



Australian Government

Australian Institute of
Health and Welfare

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Health Performance Framework
2014 report

Detailed analyses
Tier 2



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

**Detailed analyses
Tier 2**

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

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The cover of the report features a red background. On the left side, there is a vertical strip with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in white and yellow. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the right. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 25 of 68' and a red one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses'.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 25 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.01 Housing

This measure reports on the housing circumstances of Indigenous Australians, including overcrowding in housing, housing tenure type and homelessness

Introduction

This is no. 25 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- Australian Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Census of Population and Housing
- Specialist Homelessness Services Collection.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

There is no single standard measure of housing overcrowding in Australia. The Canadian National Occupancy Standard is most widely used in Australia and was used for the overcrowding data presented in this measure. This standard specifies the number of bedrooms required in a dwelling based on the numbers, age, sex and relationships of household members. Households that require one more bedroom to meet the standard are considered to experience 'a moderate degree of overcrowding', whereas households requiring 2 or more additional bedrooms are said to experience a 'high degree of overcrowding'. For more information on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, see *Indigenous housing needs 2005: a multi-measure needs model* (AIHW 2005).

For data on housing tenure, a home owner is defined as those who own or are purchasing a home; and social housing is defined as housing provided by state/territory governments and community sectors to assist people who are unable to access private rental housing.

For more information related to housing, see measures 2.02, 2.03, 2.05 and 2.14. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Overcrowding, see tables 2.01.1–12
- Housing tenure, see tables 2.01.13–20
- Homelessness, see tables 2.01.21–29.

Overcrowding

Current period

In 2012–13:

- 23% of all Indigenous Australians were living in overcrowded households, compared with 5% of other Australians – this was a significant gap of 17 percentage points.
- More than half (54%) of Indigenous Australians in *Very remote* areas lived in overcrowded households, compared with 17% of those in *Major cities* (Table 2.01.1).
- Indigenous Australians were significantly more likely to be living in overcrowded households if:
 - their household income was in the lowest income quintile rather than the highest income quintiles (23% compared with 3%)

- living in social housing rather than being an owner occupier (33% compared with 10%)
- unemployed or not in the labour force compared with those employed (25% compared with 15%) (Table 2.01.3).

Trend

Between 2004–05 and 2012–13:

- The proportion of Indigenous Australians living in overcrowded households decreased significantly by 5 percentage points (from 27% to 23%). Non-Indigenous rates remained steady at 5–6%, leading to a narrowing of the gap, from 22 to 17 percentage points.
- In *Remote* areas, the proportion of Indigenous Australians living in overcrowded households decreased from 53% to 45%. In *Non-remote* areas, this proportion changed only slightly, from 18% in 2004–05 to 17% in 2012–13 (Table 2.01.11).

Housing tenure

Current period

In 2012–13:

- Indigenous adults were less than half as likely as non-Indigenous adults to live in homes that were owned or being purchased (here referred to as home owners), with respective rates of 30% and 72% – a rate ratio of 0.4 and a gap of 42 percentage points (Table 2.01.13, Figure 2.01.1).
- For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, home ownership was significantly higher in *Non-remote* areas than *Remote* areas. For Indigenous Australians, the rates were 36% in *Non-remote* areas and 10% in *Remote* areas.
- 38% of Indigenous adults lived in a property rented through social housing compared with 3% of non-Indigenous Australians. In *Remote* areas, most Indigenous adults lived in social housing (72%) whereas most non-Indigenous adults were homeowners (62%) (Table 2.01.13).

Trend

From 2002 to 2012–13:

- Rates of home ownership among Indigenous adults increased significantly by 3 percentage points, from 27% to 30%.
- Overall, the proportion of Indigenous adults who rented decreased significantly from 72% to 69%. The proportion of Indigenous adults who rented through social housing decreased significantly from 45% to 38%, and the proportion who rented privately and from other landlord types increased significantly from 24% to 30% (Table 2.01.19).

Homelessness

Current period

In 2011:

- Indigenous Australians accounted for 28% of the homeless population (based on the new ABS definition of homelessness) and 42% of Indigenous homeless people were aged under 18. Indigenous Australians were 14 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to be homeless (AIHW 2014).
- Three-quarters (75%) of Indigenous homelessness was due to living in severely crowded dwellings. The remaining categories included those living in supported accommodation for the homeless (12%), people in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out (6%), staying temporarily in other households (4%), in boarding houses (2.5%) and other temporary lodging (0.2%) (AIHW 2014).

In 2012–13:

- 22% of those accessing specialist homelessness services were Indigenous Australians, while 33% of children aged 0–9 accessing these services were Indigenous children (Table 2.01.21). Indigenous Australians accessed specialist homelessness services at 9 times the rate of non-Indigenous Australians (67 per 1,000 compared with 7 per 1,000) (Table 2.01.22).

Trend

- The rate of homelessness among Indigenous Australians fell by 14% between 2006 and 2011 (AIHW 2014).

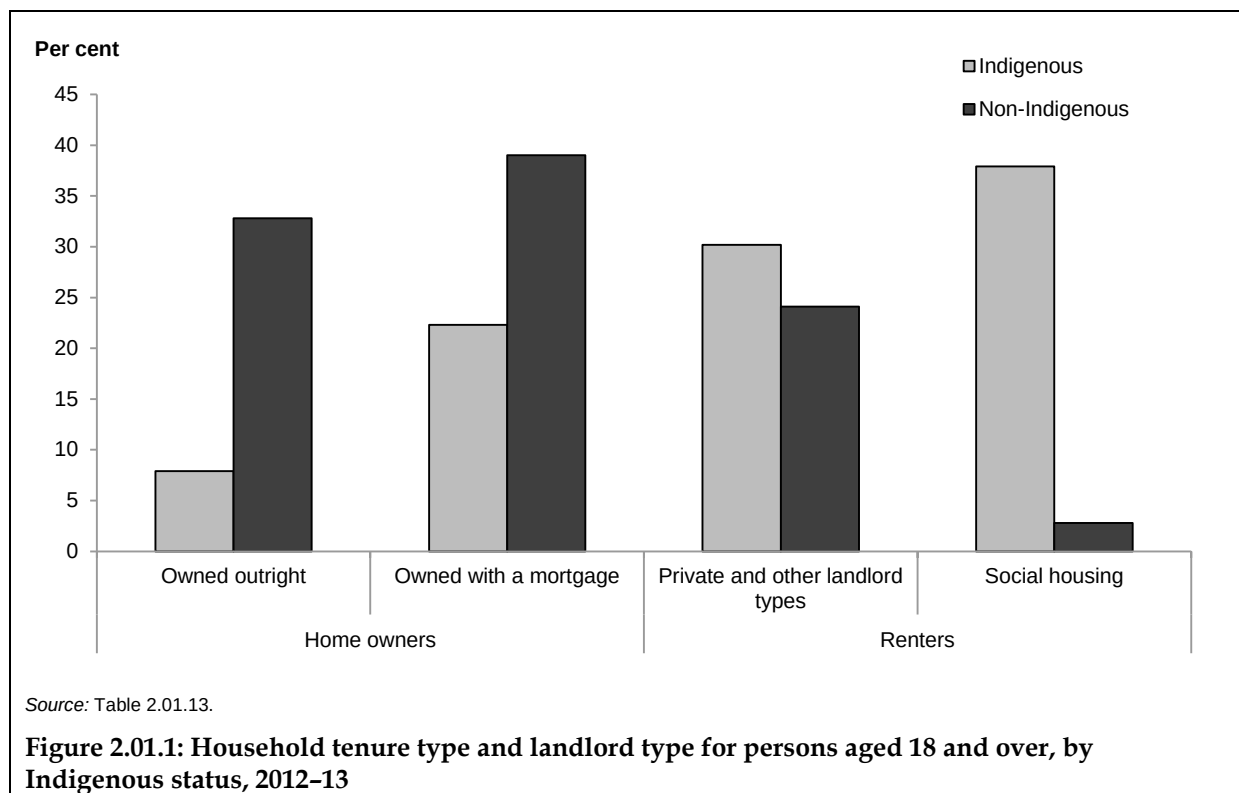


Table 2.01.1: Number and proportion of people living in overcrowded households^(a), by Indigenous status and remoteness^(b), 2012–13

	Remoteness							
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
	Rate ^(c)							
Proportion of people living in overcrowded households								
Indigenous	17.2	12.7*	20.5*	16.8*	27.9*	53.9*	44.6*	22.7
Non-Indigenous	5.9	4.0*	3.3*	5.3*	2.3*†	. .	2.3*†	5.3
Rate ratio ^(d)	2.9	3.2	6.2	3.2	12.1	. .	19.4	4.3*
Total number of persons living in overcrowded households ^(e)								
Indigenous	38,293	17,796	28,008	84,097	13,405	46,698	60,103	144,201
Non-Indigenous	905,976	164,284	59,022†	1,129,283	5,822†	. .	5,822†	1,135,105
Total number of persons								
Indigenous	223,174	140,551	136,713	500,438	47,970	86,642	134,612	635,050
Non-Indigenous	15,445,710	4,064,231	1,803,644	21,313,586	251,939	. .	251,939	21,565,524

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between remoteness category columns were tested within Indigenous and non-Indigenous, using major cities as the reference category. For the Australia column, the rate ratio between Indigenous and non-Indigenous was tested. Only rates were tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Households requiring at least 1 additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Non-Indigenous excludes *Very remote* Australia.

(c) Rate per 100.

(d) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(e) Excludes not stated.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.01.2: Persons living in overcrowded households^(a), by remoteness, Indigenous status, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Non-remote			Remote			Australia					Overall population distribution	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Rate ^(c)						Number					Per cent ^(d)	
Age													
0–14	21.9	n.p.	n.p.	50.3	n.p.	n.p.	27.4	8.2	3.3	62653	328 510	35.9	18.5
15–24	19.7	n.p.	n.p.	53.7	n.p.	n.p.	26.5	11.2*	2.4	33512	329 306	20.0	13.6
25–34	14.9*	n.p.	n.p.	44.9	n.p.	n.p.	22*	6.2	3.5	18942	196 291	13.6	14.6
35–44	12.0*	n.p.	n.p.	36.9*	n.p.	n.p.	17.8*	3.7*	4.8	13810	113 612	12.2	14.3
45–54	8.6*	n.p.	n.p.	34.6*	n.p.	n.p.	14.5*	3.3*	4.4	8663	97 885	9.4	13.8
55+	7.1*†	n.p.	n.p.	27.6*	n.p.	n.p.	11.7*	1.3*	9.0	6622	69 501	8.9	25.2
Sex													
Males	16.1	n.p.	n.p.	43.8	n.p.	n.p.	22.0	4.6*	4.8	69393	496 219	49.8	49.9
Females	17.5	n.p.	n.p.	45.5	n.p.	n.p.	23.4	5.9	4.0	74807	638 886	50.2	50.1
State/territory													
NSW	16.6	n.p.	n.p.	13.1*‡	n.p.	n.p.	16.4*	6.1	2.7	32884	426 702	31.5	32.4
Vic	14.2	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	14.2*	5.9	2.4	6477	326 494	7.2	25.5
Qld	19.6	n.p.	n.p.	33.8*	n.p.	n.p.	22.3*	5.0	4.5	40156	214 079	28.3	19.8
SA	17.1	n.p.	n.p.	43.4*	n.p.	n.p.	21.6*	3.6	6.0	7653	57 554	5.6	7.3
WA	16.3	n.p.	n.p.	37.4*	n.p.	n.p.	24.8*	3.0	8.3	20007	67 610	12.8	10.3
Tas	8.1*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.8*	4.6	1.7	1848	21 914	3.7	2.2
NT	17.5†	n.p.	n.p.	62.2	n.p.	n.p.	54.5	4.9	11.1	34700	7257	10.1	0.7
ACT	8.1†	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	8.1*†	3.8	2.1	475†	13 495	0.9	1.6
Total per cent	16.8	5.3	3.2	44.6	2.3†	19.4	22.7	5.3	4.3	..	..	100.0	100.0
Total number^(e)	84,097	1,129,283	..	60,103	5,822†	..	144,201	1,135,105	..	144,201	1,135,105	635,050	21,565,524

(continued)

Table 2.01.2 (continued): Persons living in overcrowded households^(a), by remoteness, Indigenous status, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates were tested for age using 0–14 as the reference group, for sex using females as the reference group and for state/territory using NT as the reference group. Overall population distribution columns not tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Households requiring at least 1 additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(c) Rate per 100.

(d) Distribution of total population. Percentages add within columns.

(e) Excludes not stated.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.01.3: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) living in overcrowded households, 2012–13

	Overcrowded ^(a)	Not overcrowded	Total ^(b)	Total population
	Per cent		Number	
Equivalised household income				
1st quintile (lowest)	23.3	76.7	138,380	140,304
4th/5th quintile (highest)	3.1†	96.9	55,728	55,728
Ratio lowest/highest	7.6*	0.8*	2.5	2.5
Total^(c)	17.5	82.5	326,629	328,690
Financial stress—able to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important				
Yes	11.6	88.4	177,097	177,097
No	26.5	73.5	206,614	206,614
Ratio yes/no	0.4*	1.2	0.9	0.9
Total^(c)	19.6	80.4	383,711	383,711
Had days without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months				
Yes	25.8	74.2	164,764	164,764
No	16.2	83.8	241,932	241,932
Ratio yes/no	1.6*	0.9*	0.7	0.7
Total^(b)	20.1	79.9	406,696	406,696
Government pension/allowance main source of income				
Yes	24.8	75.2	186,364	186,850
No	15.6	84.4	212,361	213,947
Ratio yes/no	1.6*	0.9*	0.9	0.9
Total^(c)	19.9	80.1	398,725	400,796
SEIFA^(d)				
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	26.9	73.1	210,852	211,804
5th quintile (most advantaged)	11.4†	88.6	15,072	15,072
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	2.4*	0.8*	14.0	14.1
Employment				
Employed	14.6	85.4	186,021	187,107
Unemployed	25.3*	74.7*	50,571	50,987
Not in the labour force	24.5*	75.5*	170,103	170,847
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.7*	0.9*	0.3	0.3
Has non-school qualification^(e)				
Yes	13.5	86.5	162,258	163,249
No	24.4	75.6	244,438	245,692
Ratio no/yes	1.8*	0.9*	1.5	1.5

(continued)

Table 2.01.3 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) living in overcrowded households, 2012–13

	Overcrowded ^(a)	Not overcrowded	Total ^(b)	Total population
	Per cent		Number	
Highest year of school completed				
Year 12	16.2	83.8	99,882	100,362
Year 9 or below ^(f)	21.8	78.2	119,342	119,529
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.4*	0.9*	1.2	1.2
Household facilities				
Available/working	16.3	83.7	331,645	331,960
Not available/working	36.5	63.5	75,051	75,051
Ratio not working/working	2.2*	0.8*	0.2	0.2
Housing tenure type				
Owner ^(g)	10.1	89.9	124,244	124,490
Renter				
Private and other landlord ^(h)	14.1*	85.9*	122,876	122,945
Social housing ⁽ⁱ⁾	33.0*	67.0*	153,413	153,413
Total renters	24.3*	75.7*	280,932	281,001
Ratio renter/owner	2.4*	0.8*	2.3	2.3
Total persons 15+	20.1	79.9	406,696	408,941

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Only ratios between rates were tested, except for Employment, where rates were tested against the Employed row, and Housing tenure type, where rates were tested against the Owner row.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Households requiring at least 1 additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Excludes not stated.

(c) Excludes not stated and not known.

(d) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(e) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes for example, bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(f) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(g) Includes dwellings being purchased under rent/buy schemes.

(h) Includes real estate agents, unrelated persons, relatives, owner/managers of caravan parks, employers and other landlords.

(i) Includes state/territory housing authority, housing co-operative or church group, Indigenous housing organisation, community housing.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.01.4: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons, (15 years and over) living in overcrowded households, 2012–13

	Overcrowded ^(a)	Not overcrowded	Total ^(b)	Total population
	Number			
Equivalised household income				
1st quintile (lowest)	32,286	106,094	138,380	140,304
4th/5th quintile (highest)	1,710†	54,018	55,728	55,728
Ratio lowest/highest	18.9	2.0	2.5	2.5
Total number ^(c)	57,123	269,507	326,629	328,690
Financial stress—able to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important				
Yes	20,284	152,771	173,055	173,055
No	53,795	149,647	203,441	203,441
Ratio yes/no	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total number ^(c)	74,078	302,418	376,496	376,496
Had days without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months				
Yes	42,463	122,300	164,764	164,764
No	39,085	202,847	241,932	241,932
Ratio yes/no	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total number ^(b)	81,548	325,148	406,696	406,696
Government pension/allowance main source of income				
Yes	46,229	140,135	186,364	186,850
No	33,228	179,133	212,361	213,947
Ratio yes/no	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total number ^(c)	79,457	319,268	398,725	400,796
SEIFA ^(d)				
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	56,617	154,235	210,852	211,804
5th quintile (most advantaged)	1,714†	13,358	15,072	15,072
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	33.0	11.5	14.0	14.1
Employment				
Employed	27,117	158,904	186,021	187,107
Unemployed	12,787	37,784	50,571	50,987
Not in the labour force	41,643	128,460	170,103	170,847
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Has non-school qualification ^(e)				
Yes	21,902	140,356	162,258	163,249
No	59,646	184,792	244,438	245,692
Ratio no/yes	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.5

(continued)

Table 2.01.4(continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) living in overcrowded households, 2012–13

	Overcrowded ^(a)	Not overcrowded	Total ^(b)	Total population
	Number			
Highest year of school completed				
Year 12	16,132	83,749	99,882	100,362
Year 9 or below ^(f)	26,039	93,303	119,342	119,529
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
Household facilities				
Available/working	54,133	277,512	331,645	331,960
Not available/working	27,415	47,636	75,051	75,051
Ratio not working/working	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Housing tenure type				
Owner ^(g)	12,520	111,724	124,244	124,490
Renter				
Private and other landlord ^(h)	17,283	105,593	122,876	122,945
Social housing ⁽ⁱ⁾	50,648	102,765	153,413	153,413
Total renters	68,394	212,538	280,932	281,001
Ratio renter/owner	5.5	1.9	2.3	2.3
Total number of persons 15+	81,548	325,148	406,696	408,941

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Households requiring at least 1 additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Excludes not stated.

(c) Excludes not stated and not known.

(d) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(e) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes for example, bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate.)

(f) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(g) Includes dwellings being purchased under rent/buy schemes.

(h) Includes real estate agents, unrelated persons, relatives, owner/managers of caravan parks, employers and other landlords.

(i) Includes state/territory housing authority, housing co-operative or church group, Indigenous housing organisation, community housing.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.01.5: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting they live in an overcrowded household, 2012–13

	Overcrowded ^(a)		Not overcrowded		Total ^(b)	Overall population distribution
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
Disability^(c)						
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(d)	16.9	8,586	83.1	42,178	50,764	51,009
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(e)	21.0	9,250	79.0	34,893	44,144	44,580
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	19.0	16,752	81.0	71,286	88,038	88,239
Total disability/long-term health condition	18.9	34,589	81.1	148,357	182,946	183,828
No disability/long-term health condition	21.0	46,959	79.0	176,791	223,749	225,113
Ratio disability/no disability	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	21.3	65,176	78.7	240,348	305,525	307,649
Fair/poor	16.2	16,371	83.8	84,799	101,171	101,292
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^{(f)(g)}						
Low/moderate	18.9	47,439	81.1	203,357	250,796	252,230
High/very high	20.7	22,560	79.3	86,425	108,985	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number	19.5	69,999	80.5	289,782	359,781	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^{(h)(i)}						
No stressors	21.6	23,025	78.4	83,424	106,449	107,171
Experienced 1 or more stressor	19.5	58,256	80.5	240,381	298,636	300,159
Experienced overcrowding at home as a stressor	36.8	14,587	63.2	25,085	39,672	39,962
Ratio 1 or more/no stressors	0.9	2.5	1.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Total number	20.1	81,432	79.9	324,542	405,974	408,220
Long term health conditions^(j)						
No current long term health condition	33.3	26,195	66.7	52,557	78,752	79,908
1	21.8	16,572	78.2	59,456	76,028	76,185
2	16.3	10,321	83.7	52,843	63,164	63,404
3 or more	15.1	28,460	84.9	160,292	188,751	189,444
Ratio three or more/no conditions	0.5	1.1	1.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Ear/hearing problems^(k)						
Yes	17.1	10,561	82.9	51,300	61,862	62,122
No	20.6	70,987	79.4	273,847	344,834	346,819
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2

(continued)

Table 2.01.5 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting they live in an overcrowded household, 2012–13

	Overcrowded ^(a)		Not overcrowded		Total ^(b)	Overall population distribution
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
Eye/sight problems^(l)						
Yes	14.4	27,617	85.6	164,830	192,447	192,900
No	25.2	53,931	74.8	160,318	214,249	216,041
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Heart/circulatory problems^(m)						
Yes	17.7	12,807	82.3	59,551	72,359	72,617
No	20.6	68,741	79.4	265,596	334,337	336,324
Ratio yes/no	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Diabetes⁽ⁿ⁾						
Yes	14.3	6,861	85.7	41,002	47,863	47,898
No	20.8	74,687	79.2	284,146	358,833	361,043
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cancer^(o)						
Yes	15.3†	848†	84.7	4,702	5,550	5,550
No	20.1	80,700	79.9	320,446	401,146	403,391
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Respiratory problems^(p)						
Yes	15.2	22,632	84.8	126,551	149,183	149,805
No	22.9	58,916	77.1	198,597	257,513	259,136
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total number of persons 15+	20.1	81,548	79.9	325,148	406,696	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.01.5 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting they live in an overcrowded household, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Households requiring at least 1 additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (b) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (c) Self-reported data consisting of persons who report having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for 6 months or more, and restricts everyday activities.
- (d) Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities.
- (e) Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (f) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25. Total population is 18 years and over.
- (g) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (h) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.
- (i) Excludes 'refused'.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more.
- (k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting any hearing problems or problems with their ears which had lasted, or were expected to last for 6 months or more.
- (l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting any eye/sight problems, which had lasted, or were expected to last for 6 months or more.
- (m) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.
- (n) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.
- (o) Persons ever told by a doctor or nurse they have cancer (malignant neoplasms), still current (including cancer in remission).
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis and other diseases of the respiratory system.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.01.6 Number and proportion of overcrowded households^(a), by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ^(b)
1 or more additional bedrooms required^{(c)(d)}									
Number of overcrowded Indigenous households ^(e)	6,755	1,509	7,353	3,103	1,214	565	4,036	155	24,699
% of Indigenous households overcrowded ^(f)	9.9	9.0	13.6	15.6	10.7	6.4	37.5	6.9	12.9
Total Indigenous dwellings^(g)	73,910	18,318	58,518	22,132	12,340	9,420	11,892	2,444	209,048
Number of overcrowded other households ^(e)	102,247	63,379	37,354	14,971	13,718	3,915	2,236	2,649	240,500
% of other households overcrowded ^(f)	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	4.9	2.2	3.4
Total Other dwellings^(g)	2,397,385	1,926,371	1,488,786	772,025	606,699	183,406	49,001	126,980	7,551,274
Rate ratio	2.2	2.6	5.3	7.4	4.5	2.8	7.7	3.1	3.8
2 or more additional bedrooms required^{(c)(d)}									
Number of overcrowded Indigenous households ^(e)	1,517	309	2,349	1,212	382	116	2,508	31	8,429
% of Indigenous households overcrowded ^(f)	2.2	1.8	4.4	6.1	3.4	1.3	23.3	1.4	4.4
Number of overcrowded other households ^(e)	19,700	12,259	6,706	2,809	2,448	562	491	379	45,359
% of other households overcrowded ^(f)	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6
Rate ratio	2.4	2.5	8.8	15.3	8.5	4.2	21.2	4.7	7.2
Total dwellings^(g)	2,471,295	1,944,689	1,547,304	794,157	619,039	192,826	60,893	129,424	7,760,322

(a) Housing utilisation uses the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. It is a standard measure of housing utilisation that is sensitive to both household size and composition based on a number of criteria. For more information see The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Oct 2010 (cat. no. 4704.0).

(b) Includes other territories. Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

(c) Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

(d) Includes dwellings without bedrooms such as bedsitters.

(e) An Indigenous household is any household that had at least 1 person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(f) Proportions calculated from denominator excluding dwellings for which the number of bedrooms was not stated.

(g) Includes not stated and unable to determine.

Source: ABS 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.7: Number and proportion of overcrowded households^(a), by Indigenous status, tenure type and state/territory, 2011

Tenure type	NSW and ACT	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Aust ^(b)
No. of overcrowded Indigenous households^(c)								
Home owner/purchaser	1,879	426	1,247	465	258	193	264	4,732
Renter								
State or territory housing authority	1,743	410	2,422	1,568	477	143	2,427	9,190
Housing co-operative/ community/church group	441	58	800	489	145	6	818	2,765
Private and other ^(d)	2,632	566	2,663	474	279	202	334	7,150
Not stated	91	13	99	41	10	3	80	337
<i>Total rented</i>	<i>4,907</i>	<i>1,047</i>	<i>5,984</i>	<i>2,572</i>	<i>911</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>3,659</i>	<i>19,442</i>
Other tenure types ^(e)	63	15	65	32	20	9	71	275
Total dwellings^(f)	6,909	1,508	7,351	3,105	1,217	564	4,036	24,698
Proportion of overcrowded Indigenous households^{(c)(g)}								
Home owner/purchaser	6.6	6.0	6.9	7.1	6.5	4.2	12.0	6.7
Renter								
State or territory housing authority	12.6	13.5	23.8	25.9	15.0	10.6	50.9	21.6
Housing co-operative/ community/church group	15.6	13.2	29.1	37.2	25.9	7.8	54.8	29.0
Private and other ^(d)	11.3	9.8	12.3	8.7	8.7	7.8	18.3	11.2
Not stated	13.6	8.8	18.3	16.2	7.5	0.0	47.0	16.9
<i>Total rented</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>16.5</i>
Other tenure types ^(e)	12.7	11.4	20.7	21.2	12.7	19.1	45.6	19.2
Total dwellings^(f)	9.8	9.0	13.6	15.6	10.7	6.4	37.5	12.9

(continued)

Table 2.01.7 (continued): Number and proportion of overcrowded households^(a), by Indigenous status, tenure type and state/territory, 2011

Tenure type	NSW and ACT	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Aust ^(b)
No. of overcrowded other households								
Home owner/purchaser	44,066	28,745	14,366	6,262	6,331	1,896	951	102,628
Renter								
State or territory housing authority	5,795	3,958	2,121	796	969	420	117	14,184
Housing co-operative/ community/church group	771	390	281	77	160	34	16	1,729
Private and other ^(d)	51,641	28,377	19,460	7,350	5,844	1,471	1,073	115,226
Not stated	973	576	462	187	138	40	39	2,415
<i>Total rented</i>	<i>59,180</i>	<i>33,301</i>	<i>22,324</i>	<i>8,410</i>	<i>7,111</i>	<i>1,965</i>	<i>1,245</i>	<i>133,554</i>
Other tenure types ^(e)	794	565	351	149	115	25	23	2,025
Total dwellings^(f)	104,901	63,377	37,357	14,971	13,715	3,914	2,237	240,504
Proportion of overcrowded other households^(g)								
Home owner/purchaser	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5	3.9	2.1
Renter								
State or territory housing authority	5.8	8.0	5.1	3.2	2.9	4.9	4.9	5.5
Housing co-operative/ community/church group	5.4	4.8	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	6.6	4.3
Private and other ^(d)	8.9	6.8	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.4	6.3	6.6
Not stated	6.7	5.4	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.0	5.9	5.3
<i>Total rented</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Other tenure types ^(e)	3.9	4.0	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	5.3	3.0
Total dwellings^(f)	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	4.9	3.4

(a) Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) An Indigenous household is any household that had at least 1 person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Includes dwellings being rented from a real estate agent, parent/other relative or other person, dwellings being rented through a 'Residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas)', 'Employer—government (includes Defence Housing Authority)' and 'Employer—other employer' (private).

(e) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme, occupied rent-free, occupied under a life tenure type and other tenure type not further defined.

(f) Includes tenure type not stated.

(g) Proportions have been calculated on all occupied private dwellings excluding those where number of bedrooms was not stated. Includes not stated state/territory.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.8: Number and proportion of persons living in overcrowded^(a) households, by Indigenous status and age, 2011

	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Total
1 or more additional bedrooms required^{(b)(c)}								
Estimated number of Indigenous people living in overcrowded households	33,395	29,653	19,351	12,747	10,480	5,878	4,054	115,558
% of Indigenous people living in overcrowded households ^(d)	28.4	28.7	28.6	23.7	20.9	16.8	14.7	25.4
Estimated number of other people living in overcrowded households	220,209	236,849	267,357	153,574	141,329	83,658	57,582	1,160,558
% of other people living in overcrowded households ^(d)	9.0	10.1	11.1	5.9	5.4	3.6	1.6	6.3
Rate ratio	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.0	3.9	4.7	9.2	4.0
2 or more additional bedrooms required^{(b)(c)}								
Estimated number of Indigenous people living in overcrowded households	14,806	13,579	10,368	6,579	5,266	3,102	2,310	56,010
% of Indigenous people living in overcrowded households ^(d)	12.6	13.2	15.3	12.2	10.5	8.9	8.4	12.3
Estimated number of other people living in overcrowded households	44,213	55,427	76,243	31,985	28,403	18,048	12,121	266,440
% of other people living in overcrowded households ^(d)	1.8	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4
Rate ratio	7.0	5.7	4.8	10.2	9.5	11.1	28.0	8.8

(a) Housing utilisation uses the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. It is a standard measure of housing utilisation that is sensitive to both household size and composition based on a number of criteria. For more information see The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Oct 2010 (cat. no. 4704.0).

(b) Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

(c) Includes dwellings without bedrooms such as bedsitters.

(d) Proportions calculated from denominator excluding dwellings for which the number of bedrooms was not stated.

Source: ABS 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.9: Number and proportion of persons living in overcrowded households^(a), by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT ^(b)	ACT	Australia ^(c)
Total requiring additional bedroom(s)									
Estimated number of Indigenous people living in overcrowded households ^(d)	23,464	4,299	33,015	5,320	16,533	1,741	30,582	542	115,557
% of Indigenous people living in overcrowded households ^(e)	16.1	13.4	25.4	21.5	30.8	10.1	65.5	12.4	25.4
Total number of Indigenous persons^(f)	145,513	32,095	130,002	24,766	53,730	17,223	46,660	4,388	454,592
Estimated number of non-Indigenous people living in overcrowded households ^(d)	476,247	299,932	181,173	65,410	72,803	18,972	10,261	12,209	1,137,162
% of non-Indigenous people living in overcrowded households ^(e)	8.3	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.0	4.7	8.9	4.1	6.4
Total number of non-Indigenous persons^(f)	5,764,274	4,566,965	3,542,388	1,347,670	1,798,228	402,996	115,405	299,709	17,839,152
Rate ratio	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.4	7.6	2.1	7.4	3.0	4.0

(a) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) SIH data for non-Indigenous persons excludes those in households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23% of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

(e) Proportions calculated from denominator excluding dwellings for which the number of bedrooms was not stated.

(f) Persons in households for which housing utilisation could be determined.

Source: ABS 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.10: Number and proportion of overcrowded households^(a), by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote or very remote	Australia ^(b)
1 or more additional bedrooms required					
Number of overcrowded Indigenous households	7,680	4,490	4,937	7,590	24,697
% of Indigenous households overcrowded ^(c)	9.7	9.5	12.2	30.9	12.9
Number of overcrowded other households	193,669	28,595	15,095	3,144	240,503
% of other households overcrowded ^(c)	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.4
Rate ratio	2.5	4.5	5.3	11.0	3.8
2 or more additional bedrooms required					
Number of overcrowded Indigenous households	1,689	1,032	1,422	4,283	8,426
% of Indigenous households overcrowded ^(c)	2.1	2.2	3.5	17.4	4.4
Number of overcrowded other households	37,519	4,572	2,653	617	45,361
% of other households overcrowded ^(c)	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Rate ratio	2.9	6.8	8.8	33.2	7.2

(a) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard.

(b) Includes migratory.

(c) Proportions calculated from denominator excluding dwellings for which the number of bedrooms was not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.11: Persons (all ages) living in overcrowded households^(a) by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	2004–05		2008		2012–13		2004–05 ^(b)		2008		2012–13	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Overcrowded												
Non-remote	61,804	17.9	76,547	19.5	84,097	16.8*	999,116	5.2	1,133,486	5.6	1,129,283	5.3*
Remote	66,469	53.0	65,560	52.1	60,103	44.6*	11,574	5.0	14,213‡	6.9‡	5,822†	2.3†*
<i>Total overcrowded</i>	<i>128,273</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>142,107</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>144,201</i>	<i>22.7*</i>	<i>1,010,690</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1,147,699</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>1,135,105</i>	<i>5.3*</i>
Not overcrowded												
Non-remote	283,632	82.1	315,084	80.5	416,341	83.2*	n.a.	n.a.	18,941,395	94.4	20,184,303	94.7*
Remote	58,892	47.0	60,257	47.9	74,508	55.4*	n.a.	n.a.	192,729	93.1	246,116	97.7*
<i>Total not overcrowded</i>	<i>342,524</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>375,341</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>490,850</i>	<i>77.3*</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>19,134,123</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>20,430,420</i>	<i>94.7*</i>
Total no.	470,798	..	517,448	..	635,050	..	n.a.	n.a.	20,281,822	..	21,565,524	..

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between 2004–05 and 2012–13 were tested, using 2004–05 as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Households requiring at least 1 additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Relative standard errors were not available for these figures, so their reliability has not been tested.

Note: Percentages add within columns (within remoteness status.) Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.01.12: Proportion of people living in overcrowded households^{(a)(b)}, by Indigenous status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001	2006	2011
Indigenous	29.6	26.0	25.4
Non-Indigenous	6.2	5.5	6.4
Rate ratio	4.8	4.8	4.0

(a) Overcrowding based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard.

(b) Proportions calculated from total excluding dwellings with number of bedrooms not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.13: Household tenure type and landlord type for persons aged 18 years and over by remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	Non-remote				Remote				Australia			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Home owners												
Owned outright	26,192	9.3	5,438,424	32.8	2,631	3.2*	58,941	30.0*	28,823	7.9*	5,497,365	32.8
Owned with a mortgage ^(a)	75,506	26.8	6,476,629	39.1	5,886	7.2*	62,309	31.7*	81,392	22.3*	6,538,939	39.0
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>101,698</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>11,915,053</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>8,517</i>	<i>10.4*</i>	<i>121,250</i>	<i>61.6*</i>	<i>110,215</i>	<i>30.3*</i>	<i>12,036,303</i>	<i>71.8</i>
Renters												
Private and other landlord types ^(b)	98,222	34.8	3,984,281	24.0	11,914	14.5*	53,632†	27.3*	110,136	30.2*	4,037,914	24.1
Social housing ^(c)	78,549	27.9	468,880	2.8	59,452	72.3*	6,007‡	3.1*‡	138,001	37.9*	474,887	2.8
<i>Total renters^(d)</i>	<i>179,172</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>4,613,514</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>73,375</i>	<i>89.3*</i>	<i>75,045†</i>	<i>38.1*</i>	<i>252,547</i>	<i>69.3*</i>	<i>4,688,559</i>	<i>28.0</i>
Other tenure types^(e)	1,099‡	0.4‡	41,185	0.2	316†	0.4†	n.p.	n.p.	1,415†	0.4*†	41,616	0.2
Total^(f)	281,970	100.0	16,569,751	100.0	82,208	100.0	196,726	100.0	364,177	100.0	16,766,477	100.0

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates were tested between remote and non-remote, using non-remote as the reference category. For the 'Australia' columns, Indigenous was tested against non-Indigenous, using non-Indigenous as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes dwellings being purchased under rent/buy schemes.

(b) Includes real estate agents, unrelated persons, relatives, owner/managers of caravan parks, employers and other landlords.

(c) Includes state/territory housing authority, housing co-operative or church group, Indigenous housing organisation, community housing.

(d) Includes landlord type not known and those living rent free.

(e) Includes Other tenure types; persons living under life tenure schemes.

