.4).

### *Care and protection orders*

Although child protection substantiations are often resolved without the need for a court order (which is usually a last resort), recourse to the court may take place at any point in the child protection investigation process. The types of order available vary across jurisdictions and may include guardianship or custody orders, supervisory orders, and interim and temporary orders.

Nationally, 7301 Indigenous and 22 105 non-Indigenous children were on care and protection orders at 30 June 2007. The rate of children on care and protection orders per 1000 children in the target population aged 0–17 years was 33.4 for Indigenous children and 4.7 for non-Indigenous children (table 15A.4).

Further information on children on care and protection orders is included in the attachment tables to this Report. Table 15A.2 identifies the number of children admitted to, and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2006-07. Table 15A.3 identifies the number of children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status at 30 June 2007.

### *Out-of-home care*

Out-of-home care is one of a range of services provided to families and children where there is a need to provide safe care for a child. The services are intended to place a child in out-of-home care only if this will improve the outcome for the child and only when it is not possible to maintain the child within their family. If it is necessary to remove the child from his or her home, then placement with the wider family or community is sought where possible, particularly in the case of Indigenous children (AIHW 2006b). Continued emphasis is placed on improving case planning and case management processes to facilitate the safe return home of children in out-of-home care and to maximise case workers' contact time with children and families.

Nationally, 7892 Indigenous children and 20 549 non-Indigenous children were in out-of-home care at 30 June 2007. The rate of children in out-of-home care per 1000 children in the target population aged 0–17 years was 36.1 for Indigenous children and 4.4 for non-Indigenous children (table 15A.5).

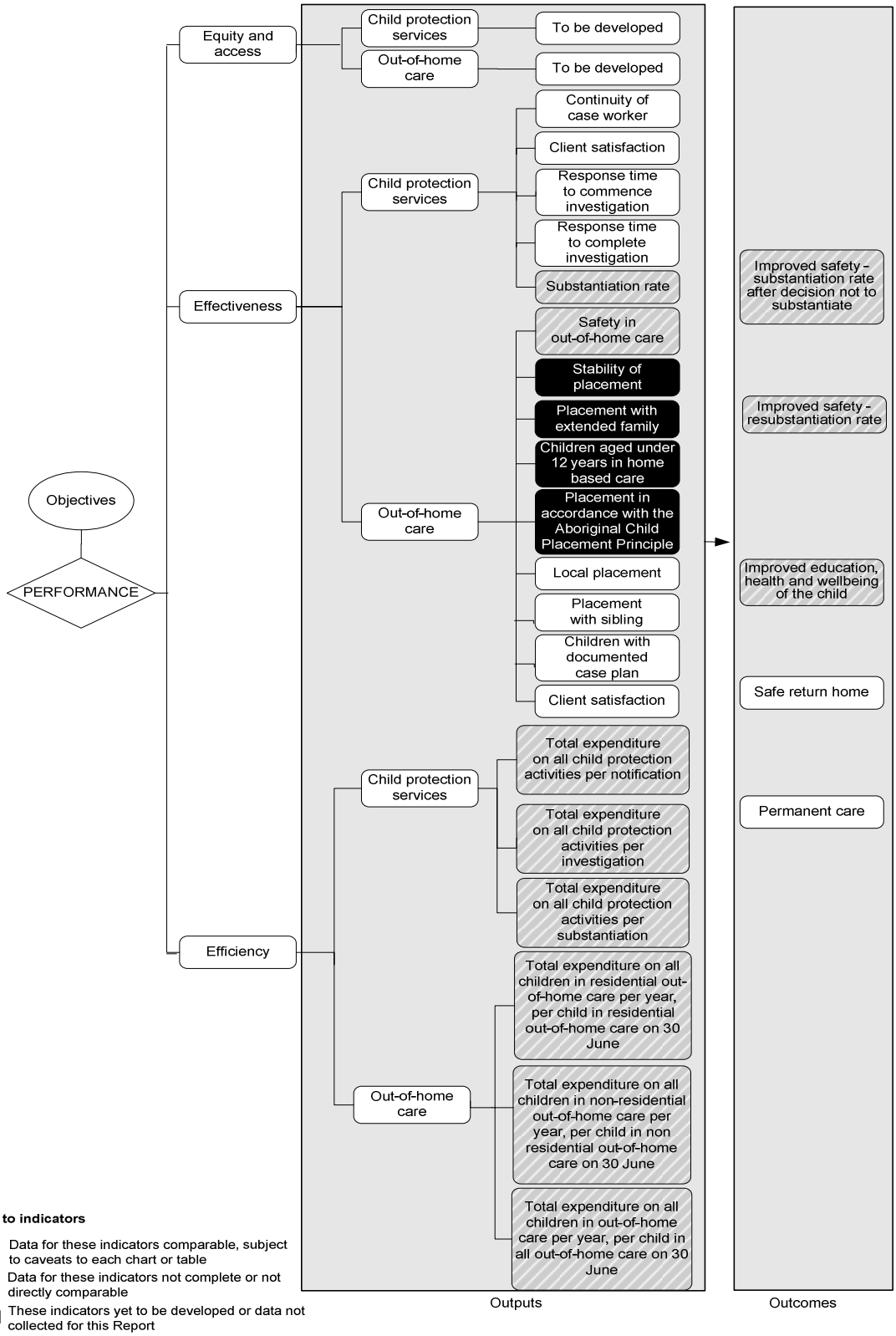
Further information on children in out-of-home care is included in the attachment tables to this Report. Table 15A.6 identifies the number of children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type at 30 June 2007. Table 15A.7 identifies the number of children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether they were on a care and protection order at 30 June 2007. Table 15A.8 identifies the number of children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and

length of time in continuous out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007. Table 15A.9 identifies the number of children who exited care during 2006-07, by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care.

## Framework of performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 15.2. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 15.2 **Performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 15.3, p. 15.14.

## Out-of-home care — placement with extended family

'Placement with extended family' is an indicator of the effectiveness of out-of-home care services (box 15.1).

Box 15.1 **Placement with extended family**

'Placement with extended family' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide services that meet the needs of the recipients on the basis of relative need and available resources.

This indicator is defined as the proportion of all children in out-of-home care who are placed with relatives or kin who receive government financial assistance to care for that child.

A reasonably high rate for this indicator is considered desirable.

This needs to be considered with other factors in the placement decision.

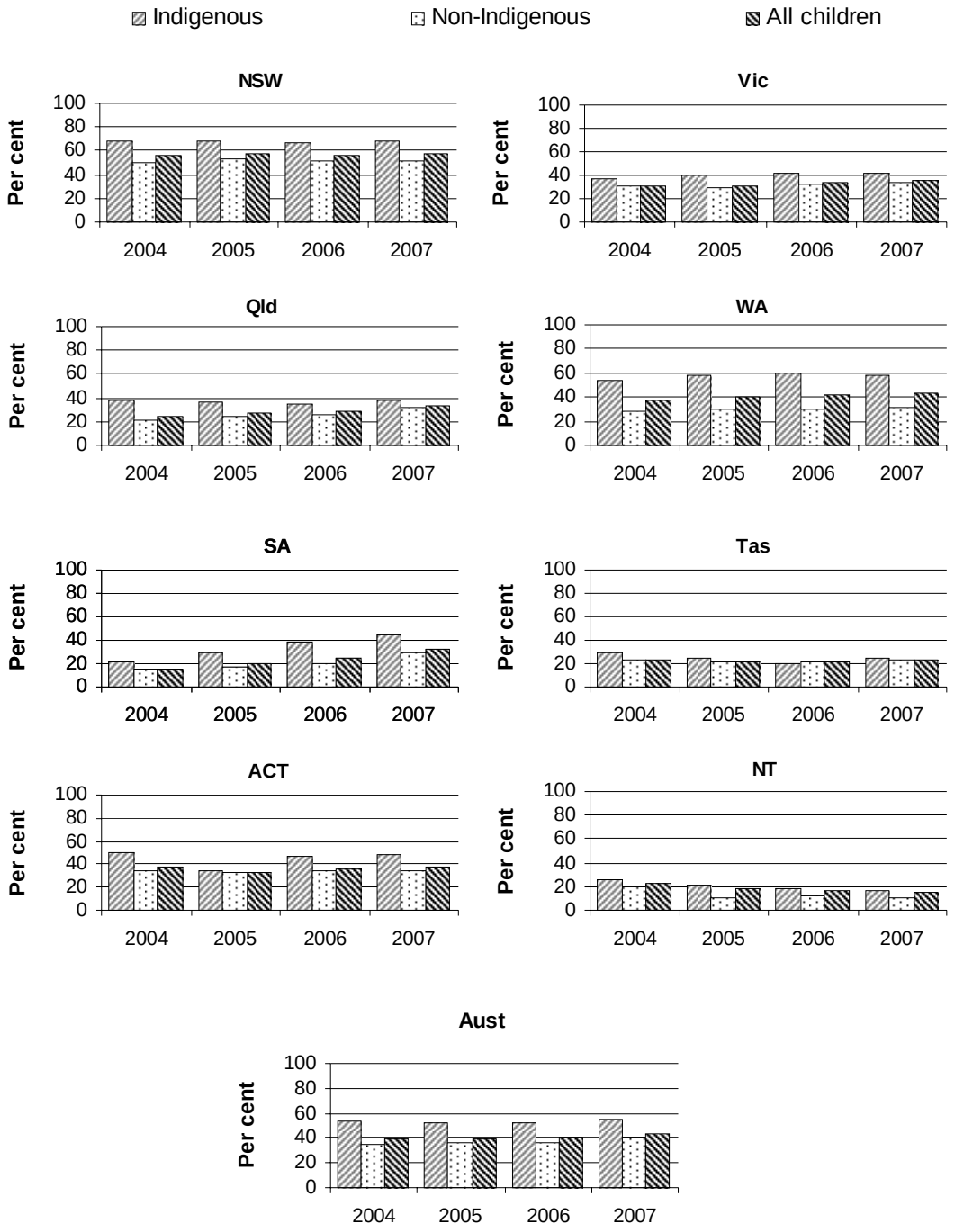
Placing children with their relatives or kin is generally the preferred out-of-home care placement option. This option is generally associated with better long term outcomes due to increased continuity, familiarity and stability for the child. Relatives are more likely to have or form long term emotional bonds with the child. Placement with familiar people can help to overcome the loss of attachment and belonging that can occur when children are placed in out-of-home care.

Placements with extended family may not always be the best option. Long standing family dynamics may undermine the pursuit of case goals such as reunification, and the possibility of intergenerational abuse needs to be considered. In addition, depending on the individual circumstances of children, it may be more important to have a local placement that enables continuity at school, for example, rather than a distant placement with relatives.

Figure 15.3 shows the proportion of children placed with relatives or kin by Indigenous status for the past 4 years. Although these data are comparable, each jurisdiction is shown separately for simpler presentation. The proportion of children placed with relatives or kin at 30 June 2007 was greater for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous children in all jurisdictions and nationally (figure 15.3).

In addition, the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle places additional emphasis on the placement of Indigenous children with extended family. This principle is discussed in box 15.3.

Figure 15.3 **Proportion of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, 30 June**




*Source*: AIHW *Children in out-of-home care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); table 15A.10; 2008 Report, figure 15.7, p. 15.25.

## Out-of-home care — children aged under 12 years in home-based care

'Children aged under 12 years in home-based care' is an indicator of the effectiveness of out-of-home care services (box 15.2).

Box 15.2 **Children aged under 12 years in home-based care**

'Children aged under 12 years in home-based care' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide services which meet the needs of the recipients. This indicator is defined as the number of children under 12 years of age placed in home-based care divided by the total number of children under 12 years in out-of-home care.

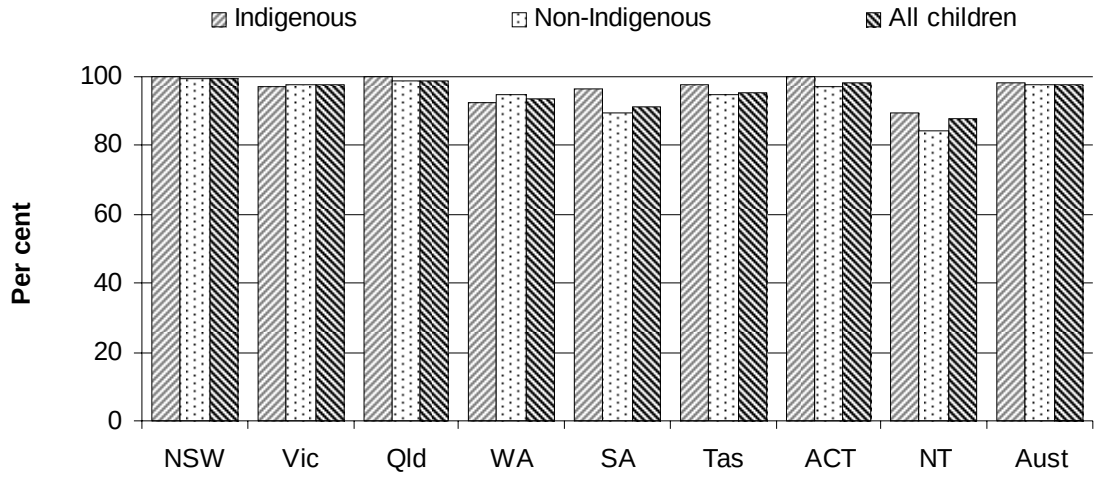
A high rate for this indicator is considered desirable.

Placing children in home-based care is generally considered to be in their best interests, particularly for younger children. Children will generally make better developmental progress (and have more ready access to normal childhood experiences) in family settings rather than in residential care.

This indicator should be interpreted in conjunction with other placement indicators.

The proportion of all children aged under 12 years in care who were placed in home-based care (excluding family group homes) at 30 June 2007 was 97.9 per cent nationally. In all jurisdictions the proportion of Indigenous children aged under 12 years who were placed in home-based care was similar to that of non-Indigenous children, within seven percentage points (figure 15.4).

Figure 15.4 **Proportion of children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007[a]**




**a** Family group homes are not classified as being home-based care.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in out-of-home care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); table 15A.12; 2008 Report, figure 15.8, p. 15.27.

## Out-of-home care — placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle

'Placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle' is an indicator of the effectiveness of out-of-home care services (box 15.3). Subject to an over-riding concern for the safety and wellbeing of Indigenous children, the principle supports the maintenance of the Indigenous child's cultural ties and identity while in out-of-home care.

According to the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle (NSW Law Reform Commission 1997), the following hierarchy or placement preference should be pursued in protecting the safety and welfare of Indigenous children:

- placement with the child's extended family (which includes Indigenous and non-Indigenous relatives/kin)
- placement within the child's Indigenous community
- placement with other Indigenous people.

All jurisdictions have now adopted this principle in both legislation and policy.

Box 15.3 **Placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle**

'Placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle' is an indicator of governments' objective to protect the safety and welfare of Indigenous children while maintaining the cultural ties and identity of Indigenous children in out-of-home care.

Placing Indigenous children in circumstances consistent with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle is considered to be in their best interests. However, it is one factor among many considerations for the child's safety and wellbeing that must be carefully considered in the placement decision. In the application of this principle, consultation with and involvement of appropriate Indigenous individuals or organisations occurs in the placement decision.

If the preferred options are not available, the child may be placed (after appropriate consultation) with a non-Indigenous family or residential setting. The principle does not preclude the possibility that in some instances, placement in a non-Indigenous setting, where arrangements are in place for the child's cultural identity to be preserved, may be the most appropriate placement for the child.

This indicator is defined as the number of Indigenous children placed with the child's extended family, Indigenous community or other Indigenous people, divided by the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care. Data are reported separately for children placed (i) with relative/kin, (ii) with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care, and (iii) not placed with relative/kin, other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care.

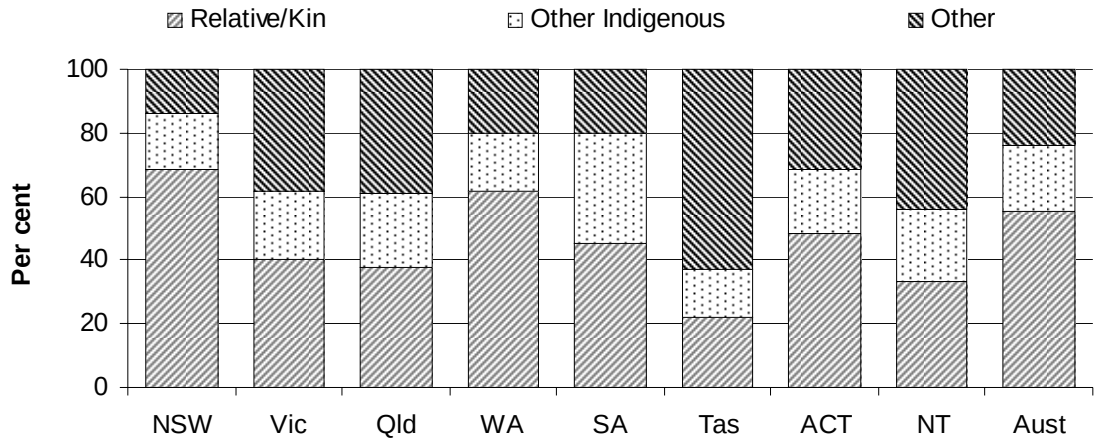
A high proportion of children placed in accordance with the principle is desirable.

This indicator needs to be interpreted with care as the current measure is a proxy measure for compliance with the principle, as it reports the placement outcome of the Indigenous child rather than compliance with the principle. The indicator does not report whether the hierarchy was followed in the consideration of the best placement for the child, nor whether consultation was held with appropriate Indigenous individuals or organisations.

Nationally, at 30 June 2007, 55.6 per cent of Indigenous children in out-of-home care were placed with a relative/kin, 20.3 per cent placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care, and 24.1 per cent were not placed with relative/kin, or other Indigenous residential care (figure 15.5).

The proportion of Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June 2007 who were placed with Indigenous or non-Indigenous relatives or kin or with another Indigenous carer or in Indigenous residential care varied across jurisdictions (figure 15.5).

Figure 15.5 **Placement of Indigenous children in out-of-home care, 30 June 2007**[a, b, c, d]




Relative/Kin = Placed with relative/kin. Other Indigenous = Placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care. Other = Not placed with relative/kin, other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care. **a** Excludes Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown. **b** During 2006-07 Victoria introduced new service and data reporting arrangements. Therefore data for 2006-07 may not be fully comparable to previous years' data. **c** 2006-07 data for Queensland are preliminary and will be revised in 2008. **d** Data for Tasmania and the ACT relate to a small number of Indigenous children (113 and 89 respectively) in care at 30 June 2007.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in out-of-home care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); table 15A.11; 2008 Report, figure 15.9, p. 15.29.

## Profile of juvenile justice services

Juvenile justice services aim to promote community safety and reduce youth offending by assisting young people to address their offending behaviour and take responsibility for the effect their behaviour has on victims and the wider community. In doing this, juvenile justice services recognise the importance of the families and communities of young offenders, particularly Indigenous communities, in the provision of services. Consequently, services are designed to maximise opportunities to maintain offending free lifestyles by rehabilitating young people who commit offences and reintegrating them into their community.

The responsibility for juvenile justice in Australia resides with State and Territory governments. Each jurisdiction has its own legislation that determines the policies and practices of its juvenile justice system. While this legislation varies in detail, its intent is similar across jurisdictions.

The juvenile justice system in each jurisdiction comprises several organisations, each with a different primary role and responsibility in dealing with young people. These include police, courts and juvenile justice agencies.

Juvenile justice agencies are responsible for the supervision and case management of young people on a range of community-based legal arrangements and in detention, and for the provision of a wide range of services aimed at crime prevention and reduction. Many of the services provided by juvenile justice agencies are aimed at: rehabilitating young people; minimising the level and future involvement of young people in the juvenile justice system; reducing the over representation of Indigenous young people in the justice system; maintaining the young person's connection with family, culture and community; providing young people with an appropriate level of care and safety (duty of care); increasing young people's accountability to victims; and improving community safety.

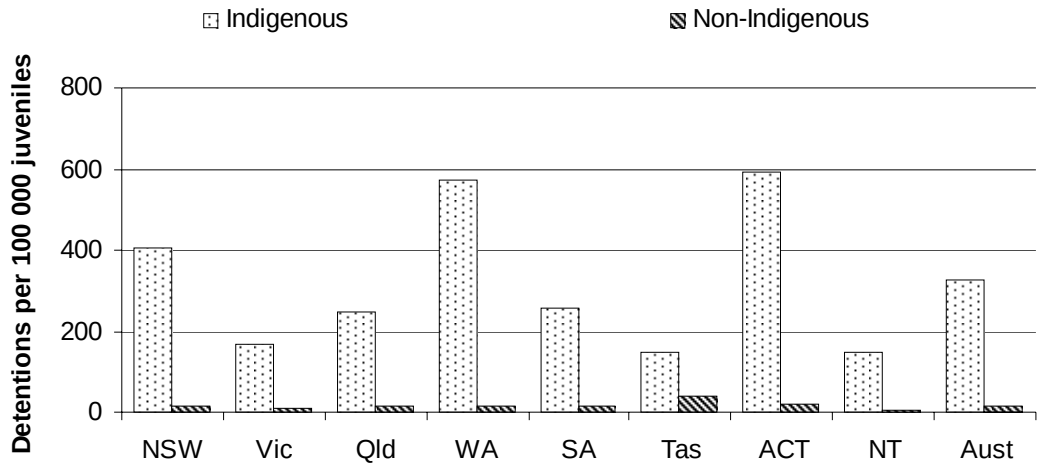
### *Numbers and rates of Indigenous young people placed in detention*

The daily average number of Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years detained in juvenile detention centres was 334 in 2005-06 (table 15A.113). Nationally, the daily average detention rate for Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in 2005-06 was 324.1 per 100 000 Indigenous people aged 10–17 years. This rate compared to 14.1 per 100 000 for the non-Indigenous population aged 10–17 years (table 15A.114).

Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for those states and territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. The AIC uses ABS experimental projections for its estimates of the Indigenous population (ABS 2004). These data include a range of estimates (low and high). The AIC data are based on high level estimates, unlike other sections of this Report, which use the low level estimates.

The over-representation of Indigenous young people in detention across jurisdictions in 2005-06 is shown in figure 15.6.

Figure 15.6 **Average rate of detention of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people, 2005-06[a]**




**a** Rates of detention for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in NSW in each quarter in 2005-06 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services.

*Source*: AIC (unpublished); table 15A.114; 2008 Report, figure 15.15, p. 15.52.

## Supported accommodation and assistance services

Supported accommodation and assistance services aim to assist people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless as a result of a crisis, including women and children escaping domestic violence.

The Supported Accommodation and Assistance Program (SAAP) was established in 1985 to bring homelessness programs funded by individual State and Territory governments and the Australian Government under one nationally coordinated program. The current program (SAAP V) is governed by the *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1994*. This specifies that the overall aim of SAAP is to provide transitional supported accommodation and related support services to assist homeless people achieve the maximum degree of self-reliance and independence (AIHW 2007).

The Steering Committee anticipated that SAAP data for 2006-07 would be available for this Report. Unfortunately, the majority of 2006-07 data were not available for the 2008 Report. Financial data for 2006-07 are included, and the 2005-06 demand for SAAP accommodation and turn-away updates the 2004-05 data provided in the 2007 Report. All other data for 2005-06 have been revised from the preliminary data provided in the 2007 Report, and these are included in the attachment tables of this compendium (tables 15A.115–121).

## Performance indicator framework for supported accommodation and assistance services

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for SAAP services in the 2008 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 15.7. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The framework of performance indicators for supported accommodation and assistance services is based on the shared government objectives for SAAP services (box 15.4).

Box 15.4 **Objectives for SAAP services**

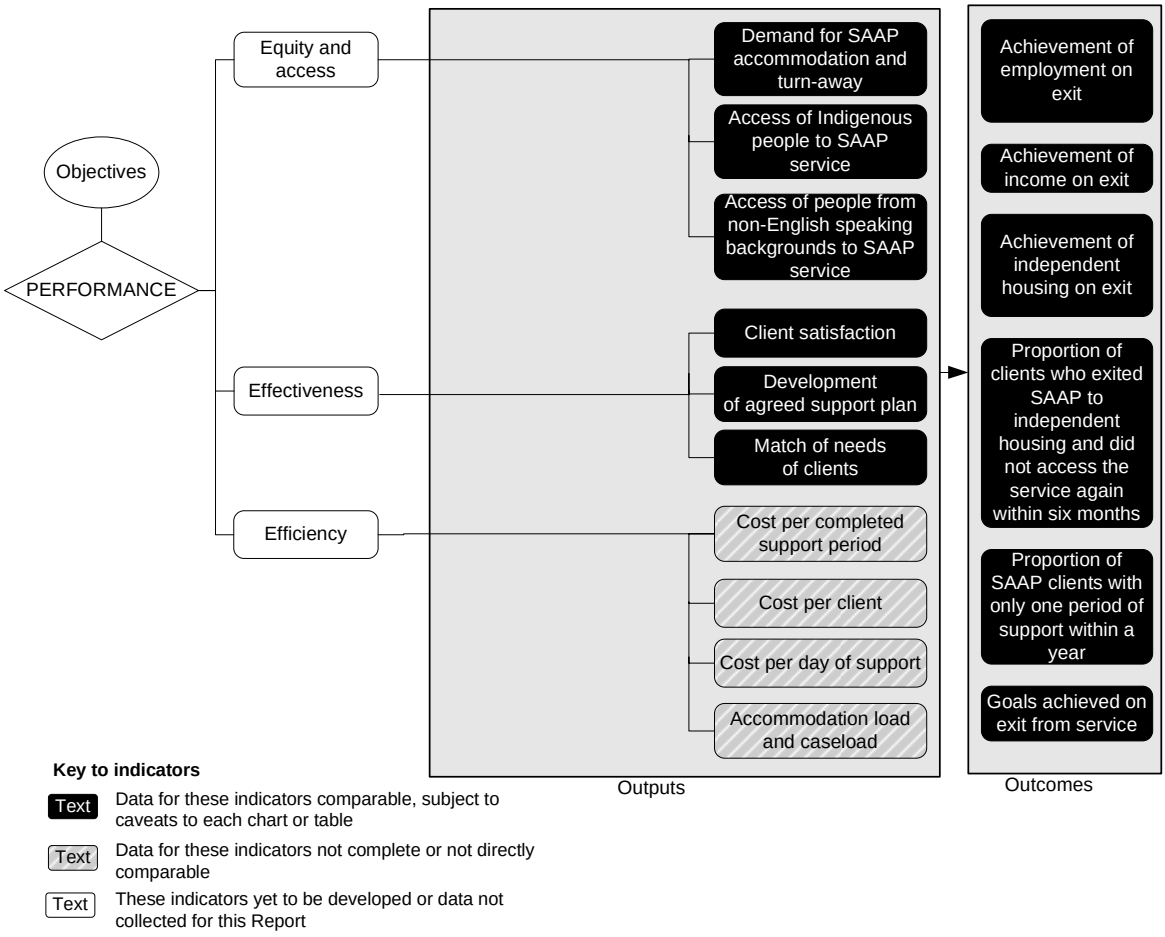
The overall aim of SAAP is to provide transitional supported accommodation and a range of related support services, to help people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to achieve the maximum possible degree of self-reliance and independence. Within this aim, the goals are to:

- resolve crises
- re-establish family links where appropriate
- re-establish the capacity of clients to live independently of SAAP.

SAAP services should be provided in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of SAAP services (figure 15.7).

Figure 15.7 **Performance indicators for SAAP services**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 15.17, p. 15.59.

The data collection for SAAP allows for the measurement of the number of clients and of the number and types of services provided to clients, but is subject to some limitations (box 15.5).

Box 15.5 **Information to be considered when analysing SAAP data**

The following information needs to be considered when analysing SAAP data.

- Informed consent is an essential component of the integrity of the data. The principle of client/consumer rights (which underpins informed consent) recognises that clients do not receive services under a mandatory order. They have the right to accept or reject the services offered and they have the right to provide or not provide information while receiving SAAP services.
- Clients consented to provide personal details for the SAAP client collection for 86.6 per cent of support periods in 2005-06. A weighting system has been developed to adjust for agency non-participation (92.9 per cent of agencies participated in the client collection) and non-consent (SAAP NDCA *Administrative Data and Client Collection*, unpublished).

## Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service

'Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service' is an indicator of the equity of access of Indigenous people to SAAP services (box 15.6).

Box 15.6 **Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service**

'Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure all Australians have equitable access to SAAP services on the basis of relative need. The indicator measures the extent to which the demand for assistance from Indigenous people is met or unmet. Unmet demand occurs when a homeless person expressly asking for supported accommodation, or support, cannot be provided with that assistance (although one-off assistance may be provided).

This indicator is defined as the comparison between the representation of Indigenous people among all people whose valid requests for SAAP accommodation were unmet and their representation among SAAP clients who were accommodated during the year.

Supported accommodation and assistance services target homeless people in general, but access by special needs groups (such as Indigenous people) is particularly important.

A high and equivalent proportion of valid requests receiving assistance is desirable.

Data for this indicator for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported in table 15A.115.

## Development of agreed support plan

'Development of agreed support plan' is an indicator of the effectiveness of SAAP services (box 15.7).

Box 15.7 **Development of agreed support plan**

'Development of agreed support plan' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide high quality services that are appropriately targeted to meet the needs of SAAP clients.

This indicator is defined as the number of closed support periods with an agreed support plan divided by the total number of support periods. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

A higher proportion of support periods with agreed support plans is desirable. However, in some instances, a support plan may be judged to be inappropriate (such as when a support period is short term).

Data for this indicator for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported for all SAAP clients (2008 Report, table 15A.183) and separately for Indigenous clients in table 15A.116.

## Match of needs of clients

'Match of needs of clients' is an indicator of the effectiveness of SAAP services (box 15.8).

Box 15.8 **Match of needs of clients**

'Match of needs of clients' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that SAAP services meet their client's individual needs. This is a measure of appropriateness. The range of services needed is broad (ranging from meals to laundry facilities to long term accommodation), so the effect of not providing these services varies.

This indicator is defined as the number of clients who were provided with the services they needed and clients who were referred to another agency, divided by the total number of SAAP clients.

Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous people and people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

A higher proportion of clients who received services they needed, or who were referred to another agency, is desirable.

Data for this indicator for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported for all SAAP clients and clients from non-English speaking backgrounds (2008 Report, tables 15A.185 and 15A.187) and separately for Indigenous clients in this compendium in table 15A.117.

## Achievement of employment on exit

'Achievement of employment on exit' is an indicator of the outcomes of SAAP services (box 15.9).

Box 15.9 **Achievement of employment on exit**

'Achievement of employment on exit' is an indicator of governments' objective to enable clients to participate as productive and self-reliant members of society at the end of their support period.

Achievement of employment is defined as the number of SAAP clients who sought assistance to obtain or maintain employment and training, and achieved employment after SAAP support, divided by the total number of clients who sought assistance to obtain or maintain employment. Support periods reported relate to these clients only.

This indicator compares these clients' employment status before and after they requested SAAP support. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

This indicator relates to relatively short term outcomes — that is, outcomes for clients immediately after their support period. Longer term outcomes are important, but more difficult to measure.

Higher proportions of achievement of employment are desirable.

Data for this indicator for all SAAP clients and Indigenous SAAP clients for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Clients who provided no information or provided a 'Don't know' response have been removed from 2005-06 data. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported in table 15A.195 of the 2008 Report for all SAAP clients and in table 15A.119 of this compendium for Indigenous SAAP clients.

## Achievement of income on exit

'Achievement of income on exit' is an indicator of the outcomes of SAAP services (box 15.10).

Box 15.10 **Achievement of income on exit**

'Achievement of income on exit' is an indicator of governments' objective to enable clients to participate independently in society at the end of their support period. This indicator compares these clients' income status before and after they received SAAP support. A client's independence and self-reliance is enhanced when the client experiences a positive change in income source (for example, from having no income support to obtaining some income, including wages and/or benefits) on exit from SAAP services.

This indicator is defined as the number of clients who requested assistance to obtain or maintain a pension or benefit and exited SAAP with an income source, divided by the total number of clients who requested assistance to obtain or maintain a pension or benefit. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

A high proportion of clients who requested income assistance and exited SAAP with an income source is desirable.

Data for this indicator for all SAAP clients and Indigenous SAAP clients for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Clients who provided no information or provided a 'Don't know' response have been removed from 2005-06 data. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported in table 15A.200 of the 2008 Report for all SAAP clients, and in table 15A.121 of this compendium for Indigenous SAAP clients.

## Achievement of independent housing on exit

'Achievement of independent housing on exit' is an indicator of the outcomes of SAAP services (box 15.11).

Box 15.11 **Achievement of independent housing on exit**

'Achievement of independent housing on exit' is an indicator of governments' objective to enable clients to participate as productive and self-reliant members of society at the end of their support period. This indicator compares the proportion of clients who were in independent housing before and after they received SAAP support.

Achievement of independent housing is defined as the number of support periods of clients who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining independent housing achieving independent housing at the end of a support period, divided by the total number support periods of clients who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining independent housing.

This indicator relates to relatively short term outcomes — that is, outcomes for clients immediately after their support period. Longer term outcomes are important, but more difficult to measure. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

Higher proportions of clients who are in independent housing are desirable.

Data for this indicator for all SAAP clients and Indigenous SAAP clients for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported in table 15A.193 of the 2008 Report for all SAAP clients, and in table 15A.118 of this compendium for Indigenous SAAP clients.

## Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year

'Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year' is an indicator of the outcomes of SAAP services (box 15.12).

Box 15.12 **Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year**

'Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year' is an indicator of governments' objective to enable clients to participate independently in society at the end of their support period.

This indicator is defined as the number of clients with only one support period during the year, divided by the total number of SAAP clients. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

A higher proportion of clients with only one support period during the year is desirable.

It may be appropriate for some clients to receive more than one support period in a given period of time (for example, moving from crisis accommodation to medium term accommodation). One group that makes multiple use of SAAP is single adults, especially older single men. A number of SAAP clients who need long term assistance may access SAAP services a number of times before their needs are met on a permanent basis. Ongoing contact with SAAP agencies may also lead to an improvement in living skills and self-reliance.

Data for this indicator for 2006-07 were not available for the 2008 Report. Revised data for 2005-06 are reported separately for all SAAP clients in table 15A.197 of the 2008 Report and table 15A.120 of this compendium for Indigenous SAAP clients.

## Improving data from Indigenous clients

An Indigenous data training package has been developed by the National Data Collection Agency (NDCA) at the AIHW in collaboration with the Information Sub-committee of the CAD. Members of the Indigenous Reference Group consist of SAAP Indigenous representatives from NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and NT, together with staff from the NDCA, Queensland Department of Communities, and FaCSIA. The Reference Group provided input to develop the package based on current SAAP data training content but with an Indigenous-specific focus. It is expected that the package will encourage more Indigenous agencies to participate in the SAAP data collection and demonstrate to Indigenous agencies the value of collecting SAAP data for Indigenous clients. This development will improve the quality and coverage of Indigenous data in future Reports.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 15A.3 is table 3 in the protection and support attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**All jurisdiction data**

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|---|---|
| **Table 15A.1** | Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2006-07 |
| **Table 15A.2** | Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (number) |
| **Table 15A.3** | Children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2007 (number) |
| **Table 15A.4** | Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2006-07 |
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| **Table 15A.6** | Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2007 (number) |
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| **Table 15A.9** | Children who exited care during the year 2006-07 by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number) |
| **Table 15A.10** | Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June |
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| **Table 15A.12** | Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007 |
| **Table 15A.13** | Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender |
| **Table 15A.14** | Target population data used for annual data, December ('000) |
| **Table 15A.15** | Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000) |

**Single jurisdiction data NSW**

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|---|---|
| **Table 15A.16** | Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales |
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|---|---|
| **Table 15A.18** | Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, New South Wales (number) |
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| **Table 15A.23** | Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number) |
| **Table 15A.24** | Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, New South Wales (number) |
| **Table 15A.25** | Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, New South Wales |
| **Table 15A.26** | Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, New South Wales |
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**Single jurisdiction data Vic**

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|---|---|
| **Table 15A.28** | Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria |
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**Table 15A.38** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria

**Table 15A.39** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Single jurisdiction data Qld**

**Table 15A.40** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.41** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.42** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.43** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.44** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.45** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.46** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Queensland (number)

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**Table 15A.48** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.49** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.50** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Queensland

**Table 15A.51** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Single jurisdiction data WA**

**Table 15A.52** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Table 15A.53** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.54** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.55** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Table 15A.56** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Table 15A.57** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number)

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| **Table 15A.58** | Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Western Australia (number) |
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**Single jurisdiction data SA**

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| **Table 15A.64** | Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia |
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**Single jurisdiction data Tas**

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**Single jurisdiction data ACT**

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|---|---|
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**Single jurisdiction data NT**

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**Juvenile Justice data**

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| **Table 15A.113** | Daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number) |

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|---|---|
| **Table 15A.114** | Average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people |

**SAAP data**

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| **Table 15A.115** | Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet |
| **Table 15A.116** | Support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients |
| **Table 15A.117** | Support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet |
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| **Table 15A.119** | Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support |
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| **Table 15A.121** | Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit |

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# 16 Housing

Governments play a significant role in the Australian housing market, directly through housing assistance and indirectly through policies associated with land planning and taxation. The Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for housing assistance. Direct assistance includes public and community housing, home purchase and home ownership assistance, Indigenous housing, State and Territory private rental assistance (such as State and Territory provided bond loans, guarantees and assistance with rent payments and advance rent payments, relocation expenses and other one-off grants) and Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

This chapter focuses on the performance of governments in providing public, State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) (box 16.1), Indigenous community housing and CRA. Close links exist between the housing services covered in this chapter and other government programs and support services discussed elsewhere in the Report, such as:

- the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), which provides accommodation and other services for homeless people or those at imminent risk of becoming homeless (chapter 15)
- services delivered by the Australian, State and Territory governments and community organisations to promote independent living, including services for people with a disability (chapter 14), mental health services (chapter 12) and aged care services, such as the Home and Community Care program (chapter 13).

Box 16.1 **Commonwealth State Housing Agreement**

The CSHA is an agreement made between the Australian, State and Territory governments under the *Housing Assistance Act 1996* (Cwlth) to provide strategic direction and funding certainty for the provision of housing assistance. The aim of this agreement is to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance for those who most need it, for the duration of their need.

(Continued on next page)

Box 16.1 **(Continued)**

The 2003 CSHA came into effect on 1 July 2003 and will run until 30 June 2008, and includes bilateral agreements between the Australian Government and each State and Territory government and an overarching multilateral agreement. There are generally separate bilateral agreements for mainstream and Indigenous housing in each jurisdiction. Bilateral agreements are intended to provide greater flexibility for states and territories to respond to their particular housing needs.

A national ten year strategy to improve Indigenous housing, Building a Better Future, was agreed in 2001 by Australian, State and Territory ministers. State Indigenous Bilateral Agreements are the primary vehicle for implementing the national Building a Better Future strategy. The desired strategy outcomes are better housing and housing services, more housing, improved partnerships, greater effectiveness and efficiency, and improved performance linked to accountability and coordination of services.

**Funding arrangements**

The majority of funding under the 2003 CSHA is provided by the Australian Government, taking the form of general assistance funding (public housing, home purchase assistance and private rental assistance) and specified funding for identified programs: the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP), the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) and the Community Housing Program. The majority of CSHA funding is distributed to State and Territory governments on a modified per person basis, with the State and Territory governments contributing additional funding from their own resources to 'match' (in part) Australian Government funding allocations.

**Roles and responsibilities**

Under the CSHA, the Australian Government has responsibility for:

- ensuring the outcomes pursued through the agreement are consistent with broader national objectives, particularly in relation to support for individuals and communities
- advising State and Territory governments of Australian Government objectives to be achieved under the agreement
- reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament on performance against agreed outcomes and targets of housing assistance provided under the agreement.

State and Territory governments have responsibility for:

- developing housing assistance strategies that are consistent with Australian, State and Territory government objectives and that best meet the circumstances of the State or Territory
- developing, implementing and managing services and programs to deliver agreed outcomes
- reporting on a basis that enables performance assessment by the Australian, State or Territory governments, based on agreed performance indicators.

*Source*: CSHA (2003); *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report), box 16.1, p. 16.2.

This chapter does not cover some Indigenous housing and infrastructure assistance provided by Australian, State and Territory governments, land councils and

Indigenous community organisations.

## Indigenous data in the housing chapter

The housing chapter in the 2008 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- regional and remote area concentration of State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), 2006-07
- low income and special needs households, as a proportion of all new SOMIH tenants, 2002-03 to 2006-07
- greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new SOMIH allocations and proportions of greatest need households waiting for less than three months to more than two years, 2006-07
- direct cost of providing assistance per dwelling of SOMIH, 2002-03 to 2006-07
- occupancy rates of SOMIH, 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2007
- average turnaround time of SOMIH, 2005-06 to 2006-07
- rent collected as a proportion of the total rent charged for SOMIH, 2002-03 to 2006-07
- proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their location and amenity needs, 2007
- proportion of customers satisfied or very satisfied with SOMIH (per cent), 2007
- SOMIH subsidy per tenant and proportion of SOMIH households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent, 2007
- proportion of SOMIH households with overcrowding at 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2007
- Indigenous community housing — proportion not connected to water, sewerage and electricity, at 30 June 2006
- Indigenous community housing — dwelling condition, 2006
- Indigenous community housing — direct cost per unit, 2005-06
- Indigenous community housing — occupancy rates, at 30 June 2006 (per cent)
- Indigenous community housing — rent collection rate (per cent), 2005-06
- Indigenous community housing — proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent, 2001

- Indigenous community housing — proportion of households with overcrowding, at 30 June 2006
- income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2007
- income units receiving CRA, by geographic location, 2007
- proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2007.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the housing chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 16A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 16A.3 is table 3 in the housing attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. 16.15' this is page 15 of chapter 16 of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table 16A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 16A of the 2008 Report.

## Profile of housing and housing assistance

### *Service overview*

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007) identified just under 7.1 million households in Australia, where 'household' is classified as 'a person living alone' or as 'a group of related or unrelated people who usually reside and eat together' The composition of Australian households is changing. There is an increasing number of smaller households, including a rising number of single person households. The average Australian household size fell from 3.3 people to 2.8 people between 1971 and 2006, while the proportion of single person households increased from 18.1 per cent to 24.4 per cent over this period (ABS 2007).

The average Indigenous household is larger than the average non-Indigenous household. In 2006, the average non-Indigenous Australian household size was 2.6 people, whereas the average household with at least one Indigenous person was 3.4 people (ABS 2007).

### *Roles and responsibilities*

Each level of government has different roles and responsibilities in housing and housing assistance:

- The Australian Government provides CRA and shares responsibility with State and Territory governments for housing assistance provided under the CSHA (box 16.1). It also provides funding for the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP). The Australian Government also influences the housing market through other direct and indirect means, including taxation and home purchase assistance.
- State and Territory governments provide housing assistance, such as homeless assistance, public housing, community housing, SOMIH, private rental assistance and home purchase assistance. Some jurisdictions also contribute to the delivery of housing assistance through mechanisms such as home lending programs and joint ventures with the private sector. State and Territory governments are also responsible for land taxes, stamp duties and residential tenancy legislation.
- In the States, local governments implement planning regulations and are sometimes involved in providing community housing.

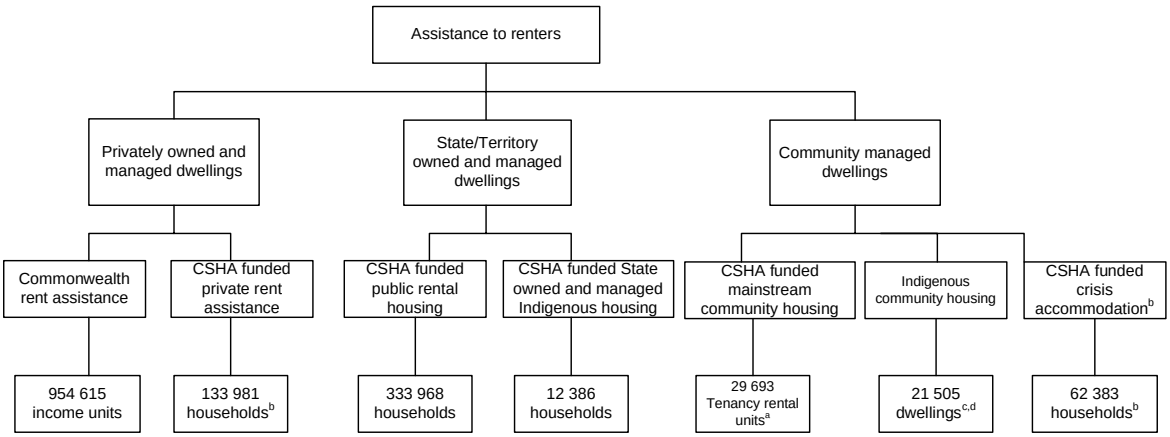
### *Funding*

The Australian, State and Territory governments provided $1.3 billion for housing programs under the CSHA in 2006-07. Of this, the Australian Government provided $970.6 million or 72.2 per cent, and State and Territory governments were collectively required to provide minimum matching funds of $374.6 million or 27.8 per cent (FaCSIA 2007). In addition, most jurisdictions provided additional funding above the minimum matching requirements. Public and community housing accounted for the majority of CSHA funding in 2006-07. The Australian Government also provided $2.2 billion for CRA.

Some of the funding for Indigenous community housing comes through the ARHP under the CSHA and through the CHIP. Indigenous community housing is also funded by the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Figure 16.1 illustrates the range of government assistance to renters.

Figure 16.1 **Assistance across the rental sector, 2007[a]**




**a** Additional dwellings are funded under programs other than CSHA. Data about these dwellings are not available. **b** For year ending 30 June 2006. **c** At 30 June 2006. **d** Includes permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered or unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations. 19 512 of these dwellings were managed by organisations administered by the State governments and 1993 were managed by organisations administered by the Australian Government.

*Source*: Adopted from AIHW (2007d); 2008 Report, figure 16.2, p. 16.7.

CSHA funding data for 2004-05 and 2005-06 financial years are presented in table 16.1.

Table 16.1 **CSHA funding, 2005-06 and 2006-07 ($ million)[a]**

| **Funding arrangements** | **2005-06** | **2006-07** |
|---|---|---|
| Base funding grants | 743.9 | 752.5 |
| Aboriginal Rental Housing Program | 93.3 | 94.4 |
| Crisis Accommodation Program | 40.7 | 41.2 |
| Community Housing Program | 65.6 | 66.4 |
| State matching grants — minimum funding required | 364.1 | 368.4 |
| **Total** | **1 307.6** | **1 323.0** |

**a** Includes Public Housing, Home Purchase Assistance and Private Rental Assistance Programs.

*Source*: FaCSIA (2007); FaCSIA (unpublished); 2007 Report, table 16.2, p. 16.8.

### *Size and scope*

Housing assistance is provided in various forms, and models for delivering assistance can vary within and across jurisdictions. The main forms of assistance are outlined in box 16.2. This chapter focuses on five forms of assistance: public housing, SOMIH, community housing, Indigenous community housing and CRA.

Box 16.2 **Forms of housing assistance**

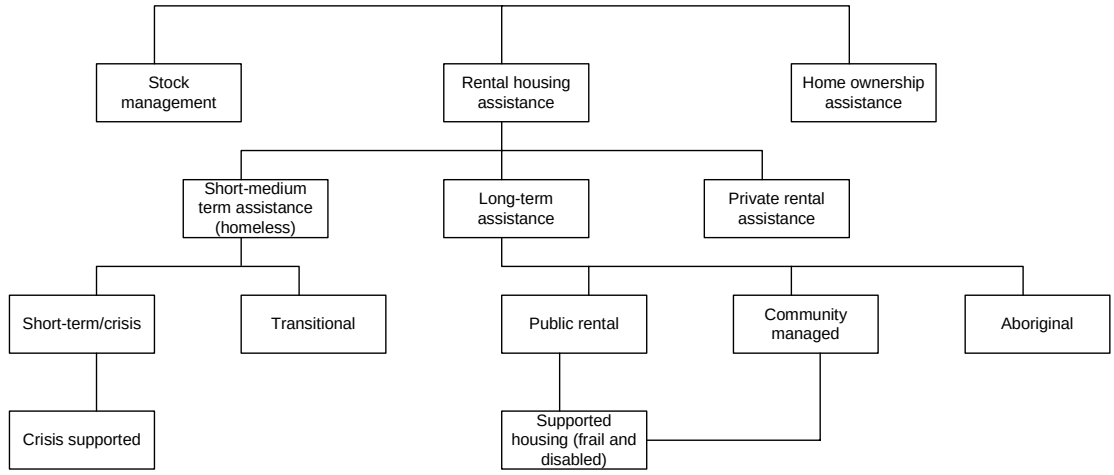
There are several significant forms of housing assistance.

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation. The CSHA is the main source of funding for public housing along with internally generated rental revenues and the proceeds of asset sales.
- *Community housing*: rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that are at least partly subsidised by government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government.
- *Indigenous housing*: State owned housing targeted at Indigenous households (referred to as 'SOMIH' in this report) and houses owned or leased and managed by Indigenous community housing organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.
- *Crisis accommodation*: accommodation services to help people who are homeless or in crisis. Services are generally provided by non-government organisations and many are linked to support services funded through SAAP. Sources of government funding include CAP through the CSHA, which provides funding for accommodation, and SAAP funding for live-in staff, counselling and other support services.
- *Home purchase assistance*: assistance provided by State and Territory governments to low income households to help with home purchases or mortgage repayments; for example, the grant provided under the First Home Owner's Scheme, a Commonwealth initiative administered by State and Territory governments.
- *Private rental assistance*: assistance funded by State and Territory governments to low income households experiencing difficulty in securing or maintaining private rental accommodation. This assistance may include ongoing or one-off payments to help households meet rent payments, one-off payments for relocation costs, guarantees or loans to cover the cost of bonds and housing assistance advice and information services. Assistance may be provided by community-based organisations funded by government.
- The chapter also reports on CRA, which is a non-taxable income support supplement paid by the Australian Government to income support recipients or people who receive more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A and who rent in the private rental market.

*Source*: CSHA (2003); FaCS (2003); 2008 Report, box 16.2, pp. 16.8-9.

A snapshot presenting different forms of CSHA housing assistance for vulnerable people is presented through the example for Victoria (figure 16.2).

Figure 16.2 **Forms of CSHA housing assistance for low income Victorians**




*Source*: VDHS (2001, p. 4); 2008 Report, figure 16.3, p. 16.9.

### *Indigenous housing*

There are a number of different government programs that provide housing assistance to Indigenous people — both Indigenous-specific programs and mainstream programs. The two main Indigenous-specific forms of social housing are:

- SOMIH — managed by State governments with funding provided by the CSHA
- Indigenous community housing (ICH) — managed by Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs) with funding provided by the State, Territory and Australian governments.

In addition to these Indigenous-specific programs, Indigenous people are also eligible for assistance through mainstream housing programs such as public housing, community housing and CRA.

### *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*[1]

SOMIH dwellings are defined as those rental housing dwellings owned and managed by government and allocated only to Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2006c). They include dwellings managed by government Indigenous housing agencies for allocation to Indigenous tenants. There were 13 098 dwellings identified in the 2006-07 SOMIH collection (table 16A.2).

1 The territories are not included in the data collection for this program, so are not included in the section heading.

The ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection. The ACT does not receive funding for, or administer, any Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing programs; in the NT, ARHP funding is directed to Indigenous community housing.

In NSW, a separate statutory organisation — the Aboriginal Housing Office — is responsible for planning, administering and expanding policies, programs and the asset base for Aboriginal housing in that State. Funding for the office comes from the CSHA and the State Government (in addition to its CSHA commitments).

Some other jurisdictions are increasingly pooling funding but currently report SOMIH data separately. Queensland administers a separate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Program, which includes ARHP funds, untied CSHA funds and State funds, and does not report separately against the ARHP component of the program funds (which forms more than one third of total funding).

*Indigenous community housing*

ICH is delivered by Indigenous community housing organisations who perform asset and tenancy management functions. The funding and administrative arrangements for ICH, vary across jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, only the states are involved in the administration of ICH; in some only the Australian Government is involved; and in others both the State or Territory and the Australian governments are involved.

The Australian Government, through FaCSIA, formerly through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS), is directly responsible for the funding and administration of ICH in three jurisdictions — Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania. In Victoria and Tasmania there is only Australian Government administered ICH housing, while in Queensland, some ICH housing is administered by the Australian Government and some by the State government. In the five remaining jurisdictions — NSW, WA, SA, the ACT and NT — funding from the relevant State or Territory and the Australian governments is pooled and the State or Territory government has sole responsibility for the administration of ICH.

There has been considerable progress in the development of national Indigenous community housing data to report against the National Reporting Framework (NRF) for Indigenous housing (AIHW 2007b). For the first time, this Report includes a performance indicator framework and data for Indigenous community housing.

*CRA*

Data on the number and proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA by income unit type are presented in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25, respectively.

### *Diversity of State and Territory housing assistance operations*

State and Territory governments have similar broad objectives for providing housing assistance. Individual jurisdictions, however, emphasise different objectives depending on their historical precedents and ways of interacting with community sector providers. Jurisdictions also have different private housing markets. These differences lead to a variety of policy responses and associated forms of assistance. It is important to be aware of all the housing assistance operations in each State and Territory when analysing performance information.

Appendix A contains information on each State and Territory that may help in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

### *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*

Eligibility criteria for access to SOMIH are generally consistent with those for public housing once an applicant has been confirmed as Indigenous (see 2008 Report, table 16.4). The management of waiting lists varies across jurisdictions — for example, a number of jurisdictions use the same list for both public housing and SOMIH. Terms of tenure are the same as those for public housing for a number of jurisdictions (table 16.2).

Table 16.2 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2007**[a]

| | *NSW*[b] | *Vic*[c] | *Qld* | *WA*[d] | *SA*[e] | *Tas*[f] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eligibility** | | | | | | |
| Income limit per week ($)[g] | 410 | 423 | 609 | 430 | 674 | 423 |
| 'Other' asset limits ($)[g] | None | 30 000 | None | 36 400 in cash | 278 500 | 35 000 |
| Minimum age | 18 | 16 | None | 18 | None | 16 |
| **Waiting list** | | | | | | |
| Details | Combined with public housing | Combined with public housing | Combined with public housing | Combined with public housing | Need (Four segment) | Priority, similar to public housing |
| **Tenure** | | | | | | |
| Probationary period | None | None | None | None | 6 months | 3–6 months |
| Fixed term | 3, 6, 12 or 18 months<br>2, 5 and 10 years | 5 years for tenancies commencing before November 1997 | None | 3 months | None | 1–3 years |
| Ongoing | Yes | Lifetime after age 65 for tenancies commencing after November 1997 | Subject to review | Ongoing | Ongoing after probation | Dependant on housing history |
| Tenancy review | Prior to the end of the tenancy | To commence in 2008 | Review at 4 or 10 years | Annual | None | Fixed term leases reviewed at end of each term |
| **Rebated rent setting** | | | | | | |
| Rent-to-income ratio | 25–30 | 25 | 25 | 23 or 25 | 25 | 23–25 |

(Continued on next page)

Table 16.2 **(Continued)**

**a** At 30 June. **b** Interest accrued from cash assets is assessed as income less the first $5000 of each person's savings. Applicants under the age of 18 years must demonstrate living skills to be eligible for housing. Tenants housed prior to 1 July 2005 were generally provided with a continuous lease. New tenants housed since 1 July 2005 are generally provided with a fixed term lease. New tenancies from 1 July 2005 to 22 October 2006 were signed to 18 month interim tenancies. Tenants on an 18 month fixed term lease are reviewed prior to the end of lease, and if eligible, are offered a 2, 5 or 10 year lease. If ineligible, they are offered a 12 month fixed term lease. From 23 October 2006 the Department began to offer 2, 5 or 10 year leases to new tenants and ceased to offer the 18 month interim leases. From 5 December 2005 new thresholds and rules determine whether a tenant is eligible for a rent subsidy and the percentage of income they will pay as rent. Their household's gross assessable income, household size and age of household members are used when assessing the household's eligibility for a rent subsidy. For rebated rents, varied concessional rates are applicable to certain age groups and some pensioners. For households whose tenancy commenced on or after 5 December 2005, the Family Tax Benefits Part A and Part B received are assessed at 15 per cent. Where the tenancy commenced prior to 5 December 2005 the Family Tax Benefits Part A and Part B received was assessed at 12 per cent from 5 December 2005, with an increase of 1 per cent every six months until the assessment rate reaches 15 per cent. CRA is assessed at 100 per cent. **c** Tenancies in Victoria are ongoing tenancies (not fixed term) that are subject to review after 5 years. For households that require major disability modifications, discretion may be applied to extend the asset limit to $60 000. Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental program or housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria. **d** The income limit for those in north west remote areas is $550 per week. Those aged over 60 years are subject to a cash asset limit of $80 000. **e** The same definition as the Centrelink asset test threshold for a single person who does not own their own home is used. Most households pay a rent-to-income ratio of 25 per cent of assessable income in rent. However, households receiving less than the single Newstart Allowance pay rent-to-income ratio of 19.5 per cent. **f** The rent-to-income ratio is indicative only. The majority of households pay amounts within this range, but some pay lesser or higher amounts, depending on household composition and the relationship of household members to the tenant, for example, boarder, parent, independent child. **g** Limits are for a single person.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 16.6, pp. 16.19-20.

The proportions of SOMIH located by ASGC remoteness areas are shown in table 16.3.

Table 16.3 **SOMIH — regional and remote area concentrations, 2005-06 (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major cities | 40.5 | 37.8 | 13.9 | 28.4 | 60.9 | – | 33.9 |
| Inner regional | 32.2 | 37.3 | 15.3 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 82.3 | 22.4 |
| Outer regional | 20.7 | 24.5 | 44.3 | 21.3 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 26.1 |
| Remote | 5.1 | 0.4 | 10.0 | 20.4 | 5.9 | – | 8.4 |
| Very remote | 1.5 | – | 16.6 | 22.0 | 7.7 | – | 9.3 |

**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.2. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW (2007c); table 16A.2; 2008 Report, table 16.7, p. 16.21.

## Framework of performance indicators

Prior to the 2007 Report, separate performance indicator frameworks for public, SOMIH and community housing were presented. Increasing convergence between the frameworks over time has meant that, since the 2007 Report, public and SOMIH have adopted a common performance indicator framework, while the CSHA funded community housing data are presented in a separate framework because of data comparability issues. The Indigenous community housing framework has been included in the Report for the first time this year. This framework is also separate because of data comparability issues. A separate performance indicator framework is adopted for reporting on CRA.

The performance indicator frameworks are consistent with the general performance indicator framework agreed by the Steering Committee (see chapter 1). They also draw on the framework developed for the 1999 CSHA and reflect the national objectives of that agreement (and of the new CSHA that took effect in 2003 (box 16.3). The new CSHA places greater emphasis on Australian, State and Territory governments improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, and governments have committed to improving access to mainstream housing options for Indigenous people living in urban and regional areas. This is the fourth year that data are reported under the current agreement. Work is being undertaken on the performance indicators to improve the quality and scope of national performance information.

Box 16.3 **Objectives for public and community housing under the 2003 CSHA**

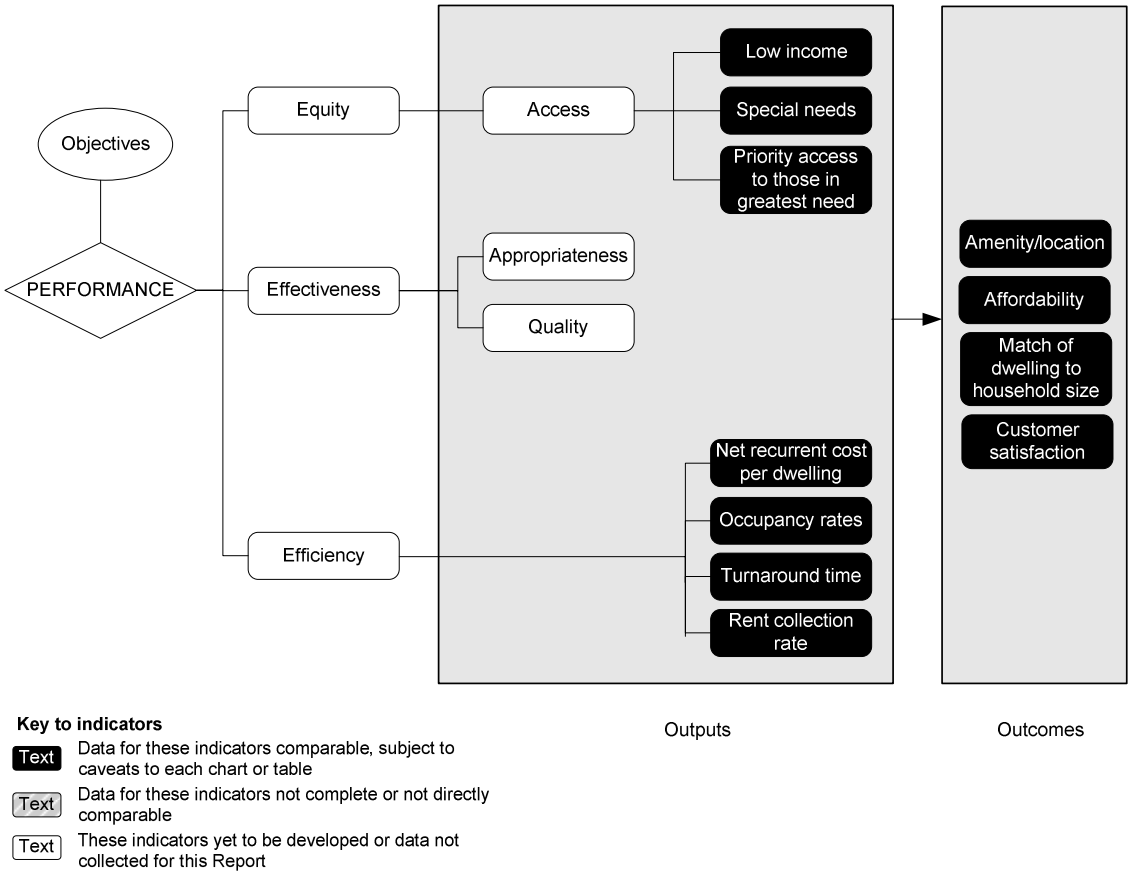
The principles guiding the 2003 CSHA are to:

1. maintain a core Social Housing sector to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options
2. develop and deliver affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse housing assistance responses that provide people with choice and are tailored to their needs, local conditions and opportunities
3. provide assistance in a manner that is non-discriminatory and has regard to consumer rights and responsibilities, including consumer participation
4. commit to improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people in urban, regional and remote areas, through specific initiatives that strengthen the Indigenous housing sector and the responsiveness and appropriateness of the full range of mainstream housing options
5. ensure housing assistance links effectively with other programs and provides better support for people with complex needs, and has a role in preventing homelessness
6. promote innovative approaches to leverage additional resources into Social Housing, through community, private sector and other partnerships
7. ensure that housing assistance supports access to employment and promotes social and economic participation
8. establish greater consistency between housing assistance provision and outcomes, and other social and economic objectives of government, such as welfare reform, urban regeneration, and community capacity-building
9. undertake efficient and cost-effective management which provides best value to governments
10. adopt a cooperative partnership approach between levels of government towards creating a sustainable and more certain future for housing assistance
11. promote a national, strategic, integrated and long term vision for affordable housing in Australia through a comprehensive approach by all levels of government.

*Source*: CSHA (2003, p. 4); 2008 Report, box 16.4, pp. 16.22-23.

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a number of SOMIH performance indicators in the 2008 Report (figure 16.3). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2008 Report.

Figure 16.3 **Performance indicators for public housing and SOMIH**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 16.4, p. 16.24.

Indigenous housing aims to achieve the outcomes listed in box 16.4 as part of the Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010. The aims also relate to Indigenous community housing.

Box 16.4 **Indigenous housing**

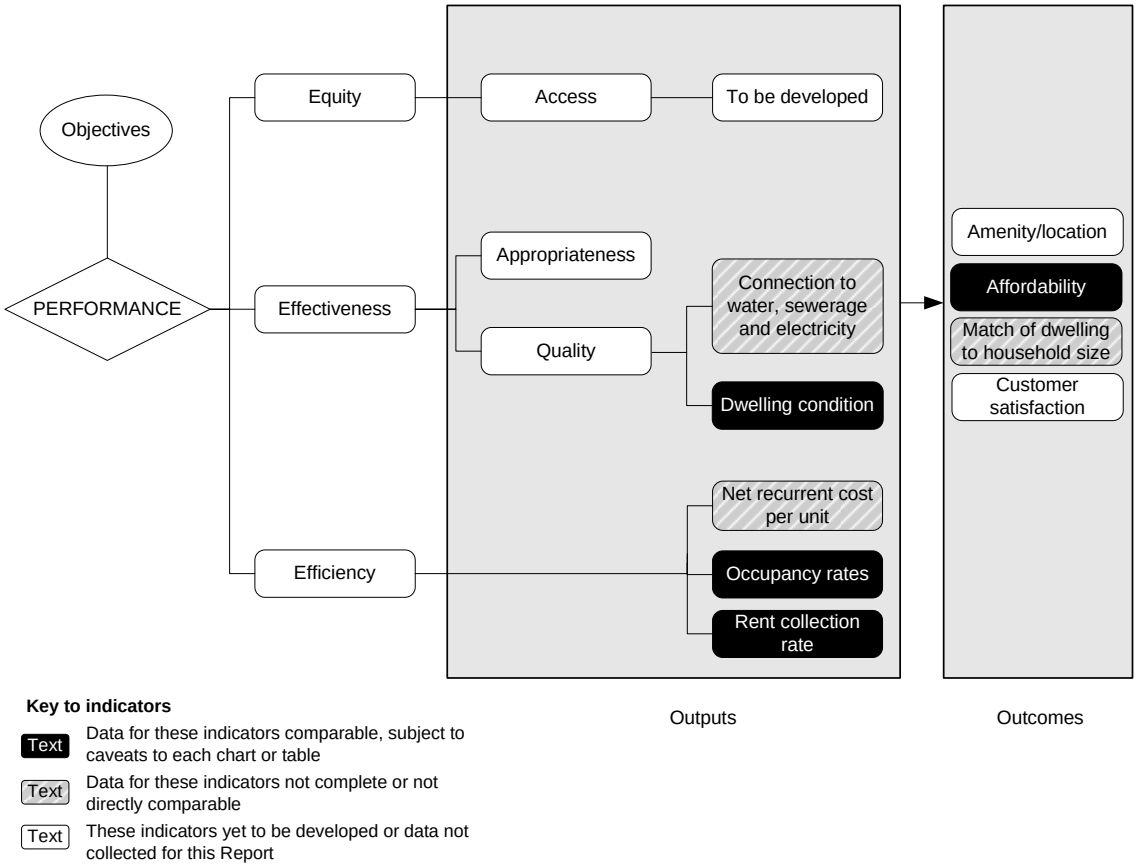
The guiding principles and objectives for achieving better Indigenous housing are:

1. provide better housing that meets agreed standards, is appropriate to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and contributes to their health and well being
2. provide better housing services that are well managed and sustainable
3. ensure housing growth in the number of houses to address both the backlog of Indigenous housing need and emerging needs of a growing Indigenous population
4. ensure improved partnerships in a way that Indigenous people are fully involved in the planning, decision making and delivery of services by governments
5. ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency in a way that that assistance is properly directed to meeting objectives, and that resources are being used to best advantage
6. commit to improved performance linked to accountability for the program performance reporting based on national data collection systems and good information management
7. promote the a 'whole of government' coordination of services approach that ensures greater coordination of housing and housing-related services linked to improved health and well being outcomes.

*Source*: FaCSIA (2001); 2008 Report, box 16.5, pp. 16.25-26.

The performance indicator framework for Indigenous community housing is shown in figure 16.4.

Figure 16.4 **Performance indicators for Indigenous community housing**



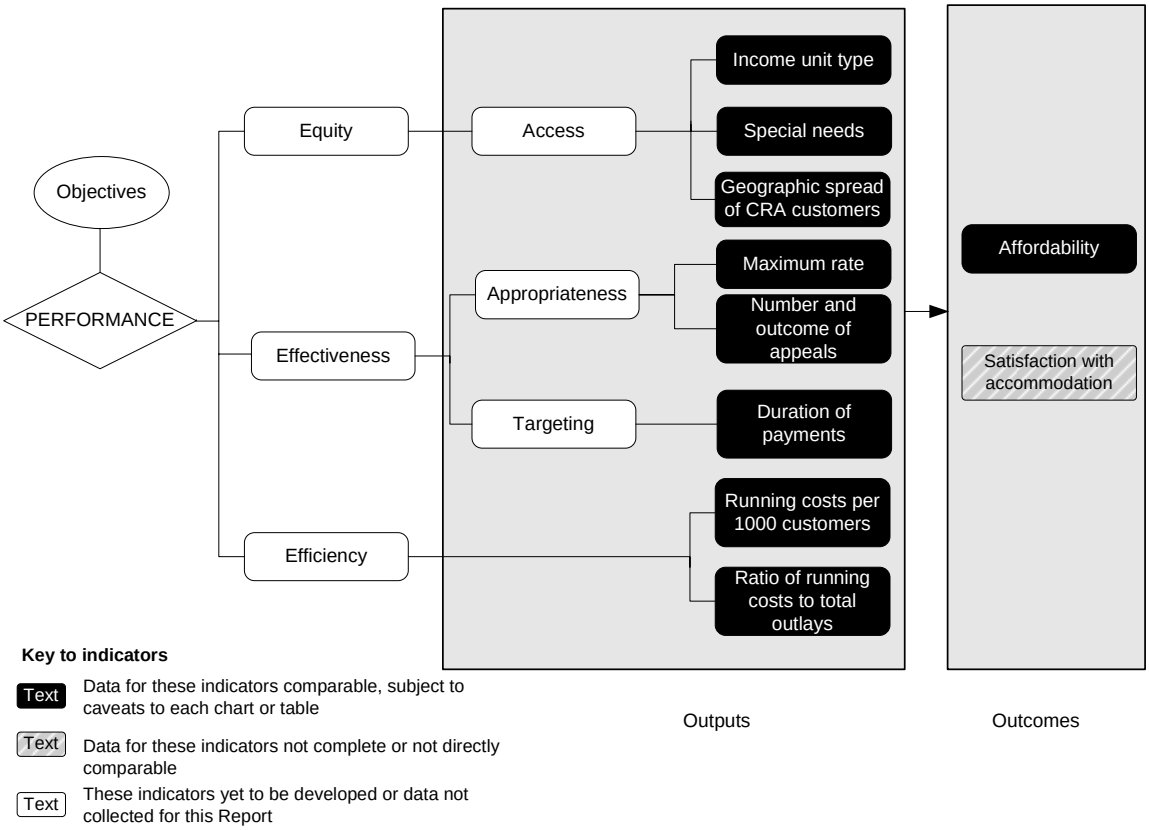

*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 16.6, p. 16.26.

The performance indicators for CRA differ from those for public, SOMIH, CSHA funded and Indigenous community housing because CRA has different objectives and delivery methods. The CRA performance indicator framework in figure 16.5 is based on the CRA objective outlined in box 16.5.

Box 16.5 **Objective of CRA**

The objective of CRA is to provide income support recipients and low income families in the private rental market with additional financial assistance, in recognition of the housing costs that they face (Newman 1998). This assistance should be delivered in an equitable and efficient manner. CRA is also governed by other objectives relating to the primary income support payment.

Figure 16.5 **Performance indicators for CRA**




*Source*: 2008 Report, figure 16.7, p. 16.27.

## Performance reporting for SOMIH

Some descriptive data on SOMIH are included in table 16A.2. As outlined earlier, the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.

### *Outputs*

#### *Equity — low income*

The first equity indicator reported for SOMIH is ‘low income’ (box 16.6).

Box 16.6 **Equity — low income**

'Low income' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options. The 'low income' performance indicator measures the number of new low income households as a proportion of all new households. Two measures of low income performance indicator are reported:

- the proportion of new households with low income A — households where all members receive an income equivalent to or below 100 per cent of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate (pension rates have been selected for calculating this indicator because they are higher than allowance rates)
- the proportion of new households with low income B — households with an income above 100 per cent of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate, but below the effective cut-off for receiving any government support benefits.

High values for these measures indicate a high degree of access for low income households.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income A households for SOMIH in 2006-07 is presented in table 16.4. The proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income B households is reported in the attachment (table 16A.4).

Table 16.4 **SOMIH — low income A households, as a proportion of all new households (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *New low income A households as proportion of all new households* | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 91.5 | 87.8 | 89.7 | 89.1 | 86.5 | 87.2 | 89.2 |
| 2003-04 | 94.4 | 90.5 | 83.3 | 93.5 | 89.2 | 89.5 | 90.6 |
| 2004-05 | 94.2 | 87.7 | 76.1 | 92.9 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 88.0 |
| 2005-06 | 95.9 | 88.2 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 86.5 | 93.3 | 90.4 |
| 2006-07 | 95.5 | 89.9 | 76.5 | 87.9 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 87.7 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.3.

*Source*: AIHW (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2007c); table 16A.3; 2008 Report, table 16.10, p. 16.30.

The ratio of low income households to all new households was similar for public housing and SOMIH. There were some variations across jurisdictions.

*Equity — special needs*

The second equity indicator reported for public housing and SOMIH is 'special needs' (box 16.7).

Box 16.7 **Equity — special needs**

'Special needs' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance to people who are unable to access suitable housing. It measures the proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households. The proportion of new tenancies with special needs are reported as a proxy for measuring all households with special needs. Special needs households are defined as those households that have either a household member with a disability, a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or one or more Indigenous members. Special needs households for SOMIH are defined as those households that have either a household member with a disability or a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over. A high proportion indicates a high degree of access by these special needs households. Data for public housing and SOMIH are not comparable.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households for SOMIH is presented in table 16.5.

Table 16.5 **SOMIH — new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 35.8 | 49.7 | 41.0 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 50.6 | 39.5 |
| 2003-04 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 46.3 | 40.8 | 39.5 | 60.3 | 43.6 |
| 2004-05 | 51.5 | 45.4 | 45.2 | 49.2 | 42.1 | 66.7 | 48.1 |
| 2005-06 | 48.8 | 42.8 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 45.3 | 62.3 | 48.8 |
| 2006-07 | 47.6 | 52.9 | 47.0 | 44.6 | 45.6 | 65.6 | 47.4 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.4.

*Source*: AIHW (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2007c); table 16A.4; 2008 Report, table 16.12, p. 16.31.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs decreased in 2006-07 at the national level for both public housing and SOMIH, but there were variations among the jurisdictions.

*Equity — priority access to those in greatest need*

The final equity indicator reported for SOMIH is 'priority access to those in greatest need' (box 16.8). Differences in State and Territory housing assessment policies can influence comparability for this indicator.

Box 16.8 **Priority access to those in greatest need**

'Priority access to those in greatest need' is an output indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing. This indicator provides information on whether allocation processes are such that those in greatest need have first access to housing. It measures the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need. Greatest need households are defined as households that at the time of allocation were either homeless, in housing inappropriate to their needs, or in housing that is adversely affecting their health or placing their life and safety at risk, or that have very high rental housing costs.

Reported measures reflect the percentages of new allocations to greatest need households overall, and for greatest need households waiting for periods of less than three months, three months to less than six months, 6 months to less than one year, one year to less than two years, and two years or more. As time to allocation reflects greatest need allocations as a percentage of all new allocations for the time period, these percentages are not cumulative.

High values for these measures, particularly for short time frames, indicate a high degree of access for those households in greatest need.

The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need for 2006-07 for SOMIH is presented in table 16.6.

Table 16.6 **SOMIH — proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need, 2006-07 (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total for year ending 30 June** | **10.5** | **19.3** | **20.2** | **28.2** | **74.4** | **na** | **25.8** |
| Proportion of greatest need allocations to new allocations, by time to allocation | | | | | | | |
| <3 months | 17.5 | 34.4 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 78.8 | na | 33.3 |
| 3–<6 months | 15.5 | 50.0 | 56.3 | 50.0 | 88.2 | na | 40.2 |
| 6 months–<1 year | 10.2 | 14.3 | 37.3 | 41.3 | 89.7 | na | 36.4 |
| 1–<2 years | 3.1 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 66.7 | na | 19.2 |
| 2+ years | – | 2.1 | 4.1 | – | 59.6 | na | 8.8 |

**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.5. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW (2007c); table 16A.5; 2008 Report, table 16.14, p. 16.33.

*Efficiency — net recurrent cost per dwelling*

The efficiency indicator identified for SOMIH is 'net recurrent cost per dwelling' (box 16.9).

Box 16.9 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling**

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to undertake efficient and cost-effective management. It measures the average cost of providing assistance per dwelling.

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is defined as the total recurrent expenses, including administration and operational costs, less rents received from tenants, divided by the total number of dwellings. The 'cost of providing assistance (including capital) per dwelling' is also reported. Holding other factors equal, a lower net recurrent cost per dwelling suggests an improvement in efficiency.

The cost per dwelling indicators do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings).

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, costs per dwelling are predominantly driven by the user cost of capital (box 16.10). Caution must therefore be used when interpreting the indicator because the user cost of capital and service delivery models differ across the jurisdictions.

The costs incurred by jurisdictions in providing SOMIH include:

- administration costs (the cost of the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager)
- operating costs (the costs of maintaining the operation of the dwelling, including repairs and maintenance, rates, the costs of disposals, market rent paid and interest expenses)
- depreciation costs
- the user cost of capital (the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide public housing and SOMIH). Box 16.10 provides a discussion of the user cost of capital.

In 2001, the Steering Committee completed a research project to assess the impact of asset measurement factors (such as depreciation and asset valuation methods) on the comparability of cost data in the Report. The results of this study are summarised in chapter 2. Box 16.10 summarises the results relating to housing.

## Box 16.10 **The user cost of capital**

The 'user cost of capital' for government services is the cost of having funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services (for example, houses and land in public housing). It makes explicit the opportunity cost of using the funds to deliver services rather than investing them elsewhere or using them to retire debt. It is calculated by applying a jurisdictional cost of capital rate to the value of government assets (see chapter 2 for details of the determination of a cost of capital rate). The costs of capital for land and other assets are shown separately, to allow users to consider any differences in land values across jurisdictions when assessing the results. Land values make up a large part of the user cost of capital and are largely beyond the control of jurisdictions.

When comparing costs of government services, it is important to account for the user cost of capital because it is often:

- a significant component of the cost of services
- treated inconsistently (that is, included in the costs of services delivered by many non-government service providers, but effectively costed at zero for most budget sector agencies).

The Steering Committee accepts that asset valuation data are imperfect. It also considers that non-recognition of the cost of capital used by departments to deliver services can result in a significant underestimation of costs for those services for which government capital is a major input. While the measurement of capital costs in this Report is not perfect, using an imputed costing is preferable to not costing government capital at all. The rate used for the user cost of capital is based on a weighted average of rates nominated by jurisdictions (currently 8 per cent).

## Box 16.11 **Asset measurement in the costing of government services**

Differences in the techniques for measuring non-current physical assets (such as valuation methods) may reduce the comparability of capital cost estimates across jurisdictions. In response to concerns regarding data comparability, the Steering Committee initiated the study, *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 2001). The aim of the study was to examine the extent to which differences in asset measurement techniques applied by participating agencies affect the comparability of reported unit costs.

The relative capital intensity associated with the provision of public housing increases the potential for differences in asset measurement techniques to have a material impact on total unit costs. However, the results of this study suggest, however, that the adoption under the CSHA of a uniform accounting framework has largely avoided this impact. The results are discussed in more detail in chapter 2.

*Source*: SCRCSSP (2001); 2008 Report, box 16.12, p. 16.35.

The net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH is presented in table 16.7. Capital cost data for SOMIH are not available for this Report. As with other indicators, it is not appropriate to compare the net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling for public housing with the net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling for SOMIH, because there is greater scope for economies of scale in administration costs with public housing, which is a much larger program overall.

SOMIH dwellings are also slightly more concentrated in regional and remote areas, where the cost of providing housing assistance is potentially greater. The need to construct culturally appropriate housing (possibly requiring different amenities) may also affect the cost per dwelling. Finally, different cost structures may apply to the programs. Construction of dwellings under SOMIH, for example, may involve a skills development element to allow for training of apprentices in regional areas.

Table 16.7 **SOMIH — net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (2006-07 dollars)[a, b]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 5 962 | 5 522 | 7 108 | 6 364 | 9 336 | 4 346 | 6 710 |
| 2003-04 | 6 489 | 5 408 | 7 188 | 6 917 | 6 243 | 3 910 | 6 509 |
| 2004-05 | 5 551 | 5 263 | 6 734 | 7 527 | 4 518 | 5 363 | 5 984 |
| 2005-06 | 5 623 | 6 507 | 6 900 | 7 955 | 7 265 | 5 819 | 6 660 |
| 2006-07 | 5 818 | 4 078 | 7 471 | 7 627 | 6 674 | 6 430 | 6 476 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.18. **b** Data are presented in real dollars based on the ABS Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2006-07 = 100) table AA.11.

*Source*: AIHW (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2007c); table 16A.6; 2008 Report, table 16.16, p. 16.37.

### *Efficiency — occupancy rate*

The second efficiency indicator reported for SOMIH is the 'occupancy rate' (box 16.12).

Box 16.12 **Occupancy rate**

The 'occupancy rate' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to measure the efficiency of housing utilisation. It represents the proportion of rental housing stock occupied by households. The term 'occupied' refers to rental housing stock occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.

A high value for this indicator suggests higher efficiency of housing utilisation. Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply and demand.

The proportion of total SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2007 is presented in table 16.8. The national average proportion of SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2007 was 96.4 per cent.

Table 16.8 **SOMIH — occupancy rates (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 91.8 | 95.8 | 95.2 |
| 2004 | 98.0 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 92.2 | 98.2 | 96.0 |
| 2005 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 91.8 | 97.7 | 95.5 |
| 2006 | 97.4 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 93.5 | 98.3 | 96.1 |
| 2007 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 97.2 | 94.5 | 94.1 | 97.7 | 96.4 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.7.

*Source*: AIHW (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2007c); table 16A.7; 2008 Report, table 16.18, p. 16.38.

*Efficiency — turnaround time*

The third efficiency indicator reported for SOMIH is 'turnaround time' (box 16.13).

Box 16.13 **Turnaround time**

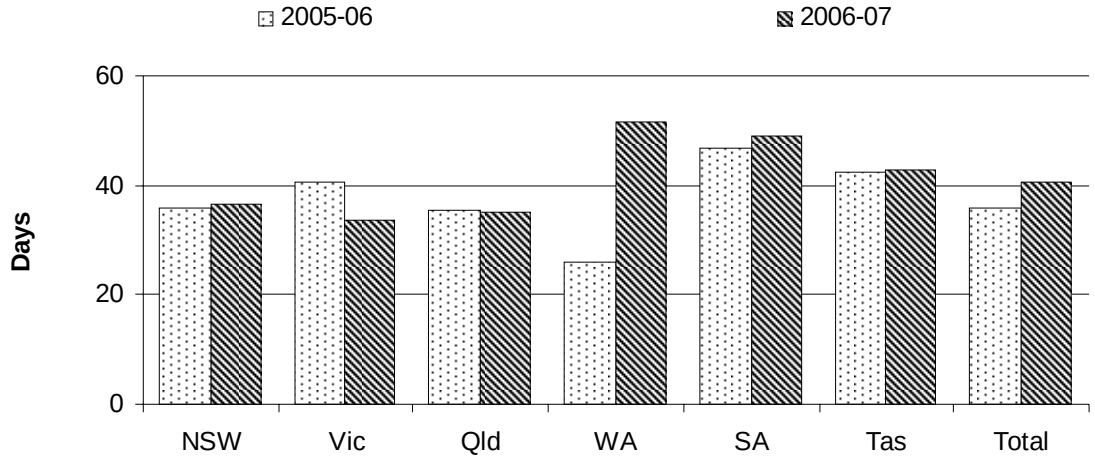
'Turnaround time' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to undertake efficient and cost-effective management. It measures the average time taken for occupancy of available dwelling stock to rent through normal processes. A low turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

'Normal' vacancies exclude properties that are offline or are undergoing major redevelopment and where there is no suitable applicant but include hard-to-let properties as this relates to tenancy management.

This indicator may be affected by changes in maintenance programs and stock allocation processes, and some jurisdictions may have difficulty excluding stock upgrades. Cultural factors may also influence the national average turnaround time for SOMIH dwellings relative to public housing dwellings. Following the death of a significant person, for example, a dwelling may need to be vacant for a longer period of time (Morel and Ross 1993). A higher proportion of SOMIH dwellings in regional and remote areas may also contribute to delays in completing administrative tasks and maintenance before dwellings can be re-tenanted.

The average number of days for vacant stock to remain unallocated in 2006-07 is presented in figure 16.6 for SOMIH.

Figure 16.6 **SOMIH — average turnaround time[a]**




**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.8.

*Source*: AIHW (2007c); table 16A.8; 2008 Report, figure 16.9, p. 16.39.

*Efficiency — rent collection rate*

The final efficiency indicator reported for SOMIH is 'rent collection rate' (box 16.14).

Box 16.14 **Rent collection rate**

'Rent collection rate' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to undertake efficient and cost-effective management. It is the total rent actually collected as a percentage of the total rent charged. A high percentage suggests efficiency in collecting rent. All jurisdictions aim to maximise the rent collected as a percentage of the rent charged.

Differences in recognition policies, write-off practices, the treatment of disputed amounts, and the treatment of payment arrangements may affect the comparability of this indicator's reported results. Further, payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

'Rent collection rate' in 2006-07 is presented in table 16.9 for SOMIH.

Table 16.9 **SOMIH — rent collection rate (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 102.3 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 101.9 | 107.9 | 98.8 | 101.4 |
| 2003-04 | 104.1 | 99.8 | 101.3 | 103.1 | 97.0 | 102.2 | 101.8 |
| 2004-05 | 97.7 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 103.9 | 93.8 | 99.6 | 99.2 |
| 2005-06 | 100.5 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 104.3 | 94.7 | 103.8 | 100.0 |
| 2006-07 | 101.8 | 92.8 | 97.3 | 105.3 | 103.0 | 102.1 | 100.6 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.9.

*Source*: AIHW (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2007c); table 16A.9; 2008 Report, table 16.20, p. 16.40.

## *Outcomes*

### *Amenity/location*

'Amenity/location' is an indicator of success in meeting tenants' needs (box 16.15).

Box 16.15 **Amenity/location**

'Amenity/location' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households. The amenity/location indicator is a survey-based measure of the percentage of tenants rating amenity/location aspects of their dwelling as important and as meeting their needs.

A higher level of satisfaction with amenity and location suggests the provision of housing assistance satisfies household needs.

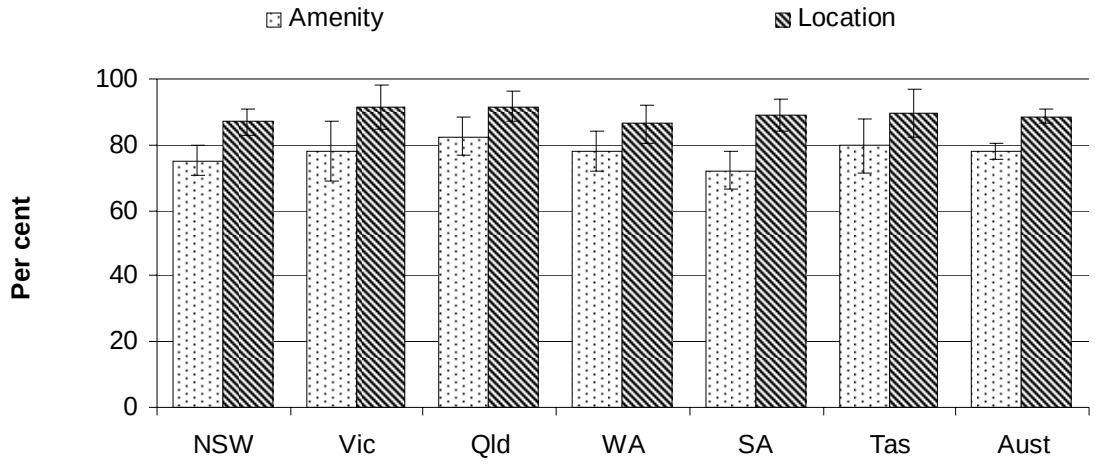
Nationally, 70.0 per cent of Indigenous and 79.0 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants rated amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs. Similarly, at the national level, 80.0 per cent of Indigenous and 86.0 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants rated location aspects as important and meeting their needs (AIHW 2007a).

During 2006-07, all states participated in the *National Social Housing Survey* of SOMIH. As for the National Social Housing Survey undertaken biennially for public and community housing, the survey seeks to determine tenants' level of satisfaction with various aspects of service and measure housing outcomes.

SOMIH tenants were asked whether particular aspects of the amenity and location of their dwellings were important to them and, if so, whether they felt their needs were met. Nationally, 78.1 per cent of tenants for whom amenity was important felt

that their needs were met, and of those tenants for whom location was important, 88.7 per cent felt that their needs were met (figure 16.7).

Figure 16.7 **SOMIH — proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their amenity and location needs, 2007[a]**




**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.10.

*Source*: AIHW (2007c); table 16A.10; 2008 Report, figure 16.10, p. 16.43.

*Customer satisfaction*

'Customer satisfaction' is an indicator of tenants' satisfaction with the overall service provided (box 16.16).

Box 16.16 **Customer satisfaction**

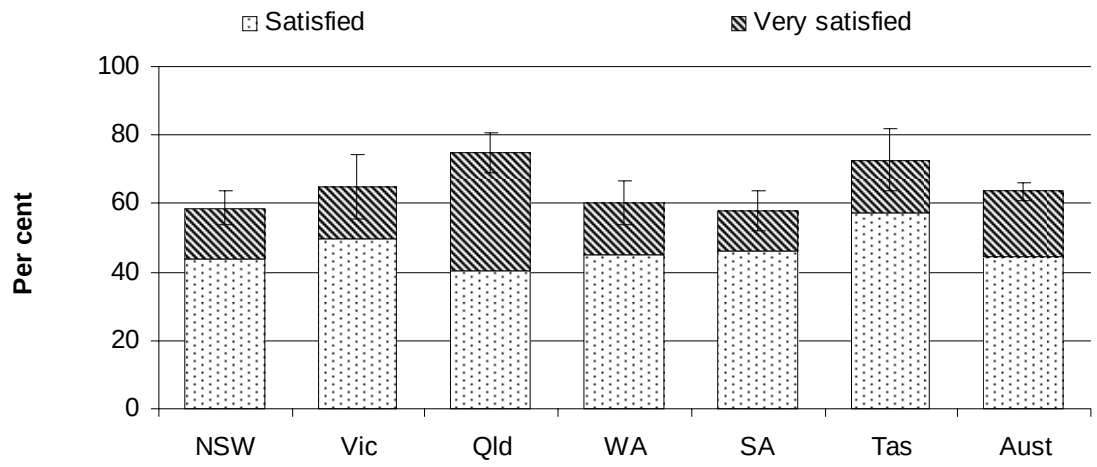
'Customer satisfaction' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate for different households. Customer satisfaction is a survey-based measure of satisfaction with the overall service provided by the State or Territory housing authority. A higher percentage for customer satisfaction may imply better housing assistance provision.

Nationally, 57 per cent of Indigenous and 72 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority in 2007 (AIHW 2007a).

Results for SOMIH are taken from the 2007 National Social Housing Survey for SOMIH. Nationally, 64 per cent of respondents were either satisfied or very

satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority (figure 16.8).

Figure 16.8 **SOMIH — customer satisfaction, 2007[a]**




**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.10.

*Source*: AIHW (2007c); table 16A.10; 2007 2008 Report, figure 16.13, p. 16.44.

## *Affordability*

'Affordability' is an indicator of tenants' ability to access suitable housing (box 16.17).

Box 16.17 **Affordability**

'Affordability' is an indicator of the level of housing affordability for CSHA housing tenants. Two measures are reported:

- average weekly rental subsidy per household, derived by dividing the total rental rebate amount by the total number of households
- the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent.

Higher values of these measures imply greater housing affordability.

The average weekly subsidy per household and the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent for SOMIH at 30 June 2007 are presented in table 16.10. Information on the amount of income paid in rent by SOMIH tenants as a proportion of income can be found in table 16A.29.

Table 16.10 **SOMIH — average weekly subsidy per household and proportion of households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average weekly subsidy per household ($)** | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 85.5 | 81.2 | 88.5 | 61.7 | 78.2 | 54.4 | 79.8 |
| **Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent** | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.1 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.11.

*Source*: AIHW (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2007c); table 16A.11; 2008 Report, table 16.22, p. 16.46.

*Match of dwelling to household size*

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an indicator of housing appropriateness (box 16.18).

Box 16.18 **Match of dwelling to household size**

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households, such as household size. It measures the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. The indicator uses a proxy occupancy standard based on the size of the dwelling and household structure (see table below). Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

The proxy occupancy standard was revised in 2005-06 to remove the four bedroom cap. Data prior to 2005–06 should not be compared with data from later years.

**Proxy occupancy standard for appropriate sized dwelling, by household structure**

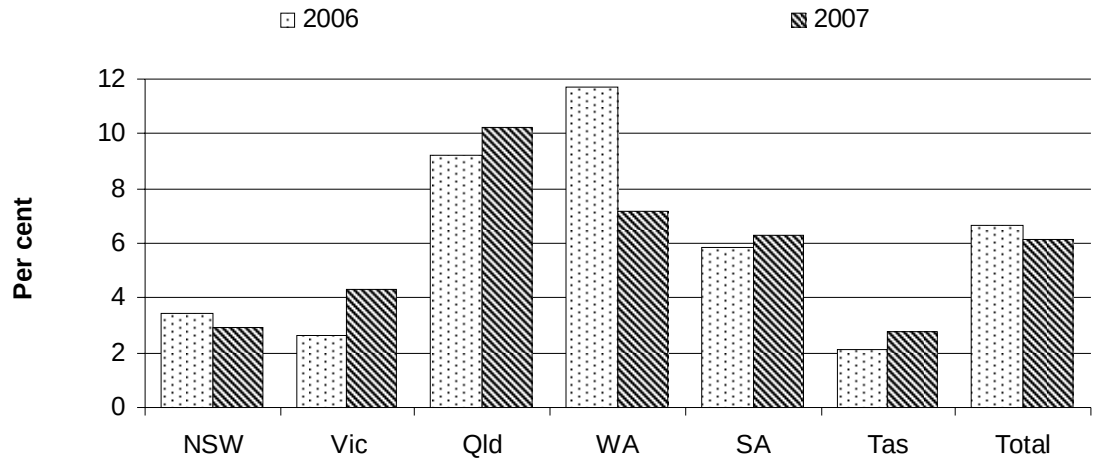
| *Household structure* | *Bedrooms required* |
|---|---|
| Single adult only | 1 bedroom |
| Single adult (group) | 1 bedroom (per adult) |
| Couple with no children | 2 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with one child | 2 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with two or three children | 3 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with four children | 4 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with more than four children | equal to number of children |

*Source*: AIHW (2006b).

A low proportion indicates a low proportion of overcrowded households.

The proportion of households with overcrowding for SOMIH is illustrated in figure 16.9. Information on moderate overcrowding and underutilisation for SOMIH can be found in table 16A.30.

Figure 16.9 **SOMIH — proportion of households with overcrowding[a, b]**




**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.12. **b** The proxy occupancy standard was revised to remove the four bedroom cap for the 2006 data. Data from previous years can not be compared.

*Source*: AIHW (2007c); table 16A.12; 2008 Report, figure 16.15, p. 16.48.

## Performance reporting for Indigenous community housing

This section includes data on a number of performance indicators in the ICH framework (figure 16.4). The ICH data have been developed over the past few years but this is the first time a separate performance indicator framework for ICH has been included in the Report. The framework was based on the one used for public housing, but with some indicators developed specifically for ICH.

This section of the chapter focuses on the ICH performance indicator framework. The definition of Indigenous community housing is presented in box 16.19.

Box 16.19 **Indigenous community housing**

Indigenous community housing refers to housing funded by State or Federal governments that is managed and delivered by Indigenous community housing organisations. These organisations are responsible for asset and tenancy management functions.

Funding for Indigenous community housing comes through Australian Government programs such as the ARHP, CHIP and the National Aboriginal Health Strategy. State governments also provide funding for Indigenous community housing. In most jurisdictions (NSW, SA, WA, NT and the ACT), State and Federal funding is pooled and administered by the State governments. In Victoria and Tasmania only the Australian Government is involved in the administration of Indigenous community housing. In Queensland, some Indigenous community housing is administered by the State government and some by the Australian Government.

In May 2001, housing ministers endorsed a 10-year statement of new directions for Indigenous housing, *Building a Better Future: Indigenous housing to 2010* (BBF). BBF recognised that Indigenous housing was a major national issue requiring priority action and sought to improve housing and environmental health outcomes for Indigenous Australians. The focus of BBF was on: identifying and addressing outstanding need; improving the viability of Indigenous community housing organisations; establishing safe, healthy and sustainable housing for Indigenous Australians, especially in rural and remote communities; and establishing a national framework for the development and delivery of improved housing outcomes for Indigenous Australians by State, Territory and community housing providers.

The National Reporting Framework (NRF) for Indigenous Housing was developed to provide a framework for reporting across all Indigenous housing programs and on the implementation and outcomes of BBF. The NRF comprises a set of 38 performance indicators for national reporting and the AIHW collects annual data for reporting on these indicators. The latest report on the NRF is *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*.

*Source*: AIHW (2007b).

### *Outputs*

The following indicators measure the outputs of Indigenous community housing. Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group).

### *Equity — access*

There are currently no equity — access indicators in the framework. Equity indicators may be included as the data are further developed.

*Effectiveness — quality — connection to water, sewerage and electricity*

The first effectiveness indicator of the quality of Indigenous community housing is 'connection to water, sewerage and electricity' (box 16.20).

Box 16.20 **Connection to water, sewerage and electricity**

'Connection to water, sewerage and electricity' is an output indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide quality housing. It measures the proportion of Indigenous community housing dwellings not connected to essential services. The indicator is defined as the number of permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings not connected to an organised water, sewerage and electricity system as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings. A lower percentage suggests higher housing quality.

The percentage of Indigenous community houses not connected to water, sewerage and electricity at 30 June 2006 is presented in table 16.11.

Table 16.11 **Indigenous community housing — proportion not connected to water, sewerage and electricity, at 30 June 2006[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Sewerage | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 6.4 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Electricity | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 5.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW (2007b); tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17; 2008 Report, table 16.27, p. 16.64.

*Effectiveness — quality — dwelling condition*

The second effectiveness indicator of the quality of Indigenous community housing is 'dwelling condition' (box 16.21).

Box 16.21 **Dwelling condition**

'Dwelling condition' is an output indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide quality housing. It shows the proportion of Indigenous community housing dwellings in poor condition and in need of major repair or replacement.

This indicator is defined as the number of permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings in need of either major repair or replacement as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A lower proportion suggests higher housing quality.

The 'dwelling condition' indicator for Indigenous community housing in 2006 is presented in table 16.12.

Table 16.12 **Indigenous community housing — dwelling condition, 2006[a]**

| | *NSW (include ACT)*[b] | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwellings in need of major repair | 18.8 | 24.7 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 22.4 | 30.6 | .. | 21.0 | .. | 23.4 |
| Dwellings in need of replacement | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 5.8 | – | .. | 10.2 | .. | 7.2 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.18. **b** Data for the ACT data had been included with NSW due to low numbers. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: ABS (2007); table 16A.18; 2008 Report, table 16.28, p. 16.65.

*Efficiency — net recurrent cost per unit*

The first efficiency indicator reported for Indigenous community housing is 'net recurrent cost per unit' (box 16.22).

Box 16.22 **Net recurrent cost per unit**

'Net recurrent cost per unit' is an output indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing. It measures the cost of providing assistance per dwelling. This indicator is total recurrent costs for Indigenous community housing divided by the total number of permanent dwellings. It includes the recurrent cost of delivering Indigenous community housing, but excludes capital cost.

A lower proportion suggests higher housing efficiency. The cost per dwelling indicators do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings).

Data on net recurrent costs will be collected for 2006-07 onwards. For 2005-06, data are reported on direct cost per unit. The direct cost per unit for 2005-06 is presented in table 16.13.

Table 16.13 **Indigenous community housing — direct cost per unit, 2005-06[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | 6 964.0 | .. | na | na | 6 428.0 | .. | 22 391.0 | 567.0 | 6 879.0 | na |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.19. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW (2007b); table 16A.19; 2008 Report, table 16.29, p. 16.66.

*Efficiency — occupancy rate*

A second efficiency indicator for Indigenous community housing is the 'occupancy rate' (box 16.23).

Box 16.23 **Occupancy rate**

The 'occupancy rate' is an indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide efficient housing utilisation. It is the proportion of dwellings occupied. The term 'occupied dwelling' refers to dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant Indigenous community housing organisation. A higher occupancy rate suggests higher efficiency of housing utilisation. Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply.

The proportion of Indigenous community housing occupied at 30 June 2006 is presented in table 16.14.

Table 16.14 **Indigenous community housing — occupancy rates, at 30 June 2006 (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 96.6 | .. | 95.7 | 77.9 | 88.3 | .. | 95.7 | 87.0 | 94.1 | 89.6 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.20. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW (2007b); table 16A.20; 2008 Report, table 16.30, p. 16.66.

### *Efficiency — rent collection rate*

The third efficiency indicator for Indigenous community housing is the 'rent collection rate' (box 16.24).

Box 16.24 **Rent collection rate**

'Rent collection rate' is an indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing. It is the total rent actually collected as a proportion of the rent charged. A high proportion suggests efficiency in collecting rent. All jurisdictions aim to maximise the rent collected as a proportion of the rent charged.

As with CSHA funded community housing, payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean the rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

'Rent collection rate' in 2005-06 is presented in table 16.15.

Table 16.15 **Indigenous community housing — rent collection rate (per cent)[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | 89.4 | .. | 97.4 | 94.1 | 102.7 | .. | 100.0 | 103.8 | 84.7 | 94.2 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.21. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW (2007b); table 16A.21; 2008 Report, table 16.31, p. 16.67.

### *Outcomes*

The following indicators measure the outcomes of Indigenous community housing. Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered).

*Amenity/location*

The Steering Committee has identified 'amenity/location' as an indicator of the appropriateness of Indigenous community housing (box 16.25). Data for this indicator were not available for this Report.

Box 16.25 **Amenity/location**

'Amenity/location' is an indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households. The location/amenity indicator is a survey-based measure of the proportion of tenants rating location and amenity aspects as important and as meeting their needs. Higher levels of satisfaction with location and amenity imply the provision of housing assistance that satisfies household needs.

*Affordability*

'Affordability' is an indicator of access to Indigenous community housing (box 16.26).

Box 16.26 **Affordability**

'Affordability' is an indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing. The indicator provides a measure of the extent to which households are paying a large share of their income in rent.

This indicator is the number of Indigenous and mainstream community housing households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying more than 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, divided by the total number of Indigenous community households.

A low proportion indicates that housing is more affordable. No administrative data are currently collected for this indicator, so ABS survey data from 2001 are reported.

The proportion of Indigenous community households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent in 2001 is presented in table 16.16.

Table 16.16 **Indigenous community housing — proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent, 2001[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | 28.9 | 31.1 | 20.2 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 20.9 | .. | 5.2 | .. | 15.8 |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.22. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: ABS (2002); table 16A.22; 2008 Report, figure 16.32, p. 16.68.

*Match of dwelling to household size*

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an indicator of the appropriateness of Indigenous community housing (box 16.27).

Box 16.27 **Match of dwelling to household size**

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an outcome indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households, such as household size. It measures the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. The indicator uses a proxy occupancy standard based on the size of the dwelling and household structure (see table below). Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

**Proxy occupancy standard for appropriate sized dwelling, by household structure**

| *Household structure* | *Bedrooms required* |
|---|---|
| Single adult only | 1 bedroom |
| Single adult (group) | 1 bedroom (per adult) |
| Couple with no children | 2 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with one child | 2 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with two or three children | 3 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with four children | 4 bedrooms |
| Sole parent or couple with more than four children | equal to number of children |

*Source*: AIHW (2006b).

A low proportion indicates a low proportion of overcrowded households.

The proportion of Indigenous community households with overcrowding at 30 June 2006 is illustrated in table 16.17.

Table 16.17 **Indigenous community housing — proportion of households with overcrowding[a]**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | na | .. | 36.6 | na | 5.6 | .. | 4.5 | na | 19.3 | na |

**a** Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.23. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW (2007b); table 16A.23; 2008 Report, table 16.33, p. 16.69.

### *Customer satisfaction*

The Steering Committee has identified 'customer satisfaction' as an outcome indicator of Indigenous community housing (box 16.28). Data for this indicator were not available for this Report.

Box 16.28 **Customer satisfaction**

'Customer satisfaction' is an outcome indicator of the Indigenous community housing guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to different households. Customer satisfaction is a survey measure of satisfaction with the overall quality of service provided. A higher proportion of satisfied tenants may imply better housing assistance provision.

## Performance reporting for Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Data for CRA recipients are for individuals and families paid CRA by Centrelink under the *Social Security Act 1991* or family assistance law. It does not include equivalent payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or payments made with Abstudy on behalf of DEST.

Data are generally for those entitled to CRA at 8 June 2007. Centrelink recorded 943 718 individuals and families as being entitled to CRA with a social security or family assistance payment for that day. Other published figures may include individuals and families who were paid CRA in the previous fortnight, some of whom were only entitled to payment for an earlier period (table 16.18).

Important eligibility requirements for CRA (which is paid automatically once eligibility has been established) are (1) the receipt of an income support payment or more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A, and (2) liability to pay rent.

The performance indicator framework for CRA is presented in figure 16.5.

### *Outputs*

#### *Equity — access — income unit type*

The first indicator of equitable access to CRA is 'income unit type' (box 16.29).

**Box 16.29 Income unit type**

Access to CRA by 'income unit type' is an indicator of the objective of CRA to provide financial assistance in an equitable manner. This indicator measures the number and proportion of eligible income support recipients receiving CRA by income unit type. The level of access experienced by different income unit types across states and territories is influenced by a number of factors, including (but not restricted to) the size of their respective base populations and the levels of home ownership. CRA is a demand driven payment that has no benchmark in terms of the mix of customers. This indicator provides descriptive information only.

Of the 943 718 income units entitled to receive CRA at 8 June 2007, 30 609 (approximately 3.2 per cent) self-identified as Indigenous. Single people with no children represented approximately 51.1 per cent of income units receiving CRA and 37.2 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving CRA (table 16.18).

Table 16.18 **Income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2007[a]**

| *Type of income unit* | *Income units* | *Proportion of CRA recipients* | *Indigenous income units* | *Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % |
| Single, no dependent children aged under 16 | 364 673 | 38.6 | 9 001 | 29.4 |
| Single, no children, sharer | 117 874 | 12.5 | 2 395 | 7.8 |
| Single, one or two dependent children aged under 16 | 185 871 | 19.7 | 7 916 | 25.9 |
| Single, three or more dependent children aged under 16 | 36 501 | 3.9 | 2 736 | 8.9 |
| Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16 | 82 048 | 8.7 | 1 752 | 5.7 |
| Partnered, one or two dependent children aged under 16 | 106 530 | 11.3 | 4 060 | 13.3 |
| Partnered, three or more dependent children aged under 16 | 47 394 | 5.0 | 2 607 | 8.5 |
| Partnered, illness or temporarily separated | 2 827 | 0.3 | 142 | 0.5 |
| Unknown income unit | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total** | 943 718 | 100.0 | 30 609 | 100.0 |

**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25, and in the 2008 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and in the 2008 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49; 2008 Report, table 16.34, p. 16.72.

*Equity — access — special needs*

The second access indicator is 'special needs' (box 16.30).

Box 16.30 **Special needs**

'Special needs' access to CRA is an indicator of the objective of CRA to provide income support recipients and low income families with financial assistance. This indicator provides the proportions of special needs income units receiving CRA, including Indigenous income units, those with a member receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA recipients by geographic classification. This indicator provides an overview of the level of assistance provided to disadvantaged groups and facilitates comparison with special needs groups in public housing. CRA is a demand driven payment that has no benchmark in terms of the level of assistance provided to special needs customers. Additional measures of special need, which include a geographic dimension, are reported under 'affordability'

Table 16.19 illustrates the number and proportion of income units receiving CRA at 8 June 2007 by jurisdiction, Indigenous status and geographic location.

Overall, 57.8 per cent of all income units receiving CRA at 8 June 2007 were in capital cities, while 42.2 per cent were in the rest of the State or Territory (FaCSIA unpublished). For Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 34.0 per cent were located in capital cities, while 66.0 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory. For non-Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 58.7 per cent were located in capital cities, while 41.3 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory (table 16.19).

People who own their own home are not entitled to CRA. Indigenous people receiving social security benefits are less likely to own their own home, and therefore are more likely to receive CRA. Nationally, 6.7 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving social security or family payments are homeowners, while 44.0 per cent of non-Indigenous income units receiving benefits are home owners (FaCSIA unpublished).[2]

[2] Home ownership rate refers to the proportion of income units receiving a social security payment or more than the base rate Family Tax Benefit Part A recorded as owning or purchasing a home. It excludes those identified as living in special residences such as nursing homes, aged care and retirement villages, those residing overseas or living in caravan parks.