(f) Excludes tenure type not stated.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.01.14: Household tenure type, persons 18 years and over, by age and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	18–34		35–44		45–54		55+		Total 18 years and over	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Per cent									
Home owners										
Owned outright	4.4	13.0	5.3†	12.8	n.p.	27.1	23.5	66.3	7.9	32.8
Owned with a mortgage ^(a)	20.4	39.9	24.5	56.5	29.0	54.2	18.0	19.9	22.3	39.0
Total home owners	24.8	53.0	29.8	69.3	35.6	81.3	41.6	86.2	30.3	71.8
Renters										
Private and other landlord types ^(b)	36.2	43.5	29.3	27.1	26.3	14.9	17.8	8.7	30.2	24.1
Social housing ^(c)	37.1	2.3	39.0	2.5	37.1	3.0	39.4	3.4	37.9	2.8
Total renters^(d)	74.9	47.0	69.8	30.7	64.0	18.6	57.9	13.1	69.3	28.0
Other tenure types ^(e)	0.3‡	0.1‡	0.4‡	n.p.	n.p.	0.1‡	0.6‡	0.6	0.4†	0.2
Total^(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes dwellings being purchased under rent/buy schemes.

(b) Includes real estate agents, unrelated persons, relatives, owner/managers of caravan parks, employers and other landlords.

(c) Includes state/territory housing authority, housing co-operative or church group, Indigenous housing organisation, community housing.

(d) Includes landlord type not known and those living rent free.

(e) Includes 'Other' tenure types and persons living under life tenure schemes.

(f) Excludes tenure type not stated.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.01.15: Households^(a) and persons^(b), by tenure type and Indigenous status, 2011

	Persons ^{(a)(b)}					Households ^{(a)(c)}				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Home owners										
Owned outright	30,540	10.9	4,803,203	33.1	0.3	23,334	11.6	2,464,813	33.5	0.3
Owned without a mortgage ^(d)	62,301	22.3	5,601,657	38.6	0.6	51,760	25.8	2,657,671	36.1	0.7
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>92,841</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>10,404,860</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>75,094</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>5,122,484</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Renters										
Rented: Real estate agent	49,239	17.6	2,293,306	15.8	1.1	43,389	21.6	1,204,461	16.4	1.3
Rented: State or territory housing authority	79,913	28.6	425,814	2.9	9.8	45,012	22.4	269,680	3.7	6.1
Rented: Person not in same household ^(e)	19,632	7.0	934,804	6.4	1.1	17,453	8.7	503,459	6.8	1.3
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	23,497	8.4	62,305	0.4	19.6	9,884	4.9	41,492	0.6	8.7
Rented: Other landlord type ^(f)	8,561	3.1	210,104	1.4	2.1	6,232	3.1	106,116	1.4	2.2
Rented: Landlord type not stated	3,211	1.1	83,737	0.6	2.0	2,131	1.1	48,153	0.7	1.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>184,053</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>4,010,070</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>124,101</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>2,173,361</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Other tenure type ^(g)	2,466	0.9	114,096	0.8	1.1	1,515	0.8	68,555	0.9	0.8
Total^(h)	279,360	100.0	14,529,026	100.0	..	200,710	100.0	7,364,400	100.0	..
Tenure type not stated	13,838	4.7	294,984	2.0	2.4	8,338	4.0	186,874	2.5	1.6
Total⁽ⁱ⁾	293,198	100.0	14,824,010	100.0	..	209,048	100.0	7,551,274	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.01.15 (continued): Households^(a) and persons^(b), by tenure type and Indigenous status, 2011

(a) Excludes visitor only and other non-classifiable households.

(b) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) A household with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person(s) is any household that had at least 1 person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(e) Comprises dwellings being rented from a parent/other relative or other person.

(f) Comprises dwellings being rented through a residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas), government employer (includes Defence Housing Authority) and other employer.

(g) Includes dwellings being occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(h) Excludes tenure type not stated.

(i) Includes tenure type not stated.

Note: Totals and components may not be consistent within and between tables due to introduced random error to protect confidentiality of Census respondents. See *Census Dictionary, 2011* (cat. no. 2901.0).

Source: ABS Census 2011.

Table 2.01.16: Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons^(a), by tenure type and age group, 2011

	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55+		Total	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Home owners												
Owned outright	7.2	19.8	5.2	11.0	6.3	14.2	11.8	27.8	28.6	63.8	10.9	33.1
Owned with a mortgage ^(b)	20.3	38.2	20.8	43.3	27.0	55.3	26.8	50.1	16.3	19.9	22.3	38.6
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>71.5</i>
Renters^(c)												
Rented: Real estate agent	22.9	25.7	22.7	29.9	17.2	18.4	13.8	11.5	8.3	5.3	17.6	15.8
Rented: State or territory housing authority	28.4	2.9	29.0	2.0	28.9	2.4	27.7	3.0	28.8	3.7	28.6	2.9
Rented: Person not in same household	8.2	10.1	8.5	10.2	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.0	4.7	3.8	7.0	6.4
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	8.0	0.4	8.6	0.3	8.6	0.3	8.6	0.3	8.3	0.6	8.4	0.4
Rented: Other landlord type	3.2	1.9	3.5	2.2	3.2	1.7	3.0	1.3	2.2	0.8	3.1	1.4
Rented: Landlord type not stated	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.6
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>27.7</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8
Total stated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure type not stated	4.3	1.9	4.4	1.5	4.5	1.3	4.7	1.4	6.0	3.0	4.7	2.0
Total number^(e)	63,849	1,767,697	66,426	2,660,008	63,199	2,786,840	50,115	2,697,886	49,608	4,911,580	293,197	14,824,011

(continued)

Table 2.01.16 (continued): Proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons^(a), by tenure type and age group, 2011

(a) Count of people in occupied private dwellings, excluding overseas visitors.

(b) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(c) Includes dwellings being occupied rent-free.

(d) Includes dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(e) Includes tenure type not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.17: Proportion of households and persons aged 18 years and over, by tenure type, Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		NT		ACT	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Persons^(a)																
Home owners																
Owned outright	14.4	34.1	14.8	34.8	9.3	30.1	7.9	30.9	9.9	34.1	20.3	37.5	3.1	22.7	9.6	28.6
Owned with a mortgage ^(b)	26.1	37.3	28.9	39.5	20.7	37.9	19.4	40.9	22.5	39.2	35.4	38.0	8.3	34.8	33.8	41.6
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>68.0</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>70.2</i>
Renters^(c)																
Rented: Real estate agent	20.8	16.9	22.6	15.9	22.9	18.3	10.0	12.8	13.1	10.5	13.4	9.0	3.7	15.4	16.4	13.1
Rented: State or territory housing authority	21.5	3.3	19.2	2.2	25.2	2.4	38.4	2.6	33.8	4.6	15.0	4.1	56.5	4.2	25.7	5.7
Rented: Person not in same household	7.2	5.6	7.6	5.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	8.4	7.7	7.6	11.1	8.1	2.6	9.2	9.3	8.2
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	6.0	0.5	3.1	0.3	8.4	0.4	11.0	0.4	8.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	19.3	0.5	2.6	0.3
Rented: Other landlord type	2.2	1.1	2.0	0.8	3.7	2.0	4.9	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.3	3.3	10.7	1.5	1.6
Rented: Landlord type not stated	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>29.2</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure type not stated	4.1	2.0	5.2	2.1	4.0	1.9	6.3	1.9	5.6	2.0	2.7	1.9	6.8	2.9	3.4	1.1
Total number^(e)	92,368	4,779,815	20,985	3,781,750	81,393	2,939,434	36,212	1,498,829	16,567	1,130,208	10,921	336,168	31,633	107,303	2,974	249,102

(continued)

Table 2.01.17 (continued): Proportion of households and persons aged 18 years and over, by tenure type, Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	Households ^(f)															
	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other
Home owners																
Owned outright	13.8	34.7	13.8	35.3	9.7	30.5	9.0	30.8	10.0	34.2	18.3	38.0	5.1	18.8	8.9	29.2
Owned with a mortgage ^(b)	27.0	34.5	28.9	36.9	24.0	35.8	24.3	39.1	25.7	36.4	34.6	35.1	16.4	35.3	33.8	39.6
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>68.8</i>
Renters^(c)																
Rented: Real estate agent	23.3	17.7	24.2	16.7	26.9	18.7	13.6	13.2	16.2	11.0	14.9	9.4	7.3	16.6	16.9	13.2
Rented: State or territory housing authority	19.8	4.1	18.4	2.7	19.2	3.0	31.1	3.4	28.7	5.8	15.4	5.0	44.2	5.4	25.9	7.0
Rented: Person not in same household	8.2	5.9	8.3	5.7	9.5	7.9	8.5	8.8	9.6	8.0	11.8	8.7	5.2	9.8	9.5	8.0
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	4.1	0.6	2.7	0.4	5.1	0.5	6.3	0.5	4.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	13.6	0.5	2.4	0.4
Rented: Other landlord type	2.2	1.1	1.9	0.9	3.7	2.0	5.3	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.6	1.4	4.9	11.2	1.5	1.5
Rented: Landlord type not stated	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.4
<i>Total renters</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>30.6</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure type not stated	3.6	2.5	4.4	2.6	3.5	2.4	5.0	2.3	4.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	6.7	3.0	2.3	1.4
Total number^(e)	73,910	2,397,386	18,317	1,926,373	58,518	1,488,786	22,131	772,026	12,340	606,698	9,420	183,406	11,891	49,000	2,446	126,980

(continued)

Table 2.01.17 (continued): Proportion of households and persons aged 18 years and over, by tenure type, Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

- (a) Persons aged 18 years and over. Excludes those with Indigenous status not known.
- (b) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.
- (c) Includes dwellings occupied rent-free.
- (d) Includes dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme.
- (e) Includes tenure type not stated.
- (f) An Indigenous household is a household that has at least 1 Indigenous person who is a usual resident and who was present on Census Night.

Source: ABS 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.18: Households and persons^(a), by tenure type, Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	Remote				Non-remote				Total			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons^(a)												
Home owners												
Owned outright	3,308	5.3	98,184	38.1	27,232	12.5	4,705,019	33.0	30,540	10.9	4,803,203	33.1
Owned with a mortgage ^(b)	3,885	6.3	57,833	22.4	58,416	26.9	5,543,824	38.8	62,301	22.3	5,601,657	38.6
<i>Total owned</i>	<i>7,193</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>156,017</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>85,648</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>10,248,843</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>92,841</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>10,404,860</i>	<i>71.6</i>
Renters^(c)												
Rented: Real estate agent	1,850	3.0	17,868	6.9	47,389	21.8	2,275,438	15.9	49,239	17.6	2,293,306	15.8
Rented: State or territory housing authority	31,753	51.1	9,483	3.7	48,160	22.2	416,331	2.9	79,913	28.6	425,814	2.9
Rented: Person not in same household	1,634	2.6	19,331	7.5	17,998	8.3	915,473	6.4	19,632	7.0	934,804	6.4
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	14,160	22.8	1,795	0.7	9,337	4.3	60,510	0.4	23,497	8.4	62,305	0.4
Rented: Other landlord type	3,491	5.6	40,986	15.9	5,070	2.3	169,118	1.2	8,561	3.1	210,104	1.4
Rented: Landlord type not stated	1,113	1.8	6,805	2.6	2,098	1.0	76,932	0.5	3,211	1.1	83,737	0.6
<i>Total rented</i>	<i>54,001</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>96,268</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>130,052</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>3,913,802</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>184,053</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>4,010,070</i>	<i>27.6</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	930	1.5	5,467	2.1	1,536	0.7	108,629	0.8	2,466	0.9	114,096	0.8
Total stated	62,124	100.0	257,752	100.0	217,236	100.0	14,271,274	100.0	279,360	100.0	14,529,026	100.0
Tenure type not stated	3,728	5.7	9,929	3.7	10,110	4.4	285,055	2.0	13,838	4.7	294,984	2.0
Total^(e)	65,852	100.0	267,681	100.0	227,346	100.0	14,556,329	100.0	293,198	100.0	14,824,010	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.18 (continued): Households and persons^(a), by tenure type, Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	Remote				Non-remote				Total			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Households^(f)												
Home owners												
Owned outright	1,995	7.8	21,339	12.2	39,415	33.7	2,425,398	33.5	23,334	11.6	2,464,813	33.5
Owned with a mortgage ^(b)	2,723	10.7	49,037	28.0	27,757	23.7	2,629,914	36.3	51,760	25.8	2,657,671	36.1
<i>Total owned</i>	<i>4,718</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>70,376</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>67,172</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>5,055,312</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>75,094</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>5,122,484</i>	<i>69.6</i>
Renters^(c)												
Rented: Real estate agent	1,291	5.1	42,098	24.0	8,888	7.6	1,195,573	16.5	43,389	21.6	1,204,461	16.4
Rented: State or territory housing authority	10,704	42.1	34,308	19.6	5,456	4.7	264,224	3.6	45,012	22.4	269,680	3.7
Rented: Person not in same household	1,172	4.6	16,281	9.3	10,039	8.6	493,420	6.8	17,453	8.7	503,459	6.8
Rented: Housing co-operative, community or church group	4,565	17.9	5,319	3.0	927	0.8	40,565	0.6	9,884	4.9	41,492	0.6
Rented: Other landlord type	2,107	8.3	4,125	2.4	19,258	16.4	86,858	1.2	6,232	3.1	106,116	1.4
Rented: Landlord type not stated	522	2.1	1,609	0.9	3,385	2.9	44,768	0.6	2,131	1.1	48,153	0.7
<i>Total rented</i>	<i>20,361</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>103,740</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>47,953</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>2,125,408</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>124,101</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>2,173,361</i>	<i>29.5</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	358	1.4	1,157	0.7	1,947	1.7	66,608	0.9	1,515	0.8	68,555	0.9
Total stated	25,437	100.0	175,273	100.0	117,072	100.0	7,247,328	100.0	200,710	100.0	7,364,400	100.0
Tenure type not stated	1,493	5.5	6,845	3.8	4,115	3.4	182,759	2.5	8,338	4.0	186,874	2.5
Total^(e)	26,930	100.0	182,118	100.0	121,187	100.0	7,430,087	100.0	209,048	100.0	7,551,274	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.18 (continued): Households and persons^(a), by tenure type, Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(c) Includes dwellings occupied rent-free.

(d) Includes dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(e) Includes tenure type not stated.

(f) An Indigenous household is a household that has at least 1 Indigenous person who is a usual resident and who was present on Census Night.

Source: ABS 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.19: Housing tenure type for Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by landlord type, 2002, 2004–05, 2008, 2012–13

	2002		2004–05		2008		2012–13	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Home owners								
Owned outright	25,248	10.0	18,888	7.4	25,232	8.7	28,823	7.9*
Owned with a mortgage ^(a)	43,694	17.4	46,676	18.2	59,180	20.5	81,392	22.3*
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>68,942</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>65,564</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>84,411</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>110,215</i>	<i>30.3*</i>
Renters								
Private and other landlord types ^(b)	60,842	24.2	n.a.	n.a.	84,866	29.3	110,136	30.2*
Social housing ^(c)	113,972	45.3	n.a.	n.a.	114,994	39.7	138,001	37.9*
<i>Total renters^(d)</i>	<i>181,587</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>190,320</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>203,568</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>252,547</i>	<i>69.3*</i>
Other tenure types ^(e)	869†	0.4†	340†	0.1†	1,348†	0.5†	1,415†	0.4†
Total^(f)	251,398	100.0	256,224	100.0	289,327	100.0	364,177	100.0

* Represents statistically significant differences between 2002 and 2012–13, at the $p < 0.05$ level, using 2002 as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes dwellings being purchased under rent/buy schemes.

(b) Includes real estate agents, unrelated persons, relatives, owner/managers of caravan parks, employers and other landlords.

(c) Includes state/territory housing authority, housing co-operative or church group, Indigenous housing organisation, community housing.

(d) Includes landlord type not known, those living rent free and boarders.

(e) Includes Other tenure types n.f.d.; persons living under life tenure schemes.

(f) Excludes tenure type not stated.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, and 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.01.20: Indigenous households and persons, by tenure type, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	1996		2001		2006		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons^(a)								
Home owners								
Owned without a mortgage	19,757	12.6	24,019	11.8	24,212	10.3	30,540	10.9
Being purchased	22,729	14.5	32,940	16.2	44,545	19.0	61,034	21.8
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>42,486</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>56,959</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>68,757</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>91,574</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Renters								
Private ^(b)	34,543	22.0	44,721	22.0	49,307	21.0	67,924	24.3
State or territory housing authority	36,920	23.5	42,645	21.0	48,751	20.8	79,524	28.5
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	27,098	17.2	44,834	22.1	41,723	17.8	22,977	8.2
<i>Total renters^(c)</i>	<i>112,872</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>142,542</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>153,509</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>185,325</i>	<i>66.3</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	1,802	1.1	3,346	1.6	12,636	5.4	2,467	0.9
Total stated	157,160	100.0	202,847	100.0	234,902	100.0	279,366	100.0
Tenure type not stated	11,863	7.0	7,152	3.4	1,727	0.7	13,836	4.7
Total	169,023	100.0	209,999	100.0	236,629	100.0	293,202	100.0
Households^(e)								
Home owners								
Owned without a mortgage	15,016	13.3	18,184	13.0	18,364	11.6	23,335	11.6
Being purchased	20,711	18.3	28,035	20.0	37,663	23.8	50,846	25.3
<i>Total home owners</i>	<i>35,727</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>46,219</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>56,027</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>74,181</i>	<i>37.0</i>

(continued)

Table 2.01.20 (continued): Indigenous households and persons, by tenure type, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	1996		2001		2006		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Renters								
Private ^(b)	31,943	28.3	39,601	28.3	44,406	28.0	60,050	29.9
State or territory housing authority	26,869	23.8	29,517	21.1	33,294	21.0	44,815	22.3
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	10,576	9.4	15,733	11.2	14,458	9.1	9,670	4.8
<i>Total renters^(c)</i>	<i>76,202</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>91,878</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>101,387</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>125,014</i>	<i>62.3</i>
Other tenure type ^(d)	1,075	1.0	1,892	1.4	1,164	0.7	1,515	0.8
Total stated	113,004	100.0	139,989	100.0	158,578	100.0	200,710	100.0
Tenure type not stated	5,135	4.3	4,743	3.3	8,092	4.9	8,338	4.0
Total	118,140	100.0	144,731	100.0	166,670	100.0	209,048	100.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Comprises dwellings being rented from a parent/other relative or other person.

(c) Includes dwellings being rented through a residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas), employer—government (includes Defence Housing Authority), employer—other employer' (private), rent/buy schemes, rent-free dwellings and landlord type not stated.

(d) Includes dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme.

(e) A household with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person(s) is any household that had at least 1 person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Note: Totals and components may not be consistent within and between tables due to introduced random error to protect confidentiality of Census respondents. See Census Dictionary, 2011 (cat. no. 2901.0). The figures for 2011 in this table differ slightly from those in the other tables in this measure which use 2011 Census data. This is because the categories of tenure type used in this table have been altered from those in other tables to enable consistency across the four Census years.

Sources: ABS 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 Census data.

Table 2.01.21: Specialist homelessness services clients by Indigenous status and sex and age 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio	Rate difference
	%	Number	%	Number		
Male						
0–9 years	31.3	5,525	16.3	11,327	1.9	15.0
10–14 years	8.8	1,552	5.4	3,757	1.6	3.4
15–17 years	6.6	1,169	5.7	3,972	1.2	0.9
18–24 years	14.1	2,480	15.4	10,682	0.9	−1.3
25–34 years	13.4	2,364	17.0	11,815	0.8	−3.6
35–44 years	13.4	2,358	18.1	12,628	0.7	−4.7
45–54 years	8.8	1,555	13.0	9,037	0.7	−4.2
55+ years	3.6	644	9.1	6,358	0.4	−5.5
Total	100.0	17,647	100.0	69,576	..	..
Female						
0–9 years	19.0	5,494	11.7	10,640	1.6	7.3
10–14 years	6.2	1,794	4.2	3,860	1.5	2.0
15–17 years	6.6	1,922	6.1	5,535	1.1	0.5
18–24 years	21.1	6,108	18.6	16,977	1.1	2.5
25–34 years	20.4	5,898	22.1	20,132	0.9	−1.7
35–44 years	15.0	4,331	19.7	17,973	0.8	−4.7
45–54 years	8.1	2,359	10.9	9,893	0.7	−2.8
55+ years	3.6	1,054	6.8	6,153	0.5	−3.2
Total	100.0	28,960	100.0	91,164	..	..
Persons						
0–9 years	23.6	11,019	13.7	21,967	1.7	9.9
10–14 years	7.2	3,346	4.7	7,617	1.5	2.5
15–17 years	6.6	3,091	5.9	9,507	1.1	0.7
18–24 years	18.4	8,587	17.2	27,659	1.1	1.2
25–34 years	17.7	8,262	19.9	31,947	0.9	−2.2
35–44 years	14.4	6,689	19.0	30,601	0.8	−4.6
45–54 years	8.4	3,915	11.8	18,930	0.7	−3.4
55+ years	3.6	1,698	7.8	12,512	0.5	−4.2
Total	100.0	46,607	100.0	160,740	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.01.21 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by Indigenous status and sex and age 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio	Rate difference
	%	Number	%	Number		
Mean age						
Male	..	22	..	30	..	..
Female	..	25	..	30	..	..
Median age						
Male	..	19	..	29	..	..
Female	..	23	..	29	..	..

Note: Number of clients excluded due to missing Indigenous status information: 36,830 clients.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.22: Rate of service use^(a) by specialist homelessness services clients, by state and territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio
NSW	51.5	4.3	12.1	61.5	7.2	8.5	33.7	3.3	10.3
Vic	131.7	11.3	11.7	151.7	15.4	9.9	110.5	10.8	10.3
Qld	57.9	5.3	11.0	45.4	6.3	7.1	96.3	8.4	11.5
WA	64.6	4.3	15.0	96.3	12.5	7.7	92.6	5.4	17.2
SA	132.4	8.1	16.3	49.1	5.2	9.5	110.5	12.5	8.8
Tas	..	..	..	54.1	12.0	4.5	5.2	2.3	2.2
ACT	120.3	11.0	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
NT	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.2	9.3	9.3
Australia^(b)	69.0	6.7	10.3	66.6	9.6	6.9	73.8	7.1	10.3
Australia^(b) (number)	16,655	106,340	..	10,215	38,805	..	11,197	13,611	..

(continued)

Table 2.01.22 (continued): Rate of service use^(a) by specialist homelessness services clients, by state and territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

	Remote			Very remote			Total				
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous (number)	Non-Indigenous (number)
NSW	60.9	3.9	15.6	42.3	3.1	13.5	52.0	4.8	10.9	11,146	34,093
Vic	..	..	..	..	..	..	135.6	12.0	11.3	6,658	67,765
Qld	64.9	3.7	17.7	24.0	0.2	96.2	63.5	5.9	10.8	12,443	25,882
WA	124.8	8.9	14.0	35.3	2.1	17.0	74.5	5.2	14.2	6,775	12,522
SA	107.3	7.0	15.3	76.1	5.3	14.4	111.9	8.3	13.6	4,316	13,412
Tas	1.3	5.2	0.2	..	..	..	31.7	8.7	3.6	791	4,257
ACT	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.3	11.0	11.0	773	4,080
NT	154.7	10.5	14.7	29.6	2.6	11.3	68.1	9.0	7.5	4,801	1,513
Australia^(b)	107.0	6.6	16.2	32.1	1.8	18.2	67.4	7.2	9.3	..	..
Australia^(b) (number)	5,561	1,781	..	2,978	203	..	46,607	160,740	..	..	..

(a) Rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Includes Other Territories.

Notes

1. State and territory totals do not add to the Australian number of clients as a client can receive support from multiple agencies across more than 1 jurisdiction, therefore the sum of clients across states and territories will be greater than the total number of clients for Australia.
2. A clients' remoteness area classification is based on the location of the first agency they received a service from *in each jurisdiction* they received a service.
3. Number excluded due to missing Indigenous status information: 36,830.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.23: Specialist homelessness services clients by their main reason for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

		Male				Rate ratio	Rate difference
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous			
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)		
Group	Reasons for seeking assistance	No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)		
Financial		2,776	20.1	14,407	24.7	0.8	−4.6
	Financial difficulties	2,068	15.0	10,582	18.1	0.8	−3.1
	Housing affordability stress	582	4.2	2,987	5.1	0.8	−0.9
	Employment difficulties	46	0.3	264	0.5	0.6	−0.2
	Unemployment	73	0.5	469	0.8	0.6	−0.3
	Problematic gambling	6	—	105	0.2	0.0	−0.2
Accommodation		4,807	34.8	21,128	36.2	1.0	−1.4
	Housing crises	1,920	13.9	10,315	17.7	0.8	−3.8
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	2,175	15.8	6,963	11.9	1.3	3.9
	Previous accommodation ended	712	5.2	3,850	6.6	0.8	−1.4
Interpersonal relationships		2,833	20.5	9,481	16.2	1.3	4.3
	Time out from family/other situation	447	3.2	1,120	1.9	1.7	1.3
	Relationship/family breakdown	665	4.8	3,646	6.2	0.8	−1.4
	Sexual abuse	12	0.1	36	0.1	1.0	0.0
	Domestic and family violence	1,628	11.8	4,400	7.5	1.6	4.3
	Non-family violence	82	0.6	280	0.5	1.2	0.1
Health		700	5.1	3,633	6.2	0.8	−1.1
	Mental health issues	154	1.1	1,286	2.2	0.5	−1.1
	Medical issues	163	1.2	673	1.2	1.0	0.0
	Problematic drug or substance use	182	1.3	1,010	1.7	0.8	−0.4
	Problematic alcohol use	202	1.5	666	1.1	1.4	0.4
Other		2,679	19.4	9,788	16.7	1.2	2.7
	Transition from custodial arrangements	555	4.0	2,150	3.7	1.1	0.3
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	42	0.3	159	0.3	1.0	0.0
	Transition from other care arrangements	84	0.6	230	0.4	1.5	0.2
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	6	—	29	—	—	0.0
	Itinerant	451	3.3	1,331	2.3	1.4	1.0
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	78	0.6	313	0.5	1.2	0.1
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	180	1.3	197	0.3	4.3	1.0
	Lack of family and/or community support	208	1.5	738	1.3	1.2	0.2
	Other	1,075	7.8	4,641	7.9	1.0	−0.1
Total		13,795	100.0	58,437	100.0	1.0	0.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.23 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by their main reason for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reasons for seeking assistance	Female				Rate ratio	Rate difference
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous			
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)		
Financial		4,090	17.2	17,051	21.7	0.8	−4.5
	Financial difficulties	3,032	12.8	12,498	15.9	0.8	−3.1
	Housing affordability stress	996	4.2	4,232	5.4	0.8	−1.2
	Employment difficulties	20	0.1	132	0.2	0.5	−0.1
	Unemployment	37	0.2	173	0.2	1.0	0.0
	Problematic gambling	4	—	16	—	—	0.0
Accommodation		6,948	29.3	21,013	26.8	1.1	2.5
	Housing crises	2,797	11.8	10,289	13.1	0.9	−1.3
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	3,249	13.7	7,506	9.6	1.4	4.1
	Previous accommodation ended	902	3.8	3,218	4.1	0.9	−0.3
Interpersonal relationships		9,081	38.3	30,801	39.2	1.0	−0.9
	Time out from family/other situation	971	4.1	1,370	1.7	2.4	2.4
	Relationship/family breakdown	1,122	4.7	4,797	6.1	0.8	−1.4
	Sexual abuse	77	0.3	288	0.4	0.8	−0.1
	Domestic and family violence	6,673	28.1	23,823	30.4	0.9	−2.3
	Non-family violence	238	1.0	524	0.7	1.4	0.3
Health		572	2.4	2,145	2.7	0.9	−0.3
	Mental health issues	141	0.6	992	1.3	0.5	−0.7
	Medical issues	197	0.8	507	0.6	1.3	0.2
	Problematic drug or substance use	123	0.5	454	0.6	0.8	−0.1
	Problematic alcohol use	111	0.5	192	0.2	2.5	0.3
Other		3,035	12.8	7,478	9.5	1.3	3.3
	Transition from custodial arrangements	192	0.8	358	0.5	1.6	0.3
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	105	0.4	165	0.2	2.0	0.2
	Transition from other care arrangements	95	0.4	168	0.2	2.0	0.2
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	12	—	34	—	—	0.0
	Itinerant	530	2.2	813	1.0	2.2	1.2
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	133	0.6	300	0.4	1.5	0.2
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	158	0.7	166	0.2	3.5	0.5
	Lack of family and/or community support	338	1.4	866	1.1	1.3	0.3
	Other	1,474	6.2	4,609	5.9	1.1	0.3
Total		23,726	100.0	78,488	100.0	1.0	0.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.23 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by their main reason for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reasons for seeking assistance	Persons				Rate ratio	Rate difference
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous			
		No.	%(a)	No.	%(a)		
Financial		6,866	18.3	31,458	23.0	0.8	−4.7
	Financial difficulties	5,100	13.6	23,080	16.9	0.8	−3.3
	Housing affordability stress	1,578	4.2	7,220	5.3	0.8	−1.1
	Employment difficulties	67	0.2	396	0.3	0.7	−0.1
	Unemployment	111	0.3	642	0.5	0.6	−0.2
	Problematic gambling	10	—	121	0.1	0.0	−0.1
Accommodation		11,755	31.3	42,140	30.8	1.0	0.5
	Housing crises	4,717	12.6	20,604	15.0	0.8	−2.4
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	5,424	14.5	14,469	10.6	1.4	3.9
	Previous accommodation ended	1,614	4.3	7,067	5.2	0.8	−0.9
Interpersonal relationships		11,914	31.8	40,282	29.4	1.1	2.4
	Time out from family/other situation	1,418	3.8	2,489	1.8	2.1	2.0
	Relationship/family breakdown	1,786	4.8	8,443	6.2	0.8	−1.4
	Sexual abuse	89	0.2	323	0.2	1.0	0.0
	Domestic and family violence	8,301	22.1	28,223	20.6	1.1	1.5
	Non-family violence	320	0.9	804	0.6	1.5	0.3
Health		1,272	3.4	5,778	4.2	0.8	−0.8
	Mental health issues	294	0.8	2,278	1.7	0.5	−0.9
	Medical issues	360	1.0	1,180	0.9	1.1	0.1
	Problematic drug or substance use	305	0.8	1,463	1.1	0.7	−0.3
	Problematic alcohol use	313	0.8	858	0.6	1.3	0.2
Other		5,713	15.2	17,266	12.6	1.2	2.6
	Transition from custodial arrangements	746	2.0	2,508	1.8	1.1	0.2
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	147	0.4	324	0.2	2.0	0.2
	Transition from other care arrangements	179	0.5	398	0.3	1.7	0.2
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	18	—	63	—	—	0.0
	Itinerant	981	2.6	2,144	1.6	1.6	1.0
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	211	0.6	613	0.4	1.5	0.2
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	338	0.9	362	0.3	3.0	0.6
	Lack of family and/or community support	546	1.5	1,604	1.2	1.3	0.3
	Other	2,548	6.8	9,250	6.8	1.0	0.0
Total		37,520	100.0	136,924	100.00	1.0	0.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.23 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by their main reason for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

(a) Proportion of responses.

Notes

1. Number of clients with a valid response to their reasons for seeking assistance: Male Indigenous clients, 13,795; Male non-Indigenous clients, 58,437; Female Indigenous clients, 23,725; Female non-Indigenous clients, 78,488; All Indigenous clients, 37,520; All non-Indigenous clients, 136,925.
2. Number excluded due to missing main reason for seeking assistance: 32,901.
3. Number excluded due to missing Indigenous status: 36,830.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.24: Specialist homelessness services clients by all reasons for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reasons for seeking assistance	Male			
		Indigenous.		Non-Indigenous	
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)
Financial		6,781	47.2	33,972	55.9
	Financial difficulties	5,596	39.0	29,207	48.1
	Housing affordability stress	2,643	18.4	12,499	20.6
	Employment difficulties	782	5.5	4,473	7.4
	Unemployment	1,706	11.9	8,970	14.8
	Problematic gambling	76	0.5	694	1.1
Accommodation		7,453	51.9	33,825	55.7
	Housing crises	3,911	27.2	20,561	33.8
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	4,447	31.0	17,127	28.2
	Previous accommodation ended	2,573	17.9	13,444	22.1
Interpersonal relationships		5,490	38.2	20,887	34.4
	Time out from family/other situation	2,164	15.1	7,334	12.1
	Relationship/family breakdown	2,710	18.9	13,013	21.4
	Sexual abuse	93	0.6	333	0.5
	Domestic and family violence	2,579	18.0	7,379	12.1
	Non-family violence	336	2.3	1,467	2.4
Health		3,125	21.8	17,266	28.4
	Mental health issues	1,458	10.2	10,032	16.5
	Medical issues	1,190	8.3	6,652	10.9
	Problematic drug or substance use	1,220	8.5	6,099	10.0
	Problematic alcohol use	1,186	8.3	4,412	7.3
Other		5,860	40.8	24,271	39.9
	Transition from custodial arrangements	889	6.2	3,453	5.7
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	115	0.8	393	0.6
	Transition from other care arrangements	261	1.8	913	1.5
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	187	1.3	263	0.4
	Itinerant	1,248	8.7	5,058	8.3
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	433	3.0	1,747	2.9
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	483	3.4	1,456	2.4
	Lack of family and/or community support	2,205	15.4	10,066	16.6
	Other	2,125	14.8	10,138	16.7
Total^(b)		14,355	100.0	60,776	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.24 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by all reasons for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reasons for seeking assistance	Female			
		Indigenous.		Non-Indigenous	
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)
Financial		10,256	41.6	38,733	47.6
	Financial difficulties	8,617	34.9	33,792	41.5
	Housing affordability stress	4,394	17.8	15,930	19.6
	Employment difficulties	644	2.6	3,169	3.9
	Unemployment	1,527	6.2	5,488	6.7
	Problematic gambling	97	0.4	206	0.3
Accommodation		11,752	47.7	35,946	44.2
	Housing crises	6,303	25.6	21,517	26.4
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	6,965	28.2	18,211	22.4
	Previous accommodation ended	3,734	15.1	12,388	15.2
Interpersonal relationships		14,025	56.9	45,964	56.5
	Time out from family/other situation	4,414	17.9	9,250	11.4
	Relationship/family breakdown	5,729	23.2	20,279	24.9
	Sexual abuse	445	1.8	1,813	2.2
	Domestic and family violence	9,771	39.6	32,494	39.9
	Non-family violence	845	3.4	2,157	2.6
Health		4,313	17.5	15,493	19.0
	Mental health issues	1,984	8.0	9,935	12.2
	Medical issues	1,821	7.4	6,588	8.1
	Problematic drug or substance use	1,247	5.1	3,319	4.1
	Problematic alcohol use	1,151	4.7	1,713	2.1
Other		8,423	34.2	24,497	30.1
	Transition from custodial arrangements	393	1.6	766	0.9
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	248	1.0	480	0.6
	Transition from other care arrangements	307	1.2	695	0.9
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	278	1.1	393	0.5
	Itinerant	1,401	5.7	3,101	3.8
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	733	3.0	1,948	2.4
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	614	2.5	1,488	1.8
	Lack of family and/or community support	4,012	16.3	12,932	15.9
	Other	3,087	12.5	10,172	12.5
Total^(b)		24,658	100.0	81,402	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.24 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by all reasons for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reasons for seeking assistance	Persons			
		Indigenous.		Non-Indigenous	
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)
Financial		17,037	43.7	72,704	51.1
	Financial difficulties	14,213	36.4	62,999	44.3
	Housing affordability stress	7,038	18.0	28,429	20.0
	Employment difficulties	1,426	3.7	7,642	5.4
	Unemployment	3,233	8.3	14,458	10.2
	Problematic gambling	172	0.4	900	0.6
Accommodation		19,205	49.2	69,771	49.1
	Housing crises	10,214	26.2	42,077	29.6
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	11,411	29.2	35,338	24.9
	Previous accommodation ended	6,307	16.2	25,832	18.2
Interpersonal relationships		19,515	50.0	66,851	47.0
	Time out from family/other situation	6,578	16.9	16,584	11.7
	Relationship/family breakdown	8,439	21.6	33,292	23.4
	Sexual abuse	538	1.4	2,146	1.5
	Domestic and family violence	12,350	31.7	39,873	28.0
	Non-family violence	1,181	3.0	3,623	2.5
Health		7,438	19.1	32,759	23.0
	Mental health issues	3,442	8.8	19,967	14.0
	Medical issues	3,010	7.7	13,240	9.3
	Problematic drug or substance use	2,467	6.3	9,418	6.6
	Problematic alcohol use	2,336	6.0	6,125	4.3
Other		14,283	36.6	48,768	34.3
	Transition from custodial arrangements	1,281	3.3	4,219	3.0
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	362	0.9	873	0.6
	Transition from other care arrangements	568	1.5	1,608	1.1
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	465	1.2	656	0.5
	Itinerant	2,648	6.8	8,158	5.7
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	1,166	3.0	3,696	2.6
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	1,097	2.8	2,944	2.1
	Lack of family and/or community support	6,217	15.9	22,998	16.2
	Other	5,213	13.4	20,310	14.3
Total^(b)		39,014	100.0	142,178	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.24 (continued): Specialist homelessness services clients by all reasons for seeking assistance and Indigenous status and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

(a) Proportion of responses.

(b) Multiple responses were possible; therefore the total may be less than the sum of rows.

Notes

1. Number of clients with a valid response to their reasons for seeking assistance: Male Indigenous clients, 14,355; Male non-Indigenous clients, 60,776; Female Indigenous clients, 24,658; Female non-Indigenous clients, 81,402; All Indigenous clients, 39,014; All non-Indigenous clients, 142,178.
2. Number excluded due to missing all reasons: 26,154.
3. Number excluded due to missing Indigenous status: 36,830.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.25: Specialist homelessness services clients by presenting unit type and Indigenous status, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Unit type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)
Presenting alone	28,665	61.5	116,693	72.6
Single person with children	13,545	29.1	30,846	19.2
Couple with children	2,793	6.0	7,729	4.8
Couple without children	992	2.1	3,469	2.2
Other family group	252	0.5	757	0.5
Other group	360	0.8	1,246	0.8
Total	46,607	100.0	160,740	100.0

(a) Proportion of responses.

Note: Number excluded due to missing Indigenous status: 36,830.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.26: Indigenous specialist homelessness services clients by their homelessness status at beginning of the reporting period and main reason for seeking assistance, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reason	Homeless		At risk	
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)
Financial		2,086	13.4	3,894	24.9
	Financial difficulties	1,337	8.6	3,140	20.1
	Housing affordability stress	683	4.4	647	4.1
	Employment difficulties	19	0.1	41	0.3
	Unemployment	43	0.3	60	0.4
	Problematic gambling	4	—	5	—
Accommodation		6,825	43.7	3,326	21.3
	Housing crises	2,544	16.3	1,499	9.6
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	3,383	21.7	1,370	8.8
	Previous accommodation ended	898	5.8	457	2.9
Interpersonal relationships		3,457	22.2	5,838	37.3
	Time out from family/other situation	439	2.8	716	4.6
	Relationship/family breakdown	840	5.4	681	4.4
	Sexual abuse	25	0.2	34	0.2
	Domestic and family violence	2,067	13.2	4,237	27.1
	Non-family violence	86	0.6	169	1.1
Health		634	4.1	468	3.0
	Mental health issues	166	1.1	90	0.6
	Medical issues	136	0.9	162	1.0
	Problematic drug or substance use	165	1.1	106	0.7
	Problematic alcohol use	168	1.1	110	0.7
Other		2,603	16.7	2,120	13.6
	Transition from custodial arrangements	619	4.0	73	0.5
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	59	0.4	50	0.3
	Transition from other care arrangements	63	0.4	67	0.4
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	11	0.1	7	—
	Itinerant	664	4.3	211	1.3
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	111	0.7	65	0.4
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	35	0.2	182	1.2
	Lack of family and/or community support	191	1.2	208	1.3
	Other	850	5.4	1,257	8.0
Total		15,605	100.0	15,646	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.26 (continued): Indigenous specialist homelessness services clients by their homelessness status at beginning of the reporting period and main reason for seeking assistance, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

(a) Proportion of responses.

Notes

1. Total number of clients with a valid response to their main reason for seeking assistance: Homeless clients, 15,605; At risk clients, 15,646; All clients, 31,251.
2. Number excluded due to missing reason for seeking assistance: 3,057.
3. Number excluded due to missing homelessness status: 6,267.
4. Number excluded due to missing both reason for seeking assistance and homelessness status: 6,030.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.27: Indigenous specialist homelessness services clients by their homelessness status at beginning of the reporting period and all reasons for seeking assistance, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Group	Reason	Homeless		At risk	
		No.	% ^(a)	No.	% ^(a)
Financial		7,664	48.5	7,026	44.3
	Financial difficulties	6,166	39.0	6,145	38.7
	Housing affordability stress	3,585	22.7	2,460	15.5
	Employment difficulties	790	5.0	458	2.9
	Unemployment	1,901	12.0	946	6.0
	Problematic gambling	88	0.6	63	0.4
Accommodation		10,397	65.8	5,784	36.4
	Housing crises	5,418	34.3	3,145	19.8
	Inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions	6,670	42.2	3,105	19.6
	Previous accommodation ended	3,672	23.2	1,702	10.7
Interpersonal relationships		7,351	46.5	8,131	51.2
	Time out from family/other situation	2,877	18.2	2,547	16.0
	Relationship/family breakdown	4,012	25.4	3,037	19.1
	Sexual abuse	225	1.4	187	1.2
	Domestic and family violence	3,896	24.7	5,589	35.2
	Non-family violence	485	3.1	489	3.1
Health		3,879	24.5	2,502	15.8
	Mental health issues	1,915	12.1	1,054	6.6
	Medical issues	1,541	9.8	1,054	6.6
	Problematic drug or substance use	1,408	8.9	681	4.3
	Problematic alcohol use	1,306	8.3	710	4.5
Other		6,738	42.6	5,013	31.6
	Transition from custodial arrangements	925	5.9	192	1.2
	Transition from foster care and child safety residential placements	143	0.9	132	0.8
	Transition from other care arrangements	250	1.6	188	1.2
	Discrimination including racial discrimination	284	1.8	137	0.9
	Itinerant	1,755	11.1	531	3.3
	Unable to return home due to environmental reasons	640	4.1	315	2.0
	Disengagement with school or other education and training	420	2.7	431	2.7
	Lack of family and/or community support	3,085	19.5	2,083	13.1
	Other	1,990	12.6	2,243	14.1
Total^(b)		15,800	100.0	15,877	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.01.27 (continued): Indigenous specialist homelessness services clients by their homelessness status at beginning of the reporting period and all reasons for seeking assistance, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

(a) Proportion of responses.

(b) Multiple responses were possible; therefore the total may be less than the sum of rows.

Notes

1. Total number of clients with a valid response to all reasons: homeless clients: 15,800, at risk clients: 15877, all Indigenous clients: 31,677.
2. Number excluded due to missing reason for seeking assistance: 7,592.
3. Number excluded due to missing homelessness status: 7,337.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.28: Indigenous specialist homelessness services clients who were homeless at the beginning of their first support period, by homelessness category and sex, 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

Indigenous Australian clients	Without shelter	Improvised inadequate accommodation	Short term temporary accommodation	House/townhouse/flat				Total
				With relatives fee free	Couch surfer	No tenure	Other	
Males								
Number	1,894	2,138	350	1,609	705	692	235	7,624
Per cent	24.8	28.0	4.6	21.1	9.2	9.1	3.1	100.0
Females								
Number	1,687	3,192	649	2,467	990	551	289	9,827
Per cent	17.2	32.5	6.6	25.1	10.1	5.6	2.9	100.0
Persons								
Number	3,582	5,330	999	4,077	1,695	1,244	525	17,451
Per cent	20.5	30.5	5.7	23.4	9.7	7.1	3.0	100.0

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Table 2.01.29: Specialist homelessness services clients by their homelessness status first reported, history of homelessness, homelessness status during the reporting period and Indigenous status 2012–13, adjusted for service non-response

	Male				Female				Total			
	Indig.		Non-Indig.		Indig.		Non-Indig.		Indig.		Non-Indig.	
	No.	% ^(c)	No.	% ^(c)	No.	% ^(c)	No.	% ^(c)	No.	% ^(c)	No.	% ^(c)
Homeless in the 12 months before support												
At risk of homelessness when first sought support												
Had a prior history of homelessness in the 12 months before support	990	9.3	3,573	7.7	2,164	11.8	5,114	8.6	3,154	10.9	8,687	8.2
Went on to become homeless ^(a)	280	2.6	1,458	3.1	712	3.9	2,445	4.1	992	3.4	3,902	3.7
Homeless when first sought assistance and had a prior history of homelessness in the last 12 months.	4,659	43.8	18,904	40.8	6,108	33.4	15,743	26.5	10,767	37.2	34,647	32.7
Other ^(b)	4,718	44.3	22,457	48.4	9,305	50.9	36,158	60.8	14,022	48.5	58,615	55.4
Total	10,648	100.0	46,391	100.0	18,287	100.0	59,459	100.0	28,935	100.0	105,850	100.0

(a) Numbers in this category are of clients at risk of homelessness who recorded that they were not homeless at any time in the 12 months before presenting for services.

(b) Number of clients with insufficient information to determine their homelessness status.

(c) Proportion of cases.

Note: Number of clients missing information for any of their homeless status first reported, history of homelessness, Indigenous status, or homeless status during the reporting period: 109,390.

Source: Specialist Homelessness Services Collection 2012–13.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Census of Population and Housing

The Census uses the standard Indigenous status question and it is asked for each household member. There are 4 principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

The Census form may be completed by 1 household member on behalf of others. Incorrect answers can be introduced to the Census form if the respondent does not understand the question or does not know the correct information about other household members. Many of these errors remain in the final data.

The processing of information from Census forms is now mostly automated. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are minimised. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions that apply to them. In these instances, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

Other Census data issues relate to the accuracy of the Census count itself, for example, whether people are counted more than once, or not at all.

The significant volatility in Indigenous Census counts and the variable quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous Australians do not support the use of the standard approach to population estimation. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Indigenous population, data that use these estimates should be interpreted with caution (for example, life-expectancy estimates and mortality rates). Given these uncertainties, changes in health outcomes such as mortality rates are difficult to assess.

Following each Census, assumptions are made about past levels of mortality to produce back cast population estimates.

In the 2011 Census, the ABS implemented improvements to the 2011 Census Indigenous enumeration procedures and enhanced the Census Post-Enumeration Survey. There was a 30% increase in the estimate of the Indigenous population between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses (ABS 2014). Population rates used in this edition of the Health Performance Framework were based on the updated population estimates.

Specialist Homelessness Services Data collection

From July 2011, the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection was replaced by the Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHSC) under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations for Homelessness.

The Specialist Homelessness Services National Minimum Data Set (SHS NMDS) aims to provide quality information about people who are either homeless or at risk of homelessness and who are seeking services from specialist homelessness agencies.

This collection is intended to obtain information about clients receiving ongoing or short term support as well as people who are seeking assistance but did not receive any services.

Data collection includes basic socio-demographic information and the services required by and provided to each client. Details about accompanying children are also recorded. Additionally, information is obtained about the client circumstances before, during and after receiving support.

Indigenous clients

A client is considered as Indigenous if, at any time in 2013–14, they identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the SHSC, information on Indigenous status is only provided with the explicit client consent to report this information. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander was not reported for 15% of clients in 2013–14.

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/581255>>.

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional* and *Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSISS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
—	rounded to zero (including null cells)
0	zero
..	not applicable
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
†	estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
‡	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 26 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.02 Access to functional housing with utilities

This measure reports on connection to water, sewerage and electricity services and functionality of Indigenous housing facilities that are required to support healthy living practices

Introduction

This is no. 26 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from
<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from
<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Households living in houses of an acceptable standard, see Table 2.02.1
- Dwellings with major structural problems, see tables 2.02.2–4
- Households with working facilities to support healthy living practices, see tables 2.02.5–6.

For more information about housing, see measures 1.15, 1.16, 2.01, 2.03 and 2.08. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

Housing of an acceptable standard

Current period

In the period 2012–13:

- 78% of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard. An acceptable standard is defined as a household with 4 working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than 2 major structural problems.
- The proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard was similar for capital cities and other areas (80% and 76%, respectively).
- The proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard was highest for Tasmania (84%), and lowest for the Northern Territory (64%) (Table 2.02.1).

Trend

In the period between 2008 and 2012–13:

- The proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard decreased from 83% to 78% (Table 2.02.1).

Major structural problems

Current period

In the period 2012–13:

- 34% of Indigenous households lived in dwellings with major structural problems. The main problems included major cracks in walls or floors (15%), walls or windows not straight, major plumbing problems, wood rot or termite damage (9% each) and sinking or moving foundations (8%) (Table 2.02.2).

- Indigenous households in *Remote* areas were more likely than those in *Non-remote* areas to live in dwellings with major structural problems:
 - 32% of Indigenous households in *Non-remote areas* (*Major cities, Inner regional and Outer regional areas*) lived in dwellings with major structural problems.
 - 46% of Indigenous households in *Remote areas* (*Remote and Very remote*) lived in dwellings with major structural problems (Table 2.02.3, Figure 2.02.1).

Trend

In the period between 2008 and 2012–13:

- The proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings with major structural problems increased from 26% to 34% (Table 2.02.2).
 - The proportion in *Non-remote areas* increased from 25% to 32%.
 - The proportion in *Remote areas* increased from 34% to 46% (Table 2.02.3).

Working facilities to support healthy living practices

Functional housing encompasses basic services/facilities, infrastructure and habitability. These factors combined enable households to carry out healthy living practices. The National Indigenous Housing Guide (FaHCSIA 2003) lists 9 Healthy Living Practices to help prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The first 4 healthy living practices are reported within this measure (see Table 2.02.5). These are:

1. Washing people
2. Washing clothes and bedding
3. Removing waste safely
4. Improving nutrition: the ability to store, prepare and cook food.

Current period

In the period 2012–13:

- 97% of Indigenous households had working facilities for washing people, 94% had working facilities for washing clothes and bedding, 90% had working facilities for preparing food and 97% had working sewerage facilities (Table 2.02.5).
- Indigenous households in *Non-remote areas* were more likely than those in *Remote areas* to have working facilities:
 - 97% of households in *Non-remote areas* had working facilities for washing people, compared with 93% in *Remote areas*.
 - 95% in *Non-remote areas* had working facilities for washing clothes and bedding, compared with 88% in *Remote areas*.
 - 93% in *Non-remote areas* had working facilities for preparing food, compared with 76% in *Remote areas*.
 - 98% in *Non-remote areas* had working sewerage facilities, compared with 94% in *Remote areas* (Table 2.02.6).

Trend

In the years 2002, 2008 and 2012–13:

- The proportion of Indigenous households with working facilities for washing people was 99%, 98% and 97%, respectively.
- The proportion of Indigenous households with working facilities for washing bedding and clothes was 98%, 93% and 94%, respectively.
- The proportion of Indigenous households with working facilities for preparing food was 95%, 93% and 90%, respectively. This item should be treated with caution, as in 2002 households were asked if they had adequate kitchen cupboard (storage) space as part of this question. Households were not asked this in 2008 and 2012–13.
- The proportion of Indigenous households with working sewerage facilities was 99%, 98% and 97%, respectively (Table 2.02.5).

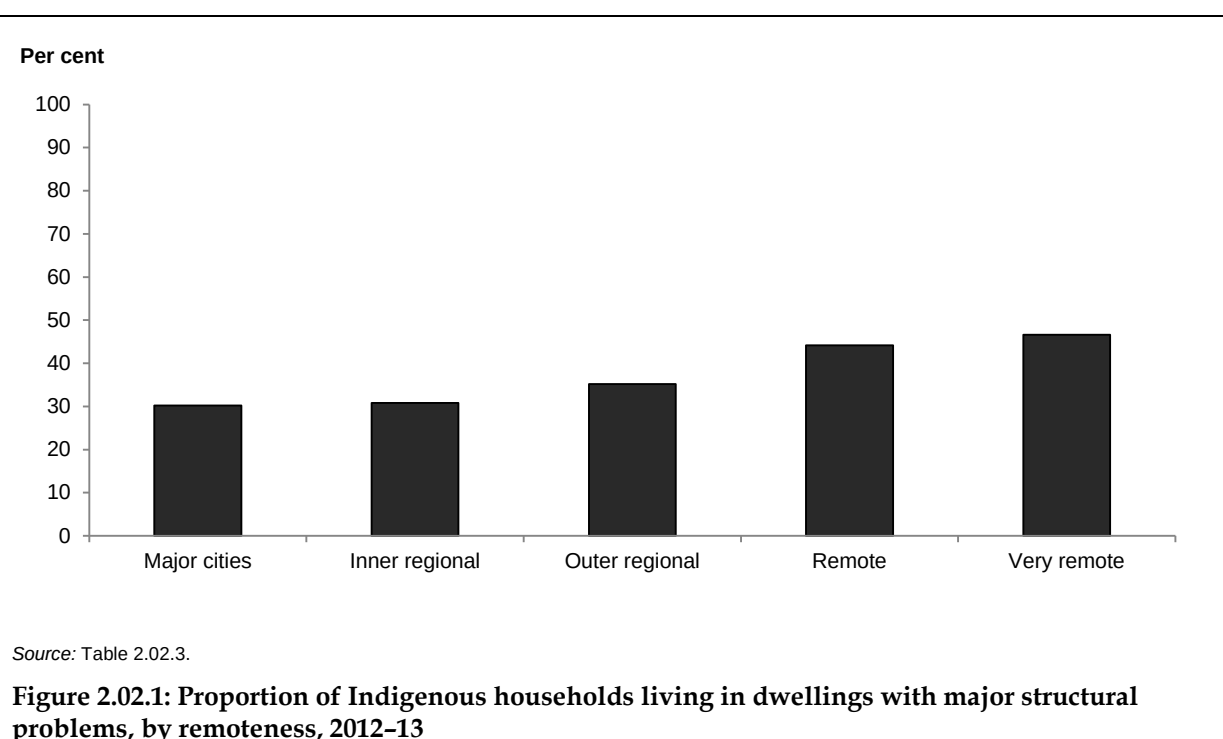


Table 2.02.1: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(b)	NT	Aust
2012–13									
Location	Number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	22,650	9,419	18,514	11,289	7,683	3,676	2,296	3,762	79,288
Balance of state	47,161	9,597	39,786	11,300	5,865	6,492	..	7,552	127,753
Total	69,811	19,016	58,300	22,589	13,548	10,167	2,296	11,313	207,041
Location	Total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city	29,195	12,136	22,953	13,446	9,084	4,377	2,834	4,552	98,578
Balance of state	59,971	11,357	51,259	17,075	7,163	7,686	..	13,098	167,609
Total	89,166	23,493	74,212	30,521	16,248	12,064	2,834	17,651	266,187
Location	Per cent of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	77.6	77.6	80.7	84.0	84.6	84.0	81.0	82.6	80.4
Balance of state	78.6	84.5	77.6	66.2	81.9	84.5	..	57.7	76.2
Total	78.3	80.9	78.6	74.0	83.4	84.3	81.0	64.1	77.8
Location	95% confidence intervals for number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard (±)								
Capital city	5,796	1,162	2,966	1,451	1,069	1,069	407	850	7,065
Balance of state	6,767	1,350	4,440	1,631	813	1,053	..	1,599	8,829
Total	6,000	1,520	4,306	2,178	1,151	672	407	1,443	8,183
Location	95% confidence intervals for total number of Indigenous households (±)								
Capital city	6,445	1,286	3,857	1,340	975	1,274	364	960	7,964
Balance of state	7,225	1,361	4,161	1,561	829	1,213	..	1,572	9,019
Total	4,651	1,406	4,199	1,879	1,047	595	364	1,303	6,913

(continued)

Table 2.02.1 (continued): Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(b)	NT	Aust
Location	95% confidence intervals for proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard (±)								
Capital city	9.3	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.2	7.2	10.0	5.6	3.4
Balance of state	4.8	5.9	5.3	7.2	4.9	5.5	..	8.3	2.7
Total	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.9	3.6	4.3	10.0	6.1	2.2
2008									
Location	Number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	17,640	6,815	14,174	7,547	4,962	2,804	1,818	4,253	60,014
Balance of state	35,692	6,538	31,611	10,435	4,655	5,451	..	6,586	100,968
Total	53,332	13,353	45,784	17,982	9,617	8,256	1,818	10,840	160,981
Location	Total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city	21,339	8,043	16,080	8,539	6,008	3,355	1,985	4,900	70,251
Balance of state	43,002	7,776	37,099	13,416	5,701	5,968	..	10,208	123,170
Total	64,341	15,819	53,179	21,956	11,710	9,323	1,985	15,108	193,421
Location	Per cent of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	82.7	84.7	88.1	88.4	82.6	83.6	91.6	86.8	85.4
Balance of state	83.0	84.1	85.2	77.8	81.7	91.3	..	64.5	82.0
Total	82.9	84.4	86.1	81.9	82.1	88.6	91.6	71.8	83.2
Location	95% confidence intervals for number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard (±)								
Capital city	3,872.3	480.9	3,000.4	1,050.2	486.3	818.9	270.8	525.2	5,058.0
Balance of state	4,617.1	563.8	3,841.4	1,186.3	739.0	950.9	..	890.7	6,332.7
Total	4,076.7	680.5	4,127.9	1,480.3	791.7	598.7	270.8	1,019.8	5,994.9

(continued)

Table 2.02.1 (continued): Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(b)	NT	Aust
Location	95% confidence intervals for total number of Indigenous households (±)								
Capital city	4,266.1	457.2	3,246.2	970.7	518.1	907.5	272.3	518.6	5,370.0
Balance of state	4,719.9	563.9	4,072.0	999.2	625.7	1,006.0	..	1,020.4	6,518.2
Total	3,404.9	620.1	4,377.7	1,291.0	688.5	529.9	272.3	1,095.6	5,686.6
Location	95% confidence intervals for proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard (±)								
Capital city	7.0	3.5	7.1	4.9	6.0	8.4	3.9	4.8	2.8
Balance of state	4.4	4.1	3.5	5.9	8.0	3.0	..	4.6	2.2
Total	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.2	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.4	1.6

(a) Acceptable standard is defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Balance of state estimates for ACT are not separately available.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.02.2: Dwellings with major structural problems, by state/territory, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(b)	Aust
2012–13	Number ('000)								
Total Indigenous households^(c)	89.2	23.5	74.2	30.5	16.2	12.1	2.8	17.7	266.2
Non-Indigenous households^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Per cent								
Indigenous households									
Major cracks in walls/floors	17.5	14.9	10.4	18.3	15.0	14.4	13.4†	13.9	14.8
Sinking/moving foundations	8.9	10.8	7.4	5.1	6.6	7.0	7.4†	3.5	7.6
Sagging floors	7.9	9.0	4.5	4.4	3.9†	5.0	1.2‡	3.1	5.9
Walls or windows not straight	9.6	9.0	8.2	9.1	7.0	7.5	7.2†	14.4	9.1
Wood rot/termite damage	8.9	9.1	10.9	5.6	6.2	5.1†	2.6‡	6.3	8.5
Major electrical problems	4.7	7.4	6.7	8.5	4.3	5.1†	6.3†	10.8	6.4
Major plumbing problems	7.0	7.2	9.3	12.8	7.2	3.5†	4.0†	15.9	8.7
Major roof defect	5.6	5.7†	5.2	5.8	5.0	3.7†	5.8†	8.3	5.6
Other major structural problems	3.0†	3.2†	5.0	4.9	2.8†	2.9†	3.7‡	5.9	4.0
<i>Total with structural problems^{(d)(e)}</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>33.8</i>
Total Indigenous households^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95% confidence intervals (±)								
Indigenous households									
Major cracks in walls/floors	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	6.6	3.5	1.8
Sinking/moving foundations	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.2	5.8	1.3	1.2
Sagging floors	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.4	6.6	4.4	1.4
Wood rot/termite damage	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.3
Major electrical problems	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.7	4.9	3.1	1.0
Major plumbing problems	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.9	1.3
Major roof defect	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.0	1.0
Other major structural problems	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	5.3	2.1	0.8
<i>Total with structural problems^{(d)(e)}</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Total Indigenous households^(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous households^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.02.2 (continued): Dwellings with major structural problems, by state/territory, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^(b)	Aust
2008									
	Number ('000)								
Total Indigenous households^(c)	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
Total non-Indigenous households	2,582.5	1,946.8	1,538.3	797.6	644.8	198.4	130.1	54.7	7,893.1
	Per cent								
Indigenous households									
Major cracks in walls/floors	14.1	14.3	8.5	13.4	15.8	8.4	10.7†	10.3	12.0
Sinking/moving foundations	6.7	9.2	6.0	2.5†	8.5†	7.5	1.5†	2.4†	6.0
Sagging floors	5.5	7.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.7	1.0‡	3.1	4.7
Walls or windows not straight	8.6	6.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	7.5	2.6†	7.7	7.2
Wood rot/termite damage	4.2	5.9	8.5	6.0†	4.9	2.6†	1.5†	6.6	5.9
Major electrical problems	3.3†	3.7	5.7	5.9	5.7†	3.6†	3.1†	7.1	4.7
Major plumbing problems	5.7	3.9	5.8	6.6	7.0	4.0†	3.0†	8.6	5.9
Major roof defect	5.4	4.0	3.1†	5.6	3.4†	2.9†	2.1†	5.3	4.4
Other major structural problems	2.6†	1.8†	1.9†	3.2	1.3†	0.6‡	0.5‡	3.8	2.3
<i>Total with structural problems^{(d)(e)}</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>
Total Indigenous households^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>16.1</i>
	95% confidence intervals (±)								
Indigenous households									
Major cracks in walls/floors	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.7	3.0	5.6	2.6	1.4
Sinking/moving foundations	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.5	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Sagging floors	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.9
Walls or windows not straight	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.1
Wood rot/termite damage	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.0
Major electrical problems	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.9
Major plumbing problems	2.6	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.1
Major roof defect	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0
Other major structural problems	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.6
<i>Total with structural problems^{(d)(e)}</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Total Indigenous households^(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>

(continued)

Table 2.02.2 (continued): Dwellings with major structural problems, by state/territory, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the Survey of Income and Housing a non-Indigenous household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- (b) Households in collection districts defined as 'Very remote' were excluded from the 2007–08 Survey of Income and Housing, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.
- (c) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.
- (d) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.
- (e) Excludes households that had rising damp as a major structural problem.
- (f) In the 2011–12 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), data on dwellings with major structural problems was not collected. In the SIH this data is collected as part of the additional housing content that is collected every six years. The additional housing content was collected in 2007–08 SIH and will be collected again in the 2013–14 SIH.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 Survey of Income and Housing, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.02.3: Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total Non-remote	Remote	Very remote ^(b)	Total remote	Australia
2012–13								
	Number ('000)							
Total Indigenous households ^(c)	105.8	62.7	56.8	225.3	18.5	22.4	40.9	266.2
Total non-Indigenous households ^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Per cent							
Indigenous households								
Major cracks in walls/floors	13.3	13.4	16.9	14.2	18.8	17.0	17.8	14.8
Sinking/moving foundations	6.3	9.0	9.2	7.8	5.7†	7.3	6.6	7.6
Sagging floors	4.7	6.1	7.6	5.8	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.9
Walls or windows not straight	7.8	8.5	8.2	8.1	13.1	15.9	14.6	9.1
Wood rot/termite damage	7.8	8.3	10.3	8.6	9.7	7.1	8.3	8.5
Major electrical problems	4.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	12.8	13.5	13.2	6.4
Major plumbing problems	6.2	6.7	9.1	7.1	17.4	18.4	18.0	8.7
Major roof defect	6.0	4.0	4.1	4.9	10.5	7.9	9.1	5.6
Other major structural problems	3.0	3.9†	3.6†	3.4	6.5	7.3	7.0	4.0
Total with structural problems ^{(d)(e)}	30.2	30.8	35.2	31.6	44.2	46.6	45.5	33.8
Total Indigenous households ^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households ^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total with structural problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95% confidence intervals (±)							
Indigenous households								
Major cracks in walls/floors	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.0	5.0	4.1	3.1	1.8
Sinking/moving foundations	1.7	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.2
Sagging floors	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.5	4.2	4.1	2.9	1.4
Wood rot/termite damage	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.4	2.4	1.3
Major electrical problems	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1	4.8	3.2	2.8	1.0
Major plumbing problems	1.7	2.6	3.1	1.4	4.6	3.6	3.0	1.3
Major roof defect	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	3.0	3.3	2.3	1.0
Other major structural problems	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.6	0.8
Total with structural problems ^{(d)(e)}	4.0	5.4	5.8	2.8	6.2	6.1	4.4	2.5
Non-Indigenous households ^(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total with structural problems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.02.3 (continued): Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total Non-remote	Remote	Very remote ^(b)	Total remote	Australia
2008								
	Number ('000)							
Total Indigenous households ^(c)	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7	15.6	17.1	32.8	193.4
Total non-Indigenous households	5,336.9	1,653.6	800.8	7,791.4	101.6	..	..	7,893.1
	Per cent							
Indigenous households								
Major cracks in walls/floors	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.2	16.3	13.8	12.0
Sinking/moving foundations	6.8	4.3	7.5	6.3	4.9†	4.3	4.6	6.0
Sagging floors	3.7	3.3	6.9	4.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.7
Walls or windows not straight	6.8	5.5	6.9	6.4	8.1	13.1	10.7	7.2
Wood rot/termite damage	5.2	3.6	7.6	5.4	6.7	9.6	8.3	5.9
Major electrical problems	3.8	3.4	6.0	4.3	5.5	8.5	7.0	4.7
Major plumbing problems	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.1	7.9	11.6	9.8	5.9
Major roof defect	4.8	4.0†	3.2	4.1	5.1	6.1	5.6	4.4
Other major structural problems	2.4†	1.5†	1.6†	1.9	2.8†	5.6	4.2	2.3
Total with structural problems ^{(d)(e)}	24.3	21.3	27.9	24.5	30.0	37.7	34.0	26.1
Total Indigenous households ^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total with structural problems	16.0	15.1	17.7	16.0	26.5	..	..	16.1
	95% confidence intervals (±)							
Indigenous households								
Major cracks in walls/floors	2.4	3.4	2.8	1.6	4.8	3.6	2.9	1.4
Sinking/moving foundations	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.0
Sagging floors	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.9
Walls or windows not straight	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.1
Wood rot/termite damage	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.1	3.2	3.7	2.6	1.0
Major electrical problems	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	0.9
Major plumbing problems	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.1
Major roof defect	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.0
Other major structural problems	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.6
Total with structural problems ^{(d)(e)}	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.3	7.3	6.4	4.4	2.1
Non-Indigenous households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total with structural problems	1.4	2.2	3.4	1.0	9.2	..	..	1.0

(continued)

Table 2.02.3 (continued): Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the Survey of Income and Housing a non-Indigenous household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- (b) Households in collection districts defined as 'Very remote' were excluded from the 2007–08 Survey of Income and Housing.
- (c) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.
- (d) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.
- (e) Excludes households that had rising damp as a major structural problem.
- (f) In the 2011–12 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), data on dwellings with major structural problems was not collected. In the SIH this data is collected as part of the additional housing content that is collected every six years. The additional housing content was collected in 2007–08 SIH and will be collected again in the 2013–14 SIH.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 Survey of Income and Housing, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.02.4: Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by state/territory, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2012–13	Number ('000)								
Rising damp	7.4	1.7	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.2†	0.2†	17.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	14.6	3.5	6.1	3.1	2.1	1.7	0.4†	0.6	32.1
Sinking/moving foundations	7.3	2.5	4.8	0.8	1.0	n.p.	0.2†	n.p.	17.6
Sagging floors	6.6	2.1	2.7	0.5†	0.5†	0.6†	—‡	0.1†	13.1
Walls or windows not straight	7.9	2.1	5.0	0.9†	0.9	0.8	0.2†	0.4†	18.3
Wood rot/termite damage	7.6	2.1	6.5	1.0†	0.9†	n.p.	0.1‡	n.p.	19.3
Major electrical problems	3.7	1.7	3.6	0.9†	0.5†	n.p.	0.2†	n.p.	11.5
Major plumbing problems	5.6	1.7	5.2	1.8	0.9	n.p.	0.1†	n.p.	15.9
Major roof defect	4.7	1.3†	2.6	0.9†	0.6†	n.p.	0.2†	n.p.	11.1
Other major structural problems	2.4†	0.7†	3.0	0.7†	0.3†	n.p.	0.1‡	n.p.	7.7
<i>Total with structural problems^(c)</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>75.5</i>
No structural problems	55.5	15.7	41.6	13.8	9.2	7.9	2.0	3.1	148.8
Total Indigenous households (non-remote)^(d)	85.8	23.5	62.4	20.2	14.3	11.6	2.8	4.6	225.3
	Per cent								
Rising damp	8.6	7.3	6.5	7.2	8.6	13.2	7.6†	4.9†	7.9
Major cracks in walls/floors	17.0	14.9	9.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.4†	12.3	14.2
Sinking/moving foundations	8.5	10.8	7.7	4.0	6.9	n.p.	7.4†	n.p.	7.8
Sagging floors	7.7	9.0	4.3	2.4†	3.5†	4.8†	1.2‡	2.8†	5.8
Walls or windows not straight	9.3	9.0	8.0	4.4†	6.6	7.3	7.2†	8.1†	8.1
Wood rot/termite damage	8.9	9.1	10.4	5.1†	6.6†	n.p.	2.6‡	n.p.	8.6
Major electrical problems	4.3	7.4	5.8	4.5†	3.5†	n.p.	6.3†	n.p.	5.1
Major plumbing problems	6.5	7.2	8.3	8.7	6.4	n.p.	4.0†	n.p.	7.1
Major roof defect	5.5	5.7†	4.2	4.6†	4.4†	n.p.	5.8†	n.p.	4.9
Other major structural problems	2.8†	3.2†	4.8	3.2†	2.2†	n.p.	3.7‡	n.p.	3.4
<i>Total with structural problems^(c)</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>33.5</i>
No structural problems	64.7	66.8	66.6	68.1	64.1	68.2	71.1	68.9	66.1
Total Indigenous households (non-remote)^(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)								
Rising damp	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.4	5.3	5.6	3.3	1.5
Major cracks in walls/floors	4.3	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.7	6.6	5.7	2.0
Sinking/moving foundations	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.9	3.2	n.p.	5.8	n.p.	1.4
Sagging floors	2.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.2
Walls or windows not straight	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.4	6.6	5.1	1.5
Wood rot/termite damage	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.3	n.p.	3.0	n.p.	1.4
Major electrical problems	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	n.p.	4.9	n.p.	1.1

(continued)

Table 2.02.4 (continued): Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by state/territory, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Major plumbing problems	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.1	n.p.	3.6	n.p.	1.4
Major roof defect	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.5	n.p.	4.2	n.p.	1.1
Other major structural problems	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	n.p.	5.3	n.p.	1.0
<i>Total with structural problems^(c)</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>
No structural problems	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.9	10.2	7.5	2.8
Total Indigenous households (non-remote)^(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008									
Number ('000)									
Rising damp	4.2	0.7	1.1†	0.8	0.4†	0.8	0.1†	0.1†	8.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	8.5	2.3	3.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.2†	0.4†	18.7
Sinking/moving foundations	4.0	1.5	2.6	0.3†	0.9†	0.7	—†	0.1‡	10.1
Sagging floors	3.1	1.2	1.4†	0.4†	0.3	0.5	—‡	0.1†	7.1
Walls or windows not straight	5.1	1.1	2.1†	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1†	0.1†	10.4
Wood rot/termite damage	2.5	0.9	3.7	0.4†	0.5†	0.2†	—†	0.2†	8.6
Major electrical problems	2.0†	0.6	2.4†	0.7	0.6†	0.3†	0.1†	0.3†	6.9
Major plumbing problems	3.4	0.6	1.9†	0.8	0.7	0.4†	0.1†	0.3†	8.1
Major roof defect	3.1	0.6	1.1†	0.9	0.3†	0.3†	—†	0.2†	6.6
Other major structural problems	1.6†	0.3†	0.7†	0.3†	0.1†	0.1‡	—‡	0.1‡	3.1
<i>Total with structural problems^(c)</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>40.9</i>
No structural problems	43.9	11.3	33.1	10.9	7.2	6.8	1.7	4.0	118.7
Total Indigenous households (non-remote)^(d)	61.3	15.8	43.5	14.1	10.2	9.0	2.0	4.9	160.7
Per cent									
Rising damp	6.9	4.4	2.5†	5.6	3.9†	8.4	4.4†	2.4†	5.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	13.9	14.3	8.1	9.7	16.1	8.7	10.7†	7.6†	11.6
Sinking/moving foundations	6.5	9.2	6.0	2.3†	9.0†	7.8	1.5†	2.4‡	6.3
Sagging floors	5.0	7.7	3.2†	3.1†	3.3	6.0	1.0‡	2.6†	4.4
Walls or windows not straight	8.3	6.7	4.8†	5.0	5.6	7.8	2.6†	2.3†	6.4
Wood rot/termite damage	4.2	5.9	8.6	3.2†	4.8†	2.7†	1.5†	3.9†	5.4
Major electrical problems	3.2†	3.7	5.5†	4.8	5.4†	3.8†	3.1†	6.4†	4.3
Major plumbing problems	5.6	3.9	4.4†	5.8	6.6	4.1†	3.0†	5.7†	5.1
Major roof defect	5.1	4.0	2.6†	6.2	3.3†	3.0†	2.1†	4.5†	4.1
Other major structural problems	2.7†	1.8†	1.5†	2.3†	0.7†	0.7‡	0.5‡	1.3‡	1.9
<i>Total with structural problems^(c)</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>25.4</i>
No structural problems	71.7	71.1	76.2	77.1	70.5	75.4	83.6	80.8	73.9
Total Indigenous households (non-remote)^(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.02.4 (continued): Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by state/territory, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
95% confidence intervals (±)									
Rising damp	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.0
Major cracks in walls/floors	3.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	5.2	3.0	5.6	3.9	1.6
Sinking/moving foundations	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.6	4.7	2.6	1.4	2.5	1.2
Sagging floors	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.1	2.2	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3
Wood rot/termite damage	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.1
Major electrical problems	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.0	2.0	4.3	1.1
Major plumbing problems	2.7	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	3.3	1.3
Major roof defect	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.4	1.1
Other major structural problems	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.7
<i>Total with structural problems^(c)</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>
No structural problems	4.9	3.5	4.8	5.4	6.4	4.9	6.1	6.8	2.3
Total Indigenous households (non-remote)^(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(b) The structural problem 'Rising damp' in 2008 was only collected in non-remote areas. Therefore, this table has been limited to households in non-remote areas.