Table 16.19 **Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2007**[a]

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Indigenous* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 312 242 | 206 091 | 217 063 | 74 518 | 67 170 | 23 535 | na | 4 276 | 912 371 |
| In capital city | % | 54.8 | 69.3 | 42.6 | 75.5 | 76.6 | 42.7 | na | 81.3 | 58.7 |
| In rest of State | % | 45.2 | 30.7 | 57.4 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 57.3 | na | 18.7 | 41.3 |
| Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 96.2 | 98.9 | 95.4 | 96.7 | 97.9 | 95.4 | na | 81.3 | 96.7 |
| Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population | % | 97.9 | 99.4 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 98.2 | 96.2 | 98.7 | 70.9 | 97.6 |
| *Indigenous* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 12 129 | 2 133 | 10 150 | 2 484 | 1 443 | 1 131 | 138 | 960 | 30 578 |
| In capital city | % | 27.1 | 45.7 | 27.9 | 52.8 | 59.9 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 34.0 |
| In rest of State | % | 72.9 | 54.3 | 72.1 | 47.2 | 40.1 | 61.6 | – | 43.0 | 66.0 |
| Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 3.7 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 18.3 | 3.2 |
| Indigenous population, as proportion of total population | % | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 29.1 | 2.4 |
| **Total income units** | **no.** | **324 528** | **208 289** | **227 511** | **77 051** | **68 634** | **24 668** | **7 615** | **5 260** | **943 718** |
| *Disability Support Pension* | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital city | % | 47.3 | 67.2 | 41.6 | 74.0 | 76.6 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 55.3 |
| In rest of State | % | 52.7 | 32.7 | 58.3 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 56.8 | na | 25.2 | 44.7 |
| **Total income units** | **no.** | **61 039** | **42 590** | **43 964** | **14 828** | **13 993** | **5 054** | **1 005** | **1 137** | **183 638** |

**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.26. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); table 16A.26; 2008 Report, table 16.35, p. 16.74.

*Outcomes*

The following indicators measure the outcomes of CRA. Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered).

*Affordability*

'Affordability' is one of two outcome indicators reported for CRA (box 16.31).

Box 16.31 **Affordability**

'Affordability' is an indicator of the CRA objective to provide income support recipients and low income families in the private rental market with financial assistance. CRA is intended to improve affordability, not to achieve a particular benchmark. Program performance is best judged by trends over a number of years. This indicator measures the proportions of income units spending more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of their income on rent with and without CRA. A lower proportion of recipients spending 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent with CRA implies improved affordability.

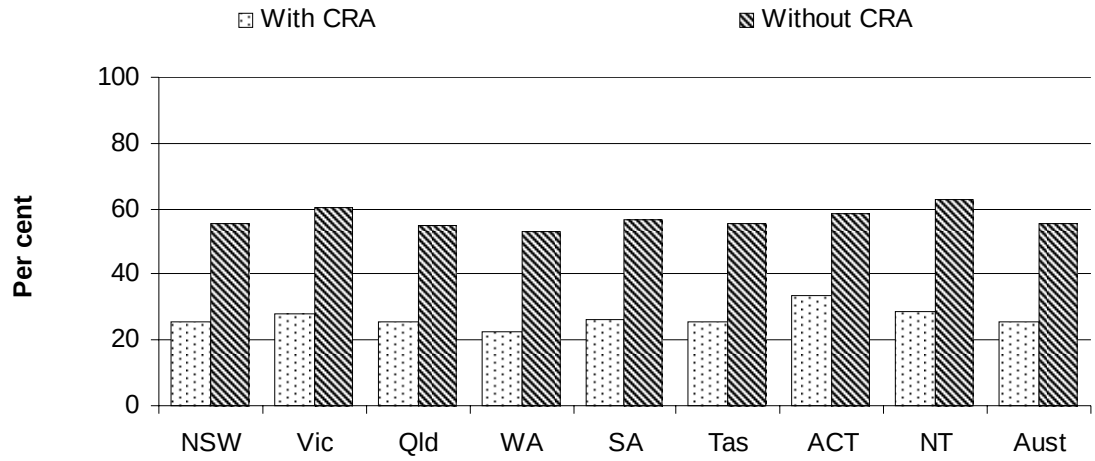
Affordability outcomes (with and without CRA) have been provided for all income units receiving CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, and Disability Support Pension income units receiving CRA.

Information on the proportion of income spent on rent (with and without CRA) by Australians living in State capital cities and rest of State regions, income units where one or more members' self-identify as Indigenous Australians and income units where one or more members receive a Disability Support Pension is presented in tables 16A.27 and 2008 Report, tables 16A.68 and 70.

Without CRA, 25.2 per cent of recipients across Australia would have spent more than 50 per cent of their income on rent, while with CRA the proportion is 8.8 per cent (table 16A.28).

Nationally, if CRA were not payable, then 55.7 per cent of the Indigenous income units receiving CRA would have spent more than 30 per cent of income on rent at 8 June 2007. Taking CRA into account, this proportion falls to 25.7 per cent (figure 16.10). Similarly, if CRA were not payable, then 18.9 per cent of Indigenous income units across Australia would have spent more than 50 per cent of income on rent at 8 June 2007. Accounting for CRA payments this proportion decreases to 5.9 per cent (table 16A.28).

Figure 16.10 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2007[a]**




**a** Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.27.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); table 16A.27; 2008 Report, figure 16.24, p. 16.82.

## Future directions in performance reporting

Improved reporting on housing provision to Indigenous Australians continues to be a priority. All states, territories and the Australian Government have committed to improve reporting against the NRF, the nationally endorsed performance indicator framework for Indigenous housing.

Jurisdictions have implemented action plans to improve the availability and reliability of data on Indigenous Australians accessing mainstream housing assistance.

The Working Group will continue to improve the quality of mainstream community housing and financial data that are published in the Report.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 16A.3 is table 3 in the housing attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Public housing**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.1** | Descriptive data |

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.2** | Descriptive data |
| **Table 16A.3** | Low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.4** | Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.5** | Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.6** | Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars) |
| **Table 16A.7** | Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.8** | Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) |
| **Table 16A.9** | Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.10** | State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007 |
| **Table 16A.11** | Subsidy per tenant and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent |
| **Table 16A.12** | Proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding (per cent) |

**Community housing**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.13** | Descriptive data |

**Indigenous community housing**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.14** | Descriptive data |
| **Table 16A.15** | Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.16** | Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.17** | Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.18** | Dwelling condition, 2006 |
| **Table 16A.19** | Direct cost per unit |
| **Table 16A.20** | Occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.21** | Rent collection rate (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.22** | Proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.23** | Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent) |

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.24** | Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2007 (no.) |
| **Table 16A.25** | Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2007 (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.26** | Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2007 |
| **Table 16A.27** | Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2002 to 2007 (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.28** | Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2007 (per cent) |

**Descriptive Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 16A.29** | Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.30** | Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent) |
| **Table 16A.31** | State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded |

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# A Statistical appendix

This appendix contains contextual information to assist the interpretation of the performance indicators presented in the Report. It also contains a discussion of the statistical concept of age standardisation and its application to Indigenous and all people's use of aged care services.

Most of the service areas covered by the *Report on Government Services 2008* (2008 Report) use population data from tables AA.1 and AA.2 for descriptive information (such as expenditure per person in the population) or performance indicators (such as participation rates for vocational education and training (VET)).

## Indigenous data in the statistical appendix

The statistical appendix in the 2008 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)
- population profile, 30 June 2006
- proportion with weekly income of $249 or less, August 2006
- proportion who had completed year 12 or equivalent, August 2006
- proportion who had attended higher education, August 2006
- standardised incidence ratio for use of Community Aged Care Packages (CACP) and permanent residential aged care (combined), 30 June 2001
- age-specific usage rates of CACPs and permanent residential aged care (per 1000 people), 30 June 2005
- ratio of CACP residents and permanent residents (combined) to 1000 persons in target population, 30 June 2001.

### *Attachment tables*

Attachment tables for data within the statistical appendix of this compendium are contained in attachment A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'AA' suffix (for example, table AA.3 is

table 3 in the statistical appendix attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2008 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2008 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2008 Report, p. A.15' this is page 15 of the statistical appendix of the 2008 Report, and '2008 Report, table AA.2' is attachment table 2 of the statistical appendix attachment of the 2008 Report.

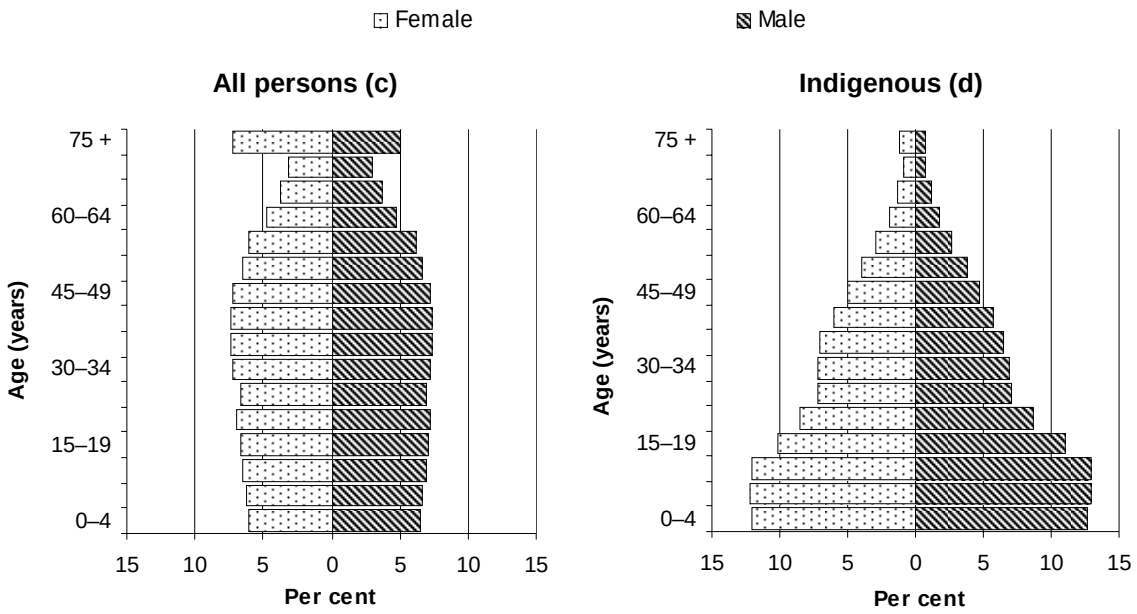
## Population

More than three quarters of Australia's 20.7 million people lived in the eastern mainland states as at 30 June 2006, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 32.9 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 19.8 per cent, respectively, of the nation's population. Western Australia and SA accounted for a further 9.9 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively, of the population, while Tasmania, the ACT and the NT accounted for the remaining 2.4 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively (2008 Report, table AA.1).

As in most other developed economies, greater life expectancy and declining fertility have contributed to an 'ageing' of Australia's population. However, the age distribution of Indigenous Australians is markedly different (figure A.1). At 30 June 2006, 9.2 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or over, in contrast to 1.8 per cent of Australia's Indigenous population (tables AA.3 and 2008 Report, tables AA.1). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 70 years or over ranged from 11.0 per cent in SA to 2.6 per cent in the NT (2008 Report, tables AA.1).

Half of the population at June 2006 was female (50.3 per cent). This distribution was similar across all jurisdictions except the NT, which had a lower representation of women in its population (48.1 per cent) (2008 Report, table AA.1). The proportion of women in the population varies noticeably by age. Nationally, approximately 56.7 per cent of people aged 70 or over were female, compared with 48.7 per cent of people aged 14 years or younger (2008 Report, table AA.1).

Figure A.1 **Population distribution, Australia, by age and sex, 30 June 2006[a, b]**




**a** Totals may not add as a result of rounding. **b** Includes other territories. **c** Estimated resident population (ERP) figures as at 30 June 2006 are preliminary and rebased on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*. **d** Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2006; ABS (2007a) Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007; table AA3 and 2008 Report, table AA.1; 2008 Report, figure A.1, p. A.3.

## Population, by ethnicity and proficiency in English

The most and least common languages other than English spoken in people's homes varied across jurisdictions in August 2006. The most extreme variation was in the NT, where 15.1 per cent of people spoke an Australian Indigenous language (65.3 per cent of the total persons in the NT who spoke a language other than English in their homes) (table AA.2).

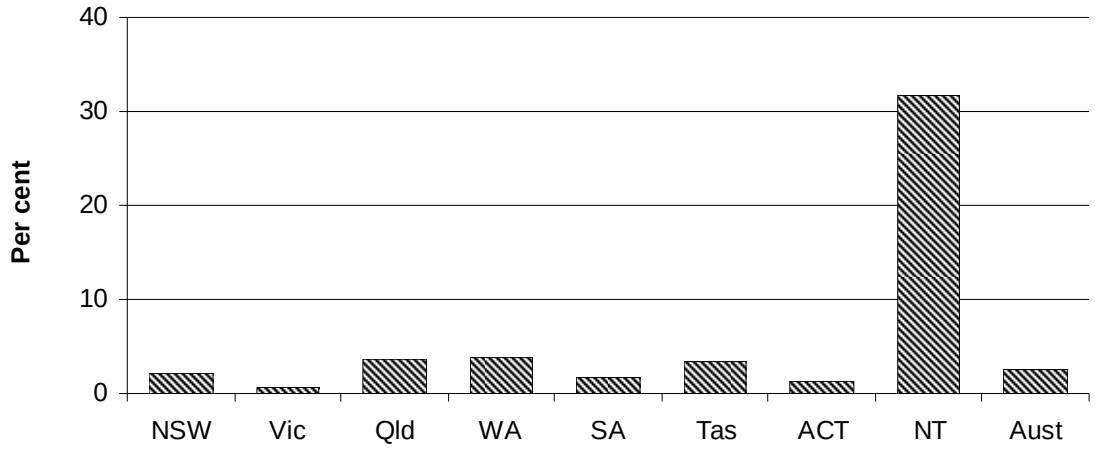
## Indigenous population profile

There were an estimated 517 174 Indigenous people (259 693 female and 257 481 male) in Australia at 30 June 2006, accounting for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total population (table AA.3 and 2008 Report, table AA.2). The proportion of people who were Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (31.6 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 3.8 per cent in WA to 0.6 per cent in Victoria (figure A.2).

Nationally, the Indigenous population is projected to grow to 528 645 people in 2009 (table AA.4).

The majority of Indigenous people (81.8 per cent) at August 2006 spoke only English at home, while a further 9.0 per cent spoke an Indigenous language and English very well or well. However, 2.2 per cent spoke English not well or not at all (up to 12.2 per cent in the NT). Nationally, 5.2 per cent did not state proficiency in any specific language (table AA.5).

Figure A.2 **Indigenous people as a proportion of the population, 30 June 2006[a, b, c]**



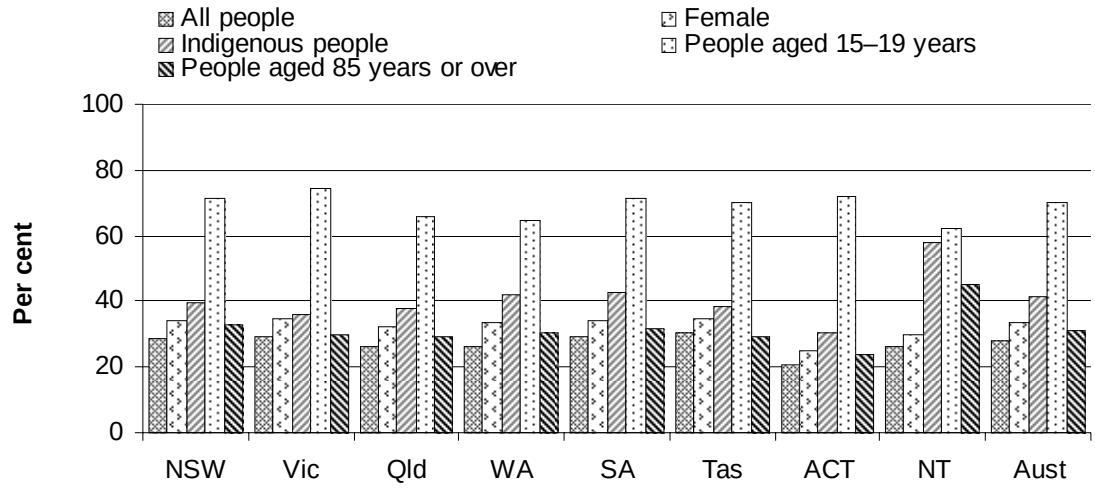

**a** 'Australia' includes other territories. **b** Experimental estimates of the Australian Indigenous population at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*. **c** The ERP at 30 June 2006 is preliminary and rebased on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

*Source*: ABS (December Quarter 2006, March Quarter 2007) *Australian Demographic Statistics*; table AA.3 and 2008 Report, table AA.2; 2008 Report, figure A.5, p. A.7.

## Income

Nationally, 28.0 per cent of people aged 15 years or over in August 2006 had a relatively low weekly individual income of $249 or less (2008 Report, table AA.16). The proportion was considerably higher for younger people (70.3 per cent for people aged 15–19 years), Indigenous people (41.4 per cent), females (33.5 per cent) but similar for older people (30.9 per cent for people aged 85 years or over) (figure A.3).

Figure A.3 **Weekly individual income of $249 or less, by sex, Indigenous status and age, August 2006[a]**




**a** 'Australia' includes other territories.

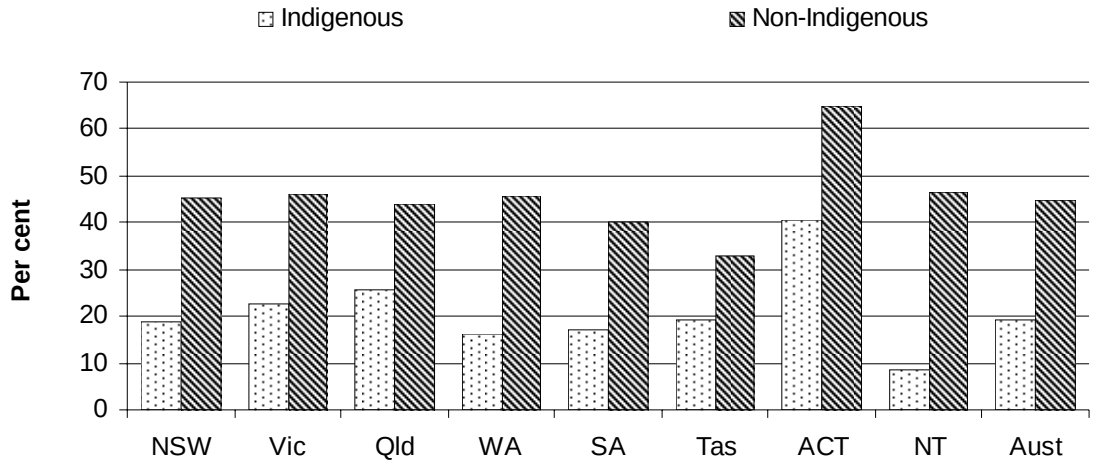
*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.7 and 2008 Report, tables AA.16 and AA.18; 2008 Report, figure A.8, p. A.10.

## Educational attainment

Employment outcomes and income are closely linked to the education and skill levels of individuals. At August 2006, 42.2 per cent of people aged 15 years and over (approximately 6.7 million people) had completed year 12 or equivalent as the highest level of schooling. A further 22.9 per cent (3.6 million people) had completed year 10 or equivalent schooling. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling ranged from 62.1 per cent in the ACT to 31.3 per cent in Tasmania (2008 Report, figure A.10).

The proportion of non-Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling as the highest level of schooling (44.9 per cent) was considerably higher than the proportion of Indigenous people (19.4 per cent) in August 2006. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent schooling ranged from 40.7 per cent in the ACT to 8.5 per cent in the NT. The proportion of non-Indigenous people who had completed year 12 or equivalent was highest in the ACT (65.0 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (33.0 per cent) (figure A.4).

Figure A.4 **People aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 or equivalent as highest level of schooling, by Indigenous status, August 2006[a]**

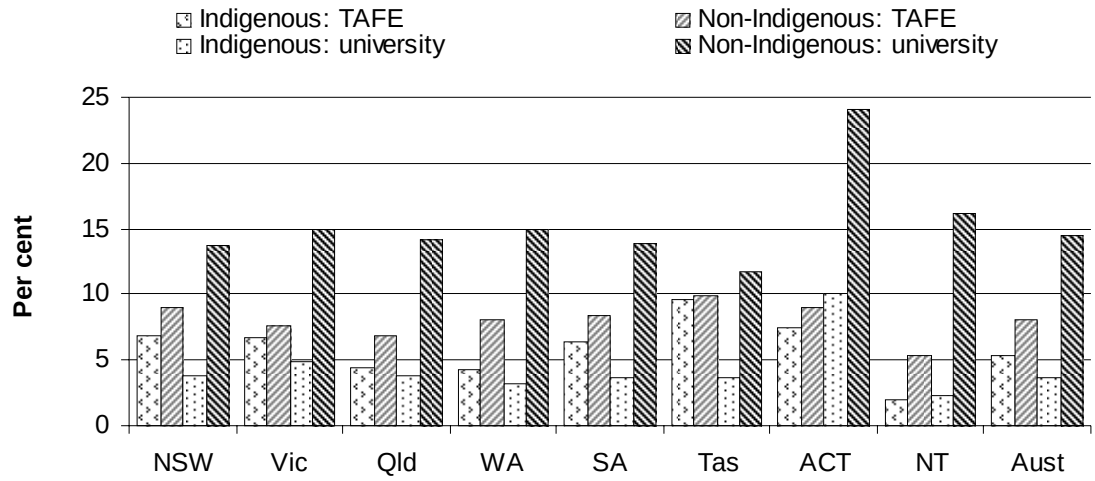



**a** 'Australia' includes other territories.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.8; 2008 Report, figure A.11, p. A.13.

In August 2006, the proportion of the Indigenous tertiary students who were attending TAFE was highest in Tasmania (9.5 per cent) and lowest in the NT (2.0 per cent). At August 2006, the proportion of non-Indigenous students (14.4 per cent) attending university was considerably higher than the proportion of Indigenous students (3.7 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of non-Indigenous students attending university ranged from 24.0 per cent in the ACT to 11.7 per cent in Tasmania. For Indigenous students the proportion ranged from 10.0 per cent in the ACT to 2.2 per cent in the NT (figure A.5).

Figure A.5 **Proportion of students attending tertiary education institutions, by Indigenous status, August 2006[a, b]**




**a** 'Australia' includes other territories. **b** Includes 'technical and further educational institution (including TAFE colleges)'.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.9; 2008 Report, figure A.13, p. A.14.

## Statistical concepts used in the Report — age standardisation of data

### *How age profiles can distort observed service usage patterns*

The age profile of Australians varies across jurisdictions and across different cultural and linguistic backgrounds (see for example the different age profiles of Indigenous and all Australians, figure A.1). Variations in age profiles are important because the likelihood of needing certain services (such as aged care services) increases with age. As a result, observed differences in service usage rates by different cohorts within the community may arise from different age profiles, rather than from different usage patterns. One method of eliminating this distortion from the data is to standardise for the age profiles of different groups.

### *Method of standardisation*

Either direct or indirect standardisation can be used. Indirect standardisation is presented here because it is more appropriate when comparing small populations. This method applies standard age-specific usage rates (in this case, average Australian rates) to actual populations (different groups within states and territories), and compares observed numbers of clients with the numbers that would

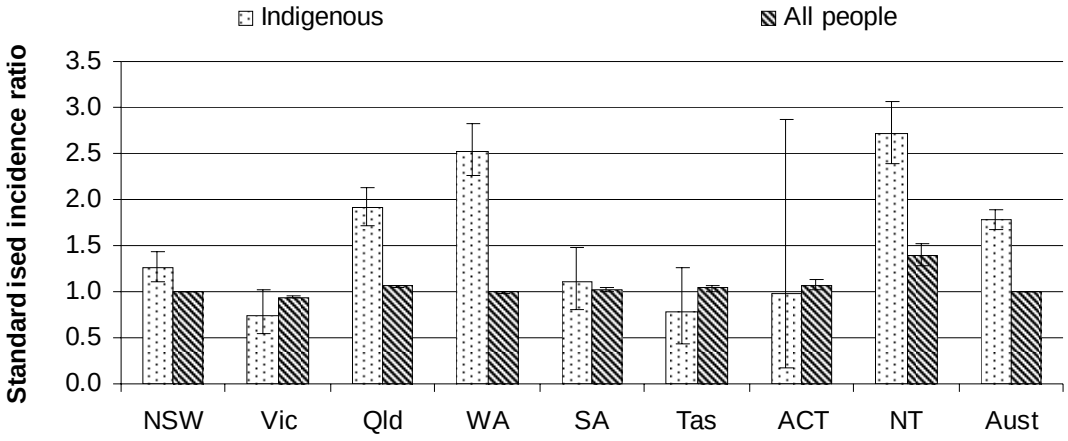
have been expected if average rates had applied. Comparisons are made via the standardised incidence ratio. A value greater than 1.0 in this ratio means that use is higher than would be expected if the particular group had the same usage rate as that of the Australian population as a whole. A value below 1.0 means use is lower than would be expected. Age standardisation generally covers use by all age groups, so the resulting standardised incidence ratios compare use by complete population groups.

### *Application of indirect standardisation*

In the following illustration, the combined use of permanent residential aged care and Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs) by Indigenous people is compared with average service use by all Australians (using 2001 data). The resulting standardised incidence ratios are presented in figure A.6. The error bars in the figure show how accurate the comparisons are — if an error bar goes across the value of 1.0, then the usage rate by Indigenous people in that jurisdiction is not significantly different from the average use by all Australians.

Figure A.6 shows that Indigenous people had a higher than average combined use of CACPs and permanent residential aged care — nationally, about 80 per cent higher. This result reflects the higher age-specific usage rates of CACPs for Indigenous people at all ages, and of permanent residential aged care for those Indigenous people aged under 75 years (table A.1). Results vary across jurisdictions.

Figure A.6 **Standardised incidence ratio for use of CACP and permanent residential aged care (combined), 30 June 2001[a, b, c]**




**a** The Indigenous ratio is per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 or over, the all people ratio is per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 or over and non-Indigenous people aged 70 or over. **b** The calculations use indirect age standardisation against use by all people Australia-wide. **c** ACT data are based on a very small Indigenous population and have high standard errors.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); table AA.12; 2008 Report, figure A.15, p. A.22.

Table A.1 **Age-specific usage rates of CACPs and permanent residential aged care, 30 June 2005, (per 1000 people)[a, b]**

| | *CACP recipients* | | *Permanent aged care residents* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Age (years)* | *Indigenous* | *Non-Indigenous* | *Indigenous* | *Non-Indigenous* |
| 50–54 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| 55–59 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 1.4 |
| 60–64 | 19.2 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 2.8 |
| 65–69 | 36.3 | 1.8 | 15.4 | 5.9 |
| 70–74 | 48.5 | 3.9 | 28.7 | 13.5 |
| 75+ | 82.1 | 17.8 | 106.8 | 102.0 |

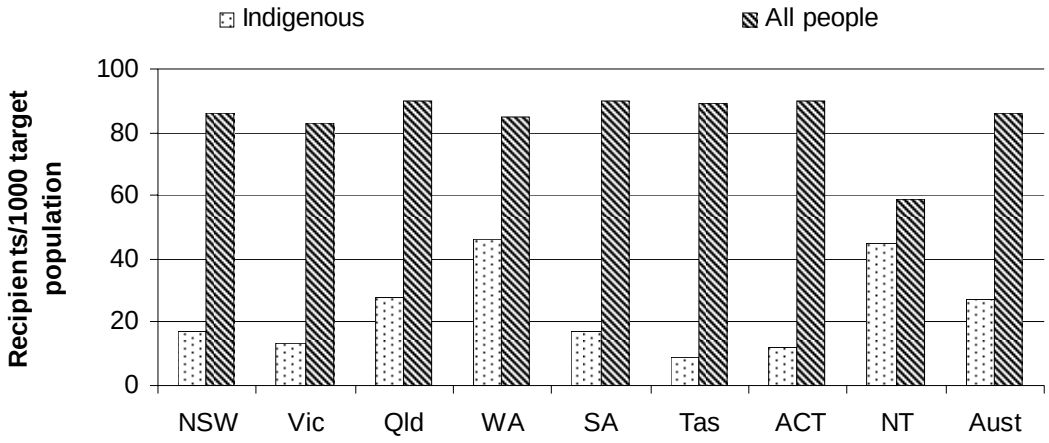
**a** Excludes clients of multipurpose and flexible services. **b** Cases with missing data on Indigenous status have been pro-rated within gender/age groups.

*Source*: AIHW (2006) *Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004–05: A Statistical Overview*, Cat. no. AGE 45, Aged Care Statistics Series no. 22; AIHW (2006) *Community Aged Care Packages in Australia 2004–05: A Statistical Overview,* Cat. no. AGE 47, Aged Care Statistics Series no. 23; 2008 Report, table A.1, p. A.23.

The age standardised rates are quite different from those that result from comparing use with the target group population (clients per 1000 in the target group). The target group measure (figure A.7) suggests that combined use of CACPs and permanent residential aged care is much lower for Indigenous people than for all people. Figure A.8 also suggests that use of the two services for all people is much lower in the NT than in other jurisdictions; this difference is not apparent after age

standardisation (figure A.6), indicating that the difference in this measure is the result of the relatively young age structure of the NT (even within the two subgroups of people 70 years and over, and Indigenous people 50 years and over).

Figure A.7 **Ratio of CACP recipients and permanent residents (combined) to 1000 persons in target population, 30 June 2001[a]**




**a** Indigenous ratio is per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over, 'all people' ratio is per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and non-Indigenous people aged 70 years or over.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); table AA.12; 2008 Report, figure A.16, p. A.23.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'AA' suffix (for example, table AA.3 is table 3 in the statistic appendix attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Population**

**Table AA.1** Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)

**Table AA.2** Persons by language spoken at home, August 2006 ('000)

**Table AA.3** Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006

**Table AA.4** Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2000 to 2009 (number)

**Table AA.5** Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, August 2006 (number)

**Family and household**

**Table AA.6** Families and persons in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, August 2006

**Income and employment**

**Table AA.7** Persons aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, August 2006

**Table AA.8** People aged 15 years or over, by highest level of schooling completed and Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)

**Table AA.9** Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)

**General economic indicators**

**Table AA.10** Gross State Product, 2001-02 to 2005-06, (2005-06 dollars)

**Table AA.11** Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index)

**Statistical concepts**

**Table AA.12** Age standardisation data, June 2001

# ATTACHMENT TABLES

# CHILDREN'S SERVICES

# Attachment contents


| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 3A.1** | Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) |
| **Table 3A.2** | Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2006 |
| **Table 3A.3** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, New South Wales |
| **Table 3A.4** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Victoria |
| **Table 3A.5** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Queensland |
| **Table 3A.6** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Western Australia |
| **Table 3A.7** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, South Australia |
| **Table 3A.8** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Tasmania |
| **Table 3A.9** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Australian Capital Territory |
| **Table 3A.10** | Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Northern Territory |

Table 3A.1 **Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children from non-English speaking backgrounds (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation in child care services | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 10.6 | 7.5 | 10.7 |
| 2000 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2002 (d) | 16.3 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 11.0 | 6.3 | 10.8 |
| 2004 (d) | 17.4 | 13.5 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 11.6 |
| 2006 (e) | 17.0 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 10.9 |
| Representation in the community (f) | 23.2 | 21.7 | 11.9 | 15.5 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 16.2 | 36.8 | 18.8 |
| Indigenous children (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation in child care services | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 10.4 | 1.5 |
| 2000 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2002 (d) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 1.7 |
| 2004 (d) | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 10.7 | 1.6 |
| 2006 (e) | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 1.7 |
| Representation in the community (f) | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 39.2 | 4.4 |
| Children from low-income families (h) | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation in child care services | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2002 (d) | 29.1 | 29.0 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 35.4 | 33.6 | 13.7 | 19.1 | 31.2 |
| 2004 (d) | 28.0 | 28.3 | 33.8 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 31.5 | 12.4 | 18.8 | 29.9 |
| 2006 (e) | 25.2 | 26.5 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 10.4 | 17.5 | 26.6 |
| Representation in the community (i) | 27.2 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 25.3 | 30.3 | 34.2 | *9.4* | *13.2* | 27.3 |
| Children with a disability (j) | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation in child care services | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| 2000 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2002 (d) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| 2004 (d) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| 2006 (e) | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Representation in the community | 8.0 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 7.5 | np | 7.7 |
| Children from regional and remote areas | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation in child care services | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2002 (d) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2004 (d) | 25.9 | 22.5 | 38.9 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 99.6 | – | 74.0 | 28.8 |
| 2006 (e) | 25.6 | 25.0 | 36.6 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 99.4 | 0.1 | 77.3 | 29.0 |

## Table 3A.1 Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representation in the community (f) | 28.9 | 28.2 | 45.9 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 97.9 | 0.2 | 51.4 | 33.1 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation in child care services | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2002 (d) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2004 (d) | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | .. | 26.0 | 1.4 |
| 2006 (e) | 0.3 | – | 1.3 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 0.6 | .. | 22.7 | 1.1 |
| Representation in the community (f) | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 2.0 | .. | 50.7 | 3.0 |

(a) Data weighted from the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCCS). In the 2008 Report, numbers are based on final data from the 2006 AGCCCS and differ from the preliminary numbers published in the 2007 Report.

(b) There may be double counting of children where a child attends more than one child care service.

(c) Children from non-English speaking backgrounds' are defined in the AGCCCS as children who speak, or whose parent/guardian speak a language other than English at home. The 'representation in the community' data refer to the proportion of children who do not speak English as their main language at home.

(d) Data exclude children from multifunctional aboriginal children's services, multifunctional children's services, Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services.

(e) Excludes Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs.

(f) Data for representation in the community are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing, except for 'children from low-income families' and 'children with a disability'.

(g) 'Indigenous children' in the AGCCCS as children who child care services identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. The 'representation in the community data' refer to children of an Indigenous descent who identify as being Indigenous.

(h) Data relate to children aged 0-12 years from families with a gross annual parental income of less than $33 361(the cut-off point for receiving the maximum amount of child care benefits as at May 2006).

(i) The data showing representation children from low income families in the community were obtained from the ABS 2005-06 Survey of Income and Housing Costs. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.

(j) 'Children with a disability' are defined in the AGCCS as children who child care services identify as having a continuing disability including intellectual, sensory or physical impairment. The 'representation in the community' data refer to children with any limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. These data were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the small sample size, data for the NT are not published.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

*Source*: FaCSIA, *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services* (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Survey of Income and Housing Costs 2005-06* (unpublished), ABS *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.20.

Table 3A.2 **Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children from non-English speaking backgrounds (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 0–5 in child care services | % | 17.9 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 12.1 |
| Children aged 0–5 in the community | % | 24.6 | 23.2 | 12.8 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 8.1 | 17.8 | 37.0 | 20.1 |
| Children aged 6–12 in child care services | % | 14.6 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 8.5 |
| Children aged 6–12 in the community | % | 22.1 | 20.5 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 14.9 | 36.5 | 17.7 |
| Indigenous children (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 0–5 in child care services | % | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 1.8 |
| Children aged 0–5 in the community (g) | % | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 38.9 | 4.4 |
| Children aged 6–12 in child care services | % | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 1.6 |
| Children aged 6–12 in the community (g) | % | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 39.4 | 4.3 |
| Children from low-income families (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 0–5 in child care services | % | 26.3 | 26.6 | 29.3 | 26.8 | 27.8 | 29.8 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 26.9 |
| Children aged 0–5 in the community (i) | % | 23.9 | 27.2 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 32.7 | *7.7* | np | 26.1 |
| Children aged 6–12 in child care services | % | 22.3 | 26.4 | 27.3 | 29.5 | 30.9 | 27.5 | 9.1 | 17.3 | 25.9 |
| Children aged 6–12 in the community (i) | % | 29.9 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 23.5 | 34.1 | 35.3 | *10.7* | np | 28.2 |
| Children with a disability | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 0–5 in child care services | % | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Children aged 0–5 in the community (j) | % | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | *4.4* | *9.1* | np | 5.2 |
| Children aged 6–12 in child care services | % | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| Children aged 6–12 in the community (j) | % | 10.7 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 10.2 | *7.7* | *6.2* | np | 9.8 |
| Children from regional areas (k) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 0–5 in child care services | % | 27.5 | 28.1 | 38.0 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 99.1 | 0.2 | 73.9 | 30.9 |
| Children aged 0–5 in the community | % | 27.1 | 26.5 | 44.6 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 98.0 | 0.1 | 50.9 | 31.6 |
| Children aged 6–12 in child care services | % | 20.5 | 19.9 | 34.0 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 100.0 | – | 82.5 | 25.1 |
| Children aged 6–12 in the community | % | 30.3 | 29.7 | 47.1 | 25.5 | 27.4 | 97.8 | 0.3 | 51.9 | 34.3 |

Table 3A.2 **Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children from remote areas (l) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children aged 0–5 in child care services | % | 0.4 | na | 1.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | .. | 26.1 | 1.3 |
| Children aged 0–5 in the community | % | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 2.0 | .. | 50.6 | 3.1 |
| Children aged 6–12 in child care services | % | 0.1 | na | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | – | .. | 17.4 | 0.9 |
| Children aged 6–12 in the community | % | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 2.1 | .. | 50.7 | 3.0 |

(a) Data for representation in child care services are estimated and weighted from the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCCS).

(b) Data for representation in the community are estimated from the ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*, except for 'children from low-income families' and 'children with a disability'.

(c) There may be double counting of children where a child attends more than one child care service.

(d) AGCCCS data exclude Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs.

(e) 'Children from non-English speaking backgrounds' are defined in the AGCCCS as children who speak, or whose parent(s)/guardian(s) speak a language other than English at home. The 'representation in the community' data refer to the proportion of children who do not speak English as their main language at home.

(f) 'Indigenous children' in the AGCCCS as children who child care services identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. The 'representation in the community data' refer to children of an Indigenous descent who identify as being Indigenous.

(g) The ABS Census Post Enumeration Survey has estimated an undercount of Indigenous people in the 2006 Census, and the estimates of the proportional representation in the community of Indigenous children should be treated with caution.

(h) Data relate to children from families with a gross annual household income of less than $33 361 (the cut-off point for receiving the maximum amount of child care benefits as at May 2006).

(i) Data on 'children from low-income families' in the community were obtained from the ABS 2005-06 Survey of Income and Housing Costs. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.

(j) 'Children with a disability' are defined in the AGCCCS as children who child care services identify as having a continuing disability including intellectual, sensory or physical impairment. The 'representation in the community' data refer to children with any limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. These data were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the small sample size, data for the NT are not published. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.

Table 3A.2 **Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(k) The data include Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas of Australia.

(l) The data include Remote and Very Remote areas of Australia.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

*Source*: FaCSIA, *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services* (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Survey of Income and Housing Costs 2005-06* (unpublished); ABS *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.21.

Table 3A.3 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, New South Wales**

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service (a), (b), (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | 301 | 69.0 | 298 | 68.8 | 301 | 69.2 | 299 | 69.5 | 300 | 70.4 |
| Family day care | 18 | 16.2 | 19 | 17.4 | 21 | 19.4 | 23 | 21.3 | 26 | 24.1 |
| Vacation care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care (d) | 27 | 31.0 | 20 | 24.4 | 25 | 33.8 | 20 | 27.0 | 21 | 30.0 |
| 'Other' care | 7 | 36.8 | 7 | 33.3 | 8 | 38.1 | 5 | 26.3 | 5 | 23.8 |
| **All services providers** | **353** | **37.6** | **344** | **37.4** | **355** | **39.3** | **347** | **39.0** | **352** | **40.3** |
| Preschools (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | 536 | 67.9 | 544 | 70.1 | 544 | 70.6 | 548 | 71.9 | 577 | 67.5 |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (f) | 9 937 | 9.1 | 9 825 | 9.0 | 10 904 | 10.1 | 12 092 | 11.6 | 11 574 | 10.9 |
| Preschool services (g) | 4 171 | 6.5 | 4 202 | 6.6 | 4 672 | 7.4 | 4 997 | 8.2 | 6 399 | 9.8 |
| The general community (h) | 170 955 | 15.0 | 170 955 | 15.0 | 170 955 | 15.0 | 170 955 | 15.0 | 259 780 | 23.2 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (f) | 3 010 | 2.8 | 3 561 | 3.3 | 2 877 | 2.7 | 2 939 | 2.8 | 3 161 | 3.0 |
| Preschool services (g) | 1 848 | 2.9 | 1 930 | 3.0 | 1 824 | 2.9 | 1 912 | 3.1 | 2 384 | 3.6 |
| The general community (h) | 53 701 | 4.1 | 53 701 | 4.1 | 47 258 | 4.2 | 47 258 | 4.2 | 45 973 | 4.1 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (f) | 5 999 | 5.5 | 5 935 | 5.4 | 5 465 | 5.0 | 5 442 | 5.2 | 5 429 | 5.1 |
| Preschool services (g) | 4 382 | 6.8 | 4 381 | 6.8 | 4 041 | 6.4 | 3 993 | 6.5 | 4 079 | 6.2 |

## Table 3A.3 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, New South Wales

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The general community (h) | 89 728 | 8.0 | 89 728 | 8.0 | 89 728 | 8.0 | 89 728 | 8.0 | 89 728 | 8.0 |
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (f) | .. | .. | 29 546 | 27.0 | 26 053 | 24.1 | 28 203 | 27.0 | 28 134 | 26.6 |
| Preschool services (g) | .. | .. | 20 657 | 32.2 | 18 188 | 29.0 | 19 926 | 32.6 | 20 149 | 30.8 |
| The general community (h) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 327 671 | 28.9 | 327 671 | 28.9 | 322 922 | 28.9 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (f) | .. | .. | 1 093 | 1.0 | 1 201 | 1.1 | 1 011 | 1.0 | 1 062 | 1.0 |
| Preschool services (g) | .. | .. | 764 | 1.2 | 875 | 1.4 | 723 | 1.2 | 829 | 1.3 |
| The general community (h) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 299 | 0.8 | 9 299 | 0.8 | 8 273 | 0.7 |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) Centre-based long day care services, family day care and other care services providing non-standard hours which involve service providers offering more than 10 hours on a selected day of the week.

(c) For all years, a Wednesday was chosen as the reference period for determining non-standard hours.

(d) Occasional care service providers offering non-standard hours which involve service provider offering more than 8 hours on a selected day of the week (Wednesday).

(e) Preschool services include only designated preschool services providing non-standard hours which involve service providers offering more than 6 hours on a selected day of the week (Wednesday).

(f) As NSW does not discriminate between child care and preschool services, special needs children counted in child care services includes the count of children accessing designated preschool services.

(g) In 2006-07, data on special needs children in preschools include information from from DoCS and DET for the first time.

Table 3A.3 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, New South Wales**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(h) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for 'children with a disability' are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Department of Community Services, NSW Department of Education (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing (unpublished); ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing (unpublished); ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (unpublished); ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.37.

Table 3A.4 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Victoria (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Vacation care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 'Other' care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **All services providers** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Preschools (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (c) | 269 | 18.5 | 269 | 15.6 | 335 | 16.0 | 338 | 21.1 | 394 | 22.0 |
| Preschool services (d) | 7 682 | 12.7 | 8 074 | 13.5 | 8 024 | 13.6 | 7 790 | 13.3 | 9 721 | 16.4 |
| The general community (e) | 115 616 | 14.2 | 115 616 | 14.2 | 115 616 | 14.2 | 115 616 | 14.2 | 177 501 | 21.7 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (c) | 3 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.3 | 8 | 0.5 | 11 | 0.6 |
| Preschool services (d) | 519 | 0.9 | 534 | 0.9 | 465 | 0.8 | 529 | 0.9 | 504 | 0.8 |
| The general community (e) | 10 763 | 1.1 | 10 763 | 1.1 | 9 346 | 1.1 | 9 346 | 1.1 | 9 603 | 1.2 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services (f) | 25 | 1.7 | 48 | 2.8 | 55 | 2.6 | 39 | 2.4 | 63 | 3.5 |
| Preschool services (d), (g) | 2 608 | 4.3 | 2 242 | 3.7 | 5 188 | 8.8 | 5 951 | 10.2 | 3 426 | 5.8 |
| The general community (e) | 56 175 | 6.8 | 56 175 | 6.8 | 56 175 | 6.8 | 56 175 | 6.8 | 56 175 | 6.8 |

## Table 3A.4 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Victoria (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | .. | na | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services (d) | .. | .. | 17 588 | 29.3 | 18 817 | 31.8 | 18 524 | 31.7 | 19 652 | 33.1 |
| The general community (e) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 234 170 | 28.4 | 234 170 | 28.4 | 230 948 | 28.2 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | .. | na | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services (d) | .. | .. | 77 | 0.1 | 69 | 0.1 | 94 | 0.2 | 149 | 0.3 |
| The general community (e) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 882 | 0.1 | 882 | 0.1 | 793 | 0.1 |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) Victoria does not collect data on non-standard hours of care.

(c) Data refer to State funded ACFE services only, and are based on a low response rate of around 50 per cent. Victoria does not report on 542 TAB EFTS.

(d) Data refer to the number of children attending State funded kindergarten services, including those operating in centre-based long day care services.

(e) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for "children with a disability" are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

(f) Data for 2005-06 refer to children attending funded kindergarten who had a developmental delay or disability. The State Government supports access and participation of approximately 9 per cent of the eligible 4-year-old children, with additional needs and developmental delay in State funded kindergarten programs, through 5477 packages of service through the Preschool Field Officer Program. In addition, 574 packages will be provided to support children with a severe disability.

(g) Data refers to children identified as having additional needs by the kindergarten staff. Data for 2007 does not include children supported by the Preschool Filed Officer Program or the Kindergarten Inclusion Support Service.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Table 3A.4 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Victoria (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: DHS (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 1991 to 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS *Estimated Resident Population Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.45.

## Table 3A.5 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Queensland (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vacation care | 3 | 7.5 | na | na | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Occasional care | 9 | 12.9 | na | na | 4 | 7.5 | 2 | 3.8 | 3 | 6.0 |
| 'Other' care | na | na | na | na | – | – | 1 | 1.8 | – | – |
| **All services providers** | **12** | **9.0** | **–** | **–** | **4** | **2.9** | **3** | **2.2** | **3** | **2.5** |
| Preschools | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | 11 | 1.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 140 | 5.3 | 125 | 8.9 | 139 | 8.4 | 235 | 11.6 | 170 | 11.0 |
| Preschool services (e) | 616 | 1.0 | 592 | 1.0 | 639 | 1.0 | 1 799 | 2.8 | 993 | 1.6 |
| The general community (f) | 32 603 | 4.9 | 32 603 | 4.9 | 32 603 | 4.9 | 32 603 | 4.9 | 82 731 | 11.9 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 364 | 13.7 | 195 | 13.8 | 349 | 21.1 | 414 | 20.5 | 308 | 19.9 |
| Preschool services | 3 286 | 5.4 | 3 469 | 5.6 | 3 454 | 5.6 | 3 894 | 6.1 | 3 858 | 6.1 |
| The general community (f) | 50 153 | 6.6 | 50 153 | 6.6 | 45 506 | 6.6 | 45 506 | 6.6 | 43 060 | 6.2 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 150 | 5.6 | 28 | 2.0 | 39 | 2.4 | 60 | 3.0 | 74 | 4.8 |
| Preschool services (g) | 602 | 1.0 | 888 | 1.4 | 820 | 1.3 | 1 295 | 2.0 | 1 449 | 2.3 |
| The general community (f) | 51 528 | 7.6 | 51 528 | 7.6 | 51 528 | 7.6 | 51 528 | 7.6 | 51 528 | 7.6 |

## Table 3A.5 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Queensland (a), (b)

| | 2002-03 | | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | 674 | 47.7 | 751 | 45.5 | 796 | 39.4 | 538 | 34.7 |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | na | .. | 31 090 | 50.2 | 32 313 | 50.7 | 30 762 | 48.3 |
| The general community (f) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 312 644 | 45.2 | 312 644 | 45.2 | 318 365 | 45.9 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | 386 | 27.3 | 408 | 24.7 | 547 | 27.1 | 575 | 37.1 |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | na | .. | 5 243 | 8.5 | 5 232 | 8.2 | 5 244 | 8.2 |
| The general community (f) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 142 | 4.5 | 31 142 | 4.5 | 30 770 | 4.4 |

(a) Services not included in the AGCCCS.

(b) Historical data need to be used with caution. See previous reports for response rates in other years.

(c) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(d) Child Care data are based on an annual census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. Data for 2006-07 are based on response rates as follows: occasional care 92.0 per cent, vacation care 38.9 per cent and other 18.9 per cent. See previous reports for response rates in other years.

(e) Excludes State preschools.

(f) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for "children with a disability" are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

(g) State preschool students with disabilities are those students ascertained at levels 4, 5 and 6 (that is, only the highest level of disability).

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 3A.5 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Queensland (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: Queensland Department of Communities; Queensland Department of Education, Training and the Arts; Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS *Estimated Resident Population Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.53.

## Table 3A.6 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Western Australia (a)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Vacation care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| ‘Other’ care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **All services providers** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Preschools | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| The general community (b) | 24 398 | 7.2 | 24 398 | 7.2 | 24 398 | 7.2 | 24 398 | 7.2 | 52 871 | 15.5 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services (c), (d) | 1 580 | 8.5 | 2 180 | 8.7 | 2 282 | 8.9 | 2 523 | 9.6 | 2 322 | 9.1 |
| The general community (b) | 25 561 | 6.5 | 25 561 | 6.5 | 22 461 | 6.6 | 22 461 | 6.6 | 18 904 | 5.6 |

## Table 3A.6 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Western Australia (a)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services (c), (d) | 426 | 2.3 | 624 | 2.5 | 793 | 3.1 | 741 | 2.8 | 692 | 2.7 |
| The general community (b) | 29 922 | 8.9 | 29 922 | 8.9 | 29 922 | 8.9 | 29 922 | 8.9 | 29 922 | 8.9 |
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | .. | na | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services (e) | .. | .. | 5 875 | .. | 6 214 | .. | 6 113 | 23.3 | 7 525 | 29.4 |
| The general community (b) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 887 | 24.5 | 83 887 | 24.5 | 84 285 | 24.8 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | .. | na | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services (e) | .. | .. | 2 488 | 9.9 | 989 | 3.8 | 2 576 | 9.8 | 2 338 | 9.1 |
| The general community (b) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 714 | 8.7 | 29 714 | 8.7 | 29 373 | 8.6 |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for 'children with a disability' are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

(c) Data from 2003-04 includes the non-government sector.

(d) Assumes the same ratio of disabled students and Indigenous students in the non govt system as in the government system.

(e) Government and non-government schools with kindergarten students as at August 2004.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Table 3A.6 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Western Australia (a)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: WA Department of Education and Training (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.61.

## Table 3A.7 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, South Australia (a)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Vacation care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 'Other' care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **All services providers** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Preschools (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | 312 | 70.0 | 315 | 70.9 | 328 | 73.4 | 341 | 76.1 | 352 | 78.7 |
| Participation by target groups in children's services (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 300 | 11.6 | 310 | 11.2 | 310 | 11.2 | 270 | 9.9 | 250 | 9.8 |
| Preschool services | 2 010 | 9.1 | 2 050 | 9.3 | 2 010 | 9.5 | 1 980 | 9.3 | 2 180 | 10.3 |
| The general community (d) | 18 569 | 7.5 | 18 569 | 7.5 | 18 569 | 7.5 | 18 569 | 7.5 | 32 876 | 13.7 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 160 | 6.2 | 150 | 5.4 | 150 | 5.4 | 120 | 4.4 | 100 | 3.9 |
| Preschool services | 1 190 | 5.4 | 1 200 | 5.5 | 1 170 | 5.5 | 1 210 | 5.7 | 1 240 | 5.9 |
| The general community (d) | 9 753 | 3.4 | 9 753 | 3.4 | 8 565 | 3.5 | 8 565 | 3.5 | 8 035 | 3.3 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 390 | 15.1 | 400 | 14.4 | 420 | 15.1 | 390 | 14.3 | 360 | 14.1 |
| Preschool services | 3 140 | 14.2 | 3 150 | 14.3 | 3 390 | 16.0 | 3 250 | 15.2 | 3 200 | 15.1 |
| The general community (d) | 21 410 | 8.8 | 21 410 | 8.8 | 21 410 | 8.8 | 21 410 | 8.8 | 21 410 | 8.8 |

## Table 3A.7 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, South Australia (a)

| | 2002-03 | | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | 530 | 19.1 | 640 | 23.0 | 590 | 21.7 | 620 | 24.2 |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 6 410 | 29.1 | 6 020 | 28.4 | 6 190 | 28.9 | 5 920 | 28.0 |
| The general community (d) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 053 | 26.8 | 65 053 | 26.8 | 64 083 | 26.7 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | 190 | 6.9 | 320 | 11.5 | 230 | 8.5 | 190 | 7.4 |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 1 250 | 5.7 | 1 240 | 5.9 | 1 240 | 5.8 | 1 190 | 5.6 |
| The general community (d) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 178 | 4.6 | 11 178 | 4.6 | 10 548 | 4.4 |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) Preschools are encouraged to offer back-to-back preschool services to assist parents in country locations who would otherwise be unable to access preschool. The take-up rate is most significant in country locations where to limit access to one session per day over four days per week would make it impractical for children who travel long distances. In these situations children generally access their preschool entitlement of four sessions over two days as opposed to the usual four half days.

(c) The number of children in special needs categories are estimates only.

(d) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for 'children with a disability' are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **..** Not applicable.

*Source*: SA Department of Education and Children's Services; ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0); *ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.69.

## Table 3A.8 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Tasmania (a)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | .. | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Vacation care | – | – | na | na | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Before school hours care | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care | 4 | 10.3 | 3 | 9.1 | 2 | 7.1 | 2 | 7.4 | 2 | 8.3 |
| 'Other' care | .. | na | .. | na | .. | na | – | na | – | na |
| **All services providers** | **4** | **9.3** | **3** | **8.6** | **2** | **6.7** | **2** | **6.9** | **2** | **7.7** |
| Preschools | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 9 | 0.7 | 10 | 0.9 | 7 | 0.8 | 7 | 0.9 | 8 | 1.1 |
| Preschool services (b) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| The general community (c) | 1 402 | 1.7 | 1 402 | 1.7 | 1 402 | 1.7 | 1 402 | 1.7 | 5 804 | 7.2 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 23 | 1.8 | 21 | 1.8 | 16 | 1.8 | 26 | 3.3 | 19 | 2.5 |
| Preschool services (b) | 243 | 4.1 | 324 | 5.3 | 328 | 5.2 | 337 | 5.5 | 285 | 4.8 |
| The general community (c) | 6 852 | 7.0 | 6 852 | 7.0 | 5 871 | 7.1 | 5 871 | 7.1 | 5 202 | 6.5 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 14 | 1.1 | 16 | 1.4 | 17 | 1.9 | 16 | 2.1 | 14 | 1.9 |
| Preschool services (b) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| The general community (c) | 5 127 | 6.2 | 5 127 | 6.2 | 5 127 | 6.2 | 5 127 | 6.2 | 5 127 | 6.2 |

## Table 3A.8 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Tasmania (a)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | 1 109 | 94.4 | 840 | 93.0 | 573 | 73.6 | 719 | 95.6 |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 6 069 | 98.6 | 6 206 | 98.1 | 6 054 | 98.2 | 5 903 | 98.5 |
| The general community (c) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 752 | 97.8 | 80 752 | 97.8 | 78 883 | 97.9 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | 66 | 5.6 | 63 | 7.0 | 149 | 19.1 | 24 | 3.2 |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 89 | 1.4 | 119 | 1.9 | 111 | 1.8 | 91 | 1.5 |
| The general community (c) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 845 | 2.2 | 1 845 | 2.2 | 1 652 | 2.0 |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) Data is for government preschools only.

(c) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for 'children with a disability'are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS *Estimated Resident Population Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.77.

Table 3A.9 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Vacation care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care | 12 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 'Other' care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **All services providers** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Preschools | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | – | – | – | – | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 185 | 13.9 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | 342 | 9.3 | 276 | 7.5 | 336 | 9.3 | 357 | 10.1 | 523 | 14.7 |
| The general community (c) | 5 393 | 9.5 | 5 393 | 9.5 | 5 393 | 9.5 | 5 393 | 9.5 | 8 625 | 16.2 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 9 | 0.7 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | 96 | 2.6 | 108 | 2.9 | 111 | 3.1 | 108 | 3.1 | 106 | 3.0 |
| The general community (c) | 1 490 | 2.3 | 1 490 | 2.3 | 1 419 | 2.6 | 1 419 | 2.6 | 1 215 | 2.3 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | 19 | 1.4 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | 151 | 4.1 | 171 | 4.6 | 188 | 5.2 | 153 | 4.3 | 149 | 4.2 |

## Table 3A.9 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| The general community (c) | 4 178 | 7.5 | 4 178 | 7.5 | 4 178 | 7.5 | 4 178 | 7.5 | 4 178 | 7.5 |
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | .. | na | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 35 | 0.9 | 37 | 1.0 | 35 | 1.0 | 37 | 1.0 |
| The general community (c) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 0.2 | 100 | 0.2 | 109 | 0.2 |
| Remote (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| The general community | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) During 2003, services funded to provide casual, permanent part time and emergency early childhood places were approved for child care benefit and will therefore be reported as a part of the Australian Government data.

(c) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for 'children with a disability' are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

(d) In the ACT there are no regions classified as remote.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Table 3A.9 **Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |

*Source*: ACT Department of Education and Training and Office for Children, Youth and Family Support (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS *Estimated Resident Population Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.85.

## Table 3A.10 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Northern Territory (a)

| | *2002-03* | | *2003-04* | | *2004-05* | | *2005-06* | | *2006-07* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| Service providers that provide non-standard hours of service | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care service providers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centre-based long day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Family day care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Vacation care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Before school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| After school hours care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Occasional care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 'Other' care | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **All services providers** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Preschools | | | | | | | | | | |
| All preschools | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Participation by target groups in children's services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation of children from non-English speaking backgrounds in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| The general community (b) | 10 903 | 25.3 | 10 903 | 25.3 | 10 903 | 25.3 | 10 903 | 25.3 | 15 229 | 36.8 |
| Representation of Indigenous children in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | 1 323 | 39.8 | 1 407 | 43.1 | 1 403 | 41.2 | 1 414 | 42.5 | 1 378 | 42.1 |
| The general community (b) | 20 349 | 41.4 | 20 349 | 41.4 | 17 995 | 40.9 | 17 995 | 40.9 | 16 227 | 39.2 |
| Representation of children with disabilities in: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | 169 | 5.1 | 191 | 5.9 | na | na | 279 | 8.4 | 222 | 6.8 |
| The general community (b) | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |

## Table 3A.10 Service availability during non-standard hours and participation by target groups, Northern Territory (a)

| | 2002-03 | | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representation of children from regional/remote areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 1 446 | 44.3 | 1 461 | 42.9 | 1 504 | 45.2 | 1 476 | 45.1 |
| The general community (b) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 755 | 49.5 | 21 755 | 49.5 | 21 306 | 51.4 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child care services | .. | .. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Preschool services | .. | .. | 1 815 | 55.7 | 1 947 | 57.1 | 1 823 | 54.8 | 1 796 | 54.9 |
| The general community (b) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 217 | 50.5 | 22 217 | 50.5 | 20 988 | 50.7 |

(a) Data provided by States and Territories complement the data collected by the AGCCCS. To avoid misrepresenting child care services, jurisdictions were asked to report on only those data items where the Australian Government was also able to provide data. Items for which the States and Territories were not asked to provide data are marked np.

(b) Data for representation of special needs groups in the general community relate to children aged 0 to 12 years. In 2006-07, all data except for 'children with a disability' are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2002-03 to 2003-04 were sourced from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing and relate to 0 to 14 year olds. Data showing Indigenous and regional/remote representation in 2004-05 to 2005-06 were obtained from the ABS Estimated resident population. Data showing children with a disability between 2002-03 and 2006-07 were obtained from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Due to the small sample size of this survey in the NT, results were withheld. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: NT Department of Health and Community Services and NT Department of Employment, Education and Training (unpublished); ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS 2001 *Census of Population and Housing* (unpublished); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS 2003 *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* (unpublished); ABS *Estimated Resident Population Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 3A.93.

# SCHOOL EDUCATION

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| | |
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Table 4A.1 **Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2005-06 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government schools | | | | | | | | | | |
| General recurrent | $'000 | 553 892 | 403 253 | 347 456 | 167 340 | 121 736 | 46 168 | 26 189 | 21 707 | 1 687 741 |
| Targeted | $'000 | 146 091 | 88 743 | 63 432 | 34 885 | 31 814 | 10 798 | 4 374 | 7 575 | 387 712 |
| Indigenous programs | $'000 | 54 576 | 10 577 | 44 211 | 43 581 | 10 155 | 3 678 | 1 119 | 23 371 | 191 268 |
| Total recurrent | $'000 | 754 559 | 502 573 | 455 099 | 245 806 | 163 705 | 60 644 | 31 682 | 52 653 | 2 266 721 |
| Capital | $'000 | 205 330 | 106 417 | 119 218 | 65 276 | 31 017 | 18 506 | 11 814 | 10 494 | 568 072 |
| Total recurrent and capital | $'000 | 959 889 | 608 990 | 574 317 | 311 082 | 194 722 | 79 150 | 43 496 | 63 147 | 2 834 793 |
| FTE students (b) | no. | 740 997 | 537 953 | 454 697 | 230 142 | 167 235 | 61 297 | 35 262 | 28 991 | 2 256 572 |
| $/FTE student | $ | 1 295 | 1 132 | 1 263 | 1 352 | 1 164 | 1 291 | 1 234 | 2 178 | 1 256 |
| Non-government schools | | | | | | | | | | |
| General recurrent | $'000 | 1 530 348 | 1 232 503 | 925 308 | 472 970 | 370 782 | 100 048 | 95 004 | 40 174 | 4 767 137 |
| Targeted | $'000 | 76 292 | 67 270 | 31 631 | 17 322 | 17 133 | 3 298 | 3 046 | 2 415 | 218 407 |
| Indigenous programs (c) | $'000 | 13 589 | 2 993 | 11 133 | 10 892 | 2 974 | 832 | 508 | 10 238 | 53 159 |
| Total recurrent | $'000 | 1 620 229 | 1 302 766 | 968 072 | 501 184 | 390 889 | 104 178 | 98 558 | 52 827 | 5 038 703 |
| Capital | $'000 | 86 972 | 68 530 | 46 864 | 25 347 | 19 786 | 5 299 | 5 825 | 7 043 | 265 666 |
| Total recurrent and capital | $'000 | 1 707 201 | 1 371 296 | 1 014 936 | 526 531 | 410 675 | 109 477 | 104 383 | 59 870 | 5 304 369 |
| FTE students (b) | no. | 368 689 | 291 782 | 199 266 | 111 193 | 85 699 | 22 187 | 24 459 | 8 964 | 1 112 237 |
| $/FTE student | $ | 4 630 | 4 700 | 5 093 | 4 735 | 4 792 | 4 934 | 4 268 | 6 679 | 4 769 |
| Joint programs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | $'000 | 7 668 | 5 234 | 1 951 | 1 008 | 1 199 | 444 | 1 288 | 925 | 19 717 |
| FTE students (b) | no. | 1 109 685 | 829 736 | 653 962 | 341 334 | 252 935 | 83 484 | 59 720 | 37 954 | 3 368 808 |
| $/FTE student | $ | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 6 |
| All schools | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total recurrent | $'000 | 2 382 456 | 1 810 573 | 1 425 122 | 747 998 | 555 793 | 165 266 | 131 528 | 106 405 | 7 325 141 |
| Total recurrent and capital | $'000 | 2 674 758 | 1 985 520 | 1 591 204 | 838 621 | 606 596 | 189 071 | 149 167 | 123 942 | 8 158 879 |
| FTE students (b) | no. | 1 109 685 | 829 736 | 653 962 | 341 334 | 252 935 | 83 484 | 59 720 | 37 954 | 3 368 808 |
| $/FTE student | $ | 2 410 | 2 393 | 2 433 | 2 457 | 2 398 | 2 265 | 2 498 | 3 266 | 2 422 |

Table 4A.1 **Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2005-06 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Data include actual payments provided under the *States Grants (Primary and Secondary Assistance) Act 2000* and the *Indigenous Education (Targeted Assistance) Act 2000*. Additional Australian Government funding is provided through annual appropriations and non-programme items. Figures reported are based on accrual expenditure.

(b) Students are the full time equivalent average for 2005 and 2006.

(c) From 2004-05, the non-government element of the IESIP programme is no longer classified as an SPP, but has been included here for consistency with earlier Reports.

*Source*: Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) (unpublished); ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005,* Cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 4A.6.

Table 4A.2 **Indigenous full time students, 2006**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Indigenous students | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | no. | 36 880 | 7 205 | 34 484 | 18 469 | 7 155 | 4 565 | 896 | 11 972 | 121 626 |
| Non-government schools | no. | 4 569 | 905 | 5 299 | 3 650 | 831 | 612 | 231 | 2 658 | 18 755 |
| All schools | no. | 41 449 | 8 110 | 39 783 | 22 119 | 7 986 | 5 177 | 1 127 | 14 630 | 140 381 |
| Total students | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | no. | 739 307 | 536 117 | 455 075 | 230 293 | 163 848 | 60 007 | 35 076 | 28 506 | 2 248 229 |
| Non-government schools | no. | 369 640 | 293 718 | 202 041 | 112 349 | 86 078 | 22 447 | 24 460 | 9 074 | 1 119 807 |
| All schools | no. | 1 108 947 | 829 835 | 657 116 | 342 642 | 249 926 | 82 454 | 59 536 | 37 580 | 3 368 036 |
| Indigenous students as a proportion of all students | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | % | 5.0 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 42.0 | 5.4 |
| Non-government schools | % | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 29.3 | 1.7 |
| All schools | % | 3.7 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 38.9 | 4.2 |

*Source*: ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; 2008 Report, table 4A.19.

Table 4A.3 **Student body mix, government schools (per cent)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 23.6 | 22.0 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 20.5 | 33.1 |
| Indigenous students | 4.4 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 38.5 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 16.0 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 10.6 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 16.0 | 8.8 |
| Government students as % of all students (d) | 68.2 | 65.5 | 71.0 | 69.7 | 68.3 | 74.7 | 61.5 | 77.0 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 23.6 | 22.0 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 20.5 | 33.1 |
| Indigenous students | 4.5 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 40.0 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 16.0 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 10.6 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 16.0 | 9.1 |
| Government students as % of all students (d) | 67.7 | 65.4 | 70.7 | 68.9 | 67.5 | 74.2 | 60.8 | 76.9 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 23.6 | 22.0 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 20.5 | 33.1 |
| Indigenous students | 4.7 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 40.2 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 15.0 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 10.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 15.7 | 9.9 |
| Government students as % of all students (d) | 67.2 | 65.2 | 70.2 | 68.4 | 66.7 | 73.9 | 59.9 | 76.5 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 23.6 | 22.0 | 11.0 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 20.5 | 33.1 |
| Indigenous students | 4.9 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 41.2 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 12.6 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 10.4 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 15.8 | 9.6 |
| Government students as % of all students (d) | 66.8 | 65.0 | 69.7 | 67.6 | 66.0 | 73.5 | 59.3 | 76.4 |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 23.6 | 21.3 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 4.7 | 19.7 | 26.1 |
| Indigenous students | 5.0 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 42.0 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 12.6 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 10.5 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 16.2 | 10.4 |
| Government students as % of all students (d) | 66.7 | 64.6 | 69.3 | 67.2 | 65.6 | 72.8 | 58.9 | 75.9 |

(a) Refer to footnotes for 2008 Report, table 4A.20.

(b) Refer to footnotes for 2008 Report, table 4A.21.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

(d) Proportion relates to full time students only and does not include the impact of part time enrolments.

Table 4A.3 **Student body mix, government schools (per cent)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source* : ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2004, *Schools Australia 2003* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006* , Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.22.

## Table 4A.4 Student body mix, non-government schools (per cent)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 29.9 | 31.5 | 14.6 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 9.1 | 21.4 | 27.5 |
| Indigenous students | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 26.7 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 13.6 | 15.6 | 18.2 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 7.5 |
| Non-government students as % of all students | 31.8 | 34.5 | 29.0 | 30.3 | 31.7 | 25.3 | 38.5 | 23.0 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 29.9 | 31.5 | 14.6 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 9.1 | 21.4 | 27.5 |
| Indigenous students | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 27.2 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 13.7 | 15.7 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 24.9 | 7.3 |
| Non-government students as % of all students | 32.3 | 34.6 | 29.3 | 31.1 | 32.5 | 25.8 | 39.2 | 23.1 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 29.9 | 31.5 | 14.6 | 24.1 | 20 | 9.1 | 21.4 | 27.5 |
| Indigenous students | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 27.3 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 13.7 | 15.8 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 8.0 |
| Non-government students as % of all students | 32.8 | 34.8 | 29.8 | 31.6 | 33.3 | 26.1 | 40.1 | 23.5 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 29.9 | 31.5 | 14.6 | 24.1 | 20 | 9.1 | 21.4 | 27.5 |
| Indigenous students | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 28.3 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 14.0 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 15.2 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 8.1 |
| Non-government students as % of all students | 33.2 | 35.0 | 30.3 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 26.5 | 40.7 | 23.6 |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 27.9 | 28.6 | 14.9 | 21.5 | 18.3 | 9.3 | 18.6 | 24.9 |
| Indigenous students | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 29.3 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 14.3 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 15.6 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 8.3 |
| Non-government students as % of all students | 33.3 | 35.4 | 30.7 | 32.8 | 34.4 | 27.2 | 41.1 | 24.1 |

(a) Refer to footnotes for 2008 Report, table 4A.20.

(b) Refer to footnotes for 2008 Report, table 4A.21.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

*Source*: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2004, *Schools Australia 2003*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.23.

Table 4A.5 **Student body mix, all schools (per cent)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 25.6 | 25.3 | 12.2 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 31.8 |
| Indigenous students | 3.3 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 35.8 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 12.8 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 11.5 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 15.3 | 8.5 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 25.6 | 25.3 | 12.2 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 31.8 |
| Indigenous students | 3.4 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 37.1 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 12.7 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 11.6 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 19.5 | 8.7 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 25.6 | 25.3 | 12.2 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 31.8 |
| Indigenous students | 3.5 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 37.2 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 11.9 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 11.6 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 25.6 | 25.3 | 12.2 | 18 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 31.8 |
| Indigenous students | 3.6 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 38.1 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 10.1 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 11.6 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 9.2 |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| LBOTE (a) | 25.0 | 23.9 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 19.2 | 25.8 |
| Indigenous students | 3.7 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 38.9 |
| Students with disabilities (b) | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 10.1 |
| Seniority profile (c) | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 15.2 | 9.9 |

(a) Refer to footnotes for 2008 Report, table 4A.20.

(b) Refer to footnotes for 2008 Report, table 4A.21.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

*Source*: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2004, *Schools Australia 2003*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.24.

## Table 4A.6 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 92.1 ± 1.8 | 90.0 ± 2.4 | 94.1 ± 1.6 | 78.2 ± 4.5 | 91.1 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 92.0 ± 1.9 | 90.4 ± 2.4 | 93.7 ± 1.9 | 77.9 ± 5.4 | 90.2 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 11 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 92.6 ± 1.7 | 91.3 ± 2.1 | 94.3 ± 1.5 | 81.8 ± 3.7 | 90.2 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 8 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 95.4 ± 1.0 | 94.3 ± 1.3 | 96.4 ± 0.9 | 82.7 ± 3.7 | 94.4 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 89.3 ± 1.8 | 86.9 ± 2.3 | 91.9 ± 1.7 | 62.1 ± 5.4 | 88.4 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 96.3 ± 0.7 | 95.3 ± 1.0 | 97.2 ± 0.7 | 94.4 ± 2.4 | 97.5 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 9 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.7 ± 0.7 | 94.6 ± 1.0 | 96.8 ± 0.6 | 85.2 ± 6.3 | 93.5 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 74.2 ± 1.8 | 71.7 ± 2.5 | 76.6 ± 2.4 | 39.9 ± 3.4 | 37.4 ± 3.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.3 ± 1.7 | 90.6 ± 2.2 | 94.1 ± 1.5 | 76.7 ± 4.1 | 90.2 ± 2.0 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). 2008 Report, table 4A.29 contains details of test populations in all states and territories.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.9. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of state equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months).

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months).

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at 2008 Report, section 4.6. Table 4A.9 contains more information.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.26.

## Table 4A.7 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 92.3 ± 0.9 | 90.5 ± 1.2 | 94.1 ± 0.8 | 75.4 ± 2.5 | 90.6 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 87.3 ± 2.4 | 84.8 ± 2.9 | 89.9 ± 2.2 | 65.9 ± 6.0 | 83.5 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 83.0 ± 1.9 | 80.4 ± 2.3 | 86.0 ± 1.9 | 58.5 ± 3.9 | 77.3 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 95.1 ± 1.0 | 93.9 ± 1.3 | 96.3 ± 0.8 | 79.2 ± 3.9 | 93.1 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 90.0 ± 0.9 | 87.7 ± 1.3 | 92.4 ± 0.6 | 65.6 ± 4.1 | 89.1 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 96.3 ± 0.8 | 95.2 ± 1.2 | 97.4 ± 0.7 | 93.8 ± 2.7 | 93.4 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 11yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 92.6 ± 1.0 | 90.3 ± 1.4 | 95.1 ± 1.0 | 86.1 ± 6.1 | 88.9 ± 2.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 79.0 ± 1.7 | 78.1 ± 2.3 | 80.4 ± 2.2 | 46.7 ± 3.5 | 45.7 ± 3.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 89.3 ± 1.4 | 87.2 ± 1.8 | 91.5 ± 1.3 | 68.0 ± 3.5 | 87.1 ± 1.8 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). 2008 Report, table 4A.29 contains details of test populations in all states and territories.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.9. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of state equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months).

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months).

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at 2008 Report, section 4.6. Table 4A.9 contains more information.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.27.

Table 4A.8 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 88.0 ± 0.8 | 85.7 ± 1.0 | 90.3 ± 0.8 | 68.0 ± 2.2 | 86.2 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria (g) | 88.5 ± 0.9 | 85.3 ± 1.2 | 91.9 ± 0.8 | 64.8 ± 5.3 | 85.5 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 90.2 ± 0.5 | 88.0 ± 0.7 | 92.9 ± 0.5 | 69.5 ± 2.0 | 86.2 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 90.5 ± 0.6 | 88.3 ± 0.8 | 92.6 ± 0.6 | 57.2 ± 2.8 | 84.4 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 92.1 ± 0.6 | 90.4 ± 0.8 | 93.8 ± 0.7 | 70.8 ± 5.2 | 91.4 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 88.6 ± 1.1 | 86.1 ± 1.5 | 91.3 ± 1.2 | 77.8 ± 4.6 | 87.3 ± 3.7 |
| 1. 13yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 91.1 ± 1.0 | 89.5 ± 1.4 | 92.8 ± 1.2 | 79.8 ± 11.7 | 79.7 ± 5.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 74.9 ± 3.8 | 73.4 ± 4.3 | 76.7 ± 4.3 | 37.9 ± 6.8 | 39.4 ± 7.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 89.1 ± 0.8 | 86.8 ± 1.0 | 91.6 ± 0.8 | 65.3 ± 2.9 | 85.6 ± 1.3 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). 2008 Report, table 4A.29 contains details of test populations in all states and territories.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.9. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of state equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months).

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months).

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at 2008 Report, section 4.6. Table 4A.9 contains more information.

(g) Victoria assessed a sample of students based on voluntary participation in 2002. Data on exempt students was not available. Any comparisons should be done so with these factors in mind.

Table 4A.8 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1 Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| *2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.28.

## Table 4A.9 Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in reading testing, 2002 (per cent)

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *Assessed students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 96.0 |
| Victoria (c) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 33.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 16.0 | 91.9 | 91.8 | 66.5 |
| Queensland | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 97.3 |
| WA | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 91.4 | 92.6 | 92.5 |
| SA | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.6 |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 89.7 |
| ACT | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 2.7 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 92.5 |
| NT (d) | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 25.7 | 27.1 | 26.6 | 19.7 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 83.5 | 89.7 | 93.2 |
| Aust | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 11.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 16.4 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 88.6 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) In 2002, Victoria assessed a sample of year 7 students based on voluntary participation. Data on exempt students was not available. Any comparisons should be done so with these factors in mind.

(d) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at years 3, 5 and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested at ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.30.

Table 4A.10 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 94.4 ± 1.1 | 92.7 ± 1.5 | 96.2 ± 0.8 | 82.6 ± 3.3 | 93.4 ± 1.1 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 95.3 ± 1.0 | 93.8 ± 1.4 | 96.9 ± 0.7 | 85.4 ± 3.6 | 94.6 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 11 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 86.3 ± 1.5 | 82.9 ± 2.0 | 90.3 ± 1.4 | 70.2 ± 2.7 | 85.6 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 86.3 ± 0.8 | 82.6 ± 3.1 | 90.1 ± 2.1 | 57.0 ± 4.7 | 85.0 ± 2.7 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 93.0 ± 1.1 | 90.7 ± 1.6 | 95.2 ± 0.5 | 66.7 ± 4.5 | 92.2 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 91.8 ± 1.7 | 89.2 ± 2.3 | 94.5 ± 1.5 | 84.2 ± 4.7 | 94.1 ± 2.7 |
| 1. 9 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT (g) | 91.2 ± 1.6 | 87.2 ± 2.5 | 95.0 ± 1.2 | 76.7 ± 8.7 | 90.1 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 72.2 ± 2.6 | 69.3 ± 3.3 | 75.2 ± 2.8 | 38.3 ± 3.8 | 34.9 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 93.6 ± 1.2 | 91.8 ± 1.8 | 95.5 ± 1.1 | 77.1 ± 3.5 | 95.0 ± 1.3 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.13. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students with a language background other than English (LBOTE) varied between jurisdictions, as outlined in the explanatory notes.

(g) ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assesssment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003.

Table 4A.10 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1 Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| *2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.31.

## Table 4A.11 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.6 ± 1.1 | 94.3 ± 1.5 | 96.9 ± 0.8 | 84.8 ± 3.5 | 94.2 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 94.9 ± 0.5 | 93.1 ± 0.7 | 96.8 ± 0.3 | 83.7 ± 2.8 | 94.3 ± 0.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 92.2 ± 1.7 | 89.8 ± 2.4 | 94.9 ± 1.3 | 80.5 ± 3.8 | 89.9 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 88.9 ± 1.5 | 85.1 ± 2.1 | 92.9 ± 1.2 | 61.8 ± 4.2 | 85.3 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 94.5 ± 1.0 | 93.0 ± 1.4 | 96.0 ± 0.9 | 75.5 ± 5.2 | 93.0 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 92.5 ± 1.3 | 89.4 ± 2.0 | 95.6 ± 1.0 | 86.5 ± 3.9 | 89.4 ± 3.9 |
| 1. 11yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT (g) | 87.2 ± 2.3 | 82.0 ± 3.4 | 92.7 ± 1.0 | 67.2 ± 10.3 | 86.1 ± 3.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 75.6 ± 2.0 | 73.8 ± 2.6 | 77.8 ± 2.4 | 37.5 ± 3.6 | 35.4 ± 3.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 93.6 ± 1.1 | 91.5 ± 1.6 | 95.7 ± 0.9 | 76.4 ± 3.8 | 92.1 ± 1.2 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.13. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions, as outlined in the explanatory notes.

(g) ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assessment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003.

Table 4A.11 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| 1 *Average age* (d)<br>2 *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.32.

## Table 4A.12 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 90.9 ± 2.6 | 87.8 ± 3.5 | 94.0 ± 2.0 | 75.4 ± 5.9 | 90.0 ± 2.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria (g) | 92.3 ± 1.2 | 88.5 ± 1.8 | 96.1 ± 0.7 | 76.5 ± 5.3 | 92.4 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 93.9 ± 1.0 | 91.7 ± 1.5 | 96.5 ± 0.6 | 82.2 ± 3.0 | 91.4 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 87.5 ± 1.6 | 83.2 ± 2.2 | 91.8 ± 1.3 | 56.2 ± 3.9 | 83.3 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 84.9 ± 0.6 | 80.0 ± 3.6 | 89.4 ± 2.4 | 61.8 ± 5.9 | 84.3 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 86.1 ± 1.8 | 81.5 ± 2.4 | 91.0 ± 1.8 | 75.2 ± 5.4 | 85.6 ± 4.2 |
| 1. 13yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT (h) | 91.3 ± 1.9 | 87.7 ± 2.9 | 94.8 ± 1.3 | 79.3 ± 11.8 | 80.6 ± 5.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 75.8 ± 3.7 | 71.4 ± 4.4 | 80.2 ± 4.1 | 37.2 ± 6.3 | 39.9 ± 7.1 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 90.7 ± 1.7 | 87.3 ± 2.6 | 94.1 ± 1.4 | 71.6 ± 4.8 | 89.0 ± 2.4 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in as shown in table 4A.13. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

(g) Victoria assessed a sample of students based on voluntary participation. Data on exempt students was not available. Any comparisons should be done so with these factors in mind.

## Table 4A.12 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| 2 | *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

(h) ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assessment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.33.

## Table 4A.13 **Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in writing testing, 2002 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *Assessed students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | Year 7 |
| NSW | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 95.9 |
| Victoria (c) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 35.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 15.5 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 64.6 |
| Queensland | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 97.3 |
| WA | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 90.5 | 91.4 | 91.3 |
| SA | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 93.5 |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 92.4 | 92.7 | 87.7 |
| ACT | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 95.6 | 96.7 | 93.1 |
| NT (d) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 13.2 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 20.1 | 23.1 | 20.7 | 83.0 | 88.1 | 90.2 |
| Aust | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 87.9 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) In 2002, Victoria assessed a sample of year 7 students based on voluntary participation. Data on exempt students was not available. Any comparisons should be done so with these factors in mind.

(d) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.35.

## Table 4A.14 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.3 ± 0.7 | 94.7 ± 0.8 | 95.9 ± 0.7 | 85.3 ± 2.2 | 94.1 ± 0.7 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 92.0 ± 1.7 | 91.8 ± 1.7 | 92.1 ± 1.9 | 76.8 ± 4.8 | 89.8 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 11 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 91.8 ± 1.5 | 92.0 ± 1.6 | 92.0 ± 1.8 | 76.6 ± 3.9 | 89.4 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 88.6 ± 2.3 | 88.5 ± 2.4 | 88.5 ± 2.6 | 64.9 ± 5.2 | 85.8 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 91.2 ± 1.2 | 90.4 ± 1.3 | 92.0 ± 1.3 | 66.0 ± 4.5 | 89.5 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 94.1 ± 1.2 | 93.7 ± 1.4 | 94.5 ± 1.5 | 90.6 ± 3.4 | 95.6 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 9 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.4 ± 0.8 | 94.6 ± 1.0 | 96.2 ± 0.9 | 84.9 ± 6.5 | 92.4 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 89.1 ± 1.8 | 87.8 ± 2.2 | 90.5 ± 1.9 | 73.1 ± 4.2 | 70.4 ± 4.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.8 ± 1.3 | 92.5 ± 1.4 | 93.1 ± 1.5 | 77.6 ± 3.6 | 91.3 ± 1.4 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing were not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.17. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students with a language background other than English (LBOTE) varied between jurisdictions, as outlined in the explanatory notes.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3 and 5*; 2008 Report, table 4A.36.

Table 4A.15 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 91.2 ± 0.9 | 91.0 ± 1.0 | 91.4 ± 1.1 | 72.4 ± 2.7 | 89.5 ± 1.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 93.2 ± 1.1 | 92.7 ± 1.2 | 93.7 ± 1.3 | 78.6 ± 4.3 | 91.7 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 88.7 ± 1.9 | 89.3 ± 1.9 | 88.5 ± 2.1 | 68.9 ± 4.0 | 85.1 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 86.2 ± 1.7 | 85.8 ± 1.7 | 86.6 ± 1.9 | 52.2 ± 4.2 | 81.5 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 85.5 ± 1.3 | 85.7 ± 1.4 | 85.3 ± 1.6 | 52.2 ± 4.5 | 83.5 ± 1.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 89.1 ± 1.7 | 88.2 ± 2.0 | 90.0 ± 2.0 | 80.9 ± 4.6 | 81.6 ± 5.1 |
| 1. 11yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 91.3 ± 1.1 | 90.8 ± 1.3 | 91.8 ± 1.3 | 75.0 ± 8.4 | 88.0 ± 2.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 75.6 ± 2.2 | 75.7 ± 2.7 | 75.8 ± 2.7 | 39.3 ± 4.0 | 40.4 ± 4.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 90.0 ± 1.3 | 89.9 ± 1.4 | 90.2 ± 1.5 | 65.6 ± 3.7 | 87.9 ± 1.5 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.17. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.37.

Table 4A.16 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW (g) | 78.2 ± 0.7 | 77.4 ± 0.8 | 78.9 ± 0.9 | 46.0 ± 1.9 | 76.4 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria (h) | 87.1 ± 1.0 | 87.3 ± 1.0 | 87.0 ± 1.1 | 58.7 ± 5.6 | 84.5 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 88.3 ± 0.8 | 88.2 ± 0.8 | 88.7 ± 0.9 | 61.6 ± 2.2 | 85.3 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 85.0 ± 0.9 | 84.7 ± 1.0 | 85.2 ± 1.1 | 49.1 ± 3.0 | 79.2 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 85.6 ± 0.8 | 85.8 ± 1.1 | 85.5 ± 1.0 | 57.9 ± 4.9 | 84.5 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 84.0 ± 1.1 | 83.5 ± 1.4 | 84.5 ± 1.5 | 72.3 ± 4.7 | 83.2 ± 4.2 |
| 1. 13yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 86.9 ± 1.2 | 88.0 ± 1.4 | 85.8 ± 1.7 | 61.8 ± 14.0 | 79.6 ± 5.5 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 68.1 ± 3.8 | 68.2 ± 4.4 | 68.2 ± 4.7 | 27.4 ± 6.4 | 31.7 ± 6.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 83.5 ± 0.9 | 83.3 ± 0.9 | 83.8 ± 1.0 | 51.9 ± 3.0 | 79.2 ± 1.2 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.17. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

## Table 4A.16 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| 2 | *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

(g) NSW considers that the year 7 results for NSW are anomalous. The national numeracy benchmark results show that:

(i) a lower proportion of year 7 students are meeting the minimum numeracy benchmark than are meeting the reading and writing benchmarks

(ii) a lower proprtion of students are meeting the numeracy benchmark in year 7 than in year 3 and year 5.

National benchmarks represent the minimum standard of performance a student must achieve to be able to progress through his/her schooling. The national benchmark results show that NSW students in years 3 and 5 are consistently performing at or above the national average for reading, writing and numeracy. The NSW results for year 7 reading and writing are also fairly consistent with the national average.

(h) Victoria assessed a sample of students based on voluntary participation. Data on exempt students was not available. Any comparisons should be done so with these factors in mind.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.38.

## Table 4A.17 **Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in numeracy testing, 2002 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *Assessed students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | Year 7 |
| NSW | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 26.0 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 93.8 |
| Victoria (c) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 34.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 15.9 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 65.6 |
| Queensland | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 97.7 |
| WA | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 93.1 |
| SA | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 93.9 |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 90.5 |
| ACT | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 95.0 |
| NT (d) | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 28.7 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 86.3 | 90.0 | 93.9 |
| Aust | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 12.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 16.1 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 87.9 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) In 2002, Victoria assessed a sample of year 7 students based on voluntary participation. Data on exempt students was not available. Any comparisons should be done so with these factors in mind.

(d) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2002: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.40.

## Table 4A.18 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 93.0 ± 1.6 | 91.3 ± 1.9 | 94.9 ± 1.3 | 81.5 ± 4.2 | 92.6 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 8yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 3yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 90.4 ± 2.1 | 88.3 ± 2.5 | 92.8 ± 1.8 | 76.9 ± 5.0 | 87.0 ± 2.7 |
| 1. 9yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 3yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 93.8 ± 1.6 | 92.7 ± 2.1 | 95.3 ± 1.4 | 84.9 ± 4.0 | 91.5 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 8yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 2yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 95.2 ± 1.4 | 94.1 ± 1.6 | 96.3 ± 1.1 | 82.3 ± 4.5 | 94.4 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 8yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 2yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 89.7 ± 1.6 | 87.6 ± 1.8 | 91.9 ± 1.5 | 66.3 ± 4.8 | 85.9 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 8yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 3yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 96.4 ± 0.8 | 95.3 ± 1.1 | 97.6 ± 0.7 | 95.3 ± 2.7 | 97.6 ± 1.7 |
| 1. 9yrs 1mth | | | | | |
| 2. 3yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 96.2 ± 0.9 | 95.4 ± 1.2 | 97.1 ± 0.8 | 93.5 ± 5.0 | 91.7 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 8yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 3yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 71.5 ± 2.6 | 70.2 ± 3.3 | 72.8 ± 2.7 | 36.2 ± 5.3 | 31.1 ± 5.6 |
| 1. 8yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 3yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.4 ± 1.7 | 90.8 ± 2.0 | 94.3 ± 1.4 | 78.8 ± 6.9 | 90.0 ± 2.0 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.21. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.41.

Table 4A.19 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 91.7 ± 1.2 | 89.7 ± 1.3 | 93.9 ± 1.0 | 76.5 ± 3.2 | 90.5 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 89.6 ± 1.2 | 87.0 ± 1.5 | 92.2 ± 1.1 | 72.0 ± 4.5 | 85.5 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 81.4 ± 2.5 | 78.4 ± 2.9 | 84.8 ± 2.5 | 55.5 ± 4.3 | 77.5 ± 3.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 93.4 ± 1.3 | 92.1 ± 1.6 | 94.8 ± 1.1 | 76.5 ± 4.7 | 91.0 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 88.6 ± 1.4 | 86.5 ± 1.6 | 90.7 ± 1.3 | 62.6 ± 4.6 | 82.7 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 95.2 ± 0.9 | 93.9 ± 1.3 | 96.6 ± 1.0 | 92.7 ± 3.1 | 95.3 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 11yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 96.1 ± 1.1 | 95.1 ± 1.7 | 97.1 ± 1.3 | 89.5 ± 12.9 | 91.1 ± 3.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 78.8 ± 1.9 | 76.5 ± 2.6 | 81.2 ± 2.1 | 49.4 ± 4.7 | 43.3 ± 5.4 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 89.0 ± 1.5 | 86.8 ± 1.8 | 91.6 ± 1.4 | 67.7 ± 4.1 | 88.7 ± 1.6 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.21. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.42.

Table 4A.20 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 88.9 ± 0.8 | 86.1 ± 1.0 | 91.9 ± 0.7 | 68.1 ± 2.4 | 87.9 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 90.3 ± 0.6 | 87.8 ± 0.8 | 92.8 ± 0.5 | 72.7 ± 3.7 | 87.8 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 89.3 ± 1.1 | 87.6 ± 1.3 | 91.5 ± 1.0 | 68.3 ± 2.8 | 84.5 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 88.9 ± 1.2 | 86.9 ± 1.4 | 90.9 ± 1.1 | 59.1 ± 3.8 | 83.1 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 92.9 ± 0.6 | 91.4 ± 0.8 | 94.5 ± 0.6 | 75.3 ± 4.2 | 88.2 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 88.3 ± 1.1 | 86.0 ± 1.4 | 90.7 ± 1.4 | 80.3 ± 4.6 | 85.7 ± 3.9 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 91.4 ± 1.1 | 89.4 ± 1.6 | 93.5 ± 1.0 | 78.0 ± 12.1 | 84.8 ± 5.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 77.7 ± 1.8 | 76.9 ± 2.4 | 82.8 ± 2.4 | 44.8 ± 4.7 | 39.1 ± 4.8 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 89.4 ± 0.9 | 87.1 ± 1.1 | 91.9 ± 0.8 | 66.4 ± 3.1 | 86.4 ± 1.2 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.21. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.43.

## Table 4A.21 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2003 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 26.2 | 67.0 | 24.9 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 94.3 |
| Victoria | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 91.7 | 90.8 | 86.5 |
| Queensland | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 96.7 | 97.3 | 97.0 |
| WA | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 92.9 |
| SA | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 95.8 |
| Tasmania | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 88.7 |
| ACT | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 93.1 | 94.5 | 90.4 |
| NT (c) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 26.0 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 22.5 | 22.9 | 21.9 | 86.0 | 88.9 | 90.0 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 17.2 | 30.5 | 16.7 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 92.6 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.46.

## Table 4A.22 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.4 ± 0.9 | 93.9 ± 1.2 | 97.1 ± 0.6 | 85.5 ± 2.9 | 94.6 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 96.1 ± 0.9 | 94.8 ± 1.3 | 97.6 ± 0.6 | 88.1 ± 2.6 | 94.6 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 88.0 ± 2.4 | 84.7 ± 3.2 | 91.8 ± 2.0 | 73.7 ± 4.7 | 88.3 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 84.6 ± 3.1 | 80.7 ± 3.7 | 88.8 ± 2.6 | 57.8 ± 5.5 | 83.4 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 89.3 ± 1.5 | 86.0 ± 1.8 | 92.9 ± 1.2 | 69.8 ± 5.1 | 87.4 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 89.9 ± 2.0 | 86.5 ± 2.4 | 93.5 ± 1.7 | 82.2 ± 6.0 | 91.0 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 94.4 ± 1.0 | 92.9 ± 1.4 | 96.1 ± 0.7 | 87.2 ± 5.9 | 89.8 ± 2.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 73.8 ± 2.2 | 71.7 ± 2.9 | 76.3 ± 2.7 | 43.9 ± 4.5 | 41.6 ± 4.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.2 ± 1.5 | 89.9 ± 2.0 | 94.7 ± 1.2 | 75.2 ± 4.1 | 92.3 ± 1.4 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.25. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students with a language background other than English (LBOTE) varied between jurisdictions, as outlined in the explanatory notes.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.47.

## Table 4A.23 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.7 ± 1.2 | 94.3 ± 1.6 | 97.2 ± 0.8 | 86.2 ± 3.6 | 94.6 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 95.6 ± 0.2 | 93.9 ± 0.3 | 97.3 ± 0.2 | 87.5 ± 2.5 | 93.7 ± 0.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 94.0 ± 1.7 | 92.2 ± 2.4 | 96.3 ± 1.3 | 85.5 ± 3.6 | 92.1 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 87.3 ± 1.8 | 83.2 ± 2.3 | 91.5 ± 1.4 | 58.3 ± 4.9 | 85.1 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 10yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 94.6 ± 0.6 | 93.2 ± 0.8 | 96.1 ± 0.5 | 83.2 ± 3.6 | 89.8 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 90.0 ± 1.7 | 86.2 ± 2.4 | 94.0 ± 1.3 | 84.7 ± 4.4 | 91.3 ± 3.3 |
| 1. 11yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 94.0 ± 1.9 | 92.3 ± 2.5 | 95.7 ± 1.5 | 87.0 ± 8.6 | 89.7 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 78.1 ± 2.1 | 73.7 ± 3.0 | 82.7 ± 2.4 | 45.1 ± 4.5 | 38.3 ± 4.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 94.1 ± 1.1 | 92.1 ± 1.5 | 96.1 ± 1.1 | 79.6 ± 3.8 | 92.5 ± 1.2 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.25. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions, as outlined in the explanatory notes.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.48.

## Table 4A.24 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 92.2 ± 2.2 | 89.7 ± 2.8 | 94.9 ± 1.6 | 75.2 ± 5.4 | 91.4 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 94.3 ± 1.2 | 91.5 ± 1.8 | 97.2 ± 0.7 | 85.6 ± 4.1 | 94.6 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 94.4 ± 1.0 | 92.3 ± 1.5 | 97.0 ± 0.7 | 84.8 ± 2.7 | 92.7 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 87.1 ± 1.4 | 82.5 ± 1.8 | 91.7 ± 1.1 | 58.1 ± 3.9 | 83.1 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 88.8 ± 2.3 | 85.1 ± 3.0 | 92.7 ± 1.7 | 67.7 ± 6.2 | 87.0 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 83.1 ± 2.3 | 77.0 ± 2.8 | 89.4 ± 2.0 | 72.6 ± 6.1 | 84.8 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 93.1 ± 2.3 | 90.1 ± 3.2 | 96.2 ± 1.5 | 83.7 ± 15.6 | 87.1 ± 4.8 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 81.3 ± 1.8 | 79.7 ± 2.5 | 83.1 ± 2.2 | 46.0 ± 4.4 | 39.5 ± 4.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.1 ± 1.7 | 89.2 ± 2.2 | 95.2 ± 1.2 | 74.4 ± 4.4 | 91.0 ± 2.1 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.25. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Terriotory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.49.

## Table 4A.25 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in writing testing, 2003 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 26.5 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.2 |
| Victoria | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 86.1 |
| Queensland | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.9 |
| WA | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 92.0 |
| SA | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 95.5 |
| Tasmania | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 93.5 | 92.7 | 87.5 |
| ACT | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 9.6 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 90.4 |
| NT (c) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 19.7 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 20.9 | 24.1 | 22.5 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 80.4 | 84.8 | 85.1 |
| Aust | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 92.3 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.52.

## Table 4A.26 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 96.7 ± 0.6 | 96.3 ± 0.6 | 97.1 ± 0.6 | 91.4 ± 1.9 | 95.9 ± 0.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 95.8 ± 0.5 | 95.2 ± 0.5 | 96.6 ± 0.6 | 86.7 ± 2.2 | 93.9 ± 0.7 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 92.1 ± 1.6 | 92.0 ± 1.6 | 92.7 ± 1.8 | 78.3 ± 3.7 | 90.0 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 89.7 ± 2.7 | 89.7 ± 2.6 | 89.7 ± 2.8 | 67.2 ± 6.6 | 87.6 ± 3.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 90.1 ± 1.7 | 89.3 ± 1.7 | 90.8 ± 1.9 | 67.5 ± 5.2 | 86.0 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 93.9 ± 1.4 | 93.9 ± 1.4 | 94.1 ± 1.7 | 90.2 ± 4.0 | 94.7 ± 3.3 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.2 ± 1.1 | 94.7 ± 1.1 | 95.8 ± 1.2 | 88.2 ± 7.7 | 89.5 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 86.4 ± 2.4 | 85.8 ± 2.8 | 87.1 ± 2.6 | 65.5 ± 5.4 | 64.1 ± 5.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 94.2 ± 1.1 | 93.8 ± 1.1 | 94.7 ± 1.2 | 80.5 ± 3.7 | 93.3 ± 1.1 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing were not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.29. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students with a language background other than English (LBOTE) varied between jurisdictions, as outlined in the explanatory notes.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.53.

## Table 4A.27 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 91.3 ± 1.1 | 90.4 ± 1.1 | 92.2 ± 1.1 | 73.9 ± 3.0 | 90.8 ± 1.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 94.7 ± 0.7 | 94.3 ± 0.7 | 95.2 ± 0.8 | 83.7 ± 3.3 | 92.2 ± 0.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 86.3 ± 1.6 | 86.6 ± 1.7 | 86.4 ± 1.9 | 62.6 ± 3.4 | 83.7 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 90.4 ± 2.0 | 90.0 ± 2.1 | 90.8 ± 2.1 | 66.2 ± 5.5 | 87.2 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 90.7 ± 1.2 | 90.1 ± 1.3 | 91.3 ± 1.3 | 66.1 ± 4.9 | 85.8 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 92.4 ± 1.2 | 91.6 ± 1.4 | 93.3 ± 1.3 | 87.8 ± 4.1 | 93.4 ± 3.1 |
| 1. 11yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 91.9 ± 1.7 | 91.7 ± 1.9 | 92.1 ± 1.9 | 71.6 ± 12.4 | 86.6 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 76.1 ± 2.6 | 74.6 ± 3.0 | 77.6 ± 3.2 | 43.3 ± 4.9 | 39.1 ± 5.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 90.8 ± 1.2 | 90.3 ± 1.3 | 91.4 ± 1.3 | 67.6 ± 3.9 | 89.3 ± 1.4 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.29. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.54.

## Table 4A.28 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW (g) | 73.9 ± 0.8 | 72.9 ± 0.9 | 75.1 ± 0.9 | 41.1 ± 2.1 | 72.7 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 85.8 ± 0.7 | 86.3 ± 0.8 | 85.4 ± 0.9 | 64.1 ± 4.4 | 83.1 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 85.2 ± 0.6 | 85.5 ± 0.7 | 85.1 ± 0.7 | 56.9 ± 2.0 | 81.7 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 84.3 ± 0.7 | 84.2 ± 0.8 | 84.5 ± 0.9 | 49.9 ± 3.3 | 78.8 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 85.2 ± 0.8 | 84.9 ± 1.0 | 85.5 ± 1.0 | 54.1 ± 6.3 | 80.0 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 80.6 ± 1.1 | 80.4 ± 1.4 | 80.7 ± 1.6 | 66.5 ± 5.4 | 75.5 ± 4.5 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 86.4 ± 1.6 | 86.3 ± 1.8 | 86.5 ± 1.9 | 61.6 ± 12.8 | 81.0 ± 5.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 68.7 ± 2.1 | 69.0 ± 2.7 | 68.3 ± 2.9 | 30.0 ± 3.6 | 27.2 ± 3.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 81.3 ± 0.8 | 81.0 ± 0.9 | 81.6 ± 0.9 | 49.3 ± 2.9 | 76.6 ± 1.2 |

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals, for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 per cent.

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classifed as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies considerably across juridictions as shown in table 4A.29. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some of the movements in the results over time may have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and language background other than English (LBOTE) students varied across jurisdictions.

(g) NSW considers that the year 7 results for NSW are anomalous. The national numeracy benchmark results show that:

## Table 4A.28 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| 2 | *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

(i) a lower proportion of year 7 students are meeting the minimum numeracy benchmark than are meeting the reading and writing benchmarks

(ii) a lower proprtion of students are meeting the numeracy benchmark in year 7 than in year 3 and year 5.

National benchmarks represent the minimum standard of performance a student must achieve to be able to progress through his/her schooling. The national benchmark results show that NSW students in years 3 and 5 are consistently performing at or above the national average for reading, writing and numeracy. The NSW results for year 7 reading and writing are also fairly consistent with the national average.

*Source* : MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7* ; 2008 Report, table 4A.55.

## Table 4A.29 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in numeracy testing, 2003 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 26.2 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 92.0 |
| Victoria | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 92.1 | 91.2 | 86.5 |
| Queensland | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 97.6 |
| WA | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 93.2 |
| SA | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 95.4 |
| Tasmania | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 94.6 | 94.3 | 89.9 |
| ACT | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 90.9 |
| NT (c) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 22.5 | 90.0 | 91.4 | 90.9 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 17.2 | 8.5 | 16.5 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 92.1 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2005b, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2003: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.58.

## Table 4A.30 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 92.2 ± 1.8 | 90.6 ± 2.1 | 93.9 ± 1.4 | 80.4 ± 4.4 | 91.7 ± 1.7 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 90.5 ± 1.9 | 88.2 ± 2.3 | 92.8 ± 1.6 | 76.6 ± 5.2 | 86.7 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 97.0 ± 0.5 | 96.3 ± 0.6 | 97.7 ± 0.4 | 94.6 ± 1.3 | 94.2 ± 0.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 4 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 95.6 ± 1.4 | 94.8 ± 1.7 | 96.4 ± 1.3 | 84.1 ± 5.0 | 95.0 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 90.9 ± 1.7 | 88.9 ± 2.0 | 92.9 ± 1.5 | 73.3 ± 6.4 | 89.4 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 96.5 ± 0.7 | 95.8 ± 0.9 | 97.1 ± 0.7 | 93.7 ± 3.0 | 91.5 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.2 ± 0.9 | 94.0 ± 1.4 | 96.4 ± 0.8 | 94.6 ± 5.3 | 88.1 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 76.0 ± 3.0 | 73.7 ± 3.7 | 78.4 ± 3.2 | 44.7 ± 4.9 | 46.9 ± 4.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 93.0 ± 1.5 | 91.5 ± 1.8 | 94.6 ± 1.2 | 82.9 ± 3.6 | 90.0 ± 1.8 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.33. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.59.

## Table 4A.31 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 90.9 ± 1.0 | 88.6 ± 1.2 | 93.3 ± 0.8 | 75.7 ± 2.8 | 89.3 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 87.6 ± 2.1 | 85.3 ± 2.4 | 89.9 ± 1.8 | 71.4 ± 5.6 | 83.1 ± 2.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 83.4 ± 2.3 | 81.4 ± 2.5 | 85.6 ± 2.1 | 65.0 ± 4.2 | 80.1 ± 2.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 93.7 ± 1.0 | 92.4 ± 1.2 | 95.0 ± 0.9 | 74.2 ± 3.9 | 91.7 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 90.0 ± 1.2 | 87.8 ± 1.5 | 92.2 ± 1.1 | 60.3 ± 5.2 | 86.6 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 94.0 ± 1.0 | 92.9 ± 1.3 | 95.2 ± 0.9 | 88.1 ± 3.9 | 88.3 ± 3.7 |
| 1. 11yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 96.5 ± 0.6 | 95.6 ± 0.9 | 97.3 ± 0.7 | 86.7 ± 7.0 | 92.0 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 77.2 ± 2.5 | 74.1 ± 3.3 | 80.5 ± 2.9 | 47.1 ± 4.5 | 44.8 ± 4.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 88.7 ± 1.6 | 86.6 ± 1.8 | 90.9 ± 1.4 | 69.4 ± 3.8 | 86.2 ± 1.9 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.33. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.60.

## Table 4A.32 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 88.1 ± 0.8 | 85.7 ± 0.9 | 90.6 ± 0.7 | 68.5 ± 2.1 | 86.2 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 93.1 ± 0.5 | 91.5 ± 0.6 | 94.8 ± 0.5 | 77.0 ± 4.1 | 89.8 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 94.5 ± 0.7 | 93.1 ± 0.8 | 95.9 ± 0.6 | 85.5 ± 2.1 | 92.0 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 88.9 ± 1.1 | 86.6 ± 1.4 | 91.4 ± 1.1 | 57.6 ± 3.9 | 84.1 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 92.5 ± 0.6 | 91.0 ± 0.8 | 94.0 ± 0.6 | 69.2 ± 4.2 | 89.1 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 88.9 ± 1.0 | 85.7 ± 1.5 | 92.2 ± 1.1 | 75.7 ± 5.7 | 80.1 ± 5.3 |
| 1. 13yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.0 ± 0.7 | 93.4 ± 1.1 | 96.7 ± 0.9 | 81.6 ± 7.8 | 85.0 ± 4.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 73.9 ± 1.9 | 72.1 ± 2.7 | 75.7 ± 2.7 | 38.8 ± 4.3 | 39.7 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 91.0 ± 0.7 | 89.1 ± 0.9 | 93.0 ± 0.7 | 71.0 ± 2.8 | 86.9 ± 1.2 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.33. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.61.

## Table 4A.33 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2004 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 25.6 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 95.9 |
| Victoria | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 93.2 | 93.5 | 92.3 |
| Queensland | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.0 |
| WA | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 92.6 | 93.1 | 92.9 |
| SA | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 96.4 | 96.9 | 96.1 |
| Tasmania | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 93.1 |
| ACT | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 94.0 | 95.3 | 94.1 |
| NT (c) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 23.5 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 24.0 | 81.1 | 85.7 | 88.9 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 94.8 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.64.

## Table 4A.34 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.8 ± 0.8 | 94.5 ± 1.1 | 97.1 ± 0.6 | 86.9 ± 2.7 | 94.8 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 97.1 ± 0.1 | 96.3 ± 0.2 | 98.1 ± 0.1 | 93.5 ± 1.2 | 94.5 ± 0.1 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 88.4 ± 3.2 | 85.1 ± 3.9 | 92.0 ± 2.5 | 75.0 ± 5.7 | 87.0 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 4 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 85.5 ± 2.9 | 81.9 ± 3.4 | 89.3 ± 2.5 | 56.9 ± 5.4 | 84.5 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 90.0 ± 2.3 | 87.1 ± 2.7 | 93.0 ± 1.9 | 62.1 ± 6.0 | 86.4 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 91.4 ± 1.5 | 88.3 ± 2.0 | 94.7 ± 1.4 | 86.2 ± 3.9 | 89.5 ± 3.1 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.5 ± 0.9 | 94.6 ± 1.3 | 96.5 ± 0.9 | 95.9 ± 4.6 | 88.4 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 83.8 ± 2.5 | 81.7 ± 3.7 | 86.1 ± 2.6 | 56.7 ± 5.3 | 58.5 ± 5.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.9 ± 1.5 | 90.9 ± 1.8 | 95.0 ± 1.2 | 76.8 ± 4.3 | 92.5 ± 1.2 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.37. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.65.

## Table 4A.35 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.9 ± 1.4 | 94.6 ± 1.9 | 97.3 ± 1.0 | 87.4 ± 4.2 | 94.9 ± 1.4 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 93.4 ± 0.7 | 91.1 ± 0.9 | 95.9 ± 0.5 | 82.2 ± 4.2 | 92.3 ± 0.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 97.1 ± 0.4 | 96.2 ± 0.5 | 98.1 ± 0.2 | 92.6 ± 1.4 | 94.3 ± 0.4 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 87.4 ± 1.9 | 83.5 ± 2.4 | 91.4 ± 1.5 | 59.2 ± 4.6 | 86.0 ± 2.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 92.7 ± 1.4 | 90.3 ± 1.8 | 95.3 ± 1.1 | 69.7 ± 5.8 | 90.1 ± 1.7 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 91.6 ± 1.6 | 88.6 ± 2.2 | 94.9 ± 1.4 | 83.0 ± 4.7 | 86.6 ± 4.4 |
| 1. 11yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 92.8 ± 2.4 | 90.8 ± 3.3 | 94.7 ± 1.9 | 78.7 ± 9.4 | 88.1 ± 3.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 81.1 ± 1.9 | 77.8 ± 2.8 | 84.4 ± 2.2 | 49.5 ± 4.2 | 47.1 ± 4.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 94.2 ± 1.1 | 92.3 ± 1.4 | 96.2 ± 0.8 | 81.7 ± 3.5 | 92.6 ± 1.3 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.37. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.66.