(c) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.

(d) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.02.5: Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by state/territory, 2002, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2012–13									
	Number ('000)								
Total households	89.2	23.5	74.2	30.5	16.2	12.1	2.8	17.7	266.2
	Per cent								
Has working facilities for washing people	96.3	99.2	97.3	94.8	98.1	98.4	100.0	93.2	96.7
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	95.1	96.2	95.2	91.0	94.3	95.1	95.4	85.5	94.1
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	91.8	94.2	89.5	86.7	94.1	94.4	93.5	76.5	90.1
Has working sewerage facilities	97.1	98.5	96.8	95.6	99.3	99.0	99.3	93.6	97.0
Total households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)								
Has working facilities for washing people	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	5.5	3.7	1.0
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.3	5.5	5.6	1.4
Has working sewerage facilities	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	3.0	0.8
Total households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008									
	Number ('000)								
Total households	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
	Per cent								
Has working facilities for washing people	98.0	97.6	98.8	97.5	95.5	98.3	98.4	94.9	97.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	93.8	93.1	94.7	93.2	90.5	96.4	97.1	87.0	93.4
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	94.0	95.0	95.0	92.1	90.8	96.6	95.6	81.8	93.1
Has working sewerage facilities	98.0	97.1	98.5	98.2	95.4	98.3	98.5	95.1	97.7
Total households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)								
Has working facilities for washing people	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	4.6	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.1
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	0.9
Has working sewerage facilities	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.8
Total households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.02.5 (continued): Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by state/territory, 2002, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2002									
	Number ('000)								
Total households	55.9	12.3	44.2	20.9	9.6	8.2	1.9	12.6	165.7
	Per cent								
Has working facilities for washing people	99.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.6	94.0	99.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	98.5	97.8	98.6	96.9	98.8	98.8	97.1	93.1	97.9
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food ^(b)	97.0	97.7	97.3	92.6	95.8	98.0	98.8	75.8	95.0
Has working sewerage facilities	99.5	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.7	99.6	92.7	98.8
Total households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)								
Has working facilities for washing people	0.8	—	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	6.4	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.2	1.2	3.6	7.1	1.0
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food ^(b)	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	7.0	1.1
Has working sewerage facilities	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	6.9	0.6
Total households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008 and AATSIHS 2012–13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008 and 2012–13 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.

(b) In 2002 households were asked if they had adequate kitchen cupboard space as part of the food preparation facilities question. Households were not asked this in 2008 and 2012–13. Therefore, when comparing the proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food between 2002 and both 2008 and 2012–13, caution should be used.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.02.6: Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total Non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
2012–13								
	Number ('000)							
Total households	105.8	62.7	56.8	225.3	18.5	22.4	40.9	266.2
	Per cent							
Has working facilities for washing people	97.9	96.9	96.8	97.4	95.2	91.3	93.1	96.7
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	95.1	96.2	94.6	95.3	92.9	83.1	87.6	94.1
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	93.9	92.5	90.0	92.5	79.7	73.6	76.4	90.1
Has working sewerage facilities	98.2	97.4	96.2	97.5	95.4	93.1	94.2	97.0
Total households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)							
Has working facilities for washing people	1.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.1	2.8	3.4	2.2	1.0
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.5	7.1	4.3	4.1	1.4
Has working sewerage facilities	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.8
Total households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008								
	Number ('000)							
Total households	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7	15.6	17.1	32.8	193.4
	Per cent							
Has working facilities for washing people	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.2	96.0	97.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.4	91.4	85.1	88.1	93.4
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	95.5	94.2	94.9	95.0	90.4	78.4	84.1	93.1
Has working sewerage facilities	98.4	97.1	98.2	98.0	97.9	95.2	96.5	97.7
Total households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)							
Has working facilities for washing people	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.3	3.2	3.5	2.2	1.1
Has working facilities for preparing food ^(b)	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.1	3.2	4.3	2.3	0.9
Has working sewerage facilities	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.8
Total households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.02.6 (continued): Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
2002								
	Number ('000)							
Total households	59.0	37.8	39.7	136.5	12.1	17.0	29.2	165.7
	Per cent							
Has working facilities for washing people	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	98.6	94.3	96.1	99.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.3	98.3	94.1	95.9	97.9
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food ^(b)	97.3	97.4	97.8	97.5	94.7	75.2	83.3	95.0
Has working sewerage facilities	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	98.0	92.7	94.9	98.8
Total households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	95% confidence intervals (±)							
Has working facilities for washing people	0.6	—	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.0	3.0	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	5.3	3.0	1.0
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food ^(b)	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	7.8	4.6	1.1
Has working sewerage facilities	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	5.3	3.2	0.6
Total households	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008 and AATSIHS 2012–13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008 and 2012–13 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.

(b) In 2002, households were asked if they had adequate kitchen cupboard space as part of the food preparation facilities question. Households were not asked this in 2008 and 2012–13. Therefore, when comparing the proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food between 2002, 2008 and 2012–13, caution should be used.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- .. not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
- ‡ estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The image shows the top section of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot painting pattern in white and yellow on a dark red background. To the right of this pattern, the title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on a dark red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a light yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 27 of 68' and a dark yellow one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in white.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 27 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.03 Environmental tobacco smoke

This measure reports on the number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–14 years who live in households with daily smokers and daily indoor smokers

Introduction

This is no. 27 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Data on indoor smoking in this measure relates only to children living in households in which there were daily smokers. This cannot be compared with the indoor smoking data in previous HPF reports, which related to all children.

For more information related to environmental tobacco smoke, see measures 1.15, 2.02, 2.15 and 2.21. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Children living in households with a smoker, and indoor smoking, see tables 2.03.1–4
- Socioeconomic circumstances and environmental tobacco smoke, see Table 2.03.5.

Children living in households with a daily smoker

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 57% of Indigenous children aged 0–14 (around 130,600 children) lived in households with daily smokers. In contrast, the proportion of non-Indigenous children aged 0–14 living in households with daily smokers was 26%. There was a significant gap of 31 percentage points (Table 2.03.3, Figure 2.03.1).
- Among Indigenous children aged 0–14, the proportions who lived in households with a daily smoker increased from 50% in *Major cities* to 74% in *Very remote* areas (Table 2.03.3).

Trend

Between 2004–05 and 2012–13:

- There was a significant decrease in the proportion of Indigenous children aged 0–14 living in households with a daily smoker, from 68% to 57%. For non-Indigenous children, there was also a significant decrease, from 35% to 26% (Table 2.03.4).

Indoor smoking in households with a daily smoker

Current period

In 2012–13, among children aged 0–14 living in households with a daily smoker:

- Indigenous children were 2.4 times as likely as non-Indigenous children to live with someone who smoked at home indoors (28% compared with 12%). There was a significant gap of 17 percentage points (Table 2.03.1, Figure 2.03.1).
- The proportion of Indigenous children who lived with someone who smoked at home indoors ranged from 25% in *Major cities* to 34% in *Very remote* areas. In contrast, for

non-Indigenous children, this rate was similar across remoteness categories (10%–13%) (Table 2.03.3).

Socioeconomic factors and indoor smoking

Current period

In 2012–13, among Indigenous children aged 0–14 living in households with a daily smoker:

- Children in the lowest income (1st quintile) households were 2.7 times as likely to live with someone who smoked at home indoors compared with those living in the highest income (4th/5th quintile) households (36% and 13%, respectively).
- Children living in rental households were 1.8 times as likely to live with someone who smoked at home indoors compared with those living in homes that were owned or being purchased (31% and 17%, respectively) (Table 2.03.5).

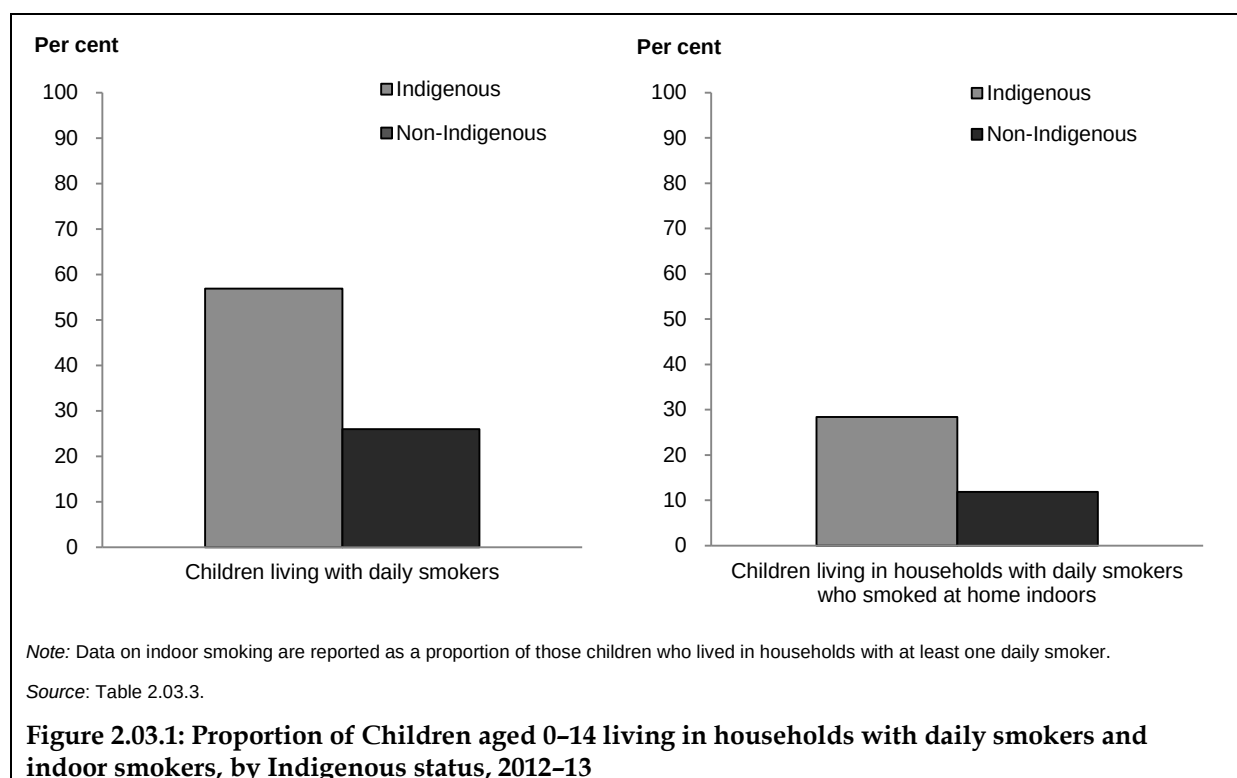


Table 2.03.1: Whether children aged 0–14 are living in households with daily smokers, by Indigenous status of children, 2012–13

	Indigenous children aged 0–14		Non-Indigenous children aged 0–14		Households with Indigenous children aged 0–14	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Daily smoker in household^(a)						
No	98,773	43.1	2,951,869	74.0*	49,090	42.6
Yes	130,610	56.9	1,037,818	26.0*	66,158	57.4
Total	229,383	100.0	3,989,687	100.0	115,248	100.0
Whether any daily smokers smoke at home indoors^(b)						
No ^(c)	93,454	71.6	913,927	88.1*	49,546	74.9
Yes	37,157	28.4	123,891	11.9*	16,612	25.1
Total	130,610	100.0	1,037,818	100.0	66,158	100.0

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children, with Indigenous children as the reference category. Households column not tested.

(a) Excludes not stated.

(b) Only includes households in which there were daily smokers. Does not include non-smoking households or households where smoking occurs less than daily.

(c) Includes not stated.

Note: Percentages add with columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.03.2: Children aged 0–14 living in households with daily smokers, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012–13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Rate ^(a)								
Proportion of children living in household with daily smoker ^(b)									
Indigenous	52.4*	53.6*	58.3*	53.0*	58.3*	59.3*	47.1*	75.2	56.9
Non-Indigenous	24.0*	26.0*	26.8*	27.9*	27.6*	35.5*	23.6*	25.2	26.0
Rate ratio ^(c)	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.2*
Proportion of children living in household with daily smoker who smokes at home indoors ^(d)									
Indigenous	34.2*	20.8*	26.4	16.8*	25.0*	31.8*	n.p.	37.0	28.4
Non-Indigenous	12.9*†	10.9*	15.8*	8.5*†	6.7*†	10.3*†	9.5*†	14.5†	11.9
Rate ratio ^(c)	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.7	3.1	n.p.	2.6	2.4*
Total number of children aged 0–14									
Indigenous	72,890	16,373	67,631	28,534	12,431	8,473	1,918	21,133	229,383
Non-Indigenous	1,269,178	1,008,878	830,879	423,659	276,794	87,098	64,781	28,420	3,989,687

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between jurisdictional rates were tested, using NT as the reference group. For the Australia column, rate ratios between Indigenous and non-Indigenous were tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Rate per 100.

(b) Excludes not stated.

(c) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(d) Only includes households in which there were daily smokers. Does not include non-smoking households or households where smoking occurs less than daily.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.03.3: Children aged 0–14 living in households with daily smokers, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2012–13

	Non-remote				Remote ^(a)			Australia
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total Remote	
Rate ^(b)								
Proportion of children living with daily smoker ^(c)								
Indigenous	50.2	54.0*	58.8*	53.7*	62.9*	74.2*	70.2*	56.9
Non-Indigenous	23.8	29.7*	34.7*	25.9*	35.5*	..	..	26.0
Rate ratio ^(d)	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	..	..	2.2*
Proportion of children living in household with daily smoker who smokes at home indoors ^(e)								
Indigenous	25.1	27.3*	33.1*	28.2*	18.7*	34.3*	29.4*	28.4
Non-Indigenous	12.5	10.6*	11.4*†	12.0*	9.9*‡	..	..	11.9
Rate ratio ^(d)	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.9	..	..	2.4*
Total number of children aged 0–14								
Indigenous	79,187	54,153	50,823	184,163	15,993	29,227	45,220	229,383
Non-Indigenous	2,828,736	773,864	340,924	3,943,525	46,163†	..	46,163†	3,989,687

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between remoteness category rates were tested, using major cities as the reference group. For the Australia column, rate ratios between Indigenous and non-Indigenous were tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Non-Indigenous data excludes Very remote areas of Australia.

(b) Rate per 100.

(c) Excludes not stated.

(d) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(e) Only includes households in which there were daily smokers. Does not include non-smoking households or households where smoking occurs less than daily.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.03.4: Proportion of children aged 0–14 who live in households with daily smokers^(a), by remoteness and Indigenous status, 2004–05, 2007–08 and 2012–13

	Non-remote			Remote			Australia		
	Indig.	Non-Indig. ^(b)	Rate ratio ^(c)	Indig.	Non-Indig. ^(b)	Rate ratio ^(c)	Indig.	Non-Indig. ^(b)	Rate ratio ^(c)
2004–05 ^(d)	65.3	35.4	1.8	74.3	37.5	2.0	67.6	35.4	1.9
2008/2007–08	62.1	32.2	1.9	75.5	36.6	2.1	65.1	32.2	2.0
2012–13	53.7*	25.9*	2.1	70.2	35.5	2.0	56.9*	26.0*	2.2

* Represents statistically significant differences between 2004–05 and 2012–13 at the $p < 0.05$ level, using 2004–05 as the reference category.

(a) Excludes not stated responses.

(b) Non-Indigenous data excludes Very remote areas of Australia.

(c) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(d) Total includes 'not known'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.03.5: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous children (aged 0–14) living with daily smokers, 2012–13

	Daily smokers smoke at home indoors	No daily smokers in household smoke at home indoors	Total Indigenous children aged 0–14 living with daily smokers	Overall population distribution	
	Per cent ^(a)		Per cent ^(a)	Number	Per cent ^(b)
Equivalised household income ^(c)					
1st quintile (lowest)	36.2	63.8	100.0	65,261	53.5
4th/5th quintile (highest)	13.3†	86.7	100.0	5,663	8.5
Ratio lowest/highest	2.7*	0.7*	1.0	..	6.3
Total number	31,061	78,759	..	109,821	195,668
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency ^(d)					
Yes	18.0	82.0	100.0	38,538	42.3
No	33.0	67.0	100.0	84,642	57.7
Ratio yes/no	0.5*	1.2*	1.0	..	0.7
Total number	34,895	88,285	..	123,180	215,059
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months					
Yes	31.3	68.7	100.0	65,103	43.3
No	25.7	74.3	100.0	65,273	56.7
Ratio yes/no	1.2*	0.9*	1.0	..	0.8
Total number	37,157	93,219	..	130,376	228,355
Housing tenure type ^(e)					
Owner	16.9†	83.1	100.0	21,533	25.1
Renter	31.0	69.0	100.0	107,303	74.2
Ratio renter/owner	1.8*	0.8*	1.0	..	3.0
Total number	37,157	93,219	..	130,376	228,412
Lives in overcrowded household ^(f)					
Yes	34.4	65.6	100.0	45,027	27.4
No	25.4	74.6	100.0	85,349	72.6
Ratio yes/no	1.4*	0.9*	1.0	..	0.4
Total number	37,157	93,219	..	130,376	228,355
Total	28.4*	71.6	100.0	..	100.0
Total number of children (0–14 years)	37,157	93,454	..	130,610	229,383

(continued)

Table 2.03.5 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous children (aged 0–14) living with daily smokers, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios tested for 'smoked indoors' and 'not smoked indoors' columns. For grand total row 'No daily smokers in household smoke at home indoors' was used as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Percentages add within rows.

(b) Percentages add within column.

(c) Excludes 'not stated'.

(d) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.

(e) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(f) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- .. not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
- ‡ estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The cover of the report features a red background with a white and yellow geometric pattern on the left side. The title is in white text on the right.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 28 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.04 Literacy and numeracy

This measure reports on the proportion of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieving national benchmarks for literacy and numeracy achievement

Introduction

This is no. 28 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- National Assessment Program—Literacy and Numeracy
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see ‘Data sources and quality’ at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Rates for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory should be interpreted with caution. The small size of these jurisdictions means that relatively small changes in student numbers can create large changes in the proportion of students achieving benchmarks.

A new persuasive writing scale was introduced in 2011. The persuasive writing results cannot be directly compared to the narrative writing results from earlier years.

For more information related to literacy and numeracy, see measures 2.05 and 2.06. See also ‘Other related information’ at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Attainment of the national minimum standards and mean score for:
 - Reading, see tables 2.04.1–2, and tables 2.04.11–15
 - Writing, see tables 2.04.3–4, and tables 2.04.11–15
 - Spelling, see tables 2.04.5–6, and tables 2.04.11–15
 - Grammar and punctuation, see tables 2.04.7–8, and tables 2.04.11–15
 - Numeracy, see tables 2.04.9–15.
- School attendance, see tables 2.04.16–18.
- Bullying and being treated unfairly at school, see tables 2.04.19–21.
- Informal learning activities, see Table 2.04.22.

COAG Close the Gap target

COAG has agreed 2 targets related to this measure:

- to halve the gap between the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous students achieving reading, writing and numeracy benchmarks within a decade (2007)
- closing the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous school attendance (2014).

The first target is reported against for reading and numeracy, as the writing results are not comparable between 2007 and 2014.

Reading

Current period

In 2014:

- 75% of Indigenous Year 3 students achieved the reading benchmark compared with 95% of non-Indigenous students.
- 70% of Indigenous Year 5 students achieved the reading benchmark compared with 94% of non-Indigenous students.
- 77% of Indigenous Year 7 students achieved the reading benchmark compared with 96% of non-Indigenous students.
- 71% of Indigenous Year 9 students achieved the reading benchmark compared with 93% of non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.1).
- The proportion of Indigenous Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved the reading benchmark was 84%, 81%, 86% and 79% respectively in *Metropolitan areas*, and 37%, 29%, 35% and 28% in *Very remote areas* (Table 2.04.11).

Trend

Between 2008 and 2014:

- There was no significant change in the proportion of Indigenous students achieving the reading benchmark for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9, and no significant change in the gap between the proportion for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.13).

Numeracy

Current period

In 2014:

- 78% of Indigenous Year 3 students achieved the numeracy benchmark compared with 96% of non-Indigenous students.
- 71% of Indigenous Year 5 students achieved the numeracy benchmark compared with 95% of non-Indigenous students.
- 80% of Indigenous Year 7 students achieved the numeracy benchmark compared with 96% of non-Indigenous students.
- 76% of Indigenous Year 9 students achieved the numeracy benchmark compared with 95% of non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.9).
- The proportion of Indigenous Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark was 86%, 81%, 87% and 82% respectively in *Metropolitan areas*, and 45%, 33%, 48% and 41% respectively in *Very remote areas* (Table 2.04.11).

Trend

Between 2008 and 2014:

- There was no significant change in the proportion of Indigenous students achieving the numeracy benchmark for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9, and no significant change in the gap between the proportion for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.13).

Other relevant NAPLAN results

Persuasive writing

A new persuasive writing scale was introduced in 2011. The persuasive writing results cannot be directly compared to the narrative writing results from earlier years.

Current period

In 2014:

- 76% of Indigenous Year 3 students achieved the persuasive writing benchmark compared with 95% of non-Indigenous students.
- 63% of Indigenous Year 5 students achieved the persuasive writing benchmark compared with 92% of non-Indigenous students.
- 59% of Indigenous Year 7 students achieved the persuasive writing benchmark compared with 90% of non-Indigenous students.
- 49% of Indigenous Year 9 students achieved the persuasive writing benchmark compared with 84% of non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.3).
- The proportion of Indigenous Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 students who achieved the persuasive writing benchmark was 84%, 74%, 70% and 58% respectively in *Metropolitan areas*, and 38%, 24%, 19% and 14% respectively in *Very remote areas* (Table 2.04.11).

Spelling

Current period

In 2014:

- 74% of Indigenous Year 3 students achieved the spelling benchmark compared with 94% of non-Indigenous students.
- 74% of Indigenous Year 5 students achieved the spelling benchmark compared with 94% of non-Indigenous students.
- 73% of Indigenous Year 7 students achieved the spelling benchmark compared with 94% of non-Indigenous students.
- 70% of Indigenous Year 9 students achieved the spelling benchmark compared with 91% of non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.5).
- The proportion of Indigenous Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 students who achieved the spelling benchmark was 83%, 82%, 82% and 78% respectively in *Metropolitan areas*, and 39%, 41%, 33% and 31% respectively in *Very remote areas* (Table 2.04.11).

Trend

Between 2008 and 2014:

- There was no significant change in the proportion of Indigenous students achieving the spelling benchmark for Years 5, 7 and 9, however for Year 3, the proportion increased significantly by 12%.
- There was no significant change in the gap between the proportion for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students for Year 5, 7 and 9, however for Year 3, the gap narrowed significantly by 28% (Table 2.04.13).

Grammar and punctuation

Current period

In 2014:

- 73% of Indigenous Year 3 students achieved the grammar and punctuation benchmark compared with 95% of non-Indigenous students.
- 68% of Indigenous Year 5 students achieved the grammar and punctuation benchmark compared with 94% of non-Indigenous students.
- 70% of Indigenous Year 7 students achieved the grammar and punctuation benchmark compared with 94% of non-Indigenous students.
- 63% of Indigenous Year 9 students achieved the grammar and punctuation benchmark compared with 91% of non-Indigenous students (Table 2.04.7).
- The proportion of Indigenous Year 3, 5, 7, and 9 students who achieved the grammar and punctuation benchmark was 83%, 79%, 79% and 72% respectively in *Metropolitan areas*, and 34%, 28%, 25% and 23% respectively in *Very remote areas* (Table 2.04.11).

Trend

Between 2008 and 2014:

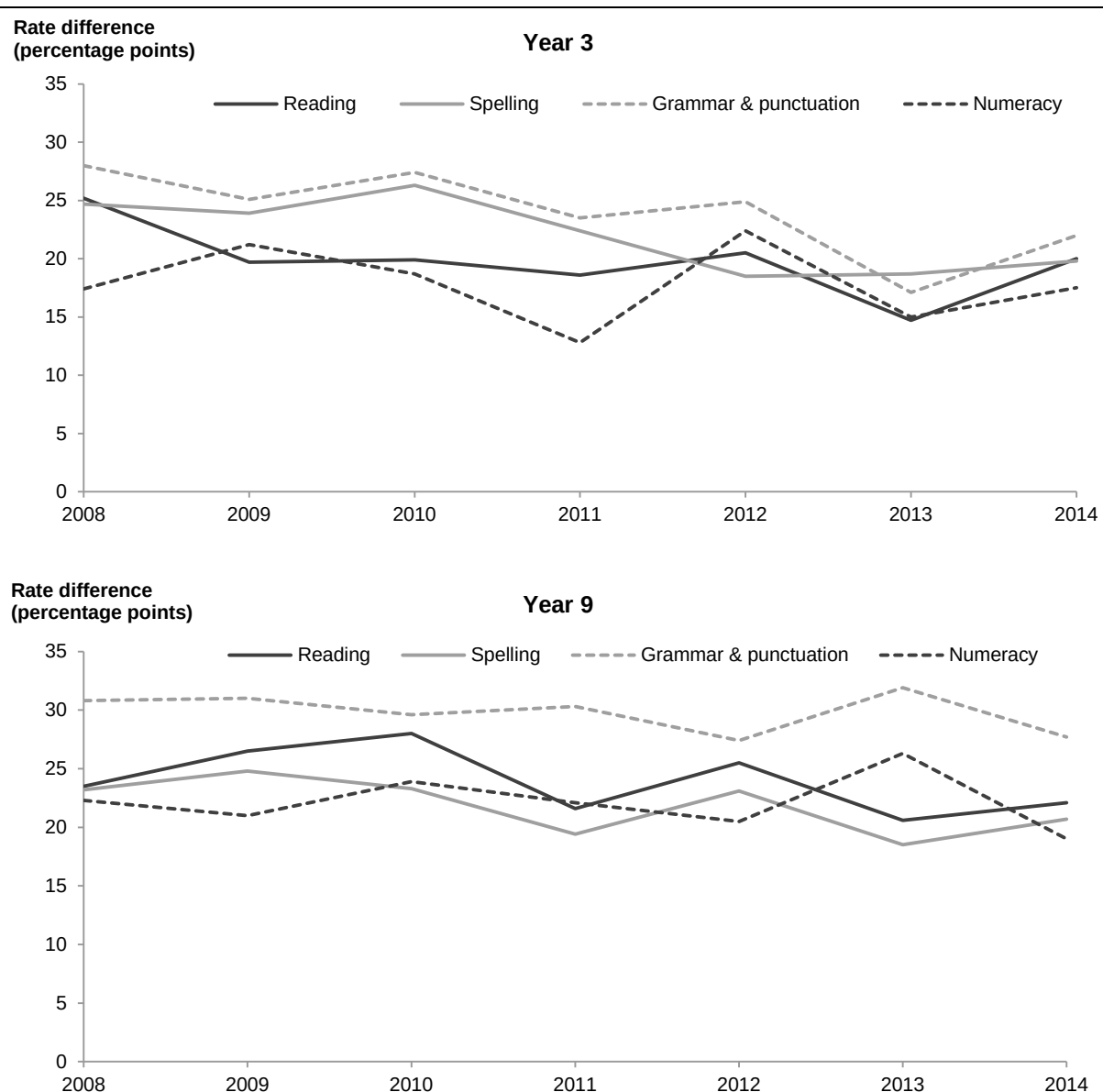
- There was no significant change in the proportion of Indigenous students achieving the grammar and punctuation benchmark for Years 5, 7 and 9, however for Year 3, the proportion increased significantly by 15%.
- There was no significant change in the gap between the proportion for Indigenous and non-Indigenous students for Year 5, 7 and 9, however for Year 3, the gap narrowed significantly by 28% (Table 2.04.13).

School attendance

Current period

In 2013:

- Indigenous Australian school attendance rates in government schools were lower than non-Indigenous Australian rates for each jurisdiction and all grades from Year 1 to Year 10 (Table 2.04.18).



Source: Table 2.04.13.

Figure 2.04.1: Rate difference in proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Year 3 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standards for reading, spelling, grammar and punctuation, 2008–2014

Table 2.04.1: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard^(a) for reading, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	83.2	85.3	80.3	63.1	69.6	88.1	83.4	34.1	74.7
Year 5	79.0	82.9	74.9	59.3	65.6	82.0	83.1	32.0	70.3
Year 7	86.1	84.3	80.2	71.6	80.3	89.1	83.1	37.1	77.1
Year 9	77.3	81.8	72.7	65.9	70.9	82.5	79.4	33.7	71.2
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	95.4	95.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	92.4	95.8	89.1	94.7
Year 5	94.5	94.6	94.3	93.6	92.9	92.0	96.1	92.3	94.2
Year 7	95.9	95.9	95.5	96.6	95.8	95.1	96.8	93.9	95.9
Year 9	93.5	93.5	92.7	95.0	91.3	91.4	94.3	90.9	93.3

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.2: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for reading by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	355.2	371.4	343.5	303.5	321.7	375.6	359.1	226.1	332.9
Year 5	440.4	460.4	431.3	395.6	412.0	449.2	461.4	339.4	422.1
Year 7	495.4	496.7	486.1	466.1	480.6	508.4	516.2	401.2	479.0
Year 9	529.2	540.3	521.3	508.4	516.7	539.7	540.3	437.8	517.4
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	426.6	432.8	414.7	414.3	411.5	418.2	440.6	401.6	423.2
Year 5	507.3	510.6	501.0	498.9	493.0	500.4	524.1	489.1	505.0
Year 7	551.1	551.3	545.7	550.5	543.7	545.4	568.9	535.5	549.8
Year 9	587.5	586.3	575.4	590.0	575.5	575.8	599.1	572.4	583.9

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were excluded from the calculation of mean scores.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.3: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard^(a) for persuasive writing, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	83.6	88.4	80.6	66.0	70.7	91.1	86.7	33.9	75.8
Year 5	72.2	79.3	66.4	53.6	58.2	76.8	73.5	24.8	63.3
Year 7	66.9	68.9	62.8	54.8	60.4	73.6	66.9	19.9	59.3
Year 9	50.5	62.1	52.3	48.2	46.8	66.7	57.5	17.8	49.4
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	95.5	95.5	94.1	95.3	92.9	93.5	95.1	90.4	94.9
Year 5	92.8	93.7	89.1	92.5	88.5	90.1	93.5	86.1	91.9
Year 7	90.3	91.0	87.7	92.4	89.4	87.8	91.4	83.7	90.2
Year 9	82.5	85.8	81.5	88.3	81.3	80.6	84.7	75.0	83.6

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.4: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for persuasive writing by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	349.5	370.7	338.4	302.2	307.7	371.3	357.4	219.1	327.9
Year 5	414.6	440.4	401.7	367.8	380.0	423.3	424.1	281.6	391.8
Year 7	450.6	461.1	446.4	420.5	435.8	466.7	472.6	307.4	431.0
Year 9	470.5	502.3	479.3	463.6	460.7	508.3	489.8	344.6	465.5
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	411.9	417.3	394.6	405.0	388.5	396.4	404.6	383.8	406.6
Year 5	476.9	481.5	461.7	471.8	458.8	464.1	474.8	452.3	472.7
Year 7	515.8	519.4	510.0	521.9	512.5	505.8	524.8	495.3	516.2
Year 9	552.6	560.8	548.6	567.8	549.2	542.5	561.3	534.9	555.0

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were excluded from the calculation of mean scores.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.5: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard^(a) for spelling, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	81.5	81.7	80.4	64.5	69.8	84.2	79.4	34.4	74.1
Year 5	80.6	82.2	80.2	65.4	72.1	78.5	79.6	36.9	73.8
Year 7	82.5	80.4	77.7	68.3	75.8	80.4	74.9	32.8	73.4
Year 9	74.7	76.6	75.5	65.9	68.1	75.7	74.3	30.9	70.2
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	95.0	94.2	93.0	93.4	92.4	90.3	94.4	86.9	93.9
Year 5	94.6	93.7	93.7	93.5	92.3	90.9	94.8	88.0	93.8
Year 7	94.4	93.8	92.6	93.4	92.2	90.8	94.7	88.6	93.6
Year 9	91.9	90.9	90.3	91.9	88.5	87.1	90.9	85.9	90.9

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.6: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for spelling by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	358.1	360.6	353.1	313.1	330.8	361.3	349.1	236.3	338.1
Year 5	450.7	461.8	448.3	413.0	429.4	444.4	448.6	341.3	433.7
Year 7	503.2	498.9	494.3	470.6	483.9	502.1	501.6	371.9	481.1
Year 9	532.8	535.6	534.9	512.1	518.5	534.7	528.9	410.8	520.5
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	427.5	419.9	404.3	409.9	404.4	398.0	412.9	387.5	416.1
Year 5	510.6	501.6	492.5	498.2	490.9	487.2	503.7	481.5	501.1
Year 7	555.7	548.0	539.8	549.2	542.0	535.9	555.3	528.3	548.8
Year 9	593.1	584.7	578.6	586.9	577.8	566.3	590.9	568.5	585.4

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were excluded from the calculation of mean scores.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.7: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard^(a) for grammar and punctuation, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	81.7	84.7	80.0	58.7	65.7	85.1	85.0	30.0	72.9
Year 5	76.2	82.0	73.8	55.1	63.8	75.4	78.6	30.4	68.0
Year 7	79.7	77.9	73.1	61.2	73.3	81.3	74.8	28.8	69.6
Year 9	69.0	73.6	66.3	56.6	61.1	74.9	71.2	27.3	63.4
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	95.5	95.2	95.0	93.8	93.4	91.9	96.4	88.1	94.9
Year 5	94.8	94.4	94.3	93.7	92.8	91.2	96.5	90.4	94.3
Year 7	94.7	94.2	94.1	94.6	94.0	91.6	95.8	90.7	94.3
Year 9	91.3	91.3	90.5	92.7	89.4	88.5	92.7	86.4	91.1

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.8: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for grammar and punctuation by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	357.0	366.1	348.6	295.7	313.1	362.3	359.9	210.4	331.3
Year 5	436.4	455.9	431.1	387.7	406.4	434.4	446.4	326.9	417.3
Year 7	486.2	482.6	477.4	451.0	467.3	494.2	493.5	376.4	466.5
Year 9	513.6	523.0	510.7	492.0	499.2	528.3	525.8	414.0	502.5
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	439.6	436.5	427.2	422.3	412.1	408.7	441.8	403.2	431.6
Year 5	516.0	509.1	505.4	503.2	493.9	491.9	521.0	486.5	508.5
Year 7	552.3	543.5	545.4	548.9	539.7	536.8	566.1	530.3	547.3
Year 9	580.3	579.5	571.6	580.9	570.7	566.7	590.5	563.3	577.4

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were excluded from the calculation of mean scores.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.9: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard^(a) for numeracy, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	84.8	88.5	82.4	70.5	71.7	92.5	88.1	43.0	78.2
Year 5	79.6	84.8	73.9	61.2	66.9	84.7	84.4	36.2	71.1
Year 7	85.3	83.6	83.8	77.2	80.3	88.9	85.1	47.7	79.5
Year 9	81.1	83.3	77.8	74.2	73.2	86.2	82.8	44.1	76.2
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	96.0	95.8	95.6	95.6	94.3	94.6	96.7	93.2	95.7
Year 5	95.2	95.0	94.7	94.5	93.1	93.3	96.3	92.3	94.8
Year 7	96.1	95.8	96.2	96.9	95.5	95.3	96.6	95.2	96.1
Year 9	95.3	95.0	95.4	96.4	93.6	94.3	95.3	93.1	95.2

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.10: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for numeracy by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2014

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Indigenous									
Year 3	348.1	365.2	336.0	310.4	316.4	365.2	356.1	260.8	331.5
Year 5	433.0	452.0	422.3	397.3	407.5	441.3	442.7	357.4	417.9
Year 7	489.2	490.6	487.8	469.0	472.9	498.1	504.0	422.5	478.5
Year 9	531.5	538.3	525.6	518.0	513.8	541.2	535.6	467.6	522.8
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	410.6	414.8	398.1	399.0	388.9	398.2	415.2	388.4	405.9
Year 5	496.6	497.3	486.2	486.9	473.6	479.6	499.1	469.9	491.5
Year 7	553.6	549.6	547.8	551.9	536.5	536.1	558.3	527.8	549.7
Year 9	598.0	593.2	583.7	596.5	576.3	575.0	596.2	569.2	591.4

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were excluded from the calculation of mean scores.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.11: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standards^(a) for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status and remoteness^(b), 2014

	Metropolitan		Provincial		Remote		Very remote	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Reading								
Year 3	83.5	95.1	80.0	93.5	59.8	92.3	37.4	90.9
Year 5	80.6	94.6	76.0	93.2	56.0	92.6	28.5	91.2
Year 7	85.7	96.1	83.7	95.3	65.3	95.3	34.9	95.3
Year 9	78.8	93.8	74.9	91.9	54.8	90.5	28.2	91.8
Persuasive writing								
Year 3	83.9	95.3	81.8	94.0	61.1	93.2	37.7	92.2
Year 5	73.9	92.7	68.4	89.3	45.4	88.7	24.2	88.9
Year 7	70.4	91.4	63.8	86.7	41.7	86.9	18.6	86.6
Year 9	58.4	85.4	50.2	78.5	31.9	75.7	14.2	75.2
Spelling								
Year 3	82.8	94.7	78.2	91.6	61.1	90.5	39.3	87.8
Year 5	82.4	94.5	78.3	91.6	60.5	90.9	40.6	89.9
Year 7	82.4	94.3	78.7	91.4	62.1	90.2	33.4	89.8
Year 9	78.1	92.0	72.6	87.8	55.0	84.9	31.0	85.2
Grammar and punctuation								
Year 3	82.6	95.4	77.9	93.4	56.2	92.5	34.0	91.0
Year 5	78.6	94.8	73.1	92.7	51.1	92.2	28.0	90.8
Year 7	79.3	94.7	76.3	93.1	55.3	92.9	25.1	92.7
Year 9	71.6	91.9	66.4	88.7	45.0	86.7	22.9	87.6
Numeracy								
Year 3	85.9	95.9	82.9	95.1	66.2	94.7	44.6	94.4
Year 5	80.6	95.1	76.4	93.9	56.2	93.9	33.2	91.4
Year 7	86.6	96.2	83.8	95.5	70.8	96.0	47.6	96.0
Year 9	81.5	95.5	80.4	94.4	63.4	93.6	40.7	94.3

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) Remoteness as defined in the MCEECDYA Schools Geographic Location Classification System, representing school location.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.12: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation and numeracy, by Indigenous status and remoteness^(b), 2014

	Metropolitan		Provincial		Remote		Very remote	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Reading								
Year 3	356.9	428.1	345.8	409.2	295.8	398.1	234.7	391.1
Year 5	444.8	508.7	433.7	494.3	391.4	487.9	333.5	482.8
Year 7	498.4	553.6	489.6	538.8	456.4	534.0	396.1	529.0
Year 9	533.9	588.1	523.5	572.1	486.8	563.8	431.9	558.2
Persuasive writing								
Year 3	350.1	411.6	342.4	392.2	290.6	385.5	230.6	377.0
Year 5	419.5	477.8	405.4	457.6	355.3	452.5	284.9	449.9
Year 7	461.4	522.1	446.2	498.6	390.0	498.9	308.5	497.7
Year 9	491.8	561.5	471.6	536.4	416.0	528.7	345.3	525.0
Spelling								
Year 3	361.0	423.4	348.3	394.5	306.8	386.2	248.8	375.4
Year 5	456.4	506.9	443.4	484.0	404.1	479.2	350.2	472.4
Year 7	505.1	554.4	494.1	532.5	456.8	528.2	377.4	522.7
Year 9	540.9	591.4	526.9	568.2	487.9	560.9	416.4	556.8
Grammar and punctuation								
Year 3	358.2	438.2	344.4	412.4	288.8	402.7	225.3	395.6
Year 5	442.7	514.2	428.7	492.0	381.8	485.7	324.1	480.6
Year 7	488.1	552.2	478.6	533.0	441.8	531.8	372.7	526.1
Year 9	520.0	582.7	509.1	562.2	470.3	555.3	411.1	548.6
Numeracy								
Year 3	349.0	410.2	340.6	393.9	304.4	385.0	261.0	380.3
Year 5	435.9	495.9	426.3	478.7	391.8	471.6	351.2	466.8
Year 7	493.9	555.0	485.5	534.1	456.5	531.6	419.4	526.5
Year 9	534.3	596.5	527.7	576.9	497.5	568.0	462.6	561.8

(a) Some, but not all, students with a language background other than English who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, or with significant disabilities were exempted from testing. Exempt students were excluded from the calculation of mean scores.