## Table 4A.36 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 93.7 ± 2.0 | 91.8 ± 2.5 | 95.8 ± 1.5 | 81.8 ± 4.9 | 93.2 ± 2.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 96.0 ± 0.7 | 94.2 ± 1.1 | 97.9 ± 0.4 | 87.1 ± 3.4 | 95.7 ± 0.8 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 97.3 ± 0.4 | 96.4 ± 0.6 | 98.3 ± 0.2 | 92.3 ± 1.7 | 95.4 ± 0.5 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 86.6 ± 1.4 | 81.8 ± 1.9 | 91.7 ± 1.2 | 58.2 ± 3.9 | 84.2 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 88.0 ± 2.1 | 84.1 ± 2.7 | 92.1 ± 1.7 | 59.4 ± 6.3 | 85.7 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 86.5 ± 1.9 | 80.2 ± 2.6 | 92.7 ± 1.5 | 75.2 ± 6.2 | 82.6 ± 6.5 |
| 1. 13yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 93.1 ± 2.1 | 90.4 ± 3.0 | 96.0 ± 1.4 | 79.7 ± 9.4 | 81.2 ± 5.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 79.4 ± 1.9 | 76.3 ± 2.6 | 82.7 ± 2.5 | 42.4 ± 4.2 | 43.0 ± 4.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 93.6 ± 1.3 | 91.3 ± 1.7 | 95.9 ± 0.9 | 78.8 ± 3.8 | 92.3 ± 1.8 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.37. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.67.

## Table 4A.37 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in writing testing, 2004 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 26.6 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 96.0 |
| Victoria | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 92.9 | 93.0 | 91.8 |
| Queensland | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.9 |
| WA | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 91.6 | 92.1 | 92.2 |
| SA | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 96.0 |
| Tasmania | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 91.2 |
| ACT | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 93.5 |
| NT (c) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 15.8 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 73.9 | 81.8 | 84.8 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.70.

## Table 4A.38 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.8 ± 0.8 | 95.4 ± 0.8 | 96.2 ± 0.7 | 89.5 ± 2.4 | 94.7 ± 0.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 96.0 ± 0.5 | 95.4 ± 0.4 | 96.6 ± 0.6 | 88.2 ± 2.5 | 92.8 ± 0.7 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 90.5 ± 1.9 | 90.6 ± 1.7 | 90.5 ± 2.1 | 74.3 ± 4.2 | 87.2 ± 2.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 4 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 89.9 ± 2.6 | 89.5 ± 2.6 | 90.3 ± 2.8 | 68.1 ± 6.8 | 88.7 ± 2.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 2 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 91.5 ± 1.8 | 90.6 ± 1.8 | 92.4 ± 1.9 | 68.0 ± 6.4 | 87.5 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 93.7 ± 1.4 | 93.0 ± 1.7 | 94.5 ± 1.4 | 89.1 ± 4.4 | 87.4 ± 4.8 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 95.3 ± 1.2 | 94.9 ± 1.6 | 95.8 ± 1.3 | 91.8 ± 7.7 | 88.3 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 88.0 ± 2.5 | 88.0 ± 2.8 | 88.0 ± 2.8 | 69.0 ± 5.7 | 69.4 ± 5.7 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 93.7 ± 1.2 | 93.3 ± 1.2 | 94.1 ± 1.3 | 79.2 ± 4.1 | 92.3 ± 1.2 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.41. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.71.

## Table 4A.39 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 92.2 ± 1.2 | 91.9 ± 1.1 | 92.5 ± 1.3 | 77.0 ± 3.6 | 91.0 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 94.7 ± 0.7 | 94.3 ± 0.7 | 95.2 ± 0.8 | 85.8 ± 3.4 | 92.4 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 89.3 ± 1.6 | 89.3 ± 1.5 | 89.2 ± 1.7 | 71.7 ± 3.6 | 86.2 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 87.1 ± 1.6 | 86.9 ± 1.7 | 87.3 ± 1.6 | 56.6 ± 4.2 | 82.8 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 90.0 ± 1.3 | 89.6 ± 1.3 | 90.5 ± 1.4 | 62.4 ± 5.4 | 87.6 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 89.2 ± 1.5 | 89.2 ± 1.7 | 89.2 ± 1.8 | 81.9 ± 5.0 | 82.0 ± 5.1 |
| 1. 11yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 92.1 ± 1.2 | 91.6 ± 1.5 | 92.6 ± 1.5 | 72.0 ± 10.6 | 85.3 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 71.5 ± 2.5 | 70.5 ± 3.0 | 72.6 ± 3.1 | 38.8 ± 3.8 | 36.5 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 91.2 ± 1.2 | 91.0 ± 1.2 | 91.5 ± 1.3 | 69.4 ± 3.9 | 89.3 ± 1.4 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.41. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.72.

Table 4A.40 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW (g) | 76.1 ± 0.9 | 75.5 ± 1.0 | 76.8 ± 1.0 | 46.6 ± 2.1 | 75.8 ± 1.1 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 85.8 ± 0.7 | 86.1 ± 0.7 | 85.5 ± 0.8 | 62.9 ± 4.5 | 82.0 ± 1.1 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 84.6 ± 0.6 | 84.9 ± 0.6 | 84.3 ± 0.7 | 60.6 ± 2.1 | 82.3 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 84.6 ± 0.8 | 83.7 ± 1.0 | 85.6 ± 0.8 | 47.8 ± 2.8 | 79.4 ± 1.7 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 87.3 ± 1.0 | 87.6 ± 1.2 | 87.1 ± 1.1 | 59.1 ± 5.6 | 84.6 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 80.9 ± 1.3 | 79.1 ± 1.7 | 82.6 ± 1.6 | 67.9 ± 5.0 | 70.6 ± 6.1 |
| 1. 13yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 87.7 ± 1.1 | 87.0 ± 1.6 | 88.5 ± 1.5 | 65.0 ± 10.8 | 76.3 ± 5.7 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 66.1 ± 2.1 | 66.6 ± 3.0 | 65.5 ± 2.7 | 26.8 ± 3.7 | 30.9 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 82.1 ± 0.8 | 81.9 ± 0.9 | 82.3 ± 0.9 | 51.9 ± 2.8 | 77.9 ± 1.3 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.41. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

## Table 4A.40 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| 2 | *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

(g) NSW considers that the year 7 results for NSW are anomalous. The national numeracy benchmark results show that:

(i) a lower proportion of year 7 students are meeting the minimum numeracy benchmark than are meeting the reading and writing benchmarks

(ii) a lower proprtion of students are meeting the numeracy benchmark in year 7 than in year 3 and year 5.

The national benchmark results show that NSW students in years 3 and 5 are consistently performing at or above the national average for reading writing and numeracy. The NSW results for year 7 reading and writing are also fairly consistent with the national average.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.73.

## Table 4A.41 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in numeracy testing, 2004 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 25.1 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 94.2 |
| Victoria | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 92.4 |
| Queensland | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 97.7 |
| WA | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 93.3 |
| SA | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 95.4 |
| Tasmania | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 93.2 |
| ACT | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 4.8 | 95.4 | 96.2 | 94.5 |
| NT (c) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 27.4 | 30.6 | 30.2 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 26.0 | 85.1 | 88.6 | 91.4 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 94.4 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2004: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.76.

## Table 4A.42 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 93.3 ± 1.6 | 92.0 ± 1.8 | 94.7 ± 1.3 | 81.8 ± 3.9 | 92.7 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 91.7 ± 1.9 | 90.0 ± 2.3 | 93.7 ± 1.6 | 83.6 ± 5.1 | 93.3 ± 2.2 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 93.7 ± 1.2 | 92.1 ± 1.5 | 95.5 ± 1.0 | 83.2 ± 3.9 | 91.2 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 4 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 93.6 ± 1.7 | 92.3 ± 2.0 | 95.0 ± 1.5 | 73.8 ± 6.6 | 91.4 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 5 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 91.1 ± 1.6 | 89.2 ± 1.8 | 93.1 ± 1.4 | 71.0 ± 4.8 | 93.8 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 94.9 ± 1.5 | 93.5 ± 1.9 | 96.3 ± 1.3 | 87.4 ± 5.0 | 93.5 ± 2.8 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 96.3 ± 0.8 | 95.2 ± 1.1 | 97.4 ± 0.7 | 95.3 ± 4.5 | 93.6 ± 1.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 70.4 ± 2.7 | 67.3 ± 3.5 | 73.6 ± 3.1 | 40.1 ± 4.4 | 41.5 ± 4.4 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.7 ± 1.6 | 91.2 ± 1.9 | 94.4 ± 1.3 | 78.0 ± 4.3 | 92.0 ± 1.8 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.45. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.77.

## Table 4A.43 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 89.7 ± 1.6 | 87.9 ± 1.8 | 91.5 ± 1.5 | 72.3 ± 3.5 | 87.2 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 88.7 ± 1.8 | 86.4 ± 2.0 | 91.2 ± 1.6 | 73.7 ± 5.5 | 89.3 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 79.7 ± 2.4 | 75.7 ± 2.6 | 83.9 ± 2.1 | 52.2 ± 4.2 | 74.8 ± 2.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 91.6 ± 1.5 | 89.6 ± 1.8 | 93.7 ± 1.3 | 64.7 ± 4.8 | 89.3 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 89.0 ± 1.2 | 86.7 ± 1.5 | 91.4 ± 1.1 | 63.9 ± 4.7 | 87.1 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 92.8 ± 1.1 | 90.9 ± 1.5 | 94.9 ± 1.0 | 87.3 ± 3.7 | 87.3 ± 3.1 |
| 1. 11yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 94.9 ± 0.8 | 93.8 ± 1.2 | 96.2 ± 0.9 | 85.2 ± 6.5 | 92.9 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 73.1 ± 2.0 | 71.2 ± 2.6 | 75.2 ± 2.5 | 40.7 ± 3.7 | 40.0 ± 3.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 87.5 ± 1.8 | 85.1 ± 2.0 | 90.1 ± 1.6 | 62.8 ± 4.1 | 86.2 ± 2.1 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.45. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.78.

## Table 4A.44 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 88.1 ± 0.8 | 85.4 ± 0.9 | 91.0 ± 0.8 | 69.4 ± 2.2 | 86.8 ± 1.1 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 95.1 ± 0.5 | 93.8 ± 0.6 | 96.5 ± 0.4 | 85.0 ± 3.3 | 94.3 ± 0.8 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 88.1 ± 1.1 | 85.6 ± 1.3 | 90.9 ± 0.9 | 64.9 ± 2.9 | 83.2 ± 1.7 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 85.6 ± 0.8 | 83.3 ± 1.0 | 88.0 ± 0.9 | 46.8 ± 3.0 | 81.4 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 93.8 ± 0.6 | 92.4 ± 0.8 | 95.2 ± 0.7 | 69.4 ± 4.7 | 90.5 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 88.3 ± 0.9 | 85.4 ± 1.3 | 91.2 ± 1.2 | 78.0 ± 4.2 | 80.0 ± 4.6 |
| 1. 13yrs 1mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 93.5 ± 0.8 | 92.4 ± 1.3 | 94.7 ± 0.9 | 76.9 ± 10.6 | 89.0 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 71.6 ± 1.9 | 66.7 ± 2.8 | 76.5 ± 2.6 | 36.8 ± 3.4 | 36.0 ± 3.5 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 89.8 ± 0.8 | 87.6 ± 1.0 | 92.2 ± 0.8 | 63.8 ± 2.9 | 87.9 ± 1.2 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.45. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.79.

## Table 4A.45 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2005 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 95.6 |
| Victoria | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 91.5 | 92.0 | 91.6 |
| Queensland | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 96.8 |
| WA | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 95.8 |
| SA | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.2 |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 93.0 |
| ACT | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 19.8 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 93.3 | 94.9 | 91.8 |
| NT (c) | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 28.8 | 24.0 | 26.4 | 24.0 | 84.8 | 88.5 | 86.6 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 18.9 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 94.8 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.82.

Table 4A.46 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 93.6 ± 1.9 | 91.7 ± 2.3 | 95.6 ± 1.4 | 80.6 ± 4.9 | 92.5 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria (g) | 97.5 ± 0.1 | 97.1 ± 0.1 | 98.2 ± 0.0 | 98.6 ± 0.4 | 99.5 ± 0.1 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 89.3 ± 2.6 | 85.7 ± 3.3 | 93.1 ± 2.0 | 74.6 ± 5.0 | 88.4 ± 2.3 |
| 1. 8 years, 4 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 86.8 ± 1.6 | 82.9 ± 2.0 | 91.1 ± 1.3 | 56.1 ± 4.4 | 84.6 ± 2.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 5 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 91.8 ± 2.7 | 89.5 ± 3.2 | 94.3 ± 2.3 | 71.7 ± 6.8 | 94.9 ± 3.1 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 91.9 ± 1.4 | 88.8 ± 1.9 | 95.2 ± 1.1 | 85.5 ± 5.1 | 91.9 ± 2.7 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 94.0 ± 1.4 | 91.8 ± 2.0 | 96.3 ± 1.0 | 87.6 ± 11.3 | 92.0 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 73.5 ± 2.6 | 70.2 ± 3.4 | 77.0 ± 3.0 | 40.3 ± 4.3 | 40.4 ± 4.2 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.8 ± 1.6 | 90.7 ± 2.0 | 95.1 ± 1.3 | 74.0 ± 4.7 | 93.4 ± 1.5 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.49. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

(g) Victoria has advised that the increase in 2005 (and in 2004) in the percentage of students reaching the Writing benchmark in Victoria was due to changes in the marking instructions. See MCEEYTA (2007a) p.6 for further information.

Table 4A.46 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1 Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| *2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.83.

Table 4A.47 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 94.3 ± 1.9 | 92.6 ± 2.4 | 96.0 ± 1.4 | 81.5 ± 5.5 | 93.0 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria (g) | 97.4 ± 0.1 | 96.7 ± 0.1 | 98.4 ± 0.1 | 95.8 ± 1.6 | 99.0 ± 0.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 92.0 ± 1.5 | 89.3 ± 1.9 | 94.8 ± 1.1 | 79.0 ± 3.4 | 88.9 ± 1.5 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 86.8 ± 1.7 | 83.1 ± 2.2 | 90.6 ± 1.3 | 56.4 ± 4.0 | 85.7 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 92.1 ± 1.4 | 89.8 ± 1.8 | 94.6 ± 1.1 | 73.2 ± 4.8 | 93.7 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 90.1 ± 1.4 | 86.4 ± 1.9 | 94.0 ± 1.3 | 82.0 ± 4.3 | 87.0 ± 2.9 |
| 1. 11yrs 1mth | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 92.6 ± 2.3 | 90.5 ± 2.9 | 94.9 ± 1.9 | 80.4 ± 9.9 | 91.0 ± 3.1 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 72.4 ± 2.3 | 69.4 ± 3.2 | 75.8 ± 2.5 | 36.1 ± 3.7 | 35.5 ± 3.8 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 93.3 ± 1.3 | 91.3 ± 1.7 | 95.4 ± 1.0 | 74.3 ± 4.3 | 93.1 ± 1.4 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.49. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

(g) Victoria has advised that the increase in 2005 (and in 2004) in the percentage of students reaching the Writing benchmark in Victoria was due to changes in the marking instructions. See MCEEYTA (2007a) p.15 for further information.

Table 4A.47 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| 1 *Average age* (d)<br>2 *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.84.

## Table 4A.48 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 92.1 ± 2.2 | 89.3 ± 2.9 | 95.0 ± 1.6 | 75.3 ± 5.6 | 92.1 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| Victoria (g) | 94.7 ± 0.5 | 92.1 ± 0.8 | 97.4 ± 0.3 | 83.9 ± 3.6 | 95.7 ± 0.6 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 95.0 ± 0.6 | 93.1 ± 0.9 | 97.1 ± 0.4 | 83.8 ± 2.1 | 92.1 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 87.7 ± 1.6 | 83.7 ± 2.0 | 91.9 ± 1.2 | 56.7 ± 4.9 | 86.3 ± 2.1 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 87.7 ± 2.9 | 84.1 ± 3.6 | 91.5 ± 2.2 | 60.3 ± 6.3 | 85.8 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 83.6 ± 2.2 | 77.4 ± 2.9 | 89.8 ± 1.8 | 74.6 ± 5.5 | 76.5 ± 5.2 |
| 1. 13yrs 1mth | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 92.1 ± 2.7 | 89.5 ± 3.6 | 94.9 ± 2.0 | 78.9 ± 12.7 | 89.6 ± 4.0 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 72.6 ± 2.0 | 67.3 ± 2.9 | 78.0 ± 2.6 | 34.6 ± 3.6 | 32.2 ± 3.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 92.2 ± 1.5 | 89.3 ± 2.0 | 95.2 ± 1.1 | 72.3 ± 4.3 | 91.6 ± 1.8 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.49. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

(g) Victoria has advised that the increase in 2005 (and in 2004) in the percentage of students reaching the Writing benchmark in Victoria was due to changes in the marking instructions. See MCEEYTA (2007a) p.24 for further information.

Table 4A.48 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1 Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| *2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.85.

## Table 4A.49 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in writing testing, 2005 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 95.6 |
| Victoria | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 21.4 | 91.3 | 91.6 | 91.3 |
| Queensland | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 96.7 |
| WA | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 91.9 | 92.6 | 91.5 |
| SA | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 96.9 |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 91.7 |
| ACT | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 13.7 | 92.7 | 94.5 | 92.1 |
| NT (c) | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 28.3 | 28.8 | 28.1 | 24.2 | 25.3 | 23.6 | 85.1 | 86.8 | 85.1 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.3 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7* (Unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.88.

Table 4A.50 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 95.4 ± 0.9 | 94.9 ± 1.0 | 95.9 ± 0.9 | 87.6 ± 2.6 | 94.2 ± 1.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 9 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Victoria | 95.5 ± 0.6 | 95.1 ± 0.6 | 96.1 ± 0.6 | 91.8 ± 3.0 | 97.3 ± 0.7 |
| 1. 9 years, 0 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| Queensland | 92.7 ± 1.4 | 92.1 ± 1.4 | 93.4 ± 1.5 | 78.9 ± 3.9 | 89.5 ± 1.8 |
| 1. 8 years, 4 months | | | | | |
| 2. 2 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| WA | 90.2 ± 2.0 | 89.6 ± 2.1 | 91.0 ± 2.1 | 64.8 ± 5.7 | 86.6 ± 3.0 |
| 1. 8 years, 5 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| SA | 92.6 ± 0.9 | 91.7 ± 0.9 | 93.4 ± 1.0 | 74.5 ± 4.1 | 95.4 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 8 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 91.2 ± 2.0 | 90.0 ± 2.2 | 92.5 ± 2.0 | 82.4 ± 5.1 | 86.8 ± 4.1 |
| 1. 9 years, 1 month | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 7 months | | | | | |
| ACT | 94.6 ± 1.2 | 93.5 ± 1.4 | 95.7 ± 1.2 | 92.8 ± 6.5 | 91.8 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 8 years, 10 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 6 months | | | | | |
| NT | 86.2 ± 2.5 | 85.5 ± 2.9 | 87.2 ± 2.8 | 68.0 ± 5.6 | 66.7 ± 5.5 |
| 1. 8 years, 8 months | | | | | |
| 2. 3 years, 3 months | | | | | |
| Australia | 94.1 ± 1.1 | 93.5 ± 1.1 | 94.7 ± 1.1 | 80.4 ± 3.8 | 94.0 ± 1.2 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.53. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.89.

## Table 4A.51 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW | 91.7 ± 1.1 | 91.1 ± 1.1 | 92.3 ± 1.1 | 75.4 ± 3.1 | 90.1 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 10yrs 9mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 95.4 ± 0.7 | 94.8 ± 0.7 | 96.1 ± 0.7 | 89.5 ± 3.3 | 96.3 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 11mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 88.1 ± 1.9 | 88.0 ± 1.9 | 88.4 ± 2.0 | 65.8 ± 4.3 | 84.0 ± 2.3 |
| 1. 10yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 85.9 ± 1.8 | 86.4 ± 1.8 | 85.4 ± 2.0 | 51.6 ± 4.7 | 83.4 ± 2.4 |
| 1. 10yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 4yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| SA | 90.1 ± 1.3 | 90.5 ± 1.3 | 89.7 ± 1.5 | 69.8 ± 5.2 | 89.1 ± 2.0 |
| 1. 10yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 89.1 ± 1.5 | 89.1 ± 1.6 | 89.1 ± 1.7 | 78.7 ± 4.8 | 84.0 ± 3.7 |
| 1. 11yrs 1mth | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 93.2 ± 1.2 | 92.9 ± 1.4 | 93.4 ± 1.5 | 81.4 ± 8.2 | 91.7 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 10yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 69.6 ± 2.4 | 69.8 ± 2.9 | 69.4 ± 2.9 | 35.1 ± 3.6 | 35.2 ± 3.6 |
| 1. 10yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 5yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 90.8 ± 1.3 | 90.5 ± 1.3 | 91.2 ± 1.4 | 66.5 ± 3.9 | 90.0 ± 1.4 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.53. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.90.

Table 4A.52 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| *1 Average age* (d)<br>*2 Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *Male students* | *Female students* | *Indigenous students* (f) | *LBOTE students* (f) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW (g) | 75.8 ± 1.1 | 75.7 ± 1.2 | 75.9 ± 1.2 | 44.5 ± 2.3 | 75.2 ± 1.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| Victoria | 86.9 ± 0.6 | 86.6 ± 0.6 | 87.3 ± 0.8 | 66.5 ± 4.5 | 85.9 ± 0.9 |
| 1. 13yrs 0mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| Queensland | 83.2 ± 0.6 | 82.7 ± 0.7 | 83.9 ± 0.7 | 54.5 ± 2.4 | 79.8 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 4mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| WA | 84.3 ± 0.8 | 84.9 ± 0.8 | 83.6 ± 1.0 | 46.8 ± 2.9 | 81.8 ± 1.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 2mths | | | | | |
| 2. 6yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| SA | 85.7 ± 1.2 | 86.6 ± 1.2 | 84.9 ± 1.3 | 55.8 ± 5.3 | 82.5 ± 1.9 |
| 1. 12yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Tasmania | 80.5 ± 1.2 | 80.4 ± 1.6 | 80.5 ± 1.7 | 66.4 ± 4.9 | 75.4 ± 5.8 |
| 1. 13yrs 1mth | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 7mths | | | | | |
| ACT | 88.1 ± 1.2 | 88.0 ± 1.5 | 88.3 ± 1.8 | 62.6 ± 11.4 | 84.4 ± 2.6 |
| 1. 12yrs 10mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 6mths | | | | | |
| NT | 64.8 ± 2.0 | 62.7 ± 2.8 | 66.9 ± 2.6 | 24.9 ± 3.3 | 24.8 ± 3.2 |
| 1. 12yrs 8mths | | | | | |
| 2. 7yrs 3mths | | | | | |
| Australia | 81.8 ± 0.9 | 81.6 ± 0.9 | 82.0 ± 1.0 | 48.8 ± 2.9 | 78.8 ± 1.3 |

(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) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.53. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) Some movements in the results over time might have occurred because of State/Territory equating processes, and may not reflect actual improvements in student performance.

(d) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(e) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(f) The methods used to identify Indigenous students and students with a LBOTE varied across jurisdictions.

## Table 4A.52 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Average age* (d) | | *Male* | *Female* | *Indigenous* | *LBOTE* |
| 2 | *Years of schooling* (e) | *All students* | *students* | *students* | *students* (f) | *students* (f) |

(g) NSW considers that the year 7 results for NSW are anomalous. The national numeracy benchmark results show that:

(i) a lower proportion of year 7 students are meeting the minimum numeracy benchmark than are meeting the reading and writing benchmarks

(ii) a lower proprtion of students are meeting the numeracy benchmark in year 7 than in year 3 and year 5.

The national benchmark results show that NSW students in years 3 and 5 are consistently performing at or above the national average for reading writing and numeracy. The NSW results for year 7 reading and writing are also fairly consistent with the national average.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7*; 2008 Report, table 4A.91.

## Table 4A.53 **Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in numeracy testing, 2005 (per cent)**

| | *Students exempted* (a) | | | *Students absent or withdrawn* (a) | | | *Assessed students* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Indigenous students* (b) | | | *LBOTE students* (b) | | | *All students* | | |
| | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* | *Year 3* | *Year 5* | *Year 7* |
| NSW | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 25.9 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 94.4 |
| Victoria | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 91.7 |
| Queensland | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.1 |
| WA | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 94.3 |
| SA | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.2 |
| Tasmania | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 93.7 |
| ACT | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 13.9 | 95.2 | 95.5 | 92.7 |
| NT (c) | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 24.7 | 88.4 | 89.8 | 87.8 |
| Aust | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 94.6 |

(a) The percentage of students who were exempted, and absent or who were withdrawn by parents/caregivers, from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. Absent and withdrawn students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of exempted, and absent or withdrawn, students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(b) The percentage of assessed Indigenous and LBOTE students respectively. The percentages of Indigenous and LBOTE students include exempted students and are calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous and LBOTE student information was collected and/or categorised varied across jurisdictions.

(c) NSSC figures have been used for the total number of students in calculation of the participation rates. In the NT, students are tested at year 3, 5, and 7 in urban schools. In remote schools, students are tested ages 8, 10 and 12, not at year level. This may result in percentages for NT not adding to 100.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2007a, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2005: Preliminary Paper National Benchmark Results Reading, Writing and Numeracy Years 3, 5 and 7 (Unpublished)*; 2008 Report, table 4A.94.

## Table 4A.54 Proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, by equity group, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *Aust* |
|---|---|
| Male students | 59.1 ± 1.3 |
| Female students | 57.4 ± 1.2 |
| Indigenous students | 29.8 ± 4.5 |
| LBOTE students | 48.1 ± 3.0 |

(a) Minimum standards like the benchmarks in literacy and numeracy have not been set for scientific literacy. The standard for science literacy is set at proficiency level 3.2 (of levels 1 to 4 or above) a reasonably challenging level of performance, with students needing to demonstrate more than minimal or elementary skills to be regarded as reaching it. Data represent the proportion of students at or above the proficient standard.

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

*Source*: MCEETYA 2004, *National Year 6 Science Assessment Report 2003*, Melbourne; 2008 Report, table 4A.97.

Table 4A.55 **Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, by equity group, Australia, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *1 or above* | *2 or above* (a) | *3 or above* (a) | *4 or above* | *5 or above* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year 6 | | | | | |
| Male students | 87.2 ± 1.8 | 46.5 ± 3.5 | 6.7 ± 1.6 | 0.1 ± 0.1 | .. |
| Female students | 91.2 ± 2.2 | 53.4 ± 3.3 | 9.5 ± 2.0 | 0.1 ± 0.1 | .. |
| Indigenous students | 72.7 ± 6.6 | 23.8 ± 6.7 | 1.7 ± 2.0 | – | .. |
| LBOTE students | 88.3 ± 2.5 | 47.1 ± 5.0 | 6.0 ± 5.0 | 0.1 ± 5.0 | .. |
| All students | 89.2 ± 1.6 | 50.0 ± 3.0 | 8.1 ± 1.5 | 0.1 ± 0.1 | .. |
| Year 10 | | | | | |
| Male students | 94.2 ± 1.5 | 75.7 ± 2.9 | 34.7 ± 3.2 | 3.7 ± 1.1 | 0.1 ± 0.1 |
| Female students | 97.3 ± 0.7 | 84.8 ± 2.2 | 43.7 ± 3.9 | 5.9 ± 1.9 | 0.1 ± 0.2 |
| Indigenous students | 86.5 ± 6.0 | 57.8 ± 8.9 | 22.4 ± 8.2 | 1.8 ± 2.8 | 0.2 ± 0.4 |
| LBOTE students | 94.8 ± 1.6 | 77.2 ± 3.2 | 36.1 ± 3.2 | 4.3 ± 3.2 | 0.1 ± 0.3 |
| All students | 95.7 ± 0.9 | 80.4 ± 1.9 | 39.3 ± 2.8 | 4.8 ± 1.1 | 0.1 ± 0.1 |

(a) Minimum standards like the benchmarks in literacy and numeracy have not been set for civics and citizenship performance. The standard for civics and citizenship performance is set at proficiency level 2 for year 6 and level 3 for year 10 (of levels 1 to 5 or above) a reasonably challenging level of performance, with students needing to demonstrate more than minimal or elementary skills expected at that year level to be regarded as reaching it. Data represent the proportion of students at or above the proficient standard.

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: MCEETYA 2006b, *National Assessment Program Civics and Citizenship Years 6 and 10 Report 2004*, Melbourne; 2008 Report, table 4A.100.

## Table 4A.56 Proportion of students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *Aust* |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| All students | 69.0 |
| Standard error | 1.2 |
| Male students | 63.2 |
| Standard error | 1.7 |
| Female students | 75.8 |
| Standard error | 1.5 |
| Students from low socioeconomic families (c) | 54.3 |
| Standard error | 1.8 |
| Indigenous students | 38.0 |
| Standard error | 3.4 |
| Geographically remote students (d) | 47.9 |
| Standard error | 8.8 |
| 2003 | |
| All students | 69.9 |
| Standard error | 1.0 |
| Male students | 62.3 |
| Standard error | 1.3 |
| Female students | 77.8 |
| Standard error | 1.1 |
| Students from low socioeconomic families (c) | 56.2 |
| Standard error | 1.4 |
| Indigenous students | 38.1 |
| Standard error | 3.9 |
| Geographically remote students (d) | 53.5 |
| Standard error | 4.6 |
| 2006 | |
| All students | 65.6 |
| Standard error | 0.9 |
| Male students | 58.0 |
| Standard error | 1.2 |
| Female students | 73.5 |
| Standard error | 1.0 |
| Students from low socioeconomic families (c) | 47.8 |
| Standard error | 1.1 |
| Indigenous students | 33.5 |
| Standard error | 2.5 |
| Geographically remote students (d) | 48.9 |
| Standard error | 8.0 |

## Table 4A.56 Proportion of students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)

*Aust*

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2000, see Lokan et al. (2001). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2003, see Thomson et al. (2004a). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The standard errors in this table are shown in corresponding charts as 95 per cent confidence intervals by multiplying them by 1.96. A standard error of 2.7 in the table, for example, becomes a confidence interval of plus or minus 5.3 in the corresponding chart.

(c) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

(d) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students.

*Source* : ACER (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.102.

Table 4A.57

**Proportion of students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *Aust* |
|---|---|
| 2003 | |
| All students | 67.1 |
| Standard error | 0.9 |
| Male students | 67.3 |
| Standard error | 1.2 |
| Female students | 66.8 |
| Standard error | 1.3 |
| Students from low socioeconomic families (c) | 47.2 |
| Standard error | 1.9 |
| Indigenous students | 30.1 |
| Standard error | 3.2 |
| Geographically remote students (d) | 51.5 |
| Standard error | 6.5 |
| 2006 | |
| All students | 66.5 |
| Standard error | 0.9 |
| Male students | 68.6 |
| Standard error | 1.2 |
| Female students | 64.3 |
| Standard error | 1.1 |
| Students from low socioeconomic families (c) | 50.2 |
| Standard error | 1.2 |
| Indigenous students | 32.4 |
| Standard error | 2.6 |
| Geographically remote students (d) | 44.0 |
| Standard error | 5.8 |

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2000, see Lokan et al. (2001). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2003, see Thomson et al. (2004a). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The standard errors in this table are shown in corresponding charts as 95 per cent confidence intervals by multiplying them by 1.96. A standard error of 2.7 in the table, for example, becomes a confidence interval of plus or minus 5.3 in the corresponding chart.

(c) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

Table 4A.57

**Proportion of students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)**

*Aust*

(d) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students.

*Source* : ACER (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.104.

## Table 4A.58 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *Aust* |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| Indigenous students | 29.1 |
| Standard error | 4.1 |
| Geographically remote students (c) | 51.2 |
| Standard error | 7.8 |
| 2003 | |
| Indigenous students | 25.6 |
| Standard error | 2.9 |
| Geographically remote students (c) | 44.4 |
| Standard error | 6.1 |

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Lokan et al. (2001). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Thomson et al. (2004a).

(b) The OECD mean is reported here as a national reporting standard has yet to be developed.

(c) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students. The percentage of students attending school in a geographically remote area is very small in 2000 (0.9 per cent) and 2003 (0.6 per cent).

*Source*: ACER (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.107.

## Table 4A.59 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for problem solving, by equity group, 2003 (per cent) (a)

| | *Aust* |
|---|---|
| Indigenous students | 30.6 |
| Standard error | 3.1 |
| Geographically remote students (b) | 50.1 |
| Standard error | 5.2 |

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students.For further information on PISA, see Thomson et al. (2004a).

(b) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students. The percentage of students attending school in a geographically remote area is very small (0.6 per cent).

*Source*: ACER (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 4A.109.

## Table 4A.60 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10–12, 2006 (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* (b) | *Tas* (b) (c) | *ACT* (c) | *NT* (b) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All students | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | | | | | | | | | |
| To year 10 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 100.9 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 90.6 | 97.5 |
| To year 11 | 77.3 | 90.4 | 86.2 | 92.1 | 89.7 | 75.0 | 115.4 | 106.7 | 85.4 |
| To year 12 (total) | 65.1 | 72.6 | 71.6 | 65.1 | 61.9 | 63.2 | 103.2 | 72.3 | 68.5 |
| To year 12 (male) | 59.4 | 64.6 | 66.4 | 60.0 | 55.4 | 54.0 | 101.9 | 70.6 | 62.4 |
| To year 12 (female) | 71.1 | 81.2 | 77.1 | 70.8 | 69.2 | 72.6 | 104.5 | 73.9 | 75.1 |
| All schools | | | | | | | | | |
| To year 10 | 96.4 | 98.2 | 100.5 | 102.0 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 90.4 | 98.6 |
| To year 11 | 80.2 | 92.9 | 90.4 | 93.2 | 93.8 | 77.2 | 98.3 | 93.3 | 88.0 |
| To year 12 (total) | 70.5 | 79.9 | 78.5 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 64.8 | 88.7 | 58.4 | 74.7 |
| To year 12 (male) | 65.3 | 72.9 | 73.7 | 66.2 | 64.6 | 56.4 | 89.3 | 57.3 | 69.0 |
| To year 12 (female) | 75.9 | 87.2 | 83.6 | 77.6 | 78.8 | 73.3 | 88.2 | 59.5 | 80.6 |
| Indigenous students (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | | | | | | | | | |
| To year 10 | 80.0 | 85.6 | 95.5 | 92.4 | 80.3 | 99.8 | 87.9 | 85.1 | 88.1 |
| To year 11 | 46.1 | 59.9 | 71.1 | 73.5 | 67.9 | 58.2 | 86.2 | 99.3 | 64.5 |
| To year 12 (total) | 28.7 | 35.1 | 50.0 | 28.5 | 34.3 | 38.9 | 71.4 | 48.1 | 37.5 |
| To year 12 (male) | 24.5 | 24.0 | 47.0 | 31.6 | 28.3 | 23.4 | 109.1 | 49.6 | 34.3 |
| To year 12 (female) | 33.1 | 47.7 | 53.0 | 24.9 | 40.4 | 57.4 | 40.7 | 46.8 | 40.9 |
| All schools | | | | | | | | | |
| To year 10 | 83.7 | 91.1 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 82.0 | 100.9 | 92.6 | 89.4 | 91.4 |
| To year 11 | 48.4 | 66.0 | 74.3 | 75.9 | 68.7 | 59.4 | 84.1 | 99.2 | 67.7 |
| To year 12 (total) | 30.6 | 38.4 | 54.2 | 31.3 | 37.5 | 39.9 | 59.1 | 40.5 | 40.1 |
| To year 12 (male) | 26.8 | 28.9 | 52.2 | 34.9 | 31.7 | 24.7 | 80.0 | 45.0 | 37.9 |
| To year 12 (female) | 34.5 | 49.6 | 56.3 | 27.3 | 43.2 | 58.2 | 41.7 | 36.6 | 42.4 |

(a) The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to years 10–12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

(b) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(c) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by sex and school sectors.

*Source*: ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia 2006; 2008 Report, table 4A.116.

Table 4A.61 **Apparent retention rates of secondary students from years 10–12, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* (c) (d) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* | *NT* (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full time secondary students | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | 68.2 | 75.8 | 72.2 | 66.0 | 64.6 | 64.4 | 101.1 | 79.0 | 70.8 |
| Non-government schools | 80.9 | 91.5 | 89.4 | 80.1 | 86.6 | 66.4 | 74.6 | 42.4 | 84.9 |
| All schools | 73.0 | 82.1 | 78.3 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 65.0 | 88.9 | 68.0 | 76.1 |
| Full time Indigenous secondary students | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | 35.9 | 45.0 | 57.3 | 32.7 | 43.1 | 37.4 | 66.0 | 56.1 | 44.3 |
| Non-government schools | 52.9 | 66.7 | 70.3 | 42.6 | 65.4 | 36.4 | 33.3 | 74.3 | 59.7 |
| All schools | 37.7 | 47.4 | 60.1 | 34.6 | 45.7 | 37.3 | 60.0 | 58.8 | 46.7 |
| Full time and part time secondary students (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| Government schools | 70.7 | 79.0 | 74.1 | 68.2 | 84.5 | 94.3 | 101.2 | 87.8 | 75.4 |
| Non-government schools | 81.2 | 91.7 | 89.6 | 80.1 | 91.4 | 66.4 | 75.0 | 42.9 | 85.4 |
| All schools | 74.6 | 84.0 | 79.5 | 72.7 | 87.0 | 85.8 | 89.2 | 74.7 | 79.2 |

(a) The apparent rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 from respective cohort groups in year 10.

(b) Retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions, so variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between government and non-government schools occurring after the base year.

(c) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(d) Inclusion of part-time students in the calculation of apparent retention rates increases the apparent retention rates in SA and Tasmania due to a significant number of part-time adult learners and other students recorded as year 12 that were not part of the original year 10 cohort two years prior.

*Source* : ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia 2006; 2008 Report, table 4A.117.

Table 4A.62 **Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (b) | *SA* (c) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* (c) (d) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 95.9 | 96.4 | 100.3 | 98.7 | 92.2 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 79.3 | 96.9 |
| Indigenous students | 81.6 | 77.2 | 89.4 | 85.5 | 77.4 | 106.3 | 122.2 | 73.4 | 84.7 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 67.4 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 69.7 | 61.9 | 75.3 | 101.0 | 73.1 | na |
| Indigenous students | 36.8 | 38.6 | 58.9 | 24.3 | 41.7 | 55.9 | 75.6 | 37.7 | na |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 96.0 | 96.2 | 100.5 | 98.6 | 95.8 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 97.3 |
| Indigenous students | 81.0 | 74.2 | 91.2 | 93.2 | 83.4 | 105.3 | 96.1 | 86.5 | 87.3 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 68.1 | 77.3 | 76.4 | 64.8 | 61.8 | 76.4 | 101.0 | 78.7 | 71.9 |
| Indigenous students | 36.3 | 43.8 | 59.0 | 25.5 | 32.9 | 52.3 | 88.0 | 51.7 | 43.6 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 95.4 | 95.7 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 95.8 | 98.0 | 102.1 | 91.5 | 96.8 |
| Indigenous students | 79.9 | 78.0 | 87.2 | 87.0 | 79.7 | 104.1 | 108.2 | 85.7 | 84.8 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 68.6 | 77.2 | 75.0 | 66.7 | 62.9 | 76.5 | 100.8 | 90.8 | 72.0 |
| Indigenous students | 36.6 | 43.7 | 57.4 | 27.8 | 40.5 | 56.6 | 87.3 | 56.9 | 43.6 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 95.1 | 96.9 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 97.4 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 97.0 |
| Indigenous students | 77.6 | 77.2 | 90.6 | 88.7 | 86.2 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 85.2 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 68.5 | 77.0 | 72.7 | 66.3 | 64.4 | 67.2 | 99.5 | 76.2 | 71.3 |
| Indigenous students | 36.3 | 51.0 | 55.0 | 26.1 | 37.5 | 43.7 | 71.4 | 54.9 | 42.3 |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 95.5 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 100.9 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 90.6 | 97.5 |
| Indigenous students | 80.0 | 85.6 | 95.5 | 92.4 | 80.3 | 99.8 | 87.9 | 85.1 | 88.1 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 68.2 | 75.8 | 72.2 | 66.0 | 64.6 | 64.4 | 101.1 | 79.0 | 70.8 |
| Indigenous students | 35.9 | 45.0 | 57.3 | 32.7 | 43.1 | 37.4 | 66.0 | 56.1 | 44.3 |

(a) The apparent retention rate is from year 8 to year 10 for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT and from year 7 to 10 for all other jurisdictions. The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to years 10–12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. Calculations are based on full time student numbers.

(b) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.

Table 4A.62 **Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (b) | *SA* (c) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* (c) (d) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(d) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

**na** Not available.

*Source* : ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2004, *Schools Australia 2003* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia (various years); 2008 Report, table 4A.118.

Table 4A.63 **Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (b) | *SA* (c) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* (c) (d) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 99.6 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 102.9 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 100.7 | 76.7 | na |
| Indigenous students | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 82.1 | 91.5 | 89.8 | 82.1 | 86.9 | 74.1 | 75.2 | 49.8 | na |
| Indigenous students | 49.1 | 63.3 | 65.5 | 54.3 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | na |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 99.1 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 103.5 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 98.5 | 72.0 | na |
| Indigenous students | 92.7 | 80.0 | 113.7 | 98.7 | 84.6 | 109.3 | 76.5 | 27.1 | na |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 81.0 | 91.8 | 90.6 | 81.9 | 87.9 | 76.2 | 76.3 | 46.5 | 85.9 |
| Indigenous students | 54.7 | 48.9 | 67.8 | 44.4 | 71.4 | 60.0 | 57.9 | 28.8 | 55.6 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 98.6 | 99.9 | 102.4 | 103.8 | 102.7 | 103.3 | 97.2 | 75.1 | 100.4 |
| Indigenous students | 94.5 | 118.4 | 103.0 | 107.0 | 104.0 | 141.9 | 70.6 | 31.8 | 92.0 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 81.3 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 82.4 | 87.7 | 76.0 | 72.6 | 43.1 | 86.1 |
| Indigenous students | 48.1 | 51.1 | 72.5 | 40.1 | 81.1 | 40.0 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 55.5 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 98.2 | 99.5 | 102.6 | 104.1 | 102.3 | 102.0 | 98.2 | 99.9 | 100.4 |
| Indigenous students | 104.6 | 117.3 | 97.2 | 113.4 | 91.4 | 125.0 | 105.9 | 123.8 | 106.2 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 81.3 | 90.2 | 91.2 | 82.3 | 86.2 | 69.2 | 74.5 | 54.2 | 85.4 |
| Indigenous students | 51.1 | 87.5 | 65.3 | 54.5 | 61.4 | 55.3 | 46.2 | 93.2 | 62.1 |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 97.8 | 100.3 | 102.5 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 97.9 | 90.1 | 100.4 |
| Indigenous students | 117.9 | 140.7 | 103.3 | 119.1 | 96.8 | 110.2 | 113.3 | 104.9 | 110.8 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 80.9 | 91.5 | 89.4 | 80.1 | 86.6 | 66.4 | 74.6 | 42.4 | 84.9 |
| Indigenous students | 52.9 | 66.7 | 70.3 | 42.6 | 65.4 | 36.4 | 33.3 | 74.3 | 59.7 |

(a) The apparent retention rate is from year 8 to year 10 for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT and from year 7 to 10 for all other jurisdictions. The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to years 10–12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. Calculations are based on full time student numbers.

(b) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.

## Table 4A.63 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (b) | *SA* (c) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* (c) (d) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(d) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (the ACT and Tasmania) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

**na** Not available.

*Source* : ABS 2003, *Schools Australia* 2002, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2004, *Schools Australia* 2003, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2005, *Schools Australia* 2004, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia* 2005, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006* , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia (various years); 2008 Report, table 4A.119.

## Table 4A.64 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (b) | *SA* (c) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* (d) | *NT* (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 97.2 | 97.8 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 95.0 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 78.4 | 98.1 |
| Indigenous students | 83.7 | 81.5 | 93.3 | 89.8 | 77.1 | 108.3 | 118.3 | 61.3 | 86.4 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 72.4 | 82.9 | 81.1 | 73.9 | 70.6 | 75.0 | 89.8 | 66.2 | 77.0 |
| Indigenous students | 38.0 | 40.9 | 60.3 | 29.0 | 43.3 | 59.7 | 78.8 | 41.1 | 45.8 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 97.1 | 98.0 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 98.1 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 85.0 | 98.5 |
| Indigenous students | 82.1 | 74.8 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 83.5 | 105.8 | 91.2 | 61.0 | 87.2 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 72.7 | 82.9 | 81.5 | 70.6 | 70.8 | 76.2 | 90.3 | 68.7 | 76.9 |
| Indigenous students | 38.4 | 44.4 | 60.8 | 29.3 | 36.6 | 53.1 | 79.7 | 44.3 | 45.7 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 96.6 | 97.3 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 85.9 | 98.1 |
| Indigenous students | 81.2 | 81.1 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 81.9 | 107.0 | 98.5 | 68.9 | 85.8 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 73.2 | 83.0 | 80.8 | 72.4 | 71.6 | 76.3 | 88.4 | 75.2 | 77.1 |
| Indigenous students | 37.8 | 44.7 | 60.8 | 30.1 | 44.2 | 54.5 | 74.6 | 49.2 | 45.7 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 96.3 | 98.0 | 99.9 | 101.0 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 99.2 | 94.2 | 98.3 |
| Indigenous students | 80.2 | 81.2 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 86.7 | 103.2 | 101.2 | 91.2 | 88.3 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 73.2 | 82.2 | 79.3 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 67.8 | 88.1 | 69.5 | 76.5 |
| Indigenous students | 37.9 | 55.4 | 57.0 | 30.7 | 39.9 | 45.2 | 66.1 | 62.2 | 45.3 |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| From year 7or 8 to year 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 96.4 | 98.2 | 100.5 | 102.0 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 90.4 | 98.6 |
| Indigenous students | 83.7 | 91.1 | 96.9 | 96.6 | 82.0 | 100.9 | 92.6 | 89.4 | 91.4 |
| From year 10 to year 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| All students | 73.0 | 82.1 | 78.3 | 71.4 | 72.7 | 65.0 | 88.9 | 68.0 | 76.1 |
| Indigenous students | 37.7 | 47.4 | 60.1 | 34.6 | 45.7 | 37.3 | 60.0 | 58.8 | 46.7 |

(a) The apparent retention rate is from year 8 to year 10 for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT and from year 7 to 10 for all other jurisdictions. The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to years 10–12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. Calculations are based on full time student numbers.

(b) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.

Table 4A.64 **Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (b) | *SA* (c) | *Tas* (c) (d) | *ACT* (d) | *NT* (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(d) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

*Source* : ABS 2003, *Schools Australia* 2002, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2004, *Schools Australia* 2003, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2005, *Schools Australia* 2004, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia* 2005, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia* 2006, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia (various years); 2008 Report, table 4A.120.

# VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

# Attachment contents


| | |
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| **Table 5A.2** | Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent) |
| **Table 5A.3** | Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000) |
| **Table 5A.4** | Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000) |
| **Table 5A.5** | Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study |
| **Table 5A.6** | Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) |

Table 5A.1 **VET participation by Indigenous status, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* (c) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* (d) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of VET students, all ages | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 4.1 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 48.8 | 4.7 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 83.8 | 91.7 | 84.1 | 74.8 | 82.2 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 50.2 | 84.7 |
| Indigenous status not reported | 12.1 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 10.6 |
| **All students** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Adjusted for not reported | 4.7 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 49.3 | 5.3 |
| Proportion of total population reported as Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of people | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 29.1 | 2.4 |
| Participation rate (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous students | 21.0 | 18.7 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 24.9 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 25.9 | 18.5 |
| All 15–64 year old students | 9.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 8.2 |

(a) Data on participation are limited to students who have participated in Australia's government funded VET system. This excludes students who train under government specific purpose funding, students enrolled in fee-for-service activity, credit transfer activity and students participating in VET programs in schools (except SA — see (d) below).

(b) Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data as the Indigenous population data has a lower age profile than the non-Indigenous population. Participation rates for all ages are likely to differ from participation rates for working age populations.

(c) NSW reported data on two additional programs for the first time in 2006.

(d) South Australian data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, South Australian time series data for 2002–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data. South Australia has advised that its data on student numbers for 2006 may be incomplete.

(e) The Indigenous participation rate is the number of students of all ages who reported being Indigenous as a percentage of the experimental estimates of Indigenous people aged 15–64 years for 30 June 2006 (ABS Experimental estimates and projections, Indigenous Australians, 3238.0; low projection series, tables 25–34, pp. 53–62).

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); ABS (2007) Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2006, Cat. no. 3101.0 (table AA.2); ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (table AA.8); 2008 Report, table 5A.14.

Table 5A.2 **Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 65.8 | 65.2 | 72.3 | 59.8 | 75.4 | 72.9 | 64.8 | 61.2 | 66.2 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 78.4 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 76.9 | 87.9 | 80.3 | 79.0 | 79.2 | 79.2 |
| Not reported | 78.1 | 73.3 | 76.4 | 74.8 | 90.5 | 90.4 | 76.8 | 71.7 | 77.2 |
| All students | 77.9 | 76.5 | 81.7 | 75.5 | 87.7 | 80.2 | 78.6 | 71.4 | 78.5 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 65.0 | 64.5 | 73.2 | 58.3 | 75.4 | 72.9 | 73.7 | 61.8 | 66.1 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 78.4 | 76.8 | 81.5 | 76.3 | 87.0 | 79.8 | 79.5 | 81.1 | 78.9 |
| Not reported | 78.2 | 75.0 | 75.6 | 74.1 | 89.8 | 93.3 | 84.8 | 68.1 | 77.5 |
| All students | 77.9 | 76.5 | 80.5 | 74.9 | 86.8 | 79.8 | 79.8 | 72.8 | 78.2 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 64.1 | 60.7 | 69.0 | 57.0 | 72.4 | 73.0 | 67.8 | 60.5 | 63.9 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 77.8 | 76.6 | 78.6 | 75.4 | 87.5 | 79.4 | 80.3 | 74.5 | 78.1 |
| Not reported | 78.4 | 74.4 | 78.3 | 74.6 | 89.5 | 90.5 | 81.5 | 82.7 | 77.7 |
| All students | 77.4 | 76.3 | 78.1 | 74.0 | 87.0 | 79.4 | 80.2 | 69.2 | 77.5 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 61.2 | 61.0 | 69.5 | 56.6 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 63.1 | 60.5 | 63.6 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 77.1 | 77.0 | 77.6 | 74.2 | 87.5 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 78.6 | 77.7 |
| Not reported | 77.0 | 76.0 | 76.2 | 74.2 | 88.2 | 90.4 | 83.1 | 84.1 | 77.0 |
| All students | 76.6 | 76.7 | 77.1 | 73.1 | 86.9 | 80.2 | 79.5 | 71.5 | 77.1 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 61.4 | 64.7 | 72.3 | 53.6 | 73.6 | 69.9 | 79.9 | 63.0 | 64.5 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 75.5 | 76.3 | 77.9 | 74.2 | 88.0 | 76.2 | 78.9 | 78.0 | 77.0 |
| Not reported | 74.9 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 73.3 | 89.0 | 84.0 | 92.6 | 82.7 | 75.8 |
| All students | 74.9 | 76.0 | 77.4 | 72.8 | 87.5 | 76.3 | 79.1 | 72.4 | 76.4 |

Table 5A.2 **Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Data are limited to government recurrent funded hours. In 2006, all states and territories, except Victoria, adopted standard nominal hour values for common units of competency as the basis of calculating total hours of delivery. Victoria continues to report scheduled hours in 2006. To enable comparison over time, standard nominal hour values have been used to recast the time series back to 2002.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); DEST 2008, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2006* , Canberra; 2008 Report, table 5A.65.

Table 5A.3 **Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (c) | *SA* (d) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 7.6 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 88.4 | 75.7 | 28.6 | 22.5 | 21.5 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 252.6 |
| Not reported | 20.0 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | – | 39.4 |
| All students | 111.1 | 85.1 | 32.7 | 28.1 | 24.1 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 299.7 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 6.7 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 86.4 | 67.3 | 26.8 | 22.5 | 17.4 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 235.5 |
| Not reported | 15.4 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | – | 32.6 |
| All students | 104.2 | 75.9 | 29.4 | 28.3 | 19.6 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 274.8 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | – | 0.7 | 6.8 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 86.1 | 66.3 | 30.7 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 240.7 |
| Not reported | 17.7 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 37.7 |
| All students | 105.7 | 77.4 | 34.4 | 26.3 | 23.1 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 285.2 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reported as Indigenous | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 7.6 |
| Reported as non-Indigenous | 77.2 | 61.2 | 39.6 | 19.3 | 26.9 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 239.1 |
| Not reported | 13.3 | 14.7 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 43.2 |
| All students | 92.8 | 76.3 | 46.1 | 26.8 | 31.2 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 289.9 |

(a) Qualifications completed includes courses accredited or approved by a local State/Territory authority. Represents students eligible to be awarded a qualification. Qualifications completed data for 2006 are not available. Only preliminary data are available from the 2006 national provider collection. Final data for 2006 will not be available until 2008 when late notification of qualifications completed are received as part of the 2007 data collection. Data for 2001 are not reported due to a break in time series.

(b) The number of qualifications completed includes both government funded and non-government funded VET students. Excludes students participating in VET programs in schools (except SA — see (d) below).

Table 5A.3 **Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (c) | *SA* (d) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) In 2006, WA reported additional awards completed in 2003.

(d) SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, SA data for 2002–2004 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data.

(e) The Australia data for 2002–2004 have been revised due to changes to SA and NT reporting.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); DEST 2008, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2006* , Canberra; 2008 Report, table 5A.66.

Table 5A.4 **Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a)**

| | *NSW* (b) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA (c)* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust (d)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — units of competency | 68.2 | 15.2 | 45.5 | 26.4 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 25.6 | 198.8 |
| Non-Indigenous — units of competency | 1 867.0 | 1 307.1 | 883.2 | 420.3 | 342.7 | 140.2 | 107.9 | 49.2 | 5 117.5 |
| Not reported | 195.6 | 83.2 | 92.0 | 77.1 | 37.8 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 498.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — modules completed | 17.5 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 56.1 |
| Non-Indigenous — modules completed | 413.6 | 269.7 | 158.1 | 112.9 | 104.8 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 6.0 | 1 101.1 |
| Not reported | 56.3 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 120.3 |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — units of competency | 61.4 | 12.4 | 43.9 | 26.3 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 21.9 | 182.3 |
| Non-Indigenous — units of competency | 1 789.4 | 1 217.1 | 792.9 | 400.2 | 330.1 | 128.1 | 94.7 | 44.5 | 4 797.0 |
| Not reported | 234.1 | 89.6 | 81.3 | 69.8 | 43.9 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 530.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — modules completed | 18.2 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 13.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 64.3 |
| Non-Indigenous — modules completed | 419.0 | 320.1 | 158.0 | 123.5 | 119.3 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 6.4 | 1 186.2 |
| Not reported | 69.9 | 25.0 | 16.9 | 23.1 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 147.2 |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — units of competency | 44.6 | 9.9 | 39.6 | 24.4 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 19.2 | 152.9 |
| Non-Indigenous — units of competency | 1 466.2 | 1 181.7 | 729.0 | 372.6 | 323.1 | 123.4 | 103.6 | 45.3 | 4 345.0 |
| Not reported | 227.5 | 104.1 | 45.5 | 65.3 | 40.3 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 493.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — modules completed | 23.2 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 8.3 | 70.9 |
| Non-Indigenous — modules completed | 497.9 | 377.7 | 176.6 | 131.3 | 135.8 | 20.2 | 22.1 | 6.0 | 1 367.6 |
| Not reported | 107.0 | 38.8 | 14.3 | 26.6 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 201.1 |

Table 5A.4 **Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a)**

| | *NSW* (b) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA (c)* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust (d)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — units of competency | 36.9 | 9.3 | 42.3 | 23.5 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 21.5 | 150.2 |
| Non-Indigenous — units of competency | 1 540.6 | 1 115.3 | 775.3 | 333.8 | 327.7 | 125.6 | 91.4 | 45.3 | 4 354.8 |
| Not reported | 230.8 | 117.2 | 46.9 | 66.0 | 33.8 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 505.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — modules completed | 25.1 | 6.3 | 17.5 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 80.4 |
| Non-Indigenous — modules completed | 576.2 | 469.0 | 208.1 | 153.9 | 135.2 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 5.8 | 1 591.6 |
| Not reported | 109.1 | 53.1 | 17.4 | 29.9 | 12.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 223.5 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — units of competency | 32.3 | 8.8 | 44.0 | 15.0 | 10.2 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 19.5 | 134.2 |
| Non-Indigenous — units of competency | 1 314.4 | 910.8 | 703.9 | 242.0 | 319.5 | 106.5 | 83.6 | 47.2 | 3 727.9 |
| Not reported | 146.1 | 193.4 | 62.7 | 85.1 | 45.7 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 543.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — modules completed | 38.7 | 8.5 | 23.2 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 11.9 | 108.3 |
| Non-Indigenous — modules completed | 951.5 | 656.7 | 268.5 | 197.6 | 187.3 | 23.1 | 28.5 | 9.6 | 2 322.9 |
| Not reported | 128.0 | 110.5 | 28.1 | 48.3 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 336.4 |

(a) Government recurrent funded students.

(b) NSW reported data on two additional programs for the first time in 2006.

(c) SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, SA data for 2002–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data.

(d) The Australia data for 2002–2005 have been revised due to changes to SA and NT reporting.

*Source*: NCVER National VET provider collection (unpublished); DEST 2008, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2006* , Canberra; 2008 Report, table 5A.67.

Table 5A.5 **Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VET 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 96.9 ± 0.7 | 92.6 ± 0.3 | 96.4 ± 1.5 | 94.0 ± 2.7 | 80.0 ± 9.1 | 94.7 ± 7.5 | 88.4 ± 18.4 | 95.5 ± 4.0 | 94.8 ± 1.0 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 95.4 ± na | 89.5 ± 0.5 | 96.9 ± 1.7 | 92.3 ± 0.8 | 76.8 ± na | 92.8 ± 10.1 | 84.0 ± 7.2 | 96.9 ± 1.0 | 93.9 ± 0.8 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | – | np | 100.0 | np | np | np | np | np | 79.8 ± np |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 98.8 ± 2.3 | 100.0 | 95.2 ± 4.7 | 100.0 | 93.1 ± na | 100.0 | np | 89.4 ± 14.0 | 96.5 ± 2.5 |
| VET 2005 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 77.5 ± 3.7 | 88.4 ± 5.1 | 92.4 ± 1.7 | 93.0 ± 3.3 | 87.2 ± 6.5 | 79.1 ± 6.6 | 90.3 ± 8.6 | 92.7 ± 2.3 | 86.4 ± 1.5 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 71.4 ± 4.6 | 89.5 ± 4.6 | 90.1 ± 1.9 | 90.1 ± 5.3 | 88.3 ± 8.2 | 74.1 ± 7.8 | 89.6 ± 9.3 | 91.3 ± 3.5 | 82.9 ± 1.9 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | 88.1 ± na | np | 85.1 ± na | 100.0 | np | – | np | np | 87.4 ± na |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 93.4 ± 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 ± 1.6 | 95.4 ± 2.0 | 77.9 ± 3.1 | 94.2 ± 2.0 | np | 96.9 ± 3.1 | 95.3 ± 0.8 |
| TAFE 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 96.4 ± 0.1 | 93.6 ± 0.3 | 97.5 ± 1.6 | 92.1 ± 3.5 | 77.0 ± 10.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 ± 7.9 | 94.6 ± 1.2 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 94.4 ± na | 90.9 ± 0.3 | 98.6 ± 1.1 | 90.6 ± 0.7 | 68.8 ± na | 100.0 | np | 95.6 ± 1.9 | 94.1 ± 0.4 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | – | np | 100.0 | np | np | np | – | np | 76.8 ± na |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 100.0 | np | 96.9 ± 6.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | np | 76.5 ± 31.1 | 96.9 ± 3.4 |
| TAFE 2005 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 88.8 ± 1.6 | 88.2 ± 7.0 | 89.1 ± 2.5 | 93.4 ± 2.9 | 94.2 ± 1.2 | 74.6 ± 12.2 | np | 97.7 ± 1.5 | 89.8 ± 1.2 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 87.4 ± 2.3 | 90.5 ± 4.3 | 85.3 ± 2.9 | 90.7 ± 5.1 | 99.1 ± 1.7 | 65.0 ± 12.6 | np | 97.4 ± 0.2 | 87.8 ± 1.5 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | 88.1 ± na | np | 85.1 ± na | 100.0 | np | – | np | np | 84.7 ± na |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 94.3 ± 1.9 | 100.0 | 96.2 ± 2.1 | 94.2 ± 2.4 | 77.2 ± 3.3 | 100.0 | np | 97.1 ± 5.6 | 95.0 ± 1.1 |

Table 5A.5 **Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TAFE 2004 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 88.7 ± 7.6 | 89.7 ± 1.7 | 91.6 ± 4.3 | 78.9 ± 4.6 | 88.3 ± 16.4 | 94.5 ± na | 100.0 | 93.6 ± 2.6 | 88.9 ± 3.5 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 94.0 ± na | 95.5 ± na | 87.2 ± 4.5 | 90.2 ± 5.0 | 82.7 ± 1.0 | 100.0 | np | 93.0 ± 0.6 | 91.6 ± 1.3 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | np | np | np | np | np | np | – | np | 94.2 ± na |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 90.1 ± na | 100.0 | 100.0 | np | np | 100.0 | np | 100.0 | 88.1 ± na |
| TAFE 2003 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 79.4 ± 5.6 | 83.8 ± 7.6 | 88.7 ± 3.7 | 87.7 ± 5.6 | 85.2 ± 6.8 | 89.0 ± 9.8 | np | 86.1 ± 6.0 | 84.3 ± 2.3 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 75.6 ± 7.3 | 89.5 ± 8.3 | 90.6 ± 4.3 | 87.7 ± 7.4 | 87.6 ± 7.8 | 88.7 ± 11.2 | np | 80.7 ± 8.3 | 83.2 ± 3.0 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | 73.3 ± 30.8 | np | 84.9 ± 18.1 | np | np | np | – | np | 84.0 ± 11.7 |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 86.6 ± 9.1 | 69.0 ± 18.9 | 86.0 ± 8.9 | 92.4 ± 9.0 | 91.1 ± 11.4 | 100.0 | – | 95.9 ± 7.0 | 87.2 ± 4.3 |
| TAFE 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfied with the quality of their training | % | 74.3 ± 5.6 | 94.4 ± 5.9 | 79.9 ± 4.0 | 81.3 ± 7.4 | 94.3 ± 4.9 | 76.5 ± 9.9 | 82.1 ± 28.5 | 77.9 ± 10.1 | 79.8 ± 2.5 |
| Seeking employment related outcomes | % | 85.8 ± 5.9 | 94.8 ± 6.8 | 77.6 ± 5.0 | 84.8 ± 9.4 | 91.0 ± 6.9 | 76.3 ± 11.8 | 79.4 ± 32.6 | 80.3 ± 12.1 | 83.4 ± 2.8 |
| Seeking further study outcomes | % | 64.9 ± 24.1 | 100.0 | 62.4 ± 30.1 | 79.0 ± 26.6 | np | np | np | np | 71.3 ± 12.8 |
| Seeking personal development outcomes | % | 63.3 ± 11.7 | 80.3 ± 22.6 | 88.5 ± 7.3 | 74.5 ± 15.8 | 98.9 ± 5.0 | 78.9 ± 24.1 | – | 77.1 ± 21.3 | 75.4 ± 5.7 |

(a) From 2003, module completers who identified themselves as graduates have been included in the graduate segment for reporting. In past Reports, these additional graduates were not reported. At the aggregate level, this change is small, but for sub-populations the effect may be greater; therefore caution is required in making comparisons with results published in past years. 2002 data have been revised in line with the new definition of graduates.

(b) From 2003, satisfaction with overall quality of training was rated as satisfied or very satisfied on a 5 point scale. In previous years, a 10 point scale was used. The figures for previous years have been re-reported based on satisfaction being a rating of 7–10 out of 10.

(c) Due to insufficient sample size it was not possible to calculate an estimate of the variance for some proportions and these confidence intervals are reported as 'na'.

(d) Data for some jurisdictions are not published due to 5 or fewer responses.

(e) In 2006 and 2004, a smaller sample size of Indigenous graduates were surveryed.

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

Table 5A.5 **Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | Unit | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey (unpublished); DEST 2008, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2006* , Canberra; 2008 Report, table 5A.68.

Table 5A.6 **Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VET 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 68.3 ± 10.7 | 86.3 ± 0.6 | 81.1 ± 4.8 | 80.6 ± 9.0 | 77.0 ± 3.5 | 84.4 ± 4.1 | 94.5 ± 0.7 | 77.9 ± 9.8 | 77.6 ± 3.7 |
| Employed after training | 57.5 ± 10.6 | 76.0 ± 1.7 | 69.4 ± 5.9 | 60.4 ± 9.5 | 55.4 ± 9.7 | 73.0 ± 6.4 | 90.8 ± 1.1 | 73.4 ± 10.5 | 66.1 ± 4.0 |
| In further study after training | 33.6 ± 8.6 | 40.1 ± 2.5 | 24.5 ± 5.1 | 39.9 ± 8.0 | 44.7 ± 11.4 | 42.7 ± 6.0 | 42.0 ± 9.6 | 26.0 ± 9.5 | 32.2 ± 3.3 |
| At TAFE | 59.7 ± 8.9 | 62.0 ± 1.8 | 65.1 ± 2.8 | 61.2 ± 9.0 | 61.9 ± na | 52.3 ± 17.9 | np | 13.4 ± 4.0 | 55.9 ± 3.2 |
| At University | np | np | 14.3 ± 0.2 | np | np | np | np | *30.1 ± 16.8* | 17.4 ± 1.7 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | 22.4 ± 8.9 | np | 20.6 ± 2.7 | 27.8 ± 9.0 | np | 38.8 ± 17.9 | np | 56.5 ± 17.2 | 26.7 ± 3.7 |
| VET 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 80.3 ± 3.7 | 81.9 ± 3.2 | 77.1 ± 4.1 | 85.0 ± 5.1 | 91.2 ± 5.9 | 87.9 ± 6.1 | 80.5 ± 7.5 | 82.0 ± 3.5 | 81.2 ± 1.8 |
| Employed after training | 64.0 ± 4.3 | 77.4 ± 3.3 | 69.8 ± 3.9 | 69.4 ± 5.7 | 64.1 ± 9.1 | 73.1 ± 9.0 | 67.1 ± 8.0 | 68.0 ± 5.4 | 68.5 ± 2.0 |
| In further study after training | 37.3 ± 6.8 | 28.4 ± 4.3 | 23.4 ± 4.3 | 31.6 ± 6.3 | 49.2 ± 7.8 | 29.0 ± 9.1 | *41.0 ± 13.8* | 36.2 ± 5.8 | 31.9 ± 2.7 |
| At TAFE | 82.9 ± 3.5 | 45.4 ± 6.0 | 50.6 ± 6.7 | 36.7 ± 5.0 | 59.8 ± 4.4 | 70.9 ± 2.1 | np | 21.7 ± 10.3 | 58.6 ± 2.4 |
| At University | *6.5 ± 3.3* | *23.5 ± 8.8* | *14.2 ± 2.6* | *16.9 ± 8.8* | *15.1 ± 3.1* | np | np | 27.7 ± 6.4 | 13.7 ± 2.1 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | *10.6 ± 1.8* | 31.1 ± 4.2 | 35.2 ± 7.1 | 46.4 ± 9.3 | *25.1 ± 2.7* | *25.0 ± 8.2* | np | 50.6 ± 11.0 | 27.7 ± 2.2 |
| TAFE 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 69.6 ± 12.2 | 83.7 ± 0.7 | 78.8 ± 3.0 | 87.0 ± 1.2 | 81.8 ± na | 76.8 ± 7.2 | 100.0 | 79.7 ± 5.2 | 77.1 ± 4.4 |
| Employed after training | 57.9 ± 12.2 | 67.8 ± 2.5 | 66.1 ± 3.6 | 67.1 ± 5.6 | 62.0 ± 10.5 | 60.4 ± 8.5 | 84.3 ± 8.3 | 71.5 ± 9.4 | 63.6 ± 4.6 |
| In further study after training | 30.0 ± 9.3 | 51.1 ± 2.0 | 28.1 ± 3.8 | 36.4 ± 3.5 | 46.1 ± 12.9 | 41.6 ± 10.7 | np | 31.1 ± 9.0 | 33.2 ± 3.7 |
| At TAFE | 73.6 ± na | 70.5 ± 2.7 | 73.0 ± 2.6 | 69.3 ± na | 76.7 ± na | 49.6 ± na | np | 13.8 ± na | 66.1 ± 0.8 |
| At University | np | np | 15.8 ± 0.3 | np | np | np | np | *36.6 ± 24.5* | 15.3 ± 2.2 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | np | np | 11.1 ± 2.5 | np | np | 43.6 ± na | np | *49.6 ± 24.5* | 18.6 ± 2.3 |

Table 5A.6 **Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TAFE 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 80.2 ± 2.9 | 86.5 ± 3.9 | 75.3 ± 3.4 | 80.4 ± 5.5 | 93.0 ± 2.2 | 84.5 ± 6.9 | np | 89.3 ± 4.0 | 80.7 ± 1.6 |
| Employed after training | 58.8 ± 4.1 | 80.6 ± 4.1 | 65.1 ± 4.0 | 63.3 ± 5.0 | 56.5 ± 9.8 | 63.0 ± 12.7 | np | 74.8 ± 6.3 | 64.3 ± 2.0 |
| In further study after training | 43.5 ± 4.3 | 34.4 ± 6.1 | 24.5 ± 3.9 | 29.1 ± 5.9 | 53.2 ± 8.0 | 37.0 ± 14.1 | np | 46.1 ± 6.2 | 35.9 ± 2.1 |
| At TAFE | 85.8 ± 3.8 | 54.1 ± 8.8 | 56.2 ± 9.2 | 49.9 ± 6.3 | 68.2 ± 5.9 | 83.6 ± 2.1 | np | *24.3 ± 10.0* | 67.0 ± 3.0 |
| At University | *7.4 ± 3.7* | *30.7 ± 10.5* | *16.4 ± 2.7* | *14.3 ± 3.5* | *21.7 ± 4.6* | – | – | 30.8 ± 5.2 | 14.6 ± 2.3 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | *6.7 ± 1.8* | *15.2 ± 3.5* | 27.4 ± 9.5 | 35.8 ± 5.7 | *10.0 ± 3.4* | np | np | 44.9 ± 9.2 | 18.4 ± 2.2 |
| TAFE 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 69.2 ± 16.6 | 55.3 ± 26.0 | 76.3 ± 13.9 | 84.1 ± 10.2 | 79.4 ± 19.6 | 63.2 ± 18.0 | 100.0 | 81.0 ± 21.6 | 72.9 ± 8.3 |
| Employed after training | 60.0 ± 16.9 | 39.0 ± 21.8 | 63.5 ± 13.9 | 65.1 ± 17.4 | 43.3 ± 23.4 | 53.1 ± 20.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 ± 22.0 | 60.1 ± 8.3 |
| In further study after training | 34.8 ± 15.7 | 33.6 ± 22.0 | 23.4 ± 9.3 | 36.7 ± 17.2 | 43.2 ± 24.7 | *35.0 ± 20.3* | np | 36.3 ± 19.4 | 32.8 ± 7.8 |
| At TAFE | 59.9 ± 31.1 | 79.9 ± 19.1 | 77.0 ± 16.3 | 67.2 ± 41.4 | np | 70.4 ± 34.1 | np | 64.3 ± 22.8 | 66.0 ± 16.3 |
| At University | *40.1 ± 31.1* | np | np | – | np | np | – | np | 21.6 ± 16.5 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | – | np | *17.7 ± 15.4* | np | np | – | – | *33.9 ± 22.3* | 12.4 ± 9.1 |
| TAFE 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 88.2 ± 5.0 | 94.0 ± 5.4 | 87.7 ± 4.1 | 89.6 ± 5.7 | 86.9 ± 6.7 | 90.5 ± 9.9 | 100.0 | 92.8 ± 4.6 | 89.2 ± 2.1 |
| Employed after training | 51.3 ± 6.8 | 67.0 ± 9.6 | 64.2 ± 5.6 | 61.2 ± 8.3 | 65.4 ± 9.0 | 65.4 ± 15.0 | 84.1 ± 27.2 | 68.7 ± 7.7 | 60.2 ± 3.0 |
| In further study after training | 48.5 ± 8.4 | 38.9 ± 13.9 | 44.3 ± 7.0 | 54.1 ± 11.8 | 53.3 ± 11.1 | 53.0 ± 20.0 | np | 59.9 ± 10.1 | 49.5 ± 3.9 |
| At TAFE | 83.0 ± 9.2 | 72.3 ± 20.7 | 77.3 ± 9.1 | 73.4 ± 15.1 | 68.0 ± 14.3 | 83.8 ± 20.9 | np | 37.5 ± 14.0 | 72.7 ± 5.1 |
| At University | np | np | *9.2 ± 6.3* | *10.9 ± 10.6* | np | – | – | *16.2 ± 10.6* | 9.0 ± 3.2 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | np | np | *13.4 ± 7.4* | *15.7 ± 12.4* | *24.0 ± 13.1* | np | np | 46.3 ± 14.4 | 18.3 ± 4.4 |

Table 5A.6 **Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TAFE 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed or in further study | 81.4 ± 5.1 | 76.3 ± 10.7 | 84.5 ± 3.6 | 89.1 ± 5.9 | 92.6 ± 5.5 | 78.5 ± 11.1 | 100.0 | 92.4 ± 7.5 | 84.5 ± 2.3 |
| Employed after training | 53.9 ± 6.3 | 70.7 ± 10.9 | 64.8 ± 4.7 | 62.7 ± 8.8 | 69.9 ± 9.3 | 61.6 ± 11.5 | 100.0 | 77.3 ± 10.0 | 62.4 ± 2.9 |
| In further study after training | 42.9 ± 6.5 | 46.9 ± 12.5 | 35.5 ± 4.8 | 42.1 ± 9.4 | 48.6 ± 10.6 | 33.2 ± 12.9 | np | 43.1 ± 14.2 | 40.4 ± 3.1 |
| At TAFE | 67.3 ± 9.4 | 67.4 ± 16.8 | 62.3 ± 8.2 | 69.2 ± 12.8 | 88.3 ± 9.7 | 76.6 ± 20.1 | np | 46.3 ± 22.4 | 66.0 ± 4.7 |
| At University | 20.6 ± 8.1 | *23.3 ± 15.1* | 15.6 ± 6.2 | *20.5 ± 11.2* | np | np | – | np | 16.3 ± 3.7 |
| At private provider or other registered provider | *12.0 ± 6.5* | np | 22.1 ± 7.0 | np | np | np | np | 51.5 ± 22.5 | 17.7 ± 3.8 |

(a) Graduates ‘employed after training’ and graduates ‘in further study after training’ are subsets of graduates who are ‘employed or in further study’. Graduates can be both employed and in further study.

(b) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution. Due to insufficient sample size it was not possible to calculate an estimate of the variance for some proportions and these confidence intervals are reported as 'na'.

(c) Data for some jurisdictions are not published due to 5 or fewer responses.

(d) At private provider or other registered provider includes private providers, secondary schools, and other registered providers.

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

*Source*: NCVER Student Outcomes Survey (unpublished); DEST 2008, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2006* , Canberra; 2008 Report, table 5A.69.

# POLICE SERVICES

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## Table 6A.1 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure (a) | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 1 204.0 | 1 237.5 | 1 285.6 | 1 368.8 | 1 494.0 |
| Superannuation | $m | 113.9 | 120.2 | 128.4 | 153.7 | 164.2 |
| Payroll tax | $m | 84.0 | 79.5 | 81.0 | 85.7 | 90.1 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **1 401.9** | **1 437.2** | **1 494.9** | **1 608.2** | **1 748.4** |
| Other recurrent expenditure | $m | 335.3 | 378.4 | 369.8 | 397.9 | 435.6 |
| Depreciation | $m | 61.4 | 69.7 | 76.2 | 86.3 | 98.9 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **1 798.7** | **1 885.3** | **1 940.9** | **2 092.4** | **2 282.9** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 54.9 | 40.0 | 36.6 | 46.6 | 84.8 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 1 659.8 | 1 765.8 | 1 823.3 | 1 960.2 | 2 108.0 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (b) | $m | 51.2 | 67.7 | 72.4 | 77.3 | 81.3 |
| Capital expenditure | $m | 82.1 | 77.4 | 109.3 | 110.8 | 137.2 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (c) | $m | 1 819.3 | 1 893.0 | 1 974.0 | 2 116.9 | 2 321.2 |
| Total accrual costs (d) | $m | 1 849.8 | 1 953.0 | 2 013.3 | 2 169.8 | 2 364.1 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 81 169 | 78 539 | 84 241 | 91 487 | 94 418 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 65 059 | 66 063 | 67 717 | 68 439 | 75 577 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e) | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 13 184 | 14 141 | 13 796 | 14 011 | 14 691 |
| Civilian | FTE | 1 263 | 1 512 | 1 477 | 1 253 | 1 247 |
| Other | FTE | 116 | – | 119 | 125 | 124 |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **14 563** | **15 653** | **15 392** | **15 389** | **16 062** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 907 | 868 | 847 | 623 | 642 |
| Civilian | FTE | 2 548 | 2 400 | 2 229 | 2 531 | 2 580 |
| Other | FTE | 41 | – | 35 | 27 | 27 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **3 496** | **3 268** | **3 111** | **3 181** | **3 249** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **18 059** | **18 921** | **18 503** | **18 570** | **19 311** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 168 | 191 | 222 | 246 | 270 |
| Non-operational | FTE | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Indigenous FTE staff** | **FTE** | **168** | **191** | **222** | **246** | **270** |

Table 6A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 209 529 | 266 924 | 270 636 | 292 328 | 363 824 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 410 685 | 409 225 | 439 204 | 478 733 | 513 345 |
| Other | $'000 | 229 120 | 437 038 | 465 771 | 488 092 | 502 327 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **849 334** | **1 113 187** | **1 175 611** | **1 259 153** | **1 379 496** |

(a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries in include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.

(b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).

(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(e) Counts are headcounts at 30 June. Indigenous staff cannot be split between operational and non-operational, numbers listed as 'Operational Indigenous FTE staff' are in fact total Indigenous staff numbers.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.1.

## Table 6A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 762.3 | 794.2 | 867.7 | 906.4 | 931.3 |
| Superannuation | $m | 75.3 | 86.9 | 94.5 | 101.0 | 114.3 |
| Payroll tax | $m | 42.3 | 43.6 | 46.7 | 49.7 | 50.7 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **879.8** | **924.8** | **1 008.9** | **1 057.1** | **1 096.3** |
| Other recurrent expenditure | $m | 291.3 | 305.7 | 296.2 | 376.5 | 403.5 |
| Depreciation | $m | 15.8 | 21.1 | 27.8 | 35.5 | 44.1 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **1 186.8** | **1 251.6** | **1 332.9** | **1 469.1** | **1 543.9** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 4.2 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 34.3 | 17.4 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 1 140.3 | 1 196.8 | 1 275.6 | 1 385.2 | 1 475.8 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (a) | $m | 24.5 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 45.2 | 53.6 |
| Capital expenditure | $m | 77.5 | 69.5 | 61.0 | 119.3 | 101.3 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (b) | $m | 1 248.6 | 1 300.0 | 1 366.1 | 1 552.9 | 1 601.1 |
| Total accrual costs (c) | $m | 1 211.3 | 1 284.5 | 1 366.1 | 1 514.3 | 1 597.5 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 75 636 | 78 965 | 84 779 | 86 190 | 87 008 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 46 113 | 45 237 | 47 624 | 48 270 | 51 931 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 9 936 | 9 981 | 10 097 | 10 420 | 10 657 |
| Civilian | FTE | 276 | 247 | 296 | 330 | 323 |
| Other | FTE | 141 | 145 | 146 | 145 | 146 |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **10 353** | **10 373** | **10 539** | **10 895** | **11 126** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 320 | 319 | 349 | 342 | 336 |
| Civilian | FTE | 1 721 | 1 912 | 1 936 | 1 962 | 2 015 |
| Other | FTE | 119 | 160 | 211 | 246 | 209 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **2 160** | **2 391** | **2 496** | **2 550** | **2 560** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **12 513** | **12 764** | **13 035** | **13 445** | **13 686** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | na | 9 | na | na | na |
| Non-operational | FTE | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Indigenous FTE staff** | **FTE** | **na** | **9** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

## Table 6A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 110 883 | 175 694 | 179 810 | 177 671 | 219 770 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 246 298 | 340 622 | 322 275 | 444 069 | 541 576 |
| Other | $'000 | 59 792 | 70 658 | 93 327 | 121 129 | 128 556 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **416 973** | **586 974** | **595 412** | **742 869** | **889 902** |

(a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).

(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.2.

## Table 6A.3 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 621.7 | 664.7 | 711.9 | 776.6 | 838.9 |
| Superannuation | $m | 81.5 | 87.5 | 94.2 | 102.4 | 109.7 |
| Payroll tax | $m | 32.5 | 34.8 | 37.6 | 40.7 | 44.2 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **735.7** | **787.0** | **843.8** | **919.8** | **992.7** |
| Other recurrent expenditure | $m | 165.8 | 183.9 | 164.4 | 222.6 | 231.9 |
| Depreciation (a) | $m | 35.4 | 38.9 | 45.1 | 41.6 | 54.9 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **936.8** | **1 009.8** | **1 053.3** | **1 183.9** | **1 279.6** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 32.9 | 29.3 | 37.5 | 50.9 | 55.9 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 871.4 | 945.7 | 978.2 | 1 092.3 | 1 179.5 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (b) | $m | 49.7 | 56.5 | 67.0 | 72.4 | 83.0 |
| Capital expenditure | $m | 83.2 | 88.0 | 110.8 | 106.9 | 104.6 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (c) | $m | 984.7 | 1 059.0 | 1 118.9 | 1 249.2 | 1 329.3 |
| Total accrual costs (d) | $m | 986.6 | 1 066.3 | 1 120.3 | 1 256.4 | 1 362.5 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 72 327 | 75 564 | 79 285 | 83 544 | 86 038 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 44 645 | 45 246 | 46 731 | 49 542 | 53 308 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn (e) | FTE | 7 407 | 7 701 | 7 967 | 8 206 | 8 467 |
| Civilian | FTE | 1 567 | 1 291 | 1 295 | 1 408 | 1 480 |
| Other (f) | FTE | 146 | 143 | 148 | 153 | 296 |
| **Operational FTE staff (e)** | **FTE** | **9 120** | **9 135** | **9 410** | **9 767** | **10 243** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn (e) | FTE | 773 | 795 | 798 | 821 | 853 |
| Civilian | FTE | 1 221 | 1 486 | 1 443 | 1 452 | 1 376 |
| Other (f) | FTE | 293 | 285 | 299 | 330 | 428 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **2 287** | **2 566** | **2 540** | **2 603** | **2 657** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **11 407** | **11 701** | **11 950** | **12 370** | **12 900** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | na | na | na | na | 286 |
| Non-operational | FTE | na | na | na | na | 19 |
| **Indigenous FTE staff (g)** | **FTE** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **305** |

## Table 6A.3 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 134 437 | 160 575 | 229 196 | 274 214 | 416 561 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 464 442 | 557 026 | 664 477 | 788 025 | 917 442 |
| Other | $'000 | 157 355 | 149 215 | 173 499 | 117 246 | 119 658 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **756 234** | **866 816** | **1 067 172** | **1 179 485** | **1 453 661** |

(a) Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.

(b) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8% per annum on total value of asset holdings (excluding land).

(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(e) The Queensland Police's definitions of operational and non-operational status for sworn members vary slightly from the national data dictionary.

(f) Operational other includes police liaison officers, assistant watchhouse officers, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police. Non-operational other includes police recruits and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees.

(g) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.

**na** Not available.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.3.

## Table 6A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 367.5 | 396.8 | 428.0 | 457.5 | 491.1 |
| Superannuation | $m | 40.6 | 36.1 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 47.7 |
| Payroll tax (a) | $m | 21.3 | 22.5 | 24.4 | 25.7 | 27.6 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **429.4** | **455.4** | **497.4** | **527.6** | **566.4** |
| Other recurrent expenditure (b) | $m | 126.4 | 144.5 | 162.6 | 170.4 | 197.4 |
| Depreciation (c) | $m | 14.8 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 20.3 | 28.1 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **570.5** | **616.7** | **676.9** | **718.3** | **791.9** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 15.6 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 24.1 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 533.7 | 575.0 | 633.2 | 673.8 | 740.2 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (d) | $m | 22.2 | 23.5 | 27.0 | 31.2 | 37.0 |
| Capital expenditure | $m | 29.9 | 57.3 | 43.4 | 82.9 | 80.0 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (e) | $m | 585.7 | 657.2 | 703.4 | 780.9 | 843.8 |
| Total accrual costs (f) | $m | 592.7 | 640.2 | 703.9 | 749.5 | 828.9 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 76 503 | 80 462 | 86 480 | 89 766 | 94 024 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 54 142 | 56 483 | 58 105 | 58 735 | 61 742 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 4 518 | 4 449 | 4 507 | 4 555 | 4 597 |
| Civilian | FTE | 706 | 664 | 692 | 726 | 761 |
| Other | FTE | 115 | 123 | 128 | 113 | 76 |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **5 339** | **5 236** | **5 327** | **5 394** | **5 434** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 268 | 378 | 383 | 424 | 474 |
| Civilian | FTE | 323 | 376 | 436 | 503 | 580 |
| Other | FTE | 24 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 35 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **615** | **777** | **845** | **959** | **1 089** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **5 954** | **6 013** | **6 172** | **6 353** | **6 523** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 136 | 158 | 170 | 169 | 152 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 1 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 14 |
| **Indigenous FTE staff (g)** | **FTE** | **137** | **175** | **190** | **183** | **166** |

## Table 6A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 92 510 | 91 777 | 100 633 | 97 235 | 130 803 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 196 332 | 200 868 | 215 112 | 233 685 | 288 689 |
| Other (h) | $'000 | 80 633 | 93 128 | 122 361 | 156 116 | 173 268 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **369 475** | **385 773** | **438 106** | **487 036** | **592 760** |

(a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5% of Payroll Costs.

(b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).

(c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.

(d) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.

(h) 2005/06 value has been amended since the 2007 Report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.4.

## Table 6A.5 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments (a) | $m | 288.1 | 281.4 | 325.9 | 342.0 | 361.2 |
| Superannuation | $m | 32.9 | 34.4 | 40.2 | 47.8 | 48.1 |
| Payroll tax | $m | 16.4 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 21.0 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **337.4** | **332.8** | **384.9** | **410.2** | **430.3** |
| Other recurrent expenditure (b) | $m | 79.6 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 95.4 | 101.2 |
| Depreciation (c) | $m | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **426.5** | **428.5** | **480.8** | **517.7** | **543.9** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) (d) | $m | 36.3 | 59.4 | 63.9 | 60.1 | 56.7 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 373.8 | 352.0 | 398.1 | 437.3 | 466.2 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (e) | $m | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Capital expenditure (f) | $m | 5.3 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 15.5 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (g) | $m | 422.2 | 428.8 | 482.6 | 514.6 | 547.0 |
| Total accrual costs | $m | 438.6 | 440.6 | 491.8 | 528.5 | 555.0 |
| Staffing costs (h) | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 77 507 | 77 220 | 88 610 | 88 869 | 92 649 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 46 480 | 46 838 | 45 346 | 51 121 | 53 433 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 3 690 | 3 641 | 3 725 | 3 862 | 3 842 |
| Civilian | FTE | 684 | 647 | 665 | 720 | 730 |
| Other | FTE | 34 | 30 | 26 | 30 | 28 |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **4 408** | **4 318** | **4 416** | **4 612** | **4 600** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 76 | 69 | 76 | 113 | 127 |
| Civilian | FTE | 213 | 225 | 228 | 280 | 260 |
| Other | FTE | 48 | 86 | 141 | 83 | 153 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **337** | **380** | **445** | **476** | **540** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **4 745** | **4 698** | **4 861** | **5 088** | **5 140** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 59 | 57 | 55 | 59 | 59 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 8 | 6 | 2 | – | 3 |
| **Indigenous FTE staff** | **FTE** | **67** | **63** | **57** | **59** | **62** |

## Table 6A.5 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 22 987 | 23 002 | 36 705 | 33 260 | 33 574 |
| Buildings and fittings (i) | $'000 | 135 305 | 130 274 | 103 299 | 98 990 | 100 149 |
| Other (j) | $'000 | 15 521 | 20 820 | 34 228 | 35 564 | 38 633 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **173 813** | **174 096** | **174 232** | **167 814** | **172 356** |

(a) The salary increase mainly reflects the Enterprise Bargaining Agreement, and higher employee benefits.

(b) The increase in 2006-07 mainly reflects a $2.4m increase due to the first full year impact of the Public Private Partnership agreement, and an increase in Computing expenses of $3.8m from the previous year.

(c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.

(d) Revenue from own sources for 2003-04 includes $11.5 million Commonwealth Revenue being reimbursement of the compensation and administrative expenses attributable to the South Australian handgun buyback program, which operated between 1 October 2003 and 31 March 2004, and $14.9 million increase in funding from the Community Road Safety Fund. In 2004-05, the decrease in revenue mainly reflects one-off cost recovery from the Commonwealth ($1.425 million) and contributed assets (Audio Management System - $6.061million and Microsoft Core Licences - $1.015 million). This is partly offset by increased interest revenue ($0.694 million), grants and cost recoveries. The decrease in 2006-07 is mainly due to a change in policy (DTF no longer pay interest on balances held in Agencies bank accounts). In 2005-06, the interest received was $3.4m.

(e) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).

(f) For 2003-04, increased capital expenditure mainly reflects higher expenditure on major projects including $1.5 million on Mobile Data Terminals, Counter Terrorism $1.0 million, Police Call Centre $0.3 million and Road Safety Project $1.0 million. For 2001-02, South Australia Police's (SAPOL) investment program included many one off major capital projects including Adelaide Police Station Relocation and Netley Police Complex.

(g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure. The net cash flows used in investing activities for 2006-07 is mainly associated with the purchase of an aircraft and the Golden Grove and Aldinga police stations.

(h) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(i) Land revalued in 2005 resulting in a $14.1million increment. For 2005-06, the decrease mainly reflects the transfer of land and buildings as part of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) transaction that occurred in 2004-05. Five police stations were built as part of this transaction. The transfer has been reflected in the 2005-06 financial statements as a prior adjustment to 2004-05.

(j) The increase in 2006-07 is mainly associated with the purchase of the aircraft and donated assets (speed detection cameras).

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.5.

## Table 6A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 76.4 | 80.2 | 89.3 | 99.8 | 107.6 |
| Superannuation | $m | 8.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.6 |
| Payroll tax | $m | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **89.4** | **93.9** | **104.6** | **116.8** | **126.4** |
| Other recurrent expenditure | $m | 29.2 | 32.8 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 33.5 |
| Depreciation | $m | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **120.0** | **128.1** | **138.8** | **150.5** | **162.5** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 7.1 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 107.8 | 114.5 | 124.0 | 134.9 | 146.3 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (a) | $m | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 9.9 |
| Capital expenditure | $m | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (b) | $m | 120.9 | 129.7 | 137.5 | 150.4 | 161.0 |
| Total accrual costs (c) | $m | 124.1 | 134.1 | 145.4 | 157.1 | 172.4 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 65 463 | 66 439 | 73 369 | 77 536 | 85 469 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 50 597 | 53 992 | 57 843 | 66 441 | 60 969 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff (d) | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 1 001 | 1 001 | 1 008 | 1 052 | 1 134 |
| Civilian | FTE | 202 | 216 | 218 | 221 | 241 |
| Other | FTE | na | – | na | – | na |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **1 203** | **1 217** | **1 226** | **1 273** | **1 375** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 93 | 116 | 126 | 132 | 48 |
| Civilian | FTE | 150 | 149 | 152 | 155 | 141 |
| Other | FTE | – | – | – | – | 34 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **243** | **265** | **278** | **287** | **223** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **1 446** | **1 482** | **1 504** | **1 560** | **1 598** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 21 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 27 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| **Indigenous FTE staff** | **FTE** | **23** | **22** | **24** | **27** | **28** |

## Table 6A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 7 442 | 13 819 | 13 837 | 13 948 | 26 668 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 46 230 | 69 686 | 77 750 | 77 566 | 108 891 |
| Other | $'000 | 4 853 | 5 173 | 5 471 | 5 559 | 15 317 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **58 525** | **88 678** | **97 058** | **97 073** | **150 876** |

(a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).Capital expenditure includes only capital appropriations.

(b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(d) The large increase in police numbers in 2006-07 is mainly due to two extra recruit (trainee) courses funded by the Government of Tasmania (in addition to the normal two courses) graduating during reporting period.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.6.

## Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 53.6 | 56.0 | 60.8 | 62.9 | 68.8 |
| Superannuation | $m | 6.6 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| Payroll tax (a) | $m | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **60.2** | **63.7** | **69.3** | **72.6** | **77.8** |
| Other recurrent expenditure | $m | 18.6 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 23.4 |
| Depreciation | $m | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **81.7** | **87.7** | **92.6** | **96.9** | **103.6** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b) | $m | 81.3 | 87.3 | 92.1 | 96.6 | 103.1 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital (c) | $m | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Capital expenditure | $m | 1.6 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (d) | $m | 80.4 | 86.4 | 96.7 | 100.2 | 103.0 |
| Total accrual costs (e) | $m | 84.5 | 90.4 | 95.6 | 99.9 | 106.7 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 75 301 | 78 680 | 86 434 | 89 192 | 93 261 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 75 610 | 78 785 | 86 189 | 88 728 | 93 922 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 585 | 607 | 596 | 605 | 619 |
| Civilian | FTE | 114 | 122 | 110 | 93 | 92 |
| Other | FTE | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **699** | **729** | **706** | **698** | **711** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 9 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 21 |
| Civilian | FTE | 91 | 69 | 86 | 102 | 101 |
| Other | FTE | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **100** | **80** | **96** | **117** | **122** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **799** | **809** | **802** | **815** | **833** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Non-operational | FTE | – | – | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| **Indigenous FTE staff** | **FTE** | **8** | **10** | **11** | **11** | **6** |

## Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 6 630 | 6 630 | 8 539 | 7 889 | 7 751 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 33 597 | 33 097 | 35 814 | 36 613 | 36 908 |
| Other | $'000 | 1 181 | 1 001 | 856 | 1 096 | 2 407 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **41 408** | **40 728** | **45 209** | **45 598** | **47 066** |

(a) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.

(b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.

(c) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).

(d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.7.

## Table 6A.8 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditure (a) | | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries | | | | | | |
| Salaries and related payments | $m | 77.8 | 90.2 | 102.4 | 115.1 | 123.3 |
| Superannuation (b) | $m | 8.2 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 12.6 |
| Payroll tax | $m | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
| **Total salaries and payments** | **$m** | **92.0** | **105.6** | **119.4** | **134.1** | **143.5** |
| Other recurrent expenditure | $m | 29.8 | 36.2 | 33.5 | 34.6 | 37.4 |
| Depreciation (c) | $m | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| **Total recurrent expenditure** | **$m** | **126.3** | **146.4** | **158.7** | **174.6** | **187.2** |
| Net recurrent expenditure | | | | | | |
| Revenue from own sources (ROS) | $m | 10.4 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 18.7 |
| Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax | $m | 109.9 | 124.2 | 135.1 | 151.4 | 160.9 |
| Capital expenditure | | | | | | |
| User cost of capital | $m | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| Capital expenditure (d) | $m | 7.9 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 12.7 |
| Expenditure aggregates | | | | | | |
| Total cash expenditure (e) | $m | 129.8 | 158.1 | 167.5 | 178.6 | 193.6 |
| Total accrual costs (f) | $m | 134.5 | 154.6 | 167.5 | 182.9 | 195.8 |
| Staffing costs | | | | | | |
| Average police staff costs | $ | 103 911 | 109 371 | 114 099 | 134 095 | 141 242 |
| Average non-police staff costs | $ | 28 572 | 33 328 | 35 000 | 32 356 | 34 584 |
| Staff by Indigenous and operational status | | | | | | |
| Operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 754 | 809 | 756 | 833 | 856 |
| Civilian | FTE | 106 | 141 | 51 | 144 | 161 |
| Other (g) | FTE | 166 | 175 | 169 | 194 | 203 |
| **Operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **1 026** | **1 125** | **976** | **1 171** | **1 220** |
| Non-operational FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Sworn | FTE | 29 | 37 | 160 | 44 | 38 |
| Civilian | FTE | 102 | 77 | 183 | 91 | 77 |
| Other (g) | FTE | – | – | 21 | 80 | 56 |
| **Non-operational FTE staff** | **FTE** | **131** | **114** | **364** | **215** | **171** |
| **Total staff** | **FTE** | **1 157** | **1 239** | **1 340** | **1 386** | **1 391** |
| Indigenous FTE staff | | | | | | |
| Operational | FTE | 47 | 57 | 66 | 71 | 84 |
| Non-operational | FTE | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| **Indigenous FTE staff** | **FTE** | **54** | **64** | **76** | **81** | **96** |

## Table 6A.8 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets by value | | | | | | |
| Land | $'000 | 5 226 | 5 506 | 5 503 | 6 192 | 6 202 |
| Buildings and fittings | $'000 | 82 404 | 80 322 | 82 466 | 79 968 | 79 605 |
| Other | $'000 | 19 798 | 21 728 | 27 314 | 24 377 | 28 043 |
| **Total value of assets** | **$'000** | **107 428** | **107 556** | **115 283** | **110 537** | **113 850** |

(a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.

(b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.

(c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.

(d) 2004-05 and 2005-06 figures have been revisedsince the 2007 Report to exclude non capitalised Repairs and Maintenance expenditure, which is captured in Recurrent Expenditure.

(e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.

(f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.

(g) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.8.

## Table 6A.9 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld (b )* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | % | 0.9 | na | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 4.7 |
| 2003-04 | % | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 5.2 |
| 2004-05 | % | 1.2 | na | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 5.7 |
| 2005-06 | % | 1.3 | na | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 5.8 |
| 2006-07 | % | 1.4 | na | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 6.9 |
| Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 (30 June 2006) | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | no. | 70 985 | 15 743 | 67 787 | 35 983 | 14 189 | 8 961 | 2 227 | 32 057 |
| All people | 000 | 4 108.1 | 3 121.8 | 2 480.0 | 1 260.8 | 939.8 | 288.2 | 215.4 | 133.8 |
| Proportion Indigenous | % | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 24.0 |

(a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

(b) Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006·07.

(c) Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories.

**na** Not available.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (low series), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 6A.19.

## Table 6A.10 Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2002 to 2006 (a)

| *Year* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 26 |
| 2003 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 28 |
| 2004 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 22 |
| 2005 | 2 | 5 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 12 |
| 2006 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 14 |
| Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 5 | 11 |
| 2003 | 1 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 8 |
| 2004 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 7 |
| 2005 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| 2006 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 37 |
| 2003 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| 2004 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| 2005 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 2006 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| Total number of deaths 2002 to 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Indigenous | 39 | 23 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 | – | 102 |
| Indigenous | 8 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 2 | – | – | 8 | 40 |
| **All people** | **49** | **25** | **27** | **23** | **8** | **1** | **3** | **8** | **144** |

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: *Australian Institute of Criminology* 2007*, Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations* 2006*,* AIC, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 6A.43.

# CORRECTIVE SERVICES

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Table 8A.1 **Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)**

| | *Units* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT in ACT* | *ACT in NSW* | *ACT total* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **no.** | **9 468** | **4 044** | **5 649** | **3 622** | **1 686** | **534** | **64** | **106** | **170** | **834** | **25 901** |
| Secure/open custody | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open | no. | 3 595 | 376 | 783 | 934 | 189 | 66 | .. | 76 | 76 | 221 | 6 164 |
| Secure | no. | 5 872 | 3 668 | 4 866 | 2 688 | 1 497 | 468 | 64 | 29 | 94 | 613 | 19 736 |
| Open — share | % | 38.0 | 9.3 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 11.2 | 12.4 | .. | 72.2 | 44.8 | 26.5 | 23.8 |
| Secure — share | % | 62.0 | 90.7 | 86.1 | 74.2 | 88.8 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 55.2 | 73.5 | 76.2 |
| Male/female prisoners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | no. | 8 768 | 3 797 | 5 225 | 3 332 | 1 579 | 497 | 59 | 101 | 159 | 798 | 24 055 |
| Female | no. | 699 | 247 | 424 | 290 | 107 | 37 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 36 | 1 846 |
| Male — share | % | 92.6 | 93.9 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 90.9 | 95.6 | 93.8 | 95.7 | 92.9 |
| Female — share | % | 7.4 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 7.1 |
| Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 956 | 222 | 1 519 | 1 497 | 344 | 67 | 8 | 12 | 21 | 684 | 6 297 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 7 217 | 3 728 | 4 130 | 2 125 | 1 338 | 463 | 56 | 93 | 149 | 150 | 19 207 |
| Indigenous status unknown | no. | 295 | 93 | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 396 |
| Indigenous — share | % | 20.7 | 5.5 | 26.9 | 41.3 | 20.4 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 82.0 | 24.3 |
| Non-Indigenous — share | % | 76.2 | 92.2 | 73.1 | 58.7 | 79.4 | 86.7 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 87.8 | 18.0 | 74.2 |
| Indigenous status unknown — share | % | 3.1 | 2.3 | – | – | 0.2 | 0.8 | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 1.5 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Held in privately operated prisons | no. | 756 | 1 461 | 1 294 | 768 | 116 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 395 |
| Privately operated prisons — share | % | 8.0 | 36.1 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 6.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.0 |
| Periodic detention | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total detainees | no. | 741 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | 797 |
| Attending residential component | no. | 470 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 507 |

Table 8A.1 **Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)**

| | *Units* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT in ACT* | *ACT in NSW* | *ACT total* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **no.** | **9 101** | **3 648** | **5 449** | **3 433** | **1 548** | **504** | **67** | **123** | **191** | **791** | **24 541** |
| Secure/open custody | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Open | no. | 3 504 | 401 | 820 | 883 | 174 | 78 | – | 90 | 90 | 168 | 6 028 |
| Secure | no. | 5 597 | 3 247 | 4 629 | 2 550 | 1 374 | 426 | 67 | 33 | 101 | 623 | 18 513 |
| Open — share | % | 38.5 | 11.0 | 15.1 | 25.7 | 11.2 | 15.4 | – | 73.0 | 47.3 | 21.2 | 24.6 |
| Secure — share | % | 61.5 | 89.0 | 84.9 | 74.3 | 88.8 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 52.7 | 78.8 | 75.4 |
| Male/female prisoners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | no. | 8 453 | 3 410 | 5 070 | 3 187 | 1 450 | 469 | 63 | 116 | 179 | 762 | 22 864 |
| Female | no. | 648 | 238 | 379 | 246 | 98 | 35 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 29 | 1 677 |
| Male — share | % | 92.9 | 93.5 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 93.1 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 96.3 | 93.2 |
| Female — share | % | 7.1 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 800 | 206 | 1 428 | 1 365 | 302 | 62 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 643 | 5 815 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 6 976 | 3 353 | 4 021 | 2 068 | 1 217 | 440 | 57 | 56 | 112 | 148 | 18 280 |
| Indigenous status unknown | no. | 325 | 89 | – | – | 29 | 3 | – | 64 | 64 | – | 446 |
| Indigenous — share | % | 19.8 | 5.6 | 26.2 | 39.8 | 19.5 | 12.2 | 15.5 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 81.3 | 23.7 |
| Non-Indigenous — share | % | 76.7 | 91.9 | 73.8 | 60.2 | 78.6 | 87.3 | 84.5 | 45.1 | 59.0 | 18.7 | 74.5 |
| Indigenous status unknown — share | % | 3.6 | 2.4 | – | – | 1.9 | 0.5 | – | 51.5 | 33.3 | – | 1.8 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Held in privately operated prisons | no. | 724 | 1 523 | 1 304 | 725 | 109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 385 |
| Privately operated prisons — share | % | 8.0 | 41.8 | 23.9 | 21.1 | 7.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.9 |
| Periodic detention | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total detainees | no. | 802 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | 862 |
| Attending residential component | no. | 486 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | 517 |

Table 8A.1 **Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)**

| | *Units* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT in ACT* | *ACT in NSW* | *ACT total* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) NSW figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT data are presented as total prisoners and separately by the jurisdiction in which the ACT prisoner is held. Australian figures are calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are not double counted.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding of decimal places.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.1.

Table 8A.2 **Average daily community corrections offender population (a), (b)**

| | *Units* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total offenders** | **no.** | **17 970** | **7 304** | **12 250** | **5 241** | **6 294** | **1 193** | **1 223** | **1 183** | **52 658** |
| Male/female offenders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | no. | 15 184 | 5 945 | 9 648 | 4 076 | 5 146 | 939 | 1 049 | 1 041 | 43 028 |
| Female | no. | 2 729 | 1 327 | 2 602 | 1 165 | 1 148 | 254 | 174 | 142 | 9 541 |
| Gender unknown | no. | 56 | 32 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 88 |
| Male — share | % | 84.5 | 81.4 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 81.8 | 78.7 | 85.8 | 88.0 | 81.7 |
| Female — share | % | 15.2 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 18.1 |
| Gender unknown — share | % | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 3 112 | 305 | 2 196 | 1 701 | 912 | 142 | 99 | 879 | 9 346 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 14 265 | 6 204 | 10 054 | 3 540 | 5 340 | 992 | 1 043 | 301 | 41 739 |
| Indigenous status unknown | no. | 592 | 796 | – | – | 42 | 59 | 81 | 3 | 1 573 |
| Indigenous — share | % | 17.3 | 4.2 | 17.9 | 32.5 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 74.3 | 17.7 |
| Non-Indigenous — share | % | 79.4 | 84.9 | 82.1 | 67.5 | 84.8 | 83.2 | 85.3 | 25.4 | 79.3 |
| Indigenous status unknown — share | % | 3.3 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Offenders per order type (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Restricted movement order | no. | 213 | 24 | 4 | 113 | 380 | .. | .. | 38 | 772 |
| Reparation order | no. | 4 386 | 1 972 | 2 947 | 1 904 | 1 581 | 607 | 102 | 212 | 13 711 |
| Supervision (compliance) order | no. | 14 265 | 5 440 | 10 279 | 4 570 | 4 333 | 733 | 1 121 | 974 | 41 715 |

## Table 8A.2 Average daily community corrections offender population (a), (b)

| | Units | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total offenders** | no. | **18 047** | **8 000** | **12 024** | **5 523** | **6 223** | **1 121** | **1 180** | **1 125** | **53 243** |
| Male/female offenders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | no. | 15 310 | 6 495 | 9 444 | 4 304 | 5 117 | 886 | 996 | 987 | 43 538 |
| Female | no. | 2 684 | 1 451 | 2 580 | 1 219 | 1 106 | 235 | 184 | 138 | 9 597 |
| Gender unknown | no. | 53 | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 108 |
| Male — share | % | 84.8 | 81.2 | 78.5 | 77.9 | 82.2 | 79.0 | 84.4 | 87.7 | 81.8 |
| Female — share | % | 14.9 | 18.1 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 17.8 | 21.0 | 15.6 | 12.3 | 18.0 |
| Gender unknown — share | % | 0.3 | 0.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.2 |
| Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 2 889 | 346 | 2 155 | 1 780 | 889 | 127 | 96 | 806 | 9 088 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 14 196 | 6 854 | 9 869 | 3 738 | 5 247 | 913 | 885 | 315 | 42 017 |
| Indigenous status unknown | no. | 962 | 800 | – | 5 | 87 | 81 | 200 | 4 | 2 139 |
| Indigenous — share | % | 16.0 | 4.3 | 17.9 | 32.2 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 71.6 | 17.1 |
| Non-Indigenous — share | % | 78.7 | 85.7 | 82.1 | 67.7 | 84.3 | 81.5 | 75.0 | 28.0 | 78.9 |
| Indigenous status unknown — share | % | 5.3 | 10.0 | – | 0.1 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Offenders per order type (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Restricted movement order | no. | 211 | 22 | 77 | 137 | 376 | .. | 1 | 42 | 866 |
| Reparation order | no. | 4 754 | 2 431 | 3 392 | 2 231 | 1 674 | 599 | 81 | 206 | 15 367 |
| Supervision (compliance) order | no. | 14 663 | 5 745 | 9 552 | 4 690 | 4 174 | 680 | 1 099 | 912 | 41 515 |

(a) Includes offenders on inactive orders, although not all offenders on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.30, 8A.36, 8A.74).

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding of decimal places.

(c) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.3.