(b) Remoteness as defined in the MCEECDYA Schools Geographic Location Classification System, representing school location.

Source: ACARA 2014.

Table 2.04.13: Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standards for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, 2008–2014^(a)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual change ^(b)	Per cent change over period ^(c)
Reading									
Indigenous									
Year 3	68.3	75.1	75.1	76.3	74.2	81.5	74.7	1.1	9.3
Year 5	63.4	66.7	66.2	66.4	64.7	83.3	70.3	1.9	17.8
Year 7	71.9	73.2	76.6	77.1	75.4	73.2	77.1	0.5	4.2
Year 9	70.7	67.0	64.2	71.9	67.2	73.9	71.2	0.7	5.8
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	93.5	94.8	95.0	94.9	94.7	96.2	94.7	0.2	1.4
Year 5	92.6	93.1	92.7	92.9	93.1	96.9	94.2	0.5	3.0
Year 7	95.4	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.1	95.4	95.9	0.1	0.3
Year 9	94.2	93.5	92.2	93.5	92.7	94.5	93.3	—	—
Rate difference^(d)									
Year 3	–25.2	–19.7	–19.9	–18.6	–20.5	–14.7	–20.0	0.9	–23.8
Year 5	–29.2	–26.4	–26.5	–26.5	–28.4	–13.6	–23.9	1.4	–29.1
Year 7	–23.5	–21.8	–19.3	–18.6	–19.7	–22.2	–18.8	0.5	–12.6
Year 9	–23.5	–26.5	–28.0	–21.6	–25.5	–20.6	–22.1	0.7	–15.3
Writing/persuasive writing^(e)									
Indigenous									
Year 3	78.8	79.9	79.0	79.9	78.3	78.9	75.8	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 5	69.7	70.1	70.5	68.9	66.3	65.8	63.3	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 7	67.9	69.9	69.8	66.9	63.7	61.4	59.3	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 9	59.7	59.0	59.0	55.0	48.8	51.2	49.4	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	96.4	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.4	96.0	94.9	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 5	93.9	94.2	94.4	93.9	93.6	93.3	91.9	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 7	93.2	93.7	93.9	92.6	91.4	90.9	90.2	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 9	88.8	89.2	88.7	86.4	83.4	84.4	83.6	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Rate difference^(d)									
Year 3	–17.6	–16.7	–17.6	–16.3	–18.1	–17.1	–19.1	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 5	–24.2	–24.1	–23.9	–25.0	–27.3	–27.5	–28.6	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 7	–25.3	–23.8	–24.1	–25.7	–27.7	–29.5	–30.9	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)
Year 9	–29.1	–30.2	–29.7	–31.4	–34.6	–33.2	–34.2	n.a. ^(e)	n.a. ^(e)

(continued)

Table 2.04.13 (continued): Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standards for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, 2008–2014^(a)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual change ^(b)	Per cent change over period ^(c)
Spelling									
Indigenous									
Year 3	69.2	69.6	66.2	71.7	76.5	76.2	74.1	1.4*	12.1*
Year 5	69.7	71.5	71.3	68.8	71.4	73.2	73.8	0.6	4.9
Year 7	71.8	74.3	74.5	73.8	75.0	74.8	73.4	0.2	1.8
Year 9	67.8	66.1	67.5	72.2	67.7	74.7	70.2	0.9	7.9
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	93.9	93.5	92.5	94.1	95.0	94.9	93.9	0.2	1.2
Year 5	93.0	93.6	93.1	92.6	93.9	94.3	93.8	0.2	1.1
Year 7	93.6	93.8	93.9	93.5	94.2	94.8	93.6	0.1	0.5
Year 9	91.0	90.9	90.8	91.6	90.8	93.2	90.9	0.2	1.0
Rate difference^(d)									
Year 3	–24.7	–23.9	–26.3	–22.4	–18.5	–18.7	–19.8	1.2*	–27.6*
Year 5	–23.3	–22.1	–21.8	–23.8	–22.5	–21.1	–20.0	0.4	–10.3
Year 7	–21.8	–19.5	–19.4	–19.7	–19.2	–20.0	–20.2	0.1	–4.2
Year 9	–23.2	–24.8	–23.3	–19.4	–23.1	–18.5	–20.7	–0.7	–18.1
Grammar and punctuation									
Indigenous									
Year 3	65.3	68.7	66.2	70.9	69.4	79.2	72.9	1.7*	15.4*
Year 5	64.1	64.3	65.3	64.8	61.1	74.7	68.0	1.0	9.6
Year 7	62.7	64.9	64.5	67.0	77.3	62.2	69.6	1.0	9.4
Year 9	60.7	60.8	62.7	61.2	64.2	57.7	63.4	0.1	1.2
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	93.3	93.8	93.6	94.4	94.3	96.3	94.9	0.4*	2.4*
Year 5	93.5	93.6	93.8	93.6	92.2	96.1	94.3	0.2	1.3
Year 7	93.2	93.5	93.1	94.3	96.1	92.4	94.3	0.1	0.9
Year 9	91.5	91.8	92.3	91.5	91.6	89.6	91.1	–0.2	–1.5
Rate difference^(d)									
Year 3	–28.0	–25.1	–27.4	–23.5	–24.9	–17.1	–22.0	1.3*	–28.0*
Year 5	–29.4	–29.3	–28.5	–28.8	–31.1	–21.4	–26.3	0.8	–15.9
Year 7	–30.5	–28.6	–28.6	–27.3	–18.8	–30.2	–24.7	0.9	–17.4
Year 9	–30.8	–31.0	–29.6	–30.3	–27.4	–31.9	–27.7	0.3	–6.7

(continued)

Table 2.04.13 (continued): Percentage of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standards for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, 2008–2014^(a)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual change ^(b)	Per cent change over period ^(c)
Numeracy									
Indigenous									
Year 3	78.6	74.0	76.6	83.6	72.7	81.6	78.2	0.4	2.8
Year 5	69.2	74.2	71.4	75.2	69.2	73.0	71.1	—	0.3
Year 7	78.6	75.8	77.0	76.5	74.4	78.1	79.5	0.2	1.3
Year 9	72.5	75.0	70.4	72.0	74.2	65.7	76.2	–0.1	–1.1
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	96.0	95.2	95.3	96.4	95.1	96.6	95.7	0.1	0.4
Year 5	94.0	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.6	94.6	94.8	—	0.1
Year 7	96.4	95.8	96.1	95.5	94.9	96.0	96.1	–0.1	–0.4
Year 9	94.8	96.0	94.3	94.1	94.7	92.0	95.2	–0.2	–1.4
Rate difference^(d)									
Year 3	–17.4	–21.2	–18.7	–12.8	–22.4	–15.0	–17.5	0.3	–9.6
Year 5	–24.8	–21.1	–23.6	–20.3	–25.4	–21.6	–23.7	—	–0.5
Year 7	–17.8	–20.0	–19.1	–19.0	–20.5	–17.9	–16.6	0.2	–7.1
Year 9	–22.3	–21.0	–23.9	–22.1	–20.5	–26.3	–19.0	0.1	–2.6

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) NAPLAN tests are equated so that the 2013 results can be compared with those for previous years. Equating enables the results from NAPLAN tests in different years to be reported on the same achievement scale (ACARA 2013).

(b) Determined using linear regression analysis.

(c) Per cent change over the period based on the annual change over the period.

(d) Rate difference is Indigenous percentage minus non-Indigenous percentage.

(e) A new Persuasive Writing scale was introduced since 2011. The Persuasive Writing results should not be directly compared to the Narrative Writing results from earlier years.

Source: ACARA 2008 to 2014.

Table 2.04.14: Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, 2008–2014^(b)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change over period ^(d)
Reading									
Indigenous									
Year 3	313.7	327.4	330.8	331.6	333.3	343.7	332.9	3.3*	6.2*
Year 5	403.4	414.4	409.6	409.8	409.0	439.4	422.1	3.8	5.6
Year 7	466.5	473.2	477.0	475.3	474.8	472.4	479.0	1.2	1.5
Year 9	513.8	510.2	505.6	518.1	509.8	520.1	517.4	1.2	1.5
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	405.0	415.0	418.6	420.4	424.2	423.4	423.2	2.8*	4.0*
Year 5	488.7	498.1	491.4	492.3	498.0	505.9	505.0	2.5*	3.1*
Year 7	540.2	544.4	549.6	543.7	545.0	544.3	549.8	0.9	0.9
Year 9	581.3	583.8	577.1	582.5	578.0	583.6	583.9	0.3	0.3
Rate difference^(e)									
Year 3	–91.3	–87.6	–87.8	–88.8	–90.9	–79.7	–90.3	0.6	–3.7
Year 5	–85.3	–83.7	–81.8	–82.5	–89.0	–66.5	–82.9	1.2	–8.6
Year 7	–73.7	–71.2	–72.6	–68.4	–70.2	–71.9	–70.8	0.3	–2.9
Year 9	–67.5	–73.6	–71.5	–64.4	–68.2	–63.5	–66.5	0.9	–8.0
Writing/persuasive writing^(f)									
Indigenous									
Year 3	339.3	340.2	342.2	343.5	339.8	340.7	327.9	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 5	411.2	412.1	411.5	408.1	398.8	400.2	391.8	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 7	455.9	460.2	459.7	454.5	442.2	437.4	431.0	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 9	491.3	488.4	488.1	483.0	469.4	471.0	465.5	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	418.2	418.3	422.6	420.1	420.1	420.0	406.6	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 5	490.6	488.5	489.1	486.7	481.3	482.4	472.7	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 7	537.9	536.0	537.3	533.2	522.4	521.4	516.2	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 9	573.6	572.8	571.6	570.2	558.1	558.7	555.0	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Rate difference^(e)									
Year 3	–78.9	–78.1	–80.4	–76.6	–80.3	–79.3	–78.7	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 5	–79.4	–76.4	–77.6	–78.6	–82.5	–82.2	–80.9	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 7	–82.0	–75.8	–77.6	–78.7	–80.2	–84.0	–85.2	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)
Year 9	–82.3	–84.4	–83.5	–87.2	–88.7	–87.7	–89.5	n.a. ^(f)	n.a. ^(f)

(continued)

Table 2.04.14 (continued): Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, 2008–2014^(b)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change over period ^(d)
Spelling									
Indigenous									
Year 3	319.6	322.8	317.7	327.7	341.7	341.1	338.1	4.1*	7.8*
Year 5	417.1	421.6	423.4	415.6	425.0	427.7	433.7	2.3*	3.3*
Year 7	474.0	479.1	483.5	478.7	482.5	485.1	481.1	1.2	1.5
Year 9	514.6	509.8	515.4	524.3	516.1	528.7	520.5	2.0	2.3
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	403.8	409.0	403.5	410.4	418.1	414.8	416.1	2.3*	3.3*
Year 5	487.4	490.6	490.5	487.8	498.6	498.1	501.1	2.3*	2.8*
Year 7	542.2	543.0	547.9	541.0	546.6	552.8	548.8	1.4	1.5
Year 9	580.2	579.5	581.7	584.3	580.1	585.6	585.4	0.9*	1.0*
Rate difference^(e)									
Year 3	–84.2	–86.2	–85.8	–82.7	–76.4	–73.7	–78.0	1.9*	–13.1*
Year 5	–70.3	–69.0	–67.1	–72.2	–73.6	–70.4	–67.4	—	0.2
Year 7	–68.2	–63.9	–64.4	–62.3	–64.1	–67.7	–67.7	–0.2	1.9
Year 9	–65.6	–69.7	–66.3	–60.0	–64.0	–56.9	–64.9	1.1	–9.6
Grammar and punctuation									
Indigenous									
Year 3	305.5	321.4	317.6	325.2	325.3	345.0	331.3	4.7*	9.1*
Year 5	402.4	407.9	409.4	408.5	398.5	424.2	417.3	2.4	3.5
Year 7	446.3	457.3	455.2	457.9	476.8	451.7	466.5	2.5	3.4
Year 9	494.7	497.0	501.5	499.2	505.5	492.5	502.5	0.7	0.8
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	408.4	424.8	422.0	426.6	429.2	433.1	431.6	3.3*	4.8*
Year 5	501.2	504.6	504.5	503.9	495.9	505.1	508.5	0.5	0.6
Year 7	533.4	543.4	539.3	536.4	549.8	539.7	547.3	1.6	1.8
Year 9	573.0	577.2	582.7	575.9	576.7	577.5	577.4	0.3	0.3
Rate difference^(e)									
Year 3	–102.9	–103.4	–104.4	–101.4	–103.9	–88.1	–100.3	1.4	–8.0
Year 5	–98.8	–96.7	–95.1	–95.4	–97.4	–80.9	–91.2	1.9	–11.3
Year 7	–87.1	–86.1	–84.1	–78.5	–73.0	–88.0	–80.8	0.9	–6.6
Year 9	–78.3	–80.2	–81.2	–76.7	–71.2	–85.0	–74.9	0.4	–2.9

(continued)

Table 2.04.14 (continued): Mean scale scores^(a) of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students for reading, persuasive writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, 2008–2014^(b)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change over period ^(d)
Numeracy									
Indigenous									
Year 3	327.6	320.5	325.3	334.4	320.1	332.3	331.5	1.1	2.0
Year 5	408.0	420.5	416.9	421.1	414.0	417.4	417.9	0.7	1.1
Year 7	476.2	474.4	477.5	474.8	469.4	475.7	478.5	0.1	0.1
Year 9	515.1	520.2	515.2	515.8	518.2	507.9	522.8	0.1	0.1
Non-Indigenous									
Year 3	400.5	397.7	399.0	401.7	399.5	400.6	405.9	0.8	1.2
Year 5	479.5	490.3	492.6	491.3	492.6	489.8	491.5	1.3	1.5
Year 7	548.6	547.0	551.4	548.5	541.8	545.8	549.7	–0.3	–0.3
Year 9	585.7	592.4	588.5	586.7	587.5	587.8	591.4	0.2	0.3
Rate difference^(e)									
Year 3	–72.9	–77.2	–73.7	–67.3	–79.4	–68.3	–74.4	0.3	–2.2
Year 5	–71.5	–69.8	–75.7	–70.2	–78.6	–72.4	–73.6	–0.5	4.3
Year 7	–72.4	–72.6	–73.9	–73.7	–72.4	–70.1	–71.2	0.4	–2.9
Year 9	–70.6	–72.2	–73.3	–70.9	–69.3	–79.9	–68.6	–0.2	1.6

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Mean scale scores based on all participating students.

(b) NAPLAN tests are equated so that the 2013 results can be compared with those for previous years. Equating enables the results from NAPLAN tests in different years to be reported on the same achievement scale (NAPLAN 2013).

(c) Annual change determined using linear regression analysis.

(d) Per cent change over the period based on the annual change over the period.

(e) Rate difference is Indigenous percentage minus non-Indigenous percentage.

(f) A new Persuasive Writing scale was introduced since 2011. The Persuasive Writing results should not be directly compared to the Narrative Writing results from earlier years.

Source: ACARA 2008 to 2014.

Table 2.04.15: Proportion of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard for reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2008^(a)

	Indigenous					Non-Indigenous				
	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Grammar and punctuation	Numeracy	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Grammar and punctuation	Numeracy
NSW										
Year 3	83.5	90.9	86.1	82.2	88.6	95.7	97.9	96.7	95.8	97.3
Year 5	77.6	81.7	82.1	77.6	78.9	94.4	95.9	95.2	94.7	95.2
Year 7	82.4	76.9	82.0	75.0	84.5	96.1	94.3	94.9	94.3	96.6
Year 9	82.3	67.7	78.4	71.2	80.3	95.1	90.0	92.9	92.4	95.4
Vic										
Year 3	88.1	92.1	84.3	87.7	93.0	95.6	96.6	95.8	95.6	96.8
Year 5	83.0	82.7	85.0	84.1	83.3	94.0	94.3	94.4	95.1	95.0
Year 7	85.5	77.6	81.7	76.1	87.9	96.1	93.8	94.6	94.1	96.8
Year 9	79.9	68.9	71.6	68.8	78.4	95.0	90.6	91.3	92.2	95.5
Qld										
Year 3	66.2	77.2	68.4	62.9	75.5	88.7	93.6	88.9	88.3	93.3
Year 5	62.9	72.0	72.6	65.7	69.5	88.8	90.8	89.4	90.6	92.0
Year 7	74.8	72.3	76.2	65.9	81.8	94.3	91.2	91.3	91.9	95.9
Year 9	70.0	61.8	70.5	62.7	73.2	92.0	85.3	88.8	90.0	93.8
WA										
Year 3	57.3	72.0	56.8	51.4	75.5	92.1	97.0	92.2	90.8	96.1
Year 5	51.8	59.2	60.1	49.3	61.6	92.2	93.7	92.2	92.6	92.0
Year 7	63.4	59.9	63.0	47.5	74.2	95.0	92.6	93.0	91.5	96.5
Year 9	62.8	49.9	57.9	47.6	66.2	94.0	88.2	90.0	90.3	94.3

(continued)

Table 2.04.15 (continued): Proportion of Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard for reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation, and numeracy, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2008^(a)

	Indigenous					Non-Indigenous				
	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Grammar and punctuation	Numeracy	Reading	Writing	Spelling	Grammar and punctuation	Numeracy
SA										
Year 3	71.5	82.5	71.8	69.7	79.2	92.5	95.7	92.2	92.0	96.6
Year 5	60.6	69.0	66.2	62.9	68.5	91.3	92.8	91.3	92.5	91.7
Year 7	69.6	67.5	71.7	59.9	75.9	94.4	93.4	93.2	92.5	95.4
Year 9	62.5	57.4	63.0	53.5	68.7	93.5	88.9	89.7	90.6	93.7
NT										
Year 3	30.4	46.6	28.8	25.8	52.4	88.2	95.2	87.0	87.1	96.5
Year 5	25.8	32.8	28.8	24.5	38.3	88.9	90.2	86.5	88.3	91.6
Year 7	32.4	29.9	31.1	23.9	50.2	93.5	89.2	88.4	88.0	95.6
Year 9	37.9	32.8	33.3	28.4	46.1	92.2	84.6	86.4	87.4	93.6
Australia										
Year 3	68.3	78.8	69.2	65.3	78.6	93.5	96.4	93.9	93.3	96.0
Year 5	63.4	69.7	69.7	64.1	69.2	92.6	93.9	93.0	93.5	94.0
Year 7	71.9	67.9	71.8	62.7	78.6	95.4	93.2	93.6	93.2	96.4
Year 9	70.7	59.7	67.8	60.7	72.5	94.2	88.8	91.0	91.5	94.8

(a) Equating the 2008 NAPLAN results with the results from other years is a complex procedure and involves some degree of statistical error. For this reason, there may be minor fluctuations in the average NAPLAN test results from year to year when, in reality, the level of student achievement has remained essentially the same. It is only when there is a meaningful change in the results from one year to the next, or when there is a consistent trend over several years, that statements about improvement or decline in levels of achievement can be made confidently. Some caution is required when interpreting changes in the performance across years.

Source: Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) 2008.

Table 2.04.16: School attendance by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 2–14, 2008

	Age in years					
	2–4		5–14		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
School attendance^(a)						
Child usually attends school	13,964	35.6	124,462	97.9	138,426	83.2
Child does not usually attend school	25,217	64.4	2,697	2.1	27,914	16.8
Total children aged 2–14 years	39,180	100.0	127,159	100.0	166,339	100.0
Main reason child does not usually attend school						
Problems with getting a place	545*	2.2*	n.p.	n.p.	629*	2.3*
Cost too high/Can't afford it	642*	2.5*	n.p.	n.p.	803*	2.9*
Child is not ready for school	2102*	8.3*	n.p.	n.p.	2406*	8.6*
Other reason ^(b)	21,927	87.0	2,148	79.7	24,075	86.2
Total children who do not usually attend school	25,217	100.0	2,697	100.0	27,914	100.0

* Relative standard error is between 25 and 50 and data should be used with caution.

(a) School attendance was surveyed for Indigenous children aged 2–14 and school includes special needs school, home school, pre-school, kindergarten/prep, and Year/Grade 1 to Year/Grade 10.

(b) 'Other reason' includes transport problems, hours don't suit, child too old/young or not eligible, does not suit culture or beliefs, illness or disability and other reason not further defined.

Source: ABS 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.04.17: School attendance by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students, years 3, 5 and 7^(a), 2008 (per cent)

	Grade		
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7
How well school advised of child's progress^(b)			
Very well/well	87.5	80.9	85.5
Not well	11.0	11.5	10.4
Not at all	1.6	3.7	4.2
Whether child missed days at school in last week			
Child missed days at school in last week ^(a)	33.4	28.0	25.8
Child did not miss days at school in last week	66.6	72.0	74.2
Main reason missed school in last week^(a)			
Child had illness or injury	11.2	8.0	7.3
School not available or not open	11.0	11.0	9.3
Cultural commitments or sorry business	1.8	0.6	1.1
Other reason	9.5	7.5	9.1
Did not miss school in last week	66.6	69.9	76.8
Number of days child usually attends school^(b)			
<5 days	1.8	4.0	5.7
5 days or more	98.2	96.0	94.3
Whether child missed school without permission in last 12 months			
Problems with child not attending school	5.6	4.6	7.9
No problems with child not attending school	94.4	95.4	92.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	12,832	12,350	13,189

(a) Children who do not usually attend school.

(b) Children who do usually attend school.

Note: Proportions exclude not known responses.

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.04.18: Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2013 (per cent)^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	90	91	91	91	90	90	87	82	79	75	88	75
Non-Indigenous	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	92	90	89	92	86
Total	95	95	95	95	95	94	93	91	89	88	91	84
Vic												
Indigenous	89	89	89	89	88	88	86	84	80	79	85	81
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	93	93	93	93	91	90	90	89	87
Total	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	91	90	90	89	86
Qld												
Indigenous	84	86	86	86	86	85	85	83	78	76	n.a.	n.a.
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	89	88	n.a.	92
Total	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	91	88	87	n.a.	92
WA												
Indigenous	80	82	82	82	82	80	79	72	64	63	n.a.	n.a.
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	87	n.a.	95
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	87	85	n.a.	95
SA												
Indigenous	81	82	82	84	82	82	81	76	74	72	83	81
Non-Indigenous	93	93	93	93	93	93	92	91	88	88	91	90
Total	92	92	93	93	93	92	92	90	88	87	91	90
Tas												
Indigenous	92	93	93	92	91	92	89	85	82	81	n.a.	n.a.
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	89	87	n.a.	n.a.
Total	93	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	88	87	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.04.18 (continued): Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2013 (per cent)^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	90	87	89	87	88	87	84	82	76	77	n.a.	n.a.
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	91	89	89	n.a.	n.a.
Total	93	94	94	94	94	93	92	90	88	88	n.a.	n.a.
NT												
Indigenous	71	71	72	72	72	72	68	63	57	56	n.a.	n.a.
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	89	89	87	n.a.	92
Total	82	83	83	83	82	82	79	77	74	74	n.a.	91

(a) Indigenous refers to those who identify an origin of Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander, Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

(b) Non-Indigenous refers to those who identify themselves as non-Indigenous or where Indigenous status is unknown/not stated.

(c) Student attendance rates are collected and provided as the whole number (rounded to zero decimal place).

(d) Different definitions and methodologies are used by jurisdictions and sectors to collect attendance, therefore data cannot currently be aggregated or averaged at the national level, or compared between jurisdictions.

Source: ACARA (unpublished) National Student Attendance Collection sourced from SCRGSP (2014) Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators report, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table 2.04.19: Bullying and unfair treatment at school and impact on school attendance, Indigenous students, Years 3, 5 and 7, 2008

	Grade child currently attending					
	Year 3		Year 5		Year 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Whether child bullied or treated unfairly at school because Indigenous						
Bullied only	955	8.3	1,014	8.4	1,024	8.3
Treated unfairly only	288	2.5	343	2.8	617	5.0
Both bullied and treated unfairly	273	2.4	1,004	8.3	927	7.6
Neither bullied or treated unfairly	10,024	86.9	9,736	80.5	9,695	79.1
Total	11,540	100.0	12,096	100.0	12,264	100.0

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.04.20: Bullying at school and impact on school attendance, Indigenous students, Years 3, 5 and 7, 2008

	Grade child currently attending					
	Year 3		Year 5		Year 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Whether child bullied at current school						
Child bullied at current school	916	74.6	1,891	93.7	1,770	90.7
Child not bullied at current school	312	25.4	127	6.3	181	9.3
Total	1,228	100.0	2,018	100.0	1,951	100.0
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whether changed school because of bullying						
Child changed school because of bullying	266	21.7	74	3.7	179	9.2
Child did not change school because of bullying	962	78.3	1,943	96.3	1,772	90.8
Total	1,228	100.0	2,018	100.0	1,951	100.0
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whether child's attendance at school affected by bullying						
Attendance at school affected by bullying	355	28.9	676	33.5	671	34.4
Attendance at school not affected by bullying	873	71.1	1,342	66.5	1,281	65.6
Total	1,228	100.0	2,018	100.0	1,951	100.0
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.04.21: Unfair treatment at school and impact on school attendance, Indigenous students, Years 3, 5 and 7, 2008

	Grade child currently attending					
	Year 3		Year 5		Year 7	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Whether child treated unfairly at current school						
Child treated unfairly at current school	349	62.1	1,084	80.5	1,313	85.5
Child not treated unfairly at current school	213	37.9	263	19.5	223	14.5
Total	561	100.0	1,347	100.0	1,536	100.0
Not known	..	..	..	..	9	0.6
Whether changed school because of unfair treatment						
Child changed school because of unfair treatment	54	9.6	108	8.2	72	4.7
Child did not change school because of unfair treatment	508	90.4	1,203	91.8	1,473	95.3
Total	561	100.0	1,311	100.0	1,545	100.0
Not known	..	..	36	2.7	..	..

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.04.22: Number and proportion of Indigenous children^(a) participating in selected informal learning activities and time spent with main carer (hours per week), 2008

Whether main carer spent time doing informal learning activities with child last week		
	Number	Proportion (%)
Activities were undertaken with child	180,736	93.6
No activities were undertaken with child	12,394	6.4
Total	193,130	100.0
Not stated	119	0.1
Average number of hours main carer spent doing informal learning activities with child last week		
	Number	Proportion (%)
Less than 1 hour per day	17,480	9.1
1 to less than 2 hours per day	77,582	40.4
2 to less than 5 hours per day	72,200	37.6
5 hours or more per day	12,580	6.5
No time spent doing activities with child in last week	12,394	6.4
Total	192,236	100.0
Not stated	1,013	0.5
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week ^(b)		
	Number	Proportion (%)
Read from a book	95,081	49.2
Told child a story	85,102	16.4
Listened to child read	72,346	13.9
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	73,314	14.1
Spent time with child using computer	52,769	10.1
Watched TV, video or DVD	161,381	31.0
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	91,775	17.6
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	119,515	23.0
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	105,033	20.2
Took part in or attended playgroup	17,470	3.4
None of the above	12,394	2.4

(a) Children aged 0–14.

(b) Respondents can report more than one activity so the sum of components will be more than 100%.

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

National Assessment Program—Literacy and Numeracy

Literacy and Numeracy data are available from the ACARA National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). Individual schools send this data under a set of protocols to the Test Administration Authorities for the states and territories. Data are then compiled by ACER and provided to ACARA for reporting in The National Report Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy which is published in December each year.

Students are classified in 3 ways: assessed, exempt, absent/withdrawn. Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn. Exempt students are defined as follows: students with a language background other than English; students who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests; and students with significant intellectual disabilities.

NAPLAN reports the percentage of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard. The complex process by which student scores are arrived at and distributed across the national achievement bands (using the Rasch model, a recognised analysis model for educational measurement) are reviewed by states, territories and the Commonwealth and the NAPLAN Measurement Advisory Group. Due to the complexities of the methodology, it is not possible (with the data currently provided) to give a simple computation of the precise number of students at or above the national minimum standard, which is best reported in the bands designed for that purpose.

Student achievements for literacy and numeracy are reported on 5 national achievement scales. The scales consist of 10 bands to cover the full range of student achievement across Year 3 to Year 9.

Participation rates for Indigenous students are reported for each of the domains of reading, writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy by year level and state and territory. Participation rates differ across each of these domains. Since 2011, the NAPLAN writing test has been a persuasive writing task.

Achievement rates as reported by band levels are provided for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous students by domain, year level and state and territory.

In the majority of tables, percentages are expressed to 1 decimal place. In a small number of cases, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

The percentages of students represented in all tables are rounded and may not sum to 100.

The same tests are used for all schools and all students.

Average age and years of schooling for all students are reported as at the time of testing and there are minor differences between states and territories due to different schooling systems. Information on parent occupation/parent education is collected by schools on student enrolment and information on Indigenous status is taken from student test book covers. Data are reported for Indigenous students for each domain, year level, and state and territory. Further data are provided by the geo-location of the school.

The non-response for Indigenous status is approximately 3 per cent nationally. This information is captured from student test book covers, 3 per cent of students did not state their Indigenous status on the test book cover.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- . . not applicable
- rounded to zero (including null cells)

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The image shows the top section of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in white and yellow on a dark red background. To the right of this pattern, the title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on a dark red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 29 of 68' and a dark red one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in white.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 29 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.05 Education outcomes for young people

This measure reports on Year 10 and 12 apparent retention rates and Year 12 attainment rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Introduction

This is no. 29 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>.

Tables referenced are available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>.

Data sources

- National Schools Statistics Collection
- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- Australian Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Attainment rates are the proportion of students who have achieved a Year 12 certificate (or equivalent). This may be measured as a proportion of the number of students in a given cohort group who went on to achieve a Year 12 certificate, or as a proportion of the population (or in a certain age group) who have achieved this level of education.

Apparent retention rates are the percentage of full-time students of a given cohort group who continue from the beginning of secondary schooling to a specified year level. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates; 'apparent' is used as the retention rate does not account for students repeating a year of school or migrating in or out of the Australian school student population or between states/territories. This can cause apparent retention rates to exceed 100% in some cases.

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement and the National Education Agreement aim to halve the gap in Indigenous Year 12 or equivalent attainment by 2020. Since 2010, as part of the Compact with Young Australians, COAG has been implementing a National Youth Participation Requirement for all young people to be in full-time education, training or employment or a combination of education and employment until age 17. This might have affected apparent retention rates to Year 10 and Year 12 since 2010. In addition, when interpreting these figures it is important to note that changes over time may be affected by factors such as improvements in the collection of information when enrolling at school and changes in people's propensity to identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin (ABS 2014).

For more information related to education outcomes for young people, see 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Attainment rates for people aged 20–24, see Table 2.05.1
- Apparent retention rates, see tables 2.05.2–3
- Number and proportion of Indigenous students in the Australian secondary schooling system, see tables 2.05.4–2.05.5
- School attendance and assistance for Indigenous students, see tables 2.05.6–7.

Attainment rates

Current period

In 2012–13:

- Almost three-fifths (58%) of Indigenous Australians aged 20–24 had attained at least year 12 or equivalent, compared with 86% of non-Indigenous people of this age, a gap of 28 percentage points.
- Attainment rates for Indigenous Australians were highest in *Outer regional* areas (66%) and lowest in *Very remote* areas (37%).
- The gap in attainment rates was smallest in *Outer regional* areas and greatest in *Remote* areas (Table 2.05.1).