Table 8A.3 **Imprisonment and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | |
| Imprisonment (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| **All prisoners** | **178.6** | **101.6** | **177.8** | **229.4** | **137.6** | **142.7** | **65.4** | **551.6** | **162.0** |
| Male prisoners | 337.3 | 195.0 | 332.1 | 420.7 | 263.7 | 273.2 | 124.9 | 1 012.7 | 305.7 |
| Female prisoners | 26.0 | 12.1 | 26.4 | 36.9 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 7.9 | 49.7 | 22.7 |
| Indigenous prisoners | 2 329.7 | 1 204.0 | 1 840.1 | 3 521.6 | 2 064.6 | 630.8 | 799.3 | 1 839.6 | 2 142.2 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 138.1 | 94.1 | 133.4 | 138.3 | 110.7 | 127.4 | 58.0 | 131.6 | 122.4 |
| Periodic detention | | | | | | | | | |
| **All periodic detainees** | **14.1** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **21.7** | **..** | **..** |
| Male detainees | 26.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41.1 | .. | .. |
| Female detainees | 2.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.9 | .. | .. |
| Indigenous detainees | 78.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137.9 | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 12.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.5 | .. | .. |
| Community corrections | | | | | | | | | |
| **All offenders (d)** | **342.8** | **183.6** | **385.5** | **331.9** | **513.6** | **318.5** | **470.6** | **782.4** | **329.4** |
| Male offenders | 591.0 | 305.3 | 613.3 | 514.7 | 859.3 | 515.7 | 821.7 | 1321.0 | 546.8 |
| Female offenders | 102.1 | 65.3 | 162.2 | 148.0 | 183.2 | 132.0 | 131.5 | 196.1 | 117.5 |
| Indigenous offenders | 3731.5 | 1649.1 | 2660.2 | 4001.5 | 5473.5 | 1341.0 | 3851.6 | 2364.0 | 3179.6 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders | 276.5 | 156.6 | 324.9 | 230.4 | 441.7 | 272.6 | 405.3 | 264.0 | 265.9 |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | |
| Imprisonment (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| **All prisoners** | **173.4** | **93.7** | **177.0** | **222.9** | **128.8** | **136.1** | **76.0** | **546.4** | **156.4** |
| Male prisoners | 327.0 | 179.5 | 332.0 | 415.4 | 245.8 | 260.2 | 145.7 | 990.5 | 295.8 |
| Female prisoners | 24.4 | 12.0 | 24.4 | 31.8 | 16.0 | 18.2 | 8.8 | 42.8 | 21.1 |
| Indigenous prisoners | 2 199.7 | 1 151.0 | 1 779.7 | 3 300.3 | 1 862.0 | 594.0 | 580.3 | 1 763.0 | 2 030.6 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 134.9 | 86.6 | 134.1 | 138.0 | 102.6 | 122.2 | 45.3 | 136.7 | 118.7 |

Table 8A.3 **Imprisonment and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Periodic detention | | | | | | | | | |
| **All periodic detainees** | **15.4** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **23.9** | **..** | **..** |
| Male detainees | 28.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45.1 | .. | .. |
| Female detainees | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.4 | .. | .. |
| Indigenous detainees | 61.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57.9 | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23.5 | .. | .. |
| Community corrections | | | | | | | | | |
| **All offenders (d)** | **346.4** | **205.6** | **390.6** | **358.5** | **517.8** | **302.9** | **470.2** | **777.2** | **339.4** |
| Male offenders | 596.8 | 342.0 | 618.4 | 560.9 | 867.6 | 491.4 | 809.1 | 1 283.0 | 563.3 |
| Female offenders | 101.5 | 72.8 | 166.4 | 157.7 | 180.7 | 123.8 | 144.0 | 203.5 | 120.6 |
| Indigenous offenders | 3 551.1 | 1 938.2 | 2 686.0 | 4 304.3 | 5 479.4 | 1 225.9 | 3 794.9 | 2 210.0 | 3 173.3 |
| Non-Indigenous offenders | 276.8 | 176.9 | 329.2 | 249.3 | 442.6 | 253.8 | 356.1 | 290.9 | 272.8 |

(a) Non-age standardised rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations supplied by states and territories. The rates are calculated against population figures at December 2006 for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland, and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(b) Inter jurisdictional comparisons should be treated with caution. Small changes in numbers in those jurisdictions with relatively low Indigenous populations can have a disproportionate effect on the respective rates.

(c) NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT.

(d) Includes offenders on inactive orders, although not all offenders on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.30, 8A.36, 8A.74).

.. Not applicable.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.4.

## Table 8A.4 Death rates from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (per 100 prisoners) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners | | | | | | | | | |
| **All prisoners** | **0.05** | **–** | **0.04** | **0.03** | **0.12** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **0.04** |
| Indigenous prisoners | 0.10 | – | – | 0.07 | – | – | – | – | 0.05 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.04 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.15 | – | – | – | 0.04 |
| Periodic detainees | | | | | | | | | |
| **All detainees** | **–** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **–** | **..** | **..** |
| Indigenous detainees | – | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | – | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – | .. | .. |

(a) The apparent unnatural death rate is calculated as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.

.. Not applicable **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.15.

## Table 8A.5 Death rates from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All prisoners | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.20 | – | – | – | 0.10 |
| 2003-04 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.14 | – | – | – | 0.08 |
| 2004-05 | 0.09 | – | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.26 | – | – | – | 0.07 |
| 2005-06 | 0.05 | 0.03 | – | 0.06 | 0.13 | – | – | – | 0.04 |
| 2006-07 | 0.05 | – | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.12 | – | – | – | 0.04 |
| Indigenous prisoners | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 0.07 | – | – | 0.21 | – | – | – | – | 0.07 |
| 2003-04 | – | – | 0.16 | – | – | – | – | – | 0.04 |
| 2004-05 | 0.17 | – | – | 0.07 | – | – | – | – | 0.07 |
| 2005-06 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2006-07 | 0.10 | – | – | 0.07 | – | – | – | – | 0.05 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.28 | – | – | – | 0.11 |
| 2003-04 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.19 | – | – | – | 0.09 |
| 2004-05 | 0.07 | – | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.37 | – | – | – | 0.07 |
| 2005-06 | 0.07 | 0.03 | – | 0.10 | 0.16 | – | – | – | 0.05 |
| 2006-07 | 0.04 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.15 | – | – | – | 0.04 |

(a) The apparent unnatural death rate is calculated as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.16.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

## New South Wales

Table 8A.6 **Descriptors, prisons (a) - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **7 983** | **8 367** | **8 926** | **9 101** | **9 468** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 526 | 566 | 628 | 557 | 617 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 2 753 | 2 949 | 3 044 | 2 671 | 2 700 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 55 | 55 | 48 | 29 | 14 |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | 63 | 75 | 124 | 77 | 89 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 202 | 213 | 300 | 164 | 169 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 771 | 825 | 905 | 1 063 | 1 137 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 3 103 | 3 168 | 3 366 | 3 861 | 4 063 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 227 | 224 | 301 | 272 | 238 |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 87 | 88 | 59 | 103 | 113 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 179 | 184 | 128 | 280 | 286 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 16 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 37 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 7 435 | 7 787 | 8 292 | 8 453 | 8 768 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 548 | 580 | 634 | 648 | 699 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 1 447 | 1 554 | 1 716 | 1 800 | 1 956 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 6 237 | 6 514 | 6 838 | 6 976 | 7 217 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 299 | 299 | 372 | 325 | 295 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 3 600 | 3 860 | 4 154 | 3 504 | 3 595 |
| Secure prisoners | 4 383 | 4 507 | 4 772 | 5 597 | 5 872 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 128 | 140 | 136 | 142 | 163 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 583 | 582 | 589 | 575 | 590 |
| Unknown | 9 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 720 | 726 | 730 | 724 | 756 |
| Imprisonment rate (b) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 155.2 | 161.4 | 170.6 | 173.4 | 178.6 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 2 094.5 | 2 207.3 | 2 152.8 | 2 199.7 | 2 329.7 |
| Number of facilities (c) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 26 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| Privately operated prisons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 44 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 48 |

## New South Wales

Table 8A.6 **Descriptors, prisons (a) - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison design capacity (d) | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 3 398 | 3 503 | 3 777 | 3 266 | 3 415 |
| Secure prisons | 4 431 | 4 438 | 4 731 | 5 520 | 5 511 |
| Total — all prisons | 7 829 | 7 941 | 8 508 | 8 786 | 8 926 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (e)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 632 508 | 663 627 | 684 565 | 715 816 | 732 695 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | 38 901 | 43 608 | 44 415 | 38 221 | 40 621 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 593 607 | 620 019 | 640 150 | 677 594 | 692 074 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 635 267 | 661 719 | 686 425 | 738 891 | 750 303 |

(a) Data include persons received and discharged from a non-24 hour court cell on the same day.

(b) NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.8.

(d) Includes 24-hour court cell centre capacity.

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : NSW Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.25.

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Table 8A.7 **Effectiveness, prisons - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.63 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.36 | 0.49 |
| Assaults | 16.59 | 13.57 | 11.88 | 14.97 | 13.26 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | – | – | 0.01 |
| Assaults | 1.19 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 0.69 | 0.71 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Total — all prisoners | 9 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 13 |
| Total — all prisoners | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 15 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 0.07 | – | 0.17 | – | 0.10 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.04 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 0.47 | 0.21 | 0.58 | 0.37 | 0.17 |
| Secure level of security | – | – | 0.06 | 0.07 | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (d) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.6 |
| Secure level of security | 9.2 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Total — all prisoners | 10.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| Employment rate (per cent) (e) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 36.6 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 39.4 | 43.4 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 39.6 | 39.4 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 34.1 |
| Work release | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Total — all industries | 77.8 | 75.0 | 71.8 | 74.0 | 78.7 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 30.9 | 20.5 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 15.8 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | 24.0 | 26.4 | 28.0 | 28.9 | 30.1 |
| AQF Higher Education | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Total — all education | 37.9 | 35.0 | 37.3 | 34.9 | 34.7 |

## New South Wales

Table 8A.7 **Effectiveness, prisons - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2006-07, there was one incident of serious assault by a prisoner on another prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex. There were 31 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 22 prisoner on staff assaults in court cells.

(b) Includes deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. In 2006-07, there were 4 deaths from unknown causes of non-Indigenous prisoners. Other deaths occurring in past years where cause of death had not been determined at the time of the Report but is now known have been from unnatural causes have been updated in the relevant year's figures and rates.

(c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were four escapes of this type in 2006-07. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were no escapes/absconds from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.

(d) NSW figures include all known irregular lockdowns and regular lock-ins, such as closures for meals, in the calculation of time out of cells.

(e) Prisoners in full time education, remandees who choose not to work, hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work, prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work, fine defaulters who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time, prisoners accommodated in community custodial centres and those held in 24-hour court cells are excluded from this count.

(f) AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.26.

## New South Wales

Table 8A.8 **Descriptors, periodic detention - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily periodic detention population (a) | | | | | |
| **Total** | **870** | **748** | **791** | **802** | **741** |
| Male, Indigenous | 57 | 39 | 38 | 43 | 57 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 707 | 626 | 669 | 661 | 606 |
| Male, unknown | 40 | 26 | 13 | 33 | 9 |
| Female, Indigenous | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 58 | 50 | 63 | 57 | 59 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male detainees | 804 | 691 | 720 | 737 | 672 |
| Female detainees | 66 | 57 | 71 | 65 | 69 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous detainees | 65 | 46 | 45 | 50 | 66 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 765 | 676 | 732 | 718 | 665 |
| Unknown | 40 | 26 | 14 | 34 | 10 |
| Average daily population attending (residential only) | 536 | 470 | 494 | 486 | 470 |
| Periodic detention rate | | | | | |
| Detainees/100 000 adult population | 17.2 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 14.1 |
| Indigenous detainees/100 000 | 95.1 | 65.8 | 56.7 | 61.5 | 78.6 |
| Number of periodic detention centres | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Useable periodic detention capacity | 774 | 774 | 754 | 707 | 677 |

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component.

**–** Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* NSW Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.27.

**New South Wales**

Table 8A.9 **Effectiveness, periodic detention - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Detainees on detainees | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.11 | – | – | 0.12 | – |
| Assaults | 2.64 | 3.21 | 0.76 | 1.12 | 1.89 |
| Detainees on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults (a) | 0.11 | 0.13 | – | 0.12 | 0.54 |
| Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees) | | | | | |
| Indigenous detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape/abscond rate (per 100 detainees) | – | 0.27 | – | – | – |
| Employment rates (per cent) (b) | | | | | |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 28.0 | 32.9 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 26.1 |
| Community work | 37.9 | 39.3 | 45.9 | 49.5 | 46.8 |
| Total employed | 66.0 | 72.2 | 78.3 | 82.0 | 72.9 |

(a) The increased rate in 2006-07 represents four incidents in 2006-07 compared to zero or one incident in each prior year.

(b) Data for the full year were not available from two centres in 2002-03.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* NSW Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.28.

## New South Wales

Table 8A.10 **Descriptors, community corrections (a) - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 153 | 137 | 141 | 162 | 171 |
| Male, unknown | 31 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 0.3 |
| Female, Indigenous | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 22 | 25 | 28 | 32 | 28 |
| Female, unknown | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Gender not recorded | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Total persons** | **229** | **200** | **192** | **211** | **213** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 384 | 426 | 455 | 491 | 457 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 632 | 2 755 | 3 039 | 3 173 | 2 993 |
| Male, unknown | 737 | 551 | 524 | 337 | 239 |
| Female, Indigenous | 84 | 107 | 122 | 137 | 118 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 404 | 436 | 503 | 517 | 516 |
| Female, unknown | 129 | 96 | 106 | 77 | 43 |
| Gender not recorded | 44 | 33 | 20 | 22 | 19 |
| **Total persons** | **4 414** | **4 404** | **4 769** | **4 754** | **4 386** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 1 527 | 1 648 | 1 818 | 1 960 | 2 109 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 8 768 | 8 904 | 9 447 | 10 056 | 9 726 |
| Male, unknown | 1 639 | 1 069 | 874 | 498 | 256 |
| Female, Indigenous | 413 | 443 | 478 | 547 | 609 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 338 | 1 324 | 1 422 | 1 461 | 1 472 |
| Female, unknown | 371 | 226 | 175 | 107 | 55 |
| Gender not recorded | 101 | 62 | 45 | 34 | 39 |
| **Total persons** | **14 157** | **13 676** | **14 259** | **14 663** | **14 265** |
| Daily distinct persons serving orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 1 756 | 1 908 | 2 088 | 2 251 | 2 420 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 10 571 | 10 837 | 11 584 | 12 280 | 12 274 |
| Male, unknown | 2 238 | 1 517 | 1 302 | 779 | 490 |
| Female, Indigenous | 474 | 516 | 564 | 638 | 691 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 627 | 1 663 | 1 805 | 1 876 | 1 941 |
| Female, unknown | 477 | 310 | 269 | 170 | 98 |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 2 230 | 2 425 | 2 653 | 2 889 | 3 112 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 12 253 | 12 547 | 13 430 | 14 196 | 14 265 |
| Total persons, unknown | 2 793 | 1 868 | 1 593 | 962 | 592 |
| Total males | 14 565 | 14 262 | 14 974 | 15 310 | 15 184 |
| Total females | 2 578 | 2 489 | 2 638 | 2 684 | 2 729 |

## New South Wales

Table 8A.10 **Descriptors, community corrections (a) - NSW**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | 133 | 89 | 64 | 53 | 56 |
| **Total persons** | **17 276** | **16 840** | **17 676** | **18 047** | **17 970** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 341.3 | 329.4 | 342.3 | 346.4 | 342.8 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 adults | 3 261.8 | 3 465.7 | 3 340.0 | 3551.1 | 3731.5 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | na | na | na | na | na |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 65 031 | 67 600 | 76 451 | 72 900 | 77 081 |
| Recurrent receipts | 1 188 | 451 | 442 | 1 267 | 622 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 63 843 | 67 150 | 76 009 | 71 633 | 76 459 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 64 303 | 67 814 | 76 812 | 73 258 | 78 297 |

(a) Excludes offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three months where a bench warrant has been issued.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* NSW Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.30.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

## Victoria

Table 8A.11 **Descriptors, prisons - Vic**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **3 644** | **3 669** | **3 596** | **3 648** | **4 044** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 7 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 11 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 342 | 324 | 309 | 344 | 315 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 2 | – | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 50 | 46 | 44 | 37 | 40 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 141 | 158 | 158 | 178 | 197 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 2 855 | 2 919 | 2 835 | 2 793 | 3 187 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 24 | 8 | 28 | 75 | 80 |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 13 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 206 | 192 | 194 | 179 | 186 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 2 | – | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 3 372 | 3 418 | 3 340 | 3 410 | 3 797 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 272 | 251 | 257 | 238 | 247 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 163 | 180 | 182 | 206 | 222 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 3 453 | 3 481 | 3 381 | 3 353 | 3 728 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 28 | 8 | 33 | 89 | 93 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 403 | 380 | 365 | 401 | 376 |
| Secure prisoners | 3 241 | 3 289 | 3 232 | 3 247 | 3 668 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 71 | 79 | 78 | 97 | 82 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 360 | 1 399 | 1 380 | 1 386 | 1 344 |
| Unknown | 14 | 3 | 15 | 41 | 35 |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 1 445 | 1 481 | 1 473 | 1 523 | 1 461 |
| Imprisonment rate (a) | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 95.6 | 95.1 | 92.0 | 93.7 | 101.6 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 1 108.2 | 1 203.7 | 1 010.7 | 1 151.0 | 1 204.0 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Privately operated prisons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |

## Victoria

Table 8A.11 **Descriptors, prisons - Vic**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total correctional custodial facilities | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Prison design capacity (b) | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 451 | 453 | 405 | na | na |
| Secure prisons | 2 939 | 3 137 | 3 070 | na | na |
| Total — all prisons | 3 390 | 3 590 | 3 475 | na | na |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 242 108 | 263 627 | 284 897 | 293 751 | 320 724 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | 11 053 | 8 435 | 7 720 | 8 139 | 6 832 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 231 055 | 255 192 | 277 177 | 285 612 | 313 892 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 236 781 | 266 239 | 287 162 | 311 465 | 343 612 |

(a) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over for years prior to 2005-06.

(b) Includes beds in relocatable accommodation units.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Victorian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.33.

## Victoria

Table 8A.12 **Effectiveness, prisons - Vic**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.66 | 0.93 | 0.56 | 0.93 | 0.64 |
| Assaults | 5.35 | 5.67 | 5.81 | 7.51 | 8.68 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | 0.03 | – | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Assaults | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.92 | 1.07 | 0.87 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.06 | 0.06 | – | 0.03 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.05 | 0.05 | – | 0.03 | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 0.99 | 1.58 | 1.10 | 0.75 | 0.27 |
| Secure level of security | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 14.7 | 14.6 | na | na | na |
| Secure level of security | 11.8 | 11.5 | na | na | na |
| Total — all prisoners | 12.1 | 11.8 | na | na | na |
| Employment rate (per cent) (d) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 45.6 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 38.9 | 35.3 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 40.5 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 52.2 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | 86.1 | 87.3 | 87.1 | 82.6 | 87.5 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | – | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 3.7 |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | 42.5 | 37.4 | 36.1 | 30.9 | 30.1 |
| AQF Higher Education | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Total — all education | 43.8 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 32.2 | 32.5 |

## Victoria

Table 8A.12 **Effectiveness, prisons - Vic**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Improvements to data collection methods introduced in 2005-06 have contributed to higher rates than those for previous reporting periods. Figures as of and including 2005-06 are therefore not directly comparable to previous years.

(b) Includes deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. In 2006-07, there was one death from unknown causes of a non-Indigenous prisoner.

(c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes of this type in 2006-07.

(d) Based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

(e) Based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Victorian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.34.

## Victoria

Table 8A.13 **Descriptors, community corrections (a) - Vic**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | .. | – | – | – | – |
| Male, non-Indigenous | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | – |
| Male, unknown | .. | 1 | 10 | 14 | 18 |
| Female, Indigenous | .. | – | – | – | – |
| Female, non-Indigenous | .. | – | 2 | 0.4 | – |
| Female, unknowı | .. | – | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Gender not recorded | .. | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| **Total persons** | **..** | **2** | **20** | **22** | **24** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 77 | 81 | 78 | 73 | 59 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 566 | 1 663 | 1 636 | 1 522 | 1 217 |
| Male, unknown | 97 | 80 | 223 | 274 | 208 |
| Female, Indigenous | 26 | 39 | 36 | 25 | 30 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 384 | 432 | 433 | 408 | 345 |
| Female, unknowı | 28 | 21 | 81 | 116 | 106 |
| Gender not recorded | 145 | 244 | 121 | 14 | 7 |
| **Total persons** | **2 324** | **2 560** | **2 609** | **2 431** | **1 972** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 182 | 206 | 209 | 210 | 183 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 4 042 | 4 185 | 4 316 | 4 234 | 4 019 |
| Male, unknown | 165 | 216 | 314 | 325 | 349 |
| Female, Indigenous | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 43 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 762 | 818 | 794 | 802 | 738 |
| Female, unknowı | 34 | 48 | 73 | 82 | 88 |
| Gender not recorded | 19 | 29 | 44 | 42 | 20 |
| **Total persons** | **5 257** | **5 555** | **5 802** | **5 745** | **5 440** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 251 | 278 | 275 | 271 | 232 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 5 475 | 5 694 | 5 810 | 5 629 | 5 128 |
| Male, unknown | 258 | 290 | 527 | 594 | 585 |
| Female, Indigenous | 77 | 88 | 87 | 74 | 72 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 120 | 1 215 | 1 204 | 1 181 | 1 057 |
| Female, unknowı | 61 | 69 | 151 | 196 | 198 |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 328 | 366 | 364 | 346 | 305 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 6 595 | 6 909 | 7 051 | 6 854 | 6 204 |
| Total persons, unknown | 484 | 633 | 803 | 800 | 796 |
| Total males | 5 984 | 6 262 | 6 611 | 6 495 | 5 945 |
| Total females | 1 259 | 1 372 | 1 442 | 1 451 | 1 327 |

## Victoria

Table 8A.13 **Descriptors, community corrections (a) - Vic**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | 164 | 274 | 164 | 55 | 32 |
| **Total persons** | **7 407** | **7 908** | **8 218** | **8 000** | **7 304** |
| Community corrections rates (c) | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 194.4 | 205.0 | 210.2 | 205.6 | 183.6 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 adults | 2 230.9 | 2 447.5 | 2 024.2 | 1938.2 | 1649.1 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | na | na | na | na | na |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | 19 698 | 18 969 | na | 18 701 | 18 578 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (d)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 41 449 | 36 232 | 39 765 | 39 638 | 43 931 |
| Recurrent receipts | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 41 449 | 36 232 | 39 765 | 39 638 | 43 931 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 43 154 | 38 316 | 41 364 | 40 485 | 44 892 |

(a) Excludes offenders on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

(b) Restricted Movement orders (Home Detention) were introduced in Victoria on 1 January 2004.

(c) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over for years prior to 2005-06.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Victorian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.36.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

## Queensland

Table 8A.14 **Descriptors, prisons - Qld**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population (a), (b) | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **5 067** | **5 264** | **5 329** | **5 449** | **5 649** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 145 | 151 | 151 | 160 | 156 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 616 | 645 | 652 | 580 | 537 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | na | 9 | 8 | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | 19 | 15 | 15 | 22 | 24 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 52 | 54 | 57 | 57 | 66 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | na | 2 | 5 | – | – |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 957 | 999 | 1 040 | 1 160 | 1 241 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 3021 | 3 094 | 3 091 | 3 170 | 3 291 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | na | 27 | 30 | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 67 | 71 | 79 | 86 | 98 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 190 | 194 | 189 | 214 | 236 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | na | 3 | 12 | – | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 4739 | 4 925 | 4 972 | 5 070 | 5 225 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 328 | 339 | 357 | 379 | 424 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 1188 | 1 236 | 1 285 | 1 428 | 1 519 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 3879 | 3 987 | 3 989 | 4 021 | 4 130 |
| Unknown, all prisons | na | 41 | 55 | – | – |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 832 | 876 | 888 | 820 | 783 |
| Secure prisoners | 4235 | 4 388 | 4 441 | 4 629 | 4 866 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 162 | 167 | 177 | 193 | 208 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1048 | 1 077 | 1 082 | 1 111 | 1 085 |
| Unknown | na | 4 | 4 | – | – |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 1210 | 1 248 | 1 263 | 1 304 | 1 294 |
| Imprisonment rate | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 177.1 | 179.0 | 177.2 | 177.0 | 177.8 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 1691.9 | 1714.8 | 1 647.2 | 1 779.7 | 1 840.1 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Privately operated prisons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | 5 | 3 | 1 | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |

## Queensland

Table 8A.14 **Descriptors, prisons - Qld**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total correctional custodial facilities | 20 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 13 |
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 1 149 | 1 126 | 1 078 | 1 038 | 986 |
| Secure prisons | 5 067 | 5 081 | 5 081 | 4 880 | 4 711 |
| Total — all prisons | 6 216 | 6 207 | 6 159 | 5 918 | 5 697 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 339 311 | 324 677 | 330 801 | 350 132 | 330 321 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | 20 735 | 20 326 | 20 465 | 19 908 | 18 071 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 318 577 | 304 350 | 310 336 | 330 224 | 312 250 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 354 857 | 347 634 | 350 429 | 370 647 | 352 912 |

(a) Open prisons' includes prisoners in work outreach camps, community custody corrections and outstations where these operated during the reporting period.

(b) Prior to 2003-04, Queensland was unable to report separately on the number of prisoners where Indigenous status is 'unknown' and included these numbers under the non-Indigenous category. The increase in the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners in 2005-06 is due, at least in part, to the substantial reduction in the number of 'unknowns' that has resulted from the introduction of Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) which does not permit an unknown indigenous status to be recorded.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Queensland Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.39.

## Queensland

Table 8A.15 **Effectiveness, prisons - Qld**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.45 | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.79 | 0.74 |
| Assaults | 4.70 | 5.49 | 5.35 | 4.28 | 4.20 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.02 |
| Assaults | 1.18 | 1.35 | 0.58 | 0.17 | 0.27 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 4 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Total — all prisoners | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | 0.16 | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.05 | – | 0.05 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.04 | – | 0.04 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 1.56 | 1.48 | 0.90 | 1.59 | 0.77 |
| Secure level of security | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 16.1 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 15.3 |
| Secure level of security | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| Total — all prisoners | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| Employment rate (per cent) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 34.9 | 35.5 | 32.2 | 29.9 | 29.0 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 37.4 | 39.9 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 42.4 |
| Work release (d) | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | .. |
| Total — all industries | 74.9 | 79.1 | 77.8 | 74.7 | 71.4 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | 13.0 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 14.6 |
| AQF Higher Education | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Total — all education | 27.0 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 24.3 | 27.0 |

## Queensland

Table 8A.15 **Effectiveness, prisons - Qld**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Counting rule changes were implemented in 2005-06 to increase the national comparability for this indicator by including perpetrators who were also injured during the assault in this count - these numbers had previously been excluded in Queensland. Figures from 2005-06 are therefore not directly comparable to previous years.

(b) Includes deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. In 2006-07, there was one death from unknown causes of a non-Indigenous prisoner.

(c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were two escapes of this type in 2006-07.

(d) Release to Work ceased to be a release option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006.

(e) An improved data collection process was implemented from January 2003 which reflects greater accuracy in reporting against education indicators. Data for 2002-03 are based on data for January to June 2003 averaged to a full year result. 2002-03 figures are not directly comparable with previous years. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Queensland Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.40.

## Queensland

Table 8A.16 **Descriptors, community corrections - Qld**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders (a)** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 0.3 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 60 | 49 | 55 | 59 | 4 |
| Male, unknown | na | 2 | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 0.3 |
| Female, unknown | na | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **75** | **63** | **69** | **77** | **4** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 387 | 478 | 494 | 579 | 471 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 732 | 2 024 | 1 859 | 1 976 | 1 732 |
| Male, unknown | na | 223 | 181 | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 125 | 140 | 156 | 207 | 169 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 819 | 608 | 592 | 630 | 576 |
| Female, unknown | na | 79 | 64 | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **4 063** | **3 552** | **3 346** | **3 392** | **2 947** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 835 | 1 107 | 1 150 | 1 209 | 1 323 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 6 345 | 5 554 | 5 767 | 6 429 | 6 918 |
| Male, unknown | na | 474 | 422 | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 256 | 330 | 339 | 368 | 465 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 480 | 1 261 | 1 340 | 1 546 | 1 573 |
| Female, unknown | na | 165 | 153 | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **8 916** | **8 891** | **9 171** | **9 552** | **10 279** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 1 116 | 1 432 | 1 482 | 1 615 | 1 610 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 8 370 | 6 979 | 7 042 | 7 829 | 8 038 |
| Male, unknown | na | 645 | 564 | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 351 | 442 | 464 | 540 | 586 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 2 141 | 1 739 | 1 792 | 2 040 | 2 016 |
| Female, unknown | na | 231 | 206 | – | – |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 1 467 | 1 874 | 1 946 | 2 155 | 2 196 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 10 511 | 8 718 | 8 834 | 9 869 | 10 054 |
| Total persons, unknown | na | 876 | 770 | – | – |
| Total males | 9 486 | 9 056 | 9 088 | 9 444 | 9 648 |
| Total females | 2 492 | 2 412 | 2 462 | 2 580 | 2 602 |

## Queensland

Table 8A.16 **Descriptors, community corrections - Qld**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **11 978** | **11 468** | **11 550** | **12 024** | **12 250** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 418.7 | 390.0 | 384.0 | 390.6 | 385.5 |
| Indigenous offenders/100 000 | 2 089.2 | 2 600.0 | 2 494.5 | 2 686.0 | 2660.2 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | 36 074 | 32 021 | 30 015 | 26 190 | 23 000 |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | 21 452 | 18 492 | 16 411 | 14 426 | 13 139 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (d)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 36 864 | 37 201 | 37 305 | 38 935 | 42 048 |
| Recurrent receipts | 861 | 828 | 819 | 816 | 698 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 36 004 | 36 373 | 36 486 | 38 119 | 41 350 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 36 270 | 36 692 | 36 799 | 39 094 | 42 448 |

(a) Prior to 2003-04, Queensland was unable to report separately on the number of offenders where Indigenous status is 'unknown' and included these numbers under the non-Indigenous category. The rise in the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in 2005-06 is due, at least in part, to the substantial reduction in the number of 'unknowns' that has resulted from the introduction of Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) which does not permit an unknown indigenous status to be recorded.

(b) Restricted movement orders (home detention) were removed as a sentencing option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006 with the program continuing to operate until all outstanding orders were completed.

(c) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Queensland Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.42.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

## Western Australia

Table 8A.17 **Descriptors, prisons - WA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **2 843** | **3 006** | **3 372** | **3 433** | **3 622** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 244 | 298 | 357 | 262 | 317 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 506 | 521 | 556 | 541 | 536 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | 32 | 35 | 54 | 36 | 41 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 55 | 53 | 48 | 44 | 40 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 627 | 694 | 850 | 979 | 1 024 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 1 256 | 1 258 | 1 342 | 1 405 | 1 455 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 51 | 69 | 84 | 88 | 115 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 72 | 79 | 80 | 78 | 94 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 2 633 | 2 771 | 3 105 | 3 187 | 3 332 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 210 | 235 | 267 | 246 | 290 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 954 | 1 095 | 1 345 | 1 365 | 1 497 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 1 889 | 1 910 | 2 026 | 2 068 | 2 125 |
| Unknown, all prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 837 | 906 | 1 015 | 883 | 934 |
| Secure prisoners | 2 006 | 2 099 | 2 357 | 2 550 | 2 688 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 191 | 206 | 235 | 246 | 247 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 499 | 513 | 494 | 479 | 521 |
| Unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 690 | 719 | 729 | 725 | 768 |
| Imprisonment rate | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 195.2 | 202.5 | 223.0 | 222.9 | 229.4 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 2 678.4 | 2 997.2 | 3 346.8 | 3 300.3 | 3 521.6 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Privately operated prisons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total correctional custodial facilities | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

## Western Australia

Table 8A.17 **Descriptors, prisons - WA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 786 | 762 | 835 | 822 | 836 |
| Secure prisons | 2 476 | 2 526 | 2 505 | 2 538 | 2 542 |
| Total — all prisons | 3 262 | 3 288 | 3 340 | 3 360 | 3 378 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (a)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 208 283 | 208 557 | 232 769 | 247 546 | 263 459 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | 9 367 | 11 454 | 11 588 | 13 030 | 14 561 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 198 916 | 197 103 | 221 181 | 234 516 | 248 898 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 214 526 | 212 397 | 236 991 | 247 444 | 260 338 |

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* WA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.45.

## Western Australia

Table 8A.18 **Effectiveness, prisons - WA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.11 | 0.50 | 0.65 | 0.47 | 0.41 |
| Assaults | 12.52 | 10.11 | 4.36 | 6.03 | 6.18 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Assaults | 3.97 | 2.63 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.77 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Total — all prisoners | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 0.21 | – | 0.07 | – | 0.07 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.10 | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.03 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 4.30 | 3.09 | 3.45 | 3.62 | 1.71 |
| Secure level of security | 0.05 | 0.10 | – | – | 0.11 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 14.4 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Secure level of security | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Employment rate (per cent) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 20.6 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 14.2 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 71.8 | 74.3 | 70.4 | 69.9 | 68.6 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | 92.4 | 92.5 | 87.4 | 85.7 | 82.7 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | – | – | – | – | – |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | 41.7 | 39.7 | 40.7 | 42.5 | 40.2 |
| AQF Higher Education | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Total — all education | 39.2 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 43.1 | 40.9 |

## Western Australia

Table 8A.18 **Effectiveness, prisons - WA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) A complete audit of all assault incidents recorded on the prison information system was conducted in 2004-05, applying the national counting rules in strict accordance with the data collection manual definitions. This resulted in many recorded incidents being reclassified in terms of whether they fall within the scope of the national definition for this indicator and whether they are defined as 'assaults' or 'serious assaults'. Figures for 2004-05 onwards are not directly comparable with previous years.

(b) Includes deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. In 2006-07, there was one death from unknown causes of a non-Indigenous prisoner.

(c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). In WA, escapes from Work Camp Centres are also excluded from the calculation of escape rates. There were five such escapes in 2006-07. Open and secure escape counts are based on the security rating of the prison area from which the prisoner escaped, calculated against the daily average population which is based on the personal security rating of individual prisoners.

(d) Prisoners ineligible for education programs include those older than 80 years of age, prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days, remandees of less than 28 days, short term fine defaulters, prisoners on temporary transfer to an external hospital, and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* WA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.46.

## Western Australia

Table 8A.19 **Descriptors, community corrections - WA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 21 | 17 | 21 | 17 | 17 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 48 | 46 | 94 | 92 | 76 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 8 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 4 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 15 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **81** | **80** | **142** | **137** | **113** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 483 | 531 | 580 | 625 | 582 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 366 | 1 206 | 1 204 | 1 030 | 803 |
| Male, unknown | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 206 | 206 | 219 | 249 | 248 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 417 | 376 | 362 | 323 | 271 |
| Female, unknown | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **2 487** | **2 328** | **2 370** | **2 231** | **1 904** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 686 | 766 | 893 | 1 046 | 990 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 667 | 2 570 | 2 701 | 2 682 | 2 622 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 213 | 239 | 286 | 343 | 358 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 682 | 677 | 658 | 619 | 600 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **4 248** | **4 252** | **4 539** | **4 690** | **4 570** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 935 | 1 026 | 1 163 | 1 305 | 1 223 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 3 095 | 2 941 | 3 102 | 2 996 | 2 853 |
| Male, unknown | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 335 | 366 | 416 | 475 | 478 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 836 | 804 | 812 | 742 | 687 |
| Female, unknown | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 1 270 | 1 392 | 1 579 | 1 780 | 1 701 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 3 931 | 3 745 | 3 914 | 3 738 | 3 540 |
| Total persons, unknown | 15 | 9 | 6 | 5 | – |
| Total males | 4 039 | 3 972 | 4 269 | 4 304 | 4 076 |
| Total females | 1 177 | 1 174 | 1 230 | 1 219 | 1 165 |

## Western Australia

Table 8A.19 **Descriptors, community corrections - WA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **5 216** | **5 146** | **5 499** | **5 523** | **5 241** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 358.2 | 346.7 | 363.7 | 358.5 | 331.9 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 | 3 565.6 | 3 809.1 | 3 928.0 | 4 304.3 | 4001.5 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | 39 153 | 35 982 | 34 520 | 30 233 | 24 846 |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | 19 087 | 17 351 | 16 116 | 12 363 | 10 928 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (b)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 35 501 | 38 937 | 42 951 | 46 808 | 43 151 |
| Recurrent receipts | 292 | 421 | 724 | 1 801 | 5 677 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 35 209 | 38 516 | 42 226 | 45 007 | 37 474 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 35 506 | 38 840 | 42 934 | 45 643 | 37 891 |

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Orders which have both supervision and work components have been counted under each category. Orders without supervision or reparation or restricted movements, but with program attendance conditions only, are included under supervision orders.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* WA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.48.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

## South Australia

Table 8A.20 **Descriptors, prisons - SA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population (a) | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **1 470** | **1 469** | **1 510** | **1 548** | **1 686** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 12 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 21 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 146 | 136 | 138 | 148 | 168 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 18 | 20 | 24 | 10 | – |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 217 | 225 | 243 | 260 | 295 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 863 | 874 | 891 | 999 | 1 091 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 125 | 111 | 112 | 17 | 4 |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 20 | 20 | 20 | 26 | 28 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 55 | 61 | 61 | 70 | 79 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 14 | 11 | 11 | 2 | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 1 381 | 1 377 | 1 418 | 1 450 | 1 579 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 89 | 92 | 92 | 98 | 107 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 249 | 256 | 273 | 302 | 344 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 1 064 | 1 071 | 1 090 | 1 217 | 1 338 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 157 | 142 | 147 | 29 | 4 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 176 | 167 | 172 | 174 | 189 |
| Secure prisoners | 1 294 | 1 302 | 1 338 | 1 374 | 1 497 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 75 | 75 | 71 | 98 | 107 |
| Unknown | 29 | 27 | 30 | – | – |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | 106 | 107 | 107 | 109 | 116 |
| Imprisonment rate | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 125.3 | 124.1 | 126.6 | 128.8 | 137.6 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 1 773.3 | 1 782.1 | 1 731.4 | 1 862.0 | 2 064.6 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Privately operated prisons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |

## South Australia

Table 8A.20 **Descriptors, prisons - SA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total correctional custodial facilities | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Prison design capacity (b) | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 191 | 191 | 191 | 189 | 189 |
| Secure prisons | 1 168 | 1 168 | 1 168 | 1 194 | 1 194 |
| Total — all prisons | 1 359 | 1 359 | 1 359 | 1 383 | 1 383 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 118 651 | 114 471 | 118 285 | 119 797 | 117 910 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | 11 453 | 12 187 | 12 559 | 10 459 | 9 604 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 107 198 | 102 284 | 105 727 | 109 338 | 108 306 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 114 063 | 109 304 | 112 703 | 116 396 | 115 575 |

(a) Numbers in 2006-07 include prisoners held in up to 40 beds in the City Watch House allocated for corrective services use.

(b) A physical audit of prisons across the state was conducted in 2005-06 and data for that year represents permanent design capacity figures including 50-beds commissioned at Mobilong prison.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* SA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.51.

## South Australia

Table 8A.21 **Effectiveness, prisons - SA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.75 | 0.27 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.89 |
| Assaults | 9.46 | 8.51 | 7.75 | 7.04 | 4.15 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.20 | 0.07 | – | – | – |
| Assaults | 1.09 | 1.50 | 1.32 | 0.97 | 0.30 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 0.28 | 0.19 | 0.37 | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| Total — all prisoners | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 0.12 |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (a) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 2.27 | 0.60 | 1.74 | 3.45 | 1.59 |
| Secure level of security | – | 0.15 | – | – | 0.07 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 16.9 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 15.3 |
| Secure level of security | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| Total — all prisoners | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 11.5 |
| Employment rate (per cent) (b) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 36.1 | 31.9 | 30.7 | 25.5 | 23.5 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 36.2 | 40.4 | 43.4 | 50.9 | 49.1 |
| Work release | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Total — all industries | 74.1 | 73.7 | 75.4 | 78.2 | 74.9 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses (d) | 2.8 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 7.1 |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training (d) | 21.5 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 45.0 | 36.0 |
| AQF Higher Education | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Total — all education | 26.2 | 38.7 | 36.9 | 50.0 | 46.4 |

## South Australia

Table 8A.21 **Effectiveness, prisons - SA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes of this type in 2006-07.

(b) In past reports rates were calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June as employment data were only available at a single point in time. As of and including 2003-04 the number of prisoners in employment was the average of numbers on the first day of each month over the year and percentages were calculated against the daily average number of prisoners over the year.

(c) Remand prisoners, prisoners at court and prisoners confined to James Nash House (a forensic psychiatric facility that provides secure accommodation for prisoners undergoing psychiatric assessment and treatment) are excluded from this count. As of and including 2003-04 the count of prisoners in education was taken on a single day (28 June) whereas in past years the number of prisoners was based on a count of enrolments over the whole year. Figures are therefore not directly comparable with previous years. Implementation of Certificate 1 in Employment Skills as a conceptual base for literacy has resulted in a significant increase of prisoners involved in education in 2003-04. Following an audit undertaken in 2004-05, significant resources were directed to literacy and numeracy prisoner and offender training in 2005-06, reflected in higher education participation rates compared to previous years. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

(d) Figures for 2006-07 have been affected by introduction at the start of the 2006-07 financial year of a Pre-certificate Level 1 "Introduction to Vocational Education" course that addresses basic literacy skills. There has been a significant shift of prisoners electing to undertake that training prior to undertaking the coursework requirements of Vocational Education and Training.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* SA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.52.

## South Australia

Table 8A.22 **Descriptors, community corrections - SA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 10 | 17 | 19 | 42 | 43 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 144 | 178 | 211 | 292 | 291 |
| Male, unknown | 44 | 52 | 44 | 8 | 3 |
| Female, Indigenous | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 15 | 18 | 20 | 29 | 38 |
| Female, unknown | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Gender not recorded | 2 | 4 | 4 | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **219** | **278** | **307** | **376** | **380** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 229 | 183 | 200 | 198 | 178 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 927 | 1 429 | 1 228 | 1 090 | 1 020 |
| Male, unknown | 61 | 60 | 33 | 16 | 13 |
| Female, Indigenous | 94 | 62 | 47 | 51 | 60 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 505 | 370 | 332 | 316 | 308 |
| Female, unknown | 19 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| Gender not recorded | 36 | 27 | 21 | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **2 871** | **2 145** | **1 877** | **1 674** | **1 581** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 347 | 352 | 372 | 481 | 509 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 2 369 | 2 363 | 2 534 | 2 941 | 3 069 |
| Male, unknown | 453 | 436 | 416 | 49 | 20 |
| Female, Indigenous | 69 | 85 | 80 | 113 | 119 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 466 | 460 | 493 | 580 | 612 |
| Female, unknown | 87 | 76 | 90 | 10 | 4 |
| Gender not recorded | 40 | 48 | 56 | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **3 831** | **3 820** | **4 041** | **4 174** | **4 333** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 586 | 552 | 591 | 721 | 729 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 4 440 | 3 969 | 3 973 | 4 323 | 4 381 |
| Male, unknown | 558 | 546 | 493 | 73 | 36 |
| Female, Indigenous | 164 | 150 | 131 | 168 | 183 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 986 | 847 | 845 | 925 | 959 |
| Female, unknown | 109 | 96 | 111 | 14 | 6 |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 758 | 710 | 733 | 889 | 912 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 5 488 | 4 873 | 4 878 | 5 247 | 5 340 |
| Total persons, unknown | 675 | 655 | 614 | 87 | 42 |
| Total males | 5 584 | 5 067 | 5 057 | 5 117 | 5 146 |
| Total females | 1 259 | 1 093 | 1 087 | 1 106 | 1 148 |

## South Australia

Table 8A.22 **Descriptors, community corrections - SA**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | 78 | 78 | 81 | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **6 921** | **6 238** | **6 225** | **6 223** | **6 294** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 589.7 | 527.1 | 522.1 | 517.8 | 513.6 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 adults | 5 398.1 | 4 942.6 | 4 648.7 | 5 479.4 | 5473.5 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | 68 178 | 56 149 | 48 639 | 44 436 | 45 031 |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | 37 440 | 28 553 | 27 459 | 20 578 | 20 926 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (b)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 26 590 | 25 978 | 27 685 | 28 603 | 26 686 |
| Recurrent receipts | 1 581 | 1 656 | 1 630 | 1 239 | 1 448 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 25 008 | 24 322 | 26 055 | 27 364 | 25 238 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 25 375 | 24 526 | 26 260 | 27 775 | 25 577 |

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : SA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.54.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Tas

## Tasmania

Table 8A.23 **Descriptors, prisons - Tas**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **442** | **457** | **521** | **504** | **534** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 79 | 89 | 82 | 68 | 59 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | 1 | – | 1 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 44 | 50 | 51 | 46 | 52 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 274 | 283 | 348 | 343 | 378 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 27 | 23 | 24 | 28 | 27 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | 1 | – | – | – | 2 |
| Total - male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 408 | 428 | 491 | 469 | 497 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 34 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 37 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 58 | 62 | 65 | 62 | 67 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 380 | 395 | 453 | 440 | 463 |
| Unknown, all prisons | 4 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 88 | 95 | 91 | 78 | 66 |
| Secure prisoners | 354 | 362 | 430 | 426 | 468 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imprisonment rate | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 124.1 | 126.2 | 142.0 | 136.1 | 142.7 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 600.8 | 626.8 | 642.4 | 594.0 | 630.8 |
| Number of facilities | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Privately operated prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |

## Tasmania

Table 8A.23 **Descriptors, prisons - Tas**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total correctional custodial facilities | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 107 | 94 | 72 | 69 | 69 |
| Secure prisons | 432 | 432 | 430 | 461 | 557 |
| Total — all prisons | 539 | 526 | 502 | 530 | 626 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (a)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 32 680 | 35 195 | 36 733 | 44 370 | 44 927 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | 3 454 | 3 477 | 3 166 | 3 514 | 3 145 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 29 226 | 31 718 | 33 568 | 40 856 | 41 782 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 31 311 | 32 580 | 34 890 | 42 148 | 44 750 |

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.57.

## Tasmania

Table 8A.24 **Effectiveness, prisons - Tas**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 1.36 | 0.66 | 0.58 | 0.20 | 0.37 |
| Assaults | 9.95 | 15.32 | 14.02 | 8.14 | 5.05 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults | 2.94 | 6.78 | 1.54 | 0.99 | 0.19 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total — all prisoners | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (a) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 1.14 | 3.16 | 9.94 | 1.29 | – |
| Secure level of security | – | 0.28 | – | – | 0.43 |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (b) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 13.7 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.2 |
| Secure level of security | 9.5 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 11.6 |
| Total — all prisoners | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.9 |
| Employment rate (per cent) (c) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 24.3 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 16.5 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 43.3 | 50.7 | 32.1 | 33.7 | 40.9 |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | 67.6 | 68.6 | 52.3 | 53.6 | 57.4 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 11.7 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 13.3 |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 4.3 | 9.9 | 12.3 | 19.6 | 24.5 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | 25.8 | 36.8 | 28.2 | 40.2 | 35.6 |
| AQF Higher Education | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Total — all education | 42.4 | 56.5 | 41.8 | 62.2 | 61.8 |

## Tasmania

Table 8A.24 **Effectiveness, prisons - Tas**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) The rate for escape from secure custody in 2003-04 comprises a single incident where the escape occurred during a 'handcuffed' escort from an escort van into a court building, not from a secure prison facility. In 2006-07, the secure escape rate comprised two escapes from the re-commissioned Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison, which, although currently classified as a minimum security prison and holding only minimum security prisoners, still retains a secure perimeter and is therefore considered a secure facility under the national counting rules. In accordance with the national counting rule, escape rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes of this type in 2006-07.

(b) Due to the decommissioning and commissioning of three prisons and staged transition to new facilities during 2006-07, out of cell hours has been calculated as at 30 June 2007.

(c) Employment rates are based on prisoners employed at 30 June, calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June.

(d) Education rate was lower in 2004-05 following a siege in Risdon Mens Maximum Security Prison in May 2005, with prisoners unable to access education for the ensuing two months. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.58.

## Tasmania

Table 8A.25 **Descriptors, community corrections - Tas**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Male, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, non-Indigenous | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Female, unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gender not recorded | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total persons** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** | **..** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 26 | 31 | 36 | 39 | 49 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 228 | 223 | 280 | 380 | 381 |
| Male, unknown | 118 | 133 | 121 | 43 | 37 |
| Female, Indigenous | 9 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 12 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 48 | 53 | 57 | 100 | 115 |
| Female, unknown | 30 | 31 | 40 | 13 | 13 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **459** | **481** | **555** | **599** | **607** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 33 | 50 | 50 | 62 | 74 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 352 | 349 | 384 | 463 | 508 |
| Male, unknown | 41 | 92 | 57 | 20 | 10 |
| Female, Indigenous | 15 | 14 | 22 | 27 | 24 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 76 | 60 | 73 | 99 | 114 |
| Female, unknown | 17 | 28 | 19 | 9 | 3 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **534** | **593** | **605** | **680** | **733** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 51 | 71 | 74 | 86 | 109 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 512 | 515 | 585 | 740 | 786 |
| Male, unknown | 148 | 198 | 162 | 60 | 44 |
| Female, Indigenous | 23 | 20 | 35 | 41 | 33 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 108 | 100 | 116 | 173 | 206 |
| Female, unknown | 45 | 52 | 54 | 21 | 15 |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 74 | 91 | 109 | 127 | 142 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 620 | 615 | 701 | 913 | 992 |
| Total persons, unknown | 193 | 250 | 216 | 81 | 59 |
| Total males | 711 | 784 | 821 | 886 | 939 |
| Total females | 176 | 172 | 205 | 235 | 254 |

## Tasmania

Table 8A.25 **Descriptors, community corrections - Tas**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **887** | **956** | **1 026** | **1 121** | **1 193** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 249.0 | 264.0 | 279.8 | 302.9 | 318.5 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 adults | 766.5 | 919.9 | 1 077.2 | 1 225.9 | 1341.0 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults (b) | 11 860 | 20 826 | 15 207 | 14 339 | 13 837 |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 3 618 | 3 818 | 3 765 | 3 575 | 3 946 |
| Recurrent receipts | 72 | 76 | 69 | 58 | 36 |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 3 546 | 3 742 | 3 696 | 3 518 | 3 910 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 3 546 | 3 742 | 3 696 | 3 518 | 3 910 |

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order. The rise in the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders in 2005-06 is due, at least in part, to the substantial reduction in the number of 'unknowns' associated with the introduction during the year of a policy regarding the definition and recording process for Indigenous status.

(b) Figures are based only on the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year; hours for orders made in the previous year which continue into the current year are not available.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.60.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — ACT

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.26 **Descriptors, prisons - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population (a) | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **196** | **181** | **185** | **191** | **170** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 77 | 82 | 60 | 38 | 63 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | na | na | 21 | 41 | – |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | 2 | 0.1 | – | – | 0.3 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | na | na | 2 | 5 | 0.2 |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 13 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 84 | 73 | 77 | 69 | 77 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | na | na | 5 | 17 | – |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | na | na | – | 0.3 | – |
| Total - male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 184 | 172 | 176 | 179 | 159 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 12 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons (b) | 26 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 21 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 170 | 164 | 143 | 112 | 149 |
| Unknown, all prisons | na | na | 28 | 64 | 0.2 |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 95 | 95 | 92 | 90 | 76 |
| Secure prisoners | 101 | 87 | 93 | 101 | 94 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imprisonment rate | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 80.2 | 73.7 | 74.4 | 76.0 | 65.4 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 (b) | 1 185.6 | 747.3 | 545.0 | 580.3 | 799.3 |
| Number of facilities (c) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Privately operated prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total facilities (excluding detention centres) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.26 **Descriptors, prisons - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison design capacity (d) | | | | | |
| Open prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secure prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all prisons | 89 | 91 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (e)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 22 294 | 22 301 | 21 569 | 21 916 | 19 824 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 22 294 | 22 301 | 21 569 | 21 916 | 19 824 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 22 637 | 22 570 | 21 823 | 22 145 | 20 099 |

(a) Figures on unknown Indigenous status in 2004-05 relate to data collated from January to end of June 2005 only.

(b) The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners and the Indigenous imprisonment rate in 2006-07 are affected by the reduction in the number of prisoners with unknown Indigenous status recorded during the year compared to previous reporting periods.

(c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.28.

(d) Open and secure custody disaggregations are not applicable to the ACT. This refers to the design capacity of the Belconnen Remand Centre and the Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (STRC). It does not include the transfer capacity of remandees to NSW prisons.

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.63.

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.27 **Effectiveness, prisons - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | na | 1.49 | – |
| Assaults | na | na | na | 2.98 | 6.21 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | na | – | – |
| Assaults | na | na | na | 1.49 | 1.55 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (a) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secure level of security | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (b) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Secure level of security | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Employment rate (per cent) (c) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Work release | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all industries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AQF Higher Education | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total — all education | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.27 **Effectiveness, prisons - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes of this type in 2006-07.

(b) Open and secure custody disaggregations are not applicable to the ACT.

(c) Employment and education figures are not applicable because ACT prisoners managed in the ACT are remand prisoners only. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.64.

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.28 **Descriptors, periodic detention - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily periodic detention population (a) | | | | | |
| **Total** | **76** | **83** | **100** | **60** | **56** |
| Male, Indigenous | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 65 | 75 | 90 | 55 | 49 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male detainees | 71 | 80 | 94 | 56 | 52 |
| Female detainees | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous detainees | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | 68 | 78 | 95 | 58 | 53 |
| Unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily population attending (residential only) | 26 | 22 | 27 | 31 | 37 |
| Periodic detention rate | | | | | |
| Detainees/100 000 adult population | 31.1 | 33.7 | 40.3 | 23.9 | 21.7 |
| Indigenous detainees/100 000 | 364.8 | 219.5 | 195.7 | 57.9 | 137.9 |
| Number of periodic detention centres | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Useable periodic detention capacity | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component. In 2005-06 ACT reviewed the way it treats and counts periodic detention orders that have been breached in order to improve national comparability. Figures as of and including 2005-06 are therefore not directly comparable with previous year counts.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.65.

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.29 **Effectiveness, periodic detention - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Detainees on detainees | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | na | – | 1.78 |
| Assaults | na | na | na | – | 1.78 |
| Detainees on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | na | na | na | – | – |
| Assaults | na | na | na | – | – |
| Death rates (per 100 detainees) | | | | | |
| Indigenous detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all detainees | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate/abscond rate (per 100 detainees) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Employment rates (per cent) (a) | | | | | |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 22.4 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 26.1 | 28.4 |
| Community work | 11.8 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 25.9 | 34.3 |
| Total employed | 34.2 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 51.9 | 62.8 |

(a) Employment rates in 2005-06 have been affected by the changes to the daily average count of periodic detainees referred to in the previous table.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.66.

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.30 **Descriptors, community corrections - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders (a) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | – | – | 1 | – | .. |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | .. |
| Female, Indigenous | – | – | 1 | – | .. |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 1 | – | – | 0.3 | .. |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | .. |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total persons** | **2** | **3** | **6** | **1** | **..** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 5 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 124 | 99 | 80 | 51 | 72 |
| Male, unknown | na | na | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Female, Indigenous | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 17 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 19 |
| Female, unknown | na | na | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **148** | **128** | **103** | **81** | **102** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 78 | 69 | 73 | 74 | 81 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 917 | 896 | 794 | 700 | 823 |
| Male, unknown | na | na | 91 | 159 | 66 |
| Female, Indigenous | 20 | 15 | 22 | 18 | 13 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 147 | 147 | 134 | 119 | 129 |
| Female, unknown | na | na | 18 | 30 | 10 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **1 162** | **1 127** | **1 132** | **1 099** | **1 121** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 82 | 82 | 79 | 78 | 85 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 1 041 | 995 | 874 | 750 | 895 |
| Male, unknown | na | na | 95 | 167 | 70 |
| Female, Indigenous | 22 | 16 | 23 | 18 | 14 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 164 | 163 | 146 | 134 | 149 |
| Female, unknown | na | na | 19 | 32 | 11 |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 104 | 98 | 103 | 96 | 99 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 1 205 | 1 157 | 1 020 | 885 | 1 043 |
| Total persons, unknown | na | na | 114 | 200 | 81 |
| Total males | 1 123 | 1 076 | 1 048 | 996 | 1 049 |
| Total females | 186 | 179 | 187 | 184 | 174 |

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.30 **Descriptors, community corrections - ACT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **1 309** | **1 255** | **1 236** | **1 180** | **1 223** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 535.6 | 510.8 | 498.0 | 470.2 | 470.6 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 adults | 4 742.4 | 4 285.1 | 4 178.6 | 3 794.9 | 3851.6 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | 16 663 | 15 524 | 12 446 | 11 991 | 12 583 |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | 10 481 | 7 304 | 6 448 | 6 636 | 7 328 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 6 911 | 7 882 | 7 860 | 6 577 | 5 939 |
| Recurrent receipts | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 6 911 | 7 882 | 7 860 | 6 577 | 5 939 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 6 933 | 7 904 | 7 878 | 6 591 | 5 967 |

(a) Restricted movement orders (home detention) became available as a sentencing option in October 2002. Home Detention was removed as a sentencing option from ACT legislation as of 30 June 2005 with the program continuing to operate up to 23 September 2005 until all outstanding orders were completed. Data for 2005-06 is averaged over the 85 days of operation, not the entire financial year.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ACT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.68.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.31 **Descriptors, prisons - NT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily prison population | | | | | |
| **Total — all prisons** | **715** | **719** | **770** | **791** | **834** |
| Male, Indigenous, open prison | 108 | 135 | 153 | 156 | 187 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, open prison | 25 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 24 |
| Male, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, open prison | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Female, unknown, open prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Male, Indigenous, secure prison | 408 | 423 | 432 | 465 | 470 |
| Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 152 | 128 | 149 | 129 | 117 |
| Male, unknown, secure prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous, secure prison | 14 | 11 | 15 | 22 | 21 |
| Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Female, unknown, secure prison | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — male/female | | | | | |
| Male prisoners, all prisons | 693 | 700 | 747 | 762 | 798 |
| Female prisoners, all prisons | 22 | 19 | 22 | 29 | 36 |
| Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 530 | 569 | 600 | 643 | 684 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons | 185 | 150 | 169 | 148 | 150 |
| Unknown, all prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — open/secure | | | | | |
| Open prisoners | 133 | 149 | 166 | 168 | 221 |
| Secure prisoners | 582 | 570 | 603 | 623 | 613 |
| Privately operated prisons | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unknown | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total prisoners in privately operated prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imprisonment rate | | | | | |
| All prisoners/100 000 adult population | 518.6 | 515.6 | 544.0 | 546.4 | 551.6 |
| Indigenous prisoners/100 000 | 1 568.9 | 1 643.1 | 1 680.4 | 1 763.0 | 1 839.6 |
| Number of facilities (a) | | | | | |
| Government operated prisons | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Privately operated prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Government operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| Privately operated community custodial facilities | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24-hour court cell centres | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total correctional custodial facilities | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.31 **Descriptors, prisons - NT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison design capacity | | | | | |
| Open prisons | 176 | 176 | 176 | 180 | 230 |
| Secure prisons | 624 | 624 | 624 | 620 | 620 |
| Total — all prisons | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 850 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (b)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure, all prisons | 43 822 | 46 554 | 51 019 | 50 621 | 48 989 |
| Recurrent receipts, all prisons | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 43 822 | 46 554 | 51 019 | 50 621 | 48 989 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 45 270 | 47 998 | 52 566 | 53 307 | 50 615 |

(a) NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons, but included as separate facilities in these data.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* NT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.71.

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.32 **Effectiveness, prisons - NT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault rates (per cent) | | | | | |
| Prisoners on prisoners | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | 0.14 | 0.42 | 0.26 | 0.88 | 0.84 |
| Assaults | 4.48 | 6.95 | 4.55 | 7.08 | 3.12 |
| Prisoners on officers | | | | | |
| Serious assaults | – | 0.56 | – | 0.76 | 0.12 |
| Assaults | 0.56 | 0.83 | 0.65 | 2.15 | 0.48 |
| Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) | | | | | |
| Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Non-Indigenous prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total — all prisoners | – | – | – | – | – |
| Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (a) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 1.50 | 0.67 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 2.26 |
| Secure level of security | – | 0.18 | – | – | – |
| Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (b) | | | | | |
| Open level of security | 16.2 | 17.7 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 19.7 |
| Secure level of security | 8.2 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| Total — all prisoners | 9.7 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| Employment rate (per cent) (c) | | | | | |
| Commercial (fee for service) industries | 2.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Service (no fee for service) industries | 65.8 | 68.3 | 64.1 | 75.9 | 76.4 |
| Work release | – | 0.2 | – | – | 1.1 |
| Total — all industries | 67.8 | 72.6 | 68.8 | 80.4 | 81.1 |
| Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) | | | | | |
| Pre-certificate Level 1 courses | 0.8 | 9.2 | 9.6 | – | – |
| AQF Secondary School sector education | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 35.5 |
| AQF Vocational Education and Training | 23.1 | 39.4 | 61.4 | 86.6 | 39.4 |
| AQF Higher Education | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Total — all education | 28.2 | 51.3 | 73.9 | 88.6 | 74.2 |

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.32 **Effectiveness, prisons - NT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There was one escape of this type in 2006-07.

(b) The increase in out-of-cell hours as of and including 2004-05 relates to the low security area within Alice Springs Correctional Centre which is not locked at any time and is therefore counted as 'open' 24 hours.

(c) Prior to 2003-04, figures were based on a count of prisoners in employment calculated against the number of prisoners on the day that employment was counted.

(d) Prior to 2003-04, figures were based on a count of prisoners in education on a single day and calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* NT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.72.

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.33 **Descriptors, community corrections (a) - NT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average number of offenders** | | | | | |
| on restricted movement orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 22 | 27 | 24 | 17 | 14 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 23 | 26 | 26 | 21 | 17 |
| Male, unknown | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **51** | **58** | **56** | **42** | **38** |
| on reparation orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 194 | 178 | 166 | 134 | 138 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 35 | 29 | 37 | 34 | 38 |
| Male, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Female, Indigenous | 32 | 38 | 37 | 31 | 30 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **265** | **252** | **247** | **206** | **212** |
| on supervision orders | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 379 | 453 | 499 | 585 | 652 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 203 | 203 | 218 | 224 | 217 |
| Male, unknown | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Female, Indigenous | 33 | 48 | 55 | 63 | 78 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 29 | 29 | 35 | 36 | 25 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | 1 | 2 | – |
| Gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **648** | **734** | **810** | **912** | **974** |
| Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b) | | | | | |
| Male, Indigenous | 576 | 636 | 664 | 715 | 772 |
| Male, non-Indigenous | 256 | 253 | 275 | 270 | 267 |
| Male, unknown | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Female, Indigenous | 64 | 84 | 90 | 91 | 107 |
| Female, non-Indigenous | 34 | 36 | 43 | 45 | 34 |
| Female, unknown | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total persons, Indigenous | 640 | 720 | 754 | 806 | 879 |
| Total persons, non-Indigenous | 290 | 289 | 318 | 315 | 301 |
| Total persons, unknown | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Total males | 837 | 890 | 942 | 987 | 1 041 |
| Total females | 98 | 120 | 135 | 138 | 142 |

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.33 **Descriptors, community corrections (a) - NT**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total gender not recorded | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total persons** | **935** | **1010** | **1 077** | **1 125** | **1 183** |
| Community corrections rates | | | | | |
| Offenders per 100 000 adults | 678.2 | 724.2 | 761.2 | 777.2 | 782.4 |
| Indigenous offenders per 100 000 adults | 1 894.5 | 2 079.1 | 2 110.6 | 2 210.0 | 2364.0 |
| Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults | 48 394 | 38 467 | 33 666 | 26 376 | 25 619 |
| Work hours performed per 100 000 adults | 25 825 | 16 545 | 16 201 | 12 868 | 11 328 |
| **Recurrent expenditure (2006-07 $'000) (c)** | | | | | |
| Recurrent expenditure | 5 732 | 7 019 | 6 717 | 6 578 | 6 613 |
| Recurrent receipts | – | – | – | – | – |
| Net recurrent expenditure | 5 732 | 7 019 | 6 717 | 6 578 | 6 613 |
| Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation | 5 732 | 7 030 | 6 780 | 6 740 | 6 740 |

(a) Figures include offenders on inactive orders except for those on orders that have been pending breach for more than three years but have not been formally breached by the courts.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes estimated costs attributable to juvenile justice functions (that is, supervision of young offenders by community corrections staff) which falls outside the scope of the corrective services function as defined in the Report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* NT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 8A.74.

# HEALTH PREFACE

# Attachment contents


| | |
|---|---|
| **Table HPA.1** | Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006 |
| **Table HPA.2** | Indigenous people in health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age group and sex, 2006 |
| **Table HPA.3** | Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 |
| **Table HPA.4** | Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people) |
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| **Table HPA.7** | Causes of death by Indigenous status, age standardised death rates, 2001–2005 (per100 000 people) |
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| **Table HPA.10** | Median age at death (years) |
| **Table HPA.11** | Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2004 |

## Table HPA.1 **Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006 (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of Indigenous health workers** | | | | | | | | | |
| | **1 743** | **381** | **1 343** | **486** | **302** | **196** | **47** | **390** | **4 891** |
| Number of total health workforce | | | | | | | | | |
| | 159 158 | 125 749 | 93 404 | 47 749 | 42 386 | 11 820 | 7 613 | 4 428 | 492 342 |
| **Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce** | | | | | | | | | |
| | **1.1** | **0.3** | **1.4** | **1.0** | **0.7** | **1.7** | **0.6** | **8.8** | **1.0** |
| Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| | 85 320 | 19 017 | 77 958 | 37 017 | 16 268 | 10 687 | 2 471 | 35 014 | 283 911 |
| Total population | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 250 262 | 3 982 037 | 3 097 997 | 1 562 653 | 1 233 516 | 382 453 | 262 107 | 145 290 | 15 918 080 |
| **Indigenous health workers as a proportion of the Indigenous population** | | | | | | | | | |
| | **2.0** | **2.0** | **1.7** | **1.3** | **1.9** | **1.8** | **1.9** | **1.1** | **1.7** |
| **Proportion of State/Territory population that is Indigenous** | | | | | | | | | |
| | **1.6** | **0.5** | **2.5** | **2.4** | **1.3** | **2.8** | **0.9** | **24.1** | **1.8** |

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished); ABS 2007, *Census of Population and Housing, Canberra*; 2008 Report, table EA.10.

Table HPA.2 **Indigenous people in health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age group and sex, 2006 (a)**

| *Age group* | *15-24* | *25-34* | *35-44* | *45-54* | *55-64* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indigenous persons in health workforce, by age by sex** | | | | | | |
| Males | 108 | 301 | 388 | 314 | 104 | 1 223 |
| Females | 406 | 803 | 1 100 | 984 | 347 | 3 666 |
| **Total** | **518** | **1 098** | **1 486** | **1 290** | **453** | **4 891** |
| **All persons in health workforce, by age by sex** | | | | | | |
| Males | 5 604 | 24 496 | 31 374 | 32 748 | 19 048 | 119 386 |
| Females | 30 549 | 78 498 | 97 751 | 110 928 | 49 611 | 372 961 |
| **Total** | **36 150** | **102 996** | **129 125** | **143 676** | **68 658** | **492 342** |
| **Proportion of total health workforce (per cent)** | | | | | | |
| Males | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Females | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **1.4** | **1.1** | **1.2** | **0.9** | **0.7** | **1.0** |

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Includes persons aged 65 years and over.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished); ABS 2007, *Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.11.

## Table HPA.3 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 (a)**

| | *Indigenous people* | *All persons* | *Percent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Health and Welfare Services Managers (b) | 141 | 10 807 | 1.3 |
| Psychologists (c) | 39 | 13 437 | 0.3 |
| *Health diagnostic and promotion professionals* | | | |
| Medical Imaging Professionals (d) | 18 | 10 147 | 0.2 |
| Environmental Health Officer | 98 | 3 907 | 2.5 |
| Occupational Health and Safety Adviser | 50 | 6 840 | 0.7 |
| Health Promotion Officer | 437 | 3 898 | 11.2 |
| Other health diagnostic and promotion professionals (e) | 45 | 23 287 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **648** | **48 079** | **1.3** |
| *Health therapy professionals* | | | |
| Dental Practitioners (f) | 16 | 9 065 | 0.2 |
| Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists (g) | 22 | 5 169 | 0.4 |
| Dental Assistant | 171 | 15 378 | 1.1 |
| Physiotherapist | 54 | 12 286 | 0.4 |
| Other health therapy professionals (h) | 58 | 22 699 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **321** | **64 597** | **0.5** |
| *Medical practitioners* | | | |
| General Medical Practitioner | 60 | 29 920 | 0.2 |
| Other medical practitioners, Internal Medicine specialists (i), Psychiatrists & Surgeons | 40 | 25 155 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **100** | **55 075** | **0.2** |
| *Midwifery and nursing professionals* | | | |
| Midwives (j) | 53 | 13 164 | 0.4 |
| Nurse Educators and Researchers (k) | 17 | 3 762 | 0.5 |
| Nurse Manager | 46 | 10 899 | 0.4 |
| Registered Nurse (Aged Care) | 239 | 25 070 | 1.0 |
| Registered Nurse (Community Health) | 51 | 8 771 | 0.6 |

## Table HPA.3 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 (a)**

| | *Indigenous people* | *All persons* | *Percent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Registered Nurse (Critical Care and Emergency) | 44 | 9 917 | 0.4 |
| Registered Nurse (Mental Health) | 48 | 7 712 | 0.6 |
| Registered Nurse (Perioperative) | 46 | 10 009 | 0.5 |
| Other Registered Nurses (l) | 679 | 111 096 | 0.6 |
| **Total** | **1 223** | **200 400** | **0.6** |
| *Health and welfare support workers* | | | |
| Ambulance Officers and Paramedics | 153 | 9 098 | 1.7 |
| Diversional Therapist | 41 | 4 078 | 1.0 |
| Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses | 215 | 19 397 | 1.1 |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker | 965 | 1 010 | 95.5 |
| Massage Therapist | 54 | 8 200 | 0.7 |
| Hospital Orderly | 165 | 9 939 | 1.7 |
| Nursing Support Worker | 442 | 22 380 | 2.0 |
| Personal Care Assistant | 339 | 21 956 | 1.5 |
| Other Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers (m) | 39 | 3 899 | 1.0 |
| **Total** | **2 413** | **99 957** | **2.4** |
| **Total aged 15 years and over** | **4 891** | **492 342** | **1.0** |

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Comprises Health and Welfare Services Managers, nfd, Medical Administrator, Nursing Clinical Director, Primary Health Organisation Manager, Health and Welfare Services Managers, nec.

(c) Comprises Psychologists, nfd, Clinical Psychologist, Educational Psychologist, Organisational Psychologist, Psychotherapist, Psychologists, nec.

(d) Comprises Medical Imaging Professionals, nfd, Medical Diagnostic Radiographer, Medical Radiation Therapist, Nuclear Medicine Technologist, Sonographer.

(e) Comprises Health Professionals, nfd, Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd, Dietician, Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals, nfd, Optometrists and Orthoptists, nfd, Optometrist, Orthoptist, Pharmacists, nfd, Hospital Pharmacist, Industrial Pharmacist, Retail Pharmacist, Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd, Orthotist or Prosthetist, Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nec.

(f) Comprises Dental Practitioners, nfd, Dental Specialist, Dentist.

(g) Comprises Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists, nfd, Dental Hygienist, Dental Prosthetist, Dental Technician, Dental Therapist.

(h) Comprises Health Therapy Professionals, nfd, Chiropractors and Osteopaths, nfd, Chiropractor, Osteopath, Complementary Health Therapists, nfd, Acupuncturist, Homeopath, Naturopath, Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioner, Complementary Health Therapists, nec, Occupational Therapist, Podiatrist, Speech Professionals and Audiologists, nfd, Audiologist, Speech Pathologist.

## Table HPA.3 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 (a)**

| | *Indigenous people* | *All persons* | *Percent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations* |
|---|---|---|---|

(i) Comprises Medical Practitioners, nfd, Generalist Medical Practitioners, nfd, Resident Medical Officer, Anaesthetist, Internal Medicine Specialists, nfd, Specialist Physician (General Medicine), Cardiologist, Clinical Haematologist, Clinical Oncologist, Endocrinologist, Gastroenterologist, Intensive Care Specialist, Neurologist, Paediatrician, Renal Medicine Specialist, Rheumatologist, Thoracic Medicine Specialist, Internal Medicine Specialists, nec, Psychiatrist, Surgeons, nfd, Surgeon (General), Cardiothoracic Surgeon, Neurosurgeon, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Otorhinolaryngologist, Paediatric Surgeon, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeon, Urologist, Vascular Surgeon, Other Medical Practitioners, nfd, Dermatologist, Emergency Medicine Specialist, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Ophthalmologist, Pathologist, Radiologist, Medical Practitioners, nec.

(j) Comprises Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd, Midwife.

(k) Comprises Nurse Educators and Researchers, nfd, Nurse Educator, Nurse Researcher.

(l) Comprises Registered Nurses, nfd, Nurse Practitioner, Registered Nurse (Child and Family Health), Registered Nurse (Developmental Disability), Registered Nurse (Disability and Rehabilitation), Registered Nurse (Medical), Registered Nurse (Medical Practice), Registered Nurse (Surgical), Registered Nurses, nec.

(m) Comprises Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers, nfd, Therapy Aide.

(n) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

*Source* : ABS 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing* , Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.12.

## Table HPA.4 **Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Australians, annual (a) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 6.8 |
| 2001 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 6.6 |
| 2002 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 6.7 |
| 2003 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 6.4 |
| 2004 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 6.3 |
| 2005 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 6.0 |
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999–2003 | na | na | 12.0 | 12.6 | 11.7 | na | na | 17.2 | 13.2 |
| 2000–2004 | na | na | 12.1 | 12.8 | 11.7 | na | na | 17.1 | 13.3 |
| 2001–2005 | na | na | 11.8 | 12.9 | 11.1 | na | na | 16.7 | 13.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| 1999–2003 | na | na | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.5 | na | na | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| 2000–2004 | na | na | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | na | na | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| 2001–2005 | na | na | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 | na | na | 7.2 | 6.2 |

(a) Standardised death rates use 2001 Australian population as standard.

(b) For Australia, Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates are for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished); ABS 2006, *Deaths 2005*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.13.

## Table HPA.5 Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Australians | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994–1996 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 5.8 |
| 1995–1997 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 12.5 | 5.6 |
| 1996–1998 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 12.1 | 5.4 |
| 1997–1999 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 12.2 | 5.3 |
| 1998–2000 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 11.9 | 5.3 |
| 1999–2001 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 5.4 |
| 2000–2002 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 11.2 | 5.2 |
| 2001–2003 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 10.1 | 5.0 |
| 2002–2004 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 4.8 |
| 2003–2005 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 4.8 |
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003–2005 | 8.4 | na | 10.9 | 12.8 | 7.7 | na | na | 15.6 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003–2005 | 4.4 | na | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | na | na | 5.0 | na |

(a) Infant deaths per 1000 live births.

(b) Figures for Australia include ‘Other territories’.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: ABS (various years), *Deaths 2005*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; and ABS (various years), *Births 2005*, Australia, Cat. no. 3301.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.14.

Table HPA.6 **Indigenous Infant mortality rates, three year average (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1999–2001 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 8.0 | 19.2 |
| 2000–2002 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 18.1 |
| 2001–2003 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 14.8 |
| 2002–2004 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 15.4 |
| 2003–2005 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 7.7 | 15.6 |

(a) Per 1000 live births.

(b) Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.

(c) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.

*Source*: ABS 2006, *Deaths 2005*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.15.

## Table HPA.7 **Causes of death by Indigenous status, age standardised death rates, 2001–2005 (per 100 000 people) (a)**

| | *Indigenous age standardized rate per 100 000* | *Non-Indigenous age standardized rate per 100 000* | *Ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Underlying causes of death* | | | |
| Circulatory disease | 783.9 | 228.9 | 3.4 |
| Accidents, poisonings and violence | 123.5 | 39.3 | 3.1 |
| Cancer | 306.9 | 179.8 | 1.7 |
| Lung cancer | 79.3 | 34.9 | 2.3 |
| Cervical cancer | 5.8 | 1.1 | 5.3 |
| Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders | 204.3 | 21.6 | 9.5 |
| Diabetes | 202.8 | 14.8 | 13.7 |
| Respiratory diseases | 243.2 | 54.1 | 4.5 |
| Digestive diseases | 131.0 | 20.6 | 6.4 |
| Conditions originating in the perinatal period | 7.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Nervous system diseases | 50.4 | 20.7 | 2.4 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 39.1 | 7.3 | 5.4 |
| Kidney disease | 64.0 | 9.6 | 6.7 |
| Other causes | 143.7 | 37.1 | 3.9 |
| **All causes** | **2 043.7** | **621.7** | **3.3** |

(a) Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population as based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (low series, 2001 base). There are not comparable population data for the Non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for the Non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care.

*Source* : ABS 2006, *Causes of Death 2005* , Cat. no. 3303.0 (unpublished); 2008 Report, table EA.17.

## Table HPA.8 **All Australians average life expectancy at birth (years)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998–2000 | 76.4 | 77.1 | 76.4 | 76.9 | 76.6 | 75.7 | 78.3 | 70.3 | 76.6 |
| 1999–2001 | 76.9 | 77.5 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 77.0 | 76.0 | 78.5 | 70.8 | 77.0 |
| 2000–2002 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 77.2 | 77.9 | 77.3 | 76.5 | 79.2 | 71.3 | 77.4 |
| 2001–2003 | 77.7 | 78.2 | 77.6 | 78.1 | 77.7 | 76.6 | 79.2 | 72.0 | 77.8 |
| 2002–2004 | 78.0 | 78.5 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 78.0 | 76.7 | 79.7 | 72.3 | 78.1 |
| 2003–2005 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 78.3 | 78.8 | 78.1 | 77.2 | 79.9 | 72.5 | 78.5 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998–2000 | 81.9 | 82.3 | 81.9 | 82.6 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 82.3 | 75.2 | 82.0 |
| 1999–2001 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 82.3 | 82.8 | 82.5 | 81.2 | 82.9 | 76.5 | 82.4 |
| 2000–2002 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 82.4 | 82.9 | 82.6 | 81.3 | 83.3 | 76.7 | 82.6 |
| 2001–2003 | 82.9 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 83.0 | 82.7 | 81.4 | 83.8 | 77.3 | 82.8 |
| 2002–2004 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 82.9 | 83.3 | 83.1 | 81.8 | 83.9 | 78.0 | 83.0 |
| 2003–2005 | 83.3 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 83.8 | 83.4 | 82.1 | 84.0 | 78.2 | 83.3 |

(a) Figures for Australia include 'Other territories'.

*Source*: ABS 2006, *Deaths 2005, Australia*, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.18.

## Table HPA.9 **Indigenous life expectancy at birth (years) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Indigenous males born 1996–2001* | *Indigenous females born 1996–2001* | *Total males born 1997–1999* | *Total females born 1997–1999* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NSW/Vic | 60.0 | 65.1 | na | na |
| Qld | 58.9 | 62.6 | 76.0 | 81.7 |
| SA/WA | 58.5 | 67.2 | na | na |
| NT | 57.6 | 65.2 | 70.6 | 75.1 |
| Australia | 59.4 | 64.8 | 76.2 | 81.8 |

(a) Indigenous data are for the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, and include an adjustment for undercoverage of Indigenous deaths.

(b) Indigenous life expectancy excludes Tasmania and the ACT. For Tasmania and the ACT, use data for Victoria and NSW.

(c) Life expectancy data for Indigenous males and Indigenous females are for the period 1996-2001. Data for total males and females cover the period 1997-1999, the approximate mid-point of the Indigenous data.

**na** Not available

*Source*: ABS (various years), *Deaths 2005*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0, ABS, Canberra; ABS (2004), *Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Demography Working Paper 2004-3, Cat. no. 3106.0.55.003, ABS Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.19.

## Table HPA.10 **Median age at death (years) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Australians | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 75.3 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 74.4 | 76.1 | 75.1 | 73.5 | 55.7 | 75.3 |
| 2001 | 75.6 | 76.1 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 76.7 | 76.0 | 72.1 | 55.6 | 75.5 |
| 2002 | 76.2 | 76.8 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 77.2 | 76.2 | 76.4 | 55.9 | 76.2 |
| 2003 | 76.3 | 76.8 | 75.6 | 75.5 | 77.5 | 75.9 | 73.9 | 56.7 | 76.2 |
| 2004 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 75.9 | 75.6 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 75.2 | 55.0 | 76.6 |
| 2005 (d) | 77.0 | 77.5 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 77.5 | 76.2 | 75.3 | 56.6 | 76.8 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 81.9 | 82.0 | 81.4 | 81.1 | 82.2 | 81.0 | 79.9 | 57.8 | 81.7 |
| 2001 | 81.8 | 82.1 | 81.4 | 81.5 | 82.4 | 81.2 | 81.3 | 61.4 | 81.8 |
| 2002 | 82.2 | 82.5 | 81.9 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 81.9 | 81.5 | 55.8 | 82.2 |
| 2003 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 63.8 | 82.4 |
| 2004 | 82.7 | 83.0 | 82.2 | 81.9 | 83.2 | 82.5 | 80.8 | 61.2 | 82.6 |
| 2005 (d) | 83.1 | 83.2 | 82.3 | 82.8 | 83.6 | 82.7 | 82.0 | 56.9 | 82.9 |
| Indigenous (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 53.9 | np | 53.9 | 46.1 | 49.5 | np | np | 46.2 | np |
| 2001 | 56.3 | np | 50.4 | 51.0 | 51.0 | np | np | 45.1 | np |
| 2002 | 56.3 | np | 51.8 | 49.3 | 48.9 | np | np | 47.1 | np |
| 2003 | 56.8 | np | 51.2 | 49.8 | 48.8 | np | np | 46.3 | np |
| 2004 | 55.8 | np | 53.7 | 49.5 | 49.5 | np | np | 43.6 | np |
| 2005 | 54.3 | np | 51.1 | 52.8 | 42.4 | np | np | 45.8 | np |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 59.4 | np | 61.3 | 56.0 | 56.3 | np | np | 54.0 | np |
| 2001 | 62.9 | np | 54.1 | 51.8 | 55.5 | np | np | 52.8 | np |
| 2002 | 61.9 | np | 58.8 | 51.6 | 55.0 | np | np | 49.5 | np |
| 2003 | 58.9 | np | 62.1 | 55.0 | 50.0 | np | np | 52.8 | np |
| 2004 | 62.7 | np | 57.9 | 63.6 | 53.5 | np | np | 54.0 | np |
| 2005 | 65.8 | np | 59.5 | 57.8 | 47.5 | np | np | 50.4 | np |
| Non-Indigenous (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 75.5 | np | 75.3 | 75.1 | 76.3 | np | np | 61.1 | np |
| 2001 | 75.7 | np | 75.1 | 75.4 | 76.9 | np | np | 63.2 | np |
| 2002 | 76.5 | np | 75.9 | 75.8 | 77.3 | np | np | 63.0 | np |
| 2003 | 76.5 | np | 75.9 | 76.1 | 77.7 | np | np | 65.8 | np |
| 2004 | 77.0 | np | 76.2 | 76.3 | 77.6 | np | np | 63.0 | np |
| 2005 | 77.2 | np | 76.4 | 76.6 | 77.9 | np | np | 63.7 | np |

## Table HPA.10 **Median age at death (years) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 82.1 | np | 81.7 | 81.6 | 82.3 | np | np | 63.0 | np |
| 2001 | 81.9 | np | 81.7 | 81.9 | 82.4 | np | np | 71.5 | np |
| 2002 | 82.3 | np | 82.1 | 82.2 | 82.8 | np | np | 70.5 | np |
| 2003 | 82.7 | np | 82.2 | 82.4 | 83.2 | np | np | 74.5 | np |
| 2004 | 82.8 | np | 82.5 | 82.3 | 83.3 | np | np | 71.3 | np |
| 2005 | 83.1 | np | 82.6 | 83.2 | 83.7 | np | np | 70.5 | np |

(a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.

(b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2005.

(c) Figures for Australia include 'Other Territories'.

(d) Data for 2005 are incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

(e) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.

(f) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death of Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. For example, higher coverage of Indigenous infant deaths compared with older age groups may result in the median age at death being underestimated.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: ABS 2006, *Deaths 2005*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2008 Report, table EA.20.

## Table HPA.11 **Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2004 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* (b) | *ACT* (c) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean birthweight | grams | 3 197 | 3 110 | 3 187 | 3 129 | 3 073 | na | 3 084 | 3 115 | 3 158 |
| Number of babies by birthweight | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1500g | no. | 45 | 13 | 67 | 36 | 22 | na | 6 | 38 | 227 |
| 1500–2499g | no. | 239 | 57 | 252 | 181 | 63 | na | 8 | 148 | 948 |
| 2500–2999g | no. | 496 | 101 | 593 | 365 | 110 | na | 14 | 327 | 2 006 |
| 3000–3499g | no. | 771 | 135 | 990 | 475 | 140 | na | 19 | 453 | 2 983 |
| 3500–3999g | no. | 569 | 87 | 642 | 330 | 109 | na | 19 | 246 | 2 002 |
| 4000–4499g | no. | 164 | np | 182 | 100 | 33 | na | np | 98 | 616 |
| 4500g and over | no. | 29 | np | 45 | 19 | 6 | na | <5 | 16 | 123 |
| Not stated | no. | – | – | – | – | – | na | – | – | – |
| **All births** | **no.** | **2 313** | **np** | **2 771** | **1 506** | **483** | **na** | **np** | **1 326** | **8 905** |
| *Less than 2500g* | *no.* | *254* | *70* | *319* | *217* | *85* | *na* | *14* | *186* | *1 175* |
| Proportion of babies by birthweight | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1500g | % | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.6 | na | 8.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| 1500–2499g | % | 10.3 | 13.2 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 13.0 | na | 11.0 | 11.2 | 10.6 |
| 2500–2999g | % | 21.4 | 23.3 | 21.4 | 24.2 | 22.8 | na | 19.2 | 24.7 | 22.5 |
| 3000–3499g | % | 33.3 | 31.2 | 35.7 | 31.5 | 29.0 | na | 26.0 | 34.2 | 33.5 |
| 3500–3999g | % | 24.6 | 20.1 | 23.2 | 21.9 | 22.6 | na | 26.0 | 18.6 | 22.5 |
| 4000–4499g | % | 7.1 | np | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | na | np | 7.4 | 6.9 |
| 4500g and over | % | 1.3 | np | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | na | np | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Not stated | % | – | – | – | – | – | na | – | – | – |
| **All births** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **na** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| *Less than 2500g* | *%* | *12.3* | *16.2* | *11.6* | *14.4* | *17.6* | *na* | *19.2* | *14.0* | *13.2* |

(a) This table cannot be compared with birthweight for all births to Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander mothers in previous reports.

## Table HPA.11 **Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2004 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* (b) | *ACT* (c) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(b) Data for Tasmania were not available because the 'Not stated' category for Indigenous status was not able to be distinguished from the 'Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin' category.

(c) In the ACT, 16.3 per cent of women who gave birth were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the proportion of liveborn low birthweight babies for ACT Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander residents was 17.9 per cent in 2004.

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

*Source*: Laws P. & Sullivan E., 2006, *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2004*, AIHW Cat. No. PER 34, AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit (Perinatal Statistics Series No. 18), Sydney; 2008 Report, table EA.22.

# PUBLIC HOSPITALS

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| | |
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## Table 10A.1 Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient, 2005-06 (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | no. | 47 277 | np | 58 428 | 40 504 | 15 806 | np | np | 55 560 | 217 575 |
| Non-Indigenous people | no. | 1 354 505 | np | 677 709 | 354 456 | 351 501 | np | np | 27 815 | 2 765 986 |
| Not reported | no. | 18 681 | np | 14 180 | – | 10 360 | np | np | 10 | 43 231 |
| **Total population** | **no.** | **1 420 463** | **np** | **750 317** | **394 960** | **377 667** | **np** | **np** | **83 385** | **3 026 792** |
| Private hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | no. | 987 | np | 3 995 | 9 396 | 543 | np | np | np | 14 921 |
| Non-Indigenous people | no. | 756 346 | np | 638 466 | 309 997 | 216 832 | np | np | np | 1 921 641 |
| Not reported | no. | 8 566 | np | 69 070 | – | 2 822 | np | np | np | 80 458 |
| **Total population** | **no.** | **765 899** | **np** | **711 531** | **319 393** | **220 197** | **np** | **np** | **np** | **2 017 020** |
| Indigenous separations (% of total separations) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | % | 3.3 | np | 7.8 | 10.3 | 4.2 | np | np | 66.6 | 7.2 |
| Private hospitals | % | 0.1 | np | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.2 | np | np | np | 0.7 |
| All hospitals | % | 2.2 | np | 4.3 | 7.0 | 2.7 | np | np | np | 4.6 |
| Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | % | 98.0 | np | 93.6 | 81.2 | 96.7 | np | np | np | 93.6 |
| Non-Indigenous people | % | 64.2 | np | 51.5 | 53.3 | 61.8 | np | np | np | 59.0 |

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) Identification of Indigenous patients is not considered to be complete and completeness varies among the jurisdictions.

(c) Total includes data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions.

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

*Source*: AIHW 2007. *Australian hospital statistics 2005-06.* Health Services series no. 30. Cat. No. HSE 50. Canberra: AIHW; 2008 Report, table 10A.10.

Table 10A.2 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* | *Total* (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 676.5 | 752.7 | 743.6 | np | np | 1 129.6 | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 192.5 | 190.7 | 229.7 | np | np | 394.3 | np | np |
| Private Hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 23.6 | 71.3 | 13.1 | np | np | na | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 165.5 | 143.0 | 123.0 | np | np | na | np | np |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 685.2 | 809.4 | 788.1 | np | np | 1 223.3 | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 189.4 | 195.4 | 231.0 | np | np | 422.5 | np | np |
| Private Hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 64.1 | 109.7 | 16.2 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 162.8 | 148.1 | 130.0 | np | np | np | np | np |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 710.9 | 789.3 | 853.9 | np | np | 1 286.2 | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 189.3 | 191.0 | 235.9 | np | np | 428.9 | np | np |
| Private Hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 70.7 | 198.3 | 51.2 | np | np | np | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | 167.8 | 149.8 | 124.8 | np | np | np | np | np |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | 733.6 | 821.5 | 822.2 | np | np | 1 441.0 | np | 907.0 |
| Total population | np | np | 188.1 | 195.2 | 225.3 | np | np | 456.2 | np | 205.2 |
| Private Hospitals (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | 495.6 | np | 745.4 | 845.2 | 875.0 | np | np | 1 548.0 | np | 792.1 |
| Total population | 204.7 | np | 188.5 | 198.8 | 229.7 | np | np | 491.4 | np | 205.7 |
| Private Hospitals (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |
| Total population | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np | np |

(a) Directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(b) Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients is not considered to be complete and completeness varies among jurisdictions. The variation in the number of Indigenous separations per 1000 Indigenous population among the states and territories suggests that there was variation in the proportion of Indigenous persons who were identified as such in the hospital morbidity data collections and/or in the total population.

Table 10A.2 **Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* | *Total* (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) The quality of the data provided for Indigenous status since 2001-02 has improved due to the use of the National Health Data Dictionary definitions by all jurisdictions. It is still in need of improvement, however, the AIHW has advised that data for for NSW, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT are of acceptable quality in 2005-06. Nevertheless data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality and changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time may include a component due to improved identification. Indigenous status should therefore be interpreted cautiously.

(d) For 2005-06, the total rates include data only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(e) Data quality of Indigenous status in the private sector is considered to be unacceptable and therefore data have been suppressed for the private sector.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source* : AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 10A.11.

## Table 10A.3 Hospitalisations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, public hospitals, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004–June 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Procedures for Indigenous patients | | | | | | | | | |
| Neoplasms (Cancer) | 87 | np | 86 | 86 | 93 | np | np | 83 | 87 |
| Diseases of the blood | 81 | np | 80 | 87 | 87 | np | np | 81 | 82 |
| Diseases of the eye | 86 | np | 80 | 78 | 88 | np | np | 76 | 81 |
| Diseases of the ear | 78 | np | 76 | 76 | 71 | np | np | 79 | 77 |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system | 63 | np | 60 | 65 | 69 | np | np | 67 | 63 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth | 59 | np | 54 | 70 | 66 | np | np | 57 | 59 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 62 | np | 58 | 57 | 60 | np | np | 59 | 59 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders | 55 | np | 51 | 59 | 56 | np | np | 72 | 58 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system | 63 | np | 54 | 57 | 60 | np | np | 55 | 57 |
| Injury, poisoning, external causes | 53 | np | 52 | 59 | 54 | np | np | 61 | 56 |
| Diseases of the skin | 49 | np | 44 | 54 | 61 | np | np | 59 | 52 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 51 | np | 44 | 55 | 61 | np | np | 47 | 50 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 18 | np | 22 | 33 | 30 | np | np | 34 | 27 |
| Diseases of the nervous system | 44 | np | 37 | 36 | 40 | np | np | 47 | 40 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 33 | np | 25 | 33 | 32 | np | np | 32 | 30 |
| **All diagnoses** | 61 | np | 67 | 75 | 71 | np | np | 79 | 71 |
| Procedures for all other patients (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| Neoplasms (Cancer) | 93 | np | 92 | 94 | 94 | np | np | 92 | 93 |
| Diseases of the blood | 90 | np | 91 | 95 | 93 | np | np | 78 | 91 |
| Diseases of the eye | 95 | np | 93 | 98 | 97 | np | np | 93 | 96 |
| Diseases of the ear | 72 | np | 80 | 80 | 79 | np | np | 75 | 77 |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system | 80 | np | 81 | 90 | 84 | np | np | 80 | 83 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth | 69 | np | 67 | 80 | 73 | np | np | 63 | 70 |
| Diseases of the digestive system | 77 | np | 75 | 84 | 78 | np | np | 79 | 78 |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders | 73 | np | 69 | 82 | 69 | np | np | 74 | 73 |
| Diseases of the genitourinary system | 75 | np | 75 | 84 | 78 | np | np | 75 | 77 |
| Injury, poisoning, external causes | 67 | np | 63 | 74 | 65 | np | np | 70 | 67 |
| Diseases of the skin | 60 | np | 62 | 71 | 76 | np | np | 60 | 65 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system | 67 | np | 59 | 72 | 66 | np | np | 57 | 65 |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases | 33 | np | 31 | 43 | 32 | np | np | 34 | 34 |
| Diseases of the nervous system | 72 | np | 65 | 81 | 75 | np | np | 78 | 72 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 52 | np | 47 | 54 | 48 | np | np | 41 | 50 |
| **All diagnoses** | 72 | np | 71 | 83 | 75 | np | np | 67 | 74 |

(a) Includes all patients treated in public hospitals.

(b) Proportions are indirectly age standardised using the age and cause specific rates of other Australians as the standard.

(c) Includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT only.

(d) Includes non-Indigenous patients and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 10A.12.

## Table 10A.4 Hospitalisations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2004– June 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public hospitals and public patients (d) | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported | 49 | np | 47 | 54 | 54 | np | np | 51 |
| Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e) | 68 | np | 66 | 79 | 72 | np | np | 63 |
| Total patients (f) | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported | 50 | np | 49 | 54 | 55 | np | np | 51 |
| Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e) | 79 | np | 79 | 85 | 80 | np | np | 63 |

(a) Proportions are indirectly age standardised using the age and cause specific rates of other Australians as the standard.

(b) Excludes hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of care involving dialysis.

(c) Excludes private hospital data for NT due to the poor quality of Indigenous data.

(d) Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals.

(e) Includes non-Indigenous patients and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Includes all patients in public and private hospitals.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 10A.13.

## Table 10A.5 Hospitalisations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2004–June 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)

| | *Major cities* | *Regional areas* | *Remote areas* | *All areas* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public hospitals and public patients (d) | | | | |
| Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported | 63 | 50 | 44 | 50 |
| Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e) | 73 | 64 | 56 | 69 |
| Total patients (f) | | | | |
| Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported | 64 | 51 | 44 | 51 |
| Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e) | 83 | 75 | 64 | 80 |

(a) Proportions are indirectly age standardised using the age and cause specific rates of other Australians as the standard.

(b) Excludes hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of care involving dialysis.

(c) Includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT only. Excludes private hospital data for NT due to the poor quality of Indigenous data.

(d) Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals.

(e) Includes non-Indigenous patients and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Includes all patients in public and private hospitals.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 10A.14.

## Table 10A.6 Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother 2001–2005 (a)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fetal deaths | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total births (c) | no. | np | np | 17 333 | 8 261 | 3 144 | np | np | 8 084 | 36 822 |
| Fetal deaths | no. | np | np | 111 | 55 | 30 | np | np | 77 | 273 |
| Fetal death rate | per 1000 total births | np | np | 6.4 | 6.7 | 9.5 | np | np | 9.5 | 7.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total births (c) | no. | np | np | 223 793 | 109 944 | 82 780 | np | np | 10 389 | 426 906 |
| Fetal deaths | no. | np | np | 1 220 | 605 | 451 | np | np | 59 | 2 335 |
| Fetal death rate | per 1000 total births | np | np | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | np | np | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Neonatal deaths | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted live births (d) | no. | np | np | 17 222 | 8 206 | 3 114 | np | np | 8 007 | 36 549 |
| Neonatal deaths | no. | np | np | 103 | 39 | 13 | np | np | 67 | 222 |
| Neonatal death rate | per 1000 live births | np | np | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | np | np | 8.4 | 6.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjusted live births (d) | no. | np | np | 222 573 | 109 339 | 82 329 | np | np | 10 330 | 424 571 |
| Neonatal deaths | no. | np | np | 705 | 253 | 196 | np | np | 35 | 1 189 |
| Neonatal death rate | per 1000 live births | np | np | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | np | np | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Perinatal deaths | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total births (c) | no. | np | np | 17 333 | 8 261 | 3 144 | np | np | 8 084 | 36 822 |
| Perinatal deaths | no. | np | np | 214 | 94 | 43 | np | np | 144 | 495 |
| Perinatal death rate | per 1000 total births | np | np | 12.3 | 11.4 | 13.7 | np | np | 17.8 | 13.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total births (c) | no. | np | np | 223 793 | 109 944 | 82 780 | np | np | 10 389 | 426 906 |
| Perinatal deaths | no. | np | np | 1 925 | 858 | 647 | np | np | 94 | 3 524 |

Table 10A.6 **Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother 2001–2005 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perinatal death rate | per 1000 total births | np | np | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | np | np | 9.0 | 8.3 |

(a) Rates are expressed per 1000 total births for fetal and perinatal deaths and per 1000 adjusted live births for neonatal deaths.

(b) Total relates to the jurisdictions for which data are published.

(c) Total births is the sum of adjusted live births and fetal deaths.

(d) Live births adjusted to exclude those records where birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: ABS, *Causes of Death, Cat. no. 3303.0*, Canberra (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 10A.106.

# PRIMARY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

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| | |
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## Table 11A.1 Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number) (a), (b)

| | *NSW and ACT* (c) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | 24 | 19 | 25 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 26 | 128 |
| 2002-03 | 26 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 134 |
| 2003-04 | 29 | 21 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 27 | 138 |
| 2004-05 | 28 | 22 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 27 | 141 |
| 2005-06 (d) | 30 | 22 | 27 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 29 | 150 |

(a) The SAR only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations that receive at least some of their funding from the Australian government to facilitate access to primary health care (including health promotion, dental and counselling services).

(b) The number of services that provide SAR data changes each year. Changes are due to new Australian government funded primary health care services opening and existing services gaining Australian government funding. In addition, previously excluded Australian government funded services may be required to commence SAR data reporting if there are changes in the types of services provided and/or reporting arrangements.

(c) Data for NSW and the ACT have been combined in order to avoid the identification of individual services.

(d) 2005-06 data are preliminary results.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.4.

## Table 11A.2 Services and episodes of healthcare by services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number) (a), (b)

| | *Highly accessible* | *Accessible* | *Moderately accessible* | *Remote* | *Very remote* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Services | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | 37 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 37 | 128 |
| 2002-03 | 38 | 29 | 13 | 17 | 37 | 134 |
| 2003-04 | 41 | 30 | 13 | 14 | 40 | 138 |
| 2004-05 | 41 | 34 | 13 | 15 | 38 | 141 |
| 2005-06 (c) | 44 | 36 | 15 | 16 | 39 | 150 |
| Episodes of healthcare | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | 460 000 | 313 000 | 70 000 | 256 000 | 317 000 | 1 416 000 |
| 2002-03 | 507 000 | 338 000 | 91 000 | 270 000 | 294 000 | 1 500 000 |
| 2003-04 | 572 000 | 345 000 | 110 000 | 207 000 | 378 000 | 1 612 000 |
| 2004-05 | 554 000 | 399 000 | 85 000 | 213 000 | 335 000 | 1 586 000 |
| 2005-06 (c) | 644 000 | 388 000 | 92 000 | 243 000 | 317 000 | 1 684 000 |

(a) An episode of care involves contact between an individual client and service staff for the provision of health care. Group work is not included. Transport is included only if it involves provision of health care/information by staff. Outreach provision, for example episodes at outstation visits, park clinics, satellite clinics, is included. Episodes of health care delivered over the phone are included.

(b) Data for NSW and the ACT have been combined to avoid the identification of individual services.

(c) 2005-06 data are preliminary results.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.5.

## Table 11A.3 Proportion of services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2005-06 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| | |
|---|---|
| Diagnosis and treatment of illness/disease | 82 |
| Management of chronic illness | 80 |
| Transportation to medical appointments | 94 |
| Outreach clinic services | 65 |
| 24 hour emergency care | 28 |
| Monitoring child growth | 65 |
| School-based activities | 77 |
| Hearing screening | 71 |
| Pneumococcal immunisation | 79 |
| Influenza immunisation | 84 |
| Child immunisation | 83 |
| Women's health group | 83 |
| Support for public housing issues | 71 |
| Community development work | 64 |
| Legal/police/prison/advocacy services | 64 |
| Dental services | 59 |
| Involvement in steering groups on health | 84 |
| Participation in regional planning forums | 64 |
| Dialysis services | 6 |

(a) The SAR only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations that receive at least some of their funding from the Australian government to facilitate access to primary health care (including health promotion, dental and counselling services).

(b) The denominator used in calculating the proportions is 'all SAR services for that year'. However, some services in the SAR are funded for and provide a full range of comprehensive primary health care activities, while others focus on specific elements of primary health care such as health promotion.

(c) 2005-06 data are preliminary results.

*Source* : DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.6.

## Table 11A.4 Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, as at 30 June 2006 (number) (a), (b), (c)

| | *Indigenous staff* | *Non-Indigenous staff* | *Total staff* (d) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal health workers | 706 | 20 | 726 |
| Doctors | 10 | 222 | 233 |
| Nurses | 53 | 332 | 385 |
| Specialists | – | 4 | 4 |
| Emotional and Social Well Being staff (e) | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| Allied health professionals | np | 34 | 34 |
| Dentists | np | 37 | 37 |
| Dental assistants | 42 | 20 | 63 |
| Traditional healers | 26 | 2 | 28 |
| Substance misuse workers | 94 | 24 | 117 |
| Environmental health workers | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| Driver/field officers | 148 | 24 | 172 |
| Other health staff (f) | 41 | 19 | 60 |
| **Total health staff (d)** | **1 158** | **762** | **1 920** |

(a) Preliminary results.

(b) The number of services that provide SAR data changes each year. Changes are due to new Australian government funded primary health care services opening and existing services gaining Australian government funding. In addition, previously excluded Australian government funded services may be required to commence SAR data reporting if there are changes in the types of services provided and/or reporting arrangements.

(c) FTE positions are rounded to the nearest whole number.

(d) Totals may not add due to rounding and cell suppression.

(e) Emotional and Social Well Being staff includes counsellors, social workers, psychologists and other emotional and social well being staff.

(f) Other health staff includes: hearing coordinators, eye health workers, nutrition workers, sexual health workers, youth workers, hospital liaison, masseurs, maternal health workers, domestic violence support workers, and family health workers.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.7.

## Table 11A.5 Voluntary annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (a) (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous older people (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted (d) | no. | 995 | 237 | 989 | 461 | 140 | 7 | 15 | 629 | 3 473 |
| Target population (e) | no. | 11 594 | 2 383 | 9 817 | 5 411 | 2 117 | 1 383 | 228 | 4 546 | 37 504 |
| Assessments per 1000 target population | no. | 85.8 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 85.2 | 66.1 | 5.1 | 65.9 | 138.4 | 92.6 |
| All older people (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted (d) | no. | 97 145 | 64 817 | 51 188 | 17 810 | 24 831 | 7 918 | 1 760 | 183 | 265 652 |
| Target population (f) | '000 | 455 | 337 | 231 | 113 | 120 | 34 | 14 | 3 | 1 307 |
| Assessments per 1000 target population | no. | 213.7 | 192.5 | 221.5 | 158.0 | 206.6 | 232.5 | 121.4 | 58.2 | 203.2 |

(a) Older people are defined as Indigenous people aged 55 years and over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years and over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.

(b) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Medicare items 700, 702, 704 and 706 are for annual health assessments for older people. Items 700 and 702 apply to non-Indigenous people, while items 704 and 706 apply to Indigenous people. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.

(e) Projected population of Indigenous people aged 55 years and over at 31 December 2006. Calculated as the average of the population projections (low series) for 30 June 2006 and 2007. Projections are based on estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2001 (ABS Cat. No. 3238.0).

(f) Projected population of people aged 75 years and over at 31 December 2006. Calculated as the average of the 30 June 2006 ERP and the 30 June 2007 population projection (Series B). Projections are based on the ERP at 30 June 2004 (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0, 3222.0).

*Source*: Medicare Australia (unpublished), Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) Item Statistics Reports. http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/dyn_mbs/forms/mbs_tab4.shtml (accessed 20 September 2007); ABS (2004, 2006a, 2006b), *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat no. 3238.0; *Australian Demographic Statistics June Quarter 2006*, Cat no. 3101.0; *Population projections Australia, 2004 to 2101*, Cat no. 3222.0; 2008 Report, table 11A.16.

## Table 11A.6 Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment (per 1000 people) (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted | no. | 335 | 183 | 361 | 155 | 32 | 7 | 6 | 140 | 1 219 |
| Target population (d) | no. | 10 162 | 2 027 | 8 549 | 4 700 | 1 824 | 1 217 | 166 | 3 987 | 32 658 |
| Health assessments per 1000 people | no. | 33.0 | 90.3 | 42.2 | 33.0 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 36.1 | 35.1 | 37.3 |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted | no. | 556 | 118 | 387 | 246 | 49 | 5 | 4 | 205 | 1 570 |
| Target population (d) | no. | 10 488 | 2 097 | 8 827 | 4 844 | 1 899 | 1 245 | 181 | 4 068 | 33 673 |
| Health assessments per 1000 people | no. | 53.0 | 56.3 | 43.8 | 50.8 | 25.8 | 4.0 | 22.1 | 50.4 | 46.6 |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted | no. | 636 | 143 | 568 | 348 | 132 | 17 | 3 | 309 | 2 156 |
| Target population (d) | no. | 10 832 | 2 183 | 9 116 | 4 996 | 1 972 | 1 275 | 197 | 4 160 | 34 756 |
| Health assessments per 1000 people | no. | 58.7 | 65.5 | 62.3 | 69.7 | 67.0 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 74.3 | 62.0 |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted | no. | 800 | 158 | 713 | 394 | 92 | 13 | 2 | 345 | 2 517 |
| Target population (d) | no. | 11 192 | 2 285 | 9 442 | 5 187 | 2 040 | 1 321 | 212 | 4 336 | 36 040 |
| Health assessments per 1000 people | no. | 71.5 | 69.2 | 75.5 | 76.0 | 45.1 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 79.6 | 69.8 |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted | no. | 995 | 237 | 989 | 461 | 140 | 7 | 15 | 629 | 3 473 |
| Target population (d) | no. | 11 594 | 2 383 | 9 817 | 5 411 | 2 117 | 1 383 | 228 | 4 546 | 37 504 |
| Health assessments per 1000 people | no. | 85.8 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 85.2 | 66.1 | 5.1 | 65.9 | 138.4 | 92.6 |

(a) Older Indigenous people are defined as aged 55 years and over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.

(b) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Projected population of Indigenous people aged 55 years and over at 31 December. Calculated as the average of the population projections (low series) at 30 June in the reported and preceding financial years. Projections are based on the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2001.

*Source*: Medicare Australia (unpublished), Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) Item Statistics Reports. http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/dyn_mbs/forms/mbs_tab4.shtml (accessed 20 September 2007); ABS (2004), *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians,* Cat no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 11A.17.