Trend

Between 2008 and 2012–13:

- The attainment rate for Indigenous people aged 20–24 increased from 45% to 58%, whereas the attainment rate for non-Indigenous people of this age remained stable.
- The gap in attainment rates narrowed across all remoteness areas, decreasing from 43% to 28% nationally (Table 2.05.1).

Apparent retention rates

Current period

In 2013:

- The apparent retention rate for Indigenous students from the start of high school to Year 10 was 98%, to Year 11 was 81%, and to Year 12 was 55%.
 - Equivalent apparent retention rates for other Australians were 102%, 96% and 83%, respectively.
- The gap between apparent retention rate of Indigenous and other Australian students from the start of high school widened with each grade with a gap of:
 - 4 percentage points difference in those staying until Year 10
 - 15 percentage points difference in those staying until Year 11
 - 28 percentage points difference in those staying until Year 12.
- The Year 10 to Year 12 apparent retention rate for Indigenous students was 56% and Year 11 to Year 12 was 71%.
 - The apparent retention rates for other Australian students from Year 10 to Year 12, and Year 11 to Year 12, were 82% and 87% respectively.
- The gap between apparent retention rate for Indigenous and other Australian students from Year 10 and Year 11 to Year 12 was:
 - 26 percentage points difference for those staying from Year 10 to Year 12
 - 16 percentage points difference for those staying from Year 11 to Year 12.
- The apparent retention rates for Indigenous females were higher than those for Indigenous males across all grades. This was also the case for other Australian students (Table 2.05.2).

Trend

From 1999 to 2013:

- The retention rates of Indigenous students from Year 7/8 to Years 10, 11 and 12 have all significantly increased (by 20%, 47% and 55%, respectively).
- Apparent retention rates from Year 10 and 11 to Year 12 have also increased (a 30% and 6% increase over the period respectively). Other Australian students have also experienced significant, but considerably smaller, increases for all grades except Year 11 to Year 12 which had a non-significant increase of 1%.
- The gap in retention rates between Indigenous and other Australian students decreased for all grades:
 - Year 7/8 to Year 10 decreased from a 16 percentage point difference to a 4 percentage point difference
 - Year 7/8 to Year 11 decreased from a 30 percentage point difference to a 15 percentage point difference
 - Year 7/8 to Year 12 decreased from a 39 percentage point difference to a 28 percentage point difference
 - Year 10 to Year 12 decreased from a 32 percentage point difference to a 26 percentage point difference
 - Year 11 to Year 12 decreased from a 19 percentage point difference to a 16 percentage point difference (Table 2.05.3, Figure 2.05.1).

Proportion of Indigenous students in the Australian schooling system

Current period

In 2013:

- Indigenous students represented 4.5% of the total high school student population (72,173 of almost 1.6 million students).
- 5% of the student population were Indigenous in Years 7, 8 and 9. This gradually decreased to 3% of students in Year 12.
- As would be expected, the proportion of Indigenous students was considerably higher in the Northern Territory than in any other jurisdiction (38% compared with up to 7%) (tables 2.05.4–5).

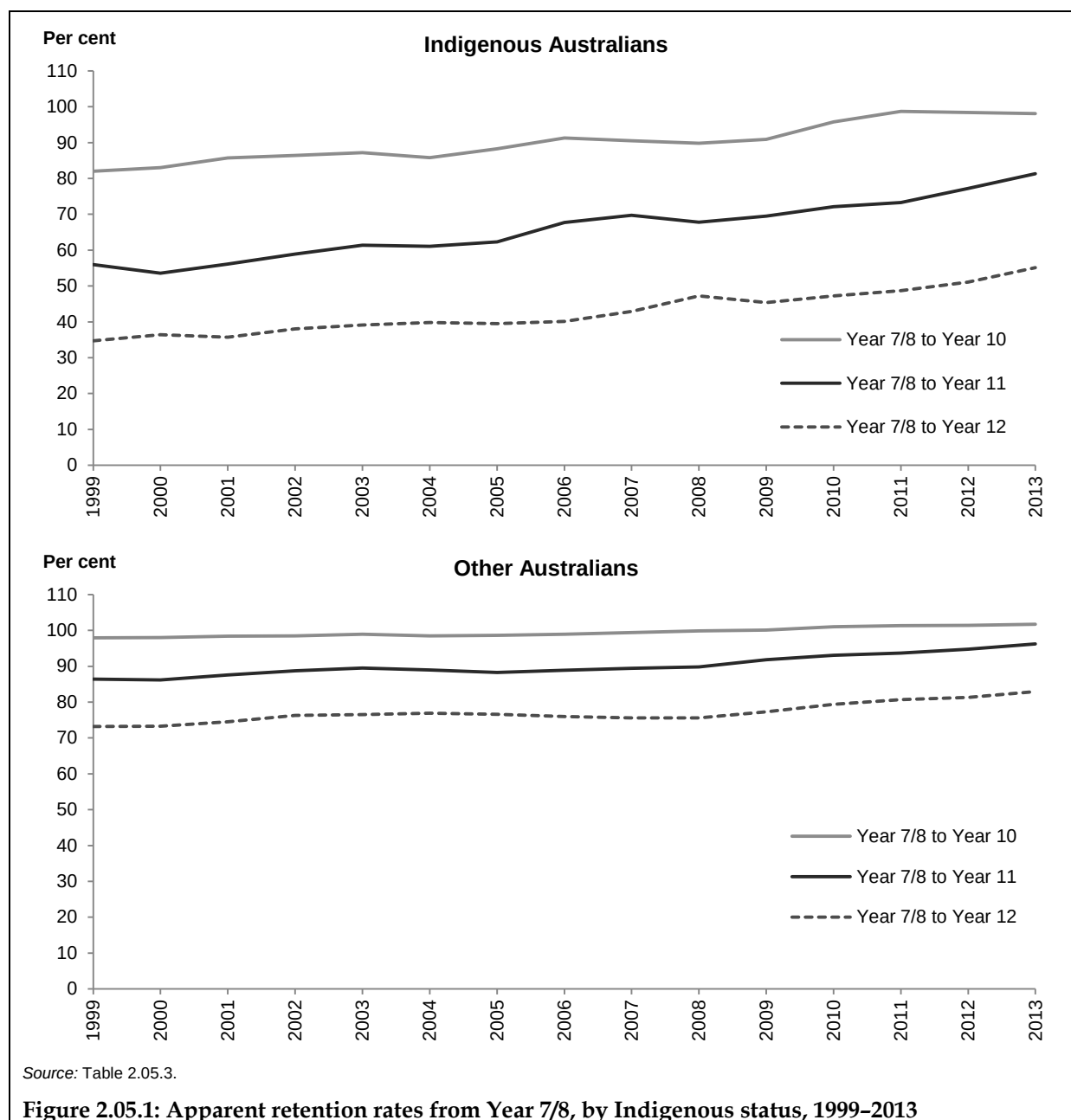
School attendance and assistance

Current period

In 2008:

- Most Indigenous children (92%) in Year 9 or above were attending school 5 days per week.
- Just over one-third (34%) of Indigenous students in Year 9 or higher missed days of school in the week before the survey. The main reasons for missing school were 'school not available/open' (12%) followed by 'child illness or injury' (8%) (Table 2.05.6).

- Respondents for Indigenous children under 15 currently attending secondary school were asked what assistance would help the child complete Year 12. The most common suggestion was support from family, friends and school (83%), followed by career guidance (36%) and individual tutoring (32%) (Table 2.05.7).



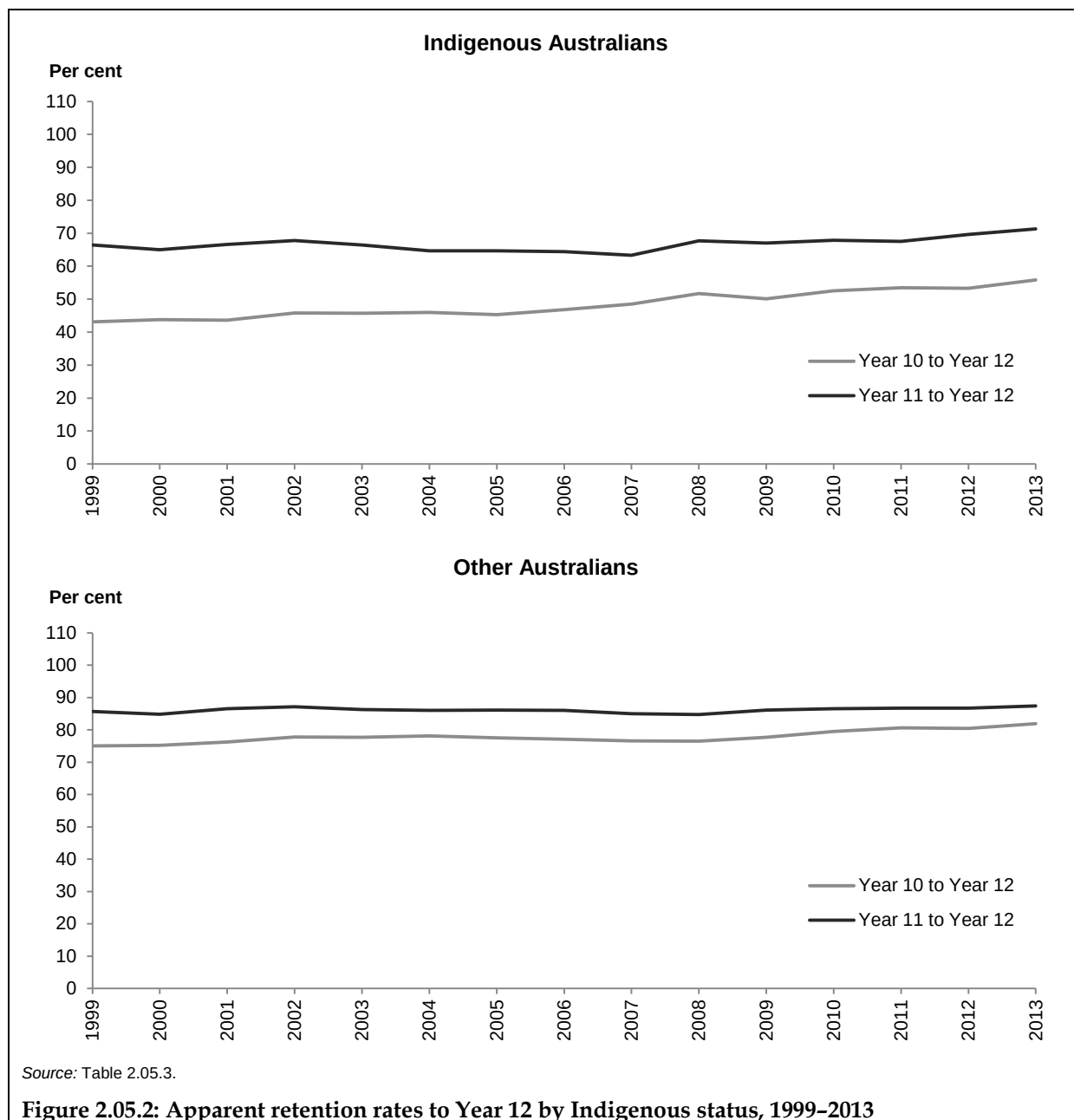


Table 2.05.1: Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2008 and 2012–13

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
2012–13				Indigenous^(a)				
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification ^(b)	14,029	7,737	7,343	29,110	1,884	3,160	5,044	34,154
Total 20–24 year old population	22,450	12,154	11,206	45,810	3,983	8,593	12,576	58,386
Attainment rate ^(c)	62.5	63.7	65.5	63.5	47.3	36.8	40.1	58.5
95% confidence interval of % (±)	7.3	10.0	10.3	5.5	11.1	9.3	7.6	4.6
				Non-Indigenous^(d)				
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification ^(b)	1,037,403	186,166	72,448	1,296,017	11,104	n.p.	n.p.	1,307,121
Total 20–24 year old population	1,182,195	230,397	93,807	1,506,400	12,585	n.p.	n.p.	1,518,984
Attainment rate ^(c)	87.8	80.8	77.2	86.0	88.2	n.p.	n.p.	86.1
95% confidence interval of % (±)	3.0	7.8	11.1	2.6	15.5	n.p.	n.p.	2.6
2008				Indigenous^(e)				
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification ^(b)	7,229	5,763	4,072	17,064	1,182	1,967	3,149	20,213
Total 20–24 year old population	12,958	10,707	9,420	33,085	3,269	8,160	11,429	44,514
Attainment rate ^(c)	55.8	53.8	43.2	51.6	36.2	24.1	27.6	45.4
95% confidence interval of %	46.1–65.5	39.9–67.7	31.1–55.3	44.9–58.3	23.7–48.7	15.8–32.4	20.7–34.5	40.2–50.7
				Non-Indigenous^(f)				
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification ^(b)	930,792	210,854	88,900	1,230,546	18,774	n.p.	n.p.	1,249,320
Total 20–24 year old population	1,041,474	250,870	102,645	1,394,989	22,924	n.p.	n.p.	1,417,913
Attainment rate ^(c)	89.4	84.0	86.6	88.2	81.9	n.p.	n.p.	88.1
95% confidence interval of %	86.9–91.8	78.3–89.8	77.6–95.6	86.2–90.2	65.3–98.5	n.p.	n.p.	86.1–90.1

(continued)

Table 2.05.1 (continued): Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2008 and 2012–13

- (a) Data for Indigenous people are from the 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. This data should not be compared to the Census of Population and Housing data.
- (b) People aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or Certificate II or above (includes 'Certificate I/II not further defined (n.f.d.) and III/IV n.f.d.' but excludes persons with a 'Certificate I and Certificate n.f.d.' and people whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined).
- (c) Attainment rate is the percentage of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above.
- (d) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey. This data should not be compared to the Census of Population and Housing data.
- (e) Data for Indigenous people are from the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey. This data should not be compared to the Census of Population and Housing data.
- (f) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the 2007–08 National Health Survey. This data should not be compared to the Census of Population and Housing data.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.05.2: Apparent retention rates, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA ^(e)		SA		Tas		ACT		NT ^(f)		Australia	
	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other
Males																		
Year 7/8 to Year 10^(g)																		
Number	2,096	42,158	380	33,887	1,986	28,725	872	14,485	378	9,878	250	2,981	61	2,390	531	898	6,554	135,402
Per cent	103.7	100.6	105.3	101.5	98.6	101.9	90.6	103.3	99.7	103.8	103.3	98.6	105.2	101.9	75.3	91.3	97.2	101.5
Year 7/8 to Year 11^(g)																		
Number	1,432	37,280	308	31,232	1,692	26,570	518	9,584	315	10,249	166	2,607	55	2,549	334	802	4,820	120,873
Per cent	74.9	88.4	77.0	93.3	84.0	95.7	89.0	108.6	94.9	105.7	73.8	80.6	101.9	107.5	56.9	88.4	78.9	94.1
Year 7/8 to Year 12^(g)																		
Number	831	31,100	178	26,698	1,226	23,422	463	11,325	257	8,551	119	2,149	36	2,144	228	626	3,338	106,015
Per cent	44.2	73.6	50.0	80.0	64.2	83.6	50.2	80.5	70.6	87.3	49.2	67.1	70.6	90.2	33.2	64.4	52.0	79.1
Year 10 to Year 12^(h)																		
Number	831	31,100	178	26,698	1,226	23,422	463	11,325	257	8,551	119	2,149	36	2,144	228	626	3,338	106,015
Per cent	41.7	73.4	54.8	80.0	65.0	82.7	53.4	79.1	70.4	84.8	43.0	66.5	65.5	89.3	41.9	68.9	52.9	78.5
Year 11 to Year 12⁽ⁱ⁾																		
Number	831	31,100	178	26,698	1,226	23,422	463	11,325	257	8,551	119	2,149	36	2,144	228	626	3,338	106,015
Per cent	63.2	85.2	63.6	86.3	80.1	89.3	62.5	81.1	75.8	83.2	68.4	78.7	60.0	86.7	64.0	76.3	69.6	85.5

(continued)

Table 2.05.2 (continued): Apparent retention rates, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA ^(e)		SA		Tas		ACT		NT ^(f)		Australia	
	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other
Females																		
Year 7/8 to Year 10^(g)																		
Number	2,062	40,901	422	32,263	2,038	27,582	747	13,503	394	9,514	227	2,913	50	2,375	480	812	6,420	129,863
Per cent	107.7	101.0	103.4	102.3	102.3	102.4	89.0	102.8	96.6	104.2	101.8	99.7	96.2	101.1	74.4	90.6	99.0	101.9
Year 7/8 to Year 11^(g)																		
Number	1,554	37,844	361	31,211	1,733	26,797	454	8,815	403	10,040	172	2,595	72	2,541	313	796	5,062	120,639
Per cent	80.3	93.4	89.1	98.3	86.2	99.3	92.1	110.2	107.5	109.2	77.8	84.5	135.8	111.3	55.9	91.3	83.6	98.4
Year 7/8 to Year 12^(g)																		
Number	1,028	33,480	219	28,233	1,243	23,992	438	11,730	289	8,884	118	2,223	25	2,156	236	653	3,596	111,351
Per cent	54.9	82.4	60.0	88.3	66.4	89.7	48.7	88.5	83.5	95.1	61.8	72.3	65.8	94.0	39.5	75.5	58.2	86.9
Year 10 to Year 12^(h)																		
Number	1,028	33,480	219	28,233	1,243	23,992	438	11,730	289	8,884	118	2,223	25	2,156	236	653	3,596	111,351
Per cent	51.6	81.2	60.8	86.9	69.0	87.7	53.6	86.3	80.5	91.9	53.2	72.5	62.5	92.7	44.9	82.7	58.8	85.3
Year 11 to Year 12⁽ⁱ⁾																		
Number	1,028	33,480	219	28,233	1,243	23,992	438	11,730	289	8,884	118	2,223	25	2,156	236	653	3,596	111,351
Per cent	71.4	89.2	75.8	90.1	78.1	91.1	61.3	86.9	79.8	88.5	75.6	81.6	44.6	85.8	72.6	85.9	72.9	89.2

(continued)

Table 2.05.2 (continued): Apparent retention rates, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA ^(e)		SA		Tas		ACT		NT ^(f)		Australia	
	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other	Indig.	Other
Persons																		
Year 7/8 to Year 10^(g)																		
Number	4,158	83,059	802	66,150	4,024	56,307	1,619	27,988	772	19,392	477	5,894	111	4,765	1,011	1,710	12,974	265,265
Per cent	105.6	100.8	104.3	101.9	100.4	102.1	89.8	103.0	98.1	104.0	102.6	99.2	100.9	101.5	74.9	91.0	98.1	101.7
Year 7/8 to Year 11^(g)																		
Number	2,986	75,124	669	62,443	3,425	53,367	972	18,399	718	20,289	338	5,202	127	5,090	647	1,598	9,882	241,512
Per cent	77.6	90.9	83.1	95.7	85.1	97.5	90.4	109.4	101.6	107.4	75.8	82.5	118.7	109.3	56.4	89.8	81.3	96.2
Year 7/8 to Year 12^(g)																		
Number	1,859	64,580	397	54,931	2,469	47,414	901	23,055	546	17,435	237	4,372	61	4,300	464	1,279	6,934	217,366
Per cent	49.5	77.9	55.1	84.0	65.3	86.6	49.5	84.4	76.9	91.1	54.7	69.6	68.5	92.0	36.1	69.6	55.1	82.9
Year 10 to Year 12^(h)																		
Number	1,859	64,580	397	54,931	2,469	47,414	901	23,055	546	17,435	237	4,372	61	4,300	464	1,279	6,934	217,366
Per cent	46.7	77.2	58.0	83.4	67.0	85.2	53.5	82.6	75.4	88.3	47.5	69.4	64.2	90.9	43.4	75.3	55.8	81.9
Year 11 to Year 12⁽ⁱ⁾																		
Number	1,859	64,580	397	54,931	2,469	47,414	901	23,055	546	17,435	237	4,372	61	4,300	464	1,279	6,934	217,366
Per cent	67.5	87.2	69.8	88.2	79.1	90.2	61.9	83.9	77.9	85.8	71.8	80.2	52.6	86.3	68.1	80.9	71.3	87.4

(continued)

Table 2.05.2 (continued): Apparent retention rates, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

- (a) Although most students are recorded, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. In addition, the standard Indigenous status question has not yet been implemented in some jurisdictions.
- (b) The following factors have not been taken into account in these statistics: students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population, enrolment policies (including year starting high school which contributes to different age/grade structures between states and territories), inter-sector transfer and interstate movements of students. In some cases this has led to apparent retention rates exceeding 100%.
- (c) In small jurisdictions, relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates.
- (d) Only full time students included.
- (e) Data for Western Australia have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.
- (f) In 2009, changes to the processing of Northern Territory enrolment data will affect comparisons with previous years of all numbers drawing on student data for the Northern Territory.
- (g) Retention rate = Year 10, 11 or 12 students as a proportion of the corresponding cohort from the first year of secondary schooling (Year 7/8).
- (h) Retention rate = Year 12 students as a proportion of the corresponding cohort from Year 10.
- (i) Retention rate = Year 12 students as a proportion of the corresponding cohort from Year 11.

Note: All 7/8 cohorts calculated by year 7 students from NSW, Vic, Tas, ACT, NT at year n, and year 8 students from Qld, WA and SA of year n+1.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2014.

Table 2.05.3: Apparent retention rates by Indigenous status, 1999–2013^(a)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change ^(b)	% change over period ^(c)
Year 7/8 to Year 10^(d)																	
Indigenous	82.0	83.0	85.7	86.4	87.2	85.8	88.3	91.3	90.5	89.8	90.9	95.8	98.7	98.4	98.1	1.2*	20.1*
Other	97.9	98.0	98.4	98.5	98.9	98.5	98.6	98.9	99.4	99.9	100.1	101.0	101.3	101.4	101.7	0.3*	4.0*
Year 7/8 to Year 11^(d)																	
Indigenous	56.0	53.6	56.1	58.9	61.4	61.1	62.3	67.7	69.7	67.8	69.5	72.1	73.3	77.2	81.3	1.8*	47.1*
Other	86.4	86.2	87.6	88.7	89.5	89.0	88.3	88.9	89.4	89.8	91.8	93.1	93.7	94.8	96.2	0.6*	10.4*
Year 7/8 to Year 12^(d)																	
Indigenous	34.7	36.4	35.7	38.0	39.1	39.8	39.5	40.1	42.9	47.2	45.4	47.2	48.7	51.1	55.1	1.3*	55.2*
Other	73.2	73.3	74.5	76.3	76.5	76.9	76.6	76.0	75.6	75.6	77.3	79.4	80.7	81.3	82.9	0.6*	10.8*
Year 10 to Year 12^(e)																	
Indigenous	43.1	43.8	43.6	45.8	45.7	46.0	45.3	46.8	48.5	51.7	50.1	52.5	53.5	53.3	55.8	0.9*	29.7*
Other	75.0	75.2	76.2	77.8	77.7	78.1	77.5	77.1	76.6	76.5	77.7	79.5	80.6	80.4	81.9	0.4*	6.9*
Year 11 to Year 12^(f)																	
Indigenous	66.4	65.0	66.6	67.8	66.4	64.7	64.7	64.4	63.3	67.7	67.0	67.9	67.5	69.6	71.3	0.3*	5.6*
Other	85.7	84.8	86.5	87.1	86.3	86.0	86.1	86.0	85.0	84.7	86.1	86.5	86.7	86.7	87.4	0.1	1.0

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level over the period 1999–2013.

(a) The following factors have not been taken into account in these statistics: students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population, enrolment policies (including year starting high school which contributes to different age/grade structures between states and territories), inter-sector transfer and interstate movements of students. In some cases this has led to apparent retention rates exceeding 100%.

(b) Average annual change in rates determined using linear regression analysis.

(c) Per cent change between 1999 and 2013 based on the average annual change over the period.

(d) Retention rate = Year 10, 11 or 12 students as a proportion of the corresponding cohort from the first year of secondary schooling (Year 7/8).

(e) Retention rate = Year 12 students as a proportion of the corresponding cohort from Year 10.

(f) Retention rate = Year 12 students as a proportion of the corresponding cohort from Year 11.

Note: All 7/8 cohorts calculated by year 7 students from NSW, Vic, Tas, ACT, NT at year n, and year 8 students from Qld, WA and SA of year n+1.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2014.

Table 2.05.4: Proportion of students in Years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(b)(c)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
	Males								
Year 7									
Indigenous	4.8	1.4	7.1	6.5	3.9	7.9	2.1	46.2	5.1
Other	95.2	98.6	92.9	93.5	96.1	92.1	97.9	53.8	94.9
Year 8									
Indigenous	4.7	1.3	7.0	6.5	4.4	7.4	2.9	42.7	5.0
Other	95.3	98.7	93.0	93.5	95.6	92.6	97.1	57.3	95.0
Year 9									
Indigenous	5.0	1.3	6.7	6.3	3.8	8.0	2.1	38.8	5.0
Other	95.0	98.7	93.3	93.7	96.2	92.0	97.9	61.2	95.0
Year 10									
Indigenous	4.7	1.1	6.5	5.7	3.7	7.7	2.5	37.2	4.6
Other	95.3	98.9	93.5	94.3	96.3	92.3	97.5	62.8	95.4
Year 11									
Indigenous	3.7	1.0	6.0	5.1	3.0	6.0	2.1	29.4	3.8
Other	96.3	99.0	94.0	94.9	97.0	94.0	97.9	70.6	96.2
Year 12									
Indigenous	2.6	0.7	5.0	3.9	2.9	5.2	1.7	26.7	3.1
Other	97.4	99.3	95.0	96.1	97.1	94.8	98.3	73.3	96.9
Total									
Indigenous	4.4	1.1	6.4	5.8	3.6	7.2	2.2	38.3	4.5
Other	95.6	98.9	93.6	94.2	96.4	92.8	97.8	61.7	95.5

(continued)

Table 2.05.4 (continued): Proportion of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(b)(c)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
	Females								
Year 7									
Indigenous	5.1	1.4	7.1	6.6	4.4	7.4	2.6	43.1	5.2
Other	94.9	98.6	92.9	93.4	95.6	92.6	97.4	56.9	94.8
Year 8									
Indigenous	5.1	1.5	7.3	6.5	4.3	8.2	2.4	41.7	5.2
Other	94.9	98.5	92.7	93.5	95.7	91.8	97.6	58.3	94.8
Year 9									
Indigenous	4.9	1.6	7.1	6.0	4.0	6.8	2.8	40.6	5.0
Other	95.1	98.4	92.9	94.0	96.0	93.2	97.2	59.4	95.0
Year 10									
Indigenous	4.8	1.3	6.9	5.2	4.0	7.2	2.1	37.2	4.7
Other	95.2	98.7	93.1	94.8	96.0	92.8	97.9	62.8	95.3
Year 11									
Indigenous	3.9	1.1	6.1	4.9	3.9	6.2	2.8	28.2	4.0
Other	96.1	98.9	93.9	95.1	96.1	93.8	97.2	71.8	96.0
Year 12									
Indigenous	3.0	0.8	4.9	3.6	3.2	5.0	1.1	26.5	3.1
Other	97.0	99.2	95.1	96.4	96.8	95.0	98.9	73.5	96.9
Total									
Indigenous	4.5	1.3	6.6	5.6	3.9	6.9	2.3	37.4	4.6
Other	95.5	98.7	93.4	94.4	96.1	93.1	97.7	62.6	95.4

(continued)

Table 2.05.4 (continued): Proportion of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(b)(c)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
	Persons								
Year 7									
Indigenous	5.0	1.4	7.1	6.5	4.1	7.6	2.4	44.7	5.2
Other	95.0	98.6	92.9	93.5	95.9	92.4	97.6	55.3	94.8
Year 8									
Indigenous	4.9	1.4	7.1	6.5	4.3	7.8	2.7	42.2	5.1
Other	95.1	98.6	92.9	93.5	95.7	92.2	97.3	57.8	94.9
Year 9									
Indigenous	5.0	1.4	6.9	6.2	3.9	7.4	2.5	39.6	5.0
Other	95.0	98.6	93.1	93.8	96.1	92.6	97.5	60.4	95.0
Year 10									
Indigenous	4.8	1.2	6.7	5.5	3.8	7.5	2.3	37.2	4.7
Other	95.2	98.8	93.3	94.5	96.2	92.5	97.7	62.8	95.3
Year 11									
Indigenous	3.8	1.1	6.0	5.0	3.4	6.1	2.4	28.8	3.9
Other	96.2	98.9	94.0	95.0	96.6	93.9	97.6	71.2	96.1
Year 12									
Indigenous	2.8	0.7	4.9	3.8	3.0	5.1	1.4	26.6	3.1
Other	97.2	99.3	95.1	96.2	97.0	94.9	98.6	73.4	96.9
Total									
Indigenous	4.4	1.2	6.5	5.7	3.8	7.0	2.3	37.9	4.5
Other	95.6	98.8	93.5	94.3	96.2	93.0	97.7	62.1	95.5

(continued)

Table 2.05.4 (continued): Proportion of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^{(b)(c)}

(a) Year 7 represents the first year of secondary school in all states except Qld, WA and SA which begin secondary school in year 8.

(b) The denominator is the total for the respective sex and grade for each state. For example, Year 7 males in NSW (that is, the proportion of Indigenous to non-Indigenous students for each state and grade).

(c) Includes full-time and part-time students. Excludes ungraded secondary, ungraded primary, years 1–6 and foundation year.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2014.

Table 2.05.5: Number of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^(b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
	Males								
Year 7^(a)									
Indigenous	2,146	459	2,107	996	378	266	53	792	7,197
Other	42,180	33,451	27,689	14,422	9,225	3,117	2,462	921	133,467
Year 8									
Indigenous	2,072	437	2,186	1,015	444	246	73	671	7,144
Other	42,069	33,335	29,127	14,557	9,668	3,094	2,420	899	135,169
Year 9									
Indigenous	2,208	457	2,058	994	376	269	53	605	7,020
Other	41,775	33,837	28,448	14,695	9,516	3,088	2,448	956	134,763
Year 10									
Indigenous	2,096	380	1,986	872	378	250	61	531	6,554
Other	42,158	33,887	28,725	14,485	9,878	2,981	2,390	898	135,402
Year 11									
Indigenous	1,432	308	1,692	518	315	166	55	334	4,820
Other	37,280	31,232	26,570	9,584	10,249	2,607	2,549	802	120,873
Year 12									
Indigenous	831	178	1,226	463	257	119	36	228	3,338
Other	31,100	26,698	23,422	11,325	8,551	2,149	2,144	626	106,015
Total									
Indigenous	10,785	2,219	11,255	4,858	2,148	1,316	331	3,161	36,073
Other	236,562	192,440	163,981	79,068	57,087	17,036	14,413	5,102	765,689
All	247,347	194,659	175,236	83,926	59,235	18,352	14,744	8,263	801,762

(continued)

Table 2.05.5 (continued): Number of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^(b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
	Females								
Year 7^(a)									
Indigenous	2,154	453	2,049	960	405	226	64	710	7,021
Other	40,358	31,980	26,783	13,645	8,901	2,824	2,383	938	127,812
Year 8									
Indigenous	2,210	493	2,157	968	408	263	57	621	7,177
Other	40,733	32,448	27,406	13,935	9,153	2,961	2,343	867	129,846
Year 9									
Indigenous	2,094	507	2,073	899	393	218	70	570	6,824
Other	40,338	32,026	27,122	13,965	9,330	2,965	2,398	833	128,977
Year 10									
Indigenous	2,062	422	2,038	747	394	227	50	480	6,420
Other	40,901	32,263	27,582	13,503	9,514	2,913	2,375	812	129,863
Year 11									
Indigenous	1,554	361	1,733	454	403	172	72	313	5,062
Other	37,844	31,211	26,797	8,815	10,040	2,595	2,541	796	120,639
Year 12									
Indigenous	1,028	219	1,243	438	289	118	25	236	3,596
Other	33,480	28,233	23,992	11,730	8,884	2,223	2,156	653	111,351
Total									
Indigenous	11,102	2,455	11,293	4,466	2,292	1,224	338	2,930	36,100
Other	233,654	188,161	159,682	75,593	55,822	16,481	14,196	4,899	748,488
All	244,756	190,616	170,975	80,059	58,114	17,705	14,534	7,829	784,588

(continued)

Table 2.05.5 (continued): Number of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^(b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
	Persons								
Year 7^(a)									
Indigenous	4,300	912	4,156	1,956	783	492	117	1,502	14,218
Other	82,538	65,431	54,472	28,067	18,126	5,941	4,845	1,859	261,279
Year 8									
Indigenous	4,282	930	4,343	1,983	852	509	130	1,292	14,321
Other	82,802	65,783	56,533	28,492	18,821	6,055	4,763	1,766	265,015
Year 9									
Indigenous	4,302	964	4,131	1,893	769	487	123	1,175	13,844
Other	82,113	65,863	55,570	28,660	18,846	6,053	4,846	1,789	263,740
Year 10									
Indigenous	4,158	802	4,024	1,619	772	477	111	1,011	12,974
Other	83,059	66,150	56,307	27,988	19,392	5,894	4,765	1,710	265,265
Year 11									
Indigenous	2,986	669	3,425	972	718	338	127	647	9,882
Other	75,124	62,443	53,367	18,399	20,289	5,202	5,090	1,598	241,512
Year 12									
Indigenous	1,859	397	2,469	901	546	237	61	464	6,934
Other	64,580	54,931	47,414	23,055	17,435	4,372	4,300	1,279	217,366
Total									
Indigenous	21,887	4,674	22,548	9,324	4,440	2,540	669	6,091	72,173
Other	470,216	380,601	323,663	154,661	112,909	33,517	28,609	10,001	1,514,177
All	492,103	385,275	346,211	163,985	117,349	36,057	29,278	16,092	1,586,350

(continued)

Table 2.05.5 (continued): Number of students in years 7^(a) to 12, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2013^(b)

(a) Year 7 represents the first year of secondary school in all states except QLD, WA, SA which begin secondary school in year 8.

(b) Includes full-time and part-time students. Excludes ungraded secondary, ungraded primary, years 1–6 and foundation year.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2014.

Table 2.05.6: Child school attendance, Year 9 or higher, Indigenous students, 2008

	Number	Per cent
Whether child missed days at school in last week		
Missed days at school/preschool/kindergarten	3,408	34.3
Did not miss days at school/preschool/kindergarten	6,519	65.7
Total	9,928	100.0
Not stated	67	0.7
Main reason missed school in last week		
Child had illness or injury	823	8.3
School not available or not open	1,155	11.6
Cultural commitments or sorry business	17	0.2
Other reason	1,414	14.2
<i>Total missed school last week</i>	<i>3,409</i>	<i>34.3</i>
Did not miss school in last week	6,519	65.7
Total	9,928	100.0
Not stated	67	0.7
Number of days child usually attends school		
Less than five days	748	7.5
5 days or more	9,180	92.5
Total	9,928	100.0
Not stated	67	0.7
Whether child missed school without permission in last 12 months		
Yes	1,803	18.0
No	8,192	82.0
Total	9,995	100.0
How well school advised of child's progress		
Very well	3,547	36.6
Well	3,583	37.0
Not well	1,911	19.7
Not at all	640	6.6
Total	9,681	100.0
Not known	314	3.1

Note: Excludes children who do not usually attend school.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.05.7: Types of assistance that respondents suggested would help Indigenous children aged less than 15 currently attending secondary school complete Year 12, by remoteness, 2008

	Non-remote	Remote	Total
	Per cent		
Support from family, friends and school	81.6	86.1	82.6
Encouragement from Elders and council	18.9	33.1	21.9
A relative to support if goes away to boarding school	6.6	31.7	12.0
Greater access to apprenticeships	25.4	21.3	24.5
Provision of coaches or mentors	25.4	17.4	23.7
Career guidance	38.1	28.4	36.0
More individual tutoring	35.0	22.4	32.3
Schools suitable for culture and/or beliefs	16.3	20.7	17.2
Suitable or reliable transport	14.0	17.4	14.7
Accessible secondary schools	8.0	18.4	10.2
Subsidies or grants to help with affordability	25.1	26.2	25.3
Assistance for students with a disability	8.2	6.8	7.9
Support networks	26.2	20.8	25.0
More discipline	15.3	16.9	15.6
Other reason	4.9	3.5	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	26,952	7,287	34,239

Notes

1. Includes Indigenous children aged 2–14 years who were attending secondary school.
2. Sum of components may exceed total as respondents may have reported more than one type of assistance.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

National Schools Statistics collection

Indigenous identification

Information on Indigenous status is obtained from school enrolment forms which are generally completed by the primary carer of the child. The NSSC includes people who did not state their Indigenous status in the category 'non-Indigenous'.

There is some variability in the reporting of Indigenous status, particularly in relation to not stated responses. This may result in some under reporting of Indigenous status, see Appendix 2: Collection of Indigenous Status of Students (ABS 2012). Increases in the number of Indigenous students due to improvements in the reporting of Indigenous status may lead to increases in apparent retention rates for Indigenous students independently of changes in actual retention.

Retention data

Care should be taken in the interpretation of apparent retention rates (ARR) as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors such as repeating students, migration, inter-sector transfers and enrolment policies. For further details on the accuracy of the NSSC methodology and apparent retention rates, see the *Explanatory Notes of Schools, Australia* (ABS 2014).

The ARR is based on those who are undertaking study at the Year 10 or Year 12 level as at August in the reference year and they may not go on to complete Year 10 or Year 12.

The ARR measures change over a period of time. The numerator and denominator are sourced from different annual cycles of the NSSC, to follow the same age-cohort. Given the long analysis period, student transitions, such as migration or re-entry to the school system, have an effect on the accuracy of this calculation. In addition, the denominator is sourced from 2 different NSSC years due to different starting years for secondary school. For example, for the ARR from year 7/8 to year 10 in 2009, the denominator for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory is sourced from NSSC 2006 (Year 7) and for Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory is sourced from 2007 (Year 8).

Relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates, particularly in small jurisdictions. In addition, the rates in the smaller jurisdictions may be noticeably affected by changes in such factors as the proportion of ungraded or mature aged students from year to year.

Before sending data to the ABS, each state education department cleans the data and removes duplicate records so that students are only counted once. Due to the different enrolment systems, the ability to remove duplicates varies among jurisdictions and this may result in over-reporting of school students in some states. Decreases in the number of students due to improvements in the identification and removal of duplicate enrolments may lead to decreases in ARR independently of changes in actual retention.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

n.f.d. not further defined

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

* represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes

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The top of the page features a red header. On the left is a vertical strip with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in white and yellow. To the right, the title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white. Below the title, two horizontal bars are present: a light yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 30 of 68', and a darker yellow one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses'.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 30 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.06 Educational participation and attainment of adults

This measure reports on educational participation (persons undertaking formal education or training) and educational attainment (persons who have completed a particular level of school education or non-school qualification)

Introduction

This is no. 30 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from
<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from
<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- Australian Health Survey
- Census of Population and Housing
- National Centre for Vocational Education Research data
- Department of Education Higher Education Student Statistics Collection
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Data presented in this measure have not been age-standardised, because education has not been found to be strongly associated with age in analysis of surveys such as the AATSIHS.

The success rate for higher educational institutions is based on the proportion of units passed within a year compared with the total number of units enrolled.

For more information related to educational participation and attainment of adults, see measures 2.04 and 2.05. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Educational institution currently attended, see tables 2.06.1–5
- Highest level of school completed, see tables 2.06.6–12
- Non-school qualifications, vocational education and training, see tables 2.06.13–26
- Higher education completions and success rates, see tables 2.06.27–30
- Education outcomes by socioeconomic and health characteristics, and for mothers and parents/carers of children, see tables 2.06.31–38
- Future study intentions, see tables 2.06.39–41
- Education about Indigenous culture, see Table 2.06.42.

Current study

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 20% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over were currently studying, compared with 17% of non-Indigenous Australians. Indigenous Australians aged 15–24 were less likely to be studying than non-Indigenous Australians of the same age group (40% compared with 61%). Indigenous Australians aged 45 and over, however, were more likely to be studying than their non-Indigenous counterparts (6% compared with 4%) (Table 2.06.1).

Completion of Year 12

Current period

In 2012–13:

- Year 12 was the highest level of school completed by 27% of Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, compared with 54% of non-Indigenous Australians of this age.
- Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over living in *Remote* areas were less likely than those living in *Non-remote* areas to have Year 12 as their highest level of school completed (20% compared with 29%) (Table 2.06.6).
- An estimated 59% of Indigenous Australians aged 20–24 had attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above (Table 2.06.7).

Trend

From 2002 to 2012–13:

- The proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over who had completed Year 12 increased from 19% in 2002 to 27% in 2012–13.
- The proportion of non-Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over who had completed Year 12 increased from 40% in 2002 to 54% in 2012–13 (Table 2.06.6 (AIHW 2013), Table 2.06.9).

TAFE/VET sector

Current period

- In 2012–13, an estimated 43% of Indigenous Australians aged 20–64 reported they either had a Certificate III or above, or were studying. In 2011–12, an estimated 67% of non-Indigenous Australians aged 20–64 reported they had either a Certificate III or above, or were studying at any level (Table 2.06.13).

In 2012:

- There were over 20,300 course completions in the VET sector by Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over. This was almost 5% of the Indigenous population aged 15 and over, compared with 3% for other Australians (Table 2.06.23).

Trend

- From 2002 to 2012–13, the proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 20–64 who reported they either had a Certificate III or above or were studying increased from 26% to 43%.
- From 2002 to 2011–12, the proportion of non-Indigenous Australians aged 20–64 who reported they either had a Certificate III or above or were studying increased from 52% to 67% (Table 2.06.13).

From 1996 to 2012:

- The rate of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over who completed a VET course increased significantly (from 0.5% to 4.6%). The rate of completions for other Australians also increased, but less rapidly (from 0.7% to 3.1%) (Figure 2.06.1, Table 2.06.26).

Higher education

Current period

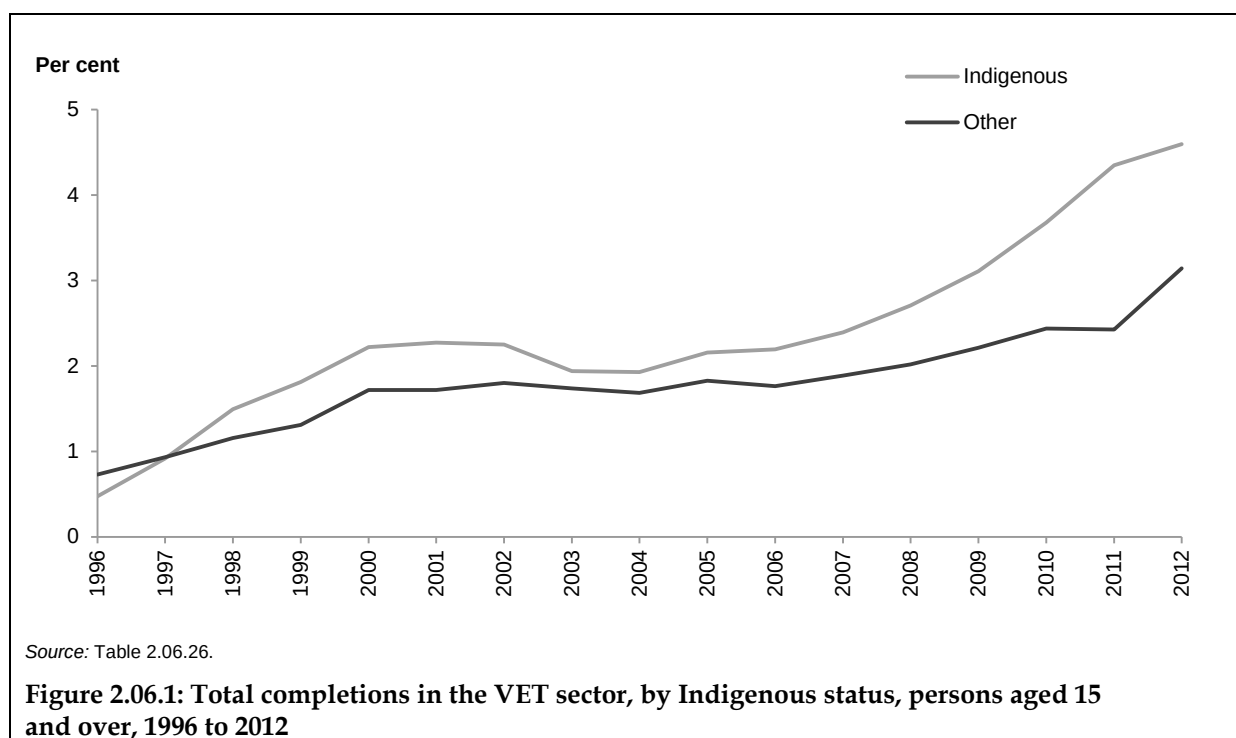
In 2012:

- Around 0.4% of Indigenous Australians completed a course in the higher education sector, compared with 1.7% of other Australians (Table 2.06.28). In the 22–24 year age group, 0.8% of Indigenous Australians completed a course in the higher education sector compared with 9.6% of other Australians. The gap narrowed in the older age groups, indicating that Indigenous students completing higher education courses have an older age profile than other students (Table 2.06.27).

Trend

From 1996 to 2012:

- There was no significant change in the rate of higher education award completions by Indigenous students. The rate among other Australians increased significantly by 66%, from 1% in 1996 to almost 2% in 2012 (Table 2.06.29; Figure 2.06.2).



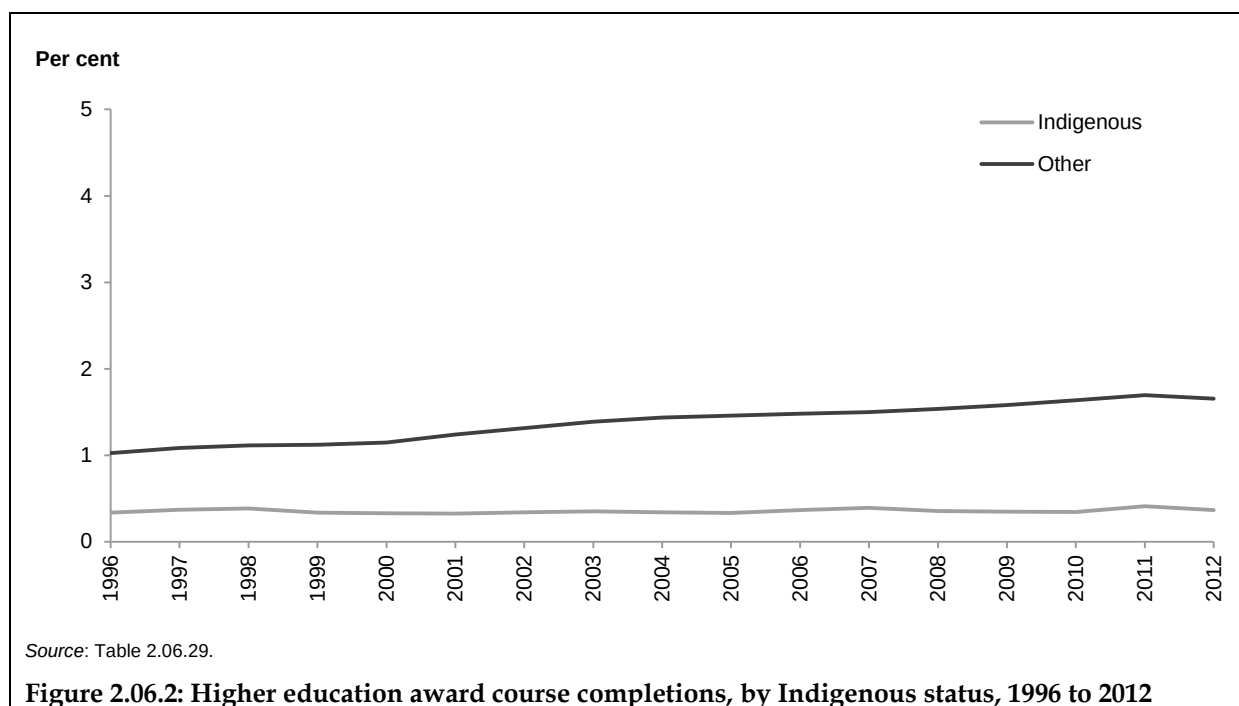


Table 2.06.1: Educational institution currently attending, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 15 and over, 2012–13

Educational participation	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45 years and over	Total (15 years and over)
	Per cent ^(a)				
Secondary school					
Indigenous	20.0	—	—	—	6.3
Non-Indigenous	23.9	—	—	—	4.0
Rate ratio ^(b)	0.8*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.6*
TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre					
Indigenous	13.2	8.7	7.2	4.0	8.5
Non-Indigenous	12.1	7.0	5.2	1.8	5.0
Rate ratio ^(b)	1.1*	1.2*	1.4*	2.2*	1.7*
University/other higher education					
Indigenous	5.6	5.6	3.8	1.8	4.2
Non-Indigenous	23.3	8.3	4.2	1.2	6.7
Rate ratio ^(b)	0.2*	0.7*	0.9*	1.5*	0.6*
Total currently studying^(c)					
Indigenous	40.1	15.6	11.8	6.2	19.9
Non-Indigenous	61.0	17.5	10.4	3.6	16.9
Rate ratio ^(b)	0.7*	0.9*	1.1*	1.7*	1.2*
Not studying					
Indigenous	59.9	84.4	88.2	93.8	80.1
Non-Indigenous	39.0	82.5	89.6	96.4	83.1
Rate ratio ^(b)	1.53*	1.02*	0.98*	0.97*	0.96*
Total					
Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number					
Indigenous	127,722	86,720	77,855	116,644	408,941
Non-Indigenous	2,943,483	3,149,999	3,080,345	8,421,482	17,595,309

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level for Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Within Indigenous status, percentages add within columns.

(b) Rate ratio was calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(c) Total currently studying includes 'other' educational institutions.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.06.2: Educational institution currently attended, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 15 and over, 2011

Educational participation	15–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45 years and over			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
Secondary school	24.7	26.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	2.4	7.7	4.4	1.7
Technical or Further Educational Institution ^(a)	6.9	8.0	0.9	4.1	4.0	1.0	3.2	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.9	4.1	2.9	1.4
University or other Tertiary Institution	4.7	20.9	0.2	3.6	8.0	0.5	2.8	3.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.5	3.1	5.8	0.5
Other	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
<i>Total currently studying^(b)</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Not attending	59.3	41.1	1.4	90.4	86.0	1.1	92.3	92.6	1.0	95.9	97.6	1.0	82.9	85.5	1.0
Total^(c)	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number^(c)	99,316	2,577,508	..	65,652	2,690,938	..	62,401	2,805,729	..	98,295	7,699,125	..	325,664	15,773,300	..
Not stated ^(d)	6.0	1.5	4.1	8.6	1.6	5.5	7.8	1.6	4.7	7.4	3.2	2.3	7.3	2.4	3.1

(a) Includes TAFE college.

(b) Includes persons attending but type of educational institution unknown.

(c) Excludes attendance at educational institution not stated.

(d) Persons whose attendance status was not stated as a proportion of total persons in that Indigenous status/age group.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.3: Educational institution currently attended, by Indigenous status and sex, persons aged 15 and over, 2011

Educational participation	Males			Females		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio
		%			%	
Secondary school	8.2	4.6	1.8	7.2	4.3	1.7
Technical or further education ^(a)	3.6	2.8	1.3	4.4	3.0	1.5
University/other higher education	2.2	5.1	0.4	4.0	6.5	0.6
<i>Total currently studying^(b)</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Not attending	84.1	86.4	1.0	81.9	84.7	1.0
Total^(c)	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number^(c)	154,152	7,688,644	..	171,515	8,084,656	..
Attendance unknown ^(d)	9.2	2.4	3.9	5.5	2.4	2.3

(a) Includes TAFE college.

(b) Includes 'other' type of institution and type of educational institution unknown.

(c) Excludes attendance at educational institution not stated.

(d) Persons whose attendance status was not stated as a proportion of total persons in that Indigenous status/sex group.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.4: Educational institution currently attended, by Indigenous status and state/territory, persons aged 15 year and over, 2011

				TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/ other higher education	Total currently studying ^(a)	Not studying	Total number ^(b)	Not stated ^(c)
NSW	Indigenous	%	8.8	5.6	3.5	20.2	79.8	102,394	6.9
	Non-Indigenous	%	4.5	3.2	5.9	15.0	85.0	5,071,940	2.4
	Rate ratio		2.0	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.9	..	2.9
Vic	Indigenous	%	8.0	5.5	4.7	21.2	78.8	22,807	7.3
	Non-Indigenous	%	4.8	2.9	6.0	15.3	84.7	4,031,356	2.4
	Rate ratio		1.7	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.9	..	3.1
Qld	Indigenous	%	7.5	3.0	3.1	15.6	84.4	91,617	5.9
	Non-Indigenous	%	4.1	2.4	5.5	13.2	86.8	3,107,537	2.3
	Rate ratio		1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	..	2.6
WA	Indigenous	%	6.1	3.0	2.3	13.4	86.6	40,405	10.5
	Non-Indigenous	%	3.8	2.9	5.6	13.4	86.6	1,609,759	2.3
	Rate ratio		1.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	..	4.5
SA	Indigenous	%	8.4	4.1	3.3	18.5	81.5	18,266	8.1
	Non-Indigenous	%	4.6	2.8	5.4	14.0	86.0	1,208,724	2.4
	Rate ratio		1.8	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	..	3.4
Tas	Indigenous	%	7.0	6.1	2.9	18.0	82.0	12,134	4.4
	Non-Indigenous	%	3.9	3.3	4.4	12.8	87.2	362,818	2.8
	Rate ratio		1.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	..	1.6
ACT	Indigenous	%	7.3	6.5	8.9	24.7	75.3	3,339	4.4
	Non-Indigenous	%	4.5	3.3	10.3	19.4	80.6	271,683	1.4
	Rate ratio		1.6	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	..	3.0
NT	Indigenous	%	6.1	1.4	1.4	11.5	88.5	34,546	8.9
	Non-Indigenous	%	3.8	2.0	5.7	13.0	87.0	107,985	2.9
	Rate ratio		1.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.0	..	3.1
Aust ^(d)	Indigenous	%	7.7	4.1	3.1	17.1	82.9	325,668	7.3
	Non-Indigenous	%	4.4	2.9	5.8	14.5	85.5	15,773,299	2.4
	Rate ratio		1.7	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	..	3.1

(a) Includes other educational institution and type of institution unknown.

(b) Excludes persons with attendance status not stated.

(c) Persons whose attendance status was not stated as a proportion of total persons in that Indigenous status/jurisdiction group.

(d) Includes other territories.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.5: Educational institution currently attended, by Indigenous status and remoteness, persons aged 15 and over, 2011

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Subtotal non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Subtotal remote	Australia ^(a)
Per cent								
Indigenous								
Secondary school	8.3	8.8	8.1	8.4	6.0	4.8	5.2	7.7
TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	4.9	5.3	3.7	4.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	4.1
University/other higher education	5.3	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	3.1
<i>Total currently studying^(b)</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>17.1</i>
Not studying	79.1	80.5	83.9	80.8	88.2	91.1	90.2	82.9
Total^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number^(c)	114,196	69,233	68,602	252,031	23,918	48,263	72,181	325,665
Not stated ^(d)	6.3	7.6	8.0	7.1	9.6	5.4	6.8	7.3
Non-Indigenous								
Secondary school	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.4	3.2	1.8	2.8	4.4
TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.9
University/other higher education	6.9	3.4	2.6	5.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	5.8
<i>Total currently studying^(b)</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>14.5</i>
Not studying	84.2	87.9	89.5	85.4	91.6	93.2	92.1	85.5
Total^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number^(c)	11,211,982	2,901,812	1,362,909	15,476,703	184,093	78,169	262,262	15,773,302
Not stated ^(c)	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	5.3	3.3	2.4
Rate ratio								
Secondary school	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.7
TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.4
University/other higher education	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
<i>Total currently studying^(b)</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Not studying	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Not stated ^(d)	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.1	1.0	2.1	3.1

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Includes other educational institution and type of educational institution not stated.

(c) Excludes attendance at educational institution unknown.

(d) Persons whose attendance status was not stated as a proportion of total persons in that Indigenous status/jurisdiction group.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.6: Highest level of school completed, by Indigenous status and remoteness area, persons aged 18 and over, 2012–13

Highest level of school completed ^(b)	Non-remote				Remote ^(a)			Australia
	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	
Per cent ^(c)								
Completed Year 12								
Indigenous	33.2*	25.6*	26.3*	29.3*	21.5*	19.2*	20.0	27.2
Non-Indigenous	58.5	41.7	40.1	53.8	42.9	..	..	53.6
Rate ratio ^(d)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	0.5*
Completed Year 10 or 11								
Indigenous	42.8*	44.9*	45.7*	44.1	48.3*	41.8*	44.1	44.1
Non-Indigenous	28.8	39.6	41.4	31.9	39.8	..	..	32.0
Rate ratio ^(d)	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	..	..	1.4*
Completed Year 9 or below ^(e)								
Indigenous	24.0*	29.6*	28.1*	26.6*	30.2*	39.0*	35.9	28.7
Non-Indigenous	12.7	18.7	18.5	14.3	17.4†	..	..	14.4
Rate ratio ^(d)	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	..	..	2.0*
Total number								
Indigenous	128,810	76,147	77,156	282,114	28,685	53,369	82,054	364,168
Non-Indigenous	12,011,070	3,124,462	1,388,042	16,523,574	196,726	..	..	16,720,301

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences were tested between remoteness categories using Total remote as the reference category. Non-Indigenous could not be tested because of the lack of Total remote data. For the Australia column, rate ratios between Indigenous and non-Indigenous were tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Non-Indigenous data excludes Very remote areas of Australia.

(b) Excludes those still attending secondary school.

(c) Within Indigenous status, percentages add within columns.

(d) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(e) Includes those who never attended school.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.06.7: Proportion of the 20–24 year old Indigenous population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above, 2012–13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
20–24 year old population with relevant qualification ^(a)	10,052	3,283	10,392	3,745	2,344	1,373	697	2,269	34,154
Total 20–24 year old population	17,542	4,500	15,890	7,760	3,437	2,150	800	6,307	58,386
Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Cert II or above (%)	57.3	73.0	65.4	48.3	68.2	63.8	87.2	36.0	58.5
95% confidence intervals (±)	9.5	16.3	8.2	10.7	11.8	11.9	15.6	10.0	4.6

(a) Persons aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or Certificate II or above (includes 'Certificate I or II not further defined (n.f.d.)' but excludes persons with a 'Certificate nfd' and persons whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined).

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (2012–13 Core component) sourced from SCRGSP (2014) Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators report, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table 2.06.8: Highest level of school completed, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 18 and over, 2011

Highest level of school completed		18–24			25–34			35–44			45 years and over			Total		
		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)
Completed Year 12 or equivalent	%	41.2	74.4	0.6	36.6	75.7	0.5	29.0	63.1	0.5	15.0	39.2	0.4	28.8	54.6	0.5
Completed Year 11 or equivalent	%	16.1	10.4	1.5	14.8	7.9	1.9	13.8	10.9	1.3	7.0	9.8	0.7	12.3	9.8	1.3
Completed Year 10 or equivalent	%	27.1	12.1	2.2	29.6	12.6	2.3	35.3	20.4	1.7	33.9	29.2	1.2	31.7	22.4	1.4
Completed Year 9 or below ^{(b)(c)}	%	15.6	3.1	5.1	19.0	3.8	5.0	21.9	5.6	3.9	44.2	21.8	2.0	27.2	13.2	2.1
Total^{(b)(c)(d)}	%	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number of persons^{(b)(c)(d)}	No.	62,299	1,801,197	..	64,305	2,671,213	..	60,752	2,782,783	..	93,264	7,470,631	..	280,620	14,725,824	..
Highest year of school not stated ^(e)	%	8.8	2.4	3.7	10.4	2.3	4.6	10.2	2.4	4.2	12.1	6.1	2.0	10.6	4.3	2.5

(a) Indigenous rate divided by non-Indigenous rate.

(b) Includes persons who never attended school.

(c) Excludes persons currently attending primary and secondary educational institutions.

(d) Excludes persons who did not state the highest year of school completed.

(e) Persons who did not state the highest year of school completed as a proportion of total persons.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of Census 2011.

Table 2.06.9: Highest year of school completed, by Indigenous status and sex, persons aged 18 and over, 2011

Highest level of school completed	Male			Female			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Year 12 or equivalent	27.2	53.8	0.5	30.1	55.4	0.5	28.8	54.6	0.5
Year 11 or equivalent	11.7	10.2	1.2	12.7	9.4	1.4	12.3	9.8	1.3
Year 10 or equivalent	32.1	22.9	1.4	31.4	21.9	1.4	31.7	22.4	1.4
Year 9 or below ^{(b)(c)}	29.0	13.1	2.2	25.7	13.3	1.9	27.2	13.2	2.1
Total^{(c)(d)}	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number of persons^{(c)(d)}	131,398	7,163,233	..	149,225	7,562,591	..	280,623	14,725,824	..
Highest year of school not stated ^(e)	12.7	4.2	3.0	8.7	4.3	2.0	10.6	4.3	2.5

(a) Indigenous rate divided by non-Indigenous rate.

(b) Includes persons who never attended school.

(c) Excludes persons currently attending primary and secondary educational institutions.

(d) Excludes persons who did not state the highest year of school completed.

(e) Persons who did not state the highest year of school completed as a proportion of total persons.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of Census 2011.

Table 2.06.10: Highest level of school completed, by state/territory and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2011

State/territory			Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9 or below ^{(a)(b)}	Total no. of persons ^{(b)(c)}	Highest year of school not stated ^(d)
NSW	Indigenous	%	27.3	8.8	35.3	28.6	87,845	10.1
	Non-Indigenous	%	54.8	5.5	25.7	14.0	4,735,804	4.4
	Rate ratio		0.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	..	2.3
Vic	Indigenous	%	33.5	16.1	25.4	25.0	19,887	10.1
	Non-Indigenous	%	56.7	13.6	15.1	14.6	3,762,350	4.4
	Rate ratio		0.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	..	2.3
Qld	Indigenous	%	35.5	11.3	30.7	22.5	78,942	8.9
	Non-Indigenous	%	53.3	7.8	26.7	12.2	2,897,716	4.1
	Rate ratio		0.7	1.5	1.2	1.8	..	2.2
WA	Indigenous	%	25.4	16.0	34.9	23.7	34,585	14.7
	Non-Indigenous	%	55.3	10.8	24.3	9.6	1,503,017	4.1
	Rate ratio		0.5	1.5	1.4	2.5	..	3.6
SA	Indigenous	%	26.0	22.0	25.7	26.4	15,699	12.2
	Non-Indigenous	%	49.1	19.7	17.8	13.5	1,129,084	4.4
	Rate ratio		0.5	1.1	1.4	1.9	..	2.8
Tas	Indigenous	%	25.7	12.1	42.1	20.1	10,665	6.1
	Non-Indigenous	%	40.6	9.0	34.7	15.7	338,173	4.8
	Rate ratio		0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	..	1.3
ACT	Indigenous	%	50.1	8.7	24.9	16.4	2,969	5.8
	Non-Indigenous	%	74.1	4.8	14.9	6.3	256,351	2.6
	Rate ratio		0.7	1.8	1.7	2.6	..	2.2
NT	Indigenous	%	16.7	13.4	24.4	45.5	29,892	12.9
	Non-Indigenous	%	56.0	13.9	21.3	8.8	101,967	4.1
	Rate ratio		0.3	1.0	1.1	5.2	..	3.1
Australia^(e)	Indigenous	%	28.8	12.3	31.7	27.2	280,619	10.6
	Non-Indigenous	%	54.6	9.8	22.4	13.2	14,725,828	4.3
	Rate ratio		0.5	1.3	1.4	2.1	..	2.5

(a) Includes persons who never attended school.

(b) Excludes persons currently attending primary and secondary educational institutions.

(c) Excludes persons who did not state the highest year of school completed.

(d) Persons who did not state the highest year of school completed as a proportion of total persons.

(e) Includes other territories.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.11: Highest level of school completed^(a), by Indigenous status and remoteness area, persons aged 18 and over, 2011

			Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9 or below ^{(a)(b)}	Total no. of persons ^{(b)(c)}	Highest year of school not stated ^(d)
Major cities	Indigenous	%	36.6	11.7	31.0	20.7	98,955	8.9
	Non-Indigenous	%	60.0	9.0	19.3	11.7	10,488,132	4.0
	Rate ratio		0.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	..	2.2
Inner regional	Indigenous	%	28.0	11.4	34.5	26.1	58,889	11.0
	Non-Indigenous	%	41.5	11.5	30.2	16.8	2,689,630	4.9
	Rate ratio		0.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	..	2.2
Outer regional	Indigenous	%	26.8	13.6	33.0	26.6	58,257	12.2
	Non-Indigenous	%	40.0	12.2	30.5	17.4	1,266,522	4.8
	Rate ratio		0.7	1.1	1.1	1.5	..	2.5
<i>Subtotal non-remote</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	%	<i>31.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>216,101</i>	<i>10.4</i>
	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	%	<i>54.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14,444,284</i>	<i>4.2</i>
	<i>Rate ratio</i>		<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Remote	Indigenous	%	21.4	14.5	31.5	32.6	20,779	13.4
	Non-Indigenous	%	43.9	13.6	28.7	13.7	173,812	4.1
	Rate ratio		0.5	1.1	1.1	2.4	..	3.3
Very remote	Indigenous	%	18.3	11.7	27.8	42.2	42,424	8.8
	Non-Indigenous	%	45.7	12.3	28.7	13.3	74,947	7.0
	Rate ratio		0.4	0.9	1.0	3.2	..	1.3
<i>Subtotal remote</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	%	<i>19.3</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>63,203</i>	<i>10.4</i>
	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	%	<i>44.5</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>248,759</i>	<i>5.0</i>
	<i>Rate ratio</i>		<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2.1</i>

(continued)

Table 2.06.11 (continued): Highest level of school completed^(a), by Indigenous status and remoteness area, persons aged 18 and over, 2011

			Year 12	Year 11	Year 10	Year 9 or below ^{(a)(b)}	Total no. of persons ^{(b)(c)}	Highest year of school not stated ^(d)
Australia^(e)	Indigenous	%	28.8	12.3	31.7	27.2	280,622	10.6
	Non-Indigenous	%	54.6	9.8	22.4	13.2	14,725,825	4.3
	Rate ratio		0.5	1.3	1.4	2.1	. .	2.5

(a) Includes persons who never attended school.

(b) Excludes persons currently attending primary or secondary educational institutions.

(c) Excludes persons who did not state the highest year of school completed.

(d) Persons who did not state the highest year of school completed as a proportion of total persons.

(e) Includes migratory and no usual address.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.12: Highest level of school completed, by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2001, 2006 and 2011, (%)

	2001		2006		2011	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Completed Year 12	21.0	44.1	24.5	49.9	28.8	54.6
Completed Year 10 or 11	42.5	37.2	43.8	35.2	44.0	32.2
Completed Year 9 or below ^(a)	36.5	18.7	31.7	14.9	27.2	13.2

(a) Includes persons who never attended school.

Notes

1. Excludes those still attending secondary school and those with highest level of schooling not stated.
2. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.13: Non-school qualification at Certificate III level or above and/or currently studying, by Indigenous status and sex, and aged 20–64, Australia, 2002, 2008, 2012–13

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Indigenous									
	2012–13								
With non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above^(a)									
Certificate III to advanced diploma	46 960	30.7	2.5	47 010	29.3	2.0	93 970	30.0	1.5
Bachelor and above	5 794	3.8	0.9	12 518	7.8	1.1	18 312	5.8	0.7
Total	52 754	34.5	2.5	59 528	37.1	2.1	112 282	35.8	1.6
Without a non-school qualification of Cert III or above, but studying at any level^(b)									
Below Certificate III	2 986	2.0	0.8	2 749	1.7	0.5	5 735	1.8	0.4
Certificate III to advanced diploma	4 556	3.0	1.0	6,686	4.2	0.9	11,242	3.6	0.7
Bachelor and above	1 776	1.2†	0.6	2,652	1.7	0.6	4,428	1.4	0.4
Total	9 318	6.1	1.4	12,087	7.5	1.2	21,405	6.8	0.9
Total with Cert III or above or studying at any level	62,072	40.6	2.7	71,615	44.6	2.2	133,687	42.6	1.8
Total 20–64 year old population^{(c)(d)}	152,920	100.0	..	160,542	100.0	..	313,463	100.0	..
	2008								
With non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above^(a)									
Certificate III to advanced diploma ^{(e)(f)}	25,193	21.9	n.a.	27,280	21.0	n.a.	52,473	21.4	n.a.
Bachelor and above ^{(e)(f)}	5,655	4.9	n.a.	8,439	6.5	n.a.	14,093	5.7	n.a.
Total^{(e)(f)}	30,847	26.8	n.a.	35,718	27.5	n.a.	66,566	27.1	n.a.
Without a non-school qualification of Cert III or above, but studying at any level ^{(b)(f)}	6,751	5.9	n.a.	9,988	7.7	n.a.	16,738	6.8	n.a.
Total with Cert III or above or studying at any level^{(e)(f)}	37,598	32.6	n.a.	45,706	35.2	n.a.	83,304	34.0	n.a.
Total 20–64 year old population^{(c)(d)}	115,241	100.0	..	130,026	100.0	..	245,267	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.06.13 (continued): Non-school qualification at Certificate III level or above and/or currently studying, by Indigenous status and sex, and aged 20–64, Australia, 2002, 2008, 2012–13

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Indigenous									
	2002								
With non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above^(a)									
Certificate III to advanced diploma ^{(g)(h)(i)}	17,649	16.9	n.a.	13,210	11.5	n.a.	30,859	14.1	n.a.
Bachelor and above ^{(h)(i)}	3,300	3.2	n.a.	5,601	4.9	n.a.	8,900	4.1	n.a.
Total^{(g)(h)(i)}	20,949	20.1	n.a.	18,810	16.3	n.a.	39,759	18.1	n.a.
Without a non-school qualification of Cert III or above, but studying at any level ^{(b)(i)}	7,622	7.3	n.a.	9,801	8.5	n.a.	17,423	7.9	n.a.
Total with Cert III or above or studying at any level^{(h)(i)}	28,570	27.4	n.a.	28,611	24.8	n.a.	57,182	26.0	n.a.
Total 20–64 year old population^{(c)(d)}	104,230	100.0	..	115,329	100.0	..	219,559	100.0	..
Non-Indigenous									
	2011–12								
With non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above^(a)									
Certificate III to advanced diploma	2,362,741	36.3	1.8	1,839,901	28.1	1.6	4,202,642	32.2	1.1
Bachelor and above	1,736,619	26.7	1.5	2,019,123	30.8	1.4	3,755,742	28.8	1.1
Total	4,099,360	63.0	1.8	3,859,024	59.0	1.7	7,958,385	61.0	1.1
Without a non-school qualification of Cert III or above, but studying at any level^(b)									
Below Certificate III	30,397	0.5†	0.3	52,900	0.8	0.3	83,296	0.6	0.2
Certificate III to diploma	130,558	2.0	0.6	140,867	2.2	0.6	271,425	2.1	0.5
Bachelor and above	168,898	2.6	0.7	209,633	3.2	0.8	378,532	2.9	0.5
Total	329,852	5.1	0.9	403,400	6.2	0.9	733,253	5.6	0.6
Total with Cert III or above or studying at any level	4,429,213	68.1	1.7	4,262,424	65.1	1.7	8,691,637	66.6	1.1
Total 20–64 year old population	6,508,736	100.0	..	6,545,963	100.0	..	13,054,699	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.06.13 (continued): Non-school qualification at Certificate III level or above and/or currently studying, by Indigenous status and sex, and aged 20–64, Australia, 2002, 2008, 2012–13

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2007–08									
With non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above^(a)									
Certificate III to advanced diploma ^{(e)(f)(h)}	1,976,603	32.6	n.a.	1,467,220	23.9	n.a.	3,443,823	28.2	n.a.
Bachelor and above ^{(e)(f)}	1,432,201	23.6	n.a.	1,547,906	25.2	n.a.	2,980,107	24.4	n.a.
Total^{(e)(f)}	3,408,804	56.1	n.a.	3,015,126	49.0	n.a.	6,423,931	52.6	n.a.
Without a non-school qualification of Cert III or above, but studying at any level ^{(b)(f)}	358,610	5.9	n.a.	319,877	5.2	n.a.	678,487	5.6	n.a.
Total with Cert III or above or studying at any level^{(e)(f)(g)}	3,767,415	62.1	n.a.	3,335,003	54.2	n.a.	7,102,418	58.1	n.a.
Total 20–64 year old population^(c)	6,070,962	100.0	..	6,147,515	100.0	..	12,218,477	100.0	..
2002									
With non-school qualifications at Certificate III level or above^(a)									
Certificate III to advanced diploma ^{(g)(h)(i)}	1,868,509	32.6	n.a.	1,045,934	18.3	n.a.	2,914,443	25.5	n.a.
Bachelor and above ^{(h)(i)}	1,117,262	19.5	n.a.	1,149,509	20.2	n.a.	2,266,771	19.8	n.a.
Total^{(g)(h)(i)}	2,985,770	52.1	n.a.	2,195,443	38.5	n.a.	5,181,214	45.3	n.a.
Without a non-school qualification of Cert III or above, but studying at any level ^{(b)(i)}	337,771	5.9	n.a.	370,705	6.5	n.a.	708,476	6.2	n.a.
Total with Cert III or above or studying at any level^{(g)(h)(i)}	3,323,541	58.0	n.a.	2,566,148	45.0	n.a.	5,889,689	51.5	n.a.
Total 20–64 year old population^(c)	5,730,431	100.0	..	5,703,244	100.0	..	11,433,675	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.06.13 (continued): Non-school qualification at Certificate III level or above and/or currently studying, by Indigenous status and sex, and aged 20–64, Australia, 2002, 2008, 2012–13