## Table 11A.7 Indigenous people who received a voluntary health check or assessment, by age (per 1000 people) (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child health checks (0–14 years) (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health checks conducted | no. | 1 653 | 149 | 2 396 | 700 | 200 | 1 | 86 | 1 130 | 6 315 |
| Target population | no. | 54 538 | 10 876 | 52 818 | 25 985 | 9 968 | 6 819 | 1 630 | 20 796 | 183 504 |
| Health checks per 1000 children | no. | 30.3 | 13.7 | 45.4 | 26.9 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 54.3 | 34.4 |
| Health checks (15–54 years) (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health checks conducted | no. | 4 701 | 868 | 6 502 | 3 941 | 961 | 18 | 85 | 4 447 | 21 523 |
| Target population | no. | 80 288 | 17 770 | 77 217 | 41 016 | 16 060 | 10 436 | 2 557 | 35 990 | 281 476 |
| Health checks per 1000 people | no. | 58.6 | 48.8 | 84.2 | 96.1 | 59.8 | 1.7 | 33.2 | 123.6 | 76.5 |
| Older people health assessments (55 years and over) (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of health assessments conducted | no. | 995 | 237 | 989 | 461 | 140 | 7 | 15 | 629 | 3 473 |
| Target population | no. | 11 594 | 2 383 | 9 817 | 5 411 | 2 117 | 1 383 | 228 | 4 546 | 37 504 |
| Health assessments per 1000 people | no. | 85.8 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 85.2 | 66.1 | 5.1 | 65.9 | 138.4 | 92.6 |

(a) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

(c) Health checks/assessments are available on an annual basis for these age groups. Data are for the 2005-06 financial year. Projected target population as at 31 December 2006. Calculated as the average of the population projections (low series) for 30 June 2006 and 2007. Projections are based on the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2001.

(d) Available on a biennial basis. Data are for the 24 month period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2007. Projected target population (low series) at 30 June 2006, based on the ERP at 30 June 2001.

*Source*: *Medicare Australia statistics*, http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/providers/health_statistics/statistical_reporting/medicare.shtml, website accessed 20 September 2007; ABS (2004), *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 11A.18.

## Table 11A.8 Early detection activities provided by services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (a)

| | *Unit* | *2001-02* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Early detection activities provided | | | | | | |
| Well person's checks | % | 66 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 65 |
| PAP smears/cervical screening | % | 79 | 73 | 79 | 77 | 75 |
| STI screening | % | 65 | 66 | 64 | 65 | 63 |
| Hearing screening | % | 72 | 73 | 72 | 70 | 71 |
| Eye disease screening | % | 63 | 66 | 65 | 70 | 64 |
| Renal disease screening | % | 44 | 46 | 50 | 50 | 43 |
| Diabetic screening | % | 77 | 79 | 82 | 80 | 77 |
| Cardiovascular screening | % | 49 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 53 |
| Any early detection activity | % | 88 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 85 |

(a) The denominators used above are all SAR services for that year. However, some services in the SAR are funded for and provide a full range of comprehensive primary health care activities, while others focus on specific elements of primary health care, such as health promotion.

(b) 2005-06 data are preliminary results.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.19.

Table 11A.9 **Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 1996–2007 (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Unknown* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid vaccinations provided | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divisions of General Practice | no. | 23 | 141 | 3 | 11 | 283 | – | – | 13 | – | 474 |
| GPs | no. | 11 972 670 | 5 814 360 | 7 140 313 | 2 636 818 | 2 092 473 | 853 428 | 287 211 | 22 089 | – | 30 819 362 |
| Council | no. | 853 505 | 5 086 837 | 629 852 | 286 954 | 552 691 | 127 945 | – | – | – | 7 537 784 |
| State or territory health department | no. | 3 | – | 724 | 245 476 | 2 520 | 718 | 164 348 | 2 197 | – | 415 986 |
| Flying doctor service | no. | 3 552 | – | 27 751 | 8 | 3 747 | – | – | – | – | 35 058 |
| Public hospital | no. | 313 217 | 48 848 | 263 927 | 223 787 | 91 747 | 1 688 | 6 039 | 53 173 | 3 381 | 1 005 807 |
| Private hospital | no. | 14 526 | 90 | 1 551 | 70 | – | 105 | 39 | 6 553 | – | 22 934 |
| Aboriginal health service | no. | 68 325 | 13 320 | 62 291 | 26 024 | 13 664 | – | 1 491 | 63 599 | – | 248 714 |
| Aboriginal health worker | no. | 4 842 | – | 40 821 | – | 1 594 | – | – | 1 625 | – | 48 882 |
| Community health centre | no. | 1 049 660 | 88 255 | 486 152 | 734 136 | 293 600 | 6 307 | 267 484 | 553 717 | 1 794 | 3 481 105 |
| Community nurse | no. | – | 292 | – | – | – | – | 72 | – | – | 364 |
| **Total** | **no.** | **14 280 323** | **11 052 143** | **8 653 385** | **4 153 284** | **3 052 319** | **990 191** | **726 684** | **702 966** | **5 175** | **43 616 470** |
| Proportion of total valid vaccinations | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divisions of General Practice | % | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| GPs | % | 83.8 | 52.6 | 82.5 | 63.5 | 68.6 | 86.2 | 39.5 | 3.1 | – | 70.7 |
| Council | % | 6.0 | 46.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 18.1 | 12.9 | – | – | – | 17.3 |
| State or territory health department | % | – | – | – | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 0.3 | – | 1.0 |
| Flying doctor service | % | – | – | 0.3 | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| Public hospital | % | 2.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 65.3 | 2.3 |
| Private hospital | % | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.9 | – | 0.1 |
| Aboriginal health service | % | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | – | 0.2 | 9.1 | – | 0.6 |
| Aboriginal health worker | % | – | – | 0.5 | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.2 | – | 0.1 |

Table 11A.9 **Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 1996–2007 (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Unknown* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community health centre | % | 7.4 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 17.7 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 36.8 | 78.8 | 34.7 | 8.0 |
| Community nurse | % | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) 1 January 1996 to 30 June 2007.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Data reported by the State or Territory in which the immunisation provider is located.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.33.

Table 11A.10 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All causes | Number | 21 756 | na | 25 701 | 19 800 | 7 477 | na | na | 24 187 | 98 921 |
| | SHSR | 1.84 | na | 2.36 | 3.39 | 3.26 | na | na | 7.96 | 2.82 |
| | 95% CI | 1.81 to 1.86 | na | 2.34 to 2.39 | 3.35 to 3.44 | 3.19 to 3.33 | na | na | 7.86 to 8.06 | 2.8 to 2.84 |
| Circulatory disease | Number | 946 | na | 1 164 | 648 | 477 | na | na | 568 | 3 803 |
| | SHSR | 1.45 | na | 2.00 | 2.22 | 3.80 | na | na | 2.49 | 1.95 |
| | 95% CI | 1.36 to 1.54 | na | 1.89 to 2.12 | 2.04 to 2.39 | 3.46 to 4.14 | na | na | 2.29 to 2.7 | 1.88 to 2.01 |
| Coronary heart disease | Number | 440 | na | 534 | 282 | 248 | na | na | 243 | 1 747 |
| | SHSR | 1.58 | na | 2.16 | 2.44 | 5.12 | na | na | 3.08 | 2.17 |
| | 95% CI | 1.44 to 1.73 | na | 1.98 to 2.35 | 2.16 to 2.73 | 4.48 to 5.76 | na | na | 2.69 to 3.47 | 2.06 to 2.27 |
| Rheumatic heart disease | Number | np | na | 43 | 23 | 12 | na | na | 36 | np |
| | SHSR | np | na | 6.92 | 9.88 | 31.12 | na | na | 31.88 | 7.82 |
| | 95% CI | np | na | 4.85 to 8.99 | 5.84 to 13.91 | 13.51 to 48.73 | na | na | 21.46 to 42.29 | 6.41 to 9.23 |
| Self-harm | Number | 223 | na | 158 | 130 | 51 | na | na | 101 | 663 |
| | SHSR | 2.74 | na | 2.39 | 3.78 | 3.17 | na | na | 2.45 | 2.78 |
| | 95% CI | 2.38 to 3.1 | na | 2.02 to 2.76 | 3.13 to 4.43 | 2.3 to 4.04 | na | na | 1.97 to 2.93 | 2.57 to 3 |
| All respiratory disease | Number | 1 939 | na | 1 854 | 1 407 | 463 | na | na | 1 577 | 7 240 |
| | SHSR | 2.13 | na | 2.70 | 3.64 | 2.47 | na | na | 5.06 | 2.83 |
| | 95% CI | 2.04 to 2.23 | na | 2.58 to 2.82 | 3.45 to 3.83 | 2.25 to 2.7 | na | na | 4.81 to 5.31 | 2.77 to 2.9 |
| Infectious pneumonia | Number | 385 | na | 431 | 440 | 92 | na | na | 678 | 2 026 |
| | SHSR | 2.94 | na | 4.67 | 8.50 | 4.80 | na | na | 10.82 | 5.65 |
| | 95% CI | 2.64 to 3.23 | na | 4.23 to 5.11 | 7.7 to 9.29 | 3.82 to 5.78 | na | na | 10 to 11.63 | 5.41 to 5.9 |
| Lung cancer | Number | 26 | na | 56 | 12 | 7 | na | na | 24 | 125 |
| | SHSR | 1.45 | na | 3.09 | 1.42 | 1.36 | na | na | 3.75 | 2.28 |
| | 95% CI | 0.89 to 2.01 | na | 2.28 to 3.89 | 0.62 to 2.23 | 0.35 to 2.37 | na | na | 2.25 to 5.26 | 1.88 to 2.68 |

Table 11A.10 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diabetes as a primary diagnosis | Number | 322 | na | 404 | 342 | 122 | na | na | 280 | 1 470 |
| | SHSR | 3.61 | na | 4.75 | 7.30 | 6.78 | na | na | 5.90 | 5.34 |
| | 95% CI | 3.22 to 4.01 | na | 4.29 to 5.22 | 6.53 to 8.08 | 5.58 to 7.98 | na | na | 5.21 to 6.59 | 5.07 to 5.61 |
| All diabetes except where dialysis is the primary diagnosis | Number | 1 764 | na | 2 226 | 1 956 | 893 | na | na | 1 759 | 8 598 |
| | SHSR | 2.92 | na | 4.35 | 7.58 | 7.33 | na | na | 6.55 | 4.76 |
| | 95% CI | 2.79 to 3.06 | na | 4.17 to 4.53 | 7.25 to 7.92 | 6.85 to 7.81 | na | na | 6.24 to 6.86 | 4.66 to 4.86 |
| All diabetes (f) | Number | 2 102 | na | 2 641 | 7 486 | 895 | na | na | 1 762 | 14 886 |
| | SHSR | 3.41 | na | 4.46 | 18.27 | 6.90 | na | na | 6.56 | 7.33 |
| | 95% CI | 3.26 to 3.55 | na | 4.29 to 4.63 | 17.85 to 18.68 | 6.45 to 7.35 | na | na | 6.25 to 6.87 | 7.21 to 7.45 |
| Depressive disorder | Number | 222 | na | 71 | 47 | 38 | na | na | 23 | 401 |
| | SHSR | 1.67 | na | 0.56 | 0.58 | 2.00 | na | na | 1.35 | 1.00 |
| | 95% CI | 1.45 to 1.89 | na | 0.43 to 0.69 | 0.41 to 0.75 | 1.37 to 2.64 | na | na | 0.8 to 1.91 | 0.9 to 1.1 |
| Anxiety disorder | Number | 42 | na | 43 | 5 | np | na | na | np | 96 |
| | SHSR | 1.34 | na | 0.71 | np | np | na | na | np | 0.89 |
| | 95% CI | 0.93 to 1.74 | na | 0.5 to 0.92 | np | np | na | na | np | 0.71 to 1.07 |
| Substance use disorder | Number | 453 | na | 139 | 75 | 31 | na | na | 9 | 707 |
| | SHSR | 4.17 | na | 1.62 | 2.96 | 5.03 | na | na | np | 2.62 |
| | 95% CI | 3.79 to 4.56 | na | 1.35 to 1.89 | 2.29 to 3.63 | 3.26 to 6.8 | na | na | np | 2.42 to 2.81 |
| Psychotic disorder | Number | 995 | na | 602 | 578 | 273 | na | na | 234 | 2 682 |
| | SHSR | 3.21 | na | 1.96 | 3.92 | 4.31 | na | na | 2.43 | 2.78 |
| | 95% CI | 3.01 to 3.41 | na | 1.8 to 2.11 | 3.6 to 4.24 | 3.8 to 4.82 | na | na | 2.12 to 2.74 | 2.67 to 2.88 |

Table 11A.10 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(b) The Total includes data only for NSW, QLD, WA, SA and NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(c) Data have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than five. The rate ratio and confidence interval have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than 20.

(d) The ratios are directly age-standardised to the estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Patients aged 75 years and over are excluded.

(f) All diabetes refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes.

SHSR = Standardised Hospital Separation Ratio; CI = confidence interval.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.41.

Table 11A.11 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All causes | Number | 25 322 | na | 34 511 | 28 919 | 8 619 | na | na | 30 364 | 127 735 |
| | SHSR | 1.73 | na | 2.39 | 3.85 | 2.74 | na | na | 7.56 | 2.89 |
| | 95% CI | 1.71 to 1.75 | na | 2.37 to 2.42 | 3.8 to 3.89 | 2.68 to 2.8 | na | na | 7.48 to 7.65 | 2.88 to 2.91 |
| Circulatory disease | Number | 759 | na | 1 068 | 622 | 278 | na | na | 470 | 3 197 |
| | SHSR | 1.95 | na | 2.90 | 3.61 | 3.30 | na | na | 3.46 | 2.63 |
| | 95% CI | 1.81 to 2.09 | na | 2.73 to 3.07 | 3.32 to 3.89 | 2.91 to 3.69 | na | na | 3.15 to 3.78 | 2.54 to 2.72 |
| Coronary heart disease | Number | 312 | na | 429 | 219 | 136 | na | na | 151 | 1 247 |
| | SHSR | 2.97 | na | 4.31 | 4.98 | 7.00 | na | na | 3.51 | 3.91 |
| | 95% CI | 2.64 to 3.3 | na | 3.9 to 4.71 | 4.32 to 5.64 | 5.82 to 8.18 | na | na | 2.95 to 4.07 | 3.69 to 4.13 |
| Rheumatic heart disease | Number | 11 | na | 79 | 34 | 30 | na | na | 66 | 220 |
| | SHSR | np | na | 9.93 | 15.99 | 31.57 | na | na | 13.72 | 11.16 |
| | 95% CI | np | na | 7.74 to 12.12 | 10.62 to 21.37 | 20.27 to 42.86 | na | na | 10.41 to 17.03 | 9.69 to 12.64 |
| Self-harm | Number | 323 | na | 212 | 127 | 59 | na | na | 82 | 803 |
| | SHSR | 2.56 | na | 1.79 | 1.82 | 2.12 | na | na | 1.83 | 2.03 |
| | 95% CI | 2.28 to 2.84 | na | 1.55 to 2.04 | 1.5 to 2.14 | 1.58 to 2.66 | na | na | 1.43 to 2.22 | 1.89 to 2.17 |
| All respiratory disease | Number | 1 860 | na | 1 869 | 1 572 | 526 | na | na | 1 506 | 7 333 |
| | SHSR | 2.73 | na | 3.02 | 4.86 | 2.91 | na | na | 6.65 | 3.44 |
| | 95% CI | 2.61 to 2.86 | na | 2.89 to 3.16 | 4.62 to 5.1 | 2.66 to 3.16 | na | na | 6.31 to 6.99 | 3.36 to 3.52 |
| Infectious pneumonia | Number | 336 | na | 410 | 444 | 93 | na | na | 578 | 1 861 |
| | SHSR | 3.39 | na | 4.39 | 8.95 | 4.12 | na | na | 12.23 | 5.91 |
| | 95% CI | 3.03 to 3.75 | na | 3.96 to 4.81 | 8.12 to 9.78 | 3.28 to 4.96 | na | na | 11.24 to 13.23 | 5.65 to 6.18 |
| Lung cancer | Number | 51 | na | 21 | 11 | 10 | na | na | 7 | 100 |
| | SHSR | 4.30 | na | 1.53 | np | np | na | na | np | 2.50 |
| | 95% CI | 3.12 to 5.49 | na | 0.88 to 2.19 | np | np | na | na | np | 2.01 to 2.99 |

Table 11A.11 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diabetes as a primary diagnosis | Number | 367 | na | 752 | 513 | 191 | na | na | 399 | 2 222 |
| | SHSR | 3.44 | na | 7.06 | 9.70 | 6.35 | na | na | 7.72 | 6.41 |
| | 95% CI | 3.08 to 3.79 | na | 6.56 to 7.57 | 8.86 to 10.54 | 5.45 to 7.25 | na | na | 6.96 to 8.47 | 6.14 to 6.68 |
| All diabetes except where dialysis is the primary diagnosis | Number | 2 280 | na | 3 483 | 3 049 | 1 049 | na | na | 2 807 | 12 668 |
| | SHSR | 4.04 | na | 6.93 | 11.55 | 7.55 | na | na | 11.93 | 7.02 |
| | 95% CI | 3.87 to 4.2 | na | 6.7 to 7.16 | 11.14 to 11.96 | 7.09 to 8.01 | na | na | 11.49 to 12.37 | 6.9 to 7.14 |
| All diabetes (f) | Number | 2 912 | na | 4 081 | 12 490 | 1 050 | na | na | 2 825 | 23 358 |
| | SHSR | 5.12 | na | 7.95 | 33.89 | 7.18 | na | na | 12.05 | 12.19 |
| | 95% CI | 4.93 to 5.31 | na | 7.7 to 8.19 | 33.29 to 34.48 | 6.74 to 7.61 | na | na | 11.61 to 12.49 | 12.03 to 12.34 |
| Depressive disorder | Number | 276 | na | 107 | 132 | 102 | na | na | 43 | 660 |
| | SHSR | 1.31 | na | 0.35 | 0.84 | 2.74 | na | na | 2.59 | 0.85 |
| | 95% CI | 1.16 to 1.47 | na | 0.28 to 0.41 | 0.69 to 0.98 | 2.21 to 3.27 | na | na | 1.81 to 3.36 | 0.78 to 0.91 |
| Anxiety disorder | Number | 48 | na | 20 | 24 | 19 | na | na | np | 111 |
| | SHSR | 1.64 | na | 0.39 | 0.82 | np | na | na | np | 0.94 |
| | 95% CI | 1.17 to 2.1 | na | 0.22 to 0.56 | 0.49 to 1.15 | np | na | na | np | 0.77 to 1.11 |
| Substance use disorder | Number | 193 | na | 57 | 45 | 22 | na | na | 6 | 323 |
| | SHSR | 2.35 | na | 0.63 | 2.32 | 6.81 | na | na | np | 1.43 |
| | 95% CI | 2.02 to 2.68 | na | 0.47 to 0.79 | 1.64 to 3 | 3.97 to 9.66 | na | na | np | 1.27 to 1.59 |
| Psychotic disorder | Number | 678 | na | 438 | 442 | 238 | na | na | 198 | 1 994 |
| | SHSR | 2.01 | na | 0.95 | 2.20 | 3.40 | na | na | 3.51 | 1.65 |
| | 95% CI | 1.85 to 2.16 | na | 0.87 to 1.04 | 1.99 to 2.41 | 2.96 to 3.83 | na | na | 3.02 to 4 | 1.58 to 1.72 |

## Table 11A.11 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(b) The Total includes data only for NSW, QLD, WA, SA and NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(c) Data have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than five. The rate ratio and confidence interval have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than 20.

(d) The ratios are directly age-standardised to the estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Patients aged 75 years and over are excluded.

(f) All diabetes refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes.

SHSR = Standardised Hospital Separation Ratio; CI = confidence interval.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.42.

## Table 11A.12 **New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Child, Adolescent and Family services | Covering services such as youth health, paediatric allied health (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, social work and counselling, speech pathology, psychology, audiology), specialist medical services, early childhood nursing, immunisation, post natal programs, early intervention and school surveillance services. | Area Health Services (AHS) receive block funding from NSW Health to provide health services to their population. Each AHS determines how much money is allocated to this program. | These services are measured as Non-Admitted Patient Occasions of Service - the number of occasions on which one or more health care professionals provides a service to a Non-admitted Patient - and reported by AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis. |
| Program of Appliances for Disabled People | Providing appropriate equipment, aids and appliances such as mobility and toileting aids to prevent inappropriate entry into institutional facilities. | The Department of Health allocates specific funding to AHSs for this program. | The services are required to provide waiting list reports twice a year. |
| Transport for Health | Providing financial assistance and transport arrangements for non-emergency transport for health-related issues. | The Department of Health allocates specific funding to AHSs for this program. | Quarterly reporting on key indicators, annual reporting on the implementation of the program. |
| Multicultural health services | Providing interpreter services, cultural competency training, direct service provision for refugees, planning of services to address or cater to the needs of culturally diverse communities. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |

## Table 11A.12 **New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Youth Health services | Providing education and health promotion programs, clinical services and planning of youth friendly services. Also providing specific health services for homeless and at-risk young people. | A mix of AHS and Australian Government funding. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Women's health services | Covering services and health promotion programs for women, such as mental health, violence prevention and pregnancy services and physical activity, smoking cessation and health improvement programs. | A mix of AHS funding and Australian Government funding allocated under the Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreement. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Physical Abuse and Neglect of Children services | Providing long-term and intensive counselling for families, and a range of interventions where physical abuse or neglect of a child is occurring. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Sexual Assault services | Providing crisis counselling and support for victims of assault, court preparation and community education programs. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Aboriginal health services | Covering services such as health information and education, counselling, pre and post natal programs, early childhood nursing and health promotion programs. | A mix of AHS, NSW Health (via grants to non-government organisations) and Australian Government funding. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |

## Table 11A.12 **New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sexual Health services | Covering education, counselling, screening and the management of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and Hepatitis A, B and C. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Aged Care services | Providing assessment and referral, case management, home nursing, allied health services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, social work, podiatry, chiropractic, orthotics and prosthetics, dietetics and nutrition, specialist services such as continence therapy and family support for the aged. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Palliative Care services | Providing holistic care for people who are terminally ill or dying, including clinical care in the home, counselling and support services. | A mix of AHS and Australian Government funding. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Dental services | Providing basic and emergency dental care in the community. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |

## Table 11A.12 **New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Community Acute/Post Acute Care services | Providing acute care in the community which is a substitution for hospitalisation, including medical, nursing, allied health services such as physiotherapy and occupational therapy, social work and pharmacy and personal care. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Community nursing | Providing generalist nursing care in the community. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Rehabilitation | Providing case management, allied health, prosthetic and home modification services in a community setting. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Eating disorder services | Providing case management, medical and counselling support services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |
| Non-Government Organisations | Providing a range of services such as Aboriginal Medical Centres, HIV/Aids, Women's Health, Diabetes, Drug and Alcohol services. | Funding allocations are via an annual grant program approved by the Minister for Health. | As for Child, Adolescent and Family services. |

*Source*: NSW Government (unpublished), 2008 Report, table 11A.48.

## Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Community Health | The Community Health Program is implemented through Community Health Services (CHSs) by over 120 agencies operating from more than 300 sites across Victoria. CHSs play an important role in preventive, rehabilitative, maintenance and support services for people with complex conditions and chronic illnesses. In addition, CHSs are also major providers of Home and Community Care Services, Dental, General Practice, Drugs Program, Disability and other State and Commonwealth programs.<br><br>Within the Program, there are specific programs targeting young people, for instance, Innovative Health Services for Homeless Youth and Suicide Prevention.<br><br>Currently, there are also initiatives to complement the Program, namely:<br>- General Practitioners in CHSs Strategy<br>- Aboriginal Health Promotion and Chronic Care Partnership<br>- Refugee Health Nurses<br>- Early Intervention in Chronic Disease<br>- Child Health Teams<br>- Diabetics Self Management | These services are funded under the Primary Health Funding Approach. Currently, the Approach includes three components, namely:<br>(1) direct care,<br>(2) health promotion, and<br>(3) development and resourcing. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |

Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Community Health (continued) | The Community Health Program is underpinned by the Primary Care Partnership (PCP) Strategy which is a major reform in the way primary care and community support services are delivered. The strategy aims to improve the overall health and wellbeing of Victorians by improving the experience and outcomes for people who use primary care services and reducing the preventable use of hospital, medical and residential services. Integrated health promotion, service coordination and integrated chronic disease management are the three core PCP activities. | | |
| Women's Health | The Women's Health Program aims to improve the health and wellbeing of all Victorian women (with an emphasis on those most at risk), through developing and disseminating health information and research. The Program works directly with women and in partnership with other organisations. | These services are funded under the Primary Health Funding Approach to provide health promotion. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |

## Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family Planning | Two of the major components are Family Planning and Family and Reproductive Rights Education. Family planning services assist Victorians to make individual choices on sexual and reproductive health matters by providing services that are accessible, culturally relevant and responsive to people who experience difficulty accessing mainstream services. | These services are funded under the Primary Health Funding Approach that includes a component for direct care and a component for health promotion. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |
| Family and Reproductive Rights Education | The Family and Reproductive Rights Education Program works with communities that traditionally practise female genital mutilation to increase their access to primary health services, to improve the physical and emotional health and wellbeing of women, young girls and their families, and to encourage the health system to be more responsive to their needs. | These services are funded under the Primary Health Funding Approach that includes a component for direct care and a component for health promotion. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |
| Oral Health | Public dental services are provided in community and school dental clinics that are located in Community Health Services, hospitals and schools. In some cases, dental care is provided by private clinicians through voucher schemes. The Dental Health Program supports undergraduate education of dental clinicians, including providing funding for clinical placements and scholarships. | Dental services are output funded using a funding formula. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |

Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oral Health (continued) | Public Oral health services are available to indigenous people, targeting Health Care and Pensioner concession cardholders. Priority access is given to preschool and primary school aged children and dependants of cardholders in year 7 and 8 who have left formal schooling. | | |
| Care in Your Community Strategy | Care in Your Community (CiYC) sets out a new methodology for planning integrated and community-based health care based on a common set of catchments and supported by area-based planning networks.<br>Care in Your Community provides a vision and principles for integrated health care. It maps out a framework for a consistent approach to the development of ambulatory health care system, building on existing strengths and trends in health care provision. | Not applicable. This is a pilot. | Planning trials in three sites concluded in July 2007. The next steps in developing and implementing CiYC will be based on assessment of the trial experience. |
| NURSE-ON-CALL strategy | The NURSE-ON-CALL strategy provides a new 24 hour a day, 7 days per week, telephone based health advice and information line. Registered Nurses answer all calls and use evidence-based clinical decision support software systems to undertake triage and direct callers to the most appropriate level of health care for their symptoms. | NURSE ON CALL is provided under a three-year contract arrangement with McKesson Asia-Pacific. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |

## Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Telephone Counselling | The initiative provides telephone counselling 24 hours a day, 7 days per week to provide individuals with support, information and referral. | Funding is provided to support seven Lifeline sites and one site for a statewide suicide prevention telephone counselling line. The Commonwealth also contributes substantial funding to Lifeline. | Quantitative performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Quarterly reporting intervals are in place. |
| Drug Services | Provides a range of drug treatment services including withdrawal, rehabilitation, counselling and supported accommodation for people with substance abuse problems. These treatment services are also provided to offenders referrred to treatment from the criminal justice system through the Drug Diversion program. A range of health protection services including Primary Health and needle and syringe services targeting drug users are also provided. The Program also oversees Pharmacotherapy services and delivers a range of drug prevention programs including those targeted at use of tobacco and alcohol as well as illicit drugs. Support and information is also provided for drug users and their families. | Funding and reporting for these services is managed in accordance with the Output Budgeting framework. Budget and performance for Drugs Services is reported as a separate Output in the Victorian Government budget papers. Most Drug Services are funded on the basis of unit priced service models and service providers are required to report against targets linked to the activity. Different activities are funded at different unit prices which recognise the costs to services of producing the outputs. These prices are applied universally to all service providers delivering those activities. | Performance information is collected and reported at the State level through Expenditure Review Committee reporting against the Budget Paper targets, DHS Annual Report and Growing Victoria Together reports, at a Whole of Victorian Government (WOVG) level through WOVG reporting on specific target groups including Women, Youth and Koori, at a Departmental level through Executive Performance reporting, at a National level, performance reporting is provided through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreement(PHOFA), Council of Australian Government (COAG) reporting for National Illict Drug Strategy, Drug Diversion and Needle and Syringe Programs. |

Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drug Services (continued) | Mainstream alcohol and drug treatment services also service indigenous people, providing community based assessment, community and residential treatment and community rehabilitation programs. Agency based services include: Counselling, consultancy and continuing care service (outreach, day programs, post withdrawal linkages, supported accommodation, ante and post natal support, per support, mobile overdose response, specialist pharmacology and education). | | |
| Primary and Community Health – Indigenous Services | Aboriginal community health services are provided through a range of Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations (ACCHO's) and mainstream services funded by the Department of Human Services (DHS).<br><br>Primary Health Care is provided to Aboriginal people in Victoria through a range of DHS funded arrangements, including: ACCHO's, Aboriginal Cooperatives and Corporations, public hospitals and two peak organisations (VACCHO and VAHS). 120 agencies, across 400 sites in Victoria, provide Community Health services including: primary health services, allied health, nursing, counselling, drug and alcohol programs, dental, medical, post acute care, home and community care, community rehabilitation and day centres. | Aboriginal community health services are provided through a range of ACCHO's and mainstream services funded by the DHS. | Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic. |

Table 11A.13 **Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary and Community Health – Indigenous Services (continued) | The Aboriginal Health Promotion and Chronic Care Partnership provides services to Aboriginal people through the mainstream Community Health Program described above.<br><br>There are also particular initiatives to provide oral health, and drug and alcohol treatment, services to Aboriginal people through mainstream services.<br><br>Maternal and Child Health<br>DHS Koori Maternity Services Strategy is an extension of M&CHS and provides culturally appropriate support to Aboriginal women throughout pregnancy and in the postnatal period through the employment of Aboriginal Health Workers and midwives. | | |

*Source*: Victorian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.49.

## Table 11A.14 **Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poisons Information | A 24 hour service is provided nationally through links between centres in various states, for the provision of information and advice to assist in the management of poisoning and suspected poisoning, education and promotion of poisoning prevention. | These services are funded from Queensland Health Corporate and Health Service District funds. | The Poisons Information centre is required to provide periodic reports on the extent and nature of calls, substances and caller type. |
| Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Services | Including a range of prevention, health promotion, assessment, counselling, early identification and intervention, treatment and educational services to minimise alcohol, tobacco and other drug related harm. | These services are funded through a range of programs or health services within the Queensland Health budget and Commonwealth funds. | Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in the annual report and the Ministerial Portfolio Statement. |
| Cancer Screening Services Unit | Responsible for the leadership, strategic planning, management and coordination of the state-wide population screening programs: BreastScreen Queensland Program (BSQ), Queensland Cervical Screening Program (QCSP) and Queensland Bowel Cancer Screening Program. Key functions of the Unit include state-wide strategic policy and protocols, coordination and planning, service development and support, quality assurance, performance management, communication and education, workforce development and training, monitoring, evaluation and research and linkages with follow up management and treatment. | Funding for cancer screening services is provided through state funds and the joint State/Commonwealth Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreement (PHOFA). | Annual Area Health Service Reports. Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in the annual report and the Ministerial Portfolio Statement. Annual data reporting to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Performance reports to BSQ Services undertaken six monthly. Statistical reports produced biennially for BSQ & QCSP. |

## Table 11A.14 **Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health | Queensland Health provided a range of primary and community health care services and activities, spanning the prevention, management and maintenance continuum that address particular needs of Indigenous communities. This includes prevention, education and health promotion services for programs such as: men's and women's health programs; child and adolescent health services; alcohol, tobacco and other drug services; sexual health services; allied health services; and patient transport provided to increase access to health care. | Funding for these services is provided through the broader health program packages within the Queensland Health budget and through Queensland Health's specific commitments to Indigenous Health under the Chronic Disease Strategy and Indigenous Health Package.<br>The Indigenous Health Package is a whole-of-government investment to implement Queensland Health's response to the *National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health.* | Performance targets and overall financial reporting are reported annually. Reports are published in Queensland Health's Annual Report and Ministerial Portfolio Statements. |

Table 11A.14 **Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and Sexual Health (HAHCSH) | The program implements the whole of government *Queensland HIV, Hepatitis C and Sexually Transmissible Infections Strategy 2005-2011* in the strategic priority areas of enabling environment; education and prevention; early detection, care management and treatment; training and professional development and research and surveillance. Programs are delivered through public, private and community based organisations, including 16 QH sexual health clinics and a range of prevention/education initiatives within QH coordinated across the Area Health Services by six coordinators. | Funded through the Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreement (PHOFA) and a combination of State and Commonwealth funding programs. | Annual Progress Report to Cabinet on the *Queensland HIV, Hepatitis C and Sexually Transmissible Infections Strategy 2005-2011.* PHOFA – particularly in relation to HIV/AIDS and Indigenous populations, Commonwealth and State funding reporting requirements. Six monthly reports on activities by program coordinators. Six monthly funded NGO performance reports. |
| Oral Health Services | Services provided via Community and School Oral Health Services mobile and fixed clinics. | These services are funded from Queensland Health Corporate and Health Service District funds. | Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in the annual report and the Ministerial Portfolio Statement. |

*Source*: Queensland Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.50.

## Table 11A.15 **Western Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the WA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Child and Maternal | Community based services provided to parents of new-borns and infants include: screening and early detection; immunisation; advice and support to parents on infant care and a range of common health conditions; early intervention services for children with developmental diffculties; health promotion activity. Services can be delivered in Child Health Clinics, child development centres, community based centres or in the home environment. | The Department of Health negotiates with area/regional health services utilising service specifications. Funding is provided directly to individual Area Health Services or regions. | The program measure for all non-admitted patient services is Occasions of Service. |
| School and Youth | Services for school-age children and youth include: screening and early detection; immunisation; health promotion; early intervention services for children with developmental difficulties; advice and consultancy to school principals and pastoral care teams. Services are predominantly delivered in the school environment; however early intervention services may be centre based. | The Department of Health negotiates with area/regional health services utilising service specifications. Funding is provided directly to individual Area Health Services or regions. | The program measure for all non-admitted patient services is Occasions of Service. |

## Table 11A.15 **Western Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the WA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Risk Youth | The joint Commonwealth-State Innovative Health Services for Homeless Youth program (IHSHY) funds services for marginalised and at risk young people. Services include Street Doctor, support for adolescent mothers, support for at risk upper primary students, and other services for young people with complex and challenging needs. Most services are mobile or outreach based, while some are delivered in the school environment.<br>A high proportion of clients are Indigenous. | The Department of Health negotiates with non-government organisations and area/regional health services, utilising service agreements and service specifications. Funding is provided directly to non-government organisations and individual Area Health Services. | Quantitative and qualitative data are collected from services. Program measures include client numbers. |
| School Dental Service | The School Dental Service provides free dental care to school children throughout the State ranging from pre-primary through to Year 11 and to Year 12 in remote localities. Care is provided by dental therapists under the supervision of dental officers from fixed and mobile dental clinics located at schools throughout the State.<br><br>The program incorporates preventive strategies, which include oral health education for school children. Non-general and specialist services are referred to the private sector where a child is eligible to a Government clinic for subsidised care. | The Department of Health negotiates with Dental Health Services branch to provide funding directly to maintain the program. | Program measures include:<br>• Number of children enrolled and under care.<br>• Dental Health status i.e. number of decayed / missing / filled teeth.<br>• Average cost of service per child. |

## Table 11A.15 **Western Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the WA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subsidised Dental Care Program | Dental care is provided to eligible financially disadvantaged people (pensioners and other recipients of benefit / allowance from Centrelink or Department of Veteran Affairs) via<br>• Public Dental Clinics Metropolitan and Country.<br>• Private practitioners participating in the Metropolitan and Country Patients' Dental Subsidy Schemes and the Private Orthodontic Subsidy Scheme.<br>• In addition, a Domiciliary Unit provides dental care for housebound patients. Dental care is also provided for special groups and institutionalised people.<br>• Aged Care Dental Program. This program provides dental care to residents of Registered Aged Care Facilities. Residents are eligible to receive annual free dental examinations and a care plan. Further treatment needs are advised and referral to an appropriate provider given. Ongoing treatment is through one of the Government programs for eligible residents. | The Department of Health negotiates with Dental Health Services branch to provide funding directly to maintain the program. | Program measures include:<br>• Access to dental treatment for eligible people.<br>• Average waiting times.<br>• Average cost of completed courses of adult dental care. |

*Source*: WA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.51.

## Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Maternity** | | | |
| Community Midwifery Services | A regional home care support for women after the birth of a baby. | Funding for these programs comes from a variety of sources, both federal and state, and is acquitted according to the appropriate requirements. Dental services are funded through the SA Dental Service, a state wide health unit. Community nursing services are funded by the Department of Health (DH) and Department of Families and Communities including HACC. For Palliative Care some funding through the Australian Government. Aboriginal health services are State Government services and work closely with Australian Government funded services and supported through Commonwealth APHCAP funding. DH funded regions to undertake the program. | Detailed service targets are part of health service agreements or contracts between the Department of Health and the particular service. Monthly reporting against these targets. Monthly Management Summaries - Department of Health. Palliative Care Minimum Data Set (MDS) 6 monthly reporting on community based palliative care - published in palliative care bulletin. Mental Health MDS Health Service Region Performance Agreements. HACC MDS.Department of Health funded regions to undertake the program. Health Service Agreements with Key Performance Indicators. |
| **Early Childhood Programs** | | | |
| Early Childhood/ youth and women's health | Covering post-natal parenting information and support services, immunisation, and child at risk assessment and support, cancer screening services, counselling for women affected by violence and child therapy intervention. | | |
| Child Development Unit | Multidisciplinary care planning for children with developmental delay in partnership with visiting paediatrician. | | |
| Paediatric Intervention Unit | Provides therapy, parent support, information and advocacy for children that have a disability or developmental delay and their parents. | | |
| Child and youth health (statewide services) | Provides a universal child and maternal health service for babies and children up to 5 years old. Services are both home based and clinic based. Provides youth health services for 12–25 years of age - services include counselling, medical, therapy, group programs and community development. A range of specialist programs are also provided through child health services including hearing screening programs and mothers and babies residential programs. | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Indigenous Health** | | | |
| Aboriginal services | A range of primary health care services and programs provided by multidisciplinary teams from community settings focused particularly on Aboriginal and Torres strait Islander people. These programs work both one to one and in a community development way with Aboriginal communities. Aboriginal health teams provide a strong linkage point with other mainstream providers. | | |
| Aboriginal Mental Health | Dedicated Aboriginal Health Worker positions are funded in both mainstream health services and Aboriginal Community Controlled Services. | | |
| Health Way projects - new developments | The projects focus on improving nutrition standards and reduction in tobacco use by Aboriginal people in seven select locations in SA. Aspects of these programs have become embedded in core service delivery in a number of sites. | | |
| Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme | A scholarship scheme has been established to promote and foster the development of Aboriginal people through a tertiary education scholarship program. | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Community nursing (excluding Home and Community Care)** | | | |
| Community Services | Provides a range of home support services including home help, personal care, Aboriginal home support, home oxygen, respite and equipment. | | |
| Continence (Adult and Paediatric) | Education, counselling and conditioning therapy in all areas of continence management. | | |
| Diabetes Education | Counselling for clients and relatives on the self care of diabetes and its associated complications. | | |
| Community health services | A range of primary health care services and programs provided by multidisciplinary teams from community settings that are aimed at prevention, early intervention and community capacity building to protect the health and wellbeing of the community. | | |
| Women's Health | Primary health care services and programs, often linked to community health services, to address the specific health and well being needs of women, with a particular focus on women with poor health outcomes and least access to services. Includes health information, counselling and community development programs for women. | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Community nursing | Nursing care provided in people's homes or in a community setting to maximise their health and quality of life, taking into consideration the needs of the carer. | | |
| Integrated health care program | Covering diabetes services, dietetic services, community nursing, and discharge planning services. | | |
| Palliative Care / Bereavement Counselling | Palliative Care Services provide support and services to clients and their families when faced with a life limiting illness.<br>Palliative care community outreach services provide care and support in people's homes or in community settings to maximise quality of life during end of life phase, including the needs of the carer.<br>Bereavement Counselling offers counselling and support to clients and relatives on grief and loss issues. | | |
| Mens Health program | Promotion and education services. | | |
| Mental Health Team | Assessment, counselling, support, information and education on mental health issues. | | |
| **Oral health (including public dental services)** | | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specialist Dental Services | Specialist Dental Services for concession card holders provided in association with students of the University of Adelaide. | | |
| Community Dental Service | Emergency and general dental care (including dentures) for adult holders of concession card and their dependents in public dental clinics and contracted through private providers. | | |
| School Dental Service | Regular preventively focused general dental care for pre-school aged, primary and secondary school children under 18 years of age. | | |
| **Allied health (including physiotherapy and optometry)** | | | |
| Allied health services | Treatment, therapy and rehabilitation program with multiple allied health professions, equipment loan. | | |
| Counselling | Community based counselling in a number of areas. | | |
| Dietetics / Nutrition | Therapeutic dietary advice, nutrition education. | | |
| Health Social Worker | Advice for clients with personal, accommodation and financial issues. | | |
| Occupational Therapy | Work with people of any age to promote independence and maximise performance in activities of daily living. | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Physiotherapy | Provide services to inpatients and outpatients. Paediatric services are provided. | | |
| Podiatry | Foot care clinics are provided. The department also offers special insoles and orthoses if required. | | |
| Speech Pathology | Paediatric services for speech and language difficulties from 0–4 years. Any age for swallowing, feeding and voice difficulties. Adults with communication issues. | | |
| **Drug and Alcohol Treatment** | | | |
| Drug and Alcohol services | Counselling, support and education for youth and communities at risk. | | |
| **Community Health Services** | | | |
| GP Plus Health Networks | GP Plus Health Networks continue to be implemented by the regional health services to provide systems of integrated care in partnership with a range of primary care partners. Accountable partnerships between health service regions and general practice and other non-government providers have been created through Memoranda of Understanding. Networks have been working with these partners to develop new care pathways which redefine clinician and service roles and responsibilities for target chronic diseases. | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Avoidance | Provision of home-based and rapid-response support to clients who present to hospital Emergency Departments and/or General Practice and who without this support would otherwise be admitted to hospital. Hospital Avoidance services utilise a brokerage model to develop flexible packages of care that meet the individual needs of clients of all ages. Examples of services may include showering and personal care, transportation, medication management, intravenous therapy, client observation in their own home, nursing care and GP home visits. | | |
| Home Supported Discharge | Provides home-based care to clients who can be discharged from hospital early and/or to those who are at risk of readmission to hospital. Home Supported Discharge services utilise a brokerage model to develop flexible packages of care that meet the individual needs of clients of all ages. Examples of services may include showering and personal care, transportation, medication management, intravenous therapy, client observation in their own home, nursing care and GP home visits. | | |

Table 11A.16 **South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chronic Disease Community programs | These programs aim to reduce the rate of unplanned admissions to public hospitals; improve early detection and effective management of deterioration in clients' health status; and increased empowerment and self-efficacy of people to manage their chronic disease. | | |
| GP Plus Health Centres | These centres will be a focal point for primary health care services, the early identification of risk factors and chronic disease management, assist as a navigator linking primary and acute services, provide health promotion and illness prevention strategies in the local community, respond to specific health needs in the local population, particularly those in most need and provide a community resource for self-management groups and other health and well-being activities. | | |
| GP Plus Practice Nurse Initiative | Initiative supports general practice to undertake integrated care planning and chronic disease management activities. | | |

*Source:* SA Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.52.

## Table 11A.17 **Tasmania, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Health | Primary Health brings together a wide range of community and rural health services to meet the needs of both individuals and local communities. Services are provided to develop and support communities and to help people maintain or improve levels of physical functioning or independence in the community. Primary Health also incorporates a range of rural-based acute and sub-acute services.<br><br>Primary Health delivery broadly comprises three service streams. Aged, Rural and Community Health provides a range of community and rural health and care services. Community Assessment and Care Management combines community-based rehabilitation and allied health services including assessment and case management services, consultancy continence services, orthotics and prosthetics services and an equipment scheme. Palliative Care Services provides interdisciplinary care, consultancy, support and advice to people living with life-limiting illnesses, and their families. | The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget. | Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers and Annual Report. As required, performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania *Together* , Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Health Care Agreement, Public Health Outcome Funding Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards. |

## Table 11A.17 **Tasmania, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oral Health Services | Oral Health Services provides emergency, basic general dental care (check up, x-rays, dental health advice, referral) and dentures to eligible adults (holders of a Health Care or Pensioner Concession Card). Services are also provide to all children up to, but not including the age of 18. Oral Health Services also engages in health promotion and prevention activities to promote oral health on a population basis. | The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget. | Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers and Annual Report. As required, performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania *Together*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Health Care Agreement, Public Health Outcome Funding Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards. |
| Population and Health Priorities | Population and Health Priorities focuses on population groups (including Indigenous health and women's and men's health) and implements programs aimed at preventing or reducing risk factors that lead to chronic conditions. | The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget. | Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers and Annual Report. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania *Together*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Health Care Agreement, Public Health Outcome Funding Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards. |

## Table 11A.17 **Tasmania, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol and Drug Services | Alcohol and Drug Services, which provides a range of specialist alcohol and other drug interventions and treatments at both individual and population levels. | The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget. | Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers and Annual Report. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania *Together*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Health Care Agreement, Public Health Outcome Funding Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards. |
| Public and Environmental Health Services | Public and Environmental Health Services monitors the health of the Tasmanian population, and implements programs to protect and promote health. | The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget. | Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers and Annual Report. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania *Together*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Health Care Agreement, Public Health Outcome Funding Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards. |

*Source*: Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.53.

## Table 11A.18 **Australian Capital Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the ACT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol and Drug Program | Provides: consultation and liaison services in the acute sector; liaison and clinical advice to other health professionals; services to women on the program who are pregnant or have babies; education and information to community groups and organisations. | Through a designated budget. | Monthly/Annual reports against output targets and budget. |
| Corrections Health | Coordinates clinical service to adult remand and youth detention services. Policy advice to ACT Health on Corrections issues. Involvement in development of health service to ACT prison. | Through a designated budget. | Monthly/Annual reports against output targets and budget. |
| Child, Youth and Women's Health Program | Child health checks and child health medical assessment, parenting education and support, childhood immunisation, audiometry and orthoptic screening, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech pathology, social work and psychology services, women's health service including cervical screening and counselling for women affected by violence, Child at Risk Health Unit, health care interpreting (Migrant Health Unit). | Through a designated budget. | Monthly/Annual reports against output targets and budget. |

## Table 11A.18 **Australian Capital Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the ACT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dental Health Program | Provides adult and child and youth dental services to eligible clients, oral health promotion activities, oral health information and advice, assessments and restorative dental treatment, oral surgery under general anaesthetic, dentures and dental appliances, oral hygiene and dental emergency services. Also provides child and youth services, including a dental program for primary school children, limited orthodontics, health promotion and a screening program to selected primary schools in the ACT. | Through a designated budget. | Monthly/Annual reports against output targets and budget. |
| Continuing Care Program | Provides multidisciplinary continuum of care services (nursing, podiatry, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, nutrition and social work), acute, post acute and rapid response services, and specialist nursing assessments. | Through a designated budget. | Monthly/Annual reports against output targets and budget. |
| Acute Support Program | Allied health and multidisciplinary diabetes services in the acute and community based settings - nutrition, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, psychology, social work and speech pathology; diabetes (primary and tertiary level programs). | Through a designated budget. | Monthly/Annual reports against output targets and budget. |

*Source*: ACT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.54.

## Table 11A.19 **Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remote Health | Primary health care (PHC) services are delivered to the remote population of the Northern Territory through a network of 54 Remote Health Centres. Core PHC services include 24-hour emergency services, primary clinical care, population health programs, access to retrieval services, medical and allied health specialist services, and provision of essential medications. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. Currently the Department of Health and Community Services is working with the Commonwealth Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health in the development of core primary health care indicators that will be collected by Government and non-Government remote primary health care providers beginning July 2008. |
| Maternal/Child/Youth Health Services | Child health services such as growth promotion and monitoring, vaccination, general child health advice and support are provided by registered nurses in town-based community care centres and by nurses and Aboriginal Health Workers in remote community health centres. Remote health staff are supported by visiting child health nurses, Aboriginal Health Workers and District Medical Officers, and some communities have a resident community child health worker. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |

## Table 11A.19 **Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maternal/Child/Youth Health Services (continued) | Antenatal care is available in all remote health centres and enhanced by the Strong Women, Strong Babies, Strong Culture Program. Outreach midwives boost pregnancy care in remote communities. Their role includes staff training and support and clinical services. | | |
| Oral Health Services | Oral Health Services provides oral health promotion, screening and treatment to all children up to school-leaving age. Services to eligible adults are provided from remote community health centres and town-based clinics. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Preventable Chronic Disease Services | Preventable Chronic Disease Services provides policy and professional advice and support to health professionals in both government and non-government services across the NT. This involves providing direction about early detection and management of chronic diseases, including the development of clinical guidelines, health systems, registers and recall systems, and quality improvement processes. The program also provides direction and support for primary prevention and health promotion. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |

## Table 11A.19 **Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Health Nutrition and Physical Activity services | Public health nutritionists provide training and support to primary health care teams to assist in the promotion of good nutrition to the community and in management of people with nutrition related conditions. In the urban areas, they offer individual and group consultations through community care centres. They also work with people outside the health sector to promote improved nutrition and better food supply, for example remote community stores. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Health Promotion Strategy Unit | Health Promotion Strategy Unit is leading the development of a structured systems approach to improving the design, delivery and evaluation of health promotion interventions with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of health promotion and prevention strategies. This includes the development of a health promotion audit tool to capture evidence of the delivery and quality of community based health promotion interventions. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Women's Health Strategy Unit | Women's Health Strategy Unit develops strategic directions in partnership with community stakeholders. Specific focus in the past year included domestic violence screening tools, drink spiking education, maternal health services development, and female genital mutilation. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |

## Table 11A.19 **Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Urban Community Health Services | Urban Community Health Services provides a range of health promotion strategies, primary health care, including palliative care, community nursing, home birthing, child and family services to all residents of major NT centres, including Darwin, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. Services are provided from Community Health Centres and in the community including in clients' homes. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health, Public Health Services and Aboriginal Health. Financial and service activity reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| School Health Services | School Health Services provide expertise to the curriculum in particular the middle years of schooling for well being, nutrition/physical activity, sexual health education, alcohol and other drugs and chronic diseases, and provide health and well being education and support to students, and the school community, including parents and staff. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial and service activity reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Well Women's Cancer Screening | Well Women's Cancer Screening incorporates BreastScreen NT and Cervical Cancer screening. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |

## Table 11A.19 **Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Women's Health Strategy Unit | Women's Health Strategy Unit develops strategic directions in partnership with community stakeholders. Specific focus in the past year included domestic and family violence policy development and employment of a coordinator of the Women's Information Centre in Alice Springs. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Hearing Services | Hearing services are provided across the NT including diagnostic audiological and audiometric services. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Australian Bat Lyssavirus Pre and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (and rabies post exposure) Service | CDC Darwin provides rabies vaccine for pre-exposure prophylaxis to Australian Bat Lyssavirus to persons at risk due to occupational exposure. Post-exposure rabies immunoglobulin and vaccine is administered in Darwin and regional centres. Education programs are provided to the community and to occupational groups. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |

## Table 11A.19 **Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2006-07*

| *Program* | *Description* | *How the programs were dealt with in a budgetary context* | *Reporting associated with the programs* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sexual Health and Blood Borne Viruses Program | The Sexual Health and Blood Borne Viruses Program provides five sexual health clinics, known as Clinic 34, in the NT. The service is free and confidential, offering testing and treatment for blood borne viruses and sexually transmitted infections. The program operates in urban, rural and remote areas offering screening, education and prevention strategies. It funds community based organisations such as the NT AIDS/Hepatitis Council, and Needle and Syringe programs offering harm reduction strategies, community and peer support and education. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| TB Control Unit | The TB Control Unit covers screening of high risk groups (contacts, refugees, prisoners, health workers, fisherpersons); monitoring and administration of directly observed treatment for active TB and leprosy; remote community visits to implement preventive and early diagnostic strategies (treatment of latent TB infection, community screening); and provision of information to the public, service providers and governments. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |
| Rheumatic Heart Disease | The Rheumatic Heart Disease Program identifies, monitors (including a recall program) and treats clients with Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease throughout the NT. | These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget. | Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. |

*Source*: NT Government (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 11A.55.

# HEALTH MANAGEMENT ISSUES

# Attachment contents

**Breast cancer**

**Table 12A.1** Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)

**Mental health**

**Table 12A.2** Specialised psychiatric care separations reported for Indigenous patients, Australia 2004-05

**Table 12A.3** Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status

# 12A.1 Breast cancer

Table 12A.1 **Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (b) | *Qld* (c) | *WA* (d) | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001–2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 14.6 | 6.8 | 29.5 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 16.4 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 33.4 | 46.6 | 52.6 | 32.0 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 38.0 | 21.2 | 38.0 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 43.2 | 43.5 | 55.0 | 43.8 | 46.5 | 32.3 | 77.3 | 22.1 | 43.2 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 20.9 | 36.8 | 32.8 | 21.7 | 16.4 | 18.3 | – | 16.8 | 24.3 |
| Aged 80+ years | 7.8 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 4.3 | na | 11.5 | 6.6 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 25.3 | 28.0 | 39.1 | 23.3 | 25.6 | 23.8 | na | 16.0 | 27.5 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 37.2 | 45.3 | 53.5 | 36.7 | 42.3 | 36.7 | 53.5 | 21.6 | 40.1 |
| NESB (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 17.6 | 6.6 | 31.9 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 15.2 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 39.6 | 49.1 | 62.1 | 53.9 | 60.4 | 41.9 | 69.1 | 28.4 | 47.5 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 44.9 | 53.1 | 69.0 | 60.3 | 65.3 | 55.0 | 79.4 | 26.8 | 53.0 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 24.6 | 23.1 | 36.1 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 22.4 |
| Aged 80+ years | 4.9 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 28.6 | 28.5 | 45.5 | 32.4 | 34.8 | 28.7 | 41.8 | 18.2 | 31.0 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 41.7 | 50.6 | 64.8 | 56.4 | 62.3 | 47.0 | 73.2 | 27.8 | 49.7 |
| Metropolitan or capital city (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 27.3 | 8.9 | 29.6 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 32.5 | 16.9 | na | na |
| Aged 50–59 years | 57.4 | 60.0 | 55.4 | 60.8 | 68.6 | 83.9 | 58.2 | na | na |
| Aged 60–69 years | 60.7 | 59.4 | 59.8 | 63.3 | 68.1 | 82.9 | 61.4 | na | na |
| Aged 70–79 years | 42.7 | 31.4 | 33.1 | 13.3 | 16.3 | 23.7 | 12.0 | na | na |
| Aged 80+ years | 10.1 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | na | na |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 42.5 | 34.6 | 40.8 | 35.7 | 39.3 | 52.2 | 34.5 | na | na |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 58.7 | 59.8 | 57.2 | 61.8 | 68.4 | 83.5 | 59.5 | na | na |
| Rural and remote or rest of State (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 17.9 | 8.8 | 32.6 | 13.4 | 16.0 | 19.2 | .. | 35.0 | 18.9 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 39.2 | 55.8 | 61.1 | 41.4 | 56.0 | 47.1 | .. | 112.3 | 50.2 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 43.6 | 61.2 | 62.0 | 45.4 | 58.6 | 50.0 | .. | 98.3 | 53.1 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 29.7 | 36.0 | 41.9 | 13.4 | 20.1 | 17.7 | .. | 67.3 | 30.9 |
| Aged 80+ years | 7.9 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | .. | 21.9 | 5.2 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 29.3 | 34.4 | 45.1 | 26.0 | 34.2 | 30.9 | .. | 71.1 | 34.3 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 41.0 | 57.9 | 61.5 | 42.9 | 57.0 | 48.3 | .. | 106.8 | 51.3 |
| 2002–2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 14.7 | 6.0 | 30.1 | 10.9 | 8.8 | 13.7 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 16.6 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 35.0 | 52.6 | 52.4 | 34.0 | 38.9 | 23.4 | 42.9 | 21.8 | 38.5 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 46.2 | 48.5 | 55.6 | 48.3 | 44.6 | 40.0 | 75.0 | 20.8 | 45.1 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 33.0 | 34.0 | 36.4 | 26.5 | 14.0 | 22.9 | – | 15.2 | 29.0 |

Table 12A.1 **Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (b) | *Qld* (c) | *WA* (d) | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aged 80+ years | 9.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 4.0 | na | 10.4 | 6.1 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 28.0 | 30.0 | 39.8 | 25.8 | 23.7 | 21.6 | na | 15.6 | 28.7 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 39.4 | 50.9 | 53.6 | 39.7 | 41.2 | 29.9 | 55.5 | 21.4 | 41.1 |
| NESB (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 16.6 | 4.9 | 31.9 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 16.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 14.3 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 38.6 | 38.4 | 62.7 | 56.8 | 63.0 | 43.5 | 56.6 | 37.3 | 44.1 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 46.7 | 49.1 | 74.8 | 68.9 | 73.1 | 57.5 | 67.5 | 43.2 | 54.1 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 24.6 | 20.2 | 37.6 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 19.1 | 9.3 | 20.6 | 21.7 |
| Aged 80+ years | 5.2 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 2.8 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 28.3 | 23.8 | 46.7 | 35.1 | 36.7 | 30.7 | 33.3 | 25.6 | 29.8 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 41.8 | 42.6 | 67.5 | 61.5 | 67.0 | 49.0 | 60.9 | 39.6 | 48.0 |
| Metropolitan or capital city (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 25.3 | 8.3 | 29.9 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 32.1 | 11.7 | na | na |
| Aged 50–59 years | 55.4 | 58.1 | 55.2 | 62.1 | 67.7 | 83.1 | 55.2 | na | na |
| Aged 60–69 years | 59.3 | 58.3 | 60.0 | 65.0 | 67.2 | 82.1 | 59.8 | na | na |
| Aged 70–79 years | 42.3 | 31.2 | 32.6 | 13.6 | 16.3 | 28.7 | 11.4 | na | na |
| Aged 80+ years | 10.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | na | na |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 41.0 | 33.6 | 40.7 | 36.6 | 38.5 | 52.4 | 31.5 | na | na |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 56.9 | 58.2 | 57.1 | 63.3 | 67.5 | 82.7 | 57.0 | na | na |
| Rural and remote or rest of State (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 16.9 | 8.2 | 31.6 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 19.0 | .. | 31.8 | 18.0 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 38.6 | 55.4 | 60.2 | 39.9 | 53.8 | 46.9 | .. | 107.0 | 49.3 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 43.4 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 44.4 | 57.0 | 50.9 | .. | 103.9 | 52.8 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 29.8 | 36.8 | 39.8 | 13.0 | 20.2 | 21.1 | .. | 67.3 | 30.9 |
| Aged 80+ years | 8.1 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | .. | 21.6 | 4.8 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 28.7 | 34.2 | 44.0 | 25.1 | 33.2 | 31.5 | .. | 69.5 | 33.7 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 40.5 | 57.8 | 60.7 | 41.7 | 55.1 | 48.5 | .. | 105.8 | 50.7 |
| 2003–2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 12.2 | 5.5 | 28.3 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 15.1 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 15.0 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 31.8 | 45.7 | 49.8 | 28.7 | 32.9 | 38.8 | 28.9 | 23.0 | 36.2 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 41.9 | 44.1 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 38.7 | 37.2 | 47.8 | 22.2 | 41.2 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 29.4 | 28.2 | 37.1 | 23.9 | 14.3 | na | na | 13.5 | 27.4 |
| Aged 80+ years | 10.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 1.6 | na | na | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 25.2 | 26.4 | 37.5 | 22.7 | 20.1 | na | na | 15.3 | 26.6 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 35.8 | 45.1 | 49.9 | 34.3 | 35.1 | 38.2 | 36.3 | 22.7 | 38.2 |
| NESB (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 15.9 | 3.9 | 32.3 | 16.8 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 13.7 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 40.0 | 35.7 | 62.1 | 59.0 | 61.2 | 42.5 | 52.3 | 37.2 | 43.8 |

Table 12A.1 **Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (b) | *Qld* (c) | *WA* (d) | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aged 60–69 years | 47.3 | 45.9 | 73.1 | 69.7 | 70.2 | 55.3 | 60.2 | 42.9 | 52.7 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 24.9 | 20.5 | 39.3 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 21.9 | 8.0 | 20.1 | 22.1 |
| Aged 80+ years | 5.6 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 2.9 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 28.7 | 22.3 | 46.6 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 31.0 | 29.7 | 24.9 | 29.3 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 42.9 | 39.8 | 66.4 | 63.3 | 64.7 | 47.6 | 55.4 | 39.5 | 47.3 |
| Metropolitan or capital city (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 21.9 | 7.9 | 30.5 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 32.8 | 8.9 | na | na |
| Aged 50–59 years | 54.1 | 59.8 | 56.1 | 64.5 | 66.6 | 80.3 | 49.9 | na | na |
| Aged 60–69 years | 58.7 | 59.3 | 58.3 | 67.4 | 66.8 | 81.4 | 56.4 | na | na |
| Aged 70–79 years | 39.3 | 31.8 | 33.9 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 32.8 | 11.6 | na | na |
| Aged 80+ years | 10.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | na | na |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 38.9 | 34.2 | 41.0 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 52.4 | 28.5 | na | na |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 55.9 | 59.6 | 56.9 | 65.6 | 66.7 | 80.8 | 52.4 | na | na |
| Rural and remote or rest of State (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 15.0 | 7.9 | 30.2 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 19.1 | .. | 28.4 | 17.0 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 37.2 | 54.6 | 54.9 | 38.6 | 53.6 | 45.5 | .. | 101.1 | 47.3 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 42.1 | 60.0 | 64.0 | 42.4 | 57.1 | 50.2 | .. | 104.3 | 52.5 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 27.0 | 36.6 | 41.0 | 13.6 | 20.1 | 24.1 | .. | 58.4 | 30.2 |
| Aged 80+ years | 7.4 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | .. | 20.8 | 4.5 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 27.1 | 33.6 | 42.6 | 24.4 | 32.8 | 31.4 | .. | 65.5 | 32.6 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 39.2 | 56.7 | 58.5 | 40.1 | 55.0 | 47.3 | .. | 102.4 | 49.3 |
| 2004–2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 7.4 | 4.1 | 27.0 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 17.7 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 13.3 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 29.9 | 35.8 | 49.1 | 26.2 | 31.3 | 36.6 | 35.2 | 22.7 | 34.4 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 40.2 | 39.7 | 51.9 | 35.5 | 36.0 | 32.4 | 59.5 | 23.8 | 40.0 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 16.6 | 26.0 | 36.4 | 23.2 | 13.4 | na | na | 10.8 | 22.5 |
| Aged 80+ years | 7.8 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 2.9 | na | na | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 20.8 | 22.2 | 37.3 | 20.9 | 19.6 | na | na | 14.3 | 24.6 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 33.9 | 37.3 | 50.2 | 29.8 | 33.1 | 34.9 | 44.8 | 23.2 | 36.6 |
| NESB (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 10.8 | 4.3 | 33.5 | 17.2 | 14.1 | 18.4 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 11.7 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 42.5 | 34.4 | 63.9 | 58.9 | 60.0 | 42.3 | 53.1 | 36.3 | 44.4 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 48.5 | 44.7 | 72.3 | 66.6 | 66.2 | 55.1 | 61.4 | 42.1 | 52.0 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 16.1 | 21.9 | 40.4 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 24.8 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 19.6 |
| Aged 80+ years | 3.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 26.5 | 21.9 | 47.6 | 35.9 | 34.8 | 31.3 | 29.4 | 22.9 | 28.3 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 44.9 | 38.4 | 67.2 | 61.9 | 62.4 | 47.4 | 56.4 | 38.6 | 47.4 |

Table 12A.1 **Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (b) | *Qld* (c) | *WA* (d) | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metropolitan or capital city (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 14.0 | 8.9 | 32.0 | 19.0 | 16.4 | 41.0 | 6.5 | na | na |
| Aged 50–59 years | 56.2 | 58.9 | 56.9 | 62.1 | 65.0 | 85.8 | 53.0 | na | na |
| Aged 60–69 years | 60.4 | 60.4 | 58.5 | 65.3 | 65.3 | 83.8 | 61.4 | na | na |
| Aged 70–79 years | 23.8 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 37.6 | 14.7 | na | na |
| Aged 80+ years | 5.7 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | na | na |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 34.7 | 34.6 | 41.8 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 57.7 | 29.9 | na | na |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 57.9 | 59.5 | 57.5 | 63.4 | 65.1 | 85.0 | 56.3 | na | na |
| Rural and remote or rest of State (all women) (g) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 9.6 | 8.6 | 30.6 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 21.0 | .. | 26.1 | 15.7 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 39.0 | 51.2 | 57.2 | 40.2 | 52.7 | 44.7 | .. | 98.5 | 47.7 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 43.9 | 58.5 | 63.2 | 45.5 | 58.4 | 49.7 | .. | 104.3 | 53.0 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 16.2 | 36.5 | 40.6 | 14.7 | 20.9 | 26.1 | .. | 34.9 | 26.3 |
| Aged 80+ years | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | .. | 12.7 | 3.2 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 24.3 | 32.6 | 43.2 | 25.7 | 33.1 | 32.0 | .. | 60.2 | 31.8 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 40.9 | 54.0 | 59.6 | 42.3 | 54.9 | 46.7 | .. | 100.8 | 49.8 |
| 2005–2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 4.9 | 3.0 | 25.8 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 17.2 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 12.2 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 33.7 | 32.3 | 48.9 | 26.7 | 30.7 | 32.5 | 44.1 | 23.2 | 35.3 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 46.0 | 41.6 | 51.4 | 36.1 | 32.3 | 33.9 | 60.0 | 26.5 | 42.1 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 11.4 | 28.3 | 33.5 | 22.0 | 11.1 | 21.2 | 5.3 | 10.1 | 19.6 |
| Aged 80+ years | 3.3 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 28.6 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 21.0 | 21.4 | 36.4 | 21.5 | 18.4 | 24.2 | 26.9 | 14.6 | 24.4 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 38.6 | 35.9 | 49.9 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 33.0 | 50.4 | 24.5 | 38.0 |
| NESB (f) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 8.2 | 4.4 | 34.3 | 18.0 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 4.8 | 9.2 | 10.7 |
| Aged 50–59 years | 50.3 | 33.9 | 65.2 | 62.3 | 55.5 | 31.7 | 49.1 | 36.3 | 47.5 |
| Aged 60–69 years | 53.0 | 43.3 | 69.9 | 69.0 | 62.6 | 43.1 | 57.1 | 42.2 | 52.8 |
| Aged 70–79 years | 8.5 | 23.0 | 40.4 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 24.1 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 17.3 |
| Aged 80+ years | 1.6 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 27.4 | 21.8 | 47.8 | 37.6 | 33.3 | 25.2 | 27.3 | 22.0 | 28.6 |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 51.4 | 37.6 | 67.0 | 65.0 | 58.3 | 36.2 | 52.3 | 38.6 | 49.6 |
| Major cities and inner regional (h) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 9.1 | 10.3 | 34.1 | 19.3 | 16.1 | 23.8 | 5.2 | na | na |
| Aged 50–59 years | 55.4 | 59.1 | 60.3 | 62.3 | 62.0 | 47.3 | 65.3 | na | na |
| Aged 60–69 years | 49.5 | 53.5 | 55.2 | 52.4 | 53.0 | 50.9 | 52.7 | na | na |
| Aged 70–79 years | 9.0 | 32.7 | 34.0 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 25.5 | 14.2 | na | na |
| Aged 80+ years | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | na | na |

Table 12A.1 **Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (b) | *Qld* (c) | *WA* (d) | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 28.5 | 33.9 | 42.8 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 31.2 | na | na |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 53.1 | 56.9 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 48.7 | 60.3 | na | na |
| Outer regional, remote and very remote (h) | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged 40–49 years | 12.4 | 10.9 | 35.8 | 18.6 | 20.1 | 35.6 | .. | na | na |
| Aged 50–59 years | 75.8 | 51.4 | 58.9 | 53.7 | 64.9 | 67.6 | .. | na | na |
| Aged 60–69 years | 81.8 | 57.0 | 61.4 | 60.2 | 71.1 | 74.0 | .. | na | na |
| Aged 70–79 years | 16.8 | 36.5 | 39.4 | 21.6 | 26.7 | 44.9 | .. | na | na |
| Aged 80+ years | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | .. | na | na |
| Age 40+ years (ASR) | 42.2 | 33.2 | 45.0 | 35.1 | 41.3 | 50.4 | .. | na | na |
| Age 50–69 years (ASR) | 78.2 | 53.6 | 59.9 | 56.3 | 67.3 | 70.1 | .. | na | na |

(a) The participation rate is the number of women resident in the catchment area screened in the reference period, divided by the number of women resident in the catchment area in the reference period based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ERP data except for NESB. The female NESB population is derived by applying the NESB age distribution from the 2001 Census to female ERP for the relevant year. Where service boundaries cross State localised areas, calculation of resident women to be made on a proportional basis. If a woman is screened more than once during the reference period then only the first screen is counted. Catchment area: a geographic region based on service size in relation to the population, accessibility and the location of other services. It is uniquely defined for each service based on postcode or Statistical Local Area (SLA). Reference period is 24 months.

(b) Victorian postcodes allocated to the Alubury/Wodonga catchment (NSW jurisdiction) are included in Victoria's jurisdiction and account for the slight decrease in participation rates when compared to participation rates published by BreastScreen Victoria.

(c) For Indigenous women in Queensland, the 70–79 age category includes all women aged over 70 years.

(d) The metropolitan/rural and remote totals may not add up to the total number of women screened for each year since the area/region of residence for some women is unknown.

(e) Indigenous is defined as women who have self-identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(f) NESB is defined as persons who speak a language other than English at home.

(g) For years prior to 2005–2006, 'Metropolitan' includes 'capital city' (State and Territory capital city statistical divisions) and 'other metropolitan centre' (one or more statistical subdivisions that have an urban centre with a population of 100 000 or more). Rural and remote' includes 'large rural centre' (SLAs where most of the population resides in urban centres with a population of 25 000 or more), 'small rural centre' (SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres with populations between 10 000 and 24 999), 'other rural area' (all remaining SLAs in the rural zone), 'remote centre' (SLAs in the remote zone containing populations of 5000 or more) and 'other remote area' (all remaining SLAs in the remote zone).

Table 12A.1 **Participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia, by special needs groups (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (b) | *Qld* (c) | *WA* (d) | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(h) For 2005–2006, geographical locations are based on Census Collection Districts (CDs) and defined using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (AGSC). The ASGC is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. A higher score denotes a more remote location.
The five classes of the ASGC Remoteness classification are:
1. Major cities of Australia: CDs with an average index value of 0 to 0.2
2. Inner regional Australia: CDs with an average index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
3. Outer regional Australia: CDs with an average index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
4. Remote Australia: CDs with an average index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
5. Very remote Australia: CDs with an average index value greater than 10.53.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **..** Not applicable.

*Source* : State and Territory governments; 2008 Report, table 12A.10.

# 12A.2 Mental health

## Table 12A.2 Specialised psychiatric care separations reported for Indigenous patients, Australia 2004-05 (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Total* (c) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations | no. | np | np | 1 181 | 610 | 332 | np | np | 494 | 2 617 |
| Separation rate | per 1 000 people | np | np | 9.9 | 9.1 | 13.0 | np | np | 7.7 | 9.5 |
| Patient days | no. | np | np | 30 381 | 11 153 | 5 795 | np | np | 4 037 | 51 366 |
| Psychiatric care days | no. | np | np | 30 228 | 11 091 | 5 795 | np | np | 3 999 | 51 113 |
| Average length of stay | no. | np | np | 27.4 | 18.3 | 17.8 | np | np | 9.2 | 20.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Separations | no. | np | np | 26 141 | 11 121 | 9 848 | np | np | 680 | 47 790 |
| Separation rate | per 1 000 people | np | np | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | np | np | 4.7 | 6.5 |
| Patient days | no. | np | np | 537 377 | 215 611 | 199 829 | np | np | 7 065 | 959 882 |
| Psychiatric care days | no. | np | np | 533 950 | 213 241 | 199 829 | np | np | 7 038 | 954 058 |
| Average length of stay | no. | np | np | 23.9 | 20.4 | 23.0 | np | np | 10.9 | 22.6 |

(a) The quality of Indigenous data varies as Indigenous status is not always clearly stated or recorded, so these data should be used with caution.

(b) Rates were indirectly age-standardised using the estimated resident population for 30 June 2001.

(c) Data are for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.

(d) Includes separations of patients identified as being either of Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin, Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin and patients identified as of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2004-05*, AIHW Cat. no. HSE 47, AIHW (Mental Health Series no. 9), Canberra; 2008 Report, table 12A.32.

## Table 12A.3 **Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Number* | | | | | | | | |
| 2001–2005 | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Indigenous | 3 078 | np | 2 240 | 1 035 | 870 | np | np | 119 |
| Indigenous | 88 | np | 155 | 49 | 44 | np | np | 118 |
| **Total** | 3 166 | np | 2 395 | 1 084 | 914 | np | np | 237 |
| *Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000 Indigenous population* | | | | | | | | |
| 2001–2005 | np | np | 32.2 | 18.8 | 45.0 | np | np | 48.2 |
| *Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000 non-Indigenous population* | | | | | | | | |
| 2001–2005 | np | np | 12.2 | 10.8 | 11.4 | np | np | 15.5 |

(a) Care should be exercised when using these data as the rates are based on a small number of deaths.

(b) By year of registration. Year-to-year variation can be influenced by coronial workloads.

(c) Data is not adjusted for differences in Indigenous deaths coverage across states and territories and caution is needed in drawing any conclusions about rate differentials.

(d) Non-Indigenous includes 'not stated'.

(e) Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for the non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care. Rates are calculated on an age standardised basis.

**np** Not published.

*Source* : ABS (unpublished), *Causes of Deaths, Australia;* 2008 Report, table 12A.53.

# AGED CARE SERVICES

# Attachment contents


| | |
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Table 13A.1 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Australians aged 70 years or more ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 430.3 | 331.9 | 164.6 | 111.7 | 121.0 | .. | 19.4 | .. | 1 178.9 |
| Inner Regional | 143.0 | 102.9 | 89.3 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 31.3 | .. | .. | 406.3 |
| Outer Regional | 52.8 | 29.7 | 45.0 | 13.7 | 20.0 | 15.1 | .. | 2.5 | 178.8 |
| Remote | 3.1 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.7 | .. | 0.9 | 19.7 |
| Very Remote | 0.5 | .. | 3.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | .. | 0.8 | 7.5 |
| **All areas** | **629.7** | **465.3** | **307.4** | **151.7** | **166.2** | **47.4** | **19.4** | **4.2** | **1 791.2** |
| June 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 439.8 | 338.2 | 169.7 | 116.2 | 124.1 | .. | 20.9 | .. | 1 208.9 |
| Inner Regional | 151.4 | 107.9 | 99.0 | 22.5 | 20.4 | 32.3 | .. | .. | 433.4 |
| Outer Regional | 55.9 | 30.7 | 48.8 | 14.8 | 19.6 | 15.7 | .. | 2.9 | 188.5 |
| Remote | 3.3 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 0.8 | .. | 1.1 | 20.4 |
| Very Remote | 0.5 | .. | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | .. | 0.8 | 7.2 |
| **All areas** | **650.9** | **477.6** | **326.0** | **159.6** | **169.6** | **49.0** | **20.9** | **4.8** | **1 858.4** |
| June 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 445.7 | 344.5 | 173.2 | 118.9 | 125.2 | .. | 21.6 | .. | 1 229.2 |
| Inner Regional | 154.4 | 109.7 | 102.3 | 23.5 | 20.9 | 32.6 | .. | .. | 443.4 |
| Outer Regional | 56.8 | 31.0 | 50.1 | 15.2 | 19.8 | 16.1 | .. | 3.1 | 192.0 |
| Remote | 3.3 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.8 | .. | 1.1 | 20.9 |
| Very Remote | 0.5 | .. | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | .. | 0.8 | 7.3 |
| **All areas** | **660.7** | **486.0** | **334.3** | **164.0** | **171.5** | **49.7** | **21.6** | **5.0** | **1 892.8** |
| June 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 453.9 | 352.6 | 177.6 | 122.2 | 127.0 | .. | 22.3 | .. | 1 255.4 |
| Inner Regional | 158.1 | 112.2 | 106.1 | 24.5 | 21.5 | 33.1 | .. | .. | 455.5 |
| Outer Regional | 57.8 | 31.4 | 51.8 | 15.7 | 20.1 | 16.5 | .. | 3.2 | 196.5 |
| Remote | 3.4 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 0.8 | .. | 1.1 | 21.5 |
| Very Remote | 0.5 | .. | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | .. | 0.8 | 7.6 |
| **All areas** | **673.7** | **497.0** | **344.4** | **169.1** | **174.2** | **50.7** | **22.3** | **5.1** | **1 936.5** |
| June 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 462.1 | 360.4 | 182.5 | 125.5 | 128.8 | .. | 23.0 | .. | 1 282.4 |
| Inner Regional | 162.2 | 114.7 | 110.1 | 25.6 | 22.1 | 33.8 | .. | .. | 468.5 |
| Outer Regional | 59.2 | 31.9 | 53.6 | 16.2 | 20.5 | 16.9 | .. | 3.3 | 201.6 |
| Remote | 3.5 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | .. | 1.1 | 22.2 |
| Very Remote | 0.6 | .. | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | .. | 0.9 | 7.8 |
| **All areas** | **687.5** | **507.7** | **355.4** | **174.5** | **177.1** | **51.8** | **23.0** | **5.3** | **1 982.5** |

Table 13A.1 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| People born in a non-English speaking country aged 70 years or more ('000) (d) | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 127.6 | 116.4 | 31.3 | 32.0 | 31.5 | .. | 5.3 | .. | 344.1 |
| Inner Regional | 17.4 | 15.9 | 11.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 4.9 | .. | .. | 56.2 |
| Outer Regional | 6.5 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | .. | 0.9 | 26.6 |
| Remote | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | – | .. | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| **All areas** | **152.0** | **136.2** | **52.5** | **39.0** | **38.0** | **7.0** | **5.3** | **1.2** | **431.3** |
| June 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 130.4 | 119.2 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 32.1 | .. | 5.7 | .. | 353.1 |
| Inner Regional | 18.5 | 16.8 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 5.1 | .. | .. | 60.1 |
| Outer Regional | 6.9 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | .. | 1.0 | 28.3 |
| Remote | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | – | .. | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| **All areas** | **156.4** | **140.0** | **56.0** | **40.7** | **38.8** | **7.3** | **5.7** | **1.3** | **445.9** |
| June 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 132.2 | 121.6 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 32.4 | .. | 5.9 | .. | 359.4 |
| Inner Regional | 18.9 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 5.1 | .. | .. | 61.6 |
| Outer Regional | 7.0 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 | .. | 1.1 | 28.9 |
| Remote | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 3.2 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | – | .. | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| **All areas** | **158.7** | **142.8** | **57.4** | **41.7** | **39.1** | **7.4** | **5.9** | **1.4** | **454.4** |
| June 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 134.9 | 124.8 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 32.8 | .. | 6.1 | .. | 367.6 |
| Inner Regional | 19.4 | 17.5 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 5.2 | .. | .. | 63.3 |
| Outer Regional | 7.2 | 4.0 | 9.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 | .. | 1.1 | 29.7 |
| Remote | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | – | .. | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| **All areas** | **162.1** | **146.4** | **59.4** | **42.9** | **39.6** | **7.5** | **6.1** | **1.4** | **465.3** |
| June 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 137.5 | 127.9 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 33.2 | – | 6.3 | .. | 376.0 |
| Inner Regional | 19.9 | 18.0 | 14.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 5.3 | .. | .. | 65.2 |
| Outer Regional | 7.4 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | .. | 1.2 | 30.6 |
| Remote | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | .. | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | – | .. | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| **All areas** | **165.3** | **150.0** | **61.4** | **44.1** | **40.3** | **7.7** | **6.3** | **1.5** | **476.6** |

Table 13A.1 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous Australians aged 50 years or more ('000) (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 6.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 13.8 |
| Inner Regional | 4.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | .. | .. | 8.9 |
| Outer Regional | 2.8 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | .. | 0.9 | 10.6 |
| Remote | 0.7 | – | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.8 | 3.7 |
| Very Remote | 0.2 | .. | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | – | .. | 2.8 | 6.7 |
| **All areas** | **14.3** | **3.1** | **11.6** | **5.6** | **2.3** | **1.9** | **0.3** | **4.5** | **43.7** |
| June 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 6.4 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 14.6 |
| Inner Regional | 4.8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 10.0 |
| Outer Regional | 3.3 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | .. | 1.1 | 11.8 |
| Remote | 0.9 | – | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 1.1 | 4.9 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.5 | – | .. | 3.8 | 9.5 |
| **All areas** | **15.7** | **3.3** | **13.5** | **7.4** | **2.8** | **2.1** | **0.3** | **6.0** | **50.8** |
| June 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 6.5 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 15.0 |
| Inner Regional | 4.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 10.3 |
| Outer Regional | 3.3 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | .. | 1.1 | 12.1 |
| Remote | 0.9 | – | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 1.1 | 5.1 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.5 | – | .. | 3.9 | 9.9 |
| **All areas** | **15.9** | **3.4** | **14.0** | **7.6** | **2.8** | **2.1** | **0.3** | **6.1** | **52.4** |
| June 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 6.7 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | .. | 0.4 | .. | 15.4 |
| Inner Regional | 5.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 10.6 |
| Outer Regional | 3.4 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | .. | 1.2 | 12.4 |
| Remote | 0.9 | – | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 1.2 | 5.3 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.5 | – | .. | 4.1 | 10.4 |
| **All areas** | **16.4** | **3.5** | **14.5** | **8.0** | **2.8** | **2.1** | **0.4** | **6.5** | **54.1** |
| June 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 6.9 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | .. | 0.4 | .. | 15.8 |
| Inner Regional | 5.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 10.9 |
| Outer Regional | 3.4 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | .. | 1.2 | 12.7 |
| Remote | 0.9 | – | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 1.2 | 5.5 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | – | .. | 4.2 | 10.7 |
| **All areas** | **16.7** | **3.6** | **14.8** | **8.3** | **3.0** | **2.1** | **0.4** | **6.7** | **55.6** |

Table 13A.1 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous Australians aged 50–69 years ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 5.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 11.3 |
| Inner Regional | 3.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | .. | .. | 7.3 |
| Outer Regional | 2.3 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | .. | 0.8 | 8.7 |
| Remote | 0.6 | – | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Very Remote | 0.2 | .. | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | – | .. | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| **All areas** | **11.7** | **2.4** | **9.5** | **4.7** | **1.8** | **1.5** | **0.3** | **3.9** | **35.8** |
| June 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 5.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 12.3 |
| Inner Regional | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | .. | .. | 8.4 |
| Outer Regional | 2.7 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | .. | 1.0 | 9.8 |
| Remote | 0.7 | – | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.4 | – | .. | 3.2 | 7.8 |
| **All areas** | **13.0** | **2.7** | **11.2** | **6.0** | **2.4** | **1.7** | **0.3** | **5.1** | **42.4** |
| June 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 5.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 12.6 |
| Inner Regional | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | .. | .. | 8.7 |
| Outer Regional | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | .. | 1.0 | 10.1 |
| Remote | 0.7 | – | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 0.9 | 4.2 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | – | .. | 3.4 | 8.1 |
| **All areas** | **13.3** | **2.9** | **11.5** | **6.4** | **2.4** | **1.7** | **0.3** | **5.3** | **43.7** |
| June 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 5.6 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 13.0 |
| Inner Regional | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | .. | .. | 8.9 |
| Outer Regional | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | .. | 1.0 | 10.4 |
| Remote | 0.7 | – | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 1.0 | 4.4 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | – | .. | 3.5 | 8.5 |
| **All areas** | **13.6** | **2.9** | **11.9** | **6.6** | **2.5** | **1.7** | **0.3** | **5.5** | **45.2** |
| June 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 5.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | .. | 0.3 | .. | 13.3 |
| Inner Regional | 4.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | .. | .. | 9.1 |
| Outer Regional | 2.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | .. | 1.1 | 10.6 |
| Remote | 0.7 | – | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | .. | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| Very Remote | 0.3 | .. | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | – | .. | 3.6 | 8.8 |
| **All areas** | **13.9** | **3.0** | **12.3** | **6.9** | **2.4** | **1.8** | **0.3** | **5.7** | **46.3** |

Table 13A.1 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous Australians aged 70 years or more ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| June 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | .. | – | .. | 2.5 |
| Inner Regional | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | – | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.6 |
| Outer Regional | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Remote | 0.1 | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | .. | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Very Remote | – | .. | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| **All areas** | **2.6** | **0.6** | **2.1** | **1.1** | **0.4** | **0.4** | **–** | **0.6** | **7.9** |
| June 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | .. | – | .. | 2.4 |
| Inner Regional | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.6 |
| Outer Regional | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Remote | 0.1 | – | 0.2 | 0.3 | – | – | .. | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| **All areas** | **2.6** | **0.6** | **2.3** | **1.4** | **0.5** | **0.4** | **–** | **0.9** | **8.6** |
| June 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | .. | – | .. | 2.4 |
| Inner Regional | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | – | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.6 |
| Outer Regional | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Remote | 0.2 | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | – | – | .. | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Very Remote | – | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| **All areas** | **2.6** | **0.5** | **2.5** | **1.2** | **0.4** | **0.4** | **–** | **0.8** | **8.7** |
| June 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | .. | – | .. | 2.5 |
| Inner Regional | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.7 |
| Outer Regional | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| Remote | 0.2 | – | 0.3 | 0.3 | – | – | .. | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| **All areas** | **2.8** | **0.6** | **2.5** | **1.5** | **0.5** | **0.4** | **–** | **1.0** | **9.0** |
| June 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Major Cities | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | .. | – | .. | 2.5 |
| Inner Regional | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| Outer Regional | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | .. | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Remote | 0.2 | – | 0.3 | 0.3 | – | – | .. | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Very Remote | 0.1 | .. | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | – | .. | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| **All areas** | **2.8** | **0.6** | **2.5** | **1.5** | **0.5** | **0.4** | **–** | **1.0** | **9.3** |

Table 13A.1 **Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0).

(b) Population projections by SLA for 2002-2022 based on 2001 census prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the Department of Health and Ageing.

(c) Data in this table are based on the 2001 Census and are utilised to determine the target populations for the chapter.

(d) People born in a non-English speaking country estimates based on ratios from ABS, CDATA 2001 Release 2 applied to ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished), based on 2001 Census.

(e) Indigenous estimates are based on ratios from ABS Census 2001 data applied to population projections by SLA 2002-2022.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.2.

Table 13A.2 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (f) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | per 1000 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 35.0 | 15.6 |
| 2004 | per 1000 | 7.6 | 11.1 | 14.0 | 21.6 | 26.4 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 27.5 | 14.8 |
| 2005 | per 1000 | 7.6 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 23.5 | 28.3 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 28.7 | 15.4 |
| 2006 | per 1000 | 7.3 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 23.6 | 29.0 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 27.5 | 15.5 |
| 2007 | per 1000 | 7.2 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 22.7 | 28.4 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 26.7 | 15.1 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | per 1000 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 18.2 | 8.3 |
| 2004 | per 1000 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 19.6 | 1.0 | – | 13.2 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | per 1000 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 20.2 | 1.5 | – | 11.8 | 7.4 |
| 2006 | per 1000 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 19.7 | 1.4 | – | 13.3 | 7.3 |
| 2007 | per 1000 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 19.3 | 1.4 | – | 12.9 | 7.1 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | per 1000 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | – | 0.4 | – | – | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 2005 | per 1000 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | – | 0.4 | – | – | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 2006 | per 1000 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | – | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| 2007 | per 1000 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | – | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | per 1000 | 19.1 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 26.2 | 32.0 | 21.8 | 51.4 | 66.3 | 23.6 |
| 2004 | per 1000 | 19.9 | 52.9 | 12.2 | 21.7 | 40.6 | 28.4 | 47.1 | 56.8 | 26.2 |
| 2005 | per 1000 | 19.9 | 49.1 | 12.1 | 21.1 | 38.2 | 30.2 | 55.0 | 59.1 | 26.2 |
| 2006 | per 1000 | 19.5 | 47.2 | 12.7 | 20.1 | 38.0 | 30.0 | 51.2 | 65.0 | 26.6 |
| 2007 | per 1000 | 19.1 | 46.0 | 12.4 | 19.3 | 37.2 | 29.5 | 50.7 | 63.2 | 25.9 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | per 1000 | 29.9 | 29.2 | 37.4 | 61.6 | 72.0 | 27.5 | 64.2 | 119.5 | 47.5 |
| 2004 | per 1000 | 31.6 | 69.7 | 36.1 | 53.0 | 87.0 | 33.4 | 55.9 | 97.8 | 49.4 |
| 2005 | per 1000 | 31.3 | 66.7 | 35.5 | 52.3 | 87.1 | 35.1 | 60.8 | 100.2 | 49.4 |
| 2006 | per 1000 | 30.0 | 66.6 | 36.0 | 51.4 | 87.0 | 39.5 | 54.0 | 106.9 | 49.8 |
| 2007 | per 1000 | 29.3 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 49.4 | 85.2 | 38.9 | 53.5 | 104.0 | 48.6 |
| Residents from Indigenous backgrounds as a proportion of all residents (per cent) | | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | % | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 51.0 | 0.8 |
| 2004 | % | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 48.8 | 0.8 |
| 2005 | % | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 58.7 | 0.8 |
| 2006 | % | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 58.7 | 0.8 |
| 2007 | % | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 58.8 | 0.8 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | % | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 57.7 | 0.7 |

Table 13A.2 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (f) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | % | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | – | 47.3 | 0.8 |
| 2005 | % | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | – | 69.5 | 0.7 |
| 2006 | % | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | – | 75.4 | 0.8 |
| 2007 | % | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | – | 75.4 | 0.8 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | % | 3.7 | 0.5 | 4.6 | – | 1.5 | – | – | 10.0 | 2.2 |
| 2005 | % | 1.8 | 0.3 | 4.2 | – | 0.9 | – | – | 11.8 | 1.6 |
| 2006 | % | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 2.0 | – | 16.7 | 1.1 |
| 2007 | % | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 2.0 | – | 16.7 | 1.1 |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | % | 3.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 66.7 | 3.9 |
| 2004 | % | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 63.8 | 4.8 |
| 2005 | % | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 71.8 | 4.8 |
| 2006 | % | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 77.0 | 4.5 |
| 2007 | % | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 77.0 | 4.5 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | % | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 59.9 | 1.2 |
| 2004 | % | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 55.7 | 1.4 |
| 2005 | % | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 65.2 | 1.4 |
| 2006 | % | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 68.8 | 1.4 |
| 2007 | % | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 68.8 | 1.4 |

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

(b) Reports only people who are recorded as Indigenous.

(c) Includes flexibly funded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places funded under the Aged Care Act 1997 (750 places at 30 June 2007) and places provided under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy, outside the Aged Care Act 1997 (617 places at 30 June 2007). Excludes Multi-purpose Services.

(d) Indigenous population estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2001 Census applied to ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished). Excludes Multipurpose Services. Includes National Indigenous Aged Care Strategy places attributed as residents.

(e) For 2003 and earlier years, EACH packages were included in the figures for residential high care. From 2004 they are reported separately.

(f) The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged over 50 years and a small number of CACP packages will result in a very high provision ratio.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.17.

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (g) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major Cities | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 7.7 | 16.8 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 18.0 | .. | 9.6 | .. | 11.5 |
| 2004 | 8.8 | 16.3 | 11.3 | 18.8 | 19.3 | .. | 8.8 | .. | 12.4 |
| 2005 | 8.6 | 16.5 | 12.3 | 24.7 | 22.3 | .. | 5.8 | .. | 13.5 |
| 2006 | 9.3 | 19.0 | 11.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | .. | 2.8 | .. | 13.7 |
| 2007 | 9.0 | 18.5 | 11.0 | 22.7 | 23.1 | .. | 2.8 | .. | 13.4 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 11.3 | .. | 3.2 | .. | 4.6 |
| 2004 | 2.2 | 11.3 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 16.0 | .. | – | .. | 5.7 |
| 2005 | 2.3 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 12.4 | .. | – | .. | 4.1 |
| 2006 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 12.1 | .. | – | .. | 4.0 |
| 2007 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 11.9 | .. | – | .. | 3.9 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 0.2 | – | – | – | 0.8 | .. | – | .. | 0.1 |
| 2005 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 2.5 | – | .. | – | .. | 4.5 |
| 2006 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | .. | – | .. | 4.4 |
| 2007 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | .. | – | .. | 4.3 |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 12.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 14.2 | 11.3 | .. | 51.4 | .. | 10.7 |
| 2004 | 14.0 | 61.0 | 3.5 | 11.2 | 12.6 | .. | 47.1 | .. | 17.1 |
| 2005 | 2.8 | 42.8 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 5.0 | .. | – | .. | 6.8 |
| 2006 | 2.4 | 42.2 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 4.9 | .. | – | .. | 6.6 |
| 2007 | 2.3 | 41.1 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 4.8 | .. | – | .. | 6.5 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 22.8 | 28.4 | 21.3 | 31.5 | 40.6 | .. | 64.2 | .. | 26.8 |
| 2004 | 25.2 | 88.6 | 23.0 | 33.1 | 48.7 | .. | 55.9 | .. | 35.3 |
| 2005 | 18.9 | 72.8 | 22.4 | 31.2 | 39.7 | .. | 5.8 | .. | 28.9 |
| 2006 | 17.5 | 73.7 | 21.2 | 31.0 | 41.3 | .. | 2.8 | .. | 28.7 |
| 2007 | 17.0 | 71.7 | 20.6 | 30.2 | 40.6 | .. | 2.8 | .. | 28.0 |
| Inner Regional | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 10.9 | – | 6.6 | .. | .. | 7.3 |
| 2004 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 10.2 | – | 5.2 | .. | .. | 6.3 |
| 2005 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 9.8 | – | 5.1 | .. | .. | 6.6 |
| 2006 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 10.9 | .. | .. | 6.4 |
| 2007 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 10.7 | .. | .. | 6.2 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 4.4 | – | – | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| 2004 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 14.3 | – | – | .. | .. | 2.1 |

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (g) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| 2006 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| 2007 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | .. | .. | 1.7 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | – | 0.8 | – | – | – | – | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| 2005 | – | 0.8 | 0.9 | – | – | – | .. | .. | 0.3 |
| 2006 | – | 2.3 | 0.4 | – | – | 1.0 | .. | .. | 0.5 |
| 2007 | – | 2.2 | 0.4 | – | – | 1.0 | .. | .. | 0.5 |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 20.1 | 29.4 | 12.6 | 26.3 | 35.7 | 38.8 | .. | .. | 22.2 |
| 2004 | 20.0 | 53.6 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 25.9 | 42.6 | .. | .. | 25.2 |
| 2005 | 21.9 | 50.5 | 13.0 | 25.6 | 25.1 | 45.7 | .. | .. | 26.0 |
| 2006 | 24.1 | 49.7 | 16.0 | 20.9 | 18.4 | 44.6 | .. | .. | 27.1 |
| 2007 | 23.6 | 48.4 | 15.5 | 20.2 | 17.9 | 43.9 | .. | .. | 26.4 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 30.5 | 35.1 | 21.0 | 41.6 | 35.7 | 45.4 | .. | .. | 31.3 |
| 2004 | 28.6 | 61.6 | 20.6 | 48.9 | 25.9 | 47.8 | .. | .. | 33.7 |
| 2005 | 30.6 | 56.8 | 23.0 | 43.3 | 28.2 | 51.8 | .. | .. | 34.7 |
| 2006 | 31.0 | 58.0 | 25.2 | 34.2 | 24.6 | 59.5 | .. | .. | 35.8 |
| 2007 | 30.3 | 56.5 | 24.5 | 33.1 | 23.9 | 58.5 | .. | .. | 34.9 |
| Outer Regional | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 16.7 | 31.2 | 47.7 | 2.1 | .. | 44.5 | 17.5 |
| 2004 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 18.3 | 36.3 | 39.7 | 3.1 | .. | 38.3 | 18.5 |
| 2005 | 8.7 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 29.3 | 44.4 | 2.1 | .. | 35.9 | 17.9 |
| 2006 | 8.9 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 32.3 | 45.6 | 5.0 | .. | 36.2 | 19.1 |
| 2007 | 8.7 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 31.5 | 45.2 | 4.9 | .. | 34.9 | 18.7 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 4.6 | – | 12.7 | 6.2 | 31.8 | 1.0 | .. | 15.2 | 9.3 |
| 2004 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 12.9 | 5.2 | 29.3 | 2.1 | .. | 5.5 | 9.9 |
| 2005 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 11.6 | 4.0 | 32.5 | 2.1 | .. | 4.4 | 9.3 |
| 2006 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 11.9 | 4.9 | 30.4 | – | .. | 5.0 | 8.9 |
| 2007 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 11.5 | 4.8 | 30.1 | – | .. | 4.9 | 8.7 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | 1.8 | – | 1.1 | – | – | – | .. | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 2005 | 1.5 | – | 1.1 | – | – | – | .. | 3.5 | 1.2 |
| 2006 | 0.9 | – | 0.6 | – | – | – | .. | 5.9 | 1.0 |
| 2007 | 0.9 | – | 0.6 | – | – | – | .. | 5.7 | 1.0 |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 34.8 | 10.5 | 18.4 | 7.3 | 86.4 | 3.1 | .. | 33.7 | 24.2 |

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (g) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 35.5 | 25.4 | 18.7 | 12.5 | 72.4 | 3.1 | .. | 19.1 | 24.6 |
| 2005 | 34.9 | 22.8 | 17.5 | 11.1 | 61.5 | 4.1 | .. | 27.1 | 23.9 |
| 2006 | 26.6 | 26.5 | 16.9 | 8.8 | 64.2 | 5.0 | .. | 32.0 | 22.0 |
| 2007 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 16.5 | 8.6 | 63.6 | 4.9 | .. | 30.8 | 21.5 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 46.8 | 18.9 | 47.8 | 44.7 | 165.9 | 6.2 | .. | 93.4 | 51.0 |
| 2004 | 54.5 | 40.2 | 51.0 | 54.0 | 141.4 | 8.3 | .. | 64.7 | 54.1 |
| 2005 | 53.5 | 41.5 | 47.9 | 44.4 | 138.4 | 8.3 | .. | 70.9 | 52.3 |
| 2006 | 43.5 | 46.8 | 48.5 | 46.0 | 140.2 | 10.0 | .. | 79.1 | 51.0 |
| 2007 | 42.7 | 46.0 | 47.2 | 44.9 | 138.9 | 9.8 | .. | 76.3 | 49.9 |
| Remote | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 2.8 | – | 19.5 | 36.1 | 11.1 | – | .. | 80.1 | 33.2 |
| 2004 | 2.3 | – | 19.0 | 23.6 | 5.1 | – | .. | 59.3 | 25.4 |
| 2005 | 2.3 | – | 19.0 | 24.9 | 4.9 | – | .. | 69.6 | 28.2 |
| 2006 | – | – | 19.2 | 24.2 | 4.7 | – | .. | 67.4 | 27.2 |
| 2007 | – | – | 18.5 | 23.0 | 4.5 | – | .. | 65.8 | 26.3 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 1.4 | – | 16.0 | 26.5 | – | – | .. | 24.7 | 17.1 |
| 2004 | 1.2 | – | 24.6 | 13.9 | – | – | .. | 17.6 | 14.5 |
| 2005 | 2.3 | – | 23.6 | 5.9 | – | – | .. | 12.5 | 11.0 |
| 2006 | 3.4 | – | 22.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | – | .. | 19.9 | 12.6 |
| 2007 | 3.4 | – | 22.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 | – | .. | 19.4 | 12.2 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | – | – | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| 2005 | – | – | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| 2006 | – | – | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| 2007 | – | – | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | – | – | 6.2 | 71.1 | 66.7 | – | .. | 72.7 | 37.2 |
| 2004 | – | – | 6.3 | 54.1 | 60.6 | – | .. | 56.5 | 32.4 |
| 2005 | – | – | 6.9 | 50.4 | 63.3 | – | .. | 58.0 | 32.1 |
| 2006 | – | – | 6.6 | 50.8 | 51.5 | – | .. | 60.5 | 32.5 |
| 2007 | – | – | 6.4 | 48.4 | 49.9 | – | .. | 59.1 | 31.4 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 4.2 | – | 41.7 | 133.7 | 77.8 | – | .. | 177.5 | 87.5 |
| 2004 | 3.5 | – | 49.9 | 91.6 | 65.7 | – | .. | 133.4 | 72.3 |
| 2005 | 4.6 | – | 49.5 | 81.2 | 68.2 | – | .. | 140.1 | 71.3 |
| 2006 | 3.4 | – | 48.7 | 80.6 | 60.9 | – | .. | 147.8 | 72.3 |
| 2007 | 3.4 | – | 47.1 | 76.7 | 58.9 | – | .. | 144.2 | 69.9 |

## Table 13A.3 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (g) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very Remote areas | | | | | | | | | |
| High care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 20.8 | .. | 21.6 | 29.7 | 23.7 | 38.5 | .. | 18.7 | 22.2 |
| 2004 | – | .. | 14.0 | 19.1 | 53.6 | – | .. | 15.5 | 17.4 |
| 2005 | – | .. | 12.8 | 22.2 | 51.2 | – | .. | 15.0 | 17.7 |
| 2006 | – | .. | 12.4 | 23.5 | 49.2 | – | .. | 13.8 | 17.4 |
| 2007 | – | .. | 12.1 | 22.4 | 47.6 | – | .. | 13.4 | 16.8 |
| Low care residential | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 12.5 | .. | 17.2 | 17.8 | 25.8 | 38.5 | .. | 17.3 | 17.9 |
| 2004 | 3.2 | .. | 10.3 | 13.4 | 45.4 | – | .. | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| 2005 | – | .. | 10.0 | 14.6 | 43.4 | – | .. | 13.7 | 14.0 |
| 2006 | – | .. | 10.0 | 11.9 | 41.6 | – | .. | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| 2007 | – | .. | 9.8 | 11.4 | 40.3 | – | .. | 13.4 | 12.9 |
| EACH | | | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | – | .. | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| 2005 | – | .. | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| 2006 | – | .. | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| 2007 | – | .. | – | – | – | – | .. | – | – |
| CACPs | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 41.7 | .. | 15.0 | 25.2 | 19.4 | 153.8 | .. | 75.3 | 44.0 |
| 2004 | 29.0 | .. | 14.0 | 14.2 | 72.2 | 448.3 | .. | 67.7 | 40.3 |
| 2005 | 25.5 | .. | 14.7 | 14.2 | 69.0 | 442.6 | .. | 68.7 | 40.4 |
| 2006 | 21.9 | .. | 17.8 | 11.9 | 66.2 | 436.5 | .. | 75.9 | 43.1 |
| 2007 | 21.6 | .. | 17.3 | 11.4 | 64.1 | 430.2 | .. | 73.8 | 41.8 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 75.0 | .. | 53.8 | 72.7 | 68.9 | 230.8 | .. | 111.3 | 84.1 |
| 2004 | 32.2 | .. | 38.3 | 46.7 | 171.2 | 448.3 | .. | 97.4 | 71.9 |
| 2005 | 25.5 | .. | 37.5 | 51.0 | 163.6 | 442.6 | .. | 97.4 | 72.1 |
| 2006 | 21.9 | .. | 40.2 | 47.3 | 157.0 | 436.5 | .. | 103.5 | 73.8 |
| 2007 | 21.6 | .. | 39.2 | 45.2 | 152.0 | 430.2 | .. | 100.7 | 71.5 |

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages and CACPs.

(b) Reports only people who are recorded as Indigenous.

(c) Includes flexibly funded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places funded under the Aged Care Act 1997 (750 places at 30 June 2007) and places provided under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy, outside the Aged Care Act 1997 (617 places at 30 June 2007). Excludes Multi-purpose Services.

(d) Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2001 Census applied to ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished).

(e) Geographical data are based on ratios from unpublished ABS Standard Geographic Classification Remoteness areas (see table 13A.1 note (a)).

## Table 13A.3 Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (g) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(f) For 2003 and earlier years, EACH packages were included in the figures for residential high care. From 2004 they are reported separately.

(g) The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged over 50 years and a small number of CACP packages will result in a very high provision ratio.

**..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.18.

Table 13A.4 **Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous people aged 50 years or over | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous people aged 50 years and over as percentage of target population (e) | 2.4 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 60.0 | 2.7 |
| Indigenous aged care residents as percentage of all aged care residents (f) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 58.5 | 0.8 |
| Indigenous CACP recipients as a percentage of all CACP recipients (f) | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 77.9 | 4.3 |
| Indigenous HACC clients as a percentage of all HACC clients (f) | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 58.2 | 2.8 |
| People born in a mainly non-English speaking country aged 70 years or over | | | | | | | | | |
| People from non-English speaking country as a percentage of the total population aged 70 or over | 23.6 | 29.4 | 16.7 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 14.4 | 27.0 | 13.6 | 23.5 |
| Residents from a non-English speaking country as percentage of all aged care residents | 15.2 | 19.0 | 8.2 | 16.3 | 14.4 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 14.7 |
| CACP recipients from a non-English speaking country as a percentage of all CACP recipients | 21.1 | 26.4 | 13.7 | 23.5 | 18.3 | 14.4 | 19.4 | 5.4 | 20.8 |
| HACC recipients from a non-English speaking country as a proportion of all HACC recipients | 13.8 | 17.1 | 8.5 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 8.1 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 13.9 |

(a) See table 13A.1 for notes and sources of population data.

(b) Reports provisional HACC data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(c) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels will be higher than stated.

(d) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are not included in calculations.

(e) Indigenous people aged 50 and over as a percentage of the total population aged 70 and over plus the number of Indigenous people aged 50 to 69 years old.

(f) Includes only people who self identify as Indigenous. Unknown responses have been distributed *pro rata*.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.19.

Table 13A.5 **HACC client characteristics, 2006-07 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HACC clients by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged under 50 years | % | 9.6 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 23.8 | 11.5 |
| 50 years and over | % | 90.4 | 87.0 | 88.9 | 89.7 | 86.3 | 90.8 | 89.4 | 76.2 | 88.5 |
| 70 years and over | % | 72.5 | 66.5 | 69.0 | 70.4 | 65.5 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 40.4 | 68.8 |
| HACC clients by gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | % | 34.0 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 33.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 42.0 | 35.0 |
| Female | % | 66.0 | 65.0 | 63.0 | 67.0 | 63.0 | 65.0 | 66.0 | 58.0 | 65.0 |
| Indigenous clients as a proportion of all clients | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous males | % | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 17.8 | 0.8 |
| Indigenous females | % | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 27.3 | 1.4 |
| Total Indigenous | % | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 45.2 | 2.2 |
| Main language spoken at home | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | % | 83.6 | 77.8 | 90.5 | 81.6 | 82.1 | 92.5 | 75.5 | 90.8 | 83.2 |
| Other than English | % | 16.4 | 22.2 | 9.5 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 7.5 | 24.5 | 9.2 | 16.8 |
| Carer status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Does not have a carer | % | 60.5 | 56.4 | 61.3 | 66.6 | 69.5 | 65.5 | 79.5 | 41.2 | 61.6 |
| Has a carer | % | 39.5 | 43.6 | 38.7 | 33.4 | 30.5 | 34.5 | 20.5 | 58.8 | 38.4 |
| **Total HACC clients (c)** | **No.** | **209 995** | **226 795** | **158 665** | **64 538** | **90 895** | **29 049** | **16 238** | **4 330** | **800 505** |

(a) Reports provisional data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are apportioned.

(c) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set Collection 2006-07; 2008 Report, table 13A.33.

Table 13A.6 **Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2006-07 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Distribution of HACC clients by Indigenous status | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of Indigenous HACC clients | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged under 50 years | 28.2 | 37.1 | 26.4 | 21.5 | 35.0 | 21.6 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 28.1 |
| 50 years to 69 years | 37.7 | 36.5 | 38.7 | 49.3 | 43.6 | 32.4 | 37.0 | 46.2 | 40.5 |
| 70 years and over | 34.1 | 26.4 | 34.9 | 29.2 | 21.4 | 46.0 | 38.0 | 28.3 | 31.4 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Proportion of non-Indigenous HACC clients | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged under 50 years | 7.9 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 17.5 | 10.1 |
| 50 years to 69 years | 16.4 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 27.4 | 18.6 |
| 70 years and over | 75.7 | 68.5 | 70.3 | 73.8 | 67.8 | 70.0 | 73.3 | 55.1 | 71.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Proportion of all HACC clients | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged under 50 years | 9.6 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 23.8 | 11.5 |
| 50 years to 69 years | 17.9 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 20.0 | 35.8 | 19.7 |
| 70 years and over | 72.5 | 66.5 | 69.0 | 70.6 | 65.5 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 40.4 | 68.8 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Distribution of HACC clients by age group | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of HACC clients aged 50 years and under | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous clients | 11.0 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 59.6 | 7.1 |
| Non-Indigenous clients | 89.0 | 96.8 | 93.4 | 91.5 | 93.3 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 40.4 | 92.9 |
| **All persons** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Proportion of HACC clients aged 50–70 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous clients | 7.4 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 63.1 | 5.6 |
| Non-Indigenous clients | 92.6 | 98.1 | 94.6 | 90.0 | 95.2 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 36.9 | 94.4 |
| **All persons** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table 13A.6 **Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2006-07 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of HACC clients aged 70 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous clients | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 34.3 | 1.2 |
| Non-Indigenous clients | 98.5 | 99.6 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 99.3 | 65.7 | 98.8 |
| **All persons** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Reports provisional data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are apportioned.

(c) Rounding of percentages of age cohorts can affect the total aggregated percentage.

(d) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set Collection 2006-07; 2008 Report, table 13A.34.

Table 13A.7 **Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous persons as a proportion of the Australian population | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | % | 1.9 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 27.3 | 2.2 |
| Aged 50+ years | % | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 0.9 |
| Aged 70+ years | % | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 0.5 |
| Indigenous persons as a proportion of HACC clients | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | % | 2.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 45.2 | 2.3 |
| Aged 50+ years | % | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 33.7 | 1.6 |
| Aged 70+ years | % | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 12.8 | 0.7 |
| Characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients aged 50 years and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | % | 67.9 | 65.5 | 64.7 | 62.6 | 64.7 | 63.8 | 66.0 | 63.0 | 65.4 |
| Speaks English at home | % | 97.7 | 94.9 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 96.4 | 86.7 | 99.9 | 98.2 |
| Receives a pension | % | 97.8 | 95.5 | 98.0 | 99.4 | 97.3 | 98.7 | 91.8 | 99.3 | 98.0 |
| Lives alone | % | 33.0 | 30.6 | 27.4 | 19.5 | 21.2 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 6.3 | 26.0 |
| Has a carer | % | 15.9 | 26.8 | 35.5 | 29.4 | 20.1 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 43.8 | 26.8 |
| Receives four or more service types | % | 25.7 | 18.9 | 42.2 | 59.3 | 42.0 | 20.6 | 29.7 | 64.6 | 38.4 |
| Monthly hours of service per client | hrs | 4.9 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 5.9 |
| Characteristics of non-Indigenous HACC clients aged 50 years and over | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | % | 66.1 | 66.4 | 65.0 | 68.9 | 65.9 | 66.9 | 64.7 | 54.5 | 66.2 |
| Speaks English at home | % | 81.9 | 75.1 | 89.6 | 79.6 | 78.6 | 91.7 | 73.4 | 78.9 | 81.1 |
| Receives a pension | % | 94.6 | 92.9 | 92.3 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 95.2 | 86.6 | 94.2 | 93.3 |
| Lives alone | % | 43.5 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 53.1 | 41.3 | 33.4 | 39.9 | 44.0 | 43.4 |
| Has a carer | % | 26.6 | 38.3 | 32.8 | 29.2 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 12.3 | 41.8 | 30.8 |
| Receives four or more services | % | 21.0 | 11.1 | 27.2 | 38.4 | 28.8 | 18.9 | 16.4 | 23.6 | 21.4 |
| Monthly hours of service per client | hrs | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 |

(a) 'Nil' and 'Not Stated' responses from the HACC Minimum Data Set Collection are apportioned.

Table 13A.7 **Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(b) ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished); Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2001 Census applied to ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished).

(c) Reports provisional data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision

(d) The proportion of a HACC agencies that submitted data for the year varied between jurisdictions and actual service levels may be higher than stated.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set Collection 2006-07; 2008 Report, table 13A.35.

## Table 13A.8 **Aged care assessments (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* (e) | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous aged care assessments per 1000 Indigenous persons aged 50 years or over | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 16.2 | 74.8 | 12.5 | 59.5 | 47.1 | 17.4 | 26.5 | 49.1 | 30.9 |
| 2004-05 | 28.5 | 67.0 | 11.6 | 65.3 | 37.8 | 18.0 | 31.8 | 50.2 | 34.6 |
| 2005-06 | 34.1 | 48.4 | 20.7 | 59.9 | 44.6 | 16.7 | 19.9 | 51.8 | 37.2 |
| Total number of aged care assessments of Indigenous persons aged 50 years and older | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 253 | 249 | 169 | 435 | 130 | 35 | 9 | 294 | 1 574 |
| 2004-05 | 455 | 229 | 162 | 500 | 107 | 37 | 11 | 311 | 1 812 |
| 2005-06 | 557 | 170 | 298 | 481 | 129 | 35 | 7 | 335 | 2 012 |
| Aged care assessments of persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years per 1000 persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 92.7 | 100.9 | 82.0 | 88.8 | 77.0 | 86.7 | 94.6 | 55.7 | 90.8 |
| 2004-05 | 90.1 | 95.8 | 74.4 | 89.4 | 76.4 | 82.7 | 120.6 | 63.6 | 87.5 |
| 2005-06 | 88.3 | 92.5 | 71.4 | 94.1 | 86.3 | 88.2 | 113.0 | 61.9 | 86.8 |
| Total number of assessments of persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 61 569 | 48 446 | 27 652 | 14 708 | 13 231 | 4 396 | 2 003 | 552 | 172 557 |
| 2004-05 | 60 751 | 46 821 | 25 734 | 15 228 | 13 273 | 4 257 | 2 640 | 650 | 169 354 |
| 2005-06 | 60 697 | 46 256 | 25 426 | 16 531 | 15 237 | 4 626 | 2 555 | 660 | 171 988 |

(a) Total population data are from projections based on 2001 Census by SLA for 2002-20022 prepared by ABS according to assumptions agreed by the Department of Health and Ageing.

(b) Indigenous population data from Australian Bureau of Statistics 2001 census of Population and Housing (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2002).

(c) In May 2003 a new Minimum Data Set (MDSv2) was introduced for the Aged Care Assessment Program. With the exception of Queensland and about half of NSW, it had been adopted by states and territories when data shown in this table was collected. The data in this table has been selected to match MDSv1 and MDSv2 coding and to be comparable as closely as possible with previous reports containing MDSv1 data. Includes only assessments (completed and not completed) for the stated client group (Some assessments are not completed because, for example, the client's circumstances may change or the client may withdraw mid-way through the assessment process. Separate counting of completed and not completed assessments has been introduced over time with the adoption of the MDSv2).

(d) The number of Indigenous assessments is based on self-identification of Indigenous status. Data on Indigenous status of people assessed are incomplete. Therefore these figures may not accurately represent the assessment of Indigenous persons. Coding of Indigenous status is more reliable in MDSv2 than in MDSv1.

(e) The total number of assessments for QLD in 2005-06 is underestimated by approximately 2000 due to technical failure.

*Source*: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.39.

Table 13A.9 **Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs, 2006-07 ($ million)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Other* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aged Care Assessment (a) | 21.4 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | na | 61.5 |
| Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs) (b) | 140.1 | 106.5 | 63.3 | 34.4 | 37.2 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 6.6 | – | 404.9 |
| Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) (c) | 31.8 | 29.7 | 17.1 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | – | 103.9 |
| EACH Dementia | 7.3 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 0.8 | – | 25.1 |
| Community Care Grants (d) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | 1.7 |
| Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged (e) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | 2.7 |
| National Respite for Carers (NRCP) (f) | 48.1 | 37.1 | 28.9 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 10.6 | 166.9 |
| Day Therapy Centres (g) | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | na | 33.9 |
| Continence Aids Assistance Scheme | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Carers Information and Support (h) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Commonwealth Carelink Centres (i) | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 16.3 |
| National Continence Management Strategy (j) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Home and Community Care (HACC) | 284.5 | 230.4 | 200.1 | 92.9 | 79.0 | 24.1 | 11.0 | 6.4 | na | 928.4 |
| Veterans' Home Care (VHC) | 30.8 | 23.3 | 18.4 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | .. | 94.9 |
| Multi-purpose Service Program | 20.9 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 19.9 | 7.0 | 2.7 | – | – | – | 69.2 |
| Transition Care Program | 12.4 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | .. | 32.9 |
| Dementia Education and Support | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Indigenous specific services | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 17.2 |
| **Total expenditure on community care programs** | **608.5** | **474.3** | **366.0** | **195.7** | **182.4** | **55.9** | **35.4** | **27.9** | **30.6** | **1977.0** |

(a) The objective of Aged Care Assessment is to provide comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment of needs of frail older people, including delegated authority to approve people for Australian Government subsidised care through residential aged care, Community Aged Care Packages and flexible care. Funded through Australian Government grants to State and Territory Governments that operate 115 Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) and Evaluation Units.

(b) The objective of Community Aged Care Packages are to assist people with complex care needs who otherwise are eligible for low level residential care to remain in the community. Australian Government only funded.

(c) The objective of Extended Aged Care at Home is to provide high level care at home as an alternative to high level residential care. Australian Government only funded.

Table 13A.9 **Australian Government expenditure on Aged Community Care Programs, 2006-07 ($ million)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Other* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(d) The objective of Community Care Grants is to provide one-off assistance in the form of a grant to help Care Package Providers establish the administrative infrastructure for package provision.

(e) The objective of Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged is to assist financially disadvantaged older people who are renting or who are homeless to access both community care and accommodation. Formerly a pilot program.

(f) The objective of National Respite for Carers is to provide support for carers of the frail aged and people with disabilities, through the provision of information, advice, coordination and delivery of respite care services. A further breakdown of expenditure is in table 13.5 of the Aged care services chapter.

(g) The objective of Day Therapy Centres is to assist older people to maintain or recover functional independence, through the provision of therapy services to allow them to remain in the community or in low level residential care. Funding is Commonwealth only.

(h) The objective of Carers Information and Support is to provide information and support for carers of frail aged and people with a disability to assist them in their caring role.

(i) The objective of Commonwealth Carelink Centres are to provide a single point of information about the range of community, aged and disability services. Includes 65 shopfronts and a national 1800 number.

(j) The objective of the National Continence Management Strategy is to prevent the development of continence problems through prevention and health promotion, to improve the treatment and management of incontinence in older people. Includes approximately 70 funded projects, including a National Continence Helpline.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.48.

Table 13A.10 **Access to Commonwealth Carelink Centres, 2006-07 (a)**

| | Unit | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous contacts (b) | no. | 405 | 102 | 982 | 106 | 136 | 15 | 4 | 107 | 1 857 |
| Indigenous target population (c) | no. | 16 709 | 3 607 | 14 804 | 8 341 | 2 957 | 2 135 | 355 | 6 658 | 55 565 |
| Indigenous contact per 1000 Indigenous people in the target population | | 24.2 | 28.3 | 66.3 | 12.7 | 46.0 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 16.1 | 33.4 |
| All contacts | no. | 64 141 | 28 671 | 60 152 | 24 168 | 18 534 | 6 702 | 4 148 | 793 | 207 309 |
| All target population (d) | no. | 701 420 | 510 732 | 367 680 | 181 361 | 179 585 | 53 581 | 23 363 | 11 016 | 2 028 738 |
| Contacts per 1000 population | | 91.4 | 56.1 | 163.6 | 133.3 | 103.2 | 125.1 | 177.5 | 72.0 | 102.2 |

(a) Contacts include phone calls, emails, visits and facsimiles.

(b) People making contact self identify as Indigenous. Therefore, there is likely to be substantial under reporting of Indigenous status.

(c) Indigenous people aged 50 years and over. Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2001 Census applied to the ABS Population Projections by SLA 2002 (unpublished). (See table 13A.1).

(d) All people aged 70 years and older plus Indigenous people aged 50-69. (See table 13A.1).

*Source*: DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.57.

## Table 13A.11 Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, and EACH at 30 June 2007: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 persons by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | Major cities | Inner regional | Outer regional | Remote | Very remote | All regions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Permanent residents, CACP and EACH recipients at 30 June 2007 | | | | | | |
| Females | | | | | | |
| under 50 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 50–54 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 5.3 | 7.0 |
| 55–64 | 15.3 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 33.4 | 28.4 | 26.0 |
| 65–74 | 70.2 | 106.4 | 95.0 | 172.9 | 91.6 | 98.4 |
| 75+ | 138.7 | 133.7 | 150.7 | 269.6 | 182.4 | 160.4 |
| Males | | | | | | |
| under 50 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 50–54 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| 55–64 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 22.7 | 28.8 | 16.0 | 17.3 |
| 65–74 | 36.8 | 69.9 | 75.7 | 57.9 | 41.7 | 54.6 |
| 75+ | 72.8 | 64.0 | 91.8 | 155.0 | 140.4 | 98.2 |
| Persons | | | | | | |
| under 50 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 50–54 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| 55–64 | 13.0 | 23.4 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| 65–74 | 53.9 | 88.4 | 84.9 | 108.1 | 65.2 | 75.8 |
| 75+ | 111.9 | 104.7 | 125.3 | 214.6 | 163.4 | 133.7 |

(a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas 2001. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS Census District based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0).

(b) These figures exclude places and packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

(c) Residents without a recorded RCS were omitted.

(d) Indigenous population estimates are based on ratios from ABS Census 2001 data applied to population projections by SLA 2002-2022. This is a different measure from those used for these age specific usage data in previous Reports.

(e) EACH packages include EACH dementia packages.

*Source* : DoHA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 13A.65.

# DISABILITY SERVICES

# Attachment contents


| | |
|---|---|
| **Table 14A.1** | Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.2** | Users of CSTDA employment services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.3** | Users of CSTDA community access services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.4** | Users of CSTDA community support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.5** | Users of CSTDA respite services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status |
| **Table 14A.6** | Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent) |
| **Table 14A.7** | Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2005 (per cent) |

## Table 14A.1 Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

| | *NSW* (h) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (i) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous people using accomodation support services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | np | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| 2004-05 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 1.7 | np | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| 2005-06 | 1.3 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.5 | np | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Non-Indigenous people using accomodation support services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| 2004-05 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| 2005-06 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| All people using accommodation services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| 2004-05 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 2005-06 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 |

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.

(b) Data for all service users exclude 954 service users in 2003-04, 2436 service users in 2004-05 and 687 service users in 2005-06 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus accomodation support service users per 1000 total population aged under 65 years may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.

(c) Data for users of CSTDA funded accommodation support services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.

(d) Service user data collected under the CSTDA NMDS are not comparable with data from the previous CSDA MDS snapshot day collections.

(e) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000.

(f) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.

(g) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

(h) NSW experienced low and varied data response rates for the three years. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the three years.

(i) ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

**np** Not published.

Table 14A.1 **Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

| | *NSW* (h) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (i) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (various issues), Canberra; ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 14A.25.

## Table 14A.2 Users of CSTDA employment services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 Indigenous population aged 15–64 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 6.0 |
| 2004-05 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 6.0 |
| 2005-06 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 5.9 |
| Non-Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged 15–64 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| 2004-05 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| 2005-06 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 5.2 |
| All people using employment services per 1000 total population aged 15–64 years | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| 2004-05 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| 2005-06 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 5.3 |

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory.

(b) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged 15–64 years, multiplied by 1000.

(c) Data for all service users exclude 4498 service users in 2003-04, 2665 service users in 2004-05 and 1288 service users in 2005-06 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus employment service users per 1000 total population aged 15–64 years may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.

(d) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

*Source*: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat no. 3101.0 (various issues), Canberra; ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 14A.26.

## Table 14A.3 Users of CSTDA community access services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

| | *NSW* (g) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (h) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.4 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 | np | 1.6 | 2.6 |
| 2004-05 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | np | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| 2005-06 | 1.7 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | np | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Non-Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 non-Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| 2004-05 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| 2005-06 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| All people using community access services per 1000 total population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| 2004-05 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| 2005-06 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.1 |

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.

(b) Data for all service users exclude 7283 service users in 2003-04, 5222 service users in 2004-05 and 3057 service users in 2005-06 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus community access service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. This 'not reported' total includes recreation/holiday programs (service type 3.02) who were not required to complete the item on Indigenous status; however those who did provide a response are included in the data. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.

(c) Data for users of CSTDA funded community access services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.

(d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000.

(e) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.

(f) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

(g) NSW experienced low and varied data response rates for the three years. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the three years.

(h) ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat no. 3101.0 (various issues), Canberra; ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 14A.27.

## Table 14A.4 Users of CSTDA community support services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

| | *NSW* (g) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004-05 | 5.6 | 15.2 | 4.6 | 13.7 | 18.9 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.6 |
| 2005-06 | 6.6 | 29.3 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 18.1 | 2.3 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 8.0 |
| Non-Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 non-Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004-05 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| 2005-06 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 4.5 |
| All people using community support services per 1000 total population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004-05 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| 2005-06 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 4.6 |

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.

(b) Data for all service users exclude 27 356 service users in 2004-05 and 15 013 service users in 2005-06 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus community support service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.

(c) Data for users of CSTDA funded community support services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.

(d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000.

(e) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.

(f) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

(g) NSW experienced low and varied data response rates for the three years. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the three years.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat no. 3101.0 (various issues), Canberra; ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 14A.28.

## Table 14A.5 Users of CSTDA respite services, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

| | *NSW* (g) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (h) | *SA* | *Tas* (i) | *ACT* (i) | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous people using respite services per 1000 Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 1.5 | np | np | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| 2004-05 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | np | np | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| 2005-06 | 1.6 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | np | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| Non-Indigenous people using respite services per 1000 non-Indigenous population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004-05 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 2005-06 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| All people using respite services per 1000 total population | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004-05 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 2005-06 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 |

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.

(b) Data for all service users exclude 3667 service users in 2004-05 and 1791 service users in 2005-06 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus respite service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.

(c) Data for users of CSTDA funded respite services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.

(d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000.

(e) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors impacting on data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.

(f) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

(g) NSW experienced low and varied data response rates for the three years. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the three years.

(h) WA data for 2005-06 have been corrected for miscoding of data and, therefore, vary from the data reported in the AIHW report on Disability Support Services in 2005-06.

(i) Tasmanian data for 2003-04 and 2004-05 and ACT data for all years for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source*: ABS, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat no. 3101.0 (various issues), Canberra; ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 14A.29.

Table 14A.6 **Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labour force participation rate | | | | | | | | | |
| People in major cities and inner regional areas | 18.0 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 22.8 | 20.2 | 16.2 | 30.9 | .. | 18.6 |
| People in outer regional and remote areas | 15.9 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 21.5 | 17.5 | 14.4 | .. | 21.5 | 17.5 |
| People born in an English speaking country | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 24.0 | 21.2 | 15.8 | 33.8 | 23.3 | 20.1 |
| People born in a non-English speaking country | 12.0 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 11.5 |
| Non-Indigenous people | 18.0 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 15.5 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 18.6 |
| Indigenous people | 14.7 | 18.3 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 26.3 | 13.4 | 15.7 |
| Employment rate | | | | | | | | | |
| People in major cities and inner regional areas | 85.0 | 86.0 | 85.7 | 90.4 | 88.8 | 86.8 | 90.4 | .. | 86.4 |
| People in outer regional and remote areas | 85.9 | 86.1 | 86.9 | 90.1 | 87.6 | 87.9 | .. | 91.4 | 87.5 |
| People born in an English speaking country | 86.1 | 86.6 | 85.9 | 90.4 | 89.0 | 87.6 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 87.1 |
| People born in a non-English speaking country | 79.3 | 82.7 | 84.0 | 90.2 | 84.6 | 78.3 | 83.5 | 85.7 | 82.3 |
| Non-Indigenous people | 85.5 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 90.4 | 88.6 | 87.3 | 90.5 | 93.9 | 86.9 |
| Indigenous people | 76.4 | 77.6 | 76.1 | 87.9 | 84.8 | 82.4 | 88.5 | 83.2 | 79.3 |

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) The ABS 2006 Census module, used to source these data, was designed to measure 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' (ASSNP). In previous years, the data were sourced from the SDAC and the ABS disability module. The ASSNP is conceptually comparable with the SDAC and ABS disability module population of people who have a profound or severe core activity limitation, but due to the different collection methodology and shortening of the question set used, the population identified is smaller (but displays very similar characteristics). It is likely that the reduction is at the less severe end of the profound or severe core activity limitation population. As such, these data will differ from those of previous years.

(c) Profound/severe core activity limitation refers to always or sometimes needing assistance with one or more of the core activities. Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

.. Not applicable.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2008 Report, table 14A.41.

Table 14A.7 **Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labour force participation rate | | | | | | | | | |
| People in major cities and inner regional areas | 33.6 ± 6.8 | 31.4 ± 7.8 | 35.2 ± 7.5 | 30.2 ± 9.8 | 35.9 ± 11.7 | 18.2* ± 10.4 | 54.8 ± 18.0 | .. | 33.1 ± 3.6 |
| People in outer regional and remote areas | 32.7* ± 22.1 | np | 31.7 ± 13.2 | 40.8* ± 21.1 | np | 24.6* ± 20.3 | .. | np | 30.1 ± 7.0 |
| People born in an English speaking country | 35.0 ± 7.5 | 36.2 ± 8.7 | 34.6 ± 6.8 | 32.8 ± 11.1 | 32.7 ± 9.5 | 20.4 ± 9.6 | 55.5 ± 20.6 | np | 34.5 ± 3.5 |
| People born in a non-English speaking country | 25.1* ± 14.8 | 17.8* ± 12.1 | 31.4* ± 26.7 | 29.1* ± 21.3 | np | np | np | – | 23.6 ± 7.1 |
| Non-Indigenous people | 34.6 ± 7.1 | 30.7 ± 7.7 | 34.0 ± 6.7 | 31.4 ± 9.8 | 33.3 ± 10.2 | 20.7* ± 10.2 | 60.2 ± 17.9 | np | 33.0 + 3.4 |
| Indigenous people | np | np | np | np | – | np | – | np | 23.0* ± 16.5 |
| Employment rate | | | | | | | | | |
| People in major cities and inner regional areas | 90.1 ± 8.7 | 73.1 ± 16.0 | 87.6 ± 9.4 | 95.7 ± 8.6 | 83.4 ± 13.1 | 81.3 ± 28.5 | 100.0 | .. | 85.3 ± 5.2 |
| People in outer regional and remote areas | 100.0 | np | 91.4 ± 17.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | .. | np | 96.9 ± 6.3 |
| People born in an English speaking country | 91.6 ± 8.6 | 73.2 ± 17.9 | 89.2 ± 8.2 | 96.3 ± 7.5 | 85.1 ± 13.3 | 96.0 ± 8.5 | 100.0 | np | 87.3 ± 9.2 |
| People born in a non-English speaking country | 88.1 ± 25.2 | 74.9 ± 35.7 | 75.5* + 55.9 | 100.0 | 78.8* ± 45.6 | – | np | – | 81.9 ± 23.8 |
| Non-Indigenous people | 91.1 + 7.9 | 73.1 + 16.0 | 88.0 + 8.3 | 96.6 + 6.8 | 84.3 + 12.6 | 92.5 + 15.4 | 100.0 | np | 86.5 ± 4.7 |
| Indigenous people | np | np | np | np | – | – | – | np | 96.0 ± 9.0 |

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) Profound/severe core activity limitation refers to always or sometimes needing assistance with one or more of the core activities. Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

(c) A '*' indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Data with RSEs over 50 per cent are not published.

(d) The labour force participation and employment rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(e) Due to differences in collection methodology, the data collected by the ABS Disability Module (used in the Survey of Education and Training Experience) relate to a broader 'disability and long-term health condition' population than the 'disability' population obtained from the much more detailed Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers — however, the characteristics of the populations are similar. The data are suitable for population comparisons, but not for prevalence updates between Disability, Ageing and Carers surveys.

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

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Education and Training Experience, Australia 2005*; 2008 Report, table 14A.42.

# PROTECTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

# Attachment contents

**All jurisdiction data**

**Table 15A.1** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2006-07

**Table 15A.2** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (number)

**Table 15A.3** Children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2007 (number)

**Table 15A.4** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2006-07

**Table 15A.5** Children in out-of-home care: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years by Indigenous status, 2006-07

**Table 15A.6** Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2007 (number)

**Table 15A.7** Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, 30 June 2007 (number)

**Table 15A.8** Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, 30 June 2007 (number)

**Table 15A.9** Children who exited care during the year 2006-07 by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number)

**Table 15A.10** Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June

**Table 15A.11** Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2007

**Table 15A.12** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007

**Table 15A.13** Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender

**Table 15A.14** Target population data used for annual data, December ('000)

**Table 15A.15** Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000)

**Single jurisdiction data NSW**

**Table 15A.16** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales

**Table 15A.17** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)

**Table 15A.18** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)

**Table 15A.19** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales

**Table 15A.20** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, New South Wales

**Table 15A.21** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, New South Wales (number)

# Attachment contents


**Table 15A.22** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, New South Wales (number)

**Table 15A.23** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number)

**Table 15A.24** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, New South Wales (number)

**Table 15A.25** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, New South Wales

**Table 15A.26** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, New South Wales

**Table 15A.27** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, New South Wales

**Single jurisdiction data Vic**

**Table 15A.28** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Table 15A.29** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Victoria (number)

**Table 15A.30** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Victoria (number)

**Table 15A.31** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Table 15A.32** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Table 15A.33** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number)

**Table 15A.34** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Victoria (number)

**Table 15A.35** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number)

**Table 15A.36** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Victoria (number)

**Table 15A.37** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Table 15A.38** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria

**Table 15A.39** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Single jurisdiction data Qld**

**Table 15A.40** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.41** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Queensland (number)

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**Table 15A.42** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.43** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.44** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.45** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.46** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.47** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.48** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Queensland (number)

**Table 15A.49** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Table 15A.50** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Queensland

**Table 15A.51** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Single jurisdiction data WA**

**Table 15A.52** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Table 15A.53** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.54** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.55** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Table 15A.56** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Table 15A.57** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.58** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.59** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.60** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Western Australia (number)

**Table 15A.61** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

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**Table 15A.62** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Western Australia

**Table 15A.63** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

**Single jurisdiction data SA**

**Table 15A.64** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.65** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.66** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.67** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.68** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.69** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.70** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.71** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.72** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.73** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.74** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, South Australia

**Table 15A.75** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Single jurisdiction data Tas**

**Table 15A.76** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.77** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.78** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.79** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.80** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.81** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Tasmania (number)

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**Table 15A.82** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.83** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.84** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.85** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.86** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Tasmania

**Table 15A.87** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Single jurisdiction data ACT**

**Table 15A.88** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

**Table 15A.89** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)

**Table 15A.90** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)

**Table 15A.91** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

**Table 15A.92** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

**Table 15A.93** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Australian Capital Territory (number)

**Table 15A.94** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Australian Capital Territory (number)

**Table 15A.95** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number)

**Table 15A.96** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Australian Capital Territory (number)

**Table 15A.97** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

**Table 15A.98** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Australian Capital Territory

**Table 15A.99** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

**Single jurisdiction data NT**

**Table 15A.100** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

**Table 15A.101** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number)

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**Table 15A.102** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number)

**Table 15A.103** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

**Table 15A.104** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

**Table 15A.105** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Northern Territory (number)

**Table 15A.106** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Northern Territory (number)

**Table 15A.107** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number)

**Table 15A.108** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Northern Territory (number)

**Table 15A.109** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

**Table 15A.110** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Northern Territory

**Table 15A.111** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

**Juvenile Justice data**

**Table 15A.112** Average rate of detention of people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people aged 10–17 years

**Table 15A.113** Daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number)

**Table 15A.114** Average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people

**SAAP data**

**Table 15A.115** Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet

**Table 15A.116** Support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients

**Table 15A.117** Support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet

**Table 15A.118** Type of tenure (legal right to occupy a dwelling) for Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing

**Table 15A.119** Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support

**Table 15A.120** Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year

**Table 15A.121** Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit

# All jurisdiction data

## Table 15A.1 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (a), (b)

| | Unit | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 9 401 | 730 | 1 454 | 479 | 625 | 47 | 151 | 454 |
| Not substantiated | no. | 11 200 | 365 | na | 447 | 965 | 19 | 164 | 287 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **20 601** | **1 095** | **na** | **926** | **1 590** | **66** | **315** | **741** |
| Investigations in process (c) | no. | 593 | 82 | na | 379 | 13 | 61 | 28 | 181 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d) | no. | 3 470 | – | na | 48 | – | 26 | 26 | 95 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **24 664** | **1 177** | **4 463** | **1 353** | **1 603** | **153** | **369** | **1 017** |
| Dealt with by other means (e) | no. | 8 612 | 1 709 | na | 1 246 | 2 457 | 292 | 566 | 851 |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **33 276** | **2 886** | **4 463** | **2 599** | **4 060** | **445** | **935** | **1 868** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 28.3 | 25.3 | 32.6 | 18.4 | 15.4 | 10.6 | 16.1 | 24.3 |
| Not substantiated | % | 33.7 | 12.6 | na | 17.2 | 23.8 | 4.3 | 17.5 | 15.4 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **61.9** | **37.9** | **na** | **35.6** | **39.2** | **14.8** | **33.7** | **39.7** |
| Investigations in process (c) | % | 1.8 | 2.8 | na | 14.6 | 0.3 | 13.7 | 3.0 | 9.7 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d) | % | 10.4 | – | na | 1.8 | – | 5.8 | 2.8 | 5.1 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **74.1** | **40.8** | **100.0** | **52.1** | **39.5** | **34.4** | **39.5** | **54.4** |
| Dealt with by other means | % | **25.9** | **59.2** | **na** | **47.9** | **60.5** | **65.6** | **60.5** | **45.6** |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 27 693 | 6 098 | 6 987 | 754 | 1 617 | 1 205 | 701 | 167 |
| Not substantiated | no. | 44 435 | 3 344 | na | 1 252 | 2 524 | 566 | 1 400 | 197 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **72 128** | **9 442** | **na** | **2 006** | **4 141** | **1 771** | **2 101** | **364** |
| Investigations in process (c) | no. | 2 653 | 684 | na | 441 | 62 | 1 742 | 240 | 69 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d) | no. | 14 809 | – | na | 102 | – | 911 | 50 | 58 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **89 590** | **10 126** | **24 117** | **2 549** | **4 203** | **4 424** | **2 391** | **491** |
| Dealt with by other means (e) | no. | 67 062 | 25 663 | na | 2 552 | 10 171 | 9 629 | 5 384 | 633 |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **156 652** | **35 789** | **24 117** | **5 101** | **14 374** | **14 053** | **7 775** | **1 124** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 17.7 | 17.0 | 29.0 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 14.9 |
| Not substantiated | % | 28.4 | 9.3 | na | 24.5 | 17.6 | 4.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **46.0** | **26.4** | **na** | **39.3** | **28.8** | **12.6** | **27.0** | **32.4** |
| Investigations in process (c) | % | 1.7 | 1.9 | na | 8.6 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 3.1 | 6.1 |

Table 15A.1 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d) | % | 9.5 | – | na | 2.0 | – | 6.5 | 0.6 | 5.2 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **57.2** | **28.3** | **100.0** | **50.0** | **29.2** | **31.5** | **30.8** | **43.7** |
| Dealt with by other means (e) | % | 42.8 | 71.7 | na | 50.0 | 70.8 | 68.5 | 69.2 | 56.3 |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 37 094 | 6 828 | 8 441 | 1 233 | 2 242 | 1 252 | 852 | 621 |
| Not substantiated | no. | 55 635 | 3 709 | na | 1 699 | 3 489 | 585 | 1 564 | 484 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **92 729** | **10 537** | **na** | **2 932** | **5 731** | **1 837** | **2 416** | **1 105** |
| Investigations in process (c) | no. | 3 246 | 763 | na | 820 | 75 | 1 803 | 268 | 250 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d) | no. | 18 279 | – | na | 150 | – | 937 | 76 | 153 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **114 254** | **11 300** | **28 580** | **3 902** | **5 806** | **4 577** | **2 760** | **1 508** |
| Dealt with by other means (e) | no. | 75 674 | 27 375 | na | 3 798 | 12 628 | 9 921 | 5 950 | 1 484 |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **189 928** | **38 675** | **28 580** | **7 700** | **18 434** | **14 498** | **8 710** | **2 992** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 19.5 | 17.7 | 29.5 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 20.8 |
| Not substantiated | % | 29.3 | 9.6 | na | 22.1 | 18.9 | 4.0 | 18.0 | 16.2 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **48.8** | **27.2** | **na** | **38.1** | **31.1** | **12.7** | **27.7** | **36.9** |
| Investigations in process (c) | % | 1.7 | 2.0 | na | 10.6 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 3.1 | 8.4 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d) | % | 9.6 | – | na | 1.9 | – | 6.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **60.2** | **29.2** | **100.0** | **50.7** | **31.5** | **31.6** | **31.7** | **50.4** |
| Dealt with by other means (e) | % | 39.8 | 70.8 | na | 49.3 | 68.5 | 68.4 | 68.3 | 49.6 |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) A number of changes have been made since the 2007 Report. See footnotes (c) - (e).

(c) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(d) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons. Prior to 2006-07, these cases may previously have been recorded as 'Dealt with by other means'.

(e) 'Dealt with by other means includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'Dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'no investigation possible/no action'.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.16, 15A.28, 15A.40, 15A.52, 15A.64, 15A.76, 15A.88 and 15A.100; 2008 Report, table 15A.5.

## Table 15A.2 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (number) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 556 | 236 | na | 502 | 125 | 33 | 23 | 147 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 357 | 121 | na | 80 | 100 | 75 | 30 | 44 |
| **Total children admitted** | **913** | **357** | **na** | **582** | **225** | **108** | **53** | **191** |
| Children discharged from orders | 458 | 283 | na | 157 | 72 | 28 | 24 | 172 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 870 | 1 651 | na | 661 | 307 | 266 | 98 | 76 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 712 | 926 | na | 119 | 356 | 208 | 110 | 37 |
| **Total children admitted** | **2 582** | **2 577** | **na** | **780** | **663** | **474** | **208** | **113** |
| Children discharged from orders | 1 509 | 2 227 | na | 265 | 214 | 268 | 129 | 88 |
| All children | | | | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 2 426 | 1 887 | na | 1 163 | 432 | 299 | 121 | 223 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 1 069 | 1 047 | na | 199 | 456 | 283 | 140 | 81 |
| **Total children admitted** | **3 495** | **2 934** | **na** | **1 362** | **888** | **582** | **261** | **304** |
| Children discharged from orders | 1 967 | 2 510 | na | 422 | 286 | 296 | 153 | 260 |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: Tables 15A.17, 15A.29, 15A.41, 15A.53, 15A.65, 15A.77, 15A.89 and 15A.101; 2008 Report, table 15A.6.

## Table 15A.3 Children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2007 (number) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 2 505 | 436 | na | 818 | 416 | 134 | 98 | 274 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | na | 164 | na | 23 | .. | 6 | 6 | – |
| Interim and temporary orders | 375 | 23 | na | 250 | 24 | 24 | 9 | 26 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **2 880** | **623** | **1 690** | **1 091** | **440** | **164** | **113** | **300** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 6 614 | 3 905 | na | 1 206 | 1 379 | 620 | 337 | 134 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | na | 1 463 | na | 42 | .. | 26 | 53 | – |
| Interim and temporary orders | 1 145 | 188 | na | 290 | 62 | 87 | 71 | 17 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **7 759** | **5 556** | **4 466** | **1 538** | **1 441** | **733** | **461** | **151** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 9 119 | 4 341 | na | 2 024 | 1 795 | 754 | 435 | 408 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | na | 1 627 | na | 65 | .. | 32 | 59 | – |
| Interim and temporary orders | 1 520 | 211 | na | 540 | 86 | 111 | 80 | 43 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **10 639** | **6 179** | **6 156** | **2 629** | **1 881** | **897** | **574** | **451** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.18, 15A.30, 15A.42, 15A.54, 15A.66, 15A.78, 15A.90 and 15A.102; 2008 Report, table 15A.7.

## Table 15A.4 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 13 534 | 2 058 | 3 502 | 2 262 | 2 222 | 146 | 382 | 1 632 | 25 738 |
| Non-Indigenous | 85 128 | 28 183 | 20 546 | 4 654 | 9 773 | 7 180 | 4 185 | 948 | 160 597 |
| **All children** | **98 662** | **30 241** | **24 048** | **6 916** | **11 995** | **7 326** | **4 567** | **2 580** | **186 335** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 221.0 | 167.1 | 59.2 | 77.3 | 197.6 | 18.8 | 210.4 | 69.6 | 124.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 58.4 | 25.5 | 22.9 | 10.5 | 30.7 | 70.0 | 59.9 | 27.3 | 36.3 |
| All children | 64.9 | 27.1 | 25.2 | 14.6 | 36.4 | 66.4 | 63.7 | 44.3 | 40.2 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 8 568 | 1 012 | na | 922 | 1 036 | 42 | 159 | 782 | 12 521 |
| Non-Indigenous | 37 659 | 8 927 | na | 1 995 | 3 201 | 1 123 | 1 296 | 391 | 54 592 |
| **All children** | **46 227** | **9 939** | **na** | **2 917** | **4 237** | **1 165** | **1 455** | **1 173** | **67 113** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 139.9 | 82.1 | na | 31.5 | 92.1 | 5.4 | 87.6 | 33.4 | 85.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 25.8 | 8.1 | na | 4.5 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 18.5 | 11.3 | 15.5 |
| All children | 30.4 | 8.9 | na | 6.2 | 12.9 | 10.6 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 18.2 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 3 276 | 697 | 1 203 | 438 | 439 | 31 | 75 | 395 | 6 554 |
| Non-Indigenous | 10 414 | 5 891 | 6 138 | 716 | 1 314 | 768 | 483 | 145 | 25 869 |
| **All children** | **13 690** | **6 588** | **7 341** | **1 154** | **1 753** | **799** | **558** | **540** | **32 423** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 53.5 | 56.6 | 20.3 | 15.0 | 39.0 | 4.0 | 41.3 | 16.8 | 31.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 5.8 |
| All children | 9.0 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 7.0 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders at 30 June 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 880 | 623 | 1 690 | 1 091 | 440 | 164 | 113 | 300 | 7 301 |
| Non-Indigenous | 7 759 | 5 556 | 4 466 | 1 538 | 1 441 | 733 | 461 | 151 | 22 105 |
| **All children** | **10 639** | **6 179** | **6 156** | **2 629** | **1 881** | **897** | **574** | **451** | **29 406** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 44.5 | 47.6 | 27.0 | 35.2 | 36.9 | 19.9 | 58.9 | 12.1 | 33.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| All children | 6.6 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

## Table 15A.4 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(b) Data on the number of notifications by Indigenous status should be interpreted with care. These data are collected very early in the child protection process and often before the agency has full knowledge of the child's family circumstances. As a result of this lack of full knowledge and the other inherent difficulties in identifying Indigenous status, these data are not considered to have a high level of reliability.

(c) The Australian rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years for Indigenous, non-Indigenous and all children does not include Queensland.

**na** Not available.

*Source* : Tables 15A.14, 15A.15, 15A.19, 15A.31, 15A.43, 15A.55, 15A.67, 15A.79, 15A.91 and 15A.103; 2008 Report, table 15A.8.

Table 15A.5 **Children in out-of-home care: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years by Indigenous status, 2006-07 (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 3 689 | 626 | 1 724 | 978 | 405 | 113 | 89 | 268 | 7 892 |
| Non-Indigenous | 8 154 | 4 426 | 4 310 | 1 393 | 1 273 | 554 | 310 | 129 | 20 549 |
| **All children** | **11 843** | **5 052** | **6 034** | **2 371** | **1 678** | **667** | **399** | **397** | **28 441** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 57.0 | 47.8 | 27.5 | 31.6 | 34.0 | 13.7 | 46.4 | 10.8 | 36.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| All children | 7.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 4 234 | 988 | 2 244 | 1 226 | 600 | 158 | 121 | 452 | 10 023 |
| Non-Indigenous | 9 832 | 6 797 | 5 836 | 1 765 | 1 669 | 806 | 551 | 228 | 27 484 |
| **All children** | **14 066** | **7 785** | **8 080** | **2 991** | **2 269** | **964** | **672** | **680** | **37 507** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 65.6 | 75.8 | 36.0 | 39.7 | 50.5 | 19.2 | 63.4 | 18.2 | 46.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| All children | 8.7 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 7.6 |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

*Source*: Tables 15A.14, 15A.15, 15A.20, 15A.32, 15A.44, 15A.56, 15A.68, 15A.80, 15A.92 and 15A.104; 2008 Report, table 15A.14.

## Table 15A.6 Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2007 (number) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Residential care | 43 | 42 | 29 | 50 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | 33 | – | 4 | .. | 17 |
| Home based care | | | | | | | | |
| Foster care | 1 107 | 296 | 1 046 | 304 | 199 | 69 | 36 | 169 |
| Relative/kinship care | 2 526 | 260 | 649 | 573 | 180 | 27 | 43 | 45 |
| Other home based care | – | 26 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **3 633** | **582** | **1 695** | **877** | **379** | **98** | **79** | **214** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 13 | 2 | – | 5 | 4 | – | – | 1 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | 13 | 4 | 1 | – | 27 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **3 689** | **626** | **1 724** | **978** | **405** | **113** | **89** | **268** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Residential care | 220 | 295 | 152 | 89 | 123 | 25 | 34 | – |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | 14 | – | 26 | .. | 4 |
| Home based care | | | | | | | | |
| Foster care | 3 634 | 2 301 | 2 802 | 822 | 711 | 328 | 164 | 87 |
| Relative/kinship care | 4 254 | 1 521 | 1 356 | 444 | 373 | 128 | 107 | 13 |
| Other home based care | – | 270 | – | – | 3 | 43 | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **7 888** | **4 092** | **4 158** | **1 266** | **1 087** | **499** | **271** | **100** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 46 | 39 | – | 12 | 5 | – | 4 | 3 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | 12 | 58 | 4 | 1 | 22 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **8 154** | **4 426** | **4 310** | **1 393** | **1 273** | **554** | **310** | **129** |
| All children | | | | | | | | |
| Residential care | 263 | 337 | 181 | 139 | 141 | 35 | 44 | 9 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | 47 | – | 30 | .. | 21 |
| Home based care | | | | | | | | |
| Foster care | 4 741 | 2 597 | 3 848 | 1 126 | 910 | 397 | 200 | 256 |
| Relative/kinship care | 6 780 | 1 781 | 2 005 | 1 017 | 553 | 155 | 150 | 58 |
| Other home based care | – | 296 | – | – | 3 | 45 | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **11 521** | **4 674** | **5 853** | **2 143** | **1 466** | **597** | **350** | **314** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 59 | 41 | – | 17 | 9 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | 25 | 62 | 5 | 1 | 49 |
| **Total children** | **11 843** | **5 052** | **6 034** | **2 371** | **1 678** | **667** | **399** | **397** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.21, 15A.33, 15A.45, 15A.57, 15A.69, 15A.81, 15A.93 and 15A.105; 2008 Report, table 15A.15.

## Table 15A.7 Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, 30 June 2007 (number) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 2 719 | 475 | na | 935 | 354 | 111 | 86 | 268 |
| Another type of order | – | 7 | – | – | 15 | – | – | .. |
| Not on an order | 970 | 144 | na | 43 | 36 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **3 689** | **626** | **1 724** | **978** | **405** | **113** | **89** | **268** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 7 100 | 3 322 | na | 1 327 | 1 109 | 547 | 292 | 129 |
| Another type of order | – | 219 | – | – | 83 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Not on an order | 1 054 | 885 | na | 66 | 81 | 5 | 14 | .. |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **8 154** | **4 426** | **4 310** | **1 393** | **1 273** | **554** | **310** | **129** |
| All children | | | | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 9 819 | 3 797 | na | 2 262 | 1 463 | 658 | 378 | 397 |
| Another type of order | – | 226 | – | – | 98 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Not on an order | 2 024 | 1 029 | na | 109 | 117 | 7 | 17 | .. |
| **Total all children** | **11 843** | **5 052** | **6 034** | **2 371** | **1 678** | **667** | **399** | **397** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.22, 15A.34, 15A.46, 15A.58, 15A.70, 15A.82, 15A.94 and 15A.106; 2008 Report, table 15A.16.

Table 15A.8 **Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, 30 June 2007 (number) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Respite | 44 | 15 | na | na | 1 | na | 3 | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 81 | 17 | na | 23 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 89 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 444 | 65 | na | 136 | 63 | 13 | 6 | 30 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 445 | 112 | na | 125 | 60 | 14 | 12 | 34 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 584 | 130 | na | 154 | 71 | 32 | 18 | 35 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 921 | 171 | na | 256 | 103 | 30 | 27 | 55 |
| 5 years or more | 1 170 | 116 | na | 284 | 83 | 18 | 21 | 25 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 3 645 | 611 | na | 978 | 404 | 113 | 86 | 268 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **3 689** | **626** | **1 724** | **978** | **405** | **113** | **89** | **268** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| Respite | 71 | 68 | na | na | 7 | na | 6 | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 206 | 92 | na | 33 | 73 | 21 | 4 | 59 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 890 | 379 | na | 174 | 224 | 50 | 45 | 18 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 944 | 647 | na | 146 | 192 | 83 | 32 | 29 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 1 077 | 903 | na | 197 | 214 | 104 | 45 | 10 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 1 987 | 1 141 | na | 374 | 313 | 183 | 94 | 7 |
| 5 years or more | 2 979 | 1 196 | na | 469 | 250 | 113 | 84 | 6 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 8 083 | 4 358 | na | 1 393 | 1 266 | 554 | 304 | 129 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **8 154** | **4 426** | **4 310** | **1 393** | **1 273** | **554** | **310** | **129** |
| All children | | | | | | | | |
| Respite | 115 | 83 | na | na | 8 | na | 9 | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 287 | 109 | na | 56 | 97 | 27 | 6 | 148 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 1 334 | 444 | na | 310 | 287 | 63 | 51 | 48 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 1 389 | 759 | na | 271 | 252 | 97 | 44 | 63 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 1 661 | 1 033 | na | 351 | 285 | 136 | 63 | 45 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 2 908 | 1 312 | na | 630 | 416 | 213 | 121 | 62 |
| 5 years or more | 4 149 | 1 312 | na | 753 | 333 | 131 | 105 | 31 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 11 728 | 4 969 | na | 2 371 | 1 670 | 667 | 390 | 397 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **11 843** | **5 052** | **6 034** | **2 371** | **1 678** | **667** | **399** | **397** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.23, 15A.35, 15A.47, 15A.59, 15A.71, 15A.83, 15A.95 and 15A.107; 2008 Report, table 15A.17.

Table 15A.9 **Children who exited care during the year 2006-07 by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 159 | 181 | na | 20 | 56 | 12 | 2 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 57 | 57 | na | 23 | 21 | 10 | 1 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 38 | 53 | na | 9 | 10 | 5 | 3 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 66 | 44 | na | 20 | 16 | 4 | 4 | na |
| 5 years or more | 69 | 18 | na | 35 | 12 | 1 | 1 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **389** | **353** | **na** | **107** | **115** | **32** | **11** | **na** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 424 | 748 | na | 39 | 101 | 79 | 35 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 187 | 329 | na | 31 | 39 | 25 | 6 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 171 | 296 | na | 23 | 36 | 24 | 24 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 176 | 250 | na | 50 | 37 | 17 | 18 | na |
| 5 years or more | 207 | 116 | na | 68 | 37 | 12 | 14 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **1 165** | **1 739** | **na** | **211** | **250** | **157** | **97** | **na** |
| All children | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 583 | 929 | na | 59 | 157 | 91 | 37 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 244 | 386 | na | 54 | 60 | 35 | 7 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 209 | 349 | na | 32 | 46 | 29 | 27 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 242 | 294 | na | 70 | 53 | 21 | 22 | na |
| 5 years or more | 276 | 134 | na | 103 | 49 | 13 | 15 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | na | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total all children** | **1 554** | **2 092** | **na** | **318** | **365** | **189** | **108** | **na** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.24, 15A.36, 15A.48, 15A.60, 15A.72, 15A.84, 15A.96 and 15A.108; 2008 Report, table 15A.18.

## Table 15A.10 Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June (a)

| | Unit | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 2 526 | 260 | 649 | 573 | 180 | 27 | 43 | 45 | 4 303 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 4 254 | 1 521 | 1 356 | 444 | 373 | 128 | 107 | 13 | 8 196 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **6 780** | **1 781** | **2 005** | **1 017** | **553** | **155** | **150** | **58** | **12 499** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 68.5 | 41.5 | 37.6 | 58.6 | 44.4 | 23.9 | 48.3 | 16.8 | 54.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 52.2 | 34.4 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 29.3 | 23.1 | 34.5 | 10.1 | 39.9 |
| **All children** | **%** | **57.2** | **35.3** | **33.2** | **42.9** | **33.0** | **23.2** | **37.6** | **14.6** | **43.9** |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 951 | 233 | 521 | 452 | 137 | 20 | 39 | 44 | 3 397 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 3 585 | 1 383 | 1 129 | 356 | 222 | 128 | 103 | 13 | 6 919 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **5 536** | **1 616** | **1 650** | **808** | **359** | **148** | **142** | **57** | **10 316** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 67.3 | 42.2 | 34.8 | 59.0 | 38.2 | 20.4 | 47.6 | 17.8 | 52.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 51.2 | 32.6 | 25.8 | 29.6 | 19.5 | 21.9 | 33.7 | 12.4 | 36.5 |
| **All children** | **%** | **55.9** | **33.7** | **28.1** | **41.1** | **24.0** | **21.7** | **36.6** | **16.2** | **40.5** |
| 2005 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 751 | 214 | 458 | 400 | 82 | 19 | 21 | 45 | 2 990 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 3 541 | 1 121 | 1 053 | 337 | 182 | 107 | 92 | 12 | 6 445 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **5 292** | **1 335** | **1 511** | **737** | **264** | **126** | **113** | **57** | **9 435** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 68.9 | 40.7 | 35.9 | 57.8 | 28.7 | 24.4 | 35.0 | 20.6 | 52.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 53.0 | 28.9 | 24.0 | 29.6 | 17.4 | 21.5 | 32.6 | 11.3 | 35.8 |
| **All children** | **%** | **57.3** | **30.3** | **26.7** | **40.3** | **19.9** | **21.9** | **33.0** | **17.6** | **39.8** |
| 2004 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 685 | 196 | 368 | 319 | 52 | 16 | 29 | 44 | 2 709 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 3 392 | 1 149 | 727 | 304 | 142 | 97 | 82 | 16 | 5 909 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **5 077** | **1 345** | **1 095** | **623** | **194** | **113** | **111** | **60** | **8 618** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 68.5 | 36.9 | 38.4 | 54.3 | 22.0 | 29.1 | 50.0 | 25.1 | 53.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 50.7 | 30.4 | 21.0 | 27.8 | 14.7 | 22.5 | 34.2 | 19.3 | 35.3 |
| **All children** | % | **55.5** | **31.2** | **24.8** | **37.1** | **16.1** | **23.2** | **37.2** | **23.3** | **39.5** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

*Source*: Tables 15A.25, 15A.37, 15A.49, 15A.61, 15A.73, 15A.85, 15A.97 and 15A.109; 2008 Report, table 15A.19.

## Table 15A.11 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2007 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 2 233 | 125 | 463 | 512 | 140 | 9 | 29 | 89 | 3 600 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 293 | 102 | 186 | 82 | 40 | 15 | 14 | na | 732 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **2 526** | **227** | **649** | **594** | **180** | **24** | **43** | **89** | **4 332** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 637 | 103 | 403 | 156 | 136 | 16 | 16 | 61 | 1 528 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | 12 | 19 | 3 | 21 | – | – | 2 | – | 57 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **649** | **122** | **406** | **177** | **136** | **16** | **18** | **61** | **1 585** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **3 175** | **349** | **1 055** | **771** | **316** | **40** | **61** | **150** | **5 917** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 470 | 199 | 643 | 133 | 63 | 58 | 20 | 118 | 1 704 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 31 | 16 | 26 | 62 | 18 | 10 | 8 | – | 171 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **501** | **215** | **669** | **195** | **81** | **68** | **28** | **118** | **1 875** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | 13 | 62 | – | 12 | 8 | 5 | – | – | 100 |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **3 689** | **626** | **1 724** | **978** | **405** | **113** | **89** | **268** | **7 892** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 60.7 | 22.2 | 26.9 | 53.0 | 35.3 | 8.3 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 46.2 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 8.0 | 18.1 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 13.9 | 15.7 | na | 9.4 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **68.7** | **40.2** | **37.6** | **61.5** | **45.3** | **22.2** | **48.3** | **33.2** | **55.6** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 17.3 | 18.3 | 23.4 | 16.1 | 34.3 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 22.8 | 19.6 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 2.2 | – | – | 2.2 | – | 0.7 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | % | **17.7** | **21.6** | **23.5** | **18.3** | **34.3** | **14.8** | **20.2** | **22.8** | **20.3** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **86.4** | **61.9** | **61.2** | **79.8** | **79.6** | **37.0** | **68.5** | **56.0** | **75.9** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table 15A.11 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2007 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 12.8 | 35.3 | 37.3 | 13.8 | 15.9 | 53.7 | 22.5 | 44.0 | 21.9 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 | – | 2.2 |
| **Total children** | % | **13.6** | **38.1** | **38.8** | **20.2** | **20.4** | **63.0** | **31.5** | **44.0** | **24.1** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) The denominator for calculating the proportion of children excludes Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Tables 15A.26, 15A.38, 15A.50, 15A.62, 15A.74, 15A.86, 15A.98 and 15A.110; 2008 Report, table 15A.20.

Table 15A.12 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement by Indigenous status, 30 June 2007 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 2 563 | 403 | 1 315 | 709 | 271 | 79 | 57 | 178 | 5 575 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 5 373 | 2 571 | 2 874 | 900 | 749 | 376 | 186 | 79 | 13 108 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **7 936** | **2 974** | **4 189** | **1 609** | **1 020** | **455** | **243** | **257** | **18 683** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 99.9 | 97.1 | 99.8 | 92.4 | 96.4 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 98.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 99.6 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 94.9 | 89.8 | 94.7 | 97.4 | 84.0 | 97.8 |
| **All children** | **%** | **99.7** | **97.6** | **99.0** | **93.8** | **91.5** | **95.2** | **98.0** | **87.7** | **97.9** |

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

*Source*: Tables 15A.27, 15A.39, 15A.51, 15A.63, 15A.75, 15A.87, 15A.99 and 15A.111; 2008 Report, table 15A.21.

Table 15A.13 **Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children aged 0–17 years in intensive family support service by Indigenous status | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 38 | 97 | 17 | 58 | 78 | 6 | 19 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | 100 | 1 018 | 111 | 329 | 177 | 65 | 104 | na |
| **All children** | **138** | **1 115** | **128** | **387** | **255** | **71** | **123** | **na** |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 54 | 84 | 20 | 97 | 80 | 14 | 17 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | 74 | 1 308 | 79 | 199 | 170 | 49 | 99 | na |
| **All children** | **128** | **1 392** | **99** | **296** | **250** | **63** | **116** | **na** |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 55 | 148 | 20 | 188 | 23 | 15 | 12 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | 96 | 839 | 79 | 258 | 66 | 30 | 116 | na |
| **All children** | **151** | **1 502** | **290** | **446** | **89** | **45** | **128** | **na** |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 123 | 661 | 195 | 163 | 6 | 2 | na | 35 |
| Non-Indigenous | 106 | 1 347 | 93 | 286 | 93 | 50 | na | 22 |
| **All children** | **229** | **2 008** | **288** | **449** | **99** | **52** | **na** | **57** |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 165 | 210 | 888 | 175 | 21 | 3 | 82 | 29 |
| Non-Indigenous | 100 | 1 531 | 352 | 323 | 39 | 50 | 336 | 32 |
| **All children** | **265** | **1 741** | **1 240** | **498** | **60** | **53** | **418** | **61** |
| Number of children aged 0–17 years in intensive family support services by sex | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 64 | 390 | 64 | 193 | 142 | 33 | 65 | na |
| Female | 74 | 309 | 64 | 194 | 113 | 38 | 58 | na |
| Unknown | – | 416 | – | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total** | **138** | **1 115** | **128** | **387** | **255** | **71** | **123** | **na** |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 68 | 345 | 42 | 128 | 128 | 31 | 61 | na |
| Female | 60 | 285 | 57 | 114 | 121 | 32 | 55 | na |
| Unknown | – | 762 | – | 54 | 1 | – | – | na |
| **Total** | **128** | **1 392** | **99** | **296** | **250** | **63** | **116** | **na** |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 84 | 552 | 57 | 249 | 35 | 29 | 17 | na |
| Female | 67 | 433 | 42 | 197 | 54 | 16 | 15 | na |
| Unknown | – | 517 | – | – | – | – | 96 | na |
| **Total** | **151** | **1 502** | **290** | **446** | **89** | **45** | **128** | **na** |

Table 15A.13 **Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 122 | 444 | 150 | 230 | 54 | 25 | na | 32 |
| Female | 107 | 387 | 138 | 217 | 45 | 27 | na | 25 |
| Unknown | – | 1 177 | – | 2 | – | – | na | – |
| **Total** | **229** | **2 008** | **288** | **449** | **99** | **52** | **na** | **57** |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 131 | 704 | 535 | 245 | 36 | 23 | 227 | 32 |
| Female | 134 | 610 | 620 | 246 | 24 | 30 | 191 | 29 |
| Unknown | – | 427 | 85 | 7 | – | – | – | – |
| **Total** | **265** | **1 741** | **1 240** | **498** | **60** | **53** | **418** | **61** |

(a) The service must average at least 4 hours of service provision per week for a specified short-term period (usually less than six months).

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Intensive Family Support Services Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.25.

Table 15A.14 **Target population data used for annual data, December ('000) (a)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 59.8 | 60.3 | 60.7 | 61.1 | 61.2 |
| Vic | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Qld | 56.6 | 57.3 | 58.0 | 58.4 | 59.1 |
| WA | 28.5 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.1 | 29.3 |
| SA | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| Tas | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| ACT | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| NT | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.4 |
| **Australia** | **200.3** | **202.1** | **203.7** | **204.8** | **206.2** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 454.7 | 1 451.6 | 1 446.0 | 1 441.0 | 1 458.6 |
| Vic | 1 078.1 | 1 079.1 | 1 080.9 | 1 081.8 | 1 104.4 |
| Qld | 836.2 | 845.0 | 854.0 | 864.7 | 895.5 |
| WA | 426.9 | 427.0 | 428.5 | 430.0 | 443.1 |
| SA | 318.7 | 316.6 | 314.0 | 312.8 | 317.8 |
| Tas | 103.6 | 103.3 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.6 |
| ACT | 71.7 | 70.7 | 69.8 | 69.4 | 69.9 |
| NT | 31.2 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 34.7 |
| **Australia** | **4 321.2** | **4 326.5** | **4 329.0** | **4 335.7** | **4 426.6** |
| All children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 514.6 | 1 511.9 | 1 506.6 | 1 502.0 | 1 519.8 |
| Vic | 1 090.2 | 1 091.2 | 1 093.2 | 1 094.1 | 1 116.7 |
| Qld | 892.8 | 902.3 | 912.0 | 923.1 | 954.6 |
| WA | 455.4 | 455.8 | 457.4 | 459.1 | 472.4 |
| SA | 329.6 | 327.6 | 325.2 | 323.9 | 329.1 |
| Tas | 111.2 | 111.0 | 110.4 | 110.3 | 110.3 |
| ACT | 73.4 | 72.4 | 71.6 | 71.2 | 71.7 |
| NT | 54.2 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.8 | 58.2 |
| **Australia** | **4 521.5** | **4 528.6** | **4 532.7** | **4 540.5** | **4 632.8** |
| Children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 62.8 | 63.3 | 63.8 | 64.2 | 64.6 |
| Vic | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Qld | 59.2 | 60.1 | 60.9 | 61.2 | 62.3 |
| WA | 30.0 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 30.9 |
| SA | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Tas | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| ACT | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| NT | 24.2 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.8 |
| **Australia** | **210.2** | **212.4** | **214.4** | **215.4** | **217.6** |

Table 15A.14 **Target population data used for annual data, December ('000) (a)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 542.2 | 1 538.7 | 1 533.0 | 1 528.6 | 1 548.0 |
| Vic | 1 143.1 | 1 144.2 | 1 146.8 | 1 148.1 | 1 173.6 |
| Qld | 887.1 | 896.2 | 905.4 | 917.4 | 949.8 |
| WA | 453.8 | 454.3 | 455.9 | 457.5 | 471.2 |
| SA | 338.9 | 336.6 | 333.9 | 332.7 | 338.3 |
| Tas | 110.1 | 109.8 | 109.1 | 108.9 | 108.9 |
| ACT | 76.3 | 75.2 | 74.3 | 73.9 | 74.6 |
| NT | 32.8 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 36.6 |
| **Australia** | **4 584.4** | **4 589.9** | **4 593.2** | **4 602.1** | **4 700.9** |
| All children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 605.0 | 1 602.0 | 1 596.8 | 1 592.8 | 1 612.6 |
| Vic | 1 155.7 | 1 157.0 | 1 159.7 | 1 161.0 | 1 186.6 |
| Qld | 946.4 | 956.3 | 966.3 | 978.6 | 1 012.1 |
| WA | 483.8 | 484.5 | 486.4 | 488.1 | 502.1 |
| SA | 350.5 | 348.3 | 345.6 | 344.4 | 350.2 |
| Tas | 118.2 | 117.9 | 117.3 | 117.1 | 117.1 |
| ACT | 78.1 | 77.1 | 76.2 | 75.7 | 76.5 |
| NT | 57.0 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 61.4 |
| **Australia** | **4 794.6** | **4 802.3** | **4 807.6** | **4 817.6** | **4 918.5** |

(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous numbers have been supplied by AIHW derived from ABS data sources.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) Australian demographic statistics 31 March and 31 December; ABS (unpublished) Australian population projections; 2008 Report, table 15A.28.

Table 15A.15 **Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000) (a)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 60.1 | 60.5 | 60.8 | 61.5 | 61.4 |
| Vic | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Qld | 57.0 | 57.7 | 58.3 | 59.3 | 59.4 |
| WA | 28.6 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.3 |
| SA | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Tas | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| ACT | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| NT | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| **Australia** | **201.2** | **202.9** | **204.5** | **206.8** | **206.8** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 453.7 | 1 444.2 | 1 441.0 | 1 433.2 | 1 458.4 |
| Vic | 1 079.8 | 1 078.8 | 1 079.4 | 1 083.5 | 1 104.8 |
| Qld | 833.9 | 846.0 | 856.8 | 869.8 | 903.6 |
| WA | 427.0 | 427.5 | 427.5 | 432.3 | 445.1 |
| SA | 317.9 | 316.0 | 313.4 | 313.4 | 318.2 |
| Tas | 103.6 | 103.4 | 102.7 | 102.6 | 102.7 |
| ACT | 71.5 | 70.5 | 69.8 | 69.5 | 70.1 |
| NT | 33.5 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 34.9 |
| **Australia** | **4 320.9** | **4 319.6** | **4 323.6** | **4 337.6** | **4 437.8** |
| All children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 513.8 | 1 504.7 | 1 501.9 | 1 494.7 | 1 519.8 |
| Vic | 1 091.9 | 1 091.0 | 1 091.6 | 1 095.9 | 1 117.2 |
| Qld | 890.9 | 903.7 | 915.1 | 929.1 | 963.0 |
| WA | 455.7 | 456.4 | 456.5 | 461.5 | 474.4 |
| SA | 328.9 | 327.1 | 324.6 | 324.6 | 329.4 |
| Tas | 111.3 | 111.1 | 110.4 | 110.4 | 110.5 |
| ACT | 73.2 | 72.3 | 71.6 | 71.3 | 71.9 |
| NT | 56.5 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 58.3 |
| **Australia** | **4 522.2** | **4 522.6** | **4 528.0** | **4 544.4** | **4 644.6** |
| Children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 63.1 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 64.8 | 64.7 |
| Vic | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Qld | 59.7 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 62.4 | 62.6 |
| WA | 30.1 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 31.0 |
| SA | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| Tas | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| ACT | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |

Table 15A.15 **Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000) (a)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NT | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| **Australia** | **211.3** | **213.4** | **215.3** | **218.0** | **218.3** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 542.6 | 1 531.4 | 1 527.8 | 1 521.1 | 1 548.4 |
| Vic | 1 146.7 | 1 144.4 | 1 145.2 | 1 150.0 | 1 174.6 |
| Qld | 885.4 | 897.2 | 908.3 | 922.8 | 958.7 |
| WA | 454.7 | 454.9 | 454.7 | 459.8 | 473.4 |
| SA | 338.4 | 336.0 | 333.2 | 333.3 | 338.8 |
| Tas | 110.1 | 109.8 | 109.0 | 109.1 | 109.1 |
| ACT | 76.2 | 75.1 | 74.2 | 74.0 | 74.8 |
| NT | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 35.0 | 36.8 |
| **Australia** | **4 589.4** | **4 583.7** | **4 587.0** | **4 605.2** | **4 714.5** |
| All children | | | | | |
| NSW | 1 605.7 | 1 594.9 | 1 591.8 | 1 585.9 | 1 613.1 |
| Vic | 1 159.4 | 1 157.3 | 1 158.1 | 1 163.1 | 1 187.7 |
| Qld | 945.1 | 957.7 | 969.6 | 985.2 | 1 021.3 |
| WA | 484.8 | 485.3 | 485.3 | 490.7 | 504.4 |
| SA | 350.0 | 347.7 | 345.0 | 345.2 | 350.7 |
| Tas | 118.2 | 118.0 | 117.2 | 117.3 | 117.3 |
| ACT | 78.0 | 76.9 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 76.7 |
| NT | 59.5 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 61.6 |
| **Australia** | **4 800.7** | **4 797.1** | **4 802.3** | **4 823.2** | **4 932.9** |

(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous numbers have been supplied by AIHW derived from ABS data sources.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) Australian demographic statistics 31 March and 31 December; ABS (unpublished) Australian population projections; 2008 Report, table 15A.29.

# Single jurisdiction data — NSW

Table 15A.16 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 3 051 | na | 3 140 | 6 868 | 9 401 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | 93 | na | na | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 1 245 | na | 3 871 | 7 110 | 11 200 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **4 389** | **na** | **7 011** | **13 978** | **20 601** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 2 614 | na | 3 759 | 1 480 | 593 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 470 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **7 003** | **na** | **10 770** | **15 458** | **24 664** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 612 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 6 586 | na | 9 560 | 9 531 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | – | na | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **13 589** | **na** | **20 330** | **24 989** | **33 276** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 22.5 | na | 15.4 | 27.5 | 28.3 |
| Carer/family issues | % | 0.7 | na | na | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 9.2 | na | 19.0 | 28.5 | 33.7 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **32.3** | **na** | **34.5** | **55.9** | **61.9** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 19.2 | na | 18.5 | 5.9 | 1.8 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.4 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **51.5** | **na** | **53.0** | **61.9** | **74.1** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25.9 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 48.5 | na | 47.0 | 38.1 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | – | na | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **na** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 13 714 | na | 12 353 | 22 941 | 27 693 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | 535 | na | na | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 7 825 | na | 21 620 | 32 415 | 44 435 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **22 074** | **na** | **33 973** | **55 356** | **72 128** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 16 188 | na | 13 829 | 5 166 | 2 653 |

## Table 15A.16 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 809 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **38 262** | **na** | **47 802** | **60 522** | **89 590** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 062 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 57 647 | na | 65 504 | 67 295 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | – | na | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **95 909** | **na** | **113 306** | **127 817** | **156 652** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 14.3 | na | 10.9 | 17.9 | 17.7 |
| Carer/family issues | % | 0.6 | na | na | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 8.2 | na | 19.1 | 25.4 | 28.4 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **23.0** | **na** | **30.0** | **43.3** | **46.0** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 16.9 | na | 12.2 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.5 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **39.9** | **na** | **42.2** | **47.4** | **57.2** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42.8 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 60.1 | na | 57.8 | 52.6 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | – | na | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **na** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 16 765 | na | 15 493 | 29 809 | 37 094 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | 628 | na | na | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 9 070 | na | 25 491 | 39 525 | 55 635 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **26 463** | **na** | **40 984** | **69 334** | **92 729** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 18 802 | na | 17 588 | 6 646 | 3 246 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 279 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **45 265** | **na** | **58 572** | **75 980** | **114 254** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 674 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 64 233 | na | 75 064 | 76 826 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | – | na | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **109 498** | **115 541** | **133 636** | **152 806** | **189 928** |

## Table 15A.16 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 15.3 | na | 11.6 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Carer/family issues | % | 0.6 | na | na | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 8.3 | na | 19.1 | 25.9 | 29.3 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **24.2** | **na** | **30.7** | **45.4** | **48.8** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 17.2 | na | 13.2 | 4.3 | 1.7 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.6 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **41.3** | **na** | **43.8** | **49.7** | **60.2** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39.8 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 58.7 | na | 56.2 | 50.3 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | – | na | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.

(c) Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes the provision of advice, referral to support services or referral to the police.

(d) NSW was able to provide limited data for 2003-04 due to the introduction of a new client information system.

(e) 'Carer/family issues' includes children where no actual harm is determined but carer/family issues were involved.

(f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

(h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.31.

## Table 15A.17 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, New South Wales (number) (a)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 464 | na | 391 | 521 | 556 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 262 | na | 231 | 302 | 357 |
| **Total children admitted** | **726** | **na** | **622** | **823** | **913** |
| Children discharged from orders | 507 | na | 505 | 545 | 458 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 471 | na | 1327 | 1556 | 1 870 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 792 | na | 588 | 598 | 712 |
| **Total children admitted** | **2 263** | **na** | **1 915** | **2 154** | **2 582** |
| Children discharged from orders | 1 767 | na | 1 720 | 1 589 | 1 509 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 935 | na | 1718 | 2077 | 2 426 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 1054 | na | 819 | 900 | 1 069 |
| **Total children admitted** | **2 989** | **na** | **2 537** | **2 977** | **3 495** |
| Children discharged from orders | 2 274 | na | 2 225 | 2 134 | 1 967 |

(a) In 2003-04, NSW was unable to provide data due to ongoing implementation of the new reporting system.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.32.

## Table 15A.18 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, New South Wales (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 1 958 | na | 1 914 | 2 114 | 2 505 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | na | na | na | na | na |
| Interim and temporary orders | 292 | na | 199 | 295 | 375 |
| Other/not stated | 15 | na | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **2 265** | **na** | **2 113** | **2 409** | **2 880** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 5 915 | na | 5 836 | 5 949 | 6 614 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | na | na | na | na | na |
| Interim and temporary orders | 769 | na | 671 | 855 | 1 145 |
| Other/not stated | 26 | na | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **6 710** | **na** | **6 507** | **6 804** | **7 759** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 7 873 | na | 7 750 | 8 063 | 9 119 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | na | na | na | na | na |
| Interim and temporary orders | 1 061 | na | 870 | 1 150 | 1 520 |
| Other/not stated | 41 | na | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **8 975** | **na** | **8 620** | **9 213** | **10 639** |

(a) Data exclude children on 'finalised supervisory orders'.

(b) In 2003-04, NSW was unable to provide data due to ongoing implementation of the new reporting system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia data collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.33.

Table 15A.19 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 6 328 | na | 9 310 | 11 063 | 13 534 |
| Non-Indigenous | 59 293 | na | 67 952 | 73 293 | 85 128 |
| **All children** | **65 621** | **70 571** | **77 262** | **84 356** | **98 662** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 105.7 | na | 153.5 | 181.2 | 221.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 40.8 | na | 47.0 | 50.9 | 58.4 |
| All children | 43.3 | 46.7 | 51.3 | 56.2 | 64.9 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 675 | na | 3 946 | 6 326 | 8 568 |
| Non-Indigenous | 15 136 | na | 22 963 | 30 880 | 37 659 |
| **All children** | **17 811** | **na** | **26 909** | **37 206** | **46 227** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 44.7 | na | 65.1 | 103.6 | 139.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | 10.4 | na | 15.9 | 21.4 | 25.8 |
| All children | 11.8 | na | 17.9 | 24.8 | 30.4 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 910 | na | 1 642 | 2 696 | 3 276 |
| Non-Indigenous | 9 524 | na | 7 556 | 9 931 | 10 414 |
| **All children** | **11 434** | **na** | **9 198** | **12 627** | **13 690** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 31.9 | na | 27.1 | 44.2 | 53.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6.5 | na | 5.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| All children | 7.5 | na | 6.1 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 265 | na | 2 113 | 2 409 | 2 880 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6 710 | na | 6 507 | 6 804 | 7 759 |
| **All children** | **8 975** | **na** | **8 620** | **9 213** | **10 639** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 35.9 | na | 33.0 | 37.2 | 44.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.3 | na | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| All children | 5.6 | na | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.6 |

## Table 15A.19 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) NSW was able to provide limited data for 2003-04 due to the introduction of a new client information system.

**na** Not available.

*Source* : AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.34.

## Table 15A.20 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2 375 | 2 459 | 2 543 | 2 897 | 3 689 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6 261 | 6 686 | 6 687 | 6 999 | 8 154 |
| **All children** | **8 636** | **9 145** | **9 230** | **9 896** | **11 843** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 37.7 | 38.7 | 39.7 | 44.7 | 57.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| All children | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 3 159 | na | 3 134 | 3 496 | 4 234 |
| Non-Indigenous | 9 153 | na | 8 530 | 8 707 | 9 832 |
| **All children** | **12 312** | **na** | **11 664** | **12 203** | **14 066** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 50.3 | na | 49.1 | 54.5 | 65.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 5.9 | na | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| All children | 7.7 | na | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.7 |

(a) Data prior to 2004 on children in out-of-home care include the following categories of children even if they do not meet the definition of 'out-of-home care': wards, children under a guardianship order, protected persons (including overseas adoptees) and pre-adoption placements.

(b) NSW was able to provide limited data for 2003-04 due to the introduction of a new client information system.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(d) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out of home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.38.

## Table 15A.21 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, New South Wales (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 44 | 46 | 49 | 52 | 43 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 594 | 710 | 734 | 886 | 1 107 |
| Relative/kinship care | 1 662 | 1 685 | 1 751 | 1 951 | 2 526 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **2 256** | **2 395** | **2 485** | **2 837** | **3 633** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 16 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 13 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 59 | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **2 375** | **2 459** | **2 543** | **2 897** | **3 689** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 223 | 250 | 219 | 206 | 220 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 2 374 | 2 923 | 2 886 | 3 173 | 3 634 |
| Relative/kinship care | 3 267 | 3 392 | 3 541 | 3 585 | 4 254 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **5 641** | **6 315** | **6 427** | **6 758** | **7 888** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 103 | 113 | 41 | 35 | 46 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 294 | 8 | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **6 261** | **6 686** | **6 687** | **6 999** | **8 154** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 267 | 296 | 268 | 258 | 263 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 2 968 | 3 633 | 3 620 | 4 059 | 4 741 |
| Relative/kinship care | 4 929 | 5 077 | 5 292 | 5 536 | 6 780 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **7 897** | **8 710** | **8 912** | **9 595** | **11 521** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 119 | 130 | 50 | 43 | 59 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 353 | 9 | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **8 636** | **9 145** | **9 230** | **9 896** | **11 843** |

(a) In 2002-03, the category ‘Family group homes’ was separated from the category ‘Residential care'.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.39.

## Table 15A.22 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, New South Wales (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 2 016 | na | 2 008 | 2 289 | 2 719 |
| Another type of order | – | na | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | 359 | na | 535 | 608 | 970 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **2 375** | **2 459** | **2 543** | **2 897** | **3 689** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 5 772 | na | 5 929 | 6 264 | 7 100 |
| Another type of order | – | na | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | 489 | na | 758 | 735 | 1 054 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **6 261** | **6 686** | **6 687** | **6 999** | **8 154** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 7 788 | na | 7 937 | 8 553 | 9 819 |
| Another type of order | – | na | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | 848 | na | 1 293 | 1 343 | 2 024 |
| **Total all children** | **8 636** | **9 145** | **9 230** | **9 896** | **11 843** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) NSW was able to provide limited data for 2003-04 due to the introduction of a new client information system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.40.

Table 15A.23 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 233 | na | 75 | 38 | 44 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 38 | na | 36 | 21 | 81 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 226 | na | 234 | 848 | 444 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 233 | na | 214 | 168 | 445 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 271 | na | 345 | 312 | 584 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 771 | na | 769 | 706 | 921 |
| 5 years or more | 594 | na | 866 | 804 | 1 170 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | na | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 2 133 | na | 2 464 | 2 859 | 3 645 |
| Not stated/unknown | 9 | na | 4 | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **2 375** | **2 459** | **2 543** | **2 897** | **3 689** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 622 | na | 105 | 88 | 71 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 96 | na | 118 | 85 | 206 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 595 | na | 586 | 1 793 | 890 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 565 | na | 600 | 435 | 944 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 847 | na | 819 | 668 | 1 077 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 1 966 | na | 2 056 | 1 810 | 1 987 |
| 5 years or more | 1 565 | na | 2 358 | 2 120 | 2 979 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | na | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 5 634 | na | 6 537 | 6 911 | 8 083 |
| Not stated/unknown | 5 | na | 45 | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **6 261** | **6 686** | **6 687** | **6 999** | **8 154** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | 855 | na | 180 | 126 | 115 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 134 | na | 154 | 106 | 287 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 821 | na | 820 | 2 641 | 1 334 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 798 | na | 814 | 603 | 1 389 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 1 118 | na | 1 164 | 980 | 1 661 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 2 737 | na | 2 825 | 2 516 | 2 908 |
| 5 years or more | 2 159 | na | 3 224 | 2 924 | 4 149 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | na | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 7 767 | na | 9 001 | 9 770 | 11 728 |
| Not stated/unknown | 14 | na | 49 | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **8 636** | **9 145** | **9 230** | **9 896** | **11 843** |

## Table 15A.23 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) In 2003-04, NSW was unable to provide full data due to ongoing implementation of the new reporting system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.41.

## Table 15A.24 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, New South Wales (number) (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 150 | na | 141 | 143 | 159 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 50 | na | 64 | 50 | 57 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 69 | na | 67 | 58 | 38 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 82 | na | 107 | 69 | 66 |
| 5 years or more | 46 | na | 84 | 105 | 69 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | na | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **397** | **na** | **463** | **425** | **389** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 516 | na | 443 | 395 | 424 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 173 | na | 221 | 220 | 187 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 158 | na | 218 | 176 | 171 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 201 | na | 257 | 188 | 176 |
| 5 years or more | 185 | na | 206 | 224 | 207 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | na | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **1 233** | **na** | **1 345** | **1 203** | **1 165** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 666 | na | 584 | 538 | 583 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 223 | na | 285 | 270 | 244 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 227 | na | 285 | 234 | 209 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 283 | na | 364 | 257 | 242 |
| 5 years or more | 231 | na | 290 | 329 | 276 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | na | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **1 630** | **na** | **1 808** | **1 628** | **1 554** |

(a) Prior to 2004-05, separate data on children who exited care provided by non government organisations (NGOs) was not available. Estimate figures were provided for these children exiting care.

(b) NSW was unable to provide data for 2003-04 due to the introduction of a new client information system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.42.

Table 15A.25 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a)**

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 662 | 1 685 | 1 751 | 1 951 | 2 526 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 3 267 | 3 392 | 3 541 | 3 585 | 4 254 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **4 929** | **5 077** | **5 292** | **5 536** | **6 780** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 70.0 | 68.5 | 68.9 | 67.3 | 68.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 52.2 | 50.7 | 53.0 | 51.2 | 52.2 |
| All children | % | 57.1 | 55.5 | 57.3 | 55.9 | 57.2 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where the placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.43.

## Table 15A.26 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, New South Wales (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 1 340 | na | 1 485 | 1 669 | 2 233 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 322 | na | 266 | 282 | 293 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **1 662** | **na** | **1 751** | **1 951** | **2 526** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 371 | na | 443 | 512 | 637 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | 11 | na | 7 | 9 | 12 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **382** | **na** | **450** | **521** | **649** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **2 044** | **na** | **2 201** | **2 472** | **3 175** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carers | no. | 281 | na | 291 | 374 | 470 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 33 | na | 42 | 43 | 31 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **314** | **na** | **333** | **417** | **501** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | 17 | na | 9 | 8 | 13 |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **2 375** | **2 459** | **2 543** | **2 897** | **3 689** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 56.8 | na | 58.6 | 57.8 | 60.7 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 13.7 | na | 10.5 | 9.8 | 8.0 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **70.5** | **na** | **69.1** | **67.5** | **68.7** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 15.7 | na | 17.5 | 17.7 | 17.3 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | 0.5 | na | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **16.2** | **na** | **17.8** | **18.0** | **17.7** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **86.7** | **na** | **86.9** | **85.6** | **86.4** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 11.9 | na | 11.5 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 1.4 | na | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| **Total children** | % | **13.3** | **na** | **13.1** | **14.4** | **13.6** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **na** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) NSW was able to provide limited data for 2003-04 due to the introduction of a new client information system.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.44.

## Table 15A.27 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 1 663 | 1 769 | 1 794 | 2 042 | 2 563 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 4 122 | 4 477 | 4 515 | 4 723 | 5 373 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **5 785** | **6 246** | **6 309** | **6 765** | **7 936** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 97.8 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 96.6 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.6 |
| All children | % | 97.0 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.7 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.45.

# Single jurisdiction data — Vic

## Table 15A.28 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 725 | 749 | 816 | 859 | 730 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 470 | 483 | 396 | 338 | 365 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **1 195** | **1 232** | **1 212** | **1 197** | **1 095** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 26 | 31 | 39 | 20 | 82 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **1 221** | **1 263** | **1 251** | **1 217** | **1 177** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 709 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 1 210 | 1 159 | 1 246 | 1 484 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **2 431** | **2 422** | **2 497** | **2 701** | **2 886** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 29.8 | 30.9 | 32.7 | 31.8 | 25.3 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 19.3 | 19.9 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 12.6 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **49.2** | **50.9** | **48.5** | **44.3** | **37.9** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **50.2** | **52.1** | **50.1** | **45.0** | **40.8** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59.2 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 49.8 | 47.9 | 49.9 | 55.0 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 6 562 | 6 663 | 6 582 | 6 704 | 6 098 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 4 643 | 3 979 | 3 692 | 3 429 | 3 344 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **11 205** | **10 642** | **10 274** | **10 133** | **9 442** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 343 | 354 | 363 | 544 | 684 |

Table 15A.28 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **11 548** | **10 996** | **10 637** | **10 678** | **10 126** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 663 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 23 656 | 23 538 | 24 389 | 24 608 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **35 204** | **34 534** | **35 026** | **35 286** | **35 789** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 18.6 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 17.0 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 13.2 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **31.8** | **30.8** | **29.3** | **28.7** | **26.4** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **32.8** | **31.8** | **30.4** | **30.3** | **28.3** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71.7 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 67.2 | 68.2 | 69.6 | 69.7 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 7 287 | 7 412 | 7 398 | 7 563 | 6 828 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 5 113 | 4 462 | 4 088 | 3 767 | 3 709 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **12 400** | **11 874** | **11 486** | **11 330** | **10 537** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 369 | 385 | 402 | 564 | 763 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **12 769** | **12 259** | **11 888** | **11 894** | **11 300** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 375 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 24 866 | 24 697 | 25 635 | 26 093 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **37 635** | **36 956** | **37 523** | **37 987** | **38 675** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |

## Table 15A.28 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 17.7 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 13.6 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **32.9** | **32.1** | **30.6** | **29.8** | **27.2** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **33.9** | **33.2** | **31.7** | **31.3** | **29.2** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70.8 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 66.1 | 66.8 | 68.3 | 68.7 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.

(c) In Victoria if a case is open following the first notification, no further notifications concerning the child are counted.

(d) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.

(e) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

(h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.48.

## Table 15A.29 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Victoria (number) (a), (b), (c)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 147 | 162 | 213 | 196 | 236 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 131 | 157 | 197 | 201 | 121 |
| **Total children admitted** | **278** | **319** | **410** | **397** | **357** |
| Children discharged from orders | 220 | 229 | 226 | 257 | 283 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 270 | 1 337 | 1516 | 1458 | 1 651 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 1057 | 1 122 | 1154 | 1203 | 926 |
| **Total children admitted** | **2 327** | **2 459** | **2 670** | **2 661** | **2 577** |
| Children discharged from orders | 1 826 | 1 799 | 1 806 | 1 846 | 2 227 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 417 | 1 499 | 1729 | 1654 | 1 887 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 1188 | 1 279 | 1 351 | 1404 | 1 047 |
| **Total children admitted** | **2 605** | **2 778** | **3 080** | **3 058** | **2 934** |
| Children discharged from orders | 2 046 | 2 028 | 2 032 | 2 103 | 2 510 |

(a) Admissions to orders in other jurisdictions could not be counted.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(c) Data for 2006-07 are based on an extract from the new child protection system which only contains information relating to open cases and/or cases commenced after 1 July 2000. As the earliest history that can be traced back for a client is to 1 July 2000, if a child had been admitted to an order prior to 1 July 2000 they may be counted as admitted for the first time in 2006-07.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.49.

## Table 15A.30 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Victoria (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 388 | 439 | 525 | 550 | 436 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 119 | 111 | 137 | 157 | 164 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 27 | 24 | 20 | 33 | 23 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **534** | **574** | **682** | **740** | **623** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 3 262 | 3 355 | 3 572 | 3 772 | 3 905 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 1 090 | 1 118 | 1 223 | 1 274 | 1 463 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 152 | 204 | 181 | 198 | 188 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **4 504** | **4 677** | **4 976** | **5 244** | **5 556** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 3 650 | 3 794 | 4 097 | 4 322 | 4 341 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 1 209 | 1 229 | 1 360 | 1 431 | 1 627 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 179 | 228 | 201 | 231 | 211 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **5 038** | **5 251** | **5 658** | **5 984** | **6 179** |

(a) Permanent care orders are included in the category 'finalised guardianship and custody orders'.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.50.

Table 15A.31 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 638 | 1 673 | 1 855 | 2 007 | 2 058 |
| Non-Indigenous | 26 741 | 26 261 | 26 651 | 27 623 | 28 183 |
| **All children** | **28 379** | **27 934** | **28 506** | **29 630** | **30 241** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 135.8 | 137.8 | 151.8 | 163.0 | 167.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 25.5 | 25.5 |
| All children | 26.0 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 27.1 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 999 | 1 064 | 1 090 | 1 107 | 1 012 |
| Non-Indigenous | 10 076 | 9 696 | 9 463 | 9 447 | 8 927 |
| **All children** | **11 075** | **10 760** | **10 553** | **10 554** | **9 939** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 82.8 | 87.6 | 89.2 | 89.9 | 82.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| All children | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.9 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 667 | 700 | 770 | 834 | 697 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6 177 | 6 323 | 6 244 | 6 453 | 5 891 |
| **All children** | **6 844** | **7 023** | **7 014** | **7 287** | **6 588** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 55.3 | 57.7 | 63.0 | 67.7 | 56.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| All children | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 534 | 574 | 682 | 740 | 623 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4 504 | 4 677 | 4 976 | 5 244 | 5 556 |
| **All children** | **5 038** | **5 251** | **5 658** | **5 984** | **6 179** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 42.0 | 44.7 | 52.8 | 56.4 | 47.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| All children | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 |

## Table 15A.31 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

*Source* : AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.51.

## Table 15A.32 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Victoria (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 507 | 531 | 526 | 552 | 626 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3 539 | 3 778 | 3 882 | 4 242 | 4 426 |
| **All children** | **4 046** | **4 309** | **4 408** | **4 794** | **5 052** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 39.9 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 47.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| All children | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 956 | 1 043 | 1 035 | 1 103 | 988 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6 275 | 6 580 | 6 442 | 6 692 | 6 797 |
| **All children** | **7 231** | **7 623** | **7 477** | **7 795** | **7 785** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 75.6 | 81.7 | 80.4 | 85.2 | 75.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| All children | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 |

(a) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(b) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out of home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.55.

Table 15A.33 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 53 | 48 | 35 | 48 | 42 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 245 | 269 | 247 | 252 | 296 |
| Relative/kinship care | 188 | 196 | 214 | 233 | 260 |
| Other home based care | 21 | 18 | 29 | 18 | 26 |
| **Total home based** | **454** | **483** | **490** | **503** | **582** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **507** | **531** | **526** | **552** | **626** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 367 | 332 | 330 | 299 | 295 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 1 927 | 2 074 | 2 201 | 2 269 | 2 301 |
| Relative/kinship care | 1 028 | 1 149 | 1 121 | 1 383 | 1 521 |
| Other home based care | 180 | 195 | 209 | 262 | 270 |
| **Total home based** | **3 135** | **3 418** | **3 531** | **3 914** | **4 092** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 37 | 28 | 21 | 29 | 39 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **3 539** | **3 778** | **3 882** | **4 242** | **4 426** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 420 | 380 | 365 | 347 | 337 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 2 172 | 2 343 | 2 448 | 2 521 | 2 597 |
| Relative/kinship care | 1 216 | 1 345 | 1 335 | 1 616 | 1 781 |
| Other home based care | 201 | 213 | 238 | 280 | 296 |
| **Total home based** | **3 589** | **3 901** | **4 021** | **4 417** | **4 674** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 37 | 28 | 22 | 30 | 41 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **4 046** | **4 309** | **4 408** | **4 794** | **5 052** |

(a) Foster care category for Victoria includes children on permanent care orders where carers are in receipt of foster care payment and children in individually tailored home-based arrangements.

(b) In 2002-03, the category ‘Family group homes’ was separated from the category ‘Residential care'.

Table 15A.33 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.56.

## Table 15A.34 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Victoria (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 358 | 385 | 422 | 409 | 475 |
| Another type of order | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Not on an order | 142 | 139 | 99 | 137 | 144 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **507** | **531** | **526** | **552** | **626** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 2 729 | 2 938 | 3 133 | 3 389 | 3 322 |
| Another type of order | 100 | 112 | 117 | 119 | 219 |
| Not on an order | 675 | 700 | 618 | 734 | 885 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **3 504** | **3 750** | **3 868** | **4 242** | **4 426** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 3 087 | 3 323 | 3 555 | 3 798 | 3 797 |
| Another type of order | 107 | 119 | 122 | 125 | 226 |
| Not on an order | 817 | 839 | 717 | 871 | 1 029 |
| **Total all children** | **4 011** | **4 281** | **4 394** | **4 794** | **5 052** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.57.

Table 15A.35 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 10 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 32 | 25 | 10 | 13 | 17 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 89 | 83 | 70 | 86 | 65 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 59 | 77 | 66 | 82 | 112 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 86 | 73 | 107 | 94 | 130 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 163 | 158 | 125 | 147 | 171 |
| 5 years or more | 66 | 94 | 142 | 126 | 116 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 495 | 510 | 520 | 548 | 611 |
| Not stated/unknown | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **507** | **531** | **526** | **552** | **626** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 27 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 68 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 133 | 164 | 97 | 68 | 92 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 514 | 525 | 483 | 499 | 379 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 453 | 492 | 418 | 535 | 647 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 569 | 593 | 637 | 700 | 903 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 1 023 | 1 031 | 1 037 | 1 113 | 1 141 |
| 5 years or more | 772 | 912 | 1 174 | 1 308 | 1 196 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 3 464 | 3 717 | 3 846 | 4 223 | 4 358 |
| Not stated/unknown | 48 | 42 | 27 | 10 | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **3 539** | **3 778** | **3 882** | **4 242** | **4 426** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | 37 | 40 | 14 | 12 | 83 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 165 | 189 | 107 | 81 | 109 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 603 | 608 | 553 | 585 | 444 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 512 | 569 | 484 | 617 | 759 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 655 | 666 | 744 | 794 | 1 033 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 1 186 | 1 189 | 1 162 | 1 260 | 1 312 |
| 5 years or more | 838 | 1 006 | 1 316 | 1 434 | 1 312 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 3 959 | 4 227 | 4 366 | 4 771 | 4 969 |
| Not stated/unknown | 50 | 42 | 28 | 11 | – |
| **Total all children** | **4 046** | **4 309** | **4 408** | **4 794** | **5 052** |

## Table 15A.35 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.58.

## Table 15A.36 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Victoria (number) (a)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 106 | 99 | 157 | 158 | 181 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 24 | 43 | 56 | 47 | 57 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 27 | 34 | 45 | 43 | 53 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 18 | 25 | 43 | 40 | 44 |
| 5 years or more | 10 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 18 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **185** | **204** | **318** | **298** | **353** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 575 | 548 | 891 | 777 | 748 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 216 | 228 | 351 | 323 | 329 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 171 | 203 | 271 | 277 | 296 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 171 | 190 | 255 | 213 | 250 |
| 5 years or more | 75 | 87 | 101 | 143 | 116 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **1 208** | **1 256** | **1 869** | **1 733** | **1 739** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 681 | 647 | 1 048 | 935 | 929 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 240 | 271 | 407 | 370 | 386 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 198 | 237 | 316 | 320 | 349 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 189 | 215 | 298 | 253 | 294 |
| 5 years or more | 85 | 90 | 118 | 153 | 134 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **1 393** | **1 460** | **2 187** | **2 031** | **2 092** |

(a) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.59.

## Table 15A.37 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 188 | 196 | 214 | 233 | 260 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 1 028 | 1 149 | 1 121 | 1 383 | 1 521 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **1 216** | **1 345** | **1 335** | **1 616** | **1 781** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 37.1 | 36.9 | 40.7 | 42.2 | 41.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 29.0 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 32.6 | 34.4 |
| All children | % | 30.1 | 31.2 | 30.3 | 33.7 | 35.3 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.60.

## Table 15A.38 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 104 | 98 | 133 | 152 | 125 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 65 | 81 | 71 | 80 | 102 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **169** | **179** | **204** | **232** | **227** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 75 | 117 | 77 | 102 | 103 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | 12 | 12 | 11 | 21 | 19 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **87** | **129** | **88** | **123** | **122** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **256** | **308** | **292** | **355** | **349** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carers | no. | 149 | 155 | 181 | 166 | 199 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 25 | 36 | 24 | 27 | 16 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **174** | **191** | **205** | **193** | **215** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | 77 | 32 | 29 | 4 | 62 |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **507** | **531** | **526** | **552** | **626** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 24.2 | 19.6 | 26.8 | 27.7 | 22.2 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 15.1 | 16.2 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 18.1 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **39.3** | **35.9** | **41.0** | **42.3** | **40.2** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 17.4 | 23.4 | 15.5 | 18.6 | 18.3 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **20.2** | **25.9** | **17.7** | **22.4** | **21.6** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **59.5** | **61.7** | **58.8** | **64.8** | **61.9** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 34.7 | 31.1 | 36.4 | 30.3 | 35.3 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 5.8 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| **Total children** | % | **40.5** | **38.3** | **41.2** | **35.2** | **38.1** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.61.

## Table 15A.39 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 325 | 350 | 343 | 335 | 403 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 2 012 | 2 127 | 2 196 | 2 454 | 2 571 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **2 337** | **2 477** | **2 539** | **2 789** | **2 974** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 95.6 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 94.6 | 97.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 98.0 | 97.7 |
| All children | % | 96.8 | 96.9 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.6 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

*Source* : AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.62.

# Single jurisdiction data — Qld

Table 15A.40 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 1 261 | 1 864 | 1 707 | 1 839 | 1 454 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 376 | 370 | 462 | 810 | na |
| **Total finalised (f)** | **no.** | **1 637** | **2 234** | **2 169** | **2 649** | **na** |
| Investigations in process (g) | no. | 634 | 653 | 1 352 | 1 582 | na |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **2 271** | **2 887** | **3 521** | **4 231** | **4 463** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 226 | 252 | 291 | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 91 | 93 | 124 | 81 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **2 588** | **3 232** | **3 936** | **4 312** | **4 463** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 48.7 | 57.7 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 32.6 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 14.5 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 18.8 | na |
| **Total finalised (f)** | **%** | **63.3** | **69.1** | **55.1** | **61.4** | **na** |
| Investigations in process (g) | % | 24.5 | 20.2 | 34.3 | 36.7 | na |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **87.8** | **89.3** | **89.5** | **98.1** | **100.0** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.4 | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 1.9 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 10 942 | 15 609 | 15 600 | 11 345 | 6 987 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 4 963 | 5 760 | 5 632 | 7 564 | na |
| **Total finalised (f)** | **no.** | **15 905** | **21 369** | **21 232** | **18 909** | **na** |
| Investigations in process (g) | no. | 8 011 | 5 059 | 10 005 | 9 466 | na |

Table 15A.40 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **23 916** | **26 428** | **31 237** | **28 375** | **24 117** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 3 624 | 4 373 | 4 388 | – | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | 940 | 990 | 1 268 | 925 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **28 480** | **31 791** | **36 893** | **29 300** | **24 117** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 38.4 | 49.1 | 42.3 | 38.7 | 29.0 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 17.4 | 18.1 | 15.3 | 25.8 | na |
| **Total finalised (f)** | **%** | **55.8** | **67.2** | **57.6** | **64.5** | **na** |
| Investigations in process (g) | % | 28.1 | 15.9 | 27.1 | 32.3 | na |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **84.0** | **83.1** | **84.7** | **96.8** | **100.0** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 12.7 | 13.8 | 11.9 | – | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 12 203 | 17 473 | 17 307 | 13 184 | 8 441 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 5 339 | 6 130 | 6 094 | 8 374 | na |
| **Total finalised (f)** | **no.** | **17 542** | **23 603** | **23 401** | **21 558** | **na** |
| Investigations in process (g) | no. | 8 645 | 5 712 | 11 357 | 11 048 | na |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **26 187** | **29 315** | **34 758** | **32 606** | **28 580** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 3 850 | 4 625 | 4 679 | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 1 031 | 1 083 | 1 392 | 1 006 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **31 068** | **35 023** | **40 829** | **33 612** | **28 580** |

## Table 15A.40 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 39.3 | 49.9 | 42.4 | 39.2 | 29.5 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 17.2 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 24.9 | na |
| **Total finalised (f)** | **%** | **56.5** | **67.4** | **57.3** | **64.1** | **na** |
| Investigations in process (g) | % | 27.8 | 16.3 | 27.8 | 32.9 | na |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **84.3** | **83.7** | **85.1** | **97.0** | **100.0** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | na |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 12.4 | 13.2 | 11.5 | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.

(c) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008. Queensland data for 2006-07 have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

(d) 2006-07 notification figures for Queensland are affected by a change in recording practice. With the introduction of the Integrated Client Management System in March 2007, any new child protection concerns received by the department that relate to an open notification or investigation and assessment are recorded as an additional concern and linked to the open notification/investigation and assessment. Previously, any new child protection concerns received by the department were recorded as an additional notification.

(e) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.

(f) This figure excludes those finalised investigations with an assessment outcome of 'No investigation and Assessment Outcome'. In these cases there was insufficient information to enable an assessment outcome of substantiated or not substantiated to be determined. This may occur in circumstances where a family was unable to be identified, located or has moved interstate and the investigation is therefore finalised and closed. For the 2007 Report, these finalised investigations have been included in the category 'No investigation possible/ no action'.

(g) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(h) Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

Table 15A.40 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(i) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.65.

## Table 15A.41 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Queensland (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 231 | 307 | 431 | 474 | na |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 161 | 271 | 331 | 615 | na |
| **Total children admitted** | **392** | **578** | **762** | **1 089** | **na** |
| Children discharged from orders | 290 | 324 | 454 | 640 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 056 | 1 443 | 1851 | 1 651 | na |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 633 | 917 | 1092 | 1 332 | na |
| **Total children admitted** | **1 689** | **2 360** | **2 943** | **2 983** | **na** |
| Children discharged from orders | 1 085 | 1 288 | 1 664 | 1 863 | na |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 1 287 | 1 750 | 2 282 | 2 125 | na |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 794 | 1 188 | 1 423 | 1 947 | na |
| **Total children admitted** | **2 081** | **2 938** | **3 705** | **4 072** | **na** |
| Children discharged from orders | 1 375 | 1 612 | 2 118 | 2 503 | na |

(a) Previous admissions to care and protection orders in other jurisdictions could not be counted.

(b) 2006-07 data have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.66.

## Table 15A.42 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Queensland (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 888 | 1 041 | 1 188 | 1 439 | na |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 24 | 44 | 65 | 85 | na |
| Interim and temporary orders | 41 | 61 | 89 | 143 | na |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **953** | **1 146** | **1 342** | **1 667** | **1 690** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 2 943 | 3 342 | 3 909 | 4 145 | na |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 111 | 172 | 220 | 265 | na |
| Interim and temporary orders | 100 | 290 | 386 | 369 | na |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **3 154** | **3 804** | **4 515** | **4 779** | **4 466** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 3 831 | 4 383 | 5 097 | 5 584 | na |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 135 | 216 | 285 | 350 | na |
| Interim and temporary orders | 141 | 351 | 475 | 512 | na |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total all children** | **4 107** | **4 950** | **5 857** | **6 446** | **6 156** |

(a) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008. Queensland data for 2006-07 have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.67.

Table 15A.43 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 618 | 1 933 | 2 451 | 2 936 | 3 502 |
| Non-Indigenous | 20 203 | 22 871 | 26 847 | 22 468 | 20 546 |
| **All children** | **21 821** | **24 804** | **29 298** | **25 404** | **24 048** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 28.6 | 33.7 | 42.3 | 50.3 | 59.2 |
| Non-Indigenous | 24.2 | 27.1 | 31.4 | 26.0 | 22.9 |
| All children | 24.4 | 27.5 | 32.1 | 27.5 | 25.2 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations (d) | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 149 | 1 445 | 1 499 | 1 925 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | 11 942 | 15 986 | 16 242 | 14 867 | na |
| **All children** | **13 091** | **17 431** | **17 741** | **16 792** | **na** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 20.3 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 33.0 | na |
| Non-Indigenous | 14.3 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 17.2 | na |
| All children | 14.7 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 18.2 | na |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 881 | 1 192 | 1 186 | 1 340 | 1 203 |
| Non-Indigenous | 8 104 | 11 481 | 11 700 | 8 737 | 6 138 |
| **All children** | **8 985** | **12 673** | **12 886** | **10 077** | **7 341** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 15.6 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 23.0 | 20.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | 9.7 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 10.1 | 6.9 |
| All children | 10.1 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 10.9 | 7.7 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 953 | 1 146 | 1 342 | 1 667 | 1 690 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3 154 | 3 804 | 4 515 | 4 779 | 4 466 |
| **All children** | **4 107** | **4 950** | **5 857** | **6 446** | **6 156** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 16.0 | 18.9 | 21.9 | 26.7 | 27.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.6 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| **All children** | **4.3** | **5.2** | **6.0** | **6.5** | **6.0** |

## Table 15A.43 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008. Queensland data for 2006-07 have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

(d) This figure excludes those children with a finalised investigation with an assessment outcome of 'No Investigation and Assessment Outcome'. In these cases there was insufficient information to enable an assessment outcome of substantiated or not substantiated to be determined. This may occur in circumstances where a family was unable to be identified, located or has moved interstate and the investigation is therefore finalised and closed. In the 2007 Report, these finalised investigations were included in the category 'No investigation possible/no action' at table 15A.61.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.68.

## Table 15A.44 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Queensland (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 813 | 958 | 1 275 | 1 496 | 1 724 |
| Non-Indigenous | 2 974 | 3 455 | 4 382 | 4 380 | 4 310 |
| **All children** | **3 787** | **4 413** | **5 657** | **5 876** | **6 034** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 13.6 | 15.8 | 20.8 | 24.0 | 27.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| All children | 4.0 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 081 | 1 217 | 1 484 | 1 790 | 2 244 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4 029 | 4 483 | 5 248 | 5 417 | 5 836 |
| **All children** | **5 110** | **5 700** | **6 732** | **7 207** | **8 080** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 18.3 | 20.2 | 24.4 | 29.2 | 36.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| All children | 5.4 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 8.0 |

(a) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008.

(b) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out of home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.72.

## Table 15A.45 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Queensland (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 8 | 3 | 7 | 37 | 29 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 463 | 587 | 810 | 938 | 1 046 |
| Relative/kinship care | 342 | 368 | 458 | 521 | 649 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **805** | **955** | **1 268** | **1 459** | **1 695** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **813** | **958** | **1 275** | **1 496** | **1 724** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 35 | 44 | 54 | 188 | 152 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 2 352 | 2 684 | 3 275 | 3 063 | 2 802 |
| Relative/kinship care | 587 | 727 | 1 053 | 1 129 | 1 356 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **2 939** | **3 411** | **4 328** | **4 192** | **4 158** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **2 974** | **3 455** | **4 382** | **4 380** | **4 310** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 43 | 47 | 61 | 225 | 181 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 2 815 | 3 271 | 4 085 | 4 001 | 3 848 |
| Relative/kinship care | 929 | 1 095 | 1 511 | 1 650 | 2 005 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **3 744** | **4 366** | **5 596** | **5 651** | **5 853** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **3 787** | **4 413** | **5 657** | **5 876** | **6 034** |

(a) In 2002-03, the category 'Family group homes' was separated from the category 'Residential care'.

(b) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.73.

## Table 15A.46 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Queensland (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 751 | 892 | 1 149 | 1 414 | na |
| Another type of order | – | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Not on an order | 62 | 64 | 124 | 82 | na |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **813** | **958** | **1 275** | **1 496** | **1 724** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 2 517 | 3 032 | 3 869 | 3 909 | na |
| Another type of order | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | – |
| Not on an order | 455 | 418 | 513 | 469 | na |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **2 974** | **3 455** | **4 382** | **4 380** | **4 310** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 3 268 | 3 924 | 5 018 | 5 323 | na |
| Another type of order | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Not on an order | 517 | 482 | 637 | 551 | na |
| **Total all children** | **3 787** | **4 413** | **5 657** | **5 876** | **6 034** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders.

(b) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008. Queensland data for 2006-07 have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.74.

Table 15A.47 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 85 | 124 | 269 | 325 | na |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 166 | 229 | 297 | 317 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 121 | 154 | 171 | 213 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 156 | 155 | 197 | 252 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 163 | 179 | 216 | 257 | na |
| 5 years or more | 122 | 117 | 125 | 132 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| Total non-respite | 813 | 958 | 1 275 | 1 496 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **813** | **958** | **1 275** | **1 496** | **1 724** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 335 | 404 | 929 | 847 | na |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 724 | 797 | 889 | 874 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 458 | 519 | 616 | 548 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 472 | 618 | 695 | 773 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 564 | 678 | 791 | 853 | na |
| 5 years or more | 421 | 439 | 462 | 485 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| Total non-respite | 2 974 | 3 455 | 4 382 | 4 380 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **2 974** | **3 455** | **4 382** | **4 380** | **4 310** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 420 | 528 | 1 198 | 1 172 | na |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 890 | 1 026 | 1 186 | 1 191 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 579 | 673 | 787 | 761 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 628 | 773 | 892 | 1 025 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 727 | 857 | 1 007 | 1 110 | na |
| 5 years or more | 543 | 556 | 587 | 617 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| Total non-respite | 3 787 | 4 413 | 5 657 | 5 876 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total all children** | **3 787** | **4 413** | **5 657** | **5 876** | **6 034** |

(a) Data are based on length of time in current placement rather than total length of time in continuous out-of-home care.

Table 15A.47 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(b) Queensland is unable to distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result, both types of placement are included if they satisfy the general definition of out-of-home care.

(c) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008. Queensland data for 2006-07 have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.75.

## Table 15A.48 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Queensland (number) (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 117 | 56 | 100 | 126 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 30 | 23 | 29 | 45 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 29 | 27 | 31 | 84 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 31 | 40 | 44 | 53 | na |
| 5 years or more | 20 | 21 | 30 | 49 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **227** | **167** | **234** | **357** | **na** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 438 | 365 | 399 | 361 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 145 | 109 | 168 | 178 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 99 | 108 | 174 | 228 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 114 | 92 | 135 | 210 | na |
| 5 years or more | 96 | 84 | 98 | 112 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **892** | **758** | **974** | **1 089** | **na** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 555 | 421 | 499 | 487 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 175 | 132 | 197 | 223 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 128 | 135 | 205 | 312 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 145 | 132 | 179 | 263 | na |
| 5 years or more | 116 | 105 | 128 | 161 | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total all children** | **1 119** | **925** | **1 208** | **1 446** | **na** |

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) 2006-07 data have not been provided due to the recent transition to a new information management system.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.76.

## Table 15A.49 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 342 | 368 | 458 | 521 | 649 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 587 | 727 | 1 053 | 1 129 | 1 356 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **929** | **1 095** | **1 511** | **1 650** | **2 005** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 42.1 | 38.4 | 35.9 | 34.8 | 37.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 19.7 | 21.0 | 24.0 | 25.8 | 31.5 |
| All children | % | 24.5 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 33.2 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.77.

## Table 15A.50 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Queensland (a), (b), (c)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 323 | 326 | 343 | 379 | 463 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 19 | 42 | 115 | 142 | 186 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **342** | **368** | **458** | **521** | **649** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 198 | 236 | 366 | 400 | 403 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **204** | **239** | **368** | **409** | **406** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **546** | **607** | **826** | **930** | **1 055** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 265 | 351 | 444 | 538 | 643 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 2 | – | 5 | 28 | 26 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **267** | **351** | **449** | **566** | **669** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **813** | **958** | **1 275** | **1 496** | **1 724** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 39.7 | 34.0 | 26.9 | 25.3 | 26.9 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 2.3 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 10.8 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **42.1** | **38.4** | **35.9** | **34.8** | **37.6** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 24.4 | 24.6 | 28.7 | 26.7 | 23.4 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **25.1** | **24.9** | **28.9** | **27.3** | **23.5** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **67.2** | **63.4** | **64.8** | **62.2** | **61.2** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 32.6 | 36.6 | 34.8 | 36.0 | 37.3 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 0.2 | – | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| **Total children** | % | **32.8** | **36.6** | **35.2** | **37.8** | **38.8** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) There may be some children in the category residential care/independent living who had Indigenous caregivers in facility-based care.

(c) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.78.

## Table 15A.51 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 548 | 685 | 923 | 1 105 | 1 315 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 2 052 | 2 426 | 3 072 | 2 979 | 2 874 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **2 600** | **3 111** | **3 995** | **4 084** | **4 189** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 99.1 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 99.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 98.6 | 98.7 |
| All children | % | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 99.0 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Where 2006-07 data for Queensland are provided, these data are preliminary and will be revised in 2008.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.79.

# Single jurisdiction data — WA

## Table 15A.52 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 296 | 351 | 385 | 332 | 479 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 251 | 267 | 365 | 396 | 447 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **547** | **618** | **750** | **728** | **926** |
| Investigations in process (e) | no. | 175 | 118 | 316 | 353 | 379 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **722** | **736** | **1 066** | **1 081** | **1 353** |
| Dealt with by other means (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 246 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 30 | 29 | 21 | 41 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **752** | **765** | **1 087** | **1 122** | **2 599** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 39.4 | 45.9 | 35.4 | 29.6 | 18.4 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 33.4 | 34.9 | 33.6 | 35.3 | 17.2 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **72.7** | **80.8** | **69.0** | **64.9** | **35.6** |
| Investigations in process (e) | % | 23.3 | 15.4 | 29.1 | 31.5 | 14.6 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **96.0** | **96.2** | **98.1** | **96.3** | **52.1** |
| Dealt with by other means (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47.9 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 4.0 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 3.7 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 592 | 617 | 719 | 628 | 754 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 696 | 789 | 922 | 994 | 1 252 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **1 288** | **1 406** | **1 641** | **1 622** | **2 006** |
| Investigations in process (e) | no. | 198 | 176 | 455 | 487 | 441 |

Table 15A.52 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **1 486** | **1 582** | **2 096** | **2 109** | **2 549** |
| Dealt with by other means (g) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 552 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | 55 | 70 | 23 | 84 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **1 541** | **1 652** | **2 119** | **2 193** | **5 101** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 38.4 | 37.3 | 33.9 | 28.6 | 14.8 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 45.2 | 47.8 | 43.5 | 45.3 | 24.5 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **83.6** | **85.1** | **77.4** | **74.0** | **39.3** |
| Investigations in process (e) | % | 12.8 | 10.7 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 8.6 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.0 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **96.4** | **95.8** | **98.9** | **96.2** | **50.0** |
| Dealt with by other means (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50.0 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | 3.6 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 3.8 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 888 | 968 | 1 104 | 960 | 1 233 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 947 | 1 056 | 1 287 | 1 390 | 1 699 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **1 835** | **2 024** | **2 391** | **2 350** | **2 932** |
| Investigations in process (e) | no. | 373 | 294 | 771 | 840 | 820 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **2 208** | **2 318** | **3 162** | **3 190** | **3 902** |
| Dealt with by other means (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 798 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 85 | 99 | 44 | 125 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **2 293** | **2 417** | **3 206** | **3 315** | **7 700** |

## Table 15A.52 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 38.7 | 40.0 | 34.4 | 29.0 | 16.0 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 41.3 | 43.7 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 22.1 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **80.0** | **83.7** | **74.6** | **70.9** | **38.1** |
| Investigations in process (e) | % | 16.3 | 12.2 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 10.6 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.9 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **96.3** | **95.9** | **98.6** | **96.2** | **50.7** |
| Dealt with by other means (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49.3 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 3.8 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable. For WA however, investigations may include some situations where the child was not sighted.

(b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.

(c) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.

(d) The number of notifications increased between 2005-06 and 2006-07 as all Concern for Child Wellbeing reports are now classified as a notification. Previously, only those that were followed by an investigation were counted as a notification.

(e) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(f) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

(g) 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'. In 2006-07, these figures included 20 cases where an investigation was conducted and no suitable caregiver was found.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.82.

## Table 15A.53 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Western Australia (number) (a)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 140 | 167 | 188 | 281 | 502 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 2 | 3 | 4 | 45 | 80 |
| **Total children admitted** | **142** | **170** | **192** | **326** | **582** |
| Children discharged from orders | 75 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 157 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 289 | 262 | 299 | 363 | 661 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 6 | 9 | 22 | 64 | 119 |
| **Total children admitted** | **295** | **271** | **321** | **427** | **780** |
| Children discharged from orders | 143 | 156 | 192 | 180 | 265 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 429 | 429 | 487 | 644 | 1 163 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 8 | 12 | 26 | 109 | 199 |
| **Total children admitted** | **437** | **441** | **513** | **753** | **1 362** |
| Children discharged from orders | 218 | 221 | 255 | 243 | 422 |

(a) Includes children admitted to and discharged from care applications.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.83.

## Table 15A.54 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Western Australia (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 459 | 513 | 556 | 659 | 818 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 23 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 50 | 70 | 104 | 138 | 250 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **509** | **583** | **660** | **798** | **1 091** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 879 | 922 | 961 | 1 032 | 1 206 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 42 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 82 | 134 | 162 | 214 | 290 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **961** | **1 056** | **1 123** | **1 248** | **1 538** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 1 338 | 1 435 | 1 517 | 1 691 | 2 024 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 65 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 132 | 204 | 266 | 352 | 540 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **1 470** | **1 639** | **1 783** | **2 046** | **2 629** |

(a) Children on care applications are included in the category 'interim and temporary orders'.

(b) Data include for the first time children in care applications adjourned at 30 June where no subsequent court appearance had occurred by the end of August. Data from 2001-02 and 2002-03 do not include these children.

(c) Implementation of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* in March 2006 required the legal status of children in care to be reviewed and Protection Orders were sought for a number of children already in care but not under care and protection orders, for 2006 onwards.

(d) In 2006-07, the number of children on orders included 24 children who were placed on Enduring Parental Responsibility orders.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.84.

Table 15A.55 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications (c) | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 682 | 688 | 968 | 1 017 | 2 262 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 456 | 1 550 | 1 960 | 2 032 | 4 654 |
| **All children** | **2 138** | **2 238** | **2 928** | **3 049** | **6 916** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 23.9 | 23.9 | 33.5 | 35.0 | 77.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 10.5 |
| All children | 4.7 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 14.6 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 530 | 571 | 677 | 760 | 922 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 264 | 1 335 | 1 537 | 1 653 | 1 995 |
| **All children** | **1 794** | **1 906** | **2 214** | **2 413** | **2 917** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 18.6 | 19.9 | 23.4 | 26.1 | 31.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| All children | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 275 | 322 | 353 | 316 | 438 |
| Non-Indigenous | 571 | 599 | 682 | 603 | 716 |
| **All children** | **846** | **921** | **1 035** | **919** | **1 154** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 9.6 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 15.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| All children | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders (d) | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 509 | 583 | 660 | 798 | 1 091 |
| Non-Indigenous | 961 | 1 056 | 1 123 | 1 248 | 1 538 |
| **All children** | **1 470** | **1 639** | **1 783** | **2 046** | **2 629** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 16.9 | 19.2 | 21.6 | 25.8 | 35.2 |
| Non-Indigenous | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| All children | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 |

## Table 15A.55 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) The number of notifications increased between 2005-06 and 2006-07 as all Concern for Child Wellbeing reports are now classified as a notification. Previously, only those that were followed by an investigation were counted as a notification.

(d) Implementation of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* in March 2006 required the legal status of children in care to be reviewed and Protection Orders were sought for a number of children already in care but not under care and protection orders.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished), AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.85.

## Table 15A.56 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 570 | 587 | 692 | 766 | 978 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 045 | 1 094 | 1 137 | 1 202 | 1 393 |
| **All children** | **1 615** | **1 681** | **1 829** | **1 968** | **2 371** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 18.9 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 24.8 | 31.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| All children | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 834 | 836 | 925 | 988 | 1 226 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 450 | 1 477 | 1 564 | 1 556 | 1 765 |
| **All children** | **2 284** | **2 313** | **2 489** | **2 544** | **2 991** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 27.8 | 27.6 | 30.3 | 32.2 | 39.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| All children | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.0 |

(a) Data may include a small number of children placed with relatives who were not reimbursed.

(b) A child is only counted once, regardless of the number of placements during the year.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(d) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.89.

## Table 15A.57 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number) (a), (b), (c)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 49 | 57 | 39 | 38 | 50 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | 24 | 25 | 33 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 192 | 204 | 217 | 238 | 304 |
| Relative/kinship care | 323 | 319 | 400 | 452 | 573 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **515** | **523** | **617** | **690** | **877** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| **Total indigenous children** | **570** | **587** | **692** | **766** | **978** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 87 | 104 | 85 | 74 | 89 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | 19 | 17 | 14 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 644 | 652 | 665 | 728 | 822 |
| Relative/kinship care | 284 | 304 | 337 | 356 | 444 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **928** | **956** | **1 002** | **1 084** | **1 266** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 27 | 28 | 21 | 17 | 12 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 3 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| **Total non-indigenous children** | **1 045** | **1 094** | **1 137** | **1 202** | **1 393** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 136 | 161 | 124 | 112 | 139 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | 43 | 42 | 47 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 836 | 856 | 882 | 966 | 1 126 |
| Relative/kinship care | 607 | 623 | 737 | 808 | 1 017 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **1 443** | **1 479** | **1 619** | **1 774** | **2 143** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 29 | 32 | 26 | 21 | 17 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 7 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 25 |
| **Total children** | **1 615** | **1 681** | **1 829** | **1 968** | **2 371** |

(a) In 2002-03, the category ‘Family group homes’ was separated from the category ‘Residential care'.

(b) Western Australia reported children in Family group homes separately to residential care for the first time in 2005.

(c) A small number of children are placed with externally managed foster carers who are also their relative and have been recorded in the foster care category in 2007.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.90.

## Table 15A.58 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Western Australia (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 491 | 518 | 601 | 713 | 935 |
| Another type of order | – | – | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | 79 | 69 | 91 | 53 | 43 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **570** | **587** | **692** | **766** | **978** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 868 | 917 | 975 | 1 105 | 1 327 |
| Another type of order | – | – | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | 177 | 177 | 162 | 97 | 66 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **1 045** | **1 094** | **1 137** | **1 202** | **1 393** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 1 359 | 1 435 | 1 576 | 1 818 | 2 262 |
| Another type of order | – | – | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | 256 | 246 | 253 | 150 | 109 |
| **Total all children** | **1 615** | **1 681** | **1 829** | **1 968** | **2 371** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.91.

## Table 15A.59 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 8 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 23 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 45 | 44 | 82 | 108 | 136 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 55 | 43 | 77 | 65 | 125 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 99 | 89 | 90 | 124 | 154 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 185 | 197 | 203 | 220 | 256 |
| 5 years or more | 178 | 193 | 224 | 240 | 284 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 570 | 587 | 692 | 766 | 978 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **570** | **587** | **692** | **766** | **978** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 35 | 29 | 24 | 37 | 33 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 103 | 71 | 93 | 100 | 174 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 101 | 106 | 134 | 112 | 146 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 150 | 176 | 142 | 166 | 197 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 323 | 328 | 332 | 344 | 374 |
| 5 years or more | 333 | 384 | 412 | 437 | 469 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | 6 | – |
| Total non-respite | 1 045 | 1 094 | 1 137 | 1 202 | 1 393 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **1 045** | **1 094** | **1 137** | **1 202** | **1 393** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 43 | 50 | 40 | 46 | 56 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 148 | 115 | 175 | 208 | 310 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 156 | 149 | 211 | 177 | 271 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 249 | 265 | 232 | 291 | 351 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 508 | 525 | 535 | 572 | 630 |
| 5 years or more | 511 | 577 | 636 | 674 | 753 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 1 615 | 1 681 | 1 829 | 1 968 | 2 371 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **1 615** | **1 681** | **1 829** | **1 968** | **2 371** |

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

Table 15A.59 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(b) WA is unable to reliably distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result, both types of placement were included if they satisfy the definition of out-of-home care.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.92.

## Table 15A.60 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Western Australia (number) (a), (b), (c)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 23 | 38 | 27 | 32 | 20 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 12 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 23 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 12 | 11 | 5 | 17 | 9 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 25 | 23 | 29 | 20 | 20 |
| 5 years or more | 20 | 20 | 32 | 24 | 35 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **92** | **101** | **109** | **105** | **107** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 66 | 67 | 70 | 52 | 39 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 35 | 32 | 27 | 40 | 31 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 32 | 26 | 40 | 37 | 23 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 47 | 46 | 71 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 years or more | 48 | 47 | 61 | 67 | 68 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **228** | **218** | **269** | **246** | **211** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 89 | 105 | 97 | 84 | 59 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 47 | 41 | 43 | 52 | 54 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 44 | 37 | 45 | 54 | 32 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 72 | 69 | 100 | 70 | 70 |
| 5 years or more | 68 | 67 | 93 | 91 | 103 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **320** | **319** | **378** | **351** | **318** |

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) WA is unable to reliably distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result both types of placement were included if they satisfy the definition of out-of-home care.

(c) A placement at home for more than 2 months is not considered a break in the length of time spent in care.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.93.

Table 15A.61 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 323 | 319 | 400 | 452 | 573 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 284 | 304 | 337 | 356 | 444 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **607** | **623** | **737** | **808** | **1 017** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 56.7 | 54.3 | 57.8 | 59.0 | 58.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 27.2 | 27.8 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 31.9 |
| All children | % | 37.6 | 37.1 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 42.9 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) A small number of children are placed with externally managed foster carers who are also their relative and have been recorded in the foster care category in 2007.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.94.

## Table 15A.62 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)

| | Unit | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 286 | 282 | 345 | 394 | 512 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 37 | 33 | 55 | 64 | 82 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **323** | **315** | **400** | **458** | **594** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 114 | 127 | 143 | 143 | 156 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | 26 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 21 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **140** | **155** | **168** | **161** | **177** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **463** | **470** | **568** | **619** | **771** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 78 | 81 | 77 | 92 | 133 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 23 | 29 | 38 | 45 | 62 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **101** | **110** | **115** | **137** | **195** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **570** | **587** | **692** | **766** | **978** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 50.7 | 48.6 | 50.5 | 52.1 | 53.0 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 6.6 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **57.3** | **54.3** | **58.6** | **60.6** | **61.5** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 20.2 | 21.9 | 20.9 | 18.9 | 16.1 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | 4.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **24.8** | **26.7** | **24.6** | **21.3** | **18.3** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **82.1** | **81.0** | **83.2** | **81.9** | **79.8** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 13.8 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 13.8 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| **Total children** | % | **17.9** | **19.0** | **16.8** | **18.1** | **20.2** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) Children in residential care with Indigenous caregivers were included in the category 'other Indigenous carer'.

(c) A small number of children are placed with externally managed foster carers who are also their relative and have been recorded in the foster care category.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.95.

## Table 15A.63 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 399 | 403 | 480 | 541 | 709 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 631 | 655 | 700 | 773 | 900 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **1 030** | **1 058** | **1 180** | **1 314** | **1 609** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 92.1 | 89.8 | 91.8 | 92.8 | 92.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 94.5 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 94.9 |
| All children | % | 93.6 | 91.4 | 92.5 | 94.0 | 93.8 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.96.

# Single jurisdiction data — SA

## Table 15A.64 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 481 | 633 | 736 | 464 | 625 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 635 | 707 | 977 | 675 | 965 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **1 116** | **1 340** | **1 713** | **1 139** | **1 590** |
| Investigations in process (d) | no. | 8 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 13 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **1 124** | **1 350** | **1 716** | **1 158** | **1 603** |
| Dealt with by other means (f) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 457 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 1 253 | 1 375 | 1 864 | 1 838 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **2 377** | **2 725** | **3 580** | **2 996** | **4 060** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 20.2 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 15.5 | 15.4 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 26.7 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 22.5 | 23.8 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **46.9** | **49.2** | **47.8** | **38.0** | **39.2** |
| Investigations in process (d) | % | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **47.3** | **49.5** | **47.9** | **38.7** | **39.5** |
| Dealt with by other means (f) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60.5 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 52.7 | 50.5 | 52.1 | 61.3 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 1 942 | 1 857 | 1 648 | 1 391 | 1 617 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 3 070 | 3 186 | 2 889 | 2 249 | 2 524 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **5 012** | **5 043** | **4 537** | **3 640** | **4 141** |
| Investigations in process (d) | no. | 39 | 52 | 26 | 44 | 62 |

Table 15A.64 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **5 051** | **5 095** | **4 563** | **3 684** | **4 203** |
| Dealt with by other means (f) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 171 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 6 014 | 7 097 | 9 330 | 8 389 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **11 065** | **12 192** | **13 893** | **12 073** | **14 374** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 17.6 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 27.7 | 26.1 | 20.8 | 18.6 | 17.6 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **45.3** | **41.4** | **32.7** | **30.1** | **28.8** |
| Investigations in process (d) | % | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **45.6** | **41.8** | **32.8** | **30.5** | **29.2** |
| Dealt with by other means (f) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70.8 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 54.4 | 58.2 | 67.2 | 69.5 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 2 423 | 2 490 | 2 384 | 1 855 | 2 242 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 3 705 | 3 893 | 3 866 | 2 924 | 3 489 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **6 128** | **6 383** | **6 250** | **4 779** | **5 731** |
| Investigations in process (d) | no. | 47 | 62 | 29 | 63 | 75 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **6 175** | **6 445** | **6 279** | **4 842** | **5 806** |
| Dealt with by other means (f) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 628 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 7 267 | 8 472 | 11 194 | 10 227 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **13 442** | **14 917** | **17 473** | **15 069** | **18 434** |

## Table 15A.64 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 18.0 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 12.2 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 27.6 | 26.1 | 22.1 | 19.4 | 18.9 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **45.6** | **42.8** | **35.8** | **31.7** | **31.1** |
| Investigations in process (d) | % | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | – |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **45.9** | **43.2** | **35.9** | **32.1** | **31.5** |
| Dealt with by other means (f) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.5 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 54.1 | 56.8 | 64.1 | 67.9 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these was counted.

(b) 'Notifier concern reports' are excluded from the count of total notifications because concern reports are not reported.

(c) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(d) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(e) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

(f) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.

**..** Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.99.

## Table 15A.65 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, South Australia (number)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 78 | 78 | 87 | 88 | 125 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 37 | 55 | 77 | 111 | 100 |
| **Total children admitted** | **115** | **133** | **164** | **199** | **225** |
| Children discharged from orders | 127 | 141 | 186 | 58 | 72 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 340 | 374 | 292 | 244 | 307 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 117 | 157 | 290 | 347 | 356 |
| **Total children admitted** | **457** | **531** | **582** | **591** | **663** |
| Children discharged from orders | 543 | 610 | 698 | 251 | 214 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 418 | 452 | 379 | 332 | 432 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 154 | 212 | 367 | 458 | 456 |
| **Total children admitted** | **572** | **664** | **746** | **790** | **888** |
| Children discharged from orders | 670 | 751 | 884 | 309 | 286 |

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.100.

## Table 15A.66 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, South Australia (number)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 226 | 256 | 296 | 354 | 416 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Interim and temporary orders | 35 | 19 | 26 | 24 | 24 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **261** | **275** | **322** | **378** | **440** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 1 061 | 1 109 | 1 150 | 1 202 | 1 379 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Interim and temporary orders | 56 | 71 | 81 | 91 | 62 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **1 117** | **1 180** | **1 231** | **1 293** | **1 441** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 1 287 | 1 365 | 1 446 | 1 556 | 1 795 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Interim and temporary orders | 91 | 90 | 107 | 115 | 86 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **1 378** | **1 455** | **1 553** | **1 671** | **1 881** |

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.101.

Table 15A.67 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 1 404 | 1 634 | 1 904 | 1 814 | 2 222 |
| Non-Indigenous | 7 507 | 8 160 | 9 151 | 8 337 | 9 773 |
| **All children** | **8 911** | **9 794** | **11 055** | **10 151** | **11 995** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 127.9 | 147.7 | 170.9 | 162.6 | 197.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 23.6 | 25.8 | 29.1 | 26.7 | 30.7 |
| All children | 27.0 | 29.9 | 34.0 | 31.3 | 36.4 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 762 | 887 | 980 | 793 | 1 036 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3 775 | 3 774 | 3 300 | 2 752 | 3 201 |
| **All children** | **4 537** | **4 661** | **4 280** | **3 545** | **4 237** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 69.4 | 80.2 | 87.9 | 71.1 | 92.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 10.1 |
| All children | 13.8 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 10.9 | 12.9 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 351 | 441 | 481 | 360 | 439 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 545 | 1 499 | 1 317 | 1 101 | 1 314 |
| **All children** | **1 896** | **1 940** | **1 798** | **1 461** | **1 753** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 32.0 | 39.9 | 43.2 | 32.3 | 39.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| All children | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 261 | 275 | 322 | 378 | 440 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 117 | 1 180 | 1 231 | 1 293 | 1 441 |
| **All children** | **1 378** | **1 455** | **1 553** | **1 671** | **1 881** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 22.5 | 23.5 | 27.3 | 31.8 | 36.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| All children | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 |

## Table 15A.67 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) SA includes in 'notifications' only those reports which have met the criteria for a reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect.

(d) 2006-07 figures for all children subject to substantiations only relates to children who were the subject of a substantiation for notifications made during 2006-07.

*Source* : AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.102.

## Table 15A.68 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, South Australia

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 252 | 236 | 286 | 359 | 405 |
| Non-Indigenous | 993 | 968 | 1 043 | 1 138 | 1 273 |
| **All children** | **1 245** | **1 204** | **1 329** | **1 497** | **1 678** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (a) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 21.7 | 20.2 | 24.3 | 30.2 | 34.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| All children | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 442 | 433 | 457 | 497 | 600 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 618 | 1 572 | 1 486 | 1 517 | 1 669 |
| **All children** | **2 060** | **2 005** | **1 943** | **2 014** | **2 269** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 38.3 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 42.2 | 50.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| All children | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.5 |

(a) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(b) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.106.

## Table 15A.69 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, South Australia (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| Family group homes | .. | – | 9 | 18 | – |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 197 | 182 | 191 | 200 | 199 |
| Relative/kinship care | 52 | 52 | 82 | 137 | 180 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **249** | **234** | **273** | **337** | **379** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **252** | **236** | **286** | **359** | **405** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 43 | 44 | 36 | 46 | 123 |
| Family group homes | .. | 13 | 45 | 57 | – |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 821 | 763 | 776 | 810 | 711 |
| Relative/kinship care | 121 | 142 | 182 | 222 | 373 |
| Other home based care | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **Total home based** | **950** | **911** | **962** | **1 035** | **1 087** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | 58 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **993** | **968** | **1 043** | **1 138** | **1 273** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 46 | 46 | 40 | 50 | 141 |
| Family group homes | .. | 13 | 54 | 75 | – |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 1 018 | 945 | 967 | 1 010 | 910 |
| Relative/kinship care | 173 | 194 | 264 | 359 | 553 |
| Other home based care | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **Total home based** | **1 199** | **1 145** | **1 235** | **1 372** | **1 466** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | 62 |
| **Total all children** | **1 245** | **1 204** | **1 329** | **1 497** | **1 678** |

(a) In 2002-03, the category ‘Family group homes’ was separated from the category ‘Residential care'.

(b) In 2005-06 children who in fact were in residential care had been incorrectly categorised as being in Family Group Homes.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.107.

## Table 15A.70 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, South Australia (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 198 | 195 | 230 | 292 | 354 |
| Another type of order | 54 | 41 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Not on an order | – | – | 42 | 53 | 36 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **252** | **236** | **286** | **359** | **405** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 807 | 833 | 941 | 994 | 1 109 |
| Another type of order | 186 | 135 | 46 | 66 | 83 |
| Not on an order | – | – | 56 | 78 | 81 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **993** | **968** | **1 043** | **1 138** | **1 273** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 1 005 | 1 028 | 1 171 | 1 286 | 1 463 |
| Another type of order | 240 | 176 | 60 | 80 | 98 |
| Not on an order | – | – | 98 | 131 | 117 |
| **Total all children** | **1 245** | **1 204** | **1 329** | **1 497** | **1 678** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.108.

Table 15A.71 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number) (a)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 3 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 30 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 24 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 49 | 25 | 60 | 72 | 63 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 22 | 31 | 33 | 40 | 60 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 37 | 41 | 45 | 68 | 71 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 51 | 65 | 70 | 86 | 103 |
| 5 years or more | 60 | 62 | 68 | 77 | 83 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 249 | 235 | 286 | 356 | 404 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **252** | **236** | **286** | **359** | **405** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 95 | 52 | 44 | 62 | 73 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 207 | 185 | 160 | 208 | 224 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 125 | 120 | 160 | 147 | 192 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 141 | 169 | 201 | 208 | 214 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 206 | 208 | 248 | 283 | 313 |
| 5 years or more | 217 | 231 | 229 | 226 | 250 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 991 | 965 | 1 042 | 1 134 | 1 266 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **993** | **968** | **1 043** | **1 138** | **1 273** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 125 | 63 | 54 | 75 | 97 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 256 | 210 | 220 | 280 | 287 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 147 | 151 | 193 | 187 | 252 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 178 | 210 | 246 | 276 | 285 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 257 | 273 | 318 | 369 | 416 |
| 5 years or more | 277 | 293 | 297 | 303 | 333 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 1 240 | 1 200 | 1 328 | 1 490 | 1 670 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **1 245** | **1 204** | **1 329** | **1 497** | **1 678** |

## Table 15A.71 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.109.

## Table 15A.72 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, South Australia (number) (a)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 49 | 35 | 35 | 23 | 56 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 7 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 21 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 19 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 10 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 11 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 16 |
| 5 years or more | 15 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **101** | **71** | **68** | **52** | **115** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 167 | 109 | 56 | 54 | 101 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 52 | 33 | 29 | 28 | 39 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 48 | 44 | 38 | 49 | 36 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 42 | 36 | 35 | 41 | 37 |
| 5 years or more | 63 | 53 | 35 | 47 | 37 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **372** | **275** | **193** | **219** | **250** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 216 | 144 | 91 | 77 | 157 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 59 | 41 | 37 | 33 | 60 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 67 | 56 | 49 | 56 | 46 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 53 | 43 | 40 | 49 | 53 |
| 5 years or more | 78 | 62 | 44 | 56 | 49 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **473** | **346** | **261** | **271** | **365** |

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.110.

## Table 15A.73 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, South Australia (a)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 52 | 52 | 82 | 137 | 180 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 121 | 142 | 182 | 222 | 373 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **173** | **194** | **264** | **359** | **553** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 20.6 | 22.0 | 28.7 | 38.2 | 44.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 12.2 | 14.7 | 17.4 | 19.5 | 29.3 |
| All children | % | 13.9 | 16.1 | 19.9 | 24.0 | 33.0 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.111.

## Table 15A.74 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, South Australia (a)

| | Unit | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 39 | 37 | 70 | 109 | 140 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 13 | 15 | 12 | 28 | 40 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **52** | **52** | **82** | **137** | **180** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 113 | 131 | 136 | 138 | 136 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **113** | **131** | **136** | **138** | **136** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **165** | **183** | **218** | **275** | **316** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous careror Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 84 | 51 | 64 | 62 | 63 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 22 | 18 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **87** | **53** | **68** | **84** | **81** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **252** | **236** | **286** | **359** | **405** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 15.5 | 15.7 | 24.5 | 30.4 | 35.3 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 5.2 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 10.1 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **20.6** | **22.0** | **28.7** | **38.2** | **45.3** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 44.8 | 55.5 | 47.6 | 38.4 | 34.3 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **44.8** | **55.5** | **47.6** | **38.4** | **34.3** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **65.5** | **77.5** | **76.2** | **76.6** | **79.6** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous careror Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 33.3 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 17.3 | 15.9 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| **Total children** | % | **34.5** | **22.5** | **23.8** | **23.4** | **20.4** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.112.

## Table 15A.75 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, South Australia (a)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 167 | 156 | 189 | 242 | 271 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 562 | 590 | 629 | 708 | 749 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **729** | **746** | **818** | **950** | **1 020** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 99.4 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 96.8 | 96.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 98.4 | 99.0 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 89.8 |
| All children | % | 98.6 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 91.5 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.113.

# Single jurisdiction data — Tas

Table 15A.76 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 20 | 13 | 43 | 45 | 47 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 6 | 5 | 19 | 35 | 19 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **26** | **18** | **62** | **80** | **66** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 1 | 6 | 12 | 46 | 61 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **27** | **24** | **74** | **126** | **153** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 292 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | 1 | 131 | 271 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 1 | – | 25 | 7 | .. |
| **Total notifications (i)** | **no.** | **28** | **25** | **230** | **404** | **445** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 71.4 | 52.0 | 18.7 | 11.1 | 10.6 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 21.4 | 20.0 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 4.3 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **92.9** | **72.0** | **27.0** | **19.8** | **14.8** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 3.6 | 24.0 | 5.2 | 11.4 | 13.7 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.8 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **96.4** | **96.0** | **32.2** | **31.2** | **34.4** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65.6 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | 4.0 | 57.0 | 67.1 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 3.6 | – | 10.9 | 1.7 | .. |
| **Total notifications (i)** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 193 | 414 | 739 | 748 | 1 205 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 329 | 503 | 532 | 590 | 566 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **522** | **917** | **1 271** | **1 338** | **1 771** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 92 | 353 | 488 | 2 360 | 1 742 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 911 |

Table 15A.76 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **614** | **1 270** | **1 759** | **3 698** | **4 424** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 629 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 24 | 3 410 | 6 661 | 7 863 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | 75 | 2 543 | 2 138 | 1 064 | .. |
| **Total notifications (j)** | **no.** | **713** | **7 223** | **10 558** | **12 625** | **14 053** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 27.1 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 8.6 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 46.1 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **73.2** | **12.7** | **12.0** | **10.6** | **12.6** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 12.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 18.7 | 12.4 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.5 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **86.1** | **17.6** | **16.7** | **29.3** | **31.5** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.5 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 3.4 | 47.2 | 63.1 | 62.3 | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | 10.5 | 35.2 | 20.3 | 8.4 | .. |
| **Total notifications (j)** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 213 | 427 | 782 | 793 | 1 252 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 335 | 508 | 551 | 625 | 585 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **548** | **935** | **1 333** | **1 418** | **1 837** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 93 | 359 | 500 | 2 406 | 1 803 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 937 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **641** | **1 294** | **1 833** | **3 824** | **4 577** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 921 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | 24 | 3 411 | 6 792 | 8 134 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 76 | 2 543 | 2 163 | 1 071 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **741** | **7 248** | **10 788** | **13 029** | **14 498** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 28.7 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 8.6 |

Table 15A.76 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 45.2 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **74.0** | **12.9** | **12.4** | **10.9** | **12.7** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 12.6 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 18.5 | 12.4 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.5 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **86.5** | **17.9** | **17.0** | **29.3** | **31.6** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.4 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | 3.2 | 47.1 | 63.0 | 62.4 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 10.3 | 35.1 | 20.1 | 8.2 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Data on notifications for 2003-04 should not be compared to previous years. This is because of a change in recording practices due to the centralisation of the intake service, known as the Child Protection Advice and Referral Service. Now every call about a child is recorded as a notification, whereas previously, workers made the decision locally about whether the call was in fact a notification based on the risk to the child.

(b) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these were counted.

(c) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(d) Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes the provision of advice, referral to support services or referral to the police.

(e) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.

(f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

(h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.

(i) Due to the high number of children with unknown Indigenous status at notification, and the inclusion of these in the non-Indigenous category, these data are likely to be considerably under-reported for 2005-06 and 2006-07.

(j) Due to the high number of children with unknown Indigenous status at notification, and the inclusion of these in the non-Indigenous category, these data are considered unreliable for 2005-06 and 2006-07.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.116.

Table 15A.77 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 20 | 28 | 5 | 48 | 33 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 20 | 27 | 27 | 46 | 75 |
| **Total children admitted** | **40** | **55** | **32** | **94** | **108** |
| Children discharged from orders | 7 | 23 | 19 | 27 | 28 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 222 | 178 | 214 | 295 | 266 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 175 | 297 | 115 | 184 | 208 |
| **Total children admitted** | **397** | **475** | **329** | **479** | **474** |
| Children discharged from orders | 202 | 247 | 137 | 206 | 268 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 242 | 206 | 219 | 343 | 299 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 195 | 324 | 142 | 230 | 283 |
| **Total children admitted** | **437** | **530** | **361** | **573** | **582** |
| Children discharged from orders | 209 | 270 | 156 | 233 | 296 |

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.117.

## Table 15A.78 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 46 | 74 | 82 | 107 | 134 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 6 | 6 | – | 6 | 6 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 7 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **59** | **83** | **94** | **125** | **164** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 416 | 472 | 509 | 586 | 620 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 31 | 20 | 30 | 26 | 26 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 94 | 59 | 83 | 96 | 87 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **541** | **551** | **622** | **708** | **733** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 462 | 546 | 591 | 693 | 754 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 37 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 32 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 101 | 62 | 95 | 108 | 111 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **600** | **634** | **716** | **833** | **897** |

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.118.

Table 15A.79 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 23 | 15 | 87 | 119 | 146 |
| Non-Indigenous | 515 | 5 200 | 5 678 | 6 466 | 7 180 |
| **All children** | **538** | **5 215** | **5 765** | **6 585** | **7 326** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 3.0 | 1.9 | 11.3 | 15.4 | 18.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 5.0 | 50.3 | 55.3 | 63.1 | 70.0 |
| All children | 4.8 | 47.0 | 52.2 | 59.7 | 66.4 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 19 | 15 | 50 | 52 | 42 |
| Non-Indigenous | 409 | 668 | 1 004 | 1 086 | 1 123 |
| **All children** | **428** | **683** | **1 054** | **1 138** | **1 165** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2.5 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.9 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| All children | 3.8 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 19 | 12 | 37 | 34 | 31 |
| Non-Indigenous | 186 | 317 | 599 | 616 | 768 |
| **All children** | **205** | **329** | **636** | **650** | **799** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 2.5 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1.8 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| All children | 1.8 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.2 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 59 | 83 | 94 | 125 | 164 |
| Non-Indigenous | 541 | 551 | 622 | 708 | 733 |
| **All children** | **600** | **634** | **716** | **833** | **897** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 7.3 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 19.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| All children | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.6 |

## Table 15A.79 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Data on notifications for 2003-04 should not be compared to previous years. This is because of a change in recording practices due to the centralisation of the intake service, known as the Child Protection Advice and Referral Service. Now every call about a child is recorded as a notification, whereas previously, workers made the decision locally about whether the call was in fact a notification based on the risk to the child.

(b) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(c) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(d) Care should be taken in interpreting the rates for Indigenous children due to the relatively small size of the Indigenous population.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.119.

## Table 15A.80 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 43 | 55 | 78 | 98 | 113 |
| Non-Indigenous | 425 | 432 | 498 | 585 | 554 |
| **All children** | **468** | **487** | **576** | **683** | **667** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 5.3 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 13.7 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| All children | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 72 | 78 | 74 | 134 | 158 |
| Non-Indigenous | 685 | 591 | 587 | 846 | 806 |
| **All children** | **757** | **669** | **661** | **980** | **964** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 16.3 | 19.2 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| All children | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 |

(a) The number of children in out-of-home care in Tasmania from 2003 should not be compared with previous years, as a group of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care were excluded from this year's collection. These children are not the subject of a care and protection order and out-of-home care services did not arrange their placement with relatives.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(d) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.123.

## Table 15A.81 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Tasmania (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 17 | – | – | 7 | 10 |
| Family group homes | .. | 13 | 10 | 11 | 4 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 17 | 10 | 29 | 54 | 69 |
| Relative/kinship care | 6 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 27 |
| Other home based care | 1 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| **Total home based** | **24** | **35** | **62** | **75** | **98** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **43** | **55** | **78** | **98** | **113** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 85 | – | – | 23 | 25 |
| Family group homes | .. | 41 | 48 | 30 | 26 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 233 | 207 | 249 | 305 | 328 |
| Relative/kinship care | 65 | 97 | 107 | 128 | 128 |
| Other home based care | 6 | 40 | 56 | 48 | 43 |
| **Total home based** | **304** | **344** | **412** | **481** | **499** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 22 | 27 | 21 | 35 | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 14 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 4 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **425** | **432** | **498** | **585** | **554** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 102 | – | – | 30 | 35 |
| Family group homes | .. | 54 | 58 | 41 | 30 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 250 | 217 | 278 | 359 | 397 |
| Relative/kinship care | 71 | 113 | 126 | 148 | 155 |
| Other home based care | 7 | 49 | 70 | 49 | 45 |
| **Total home based** | **328** | **379** | **474** | **556** | **597** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 23 | 30 | 25 | 38 | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 15 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 5 |
| **Total all children** | **468** | **487** | **576** | **683** | **667** |

(a) In 2002-03, the category ‘Family group homes’ was separated from the category ‘Residential care'.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.124.

## Table 15A.82 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Tasmania (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 34 | 54 | 76 | 97 | 111 |
| Another type of order | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Not on an order | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **43** | **55** | **78** | **98** | **113** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 342 | 432 | 490 | 549 | 547 |
| Another type of order | 10 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| Not on an order | 73 | – | 8 | 35 | 5 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **425** | **432** | **498** | **585** | **554** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 376 | 486 | 566 | 646 | 658 |
| Another type of order | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Not on an order | 82 | 1 | 9 | 36 | 7 |
| **Total all children** | **468** | **487** | **576** | **683** | **667** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.125.

Table 15A.83 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 6 | 4 | 13 | – | 6 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 22 | 26 | 29 | 22 | 13 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 4 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 14 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 3 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 1 | 6 | 6 | 29 | 30 |
| 5 years or more | 7 | – | 3 | 13 | 18 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 43 | 55 | 78 | 98 | 113 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **43** | **55** | **78** | **98** | **113** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 71 | 62 | 54 | 30 | 21 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 157 | 145 | 183 | 84 | 50 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 72 | 94 | 101 | 88 | 83 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 46 | 53 | 78 | 101 | 104 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 65 | 50 | 43 | 158 | 183 |
| 5 years or more | 13 | 26 | 36 | 124 | 113 |
| Not stated/unknown | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 425 | 431 | 498 | 585 | 554 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **425** | **432** | **498** | **585** | **554** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 77 | 66 | 67 | 30 | 27 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 179 | 171 | 212 | 106 | 63 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 76 | 105 | 112 | 106 | 97 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 49 | 61 | 94 | 117 | 136 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 66 | 56 | 49 | 187 | 213 |
| 5 years or more | 20 | 26 | 39 | 137 | 131 |
| Not stated/unknown | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 468 | 486 | 576 | 683 | 667 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **468** | **487** | **576** | **683** | **667** |

## Table 15A.83 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number) (a), (b), (c)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out of home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Tasmania was unable to distinguish between respite and non-respite care. Both types of placement are included if they satisfy the general definition of out of home care.

(c) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.126.

## Table 15A.84 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Tasmania (number) (a)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | na | na | na | 15 | 12 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | na | na | na | 6 | 10 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | na | na | na | 1 | 5 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | na | na | na | 4 | 4 |
| 5 years or more | na | na | na | 2 | 1 |
| Not stated/unknown | na | na | na | – | – |
| **Total children** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **28** | **32** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | na | na | na | 88 | 79 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | na | na | na | 15 | 25 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | na | na | na | 34 | 24 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | na | na | na | 19 | 17 |
| 5 years or more | na | na | na | 14 | 12 |
| Not stated/unknown | na | na | na | – | – |
| **Total children** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **170** | **157** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | na | na | na | 103 | 91 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | na | na | na | 21 | 35 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | na | na | na | 35 | 29 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | na | na | na | 23 | 21 |
| 5 years or more | na | na | na | 16 | 13 |
| Not stated/unknown | na | na | na | – | – |
| **Total children** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **198** | **189** |

(a) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.127.

## Table 15A.85 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 6 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 27 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 65 | 97 | 107 | 128 | 128 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **71** | **113** | **126** | **148** | **155** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 14.0 | 29.1 | 24.4 | 20.4 | 23.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 15.3 | 22.5 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 23.1 |
| All children | % | 15.2 | 23.2 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 23.2 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.128.

## Table 15A.86 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Tasmania (a), (b)

| | Unit | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | – | 3 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 6 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 15 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **6** | **16** | **19** | **18** | **24** |
| Other Indigenous caregiver | no. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 16 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **13** | **16** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **7** | **19** | **20** | **31** | **40** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 18 | 28 | 54 | 55 | 58 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 17 | – | – | 7 | 10 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **35** | **28** | **54** | **62** | **68** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **43** | **55** | **78** | **98** | **113** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | – | 6.4 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 8.3 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 14.3 | 27.7 | 14.9 | 8.6 | 13.9 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **14.3** | **34.0** | **25.7** | **19.4** | **22.2** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 2.4 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 14.0 | 14.8 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **2.4** | **6.4** | **1.4** | **14.0** | **14.8** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **16.7** | **40.4** | **27.0** | **33.3** | **37.0** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 42.9 | 59.6 | 73.0 | 59.1 | 53.7 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 40.5 | – | – | 7.5 | 9.3 |
| **Total children** | % | **83.3** | **59.6** | **73.0** | **66.7** | **63.0** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.129.

## Table 15A.87 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 14 | 21 | 43 | 59 | 79 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 211 | 248 | 296 | 370 | 376 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **225** | **269** | **339** | **429** | **455** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 51.9 | 65.6 | 87.8 | 85.5 | 97.5 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 75.4 | 90.5 | 90.8 | 94.1 | 94.7 |
| All children | % | 73.3 | 87.9 | 90.4 | 92.9 | 95.2 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.130.

# Single jurisdiction data — ACT

## Table 15A.88 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated (e) | no. | 43 | 61 | 136 | 163 | 151 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 41 | 80 | 152 | 136 | 164 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **84** | **141** | **288** | **299** | **315** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 32 | 95 | 49 | 103 | 28 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| **Total investigations (h)** | **no.** | **116** | **236** | **337** | **402** | **369** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 566 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means (j) | no. | 6 | 7 | 33 | 304 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action (j) | no. | 44 | 200 | 428 | 129 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **166** | **443** | **798** | **835** | **935** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 25.9 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 16.1 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 24.7 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 16.3 | 17.5 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **50.6** | **31.8** | **36.1** | **35.8** | **33.7** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 19.3 | 21.4 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 3.0 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.8 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **69.9** | **53.3** | **42.2** | **48.1** | **39.5** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60.5 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means (j) | % | 3.6 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 36.4 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action (j) | % | 26.5 | 45.1 | 53.6 | 15.4 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated (e) | no. | 267 | 569 | 1 077 | 1 114 | 701 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 444 | 690 | 1 164 | 1 084 | 1 400 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **711** | **1 259** | **2 241** | **2 198** | **2 101** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 420 | 883 | 439 | 692 | 240 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |

Table 15A.88 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total investigations (h)** | **no.** | **1 131** | **2 142** | **2 680** | **2 890** | **2 391** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 384 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means (j) | no. | 43 | 68 | 170 | 2 681 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action (j) | no. | 784 | 2 672 | 3 627 | 1 658 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **1 958** | **4 882** | **6 477** | **7 229** | **7 775** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 13.6 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 9.0 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 22.7 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 18.0 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **36.3** | **25.8** | **34.6** | **30.4** | **27.0** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 21.5 | 18.1 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 3.1 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.6 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **57.8** | **43.9** | **41.4** | **40.0** | **30.8** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69.2 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means (j) | % | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 37.1 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action (j) | % | 40.0 | 54.7 | 56.0 | 22.9 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated (e) | no. | 310 | 630 | 1 213 | 1 277 | 852 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 485 | 770 | 1 316 | 1 220 | 1 564 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **795** | **1 400** | **2 529** | **2 497** | **2 416** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 452 | 978 | 488 | 795 | 268 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 |
| **Total investigations (h)** | **no.** | **1 247** | **2 378** | **3 017** | **3 292** | **2 760** |
| Dealt with by other means (i) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 950 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means (j) | no. | 49 | 75 | 203 | 2 985 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action (j) | no. | 828 | 2 872 | 4 055 | 1 787 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **2 124** | **5 325** | **7 275** | **8 064** | **8 710** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 14.6 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 9.8 |

Table 15A.88 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 22.8 | 14.5 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 18.0 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **37.4** | **26.3** | **34.8** | **31.0** | **27.7** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 21.3 | 18.4 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 3.1 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.9 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **58.7** | **44.7** | **41.5** | **40.8** | **31.7** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68.3 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means (j) | % | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 37.0 | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action (j) | % | 39.0 | 53.9 | 55.7 | 22.2 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these were counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes 'non-abuse' notifications relating to serious incompatibility or self damaging behaviour where advise and/or referrals were followed up.

(c) In 2002-03, the ACT changed the arrangements for recording reports of concerns about children and young people. This and stricter mandatory reporting guidelines has led to an increase in the number of notifications.

(d) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.

(e) The decrease in the number of substantiated investigations reflects a requirement of staff to substantiate emotional abuse or neglect only if there was, or is likely to be, significant harm and there was no-one with parental responsibility willing and able to protect the child/young person.

(f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons. Previously these cases were recorded in 'Investigations not finalised'.

(h) The decrease in investigations reflects the introduction of an assessment phase between the receipt of the notification and the decision to investigate where families may be assisted without investigation

(i) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'. In 2006-07, this figure reflects the inclusion of an assessment phase.

(j) Fluctuations in numbers and proportions from 2004-05 to 2005-06 are due to changes in coding to distinguish between notifications not investigated and notifications dealt with by other means.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.133.

## Table 15A.89 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 16 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 23 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 13 | 3 | 12 | 17 | 30 |
| **Total children admitted** | **29** | **19** | **27** | **37** | **53** |
| Children discharged from orders | 8 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 24 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 78 | 107 | 122 | 146 | 98 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 42 | 55 | 45 | 73 | 110 |
| **Total children admitted** | **120** | **162** | **167** | **219** | **208** |
| Children discharged from orders | 94 | 113 | 105 | 139 | 129 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | 94 | 123 | 137 | 166 | 121 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | 55 | 58 | 57 | 90 | 140 |
| **Total children admitted** | **149** | **181** | **194** | **256** | **261** |
| Children discharged from orders | 102 | 125 | 122 | 154 | 153 |

(a) The introduction of the new *Children and Young People Act 1999* provided for short term orders which has impacted on the number of children admitted to orders.

(b) Children who had previously been on orders interstate, but not continuously, may be counted from 2005-06 as children on orders for the first time.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.134.

## Table 15A.90 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 39 | 47 | 49 | 79 | 98 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | – | – | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 9 | 6 | 19 | 14 | 9 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **48** | **53** | **70** | **100** | **113** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 182 | 233 | 284 | 330 | 337 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 13 | 37 | 49 | 60 | 53 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 45 | 30 | 61 | 68 | 71 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **240** | **300** | **394** | **458** | **461** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 221 | 280 | 333 | 409 | 435 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 13 | 37 | 51 | 67 | 59 |
| Interim and temporary orders | 54 | 36 | 80 | 82 | 80 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **288** | **353** | **464** | **558** | **574** |

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.135.

Table 15A.91 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 111 | 175 | 273 | 319 | 382 |
| Non-Indigenous | 1 372 | 2 541 | 3 157 | 3 780 | 4 185 |
| **All children** | **1 483** | **2 716** | **3 430** | **4 099** | **4 567** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 65.1 | 100.8 | 154.6 | 183.0 | 210.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 19.1 | 35.9 | 45.2 | 54.4 | 59.9 |
| All children | 20.2 | 37.5 | 47.9 | 57.6 | 63.7 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 61 | 70 | 166 | 171 | 159 |
| Non-Indigenous | 601 | 773 | 1 486 | 1 407 | 1 296 |
| **All children** | **662** | **843** | **1 652** | **1 578** | **1 455** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 35.8 | 40.3 | 94.0 | 98.1 | 87.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 8.4 | 10.9 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 18.5 |
| All children | 9.0 | 11.6 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 20.3 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 33 | 44 | 99 | 99 | 75 |
| Non-Indigenous | 230 | 441 | 758 | 754 | 483 |
| **All children** | **263** | **485** | **857** | **853** | **558** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 19.4 | 25.3 | 56.1 | 56.8 | 41.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.2 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 6.9 |
| All children | 3.6 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 7.8 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 48 | 53 | 70 | 100 | 113 |
| Non-Indigenous | 240 | 300 | 394 | 458 | 461 |
| **All children** | **288** | **353** | **464** | **558** | **574** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 26.5 | 28.7 | 37.4 | 53.3 | 58.9 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.2 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| All children | 3.7 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 |

## Table 15A.91 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.136.

## Table 15A.92 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 48 | 58 | 60 | 82 | 89 |
| Non-Indigenous | 229 | 240 | 282 | 306 | 310 |
| **All children** | **277** | **298** | **342** | **388** | **399** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 26.5 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 43.7 | 46.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| All children | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 66 | 81 | 101 | 115 | 121 |
| Non-Indigenous | 471 | 520 | 534 | 528 | 551 |
| **All children** | **537** | **601** | **635** | **643** | **672** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 36.8 | 44.3 | 54.3 | 62.6 | 63.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| All children | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 |

(a) A child is only counted once, regardless of the number of placements during the year.

(b) SAAP placements were counted as out-of-home care placements where Family Services made a financial payment.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(d) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.140.

## Table 15A.93 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 18 | 23 | 29 | 35 | 36 |
| Relative/kinship care | 22 | 29 | 21 | 39 | 43 |
| Other home based care | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **41** | **52** | **50** | **74** | **79** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Other (incl. unknown) | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **48** | **58** | **60** | **82** | **89** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 30 | 20 | 46 | 36 | 34 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 120 | 128 | 141 | 162 | 164 |
| Relative/kinship care | 76 | 82 | 92 | 103 | 107 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **196** | **210** | **233** | **265** | **271** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | 1 | 1 | – | 4 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 3 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **229** | **240** | **282** | **306** | **310** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 37 | 26 | 56 | 43 | 44 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 138 | 151 | 170 | 197 | 200 |
| Relative/kinship care | 98 | 111 | 113 | 142 | 150 |
| Other home based care | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **237** | **262** | **283** | **339** | **350** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 3 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| **Total all children** | **277** | **298** | **342** | **388** | **399** |

(a) The number of children in relative/kinship care may be understated as the relationship to a child of foster carers from non-government organisations is unknown.

(b) In 2002-03, the category 'Family group homes' was separated from the category 'Residential care'.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.141.

## Table 15A.94 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 47 | 52 | 60 | 81 | 86 |
| Another type of order | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Not on an order | – | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **48** | **58** | **60** | **82** | **89** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 217 | 225 | 279 | 285 | 292 |
| Another type of order | 2 | 6 | 1 | – | 4 |
| Not on an order | 10 | 9 | 2 | 21 | 14 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **229** | **240** | **282** | **306** | **310** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 264 | 277 | 339 | 366 | 378 |
| Another type of order | 3 | 7 | 1 | – | 4 |
| Not on an order | 10 | 14 | 2 | 22 | 17 |
| **Total all children** | **277** | **298** | **342** | **388** | **399** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.142.

Table 15A.95 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | – | – | – | 3 | 3 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 4 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 9 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 8 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 12 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 7 | 20 | 14 | 14 | 18 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 7 | 13 | 21 | 25 | 27 |
| 5 years or more | 13 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 21 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 48 | 58 | 60 | 79 | 86 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **48** | **58** | **60** | **82** | **89** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | 3 | 4 | – | 14 | 6 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 22 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 43 | 31 | 35 | 41 | 45 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 11 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 32 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 37 | 43 | 50 | 58 | 45 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 48 | 64 | 85 | 86 | 94 |
| 5 years or more | 65 | 62 | 72 | 70 | 84 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 226 | 236 | 282 | 292 | 304 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **229** | **240** | **282** | **306** | **310** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | 3 | 4 | – | 17 | 9 |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 26 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 52 | 37 | 38 | 49 | 51 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 19 | 37 | 41 | 49 | 44 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 44 | 63 | 64 | 72 | 63 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 55 | 77 | 106 | 111 | 121 |
| 5 years or more | 78 | 74 | 85 | 87 | 105 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 274 | 294 | 342 | 371 | 390 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **277** | **298** | **342** | **388** | **399** |

## Table 15A.95 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Respite care includes children who were in emergency or planned respite from the home for non-child protection reasons, such as where the parents were ill or unable to care for the child. Non-respite includes children in care for child protection reasons.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.143.

Table 15A.96 **Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | – | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | – | 4 | – | 2 | 1 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| 5 years or more | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **2** | **11** | **13** | **11** | **11** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 21 | 70 | 74 | 53 | 35 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 5 | 22 | 8 | 18 | 6 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 4 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 24 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 9 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 years or more | – | 14 | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **39** | **117** | **121** | **122** | **97** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 21 | 73 | 83 | 58 | 37 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 5 | 26 | 8 | 20 | 7 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 4 | 6 | 17 | 29 | 27 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 9 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 22 |
| 5 years or more | 2 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **41** | **128** | **134** | **133** | **108** |

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Children in respite care or temporary placements were not included.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.144.

## Table 15A.97 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 22 | 29 | 21 | 39 | 43 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 76 | 82 | 92 | 103 | 107 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **98** | **111** | **113** | **142** | **150** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 45.8 | 50.0 | 35.0 | 47.6 | 48.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 33.2 | 34.2 | 32.6 | 33.7 | 34.5 |
| All children | % | 35.4 | 37.2 | 33.0 | 36.6 | 37.6 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) The number children in relative/kinship care may be understated as the relationship to a child of foster carers from non-government organisations is unknown.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.145.

## Table 15A.98 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Australian Capital Territory (a)

| | Unit | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 19 | 26 | 19 | 28 | 29 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **22** | **29** | **22** | **39** | **43** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 5 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 16 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **5** | **6** | **16** | **18** | **18** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **27** | **35** | **38** | **57** | **61** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 14 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 20 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **21** | **23** | **20** | **24** | **28** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | – | – | 2 | 1 | – |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **48** | **58** | **60** | **82** | **89** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 39.6 | 44.8 | 32.8 | 34.6 | 32.6 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 13.6 | 15.7 |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **45.8** | **50.0** | **37.9** | **48.1** | **48.3** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 10.4 | 8.6 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 18.0 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | – | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **10.4** | **10.3** | **27.6** | **22.2** | **20.2** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **56.3** | **60.3** | **65.5** | **70.4** | **68.5** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 29.2 | 31.0 | 24.1 | 22.2 | 22.5 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 14.6 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 9.0 |
| **Total children** | % | **43.8** | **39.7** | **34.5** | **29.6** | **31.5** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.146.

Table 15A.99 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a)**

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 28 | 35 | 36 | 49 | 57 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 137 | 154 | 161 | 171 | 186 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **165** | **189** | **197** | **220** | **243** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 90.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 93.8 | 98.7 | 98.2 | 96.6 | 97.4 |
| All children | % | 93.2 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 97.3 | 98.0 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.147.

# Single jurisdiction data — NT

Table 15A.100 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 209 | 405 | 337 | 363 | 454 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 210 | 317 | 308 | 330 | 287 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **419** | **722** | **645** | **693** | **741** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 89 | 38 | 108 | 132 | 181 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **508** | **760** | **753** | **825** | **1 017** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 851 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 347 | 473 | 466 | 929 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **855** | **1 233** | **1 219** | **1 754** | **1 868** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 24.4 | 32.8 | 27.6 | 20.7 | 24.3 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 24.6 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 18.8 | 15.4 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **49.0** | **58.6** | **52.9** | **39.5** | **39.7** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 10.4 | 3.1 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 9.7 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.1 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **59.4** | **61.6** | **61.8** | **47.0** | **54.4** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45.6 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 40.6 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 53.0 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Non-Indigenous children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 118 | 122 | 136 | 117 | 167 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 208 | 167 | 222 | 201 | 197 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **326** | **289** | **358** | **318** | **364** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 56 | 23 | 69 | 52 | 69 |

Table 15A.100 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *Unit* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **382** | **312** | **427** | **370** | **491** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 633 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | no. | 317 | 412 | 455 | 739 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **699** | **724** | **882** | **1 109** | **1 124** |
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 16.9 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 10.6 | 14.9 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 29.8 | 23.1 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 17.5 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **46.6** | **39.9** | **40.6** | **28.7** | **32.4** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 8.0 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.2 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **54.6** | **43.1** | **48.4** | **33.4** | **43.7** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56.3 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible/no action | % | 45.4 | 56.9 | 51.6 | 66.6 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| All children | | | | | | |
| Number of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | no. | 327 | 527 | 473 | 480 | 621 |
| Carer/family issues | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | no. | 418 | 484 | 530 | 531 | 484 |
| **Total finalised** | **no.** | **745** | **1 011** | **1 003** | **1 011** | **1 105** |
| Investigations in process (f) | no. | 145 | 61 | 177 | 184 | 250 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 153 |
| **Total investigations** | **no.** | **890** | **1 072** | **1 180** | **1 195** | **1 508** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | no. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 484 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | no. | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | no. | 664 | 885 | 921 | 1 668 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **no.** | **1 554** | **1 957** | **2 101** | **2 863** | **2 992** |

## Table 15A.100 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | Unit | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations | | | | | | |
| Investigations finalised by 31 August | | | | | | |
| Substantiated | % | 21.0 | 26.9 | 22.5 | 16.8 | 20.8 |
| Carer/family issues | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not substantiated | % | 26.9 | 24.7 | 25.2 | 18.5 | 16.2 |
| **Total finalised** | **%** | **47.9** | **51.7** | **47.7** | **35.3** | **36.9** |
| Investigations in process (f) | % | 9.3 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 8.4 |
| Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.1 |
| **Total investigations** | **%** | **57.3** | **54.8** | **56.2** | **41.7** | **50.4** |
| Dealt with by other means (h) | % | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49.6 |
| Notifications dealt with by other means | % | – | – | – | – | .. |
| No investigation possible / no action | % | 42.7 | 45.2 | 43.8 | 58.3 | .. |
| **Total notifications** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) The NT includes child concern reports in child protection notifications.

(b) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these were counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.

(c) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes the provision of advice, referral to support services or referral to the police.

(d) The NT cannot reliably count notifications dealt with by other means and such matters are included under 'notifications not investigated/dealt with by other means'.

(e) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.

(f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.

(h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.150.

## Table 15A.101 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number) (a)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07 (b)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | na | na | 171 | 125 | 147 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | na | na | 70 | 103 | 44 |
| **Total children admitted** | **197** | **250** | **241** | **228** | **191** |
| Children discharged from orders | 139 | 169 | 196 | 145 | 172 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | na | na | 63 | 60 | 76 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | na | na | 52 | 43 | 37 |
| **Total children admitted** | **104** | **107** | **115** | **103** | **113** |
| Children discharged from orders | 75 | 104 | 105 | 66 | 88 |
| All children | | | | | |
| Children admitted to orders | | | | | |
| Admitted for the first time | na | na | 234 | 185 | 223 |
| Had prior admissions to orders | na | na | 122 | 146 | 81 |
| **Total children admitted** | **301** | **357** | **356** | **331** | **304** |
| Children discharged from orders | 214 | 234 | 301 | 211 | 260 |

(a) Includes all children admitted to care and protection orders for the first time since October 1998 (when client information system was commissioned) and excludes those children with a current care and protection order at that time.

(b) Due to a misinterpretation at the NT electronic case management system interface, the figure provided is likely to be an underestimation of the true number of clients admitted to orders in 2006-07, and should be treated with caution.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.151.

## Table 15A.102 Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 155 | 206 | 187 | 276 | 274 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 4 | – | 2 | 1 | – |
| Interim and temporary orders | 15 | 24 | 92 | 26 | 26 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **174** | **230** | **281** | **303** | **300** |
| Number of non-Indigenous children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 78 | 110 | 86 | 122 | 134 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 1 | – | 3 | – | – |
| Interim and temporary orders | 21 | 5 | 44 | 12 | 17 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **100** | **115** | **133** | **134** | **151** |
| Number of all children on orders | | | | | |
| Finalised guardianship or custody orders/arrangements | 233 | 316 | 273 | 398 | 408 |
| Finalised supervisory orders | 5 | – | 5 | 1 | – |
| Interim and temporary orders | 36 | 29 | 136 | 38 | 43 |
| Other/not stated | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **274** | **345** | **414** | **437** | **451** |

(a) From 2005, Temporary Custody Agreements and Holding Orders are included in the 'Interim and Temporary' category due to the Interim and Temporary nature of the order/agreement. 'Finalised Guardianship or Finalised Custody' orders include finalised arrangements of a more permanent nature.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.152.

Table 15A.103 **Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children aged 0–16 years in notifications | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 738 | 1 052 | 1 032 | 1 396 | 1 632 |
| Non-Indigenous | 595 | 618 | 745 | 916 | 948 |
| **All children** | **1 333** | **1 670** | **1 777** | **2 312** | **2 580** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 32.2 | 45.5 | 44.4 | 59.9 | 69.6 |
| Non-Indigenous | 19.1 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 27.4 | 27.3 |
| All children | 24.6 | 29.6 | 31.5 | 40.7 | 44.3 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 379 | 656 | 611 | 653 | 782 |
| Non-Indigenous | 286 | 274 | 341 | 305 | 391 |
| **All children** | **665** | **930** | **952** | **958** | **1 173** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 16.5 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 28.0 | 33.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 9.2 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 11.3 |
| All children | 12.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 20.2 |
| Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 198 | 375 | 319 | 354 | 395 |
| Non-Indigenous | 113 | 116 | 128 | 108 | 145 |
| **All children** | **311** | **491** | **447** | **462** | **540** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 8.6 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 16.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| All children | 5.7 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 9.3 |
| Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders | | | | | |
| Number of children | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 174 | 230 | 281 | 303 | 300 |
| Non-Indigenous | 100 | 115 | 133 | 134 | 151 |
| **All children** | **274** | **345** | **414** | **437** | **451** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 7.2 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| All children | 4.6 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 |

## Table 15A.103 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b)

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

(b) Rates of children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

*Source*: AIHW *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection (unpublished); AIHW *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.153.

## Table 15A.104 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 142 | 175 | 218 | 247 | 268 |
| Non-Indigenous | 81 | 83 | 106 | 105 | 129 |
| **All children** | **223** | **258** | **324** | **352** | **397** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (b) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 5.9 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 10.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| All children | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year | | | | | |
| Number of children in care | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 258 | 338 | 346 | 371 | 452 |
| Non-Indigenous | 140 | 150 | 175 | 170 | 228 |
| **All children** | **398** | **488** | **521** | **541** | **680** |
| Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c) | | | | | |
| Indigenous | 10.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 18.2 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| All children | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 11.1 |

(a) The data does not include children placed with parents or relatives who were not reimbursed.

(b) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000.

(c) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.157.

## Table 15A.105 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 8 | 9 | 17 | 23 | 9 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 95 | 118 | 152 | 176 | 169 |
| Relative/kinship care | 34 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| **Total home based** | **129** | **162** | **197** | **221** | **214** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 27 |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **142** | **175** | **218** | **247** | **268** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Residential care | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | – |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 56 | 55 | 78 | 79 | 87 |
| Relative/kinship care | 12 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total home based** | **68** | **71** | **90** | **92** | **100** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 8 | 7 | 7 | – | 22 |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **81** | **83** | **106** | **105** | **129** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Residential care | 12 | 14 | 25 | 32 | 9 |
| Family group homes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| Home based care | | | | | |
| Foster care | 151 | 173 | 230 | 255 | 256 |
| Relative/kinship care | 46 | 60 | 57 | 57 | 58 |
| Other home based care | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| **Total home based** | **197** | **233** | **287** | **313** | **314** |
| Independent living (incl. private board) | 2 | – | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Other (incl. unknown) | 12 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 49 |
| **Total all children** | **223** | **258** | **324** | **352** | **397** |

(a) In 2002-03, the category ‘Family group homes’ was separated from the category ‘Residential care'.

(b) Numbers for 'residential care' and 'family group homes' have been revised for 2003-2004.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.158.

## Table 15A.106 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Northern Territory (number) (a)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 142 | 175 | 218 | 247 | 268 |
| Another type of order | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not on an order | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **142** | **175** | **218** | **247** | **268** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 81 | 83 | 106 | 105 | 129 |
| Another type of order | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not on an order | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total non-Indigenouns children** | **81** | **83** | **106** | **105** | **129** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Care and protection order | 223 | 258 | 324 | 352 | 397 |
| Another type of order | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Not on an order | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total all children** | **223** | **258** | **324** | **352** | **397** |

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders.

**..** Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.159.

Table 15A.107 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)**

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 5 | 6 | 20 | 22 | 89 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 15 | 28 | 47 | 46 | 30 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 27 | 22 | 45 | 46 | 34 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 21 | 32 | 38 | 53 | 35 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 47 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 55 |
| 5 years or more | 25 | 28 | 11 | 21 | 25 |
| Not stated/unknown | 2 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 142 | 175 | 218 | 247 | 268 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **142** | **175** | **218** | **247** | **268** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 12 | – | 16 | 8 | 59 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 5 | 11 | 38 | 42 | 18 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 29 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 8 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 10 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 26 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 7 |
| 5 years or more | 12 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Not stated/unknown | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 81 | 83 | 106 | 105 | 129 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **81** | **83** | **106** | **105** | **129** |
| All children | | | | | |
| Respite | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-respite | | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 17 | 6 | 36 | 30 | 148 |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 20 | 39 | 85 | 88 | 48 |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | 43 | 36 | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 29 | 50 | 52 | 70 | 45 |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 73 | 77 | 71 | 74 | 62 |
| 5 years or more | 37 | 44 | 17 | 28 | 31 |
| Not stated/unknown | 4 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Total non-respite | 223 | 258 | 324 | 352 | 397 |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total all children** | **223** | **258** | **324** | **352** | **397** |

## Table 15A.107 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)

| | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) The NT is unable to reliably distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result both types of placement were included if they satisfy the definition of out-of-home care.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.160.

Table 15A.108 **Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2004-05* | *2005-06* | *2006-07* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 18 | 36 | 14 | 20 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | – | 2 | 5 | 12 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 8 | – | 4 | 2 | na |
| 5 years or more | – | 2 | 2 | – | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total Indigenous children** | **29** | **44** | **34** | **41** | **na** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | – | 2 | 2 | 8 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 2 | – | 5 | 1 | na |
| 5 years or more | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total non-Indigenous children** | **11** | **12** | **23** | **19** | **na** |
| All children | | | | | |
| 1 to less than 6 months | 23 | 44 | 21 | 26 | na |
| 6 months to less than 1 year | – | 4 | 7 | 20 | na |
| 1 to less than 2 years | 5 | 5 | 15 | 11 | na |
| 2 to less than 5 years | 10 | – | 9 | 3 | na |
| 5 years or more | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | na |
| Not stated/unknown | – | – | – | – | na |
| **Total all children** | **40** | **56** | **57** | **60** | **na** |

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out of home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) The NT is unable to reliably distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result both types of placement were included if they satisfy the definition of out-of-home care.

(c) 2006-07 data for the Northern Territory was not available at the time of publication.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.161.

## Table 15A.109 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 34 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 12 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **46** | **60** | **57** | **57** | **58** |
| As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 23.9 | 25.1 | 20.6 | 17.8 | 16.8 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 14.8 | 19.3 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 10.1 |
| All children | % | 20.6 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 14.6 |

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.162.

## Table 15A.110 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous children at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | no. | 51 | 67 | 79 | 90 | 89 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | no. | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **no.** | **51** | **67** | **79** | **90** | **89** |
| Other Indigenous carer | no. | 43 | 53 | 71 | 67 | 61 |
| Indigenous residential care | no. | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **no.** | **43** | **53** | **71** | **67** | **61** |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **94** | **120** | **150** | **157** | **150** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | no. | 39 | 55 | 68 | 87 | 118 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | no. | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| **Total children** | **no.** | **47** | **55** | **68** | **87** | **118** |
| Independent living/unknown | no. | 1 | – | – | 3 | – |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **no.** | **142** | **175** | **218** | **247** | **268** |
| As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June | | | | | | |
| Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous relative/kin | % | 36.2 | 38.3 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 33.2 |
| Non-Indigenous relative/kin | % | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total placed with relative/kin** | **%** | **36.2** | **38.3** | **36.2** | **36.9** | **33.2** |
| Other Indigenous carer | % | 30.5 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 27.5 | 22.8 |
| Indigenous residential care | % | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care** | **%** | **30.5** | **30.3** | **32.6** | **27.5** | **22.8** |
| **Total children** | **%** | **66.7** | **68.6** | **68.8** | **64.3** | **56.0** |
| Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care | | | | | | |
| Other non-Indigenous carer | % | 27.7 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 35.7 | 44.0 |
| In non-Indigenous residential care | % | 5.7 | – | – | – | – |
| **Total children** | % | **33.3** | **31.4** | **31.2** | **35.7** | **44.0** |
| **Total Indigenous children in care** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) The definition of 'relative/kin' used in this table is broader than the definition used in other tables because it includes kin relationships based on customary law.

(c) Data on the relationship of the caregiver to children placed with non-Indigenous carers could not be provided and these children were included in the category ‘other non-Indigenous carer’.

(d) In the NT, children placed with family members have been included in the 'Indigenous relative/kin' category.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.163.

## Table 15A.111 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a)

| | *Unit* | *2003* | *2004* | *2005* | *2006* | *2007* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | no. | 105 | 131 | 160 | 183 | 178 |
| Non-Indigenous | no. | 45 | 44 | 69 | 67 | 79 |
| **All children** | **no.** | **150** | **175** | **229** | **250** | **257** |
| As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | % | 92.1 | 92.9 | 95.2 | 94.8 | 89.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | % | 86.5 | 89.8 | 93.2 | 97.1 | 84.0 |
| All children | % | 90.4 | 92.1 | 94.6 | 95.4 | 87.7 |

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

*Source*: AIHW *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.164.

# Juvenile Justice data

Table 15A.112 **Average rate of detention of people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people aged 10–17 years (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* (d) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | 30.0 | 11.9 | 20.9 | 47.9 | 34.1 | 48.6 | 47.4 | 63.0 | 27.2 |
| 2002-03 | 30.3 | 12.1 | 22.3 | 47.0 | 40.2 | 45.1 | 45.9 | 94.0 | 28.1 |
| 2003-04 | 28.7 | 11.6 | 20.7 | 53.5 | 30.5 | 47.8 | 49.8 | 53.0 | 26.8 |
| 2004-05 | 29.9 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 48.3 | 35.7 | 59.0 | 41.1 | 85.2 | 26.9 |
| 2005-06 | 33.3 | 9.8 | 27.8 | 50.3 | 24.0 | 48.2 | 36.4 | 67.5 | 28.4 |

(a) Detention rates are based on average population of juvenile detention centres on the last day of each quarter of the financial year (30 September, 31 December, 31 March and 30 June).

(b) Indigenous rates were calculated using high series population data provided by the ABS. Any variation in derived rates may be due to the assumptions and limitations of the base population data.

(c) Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for states and territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

(d) NSW data from March 2005 include Kariong Juvenile Correction Centre detainees, sourced from the NSW Department of Corrective Services. Rates for each quarter in 2005-06 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services. Rates for the quarters of 31 March and 30 June 2005 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services.

*Source*: AIC (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.169.

Table 15A.113 **Daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number) (a)**

| | *NSW* (b) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001-02 | 92 | 7 | 53 | 71 | 19 | na | 5 | 12 | 259 |
| 2002-03 | 98 | 10 | 54 | 80 | 28 | na | 4 | 19 | 295 |
| 2003-04 | 98 | 14 | 54 | 92 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 298 |
| 2004-05 | 111 | 12 | 53 | 87 | 28 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 322 |
| 2005-06 | 127 | 11 | 73 | 82 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 334 |

(a) Average based on population of juvenile detention centres on the last day of each quarter of the financial year (30 September, 31 December, 31 March and 30 June).

(b) NSW data from 31 March 2005 include Kariong Juvenile Correction Centre detainees, sourced from the NSW Department of Corrective Services. Numbers for each quarter in 2005-06 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services. Numbers for NSW for the quarters of 31 March 2005 and 30 June 2005 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services.

*Source*: AIC (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.171.

## Table 15A.114 Average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people (a), (b), (c)

| | *NSW* (d) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | 351.4 | 135.8 | 221.1 | 555.6 | 388.2 | na | 624.4 | 119.9 | 307.9 |
| 2002-03 | 353.8 | 173.6 | 212.0 | 604.7 | 538.1 | na | 458.6 | 182.6 | 326.6 |
| 2003-04 | 339.3 | 231.0 | 202.6 | 671.8 | 333.2 | 158.7 | 503.2 | 108.6 | 310.1 |
| 2004-05 | 368.5 | 179.4 | 189.0 | 616.3 | 508.3 | 181.9 | 696.8 | 174.9 | 322.8 |
| 2005-06 | 405.9 | 168.0 | 246.5 | 570.9 | 256.1 | 148.3 | 594.8 | 146.3 | 324.1 |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | 17.9 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 23.0 | na | 35.7 | 23.7 | 15.0 |
| 2002-03 | 17.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 23.8 | na | 36.9 | 30.9 | 14.9 |
| 2003-04 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 20.3 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 12.2 | 13.9 |
| 2004-05 | 15.4 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 19.2 | 49.8 | 25.4 | 17.4 | 13.0 |
| 2005-06 | 16.7 | 7.8 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 40.6 | 22.0 | 6.9 | 14.1 |
| Indigenous rate ratio (e) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | 19.7 | 12.8 | 25.0 | 32.1 | 16.9 | na | 17.5 | 5.1 | 20.6 |
| 2002-03 | 20.2 | 16.8 | 20.5 | 49.5 | 22.6 | na | 12.4 | 5.9 | 22.0 |
| 2003-04 | 21.4 | 25.4 | 22.9 | 48.6 | 16.5 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 22.4 |
| 2004-05 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 57.2 | 26.5 | 3.7 | 27.4 | 10.1 | 24.9 |
| 2005-06 | 24.3 | 21.5 | 19.4 | 37.1 | 16.2 | 3.7 | 27.1 | 21.2 | 23.0 |

(a) Detention rates are based on average population of juvenile detention centres on the last day of each quarter of the financial year (30 September, 31 December, 31 March and 30 June).

(b) Indigenous rates were calculated using high series population data provided by the ABS. Any variation in derived rates may be due to the assumptions and limitations of the base population data.

(c) Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for those states and territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

(d) NSW data from 31 March 2005 include Kariong Juvenile Correction Centre detainees, sourced from the NSW Department of Corrective Services. Rates of detention for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in each quarter in 2005-06 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services. Rates of detention for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people for the quarters of 31 March 2005 and 30 June 2005 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services.

(e) The Indigenous rate ratio has been derived by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision and is calculated by dividing the average Indigenous rate of detention with the average non-Indigenous rate of detention.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: AIC (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.172.

# SAAP data

## Table 15A.115 Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Representation among all SAAP clients | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | % | 17.2 | 5.8 | 24.9 | 36.5 | 15.3 | 8.8 | 11.4 | 55.7 | 17.7 |
| 2003-04 | % | 17.4 | 4.5 | 22.7 | 38.7 | 16.4 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 57.3 | 16.5 |
| 2004-05 | % | 16.2 | 6.0 | 23.2 | 39.9 | 16.6 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 61.3 | 20.4 |
| Representation among people unable to be provided with a SAAP service | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | % | 19.5 | 5.7 | 18.0 | 47.7 | 24.8 | 2.5 | 20.2 | 55.9 | 17.7 |
| 2003-04 | % | 20.8 | 7.0 | 19.2 | 47.6 | 21.9 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 57.1 | 18.7 |
| 2004-05 | % | 20.2 | 6.8 | 24.7 | 44.0 | 17.5 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 59.1 | 20.1 |
| Representation among accommodated SAAP clients | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | % | 17.1 | 7.0 | 23.5 | 42.7 | 18.0 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 64.6 | 21.4 |
| 2006-07 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Representation among people unable to be provided with SAAP accommodation | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | % | 22.1 | 7.9 | 26.8 | 57.7 | 26.8 | 8.0 | 18.8 | 65.2 | 25.6 |
| 2006-07 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

(a) Client figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent; figures on number of requests have been rounded by 10 and based on valid requests only.

(b) Unmet requests exclude requests where the person or group refused an offer of accommodation; where the person or group was inappropriate for the agency; and where the request was not met because there was no fee-free accommodation available. People may make more than one request for accommodation in a day. Data are based on the first valid unmet request for accommodation made.

(c) Caution should be applied when interpreting numbers of people with valid unmet requests, for several reasons. Firstly, person(s) can make requests on more than one occasion and to more than one SAAP agency. While double counting has been limited by estimating the first valid unmet request, this information may not have been available to record. Secondly, a number of people may receive the ongoing support or accommodation from a SAAP agency at a later time, quite possibly soon after their initial request. Thirdly, a number of people have their needs met by other means and do not return to a SAAP agency. Finally, there are also shortfalls in pro-rating from a two-week collection period to the full year. Many factors influence the capacity of individual SAAP agencies to meet day-to-day demand for their services and it is not possible to identify a two-week period which is 'typical' for all SAAP agencies.

(d) Figures for SAAP clients exclude accompanying children, while figures for people with unmet requests include accompanying children. The client collection data is not comparable with the unmet demand data.

(e) In earlier Reports, this measure compared the proportion of people from these two groups who could not be accommodated with their representation among all SAAP clients (including accommodated and not accommodated). Data from 2005-06 onwards provide a direct comparison focusing on accommodation, therefore are not comparable to those in the previous years.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished) and *Demand for SAAP accommodation by homeless people 2005-06: A report from the SAAP National Data Collection*. SAAP NDCA report Series 11. Cat. no. HOU 169. Canberra: AIHW; 2008 Report, table 15A.181.

Table 15A.116 **Support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support plan | % | 54.7 | 60.9 | 68.8 | 46.8 | 69.2 | 68.4 | 83.1 | 62.9 | 59.3 |
| No support plan | % | 17.2 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 22.5 | 11.8 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 21.1 | 17.0 |
| Support plan not appropriate | % | 28.1 | 24.7 | 18.1 | 30.7 | 19.1 | 16.8 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 23.7 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **5 100** | **2 100** | **5 200** | **5 100** | **1 500** | **500** | **300** | **2 300** | **22 000** |
| 2003-04 (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support plan | % | 59.4 | 55.4 | 60.9 | 42.4 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 82.4 | 67.7 | 57.7 |
| No support plan | % | 17.4 | 23.6 | 20.8 | 36.1 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 5.3 | 15.0 | 22.2 |
| Support plan not appropriate | % | 23.2 | 21.0 | 18.2 | 21.5 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 17.3 | 20.1 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **5 300** | **2 200** | **5 200** | **5 300** | **1 500** | **600** | **400** | **2 400** | **23 000** |
| 2004-05 (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support plan | % | 62.7 | 57.0 | 59.5 | 39.5 | 65.7 | 74.7 | 76.2 | 76.8 | 58.6 |
| No support plan | % | 16.3 | 21.5 | 22.6 | 38.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 11.7 | 21.8 |
| Support plan not appropriate | % | 21.0 | 21.4 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 13.3 | 18.7 | 11.5 | 19.5 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **5 800** | **2 500** | **5 000** | **5 400** | **2 400** | **500** | **300** | **2 700** | **24 500** |
| 2005-06 (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support plan | % | 60.7 | 63.2 | 53.5 | 36.6 | 76.1 | 65.3 | 64.2 | 69.1 | 57.2 |
| No support plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Client did not agree to support plan | % | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 16.1 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 10.5 |
| Support period too short | % | 26.9 | 24.6 | 33.7 | 47.1 | 18.2 | 26.0 | 28.1 | 26.0 | 31.2 |
| Other | % | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | – | 1.2 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **5 200** | **2 500** | **4 100** | **4 700** | **2 400** | **500** | **200** | **2 400** | **22 100** |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support plan | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| No support plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Client did not agree to support plan | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Support period too short | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

Table 15A.116 **Support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients (a), (b), (c)**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Data prior to 2004-05 exclude high volume agencies (those accommodating 50 or more clients per night, telephone referral agencies, day centres, and information and referral centres) because these data items were often not collected by these agencies.

(c) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(d) Data exclude 3 499 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(e) Data exclude 3 129 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(f) Data for 2005-06 includes analysis of closed support periods only. Data for years prior to 2005-06 included all support periods. Some categories have also changed for 2005-06 data.

(g) Data exclude 2 523 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.184.

Table 15A.117 **Support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provided only | % | 83.9 | 73.4 | 82.0 | 91.3 | 82.2 | 87.6 | 78.6 | 88.5 | 83.4 |
| Referred only | % | 4.2 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Provided & referred | % | 7.3 | 9.2 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| Unmet | % | 4.7 | 6.8 | 16.0 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 10.7 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **'000** | **39.1** | **12.5** | **138.0** | **28.8** | **11.4** | **2.9** | **2.8** | **17.8** | **253.3** |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provided only | % | 84.3 | 72.3 | 84.7 | 91.7 | 81.4 | 84.9 | 73.6 | 86.9 | 84.7 |
| Referred only | % | 4.9 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 |
| Provided & referred | % | 7.9 | 12.6 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 6.8 |
| Unmet | % | 2.9 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 4.0 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **'000** | **45.8** | **12.7** | **38.4** | **28.9** | **12.5** | **2.8** | **3.5** | **23.9** | **168.5** |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provided only | % | 82.2 | 73.4 | 86.6 | 88.5 | 82.4 | 85.1 | 70.4 | 81.1 | 83.3 |
| Referred only | % | 5.5 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.1 |
| Provided & referred | % | 9.0 | 13.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 19.0 | 11.3 | 8.3 |
| Unmet | % | 3.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 3.3 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **'000** | **40.1** | **13.3** | **31.4** | **30.9** | **14.1** | **2.8** | **2.3** | **24.1** | **158.9** |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provided only | % | 81.8 | 72.0 | 86.5 | 90.2 | 75.6 | 82.8 | 72.8 | 77.8 | 82.1 |
| Referred only | % | 6.5 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 6.2 |
| Provided & referred | % | 7.2 | 11.3 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 7.5 |
| Unmet | % | 4.4 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 4.3 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **'000** | **39.4** | **16.7** | **28.4** | **29.4** | **14.0** | **2.8** | **1.8** | **19.9** | **152.6** |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provided only | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Referred only | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Provided & referred | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Unmet | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **'000** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(c) Data for years prior to 2005-06 included all support periods. Data for 2005-06 includes analysis of closed support periods only. Therefore data for 2005-06 are not comparable with data for previous years.

**na** Not available.

*Source*: SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.186.

## Table 15A.118 Type of tenure (legal right to occupy a dwelling) for Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing (a), (b), (c)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of tenure immediately before support period (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchasing/purchased own home | % | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | – | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Private rental | % | 21.0 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 13.9 | 10.3 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 17.3 |
| Public housing rental | % | 11.1 | 17.9 | 8.3 | 28.3 | 20.1 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 14.9 |
| Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional) | % | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 17.2 | 4.0 |
| Rent free accommodation | % | 8.5 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 26.4 | 11.0 |
| Boarding | % | 30.6 | 21.4 | 24.3 | 32.4 | 27.8 | 24.7 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 25.4 |
| Non-independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAAP/CAP crisis | % | 10.0 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 8.4 |
| SAAP/CAP medium/long term | % | 1.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Other SAAP/CAP | % | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Institutional setting | % | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough | % | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 11.2 | 8.0 |
| Other (no tenure) | % | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 6.5 | – | 2.8 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **1 500** | **800** | **700** | **500** | **500** | **200** | **100** | **600** | **5 000** |
| Type of tenure immediately after support period (g) (h) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchasing/purchased own home | % | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | – | – | – | 0.5 |
| Private rental | % | 34.9 | 20.3 | 31.4 | 17.6 | 15.7 | 33.8 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 24.6 |
| Public housing rental | % | 19.0 | 30.9 | 13.1 | 35.8 | 32.3 | 29.6 | 29.0 | 26.9 | 25.0 |
| Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional) | % | 6.1 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 11.9 | 6.1 |
| Rent free accommodation | % | 4.5 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 24.2 | 7.5 |
| Boarding | % | 21.0 | 14.8 | 18.6 | 25.7 | 19.0 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 18.3 |
| Non-Independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAAP/CAP crisis | % | 4.4 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 |
| SAAP/CAP medium/long term | % | 2.4 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 21.5 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Other SAAP/CAP | % | 1.7 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.1 | – | 1.2 | 2.2 |

## Table 15A.118 Type of tenure (legal right to occupy a dwelling) for Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing (a), (b), (c)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Institutional setting | % | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.6 |
| Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough | % | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | – | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 2.2 |
| Other (no tenure) | % | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.5 | – | 1.3 |
| **Total** | % | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **1 100** | **700** | **500** | **400** | **400** | **100** | **100** | **400** | **3 700** |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of tenure immediately before support period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchasing/purchased own home | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Private rental | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Public housing rental | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional) | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Rent free accommodation | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Boarding | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAAP/CAP crisis | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| SAAP/CAP medium/long term | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other SAAP/CAP | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Institutional setting | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other (no tenure) | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Type of tenure immediately after support period | | | | | | | | | | |
| Independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchasing/purchased own home | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Private rental | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Public housing rental | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional) | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Rent free accommodation | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

## Table 15A.118 Type of tenure (legal right to occupy a dwelling) for Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing (a), (b), (c)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boarding | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Non-Independent housing | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAAP/CAP crisis | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| SAAP/CAP medium/long term | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other SAAP/CAP | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Institutional setting | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other (no tenure) | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | % | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Other (no tenure) housing may include non-SAAP emergency accommodation; a car, a tent or squat.

(c) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(d) For 2005-06, some data categories have changed from previous years. Historical data prior to 2005-06 are available in previous Reports.

(e) Data exclude 82 clients (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(f) Data exclude 309 clients (weighted) due to 'Don't Know' response.

(g) Data exclude 142 clients (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(h) Data exclude 1525 clients (weighted) due to 'Don't Know' and 'Client left without providing any information' response.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.194.

## Table 15A.119 Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support (a)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before SAAP Support (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed full time | % | 2.5 | – | 2.9 | 8.5 | 2.6 | – | – | – | 2.6 |
| Employed part time | % | 2.7 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 1.3 | – | 22.9 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| Unemployed | % | 41.7 | 31.6 | 42.2 | 27.9 | 45.3 | 31.3 | 38.1 | 42.0 | 38.5 |
| Not in labour force | % | 53.2 | 65.6 | 48.4 | 51.9 | 50.9 | 68.7 | 39.1 | 51.2 | 54.0 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **400** | **200** | **200** | **100** | **100** | **–** | **–** | **100** | **1 100** |
| After SAAP Support (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed full time | % | 5.1 | – | 5.6 | 13.4 | 1.6 | – | 11.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 |
| Employed part time | % | 11.6 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 17.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 10.7 |
| Unemployed | % | 39.2 | 33.0 | 37.0 | 14.2 | 47.3 | 34.4 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 34.3 |
| Not in labour force | % | 44.2 | 57.9 | 49.3 | 55.4 | 43.6 | 59.6 | 54.2 | 56.8 | 49.7 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **400** | **100** | **200** | **100** | **100** | **–** | **–** | **100** | **1 000** |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before SAAP Support | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed full time | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Employed part time | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Unemployed | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Not in labour force | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| After SAAP Support | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed full time | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Employed part time | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Unemployed | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Not in labour force | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. A client may have support periods in more than one state or territory, state and territory figures do not sum to the national figure.

(b) For 2005-06, some data categories have changed from previous years. Historical data prior to 2005-06 are available in previous Reports.

(c) Data exclude 21 clients (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(d) Data exclude 16 clients (weighted) due to 'Don't know' response.

(e) Data exclude 41 clients (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(f) Data exclude 154 clients (weighted) due to 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information' response.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: SAAP *NDCA Client Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.196.

Table 15A.120 **Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of support periods | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | % | 77.2 | 79.8 | 73.5 | 68.8 | 72.4 | 71.7 | 80.0 | 73.4 | 71.5 |
| 2 | % | 13.2 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 15.6 | 14.3 |
| 3 | % | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| 4 | % | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| 5 | % | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 | na | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| 6+ | % | 2.7 | 1.2 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.3 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **4 200** | **1 700** | **4 500** | **3 300** | **1 400** | **400** | **200** | **1 700** | **16 500** |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of support periods | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | % | 76.6 | 74.1 | 76.3 | 68.0 | 68.1 | 73.2 | 72.8 | 74.0 | 71.4 |
| 2 | % | 12.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 17.7 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 14.5 | 14.7 |
| 3 | % | 4.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| 4 | % | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| 5 | % | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 6+ | % | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **4 200** | **1 500** | **3 900** | **3 200** | **1 500** | **400** | **200** | **1 800** | **15 900** |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of support periods | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | % | 74.1 | 75.7 | 78.5 | 67.8 | 67.6 | 73.8 | 81.5 | 73.7 | 70.8 |
| 2 | % | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 10.2 | 15.7 | 15.6 |
| 3 | % | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| 4 | % | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 5 | % | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| 6+ | % | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | – | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **4 000** | **1 600** | **3 700** | **3 300** | **1 600** | **400** | **200** | **1 800** | **15 900** |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of support periods | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | % | 79.8 | 75.0 | 80.2 | 70.2 | 70.1 | 70.1 | 82.5 | 77.3 | 75.4 |
| 2 | % | 11.5 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 7.1 | 14.9 | 13.7 |
| 3 | % | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| 4 | % | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 5 | % | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 6+ | % | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **4 300** | **1 900** | **3 700** | **3 200** | **1 900** | **400** | **200** | **1 900** | **17 100** |

## Table 15A.120 Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number of support periods | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 3 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 4 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 5 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 6+ | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Proportion of SAAP clients who return to SAAP within 12 months that is, clients having two or more support periods in 12 months | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | % | 22.9 | 20.2 | 26.5 | 31.2 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 20.0 | 26.6 | 28.5 |
| 2003-04 | % | 23.4 | 25.9 | 23.7 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 26.1 | 28.5 |
| 2004-05 | % | 25.8 | 24.4 | 21.4 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 26.3 | 18.5 | 26.2 | 29.2 |
| 2005-06 | % | 20.3 | 25.0 | 19.7 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 17.4 | 22.8 | 24.7 |
| 2006-07 | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. A client may have support periods in more than one state or territory. Therefore state and territory figures may not sum to the national figure.

(b) Client figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.198.

## Table 15A.121 Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source of income before SAAP support | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 (c), (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| No income | % | 22.9 | 19.8 | 16.2 | 6.9 | 13.6 | 28.4 | 3.6 | 10.4 | 16.3 |
| Awaiting benefit | % | 4.1 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| Government pension/allowance | % | 69.4 | 74.4 | 76.6 | 89.3 | 84.2 | 63.9 | 88.7 | 83.2 | 77.6 |
| Other | % | 3.7 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **600** | **300** | **500** | **300** | **200** | **–** | **–** | **200** | **2 300** |
| Source of income after SAAP support | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 (e), (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| No income | % | 6.4 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 2.3 | 5.4 |
| Awaiting benefit | % | 4.7 | 11.3 | 3.4 | – | 0.9 | – | – | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Government pension/allowance | % | 84.6 | 85.1 | 84.3 | 92.4 | 97.4 | 82.3 | 84.1 | 88.9 | 87.4 |
| Other | % | 4.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| **Total** | **%** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **600** | **300** | **400** | **300** | **200** | **–** | **–** | **200** | **2 100** |
| Source of income before SAAP support | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| No income | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Awaiting benefit | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Government pension/allowance | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| Source of income after SAAP support | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| No income | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Awaiting benefit | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Government pension/allowance | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Other | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Total** | **%** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |
| **Total** | **no.** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

(a) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(b) For 2005-06, some data categories have changed from previous years. Historical data prior to 2005-06 are available in previous Reports.

## Table 15A.121 Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) 28 cases (weighted) were excluded due to errors and omissions.

(d) 21 cases (weighted) were excluded due to 'Don't know' response.

(e) 108 cases (weighted) were excluded due to errors and omissions.

(f) 156 cases (weighted) were excluded due to 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information' response.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

*Source* : SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 15A.201.

# HOUSING

# Attachment contents

**Public housing**

**Table 16A.1** Descriptive data

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**

**Table 16A.2** Descriptive data

**Table 16A.3** Low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent)

**Table 16A.4** Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)

**Table 16A.5** Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent)

**Table 16A.6** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars)

**Table 16A.7** Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent)

**Table 16A.8** Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)

**Table 16A.9** Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)

**Table 16A.10** State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007

**Table 16A.11** Subsidy per tenant and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent

**Table 16A.12** Proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding (per cent)

**Community housing**

**Table 16A.13** Descriptive data

**Indigenous community housing**

**Table 16A.14** Descriptive data

**Table 16A.15** Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.16** Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.17** Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.18** Dwelling condition, 2006

**Table 16A.19** Direct cost per unit

**Table 16A.20** Occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent)

**Table 16A.21** Rent collection rate (per cent)

**Table 16A.22** Proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)

**Table 16A.23** Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

**Table 16A.24** Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2007 (no.)

**Table 16A.25** Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2007 (per cent)

**Table 16A.26** Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2007

**Table 16A.27** Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2002 to 2007 (per cent)

**Table 16A.28** Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2007 (per cent)

# Attachment contents

**Descriptive Information**

**Table 16A.29** Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent)

**Table 16A.30** Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent)

**Table 16A.31** State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

# Public housing

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 111 481 | 55 626 | 42 542 | 27 675 | 38 793 | 10 034 | 8 990 | 4 865 | 300 006 |
| 2004 | no. | 110 835 | 54 873 | 40 742 | 27 022 | 37 601 | 9 427 | 9 204 | 4 740 | 294 444 |
| 2005 | no. | 108 341 | 55 325 | 41 159 | 25 906 | 37 894 | 8 916 | 9 154 | 4 595 | 291 290 |
| 2006 | no. | 109 630 | 54 923 | 43 065 | 25 779 | 37 207 | 9 691 | 9 124 | 4 394 | 293 813 |
| 2007 | no. | 107 959 | 52 997 | 44 196 | 24 972 | 36 242 | 9 113 | 8 824 | 4 383 | 288 686 |
| Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 10 129 | 6 670 | 5 251 | 4 411 | 3 776 | 1 355 | 946 | 827 | 33 365 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 9 943 | 5 939 | 4 590 | 4 103 | 3 634 | 1 170 | 790 | 793 | 30 962 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 8 829 | 5 691 | 4 090 | 3 472 | 3 175 | 1 103 | 637 | 779 | 27 776 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 8 733 | 5 465 | 4 623 | 3 148 | 2 933 | 1 073 | 840 | 729 | 27 544 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 8 631 | 5 168 | 4 452 | 3 127 | 2 948 | 1 159 | 695 | 644 | 26 824 |
| Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 888 | 221 | 737 | 822 | 321 | 114 | 49 | 405 | 3 557 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 877 | 225 | 657 | 1 045 | 306 | 96 | 38 | 397 | 3 641 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 934 | 263 | 582 | 888 | 295 | 132 | 25 | 381 | 3 500 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 1 027 | 267 | 713 | 854 | 264 | 136 | 28 | 372 | 3 661 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 1 091 | 298 | 751 | 716 | 321 | 142 | 24 | 363 | 3 706 |
| Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 4 379 | 2 408 | 1 309 | 1 624 | 1 774 | 408 | 231 | 318 | 12 451 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 4 085 | 2 344 | 1 222 | 1 632 | 1 555 | 342 | 410 | 299 | 11 889 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 3 497 | 2 435 | 1 122 | 1 552 | 1 558 | 307 | 301 | 322 | 11 094 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 3 692 | 2 182 | 1 141 | 1 389 | 1 535 | 354 | 250 | 243 | 10 786 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 3 642 | 1 918 | 1 156 | 1 240 | 1 441 | 305 | 276 | 179 | 10 157 |

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | $'000 | 483 465 | 248 735 | 186 379 | 112 341 | 181 580 | 40 458 | 54 432 | 25 004 | 1 332 394 |
| 2003-04 | $'000 | 523 562 | 267 790 | 194 764 | 116 507 | 189 435 | 40 617 | 56 966 | 24 904 | 1 414 546 |
| 2004-05 | $'000 | 545 422 | 277 135 | 206 984 | 120 919 | 202 549 | 43 277 | 61 302 | 24 870 | 1 482 458 |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 576 267 | 287 659 | 232 590 | 125 012 | 211 880 | 43 382 | 60 229 | 25 525 | 1 562 544 |
| 2006-07 | $'000 | 616 391 | 303 349 | 249 638 | 131 515 | 205 349 | 47 634 | 63 483 | 26 630 | 1 659 794 |
| Total Indigenous households, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 8 700 | 1 006 | 2 491 | 2 363 | 1 118 | 447 | 185 | 1 451 | 17 761 |
| 2004 | no. | 8 700 | 1 078 | 2 633 | 4 041 | 1 171 | 494 | 172 | 1 498 | 19 787 |
| 2005 | no. | 8 700 | 1 163 | 2 736 | 4 383 | 1 172 | 565 | 184 | 1 578 | 20 481 |
| 2006 | no. | 8 700 | 1 233 | 3 122 | 4 399 | 1 210 | 639 | 191 | 1 647 | 21 141 |
| 2007 | no. | 9 800 | 1 349 | 3 421 | 4 508 | 1 328 | 711 | 204 | 1 781 | 23 102 |
| Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 1 613 | 4 576 | 154 | 597 | 847 | 1 547 | 1 515 | 49 | 10 898 |
| 2004 | no. | 1 427 | 4 727 | 281 | 236 | 826 | 1 869 | 1 702 | 59 | 11 127 |
| 2005 | no. | 1 397 | 4 725 | 309 | 228 | 896 | 2 059 | 1 993 | 101 | 11 708 |
| 2006 | no. | 1 445 | 4 331 | 449 | 291 | 1 176 | 1 757 | 1 651 | 124 | 11 224 |
| 2007 | no. | 2 002 | 4 495 | 724 | 476 | 1 261 | 1 693 | 911 | 138 | 11 700 |
| Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 84 954 | 39 739 | 32 316 | 13 356 | 29 557 | 2 740 | 3 471 | 1 923 | 208 056 |
| 2004 | no. | 77 984 | 40 701 | 35 430 | 12 732 | 28 565 | 3 229 | 3 730 | 1 876 | 204 247 |
| 2005 | no. | 73 734 | 41 296 | 38 298 | 12 733 | 28 430 | 3 116 | 4 119 | 2 179 | 203 905 |
| 2006 | no. | 58 172 | 41 114 | 37 215 | 13 130 | 27 925 | 3 387 | 3 600 | 2 391 | 186 934 |
| 2007 | no. | 50 316 | 40 911 | 36 815 | 14 571 | 26 201 | 3 055 | 1 870 | 2 582 | 176 321 |

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total tenantable dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 125 116 | 63 068 | 48 816 | 30 737 | 46 316 | 11 845 | 10 942 | 5 720 | 342 560 |
| 2004 | no. | 124 601 | 63 187 | 48 672 | 30 336 | 45 409 | 11 475 | 10 873 | 5 443 | 339 996 |
| 2005 | no. | 124 081 | 63 392 | 48 643 | 30 391 | 44 750 | 11 506 | 10 731 | 5 340 | 338 834 |
| 2006 | no. | 123 124 | 63 561 | 49 163 | 30 017 | 43 912 | 11 567 | 10 755 | 5 256 | 337 355 |
| 2007 | no. | 121 634 | 63 591 | 49 827 | 30 393 | 43 169 | 11 588 | 10 714 | 5 217 | 336 133 |
| Total untenantable dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 100 | 1 781 | 763 | 983 | 1 456 | 159 | 101 | 109 | 5 452 |
| 2004 | no. | 134 | 1 668 | 472 | 1 134 | 1 286 | 204 | 266 | 175 | 5 339 |
| 2005 | no. | 166 | 1 335 | 494 | 1 119 | 898 | 138 | 115 | 202 | 4 467 |
| 2006 | no. | 104 | 1 154 | 343 | 413 | 67 | 85 | 97 | 85 | 2 348 |
| 2007 | no. | 169 | 582 | 274 | 634 | 147 | 81 | – | 101 | 2 054 |
| Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2005 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2006 | no. | 61 | 61 | 64 | 576 | 838 | 24 | – | 51 | 1 675 |
| 2007 | no. | 69 | 676 | 36 | 263 | 502 | 4 | 66 | 34 | 1 718 |
| Total dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 125 216 | 64 849 | 49 579 | 31 720 | 47 772 | 12 004 | 11 043 | 5 829 | 348 012 |
| 2004 | no. | 124 735 | 64 855 | 49 144 | 31 470 | 46 695 | 11 679 | 11 139 | 5 618 | 345 335 |
| 2005 | no. | 124 247 | 64 727 | 49 137 | 31 510 | 45 648 | 11 644 | 10 846 | 5 542 | 343 301 |
| 2006 | no. | 123 289 | 64 776 | 49 570 | 31 006 | 44 817 | 11 676 | 10 852 | 5 392 | 341 378 |
| 2007 | no. | 121 872 | 64 849 | 50 137 | 31 290 | 43 818 | 11 673 | 10 780 | 5 352 | 339 771 |

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 123 087 | 62 598 | 48 562 | 30 366 | 45 351 | 11 624 | 10 895 | 5 476 | 337 959 |
| 2004 | no. | 123 106 | 62 646 | 48 490 | 30 000 | 44 529 | 11 375 | 10 823 | 5 269 | 336 238 |
| 2005 | no. | 122 570 | 62 961 | 48 455 | 30 111 | 43 889 | 11 414 | 10 642 | 5 217 | 335 259 |
| 2006 | no. | 121 529 | 63 159 | 49 011 | 29 818 | 43 096 | 11 487 | 10 712 | 5 155 | 333 967 |
| 2007 | no. | 120 187 | 63 278 | 49 677 | 30 197 | 42 527 | 11 526 | 10 626 | 5 121 | 333 139 |
| Total rents charged for week of 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | $'000 | 7 788 | 4 890 | 3 609 | 2 125 | 3 399 | 742 | 657 | 413 | 23 622 |
| 2004 | $'000 | 7 521 | 4 420 | 3 709 | 2 187 | 3 495 | 786 | 693 | 399 | 23 210 |
| 2005 | $'000 | 7 815 | 4 541 | 3 962 | 2 258 | 3 554 | 785 | 719 | 409 | 24 042 |
| 2006 | $'000 | 11 123 | 5 656 | 4 659 | 2 426 | 3 736 | 967 | 1 193 | 486 | 30 245 |
| 2007 | $'000 | 11 577 | 6 021 | 4 849 | 2 607 | 3 860 | 971 | 1 307 | 502 | 31 694 |
| Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | $'000 | 18 383 | 9 445 | 6 060 | 3 785 | 5 807 | 1 151 | 1 621 | 800 | 47 052 |
| 2004 | $'000 | 18 041 | 8 607 | 5 897 | 3 800 | 5 903 | 1 175 | 1 831 | 789 | 46 042 |
| 2005 | $'000 | 17 722 | 8 780 | 7 273 | 3 834 | 6 207 | 1 632 | 1 959 | 810 | 48 217 |
| 2006 | $'000 | 24 074 | 10 115 | 8 238 | 4 055 | 6 357 | 1 726 | 2 508 | 970 | 58 044 |
| 2007 | $'000 | 24 616 | 10 322 | 9 622 | 4 104 | 6 580 | 1 501 | 2 700 | 993 | 60 437 |
| Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 100 441 | 46 544 | 30 696 | 22 239 | 36 634 | – | 11 035 | – | 247 589 |
| 2004 | no. | 100 291 | 46 581 | 30 298 | 22 013 | 35 925 | – | 11 131 | – | 246 240 |
| 2005 | no. | 100 019 | 46 619 | 30 255 | 22 182 | 35 189 | – | 10 823 | – | 245 087 |
| 2006 | no. | 99 587 | 46 689 | 30 509 | 21 850 | 34 711 | – | 10 844 | – | 244 191 |
| 2007 | no. | 98 766 | 46 755 | 30 893 | 22 114 | 33 928 | – | 10 772 | – | 243 229 |

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 19 335 | 14 677 | 9 469 | 3 066 | 3 227 | 8 768 | 8 | – | 58 550 |
| 2004 | no. | 19 159 | 14 671 | 9 505 | 3 033 | 3 170 | 8 518 | 8 | – | 58 063 |
| 2005 | no. | 19 040 | 14 526 | 9 569 | 3 034 | 3 103 | 8 466 | 23 | – | 57 762 |
| 2006 | no. | 18 695 | 14 528 | 9 691 | 2 983 | 3 071 | 8 501 | 8 | – | 57 477 |
| 2007 | no. | 18 265 | 14 566 | 9 789 | 3 022 | 3 046 | 8 517 | 8 | – | 57 214 |
| Total of dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 4 974 | 3 603 | 8 246 | 3 127 | 6 990 | 3 134 | – | 4 014 | 34 088 |
| 2004 | no. | 4 834 | 3 572 | 8 172 | 3 103 | 6 703 | 3 061 | – | 3 839 | 33 284 |
| 2005 | no. | 4 748 | 3 554 | 8 145 | 3 020 | 6 479 | 3 078 | – | 3 807 | 32 831 |
| 2006 | no. | 4 584 | 3 530 | 8 196 | 2 967 | 6 175 | 3 076 | – | 3 729 | 32 259 |
| 2007 | no. | 4 436 | 3 500 | 8 252 | 2 942 | 5 992 | 3 058 | – | 3 693 | 31 872 |
| Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 387 | 25 | 882 | 2 255 | 825 | 71 | – | 1 565 | 6 010 |
| 2004 | no. | 375 | 27 | 882 | 2 274 | 817 | 69 | – | 1 537 | 5 982 |
| 2005 | no. | 364 | 27 | 880 | 2 229 | 809 | 69 | – | 1 505 | 5 883 |
| 2006 | no. | 350 | 28 | 880 | 2 182 | 792 | 68 | – | 1 451 | 5 752 |
| 2007 | no. | 335 | 27 | 889 | 2 184 | 785 | 67 | – | 1 454 | 5 740 |
| Total of dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 77 | – | 286 | 1 032 | 96 | 31 | – | 250 | 1 772 |
| 2004 | no. | 76 | – | 287 | 1 047 | 80 | 31 | – | 242 | 1 763 |
| 2005 | no. | 76 | – | 289 | 1 045 | 68 | 31 | – | 230 | 1 738 |
| 2006 | no. | 73 | – | 293 | 1 023 | 68 | 31 | – | 212 | 1 700 |
| 2007 | no. | 71 | – | 314 | 1 028 | 66 | 31 | – | 205 | 1 716 |

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of all households, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004 | no. | 123 105 | 62 647 | 48 490 | 30 016 | 44 529 | 11 375 | 10 823 | 5 269 | 336 254 |
| 2005 | no. | 122 570 | 62 961 | 48 455 | 30 123 | 43 882 | 11 414 | 10 642 | 5 217 | 335 264 |
| 2006 | no. | 121 529 | 63 159 | 49 011 | 29 819 | 43 096 | 11 487 | 10 712 | 5 155 | 333 968 |
| 2007 | no. | 120 187 | 63 278 | 49 677 | 30 142 | 42 527 | 11 526 | 10 627 | 5 121 | 333 085 |

(a) The Public Housing Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {the average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling and total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged} and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of Public Housing Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.

(b) Due to rounding the national total for number of dwellings may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(c) Data may not be comparable with previous years as in 2006-07, the formula for calculating net rent turnover was changed to: Net rent turnover for the year ending 30 June 2007 = [1/2 (Opening rental debtors + closing rental debtors)/Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June].

(d) Total number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2007 data are not comparable with other jurisdictions data as they are not calculated via the data repository but are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households.

(e) Total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 data not comparable as the previous years incorrectly excluded two "greatest need" definition categories (refuge & priority tenancy re-instatement ) now included.

(f) The total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007 includes new applicants for housing and tenants (already housed) who requested transfers.

(g) Data for the total number of all households at 30 June 2007 should not be compared with previous years result due to the exclusion of additional households on the basis of household composition, for example group households.

(h) There were a decreasing exits from public housing for the total number of all households assisted with rebated public rental housing at 30 June 2007 due to limited exit point for tenants into private rental are causing a decrease in allocations.

(i) Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007 excludes 1085 applications eligible for both state owned and managed Indigenous and public rental housing as they are counted under the state owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection.

(j) Data for total number of tenantable and untenantable dwellings at 30 June 2007 are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. Data for the total number of tenantable and untenantable dwellings at 30 June 2007 are not comparable to the previous year.

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (d), (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m), (n) | *WA* (o) | *SA* (p), (q), (r) | *Tas* | *ACT* (s) | *NT* (t) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(k) Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment at 30 June 2007 data are not comparable with previous years data as a different definition of major redevelopment has been used.

(l) Data for the total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 and the total number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2007 should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous status is self-identified.

(m) Data for the total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007are not comparable to data reported prior to 2005-06, as the criteria used for determining greatest need were expanded in 2005–06.

(n) The number of applicants on the waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH). Based on past experience, approximately 30 per cent of Indigenous applicants will be housed in SOMIH.

(o) Total number of tenantable dwellings at 30 June 2007 excludes dwellings leased to other organisations. The majority of these are leased to community groups and will be reported in the Community Housing 2007-08 numbers.

(p) Total number of all households at 30 June 2007 includes 182 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.

(q) Data for the total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 and the total number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2007 should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.

(r) Data for the total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

(s) Data for the total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 and the total number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2007 should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous status is self-identified and not mandatory.

(t) Total number of households who relocated from one public rental dwelling to another public rental dwelling for year ending 30 June 2007 (transfers) includes two households that transferred three times in 2006-07. These households are each counted as one transfer household.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing* , Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007*, Public rental housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report,* Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.1.

# State owned and managed Indigenous housing

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total households paying less than market rent at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 3 423 | 1 041 | 2 239 | 1 933 | 1 337 | 281 | 10 254 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 3 462 | 1 083 | 2 006 | 1 923 | 1 400 | 283 | 10 157 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 3 401 | 1 084 | 1 889 | 1 850 | 1 592 | 264 | 10 080 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 3 359 | 1 093 | 2 382 | 1 801 | 1 530 | 270 | 10 435 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 3 352 | 1 049 | 2 264 | 1 703 | 1 569 | 266 | 10 203 |
| Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 440 | 169 | 312 | 428 | 225 | 83 | 1 657 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 460 | 160 | 299 | 409 | 277 | 62 | 1 667 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 390 | 153 | 279 | 374 | 247 | 54 | 1 497 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 383 | 138 | 269 | 310 | 223 | 53 | 1 376 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 433 | 140 | 345 | 323 | 195 | 32 | 1 468 |
| Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 136 | 92 | 121 | 141 | 106 | 15 | 611 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 138 | 92 | 119 | 155 | 90 | 15 | 609 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 125 | 75 | 81 | 147 | 102 | 16 | 546 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 184 | 78 | 92 | 131 | 121 | 11 | 617 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 153 | 57 | 99 | 114 | 87 | 4 | 514 |
| Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | $'000 | 16 479 | 5 119 | 11 990 | 9 476 | 7 608 | 1 163 | 51 835 |
| 2003-04 | $'000 | 18 170 | 5 691 | 12 191 | 9 669 | 7 991 | 1 263 | 54 974 |
| 2004-05 | $'000 | 19 187 | 5 945 | 13 364 | 9 879 | 8 415 | 1 305 | 58 095 |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 22 111 | 6 232 | 14 435 | 10 309 | 9 010 | 1 308 | 63 406 |
| 2006-07 | $'000 | 24 726 | 6 791 | 16 325 | 10 870 | 9 472 | 1 566 | 69 750 |

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 80 | 155 | 5 | 105 | 151 | – | 496 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 58 | 163 | 6 | 61 | 191 | na | 479 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 39 | 196 | 12 | 59 | 269 | – | 575 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 47 | 170 | 50 | 91 | 295 | na | 653 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 72 | 177 | 111 | 165 | 192 | – | 717 |
| Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 2 749 | 1 025 | 3 347 | 1 626 | 1 675 | 81 | 10 503 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 2 589 | 1 189 | 3 306 | 1 632 | 1 748 | 196 | 10 660 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 2 086 | 1 271 | 3 977 | 1 732 | 1 937 | 171 | 11 174 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 1 737 | 1 178 | 2 710 | 2 007 | 2 001 | 182 | 9 815 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 1 628 | 1 085 | 3 849 | 2 135 | 1 950 | 188 | 10 835 |
| Total tenantable dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 3 967 | 1 182 | 2 692 | 2 275 | 1 810 | 327 | 12 253 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 4 068 | 1 225 | 2 740 | 2 249 | 1 834 | 337 | 12 453 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 4 111 | 1 240 | 2 771 | 2 223 | 1 861 | 347 | 12 553 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 4 119 | 1 258 | 2 834 | 2 178 | 1 883 | 349 | 12 621 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 4 224 | 1 290 | 2 927 | 2 193 | 1 879 | 342 | 12 855 |

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total untenantable dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 19 | 41 | 111 | 70 | 62 | 7 | 310 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 20 | 35 | 71 | 76 | 66 | 4 | 272 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 37 | 37 | 95 | 92 | 42 | 4 | 307 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 28 | 31 | 63 | 62 | – | 3 | 187 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 8 | 29 | 57 | 63 | – | 7 | 164 |
| Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2003-04 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2004-05 | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2005-06 | no. | – | 2 | 19 | 32 | 32 | – | 85 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 2 | 9 | 13 | 31 | 24 | – | 79 |
| Total dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 3 986 | 1 223 | 2 803 | 2 345 | 1 872 | 334 | 12 563 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 4 088 | 1 260 | 2 811 | 2 325 | 1 900 | 341 | 12 725 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 4 148 | 1 277 | 2 866 | 2 315 | 1 903 | 351 | 12 860 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 4 147 | 1 291 | 2 916 | 2 272 | 1 915 | 352 | 12 893 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 4 234 | 1 328 | 2 997 | 2 287 | 1 903 | 349 | 13 098 |
| Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 3 890 | 1 175 | 2 641 | 2 214 | 1 719 | 320 | 11 959 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 4 007 | 1 219 | 2 720 | 2 187 | 1 751 | 335 | 12 219 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 4 039 | 1 223 | 2 754 | 2 180 | 1 747 | 343 | 12 286 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 4 041 | 1 248 | 2 822 | 2 138 | 1 791 | 346 | 12 386 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 4 135 | 1 280 | 2 914 | 2 162 | 1 790 | 341 | 12 622 |

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total rents charged for week ending 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | $'000 | 254 | 107 | 229 | 167 | 135 | 21 | 914 |
| 2003-04 | $'000 | 230 | 90 | 232 | 170 | 138 | 25 | 887 |
| 2004-05 | $'000 | 242 | 90 | 264 | 173 | 151 | 26 | 946 |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 424 | 125 | 277 | 201 | 173 | 33 | 1 233 |
| 2006-07 | $'000 | 454 | 140 | 353 | 218 | 185 | 31 | 1 381 |
| Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | $'000 | 516 | 204 | 383 | 316 | 227 | 34 | 1 681 |
| 2003-04 | $'000 | 484 | 181 | 353 | 318 | 237 | 40 | 1 613 |
| 2004-05 | $'000 | 488 | 183 | 418 | 317 | 274 | 54 | 1 733 |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 787 | 234 | 515 | 349 | 303 | 59 | 2 246 |
| 2006-07 | $'000 | 808 | 244 | 611 | 351 | 324 | 50 | 2 389 |
| Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 1 638 | 453 | 352 | 682 | 1 136 | – | 4 260 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 1 668 | 475 | 362 | 676 | 1 151 | – | 4 332 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 1 683 | 489 | 363 | 667 | 1 148 | – | 4 349 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 1 700 | 494 | 382 | 649 | 1 163 | – | 4 389 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 1 714 | 502 | 416 | 649 | 1 158 | – | 4 439 |
| Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 1 273 | 464 | 389 | 179 | 148 | 276 | 2 729 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 1 307 | 466 | 394 | 181 | 150 | 282 | 2 780 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 1 316 | 472 | 411 | 180 | 149 | 289 | 2 818 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 1 329 | 478 | 434 | 179 | 148 | 289 | 2 858 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 1 361 | 496 | 458 | 181 | 149 | 287 | 2 931 |

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 780 | 301 | 1 282 | 528 | 345 | 58 | 3 294 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 811 | 314 | 1 281 | 522 | 337 | 59 | 3 324 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 847 | 311 | 1 295 | 510 | 343 | 62 | 3 368 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 832 | 314 | 1 302 | 499 | 340 | 63 | 3 350 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 873 | 326 | 1 327 | 487 | 336 | 62 | 3 411 |
| Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 230 | 5 | 301 | 476 | 111 | – | 1 122 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 229 | 5 | 299 | 475 | 115 | – | 1 123 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 231 | 5 | 300 | 467 | 114 | – | 1 117 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 215 | 5 | 300 | 457 | 114 | – | 1 092 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 216 | 5 | 298 | 466 | 113 | – | 1 099 |
| Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 66 | – | 479 | 480 | 132 | – | 1 158 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 66 | – | 476 | 471 | 147 | – | 1 160 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 66 | – | 497 | 490 | 148 | – | 1 202 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 64 | – | 498 | 487 | 150 | – | 1 198 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 64 | – | 498 | 504 | 147 | – | 1 212 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(e) Data for the total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 are not comparable as the previous years incorrectly excluded two "greatest need" definition categories (refuge & priority tenancy re-instatement ) now included.

(f) The total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007 includes new applicants for housing and tenants (already housed) who requested transfers.

(g) Data for the total number of all households at 30 June 2007 should not be compared with previous years result due to the exclusion of additional households on the basis of household composition, for example group households.

(h) For the total number of all households assisted with rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing at 30 June 2007, there were decreasing exits from public housing due to limited exit points for tenants into private rental are causing a decrease in allocations.

(i) For the total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007, Indigenous applicants are eligible to be allocated in both state owned and managed Indigenous housing and mainstream public rental housing.

(j) Data for the total number of tenantable and untenantable dwellings at 30 June 2007 are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

(k) Data for the total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment at 30 June 2007 are not comparable with previous years data as a different definition of major redevelopment has been used.

(l) Data for the total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 are not directly comparable with previous years data as the criteria used for determining greatest need were expanded during 2005-06.

(m) The waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Based on past experience, approximately 70 per cent of these applicants will be housed in public housing.

(n) The total number of all households assisted with rebated state owned and managed Indigenous housing at 30 June 2007 includes 51 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without income details being declared due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.

(o) Data for the total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (e), (f) | *Vic* (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) | *Qld* (l), (m) | *WA* | *SA* (n), (o) | *Tas* (p) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(p) For SOMIH applicants, assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System, therefore no data is reported.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.14.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 **Low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* | *Qld* (f) | *WA* (g) | *SA* (h), (i) | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | |
| New low income A households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 91.5 | 87.8 | 89.7 | 89.1 | 86.5 | 87.2 | 89.2 |
| New low income B households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 8.5 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 9.8 |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | |
| New low income A households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 94.4 | 90.5 | 83.3 | 93.5 | 89.2 | 89.5 | 90.6 |
| New low income B households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 5.6 | 9.5 | 14.0 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 8.5 |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | | |
| New low income A households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 94.2 | 87.7 | 76.1 | 92.9 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 88.0 |
| New low income B households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 5.5 | 12.3 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 10.2 |
| 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| New low income A households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 95.9 | 88.2 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 86.5 | 93.3 | 90.4 |
| New low income B households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 4.1 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 8.9 |

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

### Table 16A.3 Low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* | *Qld* (f) | *WA* (g) | *SA* (h), (i) | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | | | | | | | |
| New low income A households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 95.5 | 89.9 | 76.5 | 87.9 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 87.7 |
| New low income B households as a proportion of all new households | | | | | | | |
| | 3.7 | 10.1 | 22.0 | 11.8 | 10.3 | – | 11.5 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A includes households where assessable income was zero.

(e) The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A and B data for 2006-07 are comparable with 2005-06 but not with previous years as mixed composition households are now included. However 55 non-rebated households are excluded due to lack of income details.

(f) The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A and B data are not comparable with previous years data, as Queensland now uses the national definitions, whereas in previous years it used assessable income as a proxy for gross income.

(g) Comparison with previous years data should be made with caution as mixed composition households are now included. In 2006-07 there are 45 mixed composition households included.

(h) Comparison with years prior to 2005-06 should be made with caution as mixed composition households are now included. In 2006-07 there are 18 mixed composition households included.

(i) Comparisons with other jurisdictions data should be made with caution as SA uses assessable income as a proxy for gross income.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 **Low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* | *Qld* (f) | *WA* (g) | *SA* (h), (i) | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.15.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.4 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* (d), (e) | *Vic* (f) | *Qld* (g) | *WA* | *SA* (h) | *Tas* (j) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 35.8 | 49.7 | 41.0 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 50.6 | 39.5 |
| 2003-04 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 46.3 | 40.8 | 39.5 | 60.3 | 43.6 |
| 2004-05 | 51.5 | 45.4 | 45.2 | 49.2 | 42.1 | 66.7 | 48.1 |
| 2005-06 | 48.8 | 42.8 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 45.3 | 62.3 | 48.8 |
| 2006-07 | 47.6 | 52.9 | 47.0 | 44.6 | 45.6 | 65.6 | 47.4 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions data due to some minor data quality issues.

(e) Data are not comparable as the previous years incorrectly excluded two "greatest need" definition categories (refuge & priority tenancy re-instatement) now included. Using the 2006-07 revised classification, the equivalent figure for 2005-06 is 13.1 per cent. Further data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions data as households with very high rental housing costs are excluded, and hence the greatest need data represents an undercount. Most applicants in NSW face high private rental costs, particularly in Sydney, and if this were deemed a reason for priority housing nearly all applicants would be classified as greatest need.

(f) The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs data for 2006-07 are not directly comparable with previous years data as the only information available to identify a disability was receipt of a disability pension.

(g) The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs data are not comparable with the years prior to 2003-04, as the methodology was changed in 2003-04.

(h) The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs data should be interpreted with caution as special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.4 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* (d), (e) | *Vic* (f) | *Qld* (g) | *WA* | *SA* (h) | *Tas* (j) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(i) Disability information is self-identified and is not mandatory.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.16.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

### Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| | *NSW* (d) | *Vic* | *Qld* (e) | *WA* | *SA* (f) | *Tas* (g) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total for year ending 30 June 2003 | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in: | | | | | | | |
| < 3 months | 33.8 | 31.5 | 3.3 | 35.9 | 61.4 | na | 36.7 |
| 3 months to < 6 months | 15.0 | 35.3 | 6.5 | 41.1 | 94.9 | na | 35.7 |
| 6 months to <1 year | 1.4 | 18.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 95.0 | na | 19.9 |
| 1 year to < 2 years | 8.9 | 3.8 | 2.7 | – | 65.0 | na | 8.3 |
| 2+ years | 0.9 | – | – | – | 8.3 | na | 0.8 |
| **Overall total** | 14.4 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 22.4 | 70.7 | na | 23.3 |
| Total for year ending 30 June 2004 | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in: | | | | | | | |
| Under 3 months | 31.6 | 21.0 | 2.7 | 30.0 | 71.9 | na | 36.7 |
| 3 < 6 months | 20.4 | 34.6 | 12.1 | 47.3 | 100.0 | na | 40.7 |
| 6 months to < 1 year | 7.1 | 26.3 | – | 11.8 | 97.5 | na | 22.8 |
| 1 < 2 years | 3.7 | 16.7 | 3.7 | – | 88.1 | na | 20.0 |
| 2+ years | 0.9 | – | – | – | 50.0 | na | 1.1 |
| **Overall total** | 15.2 | 19.4 | 2.7 | 22.7 | 80.9 | na | 26.5 |
| Total for year ending 30 June 2005 | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in: | | | | | | | |
| Under 3 months | 20.5 | 26.6 | 10.6 | 36.3 | 77.3 | na | 38.7 |
| 3 < 6 months | 21.7 | 23.1 | 9.5 | 55.3 | 97.3 | na | 47.0 |
| 6 months to < 1 year | 3.0 | 32.1 | 3.7 | 11.1 | 97.0 | na | 24.0 |
| 1 < 2 years | 3.9 | 11.5 | 9.8 | – | 93.1 | na | 19.0 |
| 2+ years | 1.8 | – | 5.3 | – | 56.3 | na | 5.4 |
| **Overall total** | 10.1 | 20.9 | 7.5 | 26.2 | 83.4 | na | 27.5 |
| Total for year ending 30 June 2006 | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in: | | | | | | | |
| Under 3 months | 17.5 | 28.6 | 22.6 | 37.9 | 71.7 | na | 36.8 |
| 3 < 6 months | 11.9 | 35.7 | 40.0 | 72.5 | 100.0 | na | 41.7 |
| 6 months to < 1 year | 1.6 | 27.3 | 14.8 | 23.7 | 85.7 | na | 25.1 |
| 1 < 2 years | 5.2 | 31.3 | 4.8 | – | 88.6 | na | 20.7 |
| 2+ years | – | – | 3.3 | – | 72.2 | na | 5.5 |
| **Overall total** | 8.2 | 23.9 | 11.9 | 28.4 | 79.4 | na | 26.3 |

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

### Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| | *NSW* (d) | *Vic* | *Qld* (e) | *WA* | *SA* (f) | *Tas* (g) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total for year ending 30 June 2007 | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in: | | | | | | | |
| Under 3 months | 17.5 | 34.4 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 78.8 | na | 33.3 |
| 3 < 6 months | 15.5 | 50.0 | 56.3 | 50.0 | 88.2 | na | 40.2 |
| 6 months to < 1 year | 10.2 | 14.3 | 37.3 | 41.3 | 89.7 | na | 36.4 |
| 1 < 2 years | 3.1 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 66.7 | na | 19.2 |
| 2+ years | – | 2.1 | 4.1 | – | 59.6 | na | 8.8 |
| **Overall total** | **10.5** | **19.3** | **20.2** | **28.2** | **74.4** | **na** | **25.8** |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations data are not comparable as the previous years incorrectly excluded two 'greatest need' definition categories (refuge and priority tenancy re-instatement) now included. Using the 2006-07 revised classification, the equivalent priority access to those in greatest need data for 2005-06 is 13.1 per cent. Further data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions data as households with 'very high rental housing costs' are excluded, and hence the 'greatest need' data represents an undercount. Most applicants in NSW face high private rental costs, particularly in Sydney, and if this were deemed a reason for 'priority' housing nearly all applicants would be classified as 'greatest need'.

(e) Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations data are not comparable to data reported prior to 2005-06, as the criteria used for determining greatest need were expanded in 2005-06.

(f) Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations data should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

(g) For SOMIH applicants, assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System, therefore no data is reported.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.17.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.6 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* (e) | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | 5962 | 5522 | 7108 | 6364 | 9336 | 4346 | 6710 |
| 2003-04 | 6489 | 5408 | 7188 | 6917 | 6243 | 3910 | 6509 |
| 2004-05 | 5551 | 5263 | 6734 | 7527 | 4518 | 5363 | 5984 |
| 2005-06 | 5623 | 6507 | 6900 | 7955 | 7265 | 5819 | 6660 |
| 2006-07 | 5818 | 4078 | 7471 | 7627 | 6674 | 6430 | 6476 |

(a) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(b) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(c) Indicator replaced in 2006-07 with Net recurrent cost per dwelling.

(d) The total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June 2007 data may not be comparable with previous years as in 2006-07, the total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June 2007 were redefined to measure total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June, rather than total direct costs. Data are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions. Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(e) The total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June 2007 data should be interpreted with caution as they include the costs for dwellings leased to other organisations that are excluded in the total number of dwellings.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 16A.18.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.7 **Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* (d) | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 94.4 | 91.8 | 95.8 | 95.2 |
| 2004 | 98.0 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 92.2 | 98.2 | 96.0 |
| 2005 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 91.8 | 97.7 | 95.5 |
| 2006 | 97.4 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 93.5 | 98.3 | 96.1 |
| 2007 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 97.2 | 94.5 | 94.1 | 97.7 | 96.4 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2007 data are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.19.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.8 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* (f) | *Qld* | *WA* (g) | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 39.1 | 42.9 | 65.9 | 52.5 | 44.4 | 41.6 | 49.4 |
| 2003-04 | 35.5 | 45.3 | 45.9 | 58.2 | 44.1 | 32.8 | 45.7 |
| 2004-05 | 34.4 | 42.5 | 40.6 | 43.6 | 40.5 | 35.5 | 39.8 |
| 2005-06 | 36.0 | 40.6 | 35.5 | 25.8 | 46.7 | 42.4 | 36.0 |
| 2006-07 | 36.6 | 33.6 | 35.0 | 51.5 | 49.1 | 42.9 | 40.7 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) The average time taken for occupancy of dwelling stock that are available to rent through normal processes (days) data may not be comparable with previous years as in 2006-07, the turnaround time was clarified to include only those vacancy episodes classified as normal for the entire period.

(e) The average time taken for occupancy of dwelling stock that are available to rent through normal processes (days) data are not comparable with previous years data as properties in zones where no applicants are waiting or properties which are hard to let are excluded this year.

(f) The average time taken for occupancy of dwelling stock that are available to rent through normal processes (days) data should be interpreted with caution as the legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) is used as the vacancy end date. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier. Victoria identifies normal vacancies as those that require only standard maintenance procedures.

(g) Remoteness of many of the dwellings is a contributing factor to above average turnaround times.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.20.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

### Table 16A.9 Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* (e) | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-03 | 102.3 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 101.9 | 107.9 | 98.8 | 101.4 |
| 2003-04 | 104.1 | 99.8 | 101.3 | 103.1 | 97.0 | 102.2 | 101.8 |
| 2004-05 | 97.7 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 103.9 | 93.8 | 99.6 | 99.2 |
| 2005-06 | 100.5 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 104.3 | 94.7 | 103.8 | 100.0 |
| 2006-07 | 101.8 | 92.8 | 97.3 | 105.3 | 103.0 | 102.1 | 100.6 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) The total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged data are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions. Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items. Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12-month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

(e) In 2005-06, the published figures for these items were incorrectly reported. They have since been revised to 9094 (total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2007), 9009 (total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2007) and 100.9 (rent collection rate).

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.21.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.10 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amenity | % | 75.3 | 77.9 | 82.6 | 77.8 | 72.2 | 79.6 | 78.1 |
| Standard error | % | 2.4 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| Location | % | 87.1 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 86.3 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 88.7 |
| Standard error | % | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 |
| ***Customer Satisfaction*** | | | | | | | | |
| Sample size | no. | 387 | 87 | 204 | 216 | 254 | 100 | 1 259 |
| Very satisfied | % | 15.0 | 14.8 | 34.4 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 15.2 | 19.0 |
| Satisfied | % | 43.6 | 50.0 | 40.4 | 44.9 | 46.0 | 57.6 | 44.5 |
| Dissatisfied | % | 28.2 | 23.8 | 12.6 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 24.2 | 23.0 |
| Standard error | % | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.4 |

(a) The sample sizes for customer satisfaction reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided at for amenity/location indicator.

(b) The standard error is the measure of the expected variability of the value for the population being measured.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.22.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

### Table 16A.11 Subsidy per tenant and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* (f) | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average weekly subsidy per household ($)** | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 85.5 | 81.2 | 88.5 | 61.7 | 78.2 | 54.4 | 79.8 |
| **Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent** | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.1 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(e) Data for the proportion of rebated households spending not more than 30 per cent of their income in rent at 30 June 2007 were supplied by jurisdiction. No rebated tenant pays more than 30 per cent of income as rent.

(f) Average weekly rental subsidy paid to each household data for 2006-07 are not comparable with 2005-06. 2006-07 data uses adjusted market rent for calculation, whereas 2005-06 used full market rent.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.23.

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

### Table 16A.12 Proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

| | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* (f) | *Qld* (g) | *WA* (h) | *SA* (i) | *Tas* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| 2004 | 0.8 | – | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 2005 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| 2006 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 6.6 |
| 2007 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 6.2 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). NT is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households as shown in the table 16A.88. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions data should be made with caution.

(e) The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding data for 2006-07 data is comparable with 2005-06 but not with previous years as mixed composition households are now included.

(f) For the number of households with overcrowding and the total number of households occupying public housing for which tenancy composition and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2007 comparison with previous years data should be made with caution given exclusions due to household compositions and fewer opportunities in the private rental market.

(g) The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding data are not comparable to data reported prior to 2005-06, as the methodology was changed in 2005-06.

(h) Comparison with previous years data should be made with caution as mixed composition households are now included. In 2006-07 there are 269 mixed composition households included.

(i) Comparison with years prior to 2005-06 should be made with caution as mixed composition households are now included. In 2006-07 there are 249 mixed composition households included.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.24.

# Community housing

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | Unit | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 2 519 | 11 046 | 1 993 | 1 264 | 869 | 59 | 168 | na | 17 918 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 1 875 | 833 | 1 528 | 943 | 743 | 60 | 126 | na | 6 108 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 1 829 | 1 097 | 1 820 | 3 003 | 742 | 43 | 259 | na | 8 793 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 2 518 | 893 | 1 637 | 487 | 594 | 59 | 301 | na | 6 489 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 3 218 | 1 135 | 2 541 | 826 | 646 | 90 | 285 | na | 8 741 |
| Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | no. | 204 | na | 353 | 501 | 26 | 4 | 6 | na | 1 094 |
| 2003-04 | no. | 185 | – | 222 | 475 | 31 | 1 | 7 | na | 921 |
| 2004-05 | no. | 135 | 34 | 343 | 2 166 | 28 | 1 | 13 | na | 2 720 |
| 2005-06 | no. | 195 | 32 | 171 | 45 | 23 | 3 | 12 | na | 481 |
| 2006-07 | no. | 233 | 20 | 294 | 76 | 19 | 6 | 13 | na | 661 |
| Total rents charged for year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | $'000 | 36 615 | na | 16 044 | 6 512 | 14 789 | 965 | 1 399 | na | 76 323 |
| 2002-03 | $'000 | 41 461 | 13 920 | 19 876 | 7 560 | 15 833 | 1 355 | 1 246 | na | 101 251 |
| 2003-04 | $'000 | 42 839 | 19 534 | 21 009 | 13 756 | 9 964 | 1 779 | 1 751 | na | 110 633 |
| 2004-05 | $'000 | 46 926 | 11 166 | 21 626 | 11 520 | 17 916 | 2 058 | 984 | na | 112 196 |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 55 800 | 21 216 | 24 833 | 14 237 | 20 897 | 2 391 | 1 109 | na | 140 484 |
| Total Indigenous households, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 671 | na | 512 | 162 | 60 | 6 | 11 | na | 1 422 |
| 2004 | no. | 588 | 12 | 419 | 212 | 65 | 4 | 16 | na | 1 316 |
| 2005 | no. | 616 | 36 | 1 033 | 229 | 65 | 4 | 19 | na | 2 002 |

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | no. | 661 | 56 | 725 | 121 | 65 | 11 | 24 | na | 1 663 |
| 2007 | no. | 928 | 36 | 582 | 137 | 58 | 8 | 24 | na | 1 773 |
| Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 11 089 | na | 5 466 | 813 | 1 462 | 167 | 71 | na | 19 068 |
| 2004 | no. | 9 847 | 1 029 | 5 580 | 727 | 1 624 | 161 | 121 | na | 19 089 |
| 2005 | no. | 6 801 | na | 9 028 | 1 385 | 1 485 | 302 | 196 | na | 19 197 |
| 2006 | no. | 7 343 | 852 | 8 186 | 1 432 | 1 155 | 287 | 230 | na | 19 485 |
| 2007 | no. | 7 184 | 936 | na | 1 514 | 1 175 | 324 | na | na | 11 133 |
| Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 20 013 | na | 8 300 | 1 761 | 2 636 | 241 | 374 | na | 33 325 |
| 2004 | no. | 17 160 | 1 859 | 7 793 | 1 381 | 3 008 | 246 | 272 | na | 31 719 |
| 2005 | no. | 16 547 | 2 569 | 11 647 | 3 327 | 2 592 | 391 | 311 | na | 37 384 |
| 2006 | no. | 18 220 | 983 | 10 774 | 2 514 | 3 835 | 404 | 253 | na | 36 983 |
| 2007 | no. | 15 436 | 1 719 | na | 3 682 | 3 857 | 478 | 332 | na | 25 504 |
| Total tenantable dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 10 004 | na | 5 065 | 3 358 | 3 987 | 231 | 423 | 95 | 23 163 |
| 2004 | no. | 9 437 | 3 619 | 5 078 | 3 511 | 4 172 | 402 | 408 | 97 | 26 724 |
| 2005 | no. | 10 119 | 4 934 | 5 154 | 2 956 | 4 036 | 366 | 568 | 115 | 28 248 |
| 2006 | no. | 11 487 | 4 295 | 5 388 | 2 333 | 4 348 | 467 | 745 | 87 | 29 150 |
| 2007 | no. | 13 961 | 4 564 | 6 210 | 3 285 | 4 405 | 497 | 793 | 92 | 33 807 |
| Total untenantable dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 83 | na | 47 | 50 | 32 | 1 | 1 | – | 214 |

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2004 | no. | 32 | 33 | 115 | 8 | 44 | – | 1 | – | 233 |
| 2005 | no. | 66 | 100 | 132 | 68 | 31 | 2 | 1 | – | 400 |
| 2006 | no. | 57 | 81 | 54 | 23 | 92 | 1 | 16 | – | 324 |
| 2007 | no. | 179 | 184 | 65 | 25 | 55 | 2 | 12 | – | 522 |
| Total dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 10 087 | 8 208 | 5 122 | 1 654 | 3 545 | 232 | 424 | 95 | 29 367 |
| 2004 | no. | 9 469 | 3 652 | 5 193 | 3 519 | 4 012 | 402 | 409 | 97 | 26 753 |
| 2005 | no. | 10 185 | 5 034 | 5 286 | 3 567 | 4 077 | 446 | 569 | 115 | 29 279 |
| 2006 | no. | 11 544 | 4 458 | 5 442 | 2 974 | 3 955 | 468 | 765 | 87 | 29 693 |
| 2007 | no. | 14 140 | 4 593 | 6 275 | 3 869 | 4 373 | 529 | 801 | 92 | 34 672 |
| Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 9 867 | 7 902 | 4 925 | 1 661 | 3 389 | 228 | 413 | 95 | 28 480 |
| 2004 | no. | 9 339 | 3 582 | 4 933 | 3 511 | 3 828 | 401 | 392 | 97 | 26 083 |
| 2005 | no. | 9 997 | 4 755 | 5 059 | 3 494 | 3 876 | 441 | 511 | 115 | 28 248 |
| 2006 | no. | 11 358 | 4 176 | 5 292 | 2 800 | 3 817 | 467 | 687 | 87 | 28 684 |
| 2007 | no. | 13 743 | 4 436 | 6 060 | 3 718 | 4 232 | 521 | 724 | 92 | 33 526 |
| Total rents charged for week ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | $'000 | 835 | na | 227 | 194 | 283 | 22 | 33 | na | 1 593 |
| 2004 | $'000 | 853 | 449 | 309 | 826 | 330 | 30 | 29 | na | 2 827 |
| 2005 | $'000 | 1 146 | 211 | 487 | 316 | 297 | 29 | 31 | 7 | 2 524 |
| 2006 | $'000 | 1 352 | 304 | 753 | 143 | 368 | 34 | 52 | 6 | 3 012 |
| 2007 | $'000 | 1 383 | 522 | 24 | 178 | 413 | 27 | 63 | 6 | 2 615 |

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | Unit | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 4 150 | 4 875 | 1 869 | 2 080 | 3 477 | – | 424 | – | 16 875 |
| 2004 | no. | 4 373 | 1 577 | 1 891 | 2 002 | 3 639 | – | 409 | – | 13 891 |
| 2005 | no. | 8 075 | 3 650 | 1 938 | 2 226 | 3 568 | – | 569 | – | 20 026 |
| 2006 | no. | 8 685 | 3 186 | 2 031 | 1 020 | 3 731 | – | 765 | – | 19 418 |
| 2007 | no. | 9 919 | 3 328 | 2 772 | 2 576 | 3 737 | – | 798 | – | 23 130 |
| Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 1 294 | 1 509 | 1 294 | 330 | 342 | 165 | – | – | 4 934 |
| 2004 | no. | 1 313 | 790 | 1 308 | 410 | 357 | 251 | – | – | 4 429 |
| 2005 | no. | 2 764 | 943 | 1 338 | 416 | 304 | 285 | – | – | 6 050 |
| 2006 | no. | 3 029 | 1 055 | 1 356 | 484 | 364 | 298 | – | – | 6 586 |
| 2007 | no. | 3 397 | 1 081 | 1 441 | 479 | 411 | 275 | – | – | 7 084 |
| Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 395 | 313 | 1 385 | 655 | 156 | 67 | – | 59 | 3 030 |
| 2004 | no. | 402 | 143 | 1 402 | 600 | 176 | 148 | – | 60 | 2 931 |
| 2005 | no. | 940 | 183 | 1 418 | 381 | 154 | 180 | – | 64 | 3 320 |
| 2006 | no. | 941 | 196 | 1 466 | 250 | 193 | 167 | – | 62 | 3 275 |
| 2007 | no. | 764 | 170 | 1 462 | 502 | 197 | 250 | – | 64 | 3 409 |
| Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 22 | 16 | 230 | 264 | 40 | – | – | 28 | 600 |
| 2004 | no. | 23 | 14 | 230 | 362 | 40 | 3 | – | 31 | 703 |
| 2005 | no. | 24 | 9 | 228 | 184 | 50 | 9 | – | 48 | 553 |

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | no. | 14 | 14 | 231 | 109 | 56 | 3 | – | 18 | 445 |
| 2007 | no. | 60 | 13 | 232 | 251 | 56 | 11 | – | 22 | 645 |
| Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 2 | – | 344 | 29 | 4 | – | – | 8 | 387 |
| 2004 | no. | 2 | – | 362 | 145 | 4 | – | – | 6 | 519 |
| 2005 | no. | 8 | – | 363 | 69 | – | – | – | 3 | 443 |
| 2006 | no. | 4 | – | 358 | 6 | 4 | – | – | 7 | 379 |
| 2007 | no. | – | – | 368 | 60 | 4 | – | – | 6 | 438 |
| Total community housing providers, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | no. | 190 | 234 | 345 | 255 | 126 | 48 | 9 | 22 | 1 229 |
| 2004 | no. | 192 | 150 | 346 | 247 | 116 | 23 | 10 | 34 | 1 118 |
| 2005 | no. | 208 | 174 | 321 | 208 | 121 | 46 | 10 | 30 | 1 118 |
| 2006 | no. | 230 | 167 | 332 | 108 | 118 | 47 | 9 | 20 | 1 031 |
| 2007 | no. | 224 | 176 | 296 | 129 | 115 | 51 | 8 | 24 | 1 023 |

(a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(b) Methodology revised this year to weight for non-response in the data collection. Please refer to footnote for individual items for the comparable figure in previous year.

(c) The total number of new households and new households that were homeless at the time of allocation assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 may include households previously housed by another community housing provider.

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| Unit | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(d) The total number of new households, new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 were adjusted for non-response. The comparable figures for 2005-06 are 2812 and 218.

(e) The total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 that were homeless at the time of allocation was adjusted for non-response. The comparable figure for 2005-06 is 1034. In the Community Housing Data Collection, a homeless household refers to people with 'no housing' or who are residing in temporary or emergency accommodation. It includes applicants living in accommodation provided by a Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) agency or some other form of emergency accommodation; or were totally without permanent shelter; or lived in shelter that was unlawful; or stayed temporarily with friends or relatives in the short-term.

(f) The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 was adjusted for number of applicants where greatest need status is unknown. The comparable figure for 2005-06 is 8961. The total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007 included applicants where greatest need status is unknown. Refers to all applicants on the waiting list at 30 June 2007, not just those who joined the waiting list during 2006-07. Applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing provider.

(g) The total number of tenantable and untenantable tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2007 was adjusted for non-response. The comparable figures for 2005-06 is 12 828 and 64, respectively.

(h) For the total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2007, the number of properties classified by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is the same as the total number of properties reported elsewhere in this CSHA data collection unless otherwise stated. Items reported in this CSHA data collection have been adjusted to account for unknowns and undercounting due to non-response to the data collection.

(i) The following Community Housing programs are outside the scope of this collection.
- Crisis Accommodation Properties (CAP) and properties under the Transitional Housing Management program. These are reported under the CAP data collection.
- Joint venture arrangements where the state housing authority has an equity interest in properties by contributing a portion of capital funding.

(j) Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental Program of housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Victoria. Some indigenous households may also be unreported as data is reliant on Indigenous self-identification.

(k) For the total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007 there is no centralised waiting list for community housing clients. Some providers retain their own waiting lists where there is a regular turnover of tenancies. Clients also directly access community housing through local government, other community organisations and government providers.

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(l) For the number of households paying no more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2007, some providers have also included service charges and board in rent. Housing policy is to not charge greater than 25 per cent of household income in rent for community-managed programs.

(m) Data for the total number of head-leased dwellings (private), community housing providers and housing cooperatives at 30 June 2007 are derived from administrative systems data as some providers supplied incorrect information.

(n) A new data collection methodology in 2006-07 and use of administrative data resulted in more accurate data. Additionally, in 2006-07 Queensland commenced including its Affordable Housing Grants program (Brisbane Housing Company) in reporting. Significant differences in reported counts of households in 2006-07 are due to both changes in data collection methodology and the inclusion of a new program, in addition to underlying change.

(o) The total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 may be over-estimated by up to 6 per cent, as one large provider was unable to exclude transfers.

(p) Data for the total number of households with a principal tenant aged 24 years or less at 30 June 2007 are likely to be an underestimate, as administrative data for the boarding house program was used, which provides data on the number of tenants aged 18 years or less. In addition, administrative data from one large provider includes data on the number of tenants aged 25 years or less.

(q) Data for the total number of households with principal tenant aged 75 years or more at 30 June 2007 are an under-estimate, as some providers were unable to provide data.

(r) Data for the total number of new applicants who have a greatest need and applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2007 are not available for 2006-07. Queensland is currently progressing to a common wait list for all allocations to public housing, state owned and managed Indigenous housing and community housing. Community housing providers have discontinued their wait lists, which are in the process of being assessed and entered onto the common wait list.

(s) Due to poor data quality, values for the number of households paying certain percentage of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2007 are based on the Community Housing Rent Policy and some administrative data.

(t) For the community housing providers, housing associations and housing cooperatives, 33 organisations had an unknown type and were included community housing providers, but not housing associations, housing cooperatives and other community service organisations.

(u) Community housing providers that were able to offer daily living, personal, community living support, support for children, families and carers, training and employment support, financial and material assistance to households, advice and referral and were able to offer support service(s) organisations are not funded to provide services other than information, advice and referral.

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(v) For the total number of tenancy (rental) units, there are significant data quality issues which have impacted on these data items.

(w) This is the first year that WA has undertaken the unit record level survey for all providers. (In 2005-06 a combination of aggregate and unit record level survey data were used.)

(x) Data is from a mix of Administrative and surveys of community housing providers. The total number of dwellings reported here may differ from numbers reported from jurisdiction administrative data. Due to the response rate and data quality issues, results should be interpreted with caution.

(y) The total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 was sourced from waiting list data representing 82 per cent of groups and 91 per cent of dwellings. CHOs that did not return forms are assumed to maintain their own waiting list.

(z) The total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 was sourced from main data collection form representing 89 per cent of groups and 95 per cent of dwellings. New tenancies from main data for 2006-07 where a member of the household identified themselves as Indigenous.

(aa) The total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 that were homeless at the time of allocation was sourced from waiting list data of applicants assessed in 2006-07 and identified as Category 1 applicants.

(ab) The total number of households at 30 June 2007 excludes vacant tenancies.

(ac) For the total number of households containing a member with a disability at 30 June 2007 an additional code was used in 2006-07 to clarify households with a disability type of unknown, separating this from "unknown" which specifically relates to not knowing if there was any disability. Through this clarification the number of households containing a member with a disability is more accurate than previous years.

(ad) The total number of households with a principal tenant aged 24 years or less and 75 years or more at 30 June 2007 may be undercounted due to missing information for main tenant date of birth.

(ae) The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 was sourced from waiting list data of applicants assessed in 2006-07 and identified as Category 1 applicants.

(af) High number of applicants on waiting list is a result of ongoing referrals from public housing offices within South Australia.

(ag) For some households with unknown income details, assessable income was calculated as weekly rent paid multiplied by four in line with rent policy.

(ah) The number of households with moderate overcrowding and under utilisation at 30 June 2007 exclude households for which household composition is not known.

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data (a)**

| Unit | *NSW* (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (j), (h) | *Vic* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) | *Qld* (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) | *WA* (w), (x) | *SA* (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah) | *Tas* (ai) | *ACT* (aj), (ak), (al) | *NT* (am) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(ai) Data are from a survey of community housing providers. The total number of dwellings reported here may differ from numbers reported from jurisdiction administrative data. Due to the response rate and data quality issues, results should be interpreted with caution.

(aj) Due to the amalgamation and/or closure of some providers, details of some dwellings cannot be obtained. These changes have resulted in some reduced data quality for 2006-07.

(ak) For the total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2007 that were homeless at the time of allocation the amalgamation of a number of providers into a single provider has resulted in significant variations from 2005-06.

(al) Due to the amalgamation of a number of providers into a single provider, the data quality for the total number of new applicants who have a greatest need at 30 June 2007 unreliable.

(am) For the total number of tenantable and untenantable tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2007 it is assumed that dwellings are tenantable.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing,* Canberra; AIHW 2007, 2008 (forthcoming), *Community housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.25.

# Indigenous community housing

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (c) | *Vic* | *Qld* (d), (e), (f), (g) | *WA* (h) | *SA* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (n), (o) | *Aus Gov* (p), (q) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 2 450 | .. | 4 136 | 1 374 | 945 | .. | 23 | 6 168 | 1 993 | 17 089 |
| Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 4 989 | .. | 4 136 | 3 213 | 983 | .. | 23 | 6 168 | 1 993 | 21 505 |
| Number of improvised dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | – | .. | na | na | 8 | .. | – | 639 | 40 | na |
| Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to water, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 292 | 2 | 294 |
| Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to sewerage, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 396 | 9 | 405 |
| Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to electricity, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 334 | 2 | 336 |
| Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | na | .. | 5 712 | na | 827 | .. | 22 | 6 807 | na | na |
| Total rent collected by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 9 688 | .. | 11 100 | 4 547 | 1 143 | .. | 117 | 11 600 | 8 924 | 47 119 |
| Total rent charged by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 10 831 | .. | 11 400 | 4 833 | 1 113 | .. | 117 | 11 180 | 10 537 | 50 011 |
| Total recurrent expenditure for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 14 072 | .. | 5 300 | 1 132 | 6 074 | .. | 515 | 21 200 | 8 191 | 56 484 |
| Total capital expenditure for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 20 976 | .. | 34 600 | 60 053 | 7 023 | .. | 1 447 | 25 970 | 16 817 | 166 886 |
| Total net recurrent costs for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005-06 | $'000 | 17 062 | .. | na | na | 6 074 | .. | 515 | 3 500 | 13 710 | na |
| Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (c) | *Vic* | *Qld* (d), (e), (f), (g) | *WA* (h) | *SA* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (n), (o) | *Aus Gov* (p), (q) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | no. | 2 367 | .. | 3 960 | 2 233 | 827 | .. | 22 | 5 366 | 1 875 | 16 650 |
| Total number of households with overcrowding (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | na | .. | 1 438 | na | 16 | .. | na | na | 384 | na |
| Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | na | .. | 1 905 | na | 27 | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Total number of additional bedrooms required (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | na | .. | 4 565 | na | 102 | .. | na | na | na | na |
| Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | na | .. | 3 933 | na | 285 | .. | 22 | na | 1 993 | na |
| Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 9 985 | .. | 13 065 | na | 2 269 | .. | 73 | 18 037 | 5 775 | 49 204 |
| Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 17 816 | .. | 20 501 | na | 4 822 | .. | 74 | 52 887 | 6 672 | 102 772 |
| Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 126 | .. | 34 | 39 | 52 | .. | 1 | 76 | 85 | 413 |
| Number of funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 268 | .. | 34 | 122 | 58 | .. | 1 | 76 | 85 | 644 |
| Number of funded/actively registered ICHOs with a housing management plan, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 72 | .. | 34 | 32 | 37 | .. | 1 | 71 | 41 | 288 |
| Total number of Indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 294 | .. | 259 | na | 10 | .. | 4 | 338 | 134 | 1 039 |
| Number of Indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs who had completed accredited training, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 59 | .. | 21 | na | 7 | .. | 2 | 41 | 57 | 187 |
| Number of Indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 14 | .. | 12 | na | 1 | .. | 1 | 152 | 52 | 232 |

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (c) | *Vic* | *Qld* (d), (e), (f), (g) | *WA* (h) | *SA* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (n), (o) | *Aus Gov* (p), (q) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | no. | 343 | .. | 272 | na | 16 | .. | 6 | 470 | 189 | 1 296 |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations (or dwellings managed by these organisations). Most of the State and Territory data relate to organisations funded or actively registered in the financial year, but some data relate to both funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered organisations. Data for the Australian Government relates to funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations (or dwellings managed by these organisations) that responded to the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) survey, a subset of all organisations (or dwellings). The Australian Government totals exclude data from six organisations in Victoria, 24 organisations in Queensland and one organisation in Tasmania. In Queensland for example a separate audit process found that there were 2070 Australian Government administered dwellings, rather than the 1535 found in the survey.

(b) Total net recurrent costs for funded/actively registered ICHOs 2005-06 data relate to direct costs. From 2006-07 net recurrent costs will be reported.

(c) Total number of bedrooms and people living in permanent dwellings at 30 June 2006 (funded/actively registered ICHOs) data relate to actively and inactively registered organisations.

(d) Number of permanent dwellings data do not include improvised dwellings.

(e) Total recurrent expenditure for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2006 data are from 31 of 34 councils.

(f) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2006 is based on vacant dwellings reported by councils at December 2006.

(g) Total number of employees and total number of Indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs at 30 June 2006 data are from 11 of 34 councils.

(h) Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs is based on the Environmental Health Needs Survey 2003, updated for new houses and demolitions.

(i) Number of improvised dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs data relate to improvised dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations.

(j) Total rent charged and collected by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2006 data were provided by 38 of the 52 funded ICHOs and based on 759 dwellings for which rent data were available.

(k) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2006 data are likely to be underestimate.

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* (c) | *Vic* | *Qld* (d), (e), (f), (g) | *WA* (h) | *SA* (i), (j), (k), (l), (m) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (n), (o) | *Aus Gov* (p), (q) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(l) Total number of households with overcrowding, requiring additional bedrooms, additional bedrooms required and for which household groups and dwelling details were known at 30 June 2006 (funded/actively registered ICHOs) data are available for only 285 dwellings. Significant underreporting of occupants in dwellings in known to occur.

(m) Total number of people living in permanent dwellings at 30 June 2006 (funded/actively registered ICHOs) occupancy is currently under-reported, therefore estimates were made based on 2004-05 data.

(n) Total rent charged and collected by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2006 data a projected estimate.

(o) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2006 are based on the Indigenous community housing survey.

(p) Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity data relate to 1993 dwellings for which data were provided.

(q) Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2006 (funded/actively registered ICHOs) data are the estimated number of overcrowded households.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source* : AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06* , Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.37.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.15 Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* (b), (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.7 |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to permanent dwellings managed by funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to dwellings managed by funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of dwellings.

(b) Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to water data relate to 1993 dwellings for which data were provided.

(c) Data relates to funded/actively registered and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations (or dwellings managed by these organisations) that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all organisations (or dwellings). The totals excluded data from six organisations in Victoria, 24 organisations in Queensland and one organisation in Tasmania. In Queensland for example a separate audit process found that there were 2070 Australian Government administered dwellings, rather than the 1535 found in the survey.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.38.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.16 Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* (b), (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 6.4 | 0.5 | 2.4 |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to permanent dwellings managed by funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to dwellings managed by funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of dwellings.

(b) Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to sewerage data relate to 1993 dwellings for which data were provided.

(c) Data relates to funded/actively registered and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations (or dwellings managed by these organisations) that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all organisations (or dwellings). The totals excluded data from six organisations in Victoria, 24 organisations in Queensland and one organisation in Tasmania. In Queensland for example a separate audit process found that there were 2070 Australian Government administered dwellings, rather than the 1535 found in the survey.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.39.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.17 Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* (b), (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | – | .. | – | – | – | .. | – | 5.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to permanent dwellings managed by funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to dwellings managed by funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of dwellings.

(b) Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to electricity data relate to 1993 dwellings for which data were provided.

(c) Data relates to funded/actively registered and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations (or dwellings managed by these organisations) that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all organisations (or dwellings). The totals excluded data from six organisations in Victoria, 24 organisations in Queensland and one organisation in Tasmania. In Queensland for example a separate audit process found that there were 2070 Australian Government administered dwellings, rather than the 1535 found in the survey.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.40.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.18 Dwelling condition, 2006

| | *NSW (include ACT)* (a) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (b) | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of dwellings in need of major repair | 18.8 | 24.7 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 22.4 | 30.6 | .. | 21.0 | .. | 23.4 |
| Proportion of dwellings in need of replacement | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 5.8 | – | .. | 10.2 | .. | 7.2 |

(a) For the number of permanent dwellings in need of major repair, replacement and the total number of permanent dwellings, the ACT data had been included with NSW due to low numbers.

(b) For the number of permanent dwellings in need of major repair, replacement and the total number of permanent dwellings, the ACT data had been included with NSW due to low numbers.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities*, Australia, 2006; 2008 Report, table 16A.41.

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.19 **Direct cost per unit (a) (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | 6 964.0 | .. | na | na | 6 428.0 | .. | 22 391.0 | 567.0 | 6 879.0 | na |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all organisations.

(b) Total net recurrent costs for funded/actively registered ICHOs 2005-06 data relate to direct costs. From 2006-07 net recurrent costs will be reported.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.42.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.20 Occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* (b) | *WA* (c) | *SA* (d) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (e) | *Aus Gov* (f) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 96.6 | .. | 95.7 | 77.9 | 88.3 | .. | 95.7 | 87.0 | 94.1 | 89.6 |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to permanent dwellings managed by funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to dwellings managed by funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of dwellings.

(b) Occupancy rates at 30 June 2006 are based on vacant dwellings reported by councils at December 2006.

(c) Occupancy rates at 30 June 2006 are based on the Environmental Health Needs Survey 2003 and are for funded and unfunded dwellings.

(d) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2006 data are likely to be underestimate.

(e) Occupancy rates at 30 June 2006 are based on the Indigenous community housing survey.

(f) Data relates to funded/actively registered and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations (or dwellings managed by these organisations) that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all organisations (or dwellings). The totals excluded data from six organisations in Victoria, 24 organisations in Queensland and one organisation in Tasmania. In Queensland for example a separate audit process found that there were 2070 Australian Government administered dwellings, rather than the 1535 found in the survey.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.43.

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.21 **Rent collection rate (per cent) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* (b) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (c) | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | 89.4 | .. | 97.4 | 94.1 | 102.7 | .. | 100.0 | 103.8 | 84.7 | 94.2 |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all organisations.

(b) Total rent charged and collected by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2006 data were provided by 38 of the 52 funded/actively registered ICHOs and based on 759 dwellings for which rent data were available.

(c) Total rent charged and collected by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2006 data a projected estimate.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.44.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.22 Proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)

| | *NSW* (a) | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* (b) | *NT* | *Aus Gov* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | 28.9 | 31.1 | 20.2 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 20.9 | .. | 5.2 | .. | 15.8 |

(a) For the number of low income Indigenous households paying 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, the total number of low income Indigenous households paying rent and the proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, the ACT data had been included with NSW due to low numbers.

(b) For the number of low income Indigenous households paying 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, the total number of low income Indigenous households paying rent and the proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, the ACT data had been included with NSW due to low numbers.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities*, Australia, 2006; 2008 Report, table 16A.45.

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.23 Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent) (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* (b) | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aus Gov* (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | na | .. | 36.6 | na | 5.6 | .. | 4.5 | na | 19.3 | na |

(a) Data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, relate to permanent dwellings managed by funded or actively registered State and Territory Indigenous community housing organisations. Data for the Australian Government relate to dwellings managed by funded and unfunded Indigenous community housing organisations that responded to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of dwellings.

(b) Total number of households with overcrowding, requiring additional bedrooms, additional bedrooms required and for which household groups and dwelling details were known at 30 June 2006 (funded/actively registered ICHOs) data are available for only 285 dwellings. Significant underreporting of occupants in dwellings in known to occur.

(c) Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2006 (funded/actively registered ICHOs) data are the estimated number of overcrowded households.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW 2007, *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. No. HOU 168. Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.46.

# Commonwealth Rent Assistance

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

### Table 16A.24 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2007 (no.) (a), (b), (c)

| *Type of income unit* (d) | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single, no dependant children aged under 16 | 3 552 | 785 | 2 716 | 738 | 477 | 295 | 39 | 396 | 9 001 |
| Single, no children, sharer (e) | 976 | 215 | 759 | 161 | 104 | 98 | 22 | 60 | 2 395 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16 | 3 384 | 496 | 2 522 | 647 | 394 | 234 | 32 | 204 | 7 916 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16 | 1 205 | 117 | 945 | 230 | 104 | 55 | np | 72 | 2 736 |
| Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16 | 689 | 110 | 621 | 112 | 75 | 94 | np | 38 | 1 752 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16 | 1 412 | 289 | 1 460 | 348 | 197 | 237 | np | 99 | 4 060 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16 | 875 | 115 | 1 093 | 235 | 87 | 116 | np | 74 | 2 607 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated | 39 | np | 49 | 23 | np | np | np | np | 142 |
| **Total** | **12 132** | **np** | **10 165** | **2 494** | **np** | **np** | **138** | **np** | **30 609** |

(a) At 8 June 2007.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 8 June 2007.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(d) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. (For a definition of 'sharer' see 2008 Report, section 16.6).

(e) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner voluntarily self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 16A.50.

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

### Table 16A.25 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

| *Type of income unit* (d) | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single, no dependant children aged under 16 | 29.3 | 36.8 | 26.7 | 29.6 | 33.1 | 26.1 | 28.3 | 41.3 | 29.4 |
| Single, no children, sharer (e) | 8.0 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 15.9 | 6.3 | 7.8 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16 | 27.9 | 23.2 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 20.7 | 23.2 | 21.3 | 25.9 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 4.9 | np | 7.5 | 8.9 |
| Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 8.3 | np | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 21.0 | np | 10.3 | 13.3 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 10.3 | np | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated | 0.3 | np | – | – | np | np | np | np | 0.5 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

(a) At 8 June 2007.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 8 June 2007.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(d) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. (For a definition of 'sharer' see 2008 Report, section 16.6).

(e) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner voluntarily self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

**np** Not published.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 16A.51.

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Table 16A.26 **Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2007 (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Indigenous* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units (d) | no. | 312 242 | 206 091 | 217 063 | 74 518 | 67 170 | 23 535 | na | 4 276 | 912 371 |
| In capital city | % | 54.8 | 69.3 | 42.6 | 75.5 | 76.6 | 42.7 | na | 81.3 | 58.7 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 45.2 | 30.7 | 57.4 | 24.5 | 23.4 | 57.3 | na | 18.7 | 41.3 |
| Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 96.2 | 98.9 | 95.4 | 96.7 | 97.9 | 95.4 | na | 81.3 | 96.7 |
| Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population | % | 97.9 | 99.4 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 98.2 | 96.2 | 98.7 | 70.9 | 97.6 |
| *Indigenous* (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units (d) | no. | 12 129 | 2 133 | 10 150 | 2 484 | 1 443 | 1 131 | 138 | 960 | 30 578 |
| In capital city | % | 27.1 | 45.7 | 27.9 | 52.8 | 59.9 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 34.0 |
| In rest of State/ Territory | % | 72.9 | 54.3 | 72.1 | 47.2 | 40.1 | 61.6 | – | 43.0 | 66.0 |
| Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 3.7 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 18.3 | 3.2 |
| Indigenous population, as proportion of total population | % | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 29.1 | 2.4 |
| **Total income units** | **no.** | **324 528** | **208 289** | **227 511** | **77 051** | **68 634** | **24 668** | **7 615** | **5 260** | **943 718** |
| *Disability Support Pension* (f), (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital city | % | 47.3 | 67.2 | 41.6 | 74.0 | 76.6 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 55.3 |
| In rest of State/ Territory | % | 52.7 | 32.7 | 58.3 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 56.8 | na | 25.2 | 44.7 |
| **Total income units** | **no.** | **61 039** | **42 590** | **43 964** | **14 828** | **13 993** | **5 054** | **1 005** | **1 137** | **183 638** |

(a) At 8 June 2007.

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Table 16A.26 **Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2007 (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 8 June 2007.

(c) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner voluntarily self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(d) State and Australian totals exclude unidentified localities.

(e) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(f) Income units where either the recipient or partner receives Disability Support pension.

(g) State totals include unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); ABS Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished). ABS 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.52.

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2002 to 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indigenous income units** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| *8 June 2007* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 37.5 | 37.3 | 30.5 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 30.1 | 33.3 | 32.0 | 32.7 |
| Without CRA | 65.0 | 65.7 | 61.3 | 56.9 | 62.2 | 64.1 | 58.5 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.2 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 22.6 | na | 24.8 | 22.1 |
| Without CRA | 51.7 | 56.2 | 52.6 | 49.5 | 48.8 | 50.1 | na | 55.8 | 52.1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **25.6** | **28.2** | **25.5** | **22.9** | **25.9** | **25.5** | **33.8** | **28.9** | **25.7** |
| **Without CRA** | **55.3** | **60.6** | **55.1** | **53.4** | **56.9** | **55.5** | **58.8** | **62.5** | **55.7** |
| *March 2006* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 39.6 | 38.0 | 32.1 | 25.9 | 29.1 | 24.2 | 38.7 | 32.2 | 33.6 |
| Without CRA | 64.3 | 67.9 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 63.4 | 61.4 | 58.8 | 64.8 | 62.9 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.1 | 21.6 | 24.2 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 21.4 | na | 27.0 | 22.2 |
| Without CRA | 51.0 | 55.5 | 54.1 | 48.2 | 51.0 | 51.3 | na | 56.1 | 52.3 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **26.1** | **29.3** | **26.4** | **22.2** | **25.3** | **22.4** | **39.2** | **29.9** | **26.1** |
| **Without CRA** | **54.6** | **61.3** | **56.3** | **53.6** | **58.8** | **54.8** | **59.2** | **61.0** | **55.9** |
| *March 2005* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 44.4 | 39.4 | 30.2 | 24.5 | 30.2 | 27.3 | 38.8 | 30.9 | 34.3 |
| Without CRA | 72.0 | 70.8 | 61.9 | 61.3 | 66.0 | 58.8 | 61.2 | 68.0 | 66.1 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 23.1 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 17.3 | 19.8 | 19.5 | .. | 25.3 | 22.2 |
| Without CRA | 55.2 | 58.2 | 53.0 | 48.5 | 50.2 | 51.3 | .. | 58.4 | 53.8 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **29.2** | **30.8** | **24.4** | **21.3** | **26.4** | **22.3** | **38.8** | **28.5** | **26.5** |
| **Without CRA** | **60.0** | **64.3** | **55.5** | **55.6** | **60.2** | **54.0** | **61.2** | **63.9** | **58.2** |

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### Table 16A.27 Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2002 to 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *June 2004* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 44.0 | 39.1 | 27.9 | 25.7 | 31.2 | 23.9 | 43.6 | 34.2 | 33.8 |
| Without CRA | 73.7 | 70.7 | 61.6 | 61.9 | 67.6 | 61.8 | 66.4 | 67.3 | 66.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.8 | 22.3 | 20.2 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 17.8 | .. | 25.9 | 20.8 |
| Without CRA | 55.1 | 60.9 | 52.3 | 53.0 | 48.2 | 49.9 | .. | 59.3 | 53.9 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **28.0** | **30.6** | **22.3** | **22.5** | **26.1** | **20.0** | **43.6** | **30.7** | **25.4** |
| **Without CRA** | **60.3** | **65.7** | **55.0** | **58.0** | **60.4** | **54.2** | **66.4** | **63.9** | **58.5** |
| *June 2003* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 47.5 | 39.3 | 28.3 | 25.8 | 31.5 | 22.5 | 40.9 | 34.2 | 34.7 |
| Without CRA | 75.1 | 72.4 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 66.8 | 59.3 | 64.6 | 71.5 | 68.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.8 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 20.2 | .. | 21.6 | 21.1 |
| Without CRA | 55.6 | 61.4 | 54.3 | 47.6 | 51.4 | 53.7 | .. | 59.1 | 54.7 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **29.0** | **30.5** | **23.3** | **21.2** | **27.5** | **21.0** | **40.9** | **28.7** | **25.9** |
| **Without CRA** | **61.0** | **66.8** | **57.3** | **57.9** | **60.7** | **55.7** | **64.6** | **66.0** | **59.7** |
| *June 2002* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 47.3 | 43.0 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 27.2 | 19.3 | 38.1 | 35.2 | 33.3 |
| Without CRA | 77.4 | 80.3 | 63.5 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 57.8 | 66.7 | 72.4 | 69.5 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 19.7 | 20.7 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 23.3 | 16.9 | .. | 23.4 | 19.6 |
| Without CRA | 56.2 | 56.1 | 52.8 | 49.5 | 49.3 | 48.9 | .. | 65.0 | 54.2 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **27.0** | **31.8** | **20.8** | **22.5** | **25.9** | **17.8** | **38.1** | **30.2** | **24.4** |
| **Without CRA** | **61.9** | **68.2** | **55.9** | **58.3** | **59.7** | **52.2** | **66.7** | **69.2** | **59.6** |

(a) At 8 June 2007.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in the preceding fortnight who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units paid where income details are incomplete.

(c) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

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Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2002 to 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(d) State total includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(e) See 2008 Report, section 16.6 for explanation of how proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source* : FaCSIA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 16A.69.

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.28 **Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All income units** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 23 822 | 13 542 | 8 378 | 4 274 | 3 521 | 708 | 1 092 | 327 | 55 664 |
| Proportion | 13.8 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 10.3 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 54 762 | 38 328 | 24 179 | 13 146 | 12 171 | 2 473 | 2 487 | 1 000 | 148 546 |
| Proportion | 31.7 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 23.1 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 33.4 | 25.4 | 27.5 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 9 373 | 3 168 | 11 610 | 987 | 609 | 518 | np | 71 | 26 337 |
| Proportion | 6.3 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | np | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 33 814 | 12 121 | 32 222 | 3 415 | 2 524 | 2 518 | np | 228 | 86 848 |
| Proportion | 22.8 | 19.0 | 24.7 | 17.7 | 15.7 | 18.0 | np | 19.2 | 22.1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **33 226** | **16 716** | **20 014** | **5 262** | **4 130** | **1 226** | **1 105** | **406** | **82 103** |
| **Proportion** | **10.3** | **8.1** | **8.9** | **6.9** | **6.1** | **5.0** | **14.8** | **7.9** | **8.8** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **88 649** | **50 464** | **56 478** | **16 564** | **14 696** | **4 991** | **2 510** | **1 240** | **235 630** |
| **Proportion** | **27.6** | **24.5** | **25.1** | **21.7** | **21.7** | **20.5** | **33.5** | **24.1** | **25.2** |
| **Indigenous income units** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 10.6 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | na | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| Without CRA | 28.4 | 28.7 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 24.2 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 4.2 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 3.7 | na | na | 4.6 |
| Without CRA | 15.5 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 17.1 | na | 16.5 | 16.2 |

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### Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **5.9** | **6.7** | **6.1** | **5.6** | **5.3** | **4.3** | **na** | **5.0** | **5.9** |
| **Without CRA** | **19.0** | **21.8** | **18.3** | **16.9** | **20.9** | **19.0** | **24.3** | **20.0** | **18.9** |
| **Disability Support pension income units** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 10.6 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| Without CRA | 34.4 | 26.5 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 27.6 | 29.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 4.0 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | na | na | 4.4 |
| Without CRA | 23.7 | 17.8 | 26.6 | 19.5 | 16.7 | 16.3 | na | 19.9 | 22.9 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **7.1** | **5.2** | **6.8** | **5.3** | **4.2** | **2.9** | **8.2** | **5.0** | **6.1** |
| **Without CRA** | **28.8** | **23.7** | **27.7** | **27.4** | **26.2** | **18.5** | **24.1** | **25.6** | **26.7** |

(a) At 8 June 2007.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in the preceding fortnight who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units paid where income details are incomplete.

(c) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(d) State total includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(e) See 2008 Report, section 16.6 for explanation of how proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source*: FaCSIA (unpublished); 2008 Report, table 16A.71.

# Descriptive Information

## Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29 **Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

| | *NSW* (g) | *Vic* (h) | *Qld* (i) | *WA* (j), (k) | *SA* (l) | *Tas* (m) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than or equal to 20 per cent | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 58.9 | 54.2 | 69.1 | 68.1 | 35.9 | 1.8 | 57.8 |
| 2004 | 56.3 | 46.6 | 67.3 | 66.7 | 33.4 | 2.1 | 54.8 |
| 2005 | 51.9 | 45.3 | 64.6 | 68.2 | 35.5 | 6.6 | 53.0 |
| 2006 | 30.0 | 49.4 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 34.9 | 32.2 | 47.9 |
| 2007 | 22.0 | 45.1 | 36.2 | 65.3 | 33.9 | 30.1 | 36.9 |
| More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 41.1 | 45.8 | 30.8 | 28.2 | 63.3 | 51.2 | 40.0 |
| 2004 | 43.7 | 53.2 | 32.7 | 28.9 | 65.1 | 55.7 | 43.0 |
| 2005 | 48.1 | 54.5 | 35.4 | 30.7 | 63.0 | 59.1 | 45.7 |
| 2006 | 61.4 | 50.2 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 63.3 | 57.0 | 48.6 |
| 2007 | 69.6 | 54.9 | 63.6 | 30.0 | 63.4 | 61.3 | 58.8 |
| More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | – | – | – | 2.8 | 0.6 | 39.9 | 1.7 |
| 2004 | – | – | – | 3.6 | 0.8 | 36.2 | 1.8 |
| 2005 | – | – | – | 0.3 | 0.8 | 27.4 | 0.9 |
| 2006 | 8.6 | – | – | 0.6 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 3.2 |
| 2007 | 8.4 | – | – | 4.4 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 4.0 |
| Greater than 30 per cent | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | – | – | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 0.4 |
| 2004 | – | 0.2 | – | 0.8 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 0.4 |
| 2005 | – | 0.2 | – | 0.8 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 0.5 |
| 2006 | – | 0.4 | – | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| 2007 | – | – | – | 0.4 | 0.9 | – | 0.2 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.4, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

## Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29 **Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

| | *NSW* (g) | *Vic* (h) | *Qld* (i) | *WA* (j), (k) | *SA* (l) | *Tas* (m) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(e) Number of rebated households excludes households where either assessable income or rent charged is zero.

(f) Data for the components of the rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income do not sum to the total due to a minor data adjustment to the number of rebated households paying more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2007 by jurisdiction. Data supplied by jurisdiction. No rebated tenant pays more than 30 per cent of income as rent.

(g) Data for the number of rebated households paying more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2007 supplied by jurisdiction. No rebated tenant pays more than 30 per cent of income as rent.

(h) No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.

(i) No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Non-zero numbers in these categories are the result of tenants not providing updated income details to the department.

(j) Data for the number of rebated households are based upon gross income (not assessable income).

(k) No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.

(l) No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.

(m) The majority of rebated households pay between 21 and 25 per cent of their assessable income as rent. Incomes are assessed at varying levels depending on the relationship of household members to the tenant e.g. boarder, son, daughter etc. Rent calculation is further influenced by jurisdictions' specific income assessment policies. These influences result in a minority of households in Tasmania paying a higher proportion of their assessable income as rent.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.81.

## Descriptive Information

### Table 16A.30 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

| *Households with:* | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* | *Qld* (f) | *WA* (g) | *SA* (h) | *Tas* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moderate overcrowding | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8.5 | 12.8 | 18.0 | 12.3 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 11.8 |
| 2004 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 10.6 |
| 2005 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 15.6 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 10.6 |
| 2006 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 12.5 |
| 2007 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 16.2 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 12.0 |
| Underutilisation | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 17.8 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 37.9 | 14.7 | 17.7 |
| 2004 | 20.5 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 14.4 | 31.4 | 11.1 | 18.2 |
| 2005 | 22.5 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 27.6 | 14.6 | 18.1 |
| 2006 | 22.0 | 15.8 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 24.7 | 15.2 | 16.8 |
| 2007 | 23.1 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 24.9 | 14.7 | 17.7 |

(a) The State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data, employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) All Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory are community managed and administered. Acting on a 1992 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the Northern Territory Government signed an agreement with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). The Northern Territory is not able to differentiate between the various funding sources.

(d) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households as shown in the table 16A.31. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions data should be made with caution.

(e) Data for the number of households with moderate overcrowding and under utilisation data for 2006-07 are comparable with 2005-06 but not with previous years as mixed composition households are now included.

(f) Data for the number of households with moderate overcrowding and under utilisation at 30 June 2007 are not comparable to data reported prior to 2005-06, as the methodology was changed in 2005-06.

(g) Comparison of the data for the number of households with moderate overcrowding and under utilisation at 30 June 2007 with previous years' data should be made with caution as mixed composition households are now included. In 2006-07 there are 269 mixed composition households included.

(h) Comparison of the data for the number of households with moderate overcrowding and under utilisation at 30 June 2007 with years prior to 2005-06 should be made with caution as mixed composition households are now included. In 2006–07 there are 249 mixed composition households included.

## Descriptive Information

Table 16A.30 **Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

| *Households with:* | *NSW* (e) | *Vic* | *Qld* (f) | *WA* (g) | *SA* (h) | *Tas* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.84.

## Descriptive Information

Table 16A.31 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 16A.14 Descriptive data** | | | | | | |
| **Table 16.10 and Table 16A.15 Low income as a proportion of all new households** | | | | | | |
| **2007** | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing households | 4 135 | 1 280 | 2 925 | 2 151 | 1 790 | 341 |
| **Excludes:** | | | | | | |
| Non-rebated households | 783 | 231 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mixed composition households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Households for whom composition cannot be determined | 4 | – | | – | – | – |
| **Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households** | **19.0** | **18.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **4.4** |
| **Figure 16.15 and Table 16A.24 Overcrowded dwellings** | | | | | | |
| **Table 16A.84 Proportion of SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation** | | | | | | |
| **2007** | | | | | | |
| Total ongoing households | 4 135 | 1 280 | 2 925 | 2 151 | 1 790 | 341 |
| **Excludes:** | | | | | | |
| Non-rebated households | 783 | 231 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mixed composition households | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Households for whom composition cannot be determined | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |

## Descriptive Information

Table 16A.31 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households** | **19.0** | **18.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **4.4** |

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; AIHW 2006, 2007, *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2008 Report, table 16A.88.

# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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# Population

## Table AA.1 **Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Born in Australia | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| Aboriginal | 124.4 | 25.6 | 94.6 | 53.9 | 22.9 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 50.8 | 390.2 |
| Torres Strait Islander | 4.0 | 1.8 | 17.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 27.1 |
| Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 2.8 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 17.1 |
| Total | 131.2 | 28.1 | 122.3 | 55.8 | 24.3 | 16.1 | 3.7 | 52.7 | 434.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4 328.9 | 3 360.1 | 2 777.5 | 1 207.2 | 1 081.9 | 374.4 | 230.6 | 94.0 | 13 456.0 |
| Not stated | 61.1 | 46.3 | 35.5 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 182.6 |
| Total born in Australia | 4 521.2 | 3 434.5 | 2 935.3 | 1 279.2 | 1 120.1 | 396.7 | 236.5 | 148.2 | 14 072.9 |
| Born overseas | | | | | | | | | |
| Other main English speaking countries | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 10.2 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 31.6 |
| Ireland | 17.3 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 50.3 |
| New Zealand | 106.6 | 64.0 | 148.8 | 47.3 | 11.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 389.5 |
| South Africa | 32.9 | 19.3 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 104.1 |
| United Kingdom (b) | 265.9 | 204.8 | 193.1 | 208.4 | 121.0 | 22.6 | 16.1 | 6.2 | 1 038.2 |
| United States of America | 21.8 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 61.7 |
| Total Other main English speaking countries | 454.6 | 319.2 | 391.8 | 297.6 | 145.4 | 30.2 | 24.7 | 11.6 | 1 675.3 |
| Other countries | | | | | | | | | |
| China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) (c) | 114.0 | 56.6 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 206.6 |
| Croatia | 18.5 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | – | 51.0 |
| Egypt | 17.2 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 33.5 |
| Fiji | 28.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 48.1 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) | 17.7 | 18.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 0.4 | – | 0.4 | – | 40.7 |
| France | 7.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 19.2 |
| Germany | 31.1 | 28.1 | 20.1 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 106.5 |

## Table AA.1 **Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greece | 35.1 | 54.3 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 110.0 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c) | 38.3 | 17.4 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 71.8 |
| India | 57.2 | 52.9 | 11.0 | 15.2 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 147.1 |
| Indonesia | 21.9 | 12.6 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 51.0 |
| Italy | 55.2 | 82.9 | 14.0 | 20.9 | 22.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 199.1 |
| Korea, Republic of (South) | 33.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 52.8 |
| Lebanon | 55.8 | 14.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | – | 74.9 |
| Macau (SAR of China) (c) | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | 2.0 |
| Malaysia | 23.4 | 30.5 | 9.6 | 19.7 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 92.3 |
| Malta | 17.0 | 20.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 43.7 |
| Netherlands | 18.8 | 22.8 | 15.3 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 78.9 |
| Philippines | 57.7 | 27.3 | 18.7 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 120.5 |
| Poland | 15.2 | 18.1 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 52.3 |
| Singapore | 9.7 | 10.5 | 4.9 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 40.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 19.1 | 31.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 62.3 |
| Turkey | 12.5 | 15.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | – | 0.2 | – | 30.5 |
| Viet Nam | 63.8 | 58.9 | 13.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 159.9 |
| Montenegro | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | 0.8 |
| Serbia (d) | 6.1 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | – | 17.3 |
| South Eastern Europe, nfd (e) | 11.8 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 33.4 |
| Other Overseas (f) | 314.1 | 213.1 | 120.9 | 75.8 | 42.8 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 5.9 | 794.4 |
| Total other countries | 1 101.1 | 854.0 | 307.5 | 234.1 | 162.2 | 20.2 | 45.7 | 14.8 | 2 740.5 |
| Total Born Overseas | 1 555.8 | 1 173.2 | 699.4 | 531.7 | 307.7 | 50.5 | 70.4 | 26.5 | 4 415.8 |
| Australian External Territories (g) | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 472.2 | 324.7 | 269.8 | 148.1 | 86.6 | 29.3 | 17.2 | 18.2 | 1 366.3 |
| **Total** | **6 549.2** | **4 932.4** | **3 904.5** | **1 959.1** | **1 514.3** | **476.5** | **324.0** | **192.9** | **19 855.3** |

## Table AA.1 **Persons by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Comprises 'United Kingdom, nfd', 'Channel Islands', 'England', 'Isle of Man', 'Northern Ireland', 'Scotland' and 'Wales'.

(c) Special Administrative Regions (SARs) comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.

(d) There is an issue regarding Serbian Census data which relates to changes in the official country name and regional alliances. This affects 2006 Census data and has clouded a meaningful picture of the Serbian country of birth data (see ABS, *Census Dictionary* , 2006, Cat. no. 2901.0 [Reissue]).

(e) Includes persons who stated their birthplace as Yugoslavia.

(f) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

(g) Includes Australia (includes External Territories) nfd, Australian External Territories, nec & Norfolk Island.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **nfd** Not further defined. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.

*Source* : ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing;* 2008 Report, table AA.4.

## Table AA.2 **Persons by language spoken at home, August 2006 ('000) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Speaks English only | 4 846.7 | 3 668.3 | 3 371.7 | 1 603.0 | 1 262.8 | 438.2 | 262.5 | 127.3 | 15 581.3 |
| Speaks other language | | | | | | | | | |
| Arabic | 165.0 | 55.9 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 243.7 |
| Indigenous languages | 1.9 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 29.2 | 55.7 |
| Chinese languages (c) | 243.6 | 144.8 | 46.6 | 35.7 | 18.4 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 500.5 |
| Croatian | 23.6 | 23.0 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | – | 63.6 |
| Dutch | 8.7 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 36.2 |
| Filipino (excludes Tagalog) (d) | 18.3 | 10.7 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 39.1 |
| French | 15.2 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 43.2 |
| German | 22.1 | 19.6 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 75.6 |
| Greek | 86.2 | 117.9 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 25.9 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 252.2 |
| Hindi | 38.1 | 18.2 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 70.0 |
| Hungarian | 7.5 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 21.6 |
| Indonesian | 19.1 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 42.0 |
| Iranic languages (e) | 20.3 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | – | 43.8 |
| Italian | 87.3 | 133.3 | 22.0 | 32.9 | 35.8 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 316.9 |
| Japanese | 12.5 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 35.1 |
| Khmer | 8.8 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.2 | – | 0.2 | 0.1 | 24.7 |
| Korean | 36.7 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 54.6 |
| Macedonian | 28.9 | 30.8 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 0.7 | – | 0.6 | – | 67.8 |
| Maltese | 14.3 | 19.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | – | 0.1 | – | 36.5 |
| Polish | 15.5 | 17.8 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 53.4 |
| Portuguese | 13.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 25.8 |
| Russian | 14.1 | 14.3 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | – | 36.5 |
| Samoan | 12.9 | 5.6 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | 0.3 | – | 28.5 |
| Serbian | 21.6 | 16.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | – | 52.5 |

## Table AA.2 **Persons by language spoken at home, August 2006 ('000) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sinhalese | 6.7 | 16.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 29.1 |
| Spanish | 49.6 | 24.5 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 98.0 |
| Tagalog (excludes Filipino) (d) | 29.2 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 53.3 |
| Tamil | 15.7 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 32.7 |
| Turkish | 20.6 | 29.7 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | – | 53.9 |
| Vietnamese | 74.6 | 72.2 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 194.9 |
| Other (f) | 182.4 | 134.9 | 61.0 | 44.1 | 25.0 | 3.6 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 464.9 |
| Total | 1 314.6 | 1 007.4 | 303.1 | 226.8 | 184.5 | 16.7 | 47.2 | 44.7 | 3 146.2 |
| Not stated | 388.0 | 256.7 | 229.8 | 129.2 | 67.0 | 21.6 | 14.4 | 20.9 | 1 127.8 |
| **Total** | **6 549.2** | **4 932.4** | **3 904.5** | **1 959.1** | **1 514.3** | **476.5** | **324.0** | **192.9** | **19 855.3** |

(a) This list of languages consists of the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2001 Census.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) Chinese languages comprises of 'Cantonese', 'Mandarin', 'Chinese, nfd', 'Hakka', 'Hokkien', 'Teochew', 'Wu' and 'Chinese, nec'.

(d) In 2006 'Tagalog' and 'Filipino' have been identified individually, in 2001 they were classed as one language.

(e) Iranic languages comprises of 'Persian (excluding Dari)', 'Dari', 'Iranic, nfd', 'Kurdish', 'Pashto', 'Balochi' and 'Iranic, nec'.

(f) Comprises languages not identified individually, 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal, so described'.

**nfd** Not further defined. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.

*Source* : ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing* , Cat. no. 2068.0; 2008 Report, table AA.5.

## Table AA.3 Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006 (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* (b) | *ACT* (c) | *NT* | *Aust* (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 8 938 | 1 828 | 9 506 | 4 600 | 1 488 | 940 | 251 | 3 869 | 31 430 |
| 5–9 years | 9 116 | 1 948 | 9 372 | 4 701 | 1 569 | 955 | 242 | 3 770 | 31 686 |
| 10–14 years | 9 407 | 1 824 | 9 092 | 4 505 | 1 577 | 1 082 | 213 | 3 586 | 31 293 |
| 15–19 years | 7 552 | 1 621 | 7 439 | 3 982 | 1 427 | 936 | 212 | 3 315 | 26 494 |
| 20–24 years | 5 891 | 1 278 | 6 182 | 3 362 | 1 152 | 760 | 191 | 3 209 | 22 035 |
| 25–29 years | 4 843 | 1 083 | 5 286 | 2 926 | 961 | 545 | 159 | 2 903 | 18 716 |
| 30–34 years | 5 093 | 1 084 | 5 321 | 2 766 | 943 | 540 | 151 | 2 758 | 18 665 |
| 35–39 years | 5 098 | 1 070 | 5 090 | 2 783 | 922 | 594 | 170 | 2 489 | 18 224 |
| 40–44 years | 4 667 | 938 | 4 358 | 2 333 | 830 | 546 | 129 | 2 004 | 15 808 |
| 45–49 years | 3 860 | 767 | 3 472 | 1 957 | 680 | 489 | 109 | 1 698 | 13 041 |
| 50–54 years | 3 028 | 616 | 2 802 | 1 575 | 515 | 324 | 79 | 1 371 | 10 315 |
| 55–59 years | 2 331 | 498 | 2 071 | 1 085 | 370 | 271 | 44 | 906 | 7 585 |
| 60–64 years | 1 539 | 335 | 1 368 | 737 | 279 | 157 | 28 | 698 | 5 147 |
| 65–69 years | 1 114 | 251 | 949 | 500 | 197 | 129 | 15 | 449 | 3 605 |
| 70–74 years | 771 | 153 | 597 | 355 | 143 | 75 | 9 | 362 | 2 466 |
| 75–79 years | 501 | 140 | 384 | 216 | 103 | np | np | 176 | 1 581 |
| 80–84 years | 229 | 83 | 229 | 136 | 48 | np | np | 110 | 877 |
| 85 years and over | 204 | 69 | 183 | 120 | 47 | np | np | 83 | 725 |
| **Total** | **74 182** | **15 586** | **73 701** | **38 639** | **13 251** | **8 453** | **2 013** | **33 756** | **259 693** |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 9 567 | 1 816 | 9 675 | 4 665 | 1 559 | 1 006 | 210 | 4 081 | 32 592 |
| 5–9 years | 9 658 | 1 899 | 9 644 | 5 122 | 1 634 | 1 054 | 247 | 3 992 | 33 261 |
| 10–14 years | 9 857 | 1 963 | 9 718 | 4 854 | 1 582 | 1 096 | 284 | 3 792 | 33 156 |
| 15–19 years | 8 310 | 1 609 | 7 871 | 4 194 | 1 446 | 1 078 | 228 | 3 486 | 28 233 |
| 20–24 years | 6 261 | 1 356 | 6 255 | 3 454 | 1 157 | 718 | 211 | 3 107 | 22 525 |
| 25–29 years | 4 730 | 1 046 | 5 239 | 3 065 | 868 | 524 | 149 | 2 681 | 18 315 |
| 30–34 years | 4 680 | 999 | 5 088 | 2 935 | 904 | 464 | 158 | 2 587 | 17 822 |
| 35–39 years | 4 545 | 1 001 | 4 717 | 2 613 | 828 | 518 | 139 | 2 353 | 16 721 |
| 40–44 years | 4 071 | 890 | 4 048 | 2 289 | 759 | 453 | 122 | 1 941 | 14 578 |
| 45–49 years | 3 542 | 738 | 3 230 | 1 948 | 615 | 429 | 84 | 1 578 | 12 175 |
| 50–54 years | 2 894 | 638 | 2 540 | 1 488 | 517 | 364 | 93 | 1 185 | 9 726 |
| 55–59 years | 2 167 | 473 | 1 860 | 1 011 | 331 | 288 | 51 | 770 | 6 956 |
| 60–64 years | 1 513 | 302 | 1 162 | 653 | 226 | 198 | 28 | 538 | 4 626 |
| 65–69 years | 982 | 224 | 690 | 432 | 151 | 104 | 15 | 333 | 2 936 |
| 70–74 years | 652 | 121 | 483 | 260 | 90 | 83 | 6 | 183 | 1 879 |
| 75–79 years | 328 | 90 | 275 | 156 | 67 | np | np | 110 | 1 070 |
| 80–84 years | 149 | 40 | 140 | 79 | 30 | np | np | 62 | 519 |
| 85 years and over | 90 | 48 | 93 | 71 | 29 | np | np | 47 | 391 |
| **Total** | **73 996** | **15 253** | **72 728** | **39 289** | **12 793** | **8 447** | **2 030** | **32 826** | **257 481** |

## Table AA.3 Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006 (a)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* (b) | *ACT* (c) | *NT* | *Aust* (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 18 505 | 3 644 | 19 181 | 9 265 | 3 047 | 1 946 | 461 | 7 950 | 64 022 |
| 5–9 years | 18 774 | 3 847 | 19 016 | 9 823 | 3 203 | 2 009 | 489 | 7 762 | 64 947 |
| 10–14 years | 19 264 | 3 787 | 18 810 | 9 359 | 3 159 | 2 178 | 497 | 7 378 | 64 449 |
| 15–19 years | 15 862 | 3 230 | 15 310 | 8 176 | 2 873 | 2 014 | 440 | 6 801 | 54 727 |
| 20–24 years | 12 152 | 2 634 | 12 437 | 6 816 | 2 309 | 1 478 | 402 | 6 316 | 44 560 |
| 25–29 years | 9 573 | 2 129 | 10 525 | 5 991 | 1 829 | 1 069 | 308 | 5 584 | 37 031 |
| 30–34 years | 9 773 | 2 083 | 10 409 | 5 701 | 1 847 | 1 004 | 309 | 5 345 | 36 487 |
| 35–39 years | 9 643 | 2 071 | 9 807 | 5 396 | 1 750 | 1 112 | 309 | 4 842 | 34 945 |
| 40–44 years | 8 738 | 1 828 | 8 406 | 4 622 | 1 589 | 999 | 251 | 3 945 | 30 386 |
| 45–49 years | 7 402 | 1 505 | 6 702 | 3 905 | 1 295 | 918 | 193 | 3 276 | 25 216 |
| 50–54 years | 5 922 | 1 254 | 5 342 | 3 063 | 1 032 | 688 | 172 | 2 556 | 20 041 |
| 55–59 years | 4 498 | 971 | 3 931 | 2 096 | 701 | 559 | 95 | 1 676 | 14 541 |
| 60–64 years | 3 052 | 637 | 2 530 | 1 390 | 505 | 355 | 56 | 1 236 | 9 773 |
| 65–69 years | 2 096 | 475 | 1 639 | 932 | 348 | 233 | 30 | 782 | 6 541 |
| 70–74 years | 1 423 | 274 | 1 080 | 615 | 233 | 158 | 15 | 545 | 4 345 |
| 75–79 years | 829 | 230 | 659 | 372 | 170 | 96 | 8 | 286 | 2 651 |
| 80–84 years | 378 | 123 | 369 | 215 | 78 | 56 | 5 | 172 | 1 396 |
| 85 years and over | 294 | 117 | 276 | 191 | 76 | 28 | 3 | 130 | 1 116 |
| **Total** | **148 178** | **30 839** | **146 429** | **77 928** | **26 044** | **16 900** | **4 043** | **66 582** | **517 174** |

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* .

(b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 70 and the number of females is 110.

(c) For the Australian Capital Territory in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 5 and the number of females is 11.

(d) Includes other territories.

**np** Not published but included in totals.

*Source* : ABS (2007) *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007,* Cat. no. 3101.0; 2008 Report, table AA.7.

## Table AA.4 Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2000 to 2009 (number) (a), (b), (c)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (d) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 66 199 | 13 798 | 63 175 | 32 396 | 12 688 | 8 520 | 1 887 | 27 825 | 226 608 |
| 2001 | 67 456 | 14 047 | 65 384 | 33 050 | 12 940 | 8 666 | 1 946 | 28 383 | 230 994 |
| 2002 | 68 548 | 14 337 | 65 683 | 33 702 | 13 203 | 8 779 | 2 000 | 28 839 | 235 214 |
| 2003 | 69 664 | 14 643 | 66 985 | 34 365 | 13 468 | 8 892 | 2 052 | 29 287 | 239 480 |
| 2004 | 70 800 | 14 950 | 68 296 | 35 041 | 13 731 | 9 006 | 2 101 | 29 746 | 243 796 |
| 2005 | 71 957 | 15 267 | 69 629 | 35 728 | 14 004 | 9 128 | 2 143 | 30 187 | 248 169 |
| 2006 | 73 141 | 15 590 | 70 976 | 36 421 | 14 280 | 9 252 | 2 188 | 30 630 | 252 605 |
| 2007 | 74 350 | 15 923 | 72 342 | 37 120 | 14 562 | 9 383 | 2 229 | 31 069 | 257 106 |
| 2008 | 75 586 | 16 261 | 73 724 | 37 834 | 14 846 | 9 518 | 2 272 | 31 503 | 261 673 |
| 2009 | 76 848 | 16 604 | 75 135 | 38 559 | 15 129 | 9 656 | 2 315 | 31 932 | 266 308 |
| Male | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 66 105 | 13 582 | 60 318 | 32 308 | 12 417 | 8 543 | 1 920 | 27 959 | 223 260 |
| 2001 | 67 432 | 13 799 | 61 526 | 32 881 | 12 604 | 8 718 | 1 963 | 28 492 | 227 526 |
| 2002 | 68 513 | 14 098 | 62 923 | 33 460 | 12 843 | 8 835 | 2 008 | 28 919 | 231 711 |
| 2003 | 69 616 | 14 407 | 64 317 | 34 038 | 13 083 | 8 956 | 2 055 | 29 347 | 235 932 |
| 2004 | 70 733 | 14 733 | 65 717 | 34 624 | 13 329 | 9 081 | 2 103 | 29 762 | 240 196 |
| 2005 | 71 867 | 15 062 | 67 125 | 35 217 | 13 574 | 9 205 | 2 157 | 30 186 | 244 508 |
| 2006 | 73 018 | 15 398 | 68 551 | 35 822 | 13 825 | 9 334 | 2 208 | 30 602 | 248 874 |
| 2007 | 74 192 | 15 737 | 69 991 | 36 443 | 14 079 | 9 463 | 2 261 | 31 016 | 253 299 |
| 2008 | 75 385 | 16 084 | 71 450 | 37 069 | 14 339 | 9 597 | 2 314 | 31 429 | 257 786 |
| 2009 | 76 606 | 16 441 | 72 920 | 37 705 | 14 607 | 9 731 | 2 365 | 31 843 | 262 337 |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 132 304 | 27 380 | 123 493 | 64 704 | 25 105 | 17 063 | 3 807 | 55 784 | 449 868 |
| 2001 | 134 888 | 27 846 | 125 910 | 65 931 | 25 544 | 17 384 | 3 909 | 56 875 | 458 520 |
| 2002 | 137 061 | 28 435 | 128 606 | 67 162 | 26 046 | 17 614 | 4 008 | 57 758 | 466 925 |
| 2003 | 139 280 | 29 050 | 131 302 | 68 403 | 26 551 | 17 848 | 4 107 | 58 634 | 475 412 |
| 2004 | 141 533 | 29 683 | 134 013 | 69 665 | 27 060 | 18 087 | 4 204 | 59 508 | 483 992 |
| 2005 | 143 824 | 30 329 | 136 754 | 70 945 | 27 578 | 18 333 | 4 300 | 60 373 | 492 677 |
| 2006 | 146 159 | 30 988 | 139 527 | 72 243 | 28 105 | 18 586 | 4 396 | 61 232 | 501 479 |
| 2007 | 148 542 | 31 660 | 142 333 | 73 563 | 28 641 | 18 846 | 4 490 | 62 085 | 510 405 |
| 2008 | 150 971 | 32 345 | 145 174 | 74 903 | 29 185 | 19 115 | 4 586 | 62 932 | 519 459 |
| 2009 | 153 454 | 33 045 | 148 055 | 76 264 | 29 736 | 19 387 | 4 680 | 63 775 | 528 645 |

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Total persons may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Based on low series figures.

(d) Includes other territories.

*Source*: ABS (2004) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2008 Report, table AA.8.

Table AA.5 **Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, August 2006 (number)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaks English only | 66 734 | 14 225 | 55 560 | 24 041 | 10 900 | 8 217 | 1 826 | 9 917 | 191 520 |
| Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English | | | | | | | | | |
| Very well or well | 397 | 139 | 4 749 | 3 362 | 1 241 | 22 | 48 | 11 230 | 21 188 |
| Not well | 13 | 10 | 658 | 430 | 238 | – | – | 2 547 | 3 896 |
| Not at all | – | 3 | 193 | 81 | 46 | – | – | 744 | 1 067 |
| Not stated (b) | 18 | 3 | 120 | 52 | 35 | – | 3 | 422 | 653 |
| Total | 428 | 155 | 5 720 | 3 925 | 1 560 | 22 | 51 | 14 943 | 26 804 |
| Speaks other language (c) | 668 | 418 | 1 366 | 294 | 128 | 62 | 27 | 467 | 3 437 |
| Not stated (d) | 2 200 | 599 | 2 246 | 1 460 | 521 | 160 | 39 | 1 967 | 9 195 |
| **Total** | **70 030** | **15 397** | **64 892** | **29 720** | **13 109** | **8 461** | **1 943** | **27 294** | **230 956** |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaks English only | 63 403 | 13 296 | 52 180 | 22 429 | 10 097 | 8 012 | 1 799 | 9 171 | 180 486 |
| Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English | | | | | | | | | |
| Very well or well | 347 | 116 | 4 543 | 3 139 | 1 118 | 11 | 29 | 10 357 | 19 660 |
| Not well | 19 | 8 | 683 | 417 | 214 | – | 3 | 2 523 | 3 867 |
| Not at all | – | 3 | 200 | 89 | 26 | – | – | 753 | 1 071 |
| Not stated (b) | 12 | 3 | 100 | 46 | 36 | – | – | 397 | 594 |
| Total | 378 | 130 | 5 526 | 3 691 | 1 394 | 11 | 32 | 14 030 | 25 192 |
| Speaks other language (c) | 820 | 511 | 1 392 | 327 | 168 | 59 | 43 | 496 | 3 828 |
| Not stated (d) | 3 877 | 807 | 3 590 | 2 544 | 789 | 223 | 57 | 2 672 | 14 566 |
| **Total** | **68 478** | **14 744** | **62 688** | **28 991** | **12 448** | **8 305** | **1 931** | **26 369** | **224 072** |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaks English only | 130 137 | 27 521 | 107 740 | 46 470 | 20 997 | 16 229 | 3 625 | 19 088 | 372 006 |
| Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English | | | | | | | | | |
| Very well or well | 744 | 255 | 9 292 | 6 501 | 2 359 | 33 | 77 | 21 587 | 40 848 |

Table AA.5 **Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, August 2006 (number)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not well | 32 | 18 | 1 341 | 847 | 452 | – | 3 | 5 070 | 7 763 |
| Not at all | – | 6 | 393 | 170 | 72 | – | – | 1 497 | 2 138 |
| Not stated (b) | 30 | 6 | 220 | 98 | 71 | – | 3 | 819 | 1 247 |
| Total | 806 | 285 | 11 246 | 7 616 | 2 954 | 33 | 83 | 28 973 | 51 996 |
| Speaks other language (c) | 1 488 | 929 | 2 758 | 621 | 296 | 121 | 70 | 963 | 7 265 |
| Not stated (d) | 6 077 | 1 406 | 5 836 | 4 004 | 1 310 | 383 | 96 | 4 639 | 23 761 |
| **Total** | **138 508** | **30 141** | **127 580** | **58 711** | **25 557** | **16 766** | **3 874** | **53 663** | **455 028** |

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Language (Census code = LANP) stated, proficiency in spoken English (Census code = ENGP) not stated.

(c) Includes inadequately described and non-verbal so described.

(d) Not stated — both language spoken at home (Census code = LANP) and proficiency in spoken English (Census code = ENGP) or just language spoken at home not stated.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2008 Report, table AA.9.

# Family and household

Table AA.6 **Families and persons in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, August 2006 (a), (b), (c)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with children | % | 42.4 | 41.6 | 45.9 | 44.1 | 40.9 | 49.4 | 47.6 | 48.0 | 44.4 |
| Couple family without children | % | 22.4 | 26.9 | 21.8 | 18.4 | 21.0 | 28.5 | 25.8 | 17.0 | 21.8 |
| One parent family | % | 32.9 | 29.5 | 29.8 | 34.0 | 35.2 | 20.7 | 25.4 | 31.7 | 31.3 |
| Other family | % | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **38.0** | **8.4** | **32.8** | **13.8** | **6.4** | **5.5** | **1.1** | **11.1** | **117.1** |
| Person (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with children | % | 53.9 | 53.4 | 57.6 | 55.1 | 51.7 | 62.8 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 56.0 |
| Couple family without children | % | 13.8 | 17.1 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 9.3 | 13.0 |
| One parent family | % | 30.9 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 32.0 | 33.4 | 18.2 | 23.7 | 29.4 | 29.3 |
| Other family | % | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **125.1** | **26.6** | **114.5** | **49.6** | **21.5** | **17.2** | **3.6** | **45.3** | **403.6** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with children | % | 46.4 | 47.1 | 43.3 | 45.3 | 42.5 | 41.3 | 47.1 | 46.0 | 45.4 |
| Couple family without children | % | 36.3 | 35.9 | 39.6 | 38.8 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 36.3 | 37.9 | 37.5 |
| One parent family | % | 15.6 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.4 |
| Other family | % | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **1 662.6** | **1 272.7** | **991.0** | **493.5** | **397.2** | **121.9** | **82.9** | **32.1** | **5 054.1** |
| Person (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with children | % | 60.9 | 61.5 | 57.9 | 59.9 | 57.0 | 55.7 | 61.6 | 60.6 | 60.0 |
| Couple family without children | % | 24.2 | 23.9 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 24.5 | 25.4 | 25.3 |
| One parent family | % | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.6 |

## Table AA.6 Families and persons in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, August 2006 (a), (b), (c)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other family | % | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **4 938.5** | **3 790.3** | **2 866.5** | **1 429.5** | **1 131.4** | **345.1** | **242.1** | **92.4** | **14 837.4** |
| Total (includes Indigenous status not stated) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with children | % | 46.2 | 46.9 | 43.3 | 45.1 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 47.0 | 46.5 | 45.3 |
| Couple family without children | % | 36.0 | 35.9 | 39.1 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 36.2 | 32.6 | 37.2 |
| One parent family | % | 16.1 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 15.1 | 19.1 | 15.8 |
| Other family | % | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **1 716.2** | **1 294.4** | **1 032.0** | **511.9** | **407.5** | **128.7** | **84.5** | **43.4** | **5 219.2** |
| Person | | | | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with children | % | 60.5 | 61.3 | 57.7 | 59.6 | 56.7 | 55.8 | 61.4 | 60.0 | 59.7 |
| Couple family without children | % | 24.1 | 24.0 | 26.6 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 24.4 | 20.1 | 25.0 |
| One parent family | % | 14.2 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 14.0 |
| Other family | % | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **5 105.8** | **3 852.3** | **3 002.7** | **1 490.9** | **1 162.4** | **365.7** | **247.1** | **138.4** | **15 367.0** |

(a) An Indigenous family is a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(b) Excludes family members who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

(c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(d) Includes members of an 'Indigenous' and 'Other' family who are of Indigenous, non-Indigenous or not stated status.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2008 Report, table AA.13.

# Income, education and employment

Table AA.7 **Persons aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, August 2006**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nil income | % | 8.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| $1–$149 | % | 9.0 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| $150–$249 | % | 22.2 | 17.9 | 21.5 | 26.7 | 25.6 | 21.7 | 14.0 | 41.2 | 24.8 |
| $250–$399 | % | 15.6 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 15.2 |
| $400–$599 | % | 13.7 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 16.3 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 12.9 |
| $600–$799 | % | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 7.5 |
| $800–$999 | % | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| $1000–$1299 | % | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 3.6 |
| $1300–$1599 | % | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| $1600–$1999 | % | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| $2000 or more | % | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Not stated | % | 11.6 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 15.2 | 12.3 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| Total | **'000** | **85.3** | **19.0** | **78.0** | **37.0** | **16.3** | **10.7** | **2.5** | **35.0** | **283.9** |
| Non-Indigenous | % | | | | | | | | | |
| Nil income | % | 8.2 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.5 |
| $1–$149 | % | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 7.2 |
| $150–$249 | % | 14.6 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 14.3 |
| $250–$399 | % | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 16.6 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 13.5 |
| $400–$599 | % | 13.7 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 14.3 |
| $600–$799 | % | 10.7 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 11.3 |
| $800–$999 | % | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 12.5 | 8.4 |
| $1000–$1299 | % | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 8.2 |
| $1300–$1599 | % | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 4.5 |
| $1600–$1999 | % | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| $2000 or more | % | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Not stated | % | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **4 850.4** | **3 747.9** | **2 841.1** | **1 425.0** | **1 160.9** | **353.6** | **247.3** | **97.6** | **14 725.2** |
| Total (including Indigenous status not stated) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nil income | % | 7.8 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 7.2 |
| $1–$149 | % | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 6.9 |
| $150–$249 | % | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 13.9 |
| $250–$399 | % | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 13.0 |
| $400–$599 | % | 13.0 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 13.6 |
| $600–$799 | % | 10.1 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| $800–$999 | % | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 7.9 |
| $1000–$1299 | % | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 7.7 |
| $1300–$1599 | % | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 4.2 |
| $1600–$1999 | % | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| $2000 or more | % | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Not stated | % | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 13.2 | 8.9 |
| **Total** | **'000** | **5 250.3** | **3 982.0** | **3 098.0** | **1 562.7** | **1 233.5** | **382.5** | **262.1** | **145.3** | **15 918.1** |

Table AA.7 **Persons aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, August 2006**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(a) Includes other territories.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2008 Report, table AA.17.

## Table AA.8 People aged 15 years or over, by highest level of schooling completed and Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| Year 8 or below | 10.4 | 2.2 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 40.1 |
| Year 9 or equivalent | 14.6 | 2.6 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 37.2 |
| Year 10 or equivalent | 26.6 | 4.5 | 22.3 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 79.5 |
| Year 11 or equivalent | 6.8 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 30.5 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 16.0 | 4.3 | 19.9 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 55.1 |
| Did not go to school | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | – | 2.5 | 6.1 |
| Not stated | 10.1 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 35.3 |
| **Total** | **85.3** | **19.0** | **78.0** | **37.0** | **16.3** | **10.7** | **2.5** | **35.0** | **283.9** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| Year 8 or below | 333.5 | 325.0 | 216.3 | 71.1 | 96.5 | 26.1 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 1 082.0 |
| Year 9 or equivalent | 394.4 | 281.4 | 170.7 | 80.3 | 77.7 | 36.9 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 1 058.4 |
| Year 10 or equivalent | 1 314.7 | 619.0 | 803.5 | 374.5 | 221.4 | 121.2 | 43.4 | 22.7 | 3 520.5 |
| Year 11 or equivalent | 301.8 | 540.7 | 243.3 | 165.5 | 231.9 | 30.6 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 1 543.6 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 2 189.4 | 1 732.1 | 1 250.4 | 651.8 | 465.3 | 116.6 | 160.8 | 45.3 | 6 612.3 |
| Did not go to school | 52.9 | 42.2 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 128.6 |
| Not stated | 263.7 | 207.5 | 143.9 | 73.2 | 59.2 | 21.0 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 779.8 |
| **Total** | **4 850.4** | **3 747.9** | **2 841.1** | **1 425.0** | **1 160.9** | **353.6** | **247.3** | **97.6** | **14 725.2** |
| All persons (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| Year 8 or below | 350.5 | 334.1 | 230.0 | 77.0 | 101.0 | 27.6 | 9.3 | 15.3 | 1 145.0 |
| Year 9 or equivalent | 414.4 | 288.1 | 181.1 | 85.5 | 80.7 | 39.1 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 1 110.9 |
| Year 10 or equivalent | 1 355.6 | 631.0 | 833.5 | 389.9 | 227.9 | 126.8 | 44.4 | 28.7 | 3 638.0 |
| Year 11 or equivalent | 312.2 | 548.8 | 254.3 | 171.7 | 237.0 | 32.0 | 15.0 | 18.4 | 1 589.6 |
| Year 12 or equivalent | 2 224.5 | 1 752.3 | 1 279.7 | 663.3 | 471.9 | 119.7 | 162.7 | 48.6 | 6 723.2 |
| Did not go to school | 55.0 | 43.6 | 14.2 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 138.0 |
| Not stated | 538.0 | 384.1 | 305.2 | 165.3 | 105.5 | 35.8 | 17.8 | 21.2 | 1 573.3 |
| **Total** | **5 250.3** | **3 982.0** | **3 098.0** | **1 562.7** | **1 233.5** | **382.5** | **262.1** | **145.3** | **15 918.1** |

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing,* Cat. no. 2068.0; 2008 Report, table AA.20.

Table AA.9 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, August 2006 ('000)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-school | 4.0 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 11.4 |
| Infants/primary | 22.3 | 4.6 | 20.7 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 71.7 |
| Secondary | 13.6 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 39.7 |
| TAFE (b) | 4.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 10.4 |
| University | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 7.1 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | – | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Not stated | 13.8 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 49.7 |
| **Total** | **60.9** | **13.3** | **52.9** | **24.5** | **11.1** | **7.0** | **1.7** | **21.0** | **192.4** |
| Non-Indigenous | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-school | 108.0 | 76.0 | 54.5 | 25.3 | 17.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 291.1 |
| Infants/primary | 514.2 | 388.9 | 322.0 | 158.2 | 133.1 | 40.2 | 25.9 | 12.1 | 1 594.8 |
| Secondary | 417.6 | 325.3 | 222.0 | 110.2 | 84.1 | 27.8 | 22.3 | 7.0 | 1 216.3 |
| TAFE (b) | 154.7 | 100.1 | 65.2 | 39.3 | 31.7 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 412.9 |
| University | 234.9 | 196.8 | 135.0 | 71.8 | 53.0 | 13.8 | 22.4 | 5.3 | 733.0 |
| Other | 41.2 | 36.6 | 21.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 124.0 |
| Not stated | 241.2 | 188.5 | 132.7 | 68.2 | 52.2 | 18.7 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 713.3 |
| **Total** | **1 711.7** | **1 312.2** | **952.9** | **482.6** | **381.2** | **118.0** | **93.4** | **32.9** | **5 085.4** |
| All persons (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-school | 114.0 | 78.1 | 58.7 | 27.2 | 18.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 307.8 |
| Infants/primary | 547.1 | 401.1 | 348.5 | 169.9 | 139.5 | 43.8 | 26.9 | 19.7 | 1 696.8 |
| Secondary | 438.2 | 333.6 | 236.7 | 116.4 | 87.3 | 29.9 | 23.0 | 10.0 | 1 275.1 |
| TAFE (b) | 160.8 | 102.3 | 68.1 | 40.8 | 32.7 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 428.0 |
| University | 239.0 | 199.0 | 137.8 | 73.1 | 53.7 | 14.2 | 22.7 | 5.8 | 745.5 |
| Other | 42.4 | 37.3 | 22.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 128.0 |
| Not stated | 558.3 | 391.6 | 323.5 | 178.2 | 105.8 | 36.0 | 19.7 | 27.0 | 1 640.3 |
| **Total** | **2 099.9** | **1 543.0** | **1 196.0** | **615.4** | **447.4** | **142.6** | **107.9** | **68.6** | **6 221.5** |

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Includes 'Technical and Further Educational Institution (including TAFE colleges)'.

(c) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; 2008 Report, table AA.21.

# General economic indicators

## Table AA.10 **Gross State Product, 2001-02 to 2005-06, (2005-06 dollars)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross state product | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | $m | 300 619 | 214 467 | 143 812 | 92 847 | 58 959 | 14 597 | 17 184 | 10 027 | 852 508 |
| 2002-03 | $m | 308 708 | 220 498 | 149 300 | 96 784 | 60 305 | 15 156 | 18 343 | 10 177 | 879 274 |
| 2003-04 | $m | 317 236 | 230 625 | 158 235 | 100 593 | 62 193 | 16 143 | 19 042 | 10 277 | 914 347 |
| 2004-05 | $m | 320 271 | 232 692 | 168 572 | 107 683 | 62 259 | 16 810 | 19 343 | 11 181 | 938 815 |
| 2005-06 | $m | 319 541 | 233 320 | 182 211 | 119 190 | 62 798 | 17 193 | 19 477 | 12 240 | 965 969 |
| Proportion of national gross domestic product | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | % | 35.3 | 25.2 | 16.9 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 2002-03 | % | 35.1 | 25.1 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 2003-04 | % | 34.7 | 25.2 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 2004-05 | % | 34.1 | 24.8 | 18.0 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 2005-06 | % | 33.1 | 24.2 | 18.9 | 12.3 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Growth on previous year | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | % | 2.5 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.1 | -2.4 | 3.9 |
| 2002-03 | % | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| 2003-04 | % | 2.8 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| 2004-05 | % | 1.0 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 2.7 |
| 2005-06 | % | -0.2 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 2.9 |
| Gross state product per person | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | $ | 45 492 | 44 399 | 39 198 | 48 528 | 38 904 | 30 913 | 53 667 | 50 648 | 43 658 |
| 2002-03 | $ | 46 371 | 45 152 | 39 721 | 50 011 | 39 616 | 31 935 | 56 898 | 51 355 | 44 515 |
| 2003-04 | $ | 47 346 | 46 716 | 41 138 | 51 214 | 40 650 | 33 607 | 58 925 | 51 721 | 45 764 |
| 2004-05 | $ | 47 506 | 46 613 | 42 887 | 54 017 | 40 519 | 34 732 | 59 647 | 55 573 | 46 467 |
| 2005-06 | $ | 46 973 | 46 148 | 45 369 | 58 688 | 40 583 | 35 253 | 59 454 | 59 649 | 47 181 |

*Source*: ABS (2007) *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*, Cat. no. 5220.0; 2008 Report, table AA.25.

## Table AA.11 **Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index)**

| | *GDP price deflator* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002-03=100* | *2003-04=100* | *2004-05=100* | *2005-06=100* | *2006-07=100* |
| 1997-98 | 88.2 | 85.3 | 82.1 | 78.4 | 74.8 |
| 1998-99 | 88.3 | 85.4 | 82.2 | 78.5 | 74.9 |
| 1999-2000 | 90.1 | 87.2 | 83.9 | 80.1 | 76.4 |
| 2000-01 | 94.4 | 91.4 | 87.9 | 84.0 | 80.1 |
| 2001-02 | 97.1 | 94.0 | 90.4 | 86.3 | 82.3 |
| 2002-03 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 93.1 | 88.9 | 84.8 |
| 2003-04 | 103.3 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 91.9 | 87.6 |
| 2004-05 | 107.4 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 91.1 |
| 2005-06 | 112.5 | 108.8 | 104.7 | 100.0 | 95.4 |
| 2006-07 | 117.9 | 114.1 | 109.8 | 104.9 | 100.0 |

*Source*: Review calculations based on ABS (2007) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June Quarter 2007,* Cat. no. 5206.0. Table 32. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and Current prices, Annual (Series ID. A2304682C); 2008 Report, table AA.26.

# Statistical concepts

## Table AA.12 **Age standardisation data, June 2001**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standardised incidence ratio for CACPs and permanent residential aged care (combined) (a) | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous | *1.27 | 0.75 | *1.92 | *2.53 | 1.10 | 0.78 | 0.97 | *2.71 | *1.78 |
| All | 1.00 | *0.94 | *1.06 | 0.99 | *1.02 | *1.04 | *1.07 | *1.39 | 1.00 |
| Ratio of recipients to 1000 persons in target population for CACPs and permanent residential aged care | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous (b) | 17 | 13 | 28 | 46 | 17 | 9 | 12 | 45 | 27 |
| All people (c) | 86 | 83 | 90 | 85 | 90 | 89 | 90 | 59 | 86 |
| Standard error parameters | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous — lci | 1.115 | 0.530 | 1.722 | 2.259 | 0.799 | 0.446 | 0.183 | 2.385 | 1.680 |
| Indigenous — uci | 1.435 | 1.020 | 2.135 | 2.833 | 1.468 | 1.272 | 2.871 | 3.061 | 1.878 |
| All — lci | 0.994 | 0.933 | 1.046 | 0.971 | 1.007 | 1.008 | 1.021 | 1.272 | 0.995 |
| All — uci | 1.011 | 0.952 | 1.071 | 1.005 | 1.040 | 1.071 | 1.123 | 1.508 | 1.005 |

***** Significantly different from 1.00 using 95 per cent confidence interval.

(a) Uses indirect age standardisation against use by all people Australia-wide.

(b) Ratio is per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 and over.

(c) Ratio is per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 and over and non-Indigenous people aged 70 and over.

**uci** Upper confidence interval **lci** Lower confidence interval

*Source* : AIHW (unpublished); ABS estimated resident population (final census-based estimates for 30 June 2001); 2008 Report, table AA.27.