CI = confidence interval.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Includes people who have indicated that they have attained a non-school qualification at Certificate III level or above.
- (b) Includes people who have indicated that they are studying, but excludes those who already have a non-school qualification at Certificate III level or above.
- (c) Total 20–64 year old population, excluding people who were not studying and had a level of non-school qualification that was not stated.
- (d) Equals 1.1 per cent of the Indigenous population in 2002 and 2.6 per cent of the Indigenous population in 2008 and 1.4 per cent of the Indigenous population in 2012.
- (e) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous males and 2007–08 rate for non-Indigenous males is statistically significant.
- (f) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous females and 2007–08 rate for non-Indigenous females is statistically significant for all categories.
- (g) Difference between male rate and female rate is statistically significant.
- (h) Difference between 2002 rate for Indigenous males and non-Indigenous males is statistically significant.
- (i) Difference between 2002 rate for Indigenous females and non-Indigenous females is statistically significant for all categories.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.06.14: Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by sex and Indigenous status, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Indigenous				
	2012–13			
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	74.5	4.5	84.7	3.3
Females	60.6	4.1	69.0	4.1
Persons	67.4	3.1	76.7	2.7
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	88.2	7.7	91.4	6.9
Females	78.8	6.5	83.5	5.5
Persons	81.8	5.0	86.0	4.3
Certificate III and higher				
Males	76.0	4.1	85.4	3.0
Females	64.2	3.6	71.9	3.5
Persons	69.7	2.8	78.1	2.4
Other^(f)				
Males	48.4	3.4	65.1	2.9
Females	32.3	2.6	43.1	2.8
Persons	40.5	2.3	54.3	2.1
Total^(g)				
Males	57.6	2.9	71.9	2.3
Females	44.0	2.3	53.8	2.3
Persons	50.7	2.0	62.7	1.8
	2008			
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	84.0	4.9	90.9	3.9
Females	70.9	5.6	79.0	5.6
Persons	77.2	3.9	84.7	3.5
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	88.8	7.7	94.1	4.6
Females	82.9	7.3	87.3	6.5
Persons	85.3	5.2	90.0	4.4
Certificate III and higher				
Males	84.8	4.3	91.5	3.4
Females	73.7	4.6	80.9	4.6
Persons	78.8	3.4	85.8	3.0

(continued)

Table 2.06.14 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by sex and Indigenous status, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Other^(f)				
Males	61.0	3.5	74.5	2.6
Females	38.1	2.9	46.6	2.6
Persons	48.9	2.5	59.9	2.0
Total^(g)				
Males	66.9	3.0	79.1	2.2
Females	47.4	2.8	55.8	2.6
Persons	56.7	2.3	66.9	1.8
2004–05				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	78.0	6.3	86.8	4.6
Females	66.7	8.9	74.9	8.5
Persons	72.3	5.5	80.9	4.9
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	91.0	8.6	92.5	8.2
Females	79.9	9.1	83.7	8.4
Persons	84.4	6.6	87.2	6.2
Certificate III and higher				
Males	80.4	5.4	87.9	4.0
Females	70.0	7.0	77.1	6.6
Persons	75.0	4.6	82.3	4.0
Other^(f)				
Males	60.5	3.2	70.4	3.0
Females	38.7	3.3	45.6	3.3
Persons	48.9	2.6	57.2	2.5
Total^(g)				
Males	65.1	2.9	74.5	2.5
Females	45.6	3.3	52.6	3.2
Persons	54.8	2.5	62.8	2.2
2002				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	78.8	5.9	86.9	5.1
Females	64.4	8.5	75.3	6.6
Persons	72.6	5.1	81.9	4.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.14 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by sex and Indigenous status, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	74.5	23.5	90.1	8.1
Females	83.9	11.3	91.2	6.1
Persons	80.4	11.0	90.8	4.6
Certificate III and higher				
Males	78.1	5.8	87.4	4.6
Females	70.2	7.2	80.0	5.2
Persons	74.3	4.7	83.9	3.6
Other^(f)				
Males	56.6	3.4	73.5	2.9
Females	37.1	3.4	47.4	3.2
Persons	46.1	2.6	59.5	2.3
Total^(g)				
Males	60.8	3.0	76.8	2.4
Females	43.0	3.1	53.3	2.8
Persons	51.4	2.4	64.5	2.0
Non-Indigenous				
		2012–13		
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	88.7	1.8	90.9	1.7
Females	76.2	2.8	79.3	2.4
Persons	83.2	1.8	85.8	1.6
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	90.9	1.8	92.6	1.6
Females	82.5	2.6	83.9	2.4
Persons	86.3	1.6	87.9	1.5
Certificate III and higher				
Males	89.6	1.4	91.6	1.3
Females	79.4	1.9	81.6	1.7
Persons	84.6	1.3	86.8	1.2
Other^(f)				
Males	77.5	2.6	83.0	2.3
Females	61.9	2.4	65.3	2.2
Persons	69.4	1.8	73.8	1.5

(continued)

Table 2.06.14 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by sex and Indigenous status, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Total^(g)				
Males	85.1	1.4	88.4	1.2
Females	72.2	1.4	74.8	1.3
Persons	78.6	1.0	81.6	0.9
2007–08				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	88.0	1.9	89.6	1.8
Females	80.4	2.5	83.1	2.3
Persons	84.7	1.5	86.8	1.4
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	89.4	2.1	91.6	1.8
Females	81.8	2.6	84.0	2.3
Persons	85.4	1.7	87.7	1.4
Certificate III and higher				
Males	88.6	1.6	90.4	1.2
Females	81.1	1.7	83.6	1.6
Persons	85.1	1.0	87.2	0.9
Other^(f)				
Males	79.9	1.9	83.2	1.8
Females	62.2	2.4	65.1	2.6
Persons	70.5	1.7	73.6	1.6
Total^(g)				
Males	84.6	1.2	87.2	1.0
Females	71.6	1.7	74.2	1.7
Persons	78.1	1.1	80.7	0.9
2004–05				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	88.3	1.7	90.4	1.4
Females	76.5	2.4	78.4	2.5
Persons	83.6	1.3	85.7	1.2
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	91.0	2.0	93.7	1.7
Females	81.0	2.7	83.1	2.4
Persons	85.7	1.5	88.1	1.6

(continued)

Table 2.06.14 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by sex and Indigenous status, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Certificate III and higher				
Males	89.3	1.2	91.6	1.1
Females	78.8	1.9	80.8	1.9
Persons	84.5	1.0	86.7	1.0
Other^(f)				
Males	78.1	1.8	82.5	1.6
Females	60.9	1.8	64.1	1.8
Persons	68.7	1.1	72.4	1.1
Total^(g)				
Males	84.0	1.0	87.4	0.9
Females	68.6	1.2	71.3	1.3
Persons	76.3	0.7	79.3	0.8
2002				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Males	87.7	6.0	90.5	6.2
Females	73.0	6.4	76.9	6.9
Persons	82.4	4.5	85.6	4.9
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Males	91.4	9.0	94.0	8.8
Females	82.6	6.0	84.6	6.0
Persons	86.9	6.0	89.2	5.9
Certificate III and higher				
Males	89.1	3.5	91.8	3.2
Females	78.0	4.1	80.9	4.3
Persons	84.4	2.6	87.2	2.6
Other^(f)				
Males	75.1	4.1	82.2	3.7
Females	59.9	2.9	64.7	2.7
Persons	66.7	2.7	72.5	2.6
Total^(g)				
Males	82.2	1.8	87.0	1.4
Females	66.7	1.3	71.0	1.3
Persons	74.5	1.0	79.1	0.9

(continued)

Table 2.06.14 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by sex and Indigenous status, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

CI = confidence interval.

- (a) Excludes people enrolled in secondary school.
- (b) The number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same group.
- (c) The number of employed and unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same group.
- (d) Includes Certificate III/IV, Certificate III/IV not further defined and Advanced Diploma/Diploma.
- (e) Includes Bachelor Degree, Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and Postgraduate Certificate.
- (f) Includes Certificate I and II, Cert I and II not further defined, Certificate not further defined and those who do not have a non-school qualification.
- (g) Includes persons whose level of non-school qualification was inadequately described or not stated or level not determined.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.06.15: Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
2012-13				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Major cities	67.5	4.9	75.5	4.5
Inner regional	63.8	6.8	74.9	6.1
Outer regional	66.9	7.0	76.9	5.4
Total non-remote	66.3	3.4	75.7	3.0
Remote	73.5	7.6	83.3	4.8
Very remote	78.0	7.0	84.4	6.3
Total remote	75.8	5.3	83.9	4.1
Australia	67.4	3.1	76.7	2.7
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Major cities	82.7	7.4	87.0	6.1
Inner regional	n.p.	n.p.	89.9	8.1
Outer regional	n.p.	n.p.	82.9	11.6
Total non-remote	82.9	5.3	87.0	4.5
Remote	n.p.	n.p.	82.2	14.9
Very remote	n.p.	n.p.	70.3	20.2
Total remote	71.9	12.3	77.0	11.5
Australia	81.8	5.0	86.0	4.3
Certificate III and higher				
Major cities	70.5	4.1	77.8	3.8
Inner regional	66.6	6.1	76.9	5.4
Outer regional	68.4	6.7	77.6	5.1
Total non-remote	68.9	3.1	77.5	2.6
Remote	74.0	7.5	83.2	5.0
Very remote	76.5	7.2	82.7	6.4
Total remote	75.2	5.2	82.9	4.1
Australia	69.7	2.8	78.1	2.4
Other^(f)				
Major cities	40.3	4.3	56.6	3.7
Inner regional	43.0	6.0	56.3	5.8
Outer regional	38.2	5.9	51.5	5.2
Total non-remote	40.4	3.0	55.0	2.7
Remote	41.8	5.8	54.3	5.5
Very remote	40.2	4.1	51.7	4.3
Total remote	40.7	3.1	52.5	3.2
Australia	40.5	2.3	54.3	2.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.15 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Total^(g)				
Major cities	53.0	3.5	65.6	3.1
Inner regional	52.6	4.8	64.8	4.4
Outer regional	48.8	4.8	60.5	3.5
Total non-remote	51.7	2.5	64.0	2.1
Remote	50.5	5.7	62.3	5.0
Very remote	45.5	3.9	56.2	4.0
Total remote	47.3	3.1	58.4	3.0
Australia	50.7	2.0	62.7	1.8
		2008		
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Major cities	75.1	7.2	84.4	6.1
Inner regional	77.0	9.1	83.7	8.5
Outer regional	76.4	5.7	83.8	5.6
Total non-remote	75.9	4.3	84.1	4.0
Remote	81.4	9.1	85.3	8.0
Very remote	88.3	7.3	92.1	6.3
Total remote	85.0	5.8	88.9	5.1
Australia	77.2	3.9	84.7	3.5
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Major cities	86.4	8.0	91.5	6.5
Inner regional	79.5	14.2	86.0	11.0
Outer regional	82.0	12.7	86.5	10.7
Total non-remote	84.2	6.1	89.4	4.9
Remote	91.3	15.6	91.3	15.6
Very remote	92.8	9.1	95.9	7.0
Total remote	92.1	8.5	93.7	8.1
Australia	85.3	5.2	90.0	4.4
Certificate III and higher				
Major cities	77.9	5.8	86.2	4.9
Inner regional	77.4	7.7	84.1	7.3
Outer regional	77.2	5.0	84.2	5.0
Total non-remote	77.6	3.7	85.2	3.3
Remote	83.5	7.5	86.6	6.8
Very remote	89.2	6.5	92.9	5.1
Total remote	86.5	4.9	89.9	4.2
Australia	78.8	3.4	85.8	3.0

(continued)

Table 2.06.15 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Other^(f)				
Major cities	54.1	5.8	66.7	4.6
Inner regional	43.5	6.7	56.6	5.9
Outer regional	46.7	5.6	55.7	4.9
Total non-remote	48.7	3.3	60.2	2.7
Remote	45.1	5.9	57.6	5.2
Very remote	52.0	4.8	59.9	4.5
Total remote	49.6	3.6	59.1	3.5
Australia	48.9	2.5	59.9	2.0
Total				
Major cities	61.2	4.8	72.9	3.6
Inner regional	53.3	5.7	64.5	4.9
Outer regional	54.3	5.1	63.0	4.4
Total non-remote	57.0	3.0	67.7	2.4
Remote	52.6	5.5	63.3	4.6
Very remote	57.2	4.4	65.1	4.1
Total remote	55.6	3.3	64.4	3.2
Australia	56.7	2.3	66.9	1.8
2004-05				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Major cities	69.3	10.1	76.5	9.6
Inner regional	74.2	12.4	81.6	10.6
Outer regional	71.2	8.9	84.2	6.6
Total non-remote	71.1	6.4	79.9	5.6
Remote	76.1	12.1	83.5	10.6
Very remote	81.2	10.2	87.5	9.1
Total remote	79.2	8.1	85.9	7.6
Australia	72.3	5.5	80.9	4.9
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Major cities	n.p.	n.p.	89.6	8.8
Inner regional	n.p.	n.p.	87.0	13.0
Outer regional	n.p.	n.p.	81.8	17.6
Total non-remote	85.2	7.3	87.1	6.8
Remote	n.p.	n.p.	86.8	12.4
Very remote	n.p.	n.p.	89.2	15.7
Total remote	78.3	12.7	88.1	10.2
Australia	84.4	6.6	87.2	6.2

(continued)

Table 2.06.15 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Certificate III and higher				
Major cities	73.9	8.0	79.6	7.5
Inner regional	76.7	10.2	82.9	8.8
Outer regional	72.5	8.0	83.8	6.4
Total non-remote	74.3	5.1	81.5	4.6
Remote	77.3	10.0	84.2	8.3
Very remote	80.2	8.8	87.8	7.9
Total remote	79.1	6.8	86.3	6.3
Australia	75.0	4.6	82.3	4.0
Other^(f)				
Major cities	49.7	5.2	56.3	5.1
Inner regional	46.9	5.9	58.1	5.4
Outer regional	45.1	6.6	54.7	6.5
Total non-remote	47.5	3.4	56.3	3.3
Remote	50.5	8.1	58.5	7.5
Very remote	52.6	5.5	59.3	5.2
Total remote	52.0	4.1	59.1	3.9
Australia	48.9	2.6	57.2	2.5
Total^(g)				
Major cities	56.9	4.8	63.2	4.5
Inner regional	54.5	5.8	64.6	4.8
Outer regional	51.2	6.1	61.2	5.6
Total non-remote	54.6	3.1	63.0	2.8
Remote	54.7	7.2	62.7	6.4
Very remote	55.5	5.0	62.2	4.8
Total remote	55.3	3.8	62.3	3.5
Australia	54.8	2.5	62.8	2.2
2002				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
Major cities	69.2	10.4	81.1	8.4
Inner regional	75.9	10.1	82.1	8.4
Outer regional	67.6	8.2	78.9	7.7
Total non-remote	70.7	6.0	80.9	4.9
Remote	78.7	12.5	83.3	12.4
Very remote	85.2	8.5	90.5	6.9
Total remote	82.4	7.1	87.4	6.7
Australia	72.6	5.1	81.9	4.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.15 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
Major cities	77.6	19.5	93.2	5.1
Inner regional	81.7	17.6	81.7	17.6
Outer regional	83.0	12.9	94.8	4.6
Total non-remote	79.4	12.4	90.7	5.2
Remote	82.1	17.1	89.0	16.7
Very remote	92.8	11.1	92.8	11.1
Total remote	87.7	9.8	91.0	9.8
Australia	80.4	11.0	90.8	4.6
Certificate III and higher				
Major cities	71.5	9.0	84.4	6.1
Inner regional	77.1	8.5	82.1	7.7
Outer regional	70.2	7.7	81.6	6.9
Total non-remote	72.7	5.4	83.2	4.1
Remote	79.4	10.7	84.4	10.4
Very remote	86.5	7.5	90.9	6.6
Total remote	83.3	6.4	88.0	5.9
Australia	74.3	4.7	83.9	3.6
Other^(f)				
Major cities	49.0	6.9	63.2	6.2
Inner regional	37.9	5.2	57.4	5.5
Outer regional	38.5	3.8	55.1	4.6
Total non-remote	42.5	3.3	58.9	3.1
Remote	47.1	5.9	57.1	5.4
Very remote	57.8	5.7	62.3	4.8
Total remote	54.7	4.4	60.8	3.6
Australia	46.1	2.6	59.5	2.3
Total^(g)				
Major cities	54.6	5.7	69.2	4.6
Inner regional	46.4	5.2	63.1	4.8
Outer regional	43.3	3.6	59.7	4.0
Total non-remote	48.9	3.0	64.6	2.5
Remote	52.5	5.8	61.8	5.2
Very remote	60.7	5.2	65.1	4.5
Total remote	58.2	4.1	64.1	3.4
Australia	51.4	2.4	64.5	2.0

(continued)

Table 2.06.15 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

CI = confidence interval

- (a) Excludes people enrolled in secondary school.
- (b) The number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same group.
- (c) The number of employed and unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same group.
- (d) Includes Certificate III/IV, Certificate III/IV not further defined and Advanced Diploma/Diploma.
- (e) Includes Bachelor Degree, Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and Postgraduate Certificate.
- (f) Includes Certificate I and II, Cert I and II not further defined, Certificate not further defined and those who do not have a non-school qualification.
- (g) Includes persons whose level of non-school qualification was inadequately described or not stated or level not determined.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.06.16: Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
2012–13				
Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	59.5	6.5	69.8	6.0
Vic	63.3	9.8	75.4	7.5
Qld	74.4	5.0	82.5	4.5
WA	72.3	6.5	79.7	5.5
SA	64.8	8.6	73.2	7.9
Tas	70.1	7.7	77.2	7.2
ACT	83.5	10.3	90.0	7.8
NT	78.1	7.3	88.9	4.8
Australia	67.4	3.1	76.7	2.7
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	81.9	10.9	85.7	10.0
Vic	n.p.	n.p.	80.3	12.1
Qld	83.6	9.9	87.7	8.6
WA	n.p.	n.p.	86.3	9.7
SA	74.0	16.9	89.9	9.3
Tas	n.p.	n.p.	90.9	10.1
ACT	n.p.	n.p.	92.9	7.5
NT	n.p.	n.p.	80.1	15.7
Australia	81.8	5.0	86.0	4.3
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	62.8	6.0	72.1	5.4
Vic	66.1	8.3	76.4	6.6
Qld	75.5	4.6	83.1	4.1
WA	74.1	6.1	80.6	5.1
SA	66.4	8.0	76.2	7.1
Tas	73.5	7.0	79.6	6.5
ACT	86.4	6.3	91.3	5.3
NT	78.3	6.9	87.3	5.1
Australia	69.7	2.8	78.1	2.4
Other^(f)				
NSW	37.6	5.9	51.1	5.4
Vic	39.6	8.1	51.9	7.9
Qld	43.9	4.7	59.9	3.9
WA	40.1	5.4	54.4	4.7

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
SA	36.2	7.0	51.3	7.2
Tas	41.6	7.7	55.0	6.9
ACT	61.3	12.5	63.7	12.5
NT	40.4	4.1	50.8	4.7
Australia	40.5	2.3	54.3	2.1
Total^(g)				
NSW	47.6	4.5	59.5	3.9
Vic	52.0	6.0	63.2	5.4
Qld	54.8	4.0	68.0	3.2
WA	49.6	4.8	61.9	4.0
SA	48.8	5.7	61.8	5.2
Tas	54.1	6.8	64.5	5.6
ACT	74.1	7.4	77.7	7.3
NT	47.5	3.9	57.6	4.1
Australia	50.7	2.0	62.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	83.6	3.6	86.1	3.4
Vic	82.1	3.1	84.6	2.8
Qld	81.5	3.3	84.5	3.1
WA	86.9	2.9	88.6	2.9
SA	82.5	3.6	86.0	3.2
Tas	83.8	3.7	86.8	3.3
ACT	84.3	4.5	87.6	4.2
NT	90.1	4.3	92.2	3.7
Australia	83.2	1.8	85.8	1.6
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	86.5	3.4	87.3	3.1
Vic	85.8	3.5	87.6	3.2
Qld	88.4	3.2	90.2	3.0
WA	86.2	3.5	88.2	3.3
SA	83.1	3.5	87.1	3.6
Tas	80.6	6.8	83.0	5.8
ACT	88.5	3.1	89.1	2.8
NT	88.3	5.1	90.0	4.6
Australia	86.3	1.6	87.9	1.5

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	85.0	2.6	86.7	2.5
Vic	84.0	2.2	86.1	2.1
Qld	84.2	2.4	86.7	2.3
WA	86.6	1.9	88.4	1.9
SA	82.8	2.3	86.5	2.1
Tas	82.6	3.5	85.4	3.0
ACT	87.0	2.4	88.6	2.3
NT	89.3	3.3	91.3	2.9
Australia	84.6	1.3	86.8	1.2
Other^(f)				
NSW	66.8	3.4	70.5	2.8
Vic	70.3	3.7	75.1	3.2
Qld	70.4	3.7	75.6	3.1
WA	72.4	3.8	76.3	3.4
SA	69.4	4.6	73.8	4.0
Tas	62.0	4.9	66.5	4.9
ACT	79.7	5.3	81.0	5.0
NT	76.1	6.7	79.1	5.3
Australia	69.4	1.8	73.8	1.5
Total^(g)				
NSW	78.4	2.1	80.8	1.8
Vic	78.6	1.8	81.7	1.6
Qld	78.4	2.1	82.1	1.9
WA	80.5	1.8	83.2	1.7
SA	77.1	2.4	81.2	2.1
Tas	72.5	3.1	76.2	3.0
ACT	84.4	2.3	85.9	2.1
NT	84.0	3.5	86.4	3.0
Australia	78.6	1.0	81.6	0.9
2008				
Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	70.3	8.5	81.9	8.2
Vic	79.7	5.0	84.4	4.8
Qld	84.1	7.4	86.1	7.3
WA	77.4	9.6	91.0	5.9

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
SA	71.2	9.9	81.1	8.4
Tas	77.5	7.7	85.6	6.9
ACT	87.3	9.8	91.4	7.5
NT	76.8	8.4	81.1	7.8
Australia	77.2	3.9	84.7	3.5
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	81.8	14.9	89.6	12.1
Vic	81.0	9.7	84.5	9.3
Qld	89.3	10.2	94.5	6.7
WA	79.4	14.6	81.9	14.1
SA	91.5	12.9	96.5	7.6
Tas	88.7	13.0	88.7	13.0
ACT	94.4	6.3	95.9	5.5
NT	87.1	11.1	89.5	10.7
Australia	85.3	5.2	90.0	4.4
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	72.4	7.5	83.3	7.0
Vic	80.0	4.2	84.4	4.0
Qld	85.2	6.0	87.9	5.9
WA	77.8	8.4	89.2	5.6
SA	74.5	8.5	83.5	7.0
Tas	79.7	7.0	86.2	6.1
ACT	90.3	6.4	93.3	4.9
NT	79.5	6.5	83.3	5.7
Australia	78.8	3.4	85.8	3.0
Other^(f)				
NSW	43.0	5.5	55.8	4.4
Vic	45.5	5.9	58.3	5.5
Qld	53.5	6.0	63.3	5.0
WA	53.2	5.7	62.4	4.5
SA	45.6	6.2	58.9	6.0
Tas	55.8	8.0	62.1	7.1
ACT	65.0	10.8	73.5	9.7
NT	48.5	5.2	59.2	5.1
Australia	48.9	2.5	59.9	2.0

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Total				
NSW	50.1	5.1	62.5	4.0
Vic	59.3	4.3	68.9	3.6
Qld	61.8	5.3	70.2	4.5
WA	59.6	4.7	70.1	4.0
SA	53.8	5.3	66.2	4.9
Tas	62.4	6.4	68.8	5.5
ACT	75.8	6.2	81.6	5.1
NT	54.1	4.5	63.7	4.4
Australia	56.7	2.3	66.9	1.8
Non-Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	83.1	3.4	85.5	3.4
Vic	87.0	3.2	88.3	3.1
Qld	83.3	3.9	85.7	3.4
WA	86.2	3.5	88.5	3.3
SA	85.2	3.5	87.5	3.1
Tas	81.0	3.7	83.2	3.9
ACT	87.4	3.6	89.2	3.1
NT	100.0	—	100.0	—
Australia	84.7	1.5	86.8	1.4
Bachelor degree or higher^{(e)(g)}				
NSW	85.3	3.5	87.0	3.2
Vic	85.2	3.5	87.3	2.9
Qld	83.7	5.6	86.8	4.6
WA	86.2	4.4	90.3	3.4
SA	87.4	3.8	88.5	3.8
Tas	83.3	6.4	85.0	6.3
ACT	91.9	2.3	92.3	2.4
NT	95.9	8.3	95.9	8.3
Australia	85.4	1.7	87.7	1.4
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	84.2	2.5	86.2	2.4
Vic	86.1	2.4	87.9	2.2
Qld	83.5	3.3	86.1	2.7
WA	86.2	2.9	89.3	2.5
SA	86.1	2.7	87.9	2.6

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Tas	81.9	3.0	83.9	3.1
ACT	90.2	1.9	91.1	1.8
NT	98.0	4.0	98.0	4.0
Australia	85.1	1.0	87.2	0.9
Other^(f)				
NSW	68.3	3.3	71.8	3.2
Vic	71.1	3.3	73.9	3.2
Qld	71.5	3.4	74.3	3.2
WA	76.5	3.9	78.3	3.7
SA	66.1	4.0	70.8	3.5
Tas	63.3	5.3	68.3	5.0
ACT	79.8	3.6	81.9	3.4
NT	89.3	11.7	89.3	11.7
Australia	70.5	1.7	73.6	1.6
Total				
NSW	76.5	2.1	79.2	2.0
Vic	79.3	1.9	81.6	1.8
Qld	77.6	2.3	80.4	1.9
WA	81.8	2.4	84.2	2.1
SA	75.2	2.8	78.8	2.3
Tas	72.4	3.1	76.1	3.1
ACT	85.8	1.8	87.2	1.7
NT	93.6	5.9	93.6	5.9
Australia	78.1	1.1	80.7	0.9
2004–05				
Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	66.8	10.9	74.9	10.4
Vic	74.7	11.6	82.4	9.0
Qld	75.7	9.5	86.9	7.3
WA	71.4	10.6	75.1	10.3
SA	70.7	13.9	81.3	12.6
Tas	68.8	11.6	73.5	15.1
ACT	85.1	12.5	86.6	11.9
NT	80.2	11.5	85.2	8.7
Australia	72.3	5.5	80.9	4.9

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	88.5	12.8	89.3	12.8
Vic	84.6	34.7	84.6	34.7
Qld	82.5	12.9	87.5	11.7
WA	75.1	21.5	79.9	19.1
SA	91.5	11.1	91.5	11.1
Tas	65.9	27.3	77.2	17.9
ACT	91.4	9.3	93.5	8.1
NT	82.3	14.2	85.7	14.1
Australia	84.4	6.6	87.2	6.2
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	71.8	9.4	78.2	8.7
Vic	77.4	10.9	83.0	8.8
Qld	76.9	8.0	87.0	6.3
WA	71.9	8.7	75.7	8.6
SA	75.9	11.2	83.8	10.0
Tas	68.1	11.5	74.4	13.4
ACT	88.6	7.1	90.5	6.6
NT	80.8	9.0	85.4	7.0
Australia	75.0	4.6	82.3	4.0
Other^(f)				
NSW	48.0	5.6	56.2	5.5
Vic	51.1	9.2	60.6	9.3
Qld	51.1	6.2	59.3	5.5
WA	52.8	5.6	62.4	5.1
SA	47.1	6.0	53.3	6.1
Tas	44.1	9.2	55.9	9.8
ACT	56.9	10.1	67.0	10.5
NT ^(g)	42.9	6.9	49.6	6.7
Australia	48.9	2.6	57.2	2.5
Total^(g)				
NSW	53.6	5.4	61.4	5.1
Vic	58.8	7.6	67.2	7.1
Qld	58.7	5.5	67.5	4.8
WA	55.1	4.9	63.8	4.5
SA	53.0	6.1	59.4	5.7
Tas	50.7	6.9	61.3	6.5

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
ACT	69.1	7.9	75.7	7.7
NT	47.5	6.2	53.9	6.2
Australia	54.8	2.5	62.8	2.2
Non-Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	82.3	2.4	84.6	2.3
Vic	84.6	3.0	86.1	2.9
Qld	84.0	3.1	86.4	2.9
WA	84.0	3.5	86.9	3.2
SA	84.8	2.7	85.9	2.7
Tas	81.1	3.2	82.6	3.1
ACT	88.7	4.9	90.1	4.8
NT	84.7	13.4	84.7	13.4
Australia	83.6	1.3	85.7	1.2
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	85.7	2.9	88.3	2.6
Vic	84.5	3.1	87.1	3.1
Qld	86.4	4.1	88.2	3.8
WA	85.4	3.8	88.3	3.3
SA	88.0	3.4	90.8	3.0
Tas	84.8	4.7	86.0	4.7
ACT	89.7	3.0	91.2	2.7
NT	82.6	35.3	82.6	35.3
Australia	85.7	1.5	88.1	1.6
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	83.8	2.0	86.2	1.9
Vic	84.5	2.0	86.5	2.0
Qld	84.9	2.3	87.0	2.4
WA	84.6	2.3	87.5	2.1
SA	86.2	2.0	88.0	1.9
Tas	82.5	2.7	83.8	2.6
ACT	89.3	2.6	90.8	2.5
NT	83.9	16.3	83.9	16.3
Australia	84.5	1.0	86.7	1.0
Other^(f)				
NSW	67.9	2.7	71.7	2.5
Vic	68.1	3.1	72.2	2.7

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Qld	70.0	2.6	73.9	2.3
WA	69.1	3.7	71.8	3.2
SA	69.7	2.6	72.7	2.6
Tas	62.1	3.4	67.7	3.2
ACT	74.1	3.9	78.3	3.4
NT	82.8	16.4	84.1	15.3
Australia	68.7	1.1	72.4	1.1
Total				
NSW	75.9	1.6	79.0	1.5
Vic	76.0	1.9	79.1	1.9
Qld	77.0	1.7	80.1	1.7
WA	76.1	2.5	78.9	2.2
SA	77.1	2.0	79.7	1.9
Tas	70.9	2.2	74.6	2.0
ACT	83.1	2.3	85.7	2.0
NT	80.8	15.2	81.4	14.4
Australia	76.3	0.7	79.3	0.8
2002				
Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	76.3	11.1	86.4	7.3
Vic	71.2	9.9	77.7	8.8
Qld ^(e)	67.0	11.6	76.5	11.4
WA	77.4	11.2	87.9	8.3
SA	70.9	10.3	84.0	8.2
Tas	71.4	11.1	76.7	9.0
ACT	69.8	13.0	72.2	12.2
NT	76.6	13.4	83.2	11.1
Australia	72.6	5.1	81.9	4.3
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	72.1	28.0	91.9	9.5
Vic	85.0	13.7	85.0	13.7
Qld	91.1	7.3	97.5	3.8
WA	91.6	15.4	92.8	14.9
SA	47.2†	32.0	65.6	31.9
Tas	75.3	17.7	81.0	16.4
ACT	92.2	8.1	92.2	8.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
NT	89.9	16.4	89.9	16.4
Australia	80.4	11.0	90.8	4.6
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	75.2	10.8	87.9	5.9
Vic	75.1	8.7	79.8	7.4
Qld	71.6	10.1	80.5	9.5
WA	80.0	9.6	88.8	7.3
SA	67.4	10.0	81.3	8.1
Tas	72.2	9.5	77.5	8.1
ACT	79.7	8.4	81.0	8.1
NT	78.8	11.9	84.3	10.2
Australia	74.3	4.7	83.9	3.6
Other^(f)				
NSW	43.4	5.5	59.1	5.0
Vic	42.7	5.5	55.2	5.0
Qld	46.8	6.1	62.0	5.3
WA	48.9	6.1	62.1	5.8
SA	46.9	6.2	58.5	5.5
Tas	50.7	5.8	62.3	5.4
ACT	63.6	9.0	68.1	9.1
NT	47.0	6.3	54.0	5.4
Australia	46.1	2.6	59.5	2.3
Total^(g)				
NSW	49.6	5.2	65.2	4.2
Vic	50.8	5.0	61.8	4.2
Qld	51.4	5.3	66.4	4.4
WA	54.4	5.7	66.5	5.5
SA	51.6	5.6	63.7	4.9
Tas	54.7	5.6	66.0	4.8
ACT	70.4	6.8	73.7	6.6
NT	50.4	6.0	57.2	5.3
Australia	51.4	2.4	64.5	2.0
Non-Indigenous				
Certificate III to advanced diploma^(d)				
NSW	82.7	6.8	85.8	7.1
Vic	83.8	11.7	85.8	11.8
Qld	80.0	9.4	85.5	9.9

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
WA	82.4	9.5	86.0	9.6
SA	81.9	9.8	83.8	9.7
Tas	78.9	8.7	83.5	9.3
ACT	83.5	11.1	85.8	10.4
NT	90.8	12.5	92.9	12.4
Australia	82.4	4.5	85.6	4.9
Bachelor degree or higher^(e)				
NSW	88.2	9.5	90.7	9.4
Vic	85.7	11.3	88.2	11.4
Qld	87.4	12.7	90.3	13.1
WA	83.8	11.8	86.2	12.5
SA	85.9	14.3	85.9	14.3
Tas	86.3	15.6	87.7	15.6
ACT	90.8	8.9	90.9	8.9
NT	90.0	17.1	92.0	16.6
Australia	86.9	6.0	89.2	5.9
Certificate III and higher				
NSW	85.2	5.0	88.0	4.7
Vic	84.7	5.3	86.9	4.9
Qld	82.9	5.8	87.3	6.0
WA	82.9	6.2	86.1	6.2
SA	83.4	6.0	84.6	6.1
Tas	n.p.	n.p.	85.1	8.7
ACT	n.p.	n.p.	88.9	6.4
NT	90.5	11.7	92.5	11.4
Australia	84.4	2.6	87.2	2.6
Other^(f)				
NSW	65.4	4.5	71.3	4.8
Vic	67.4	4.5	73.2	4.4
Qld	67.6	4.6	73.3	4.2
WA	67.1	4.7	74.2	4.9
SA	66.2	4.7	71.6	4.4
Tas	60.3	5.0	66.1	4.8
ACT	74.6	7.6	76.7	7.2
NT	77.8	7.0	82.6	7.4
Australia	66.7	2.7	72.5	2.6

(continued)

Table 2.06.16 (continued): Level of highest non-school qualification and employment status, people aged 18–64, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Employment rate ^(b)		Labour force participation rate ^(c)	
	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)	Rate (per 100)	95% CIs (±)
Total^(g)				
NSW	75.0	2.2	79.4	2.0
Vic	74.6	2.2	79.1	2.0
Qld	73.5	2.9	78.7	2.8
WA	74.6	2.3	79.8	2.2
SA	73.4	2.7	77.1	2.1
Tas	68.7	3.1	73.5	2.9
ACT	82.0	2.1	83.5	2.0
NT	83.8	3.3	87.5	3.3
Australia	74.5	1.0	79.1	0.9

CI = confidence interval.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Excludes people enrolled in secondary school.

(b) The number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same group.

(c) The number of employed and unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same group.

(d) Includes Certificate III/IV, Certificate III/IV not further defined and Advanced Diploma/Diploma.

(e) Includes Bachelor Degree, Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate and Postgraduate Certificate.

(f) Includes Certificate I and II, Cert I and II not further defined, Certificate not further defined and those who do not have a non-school qualification.

(g) Includes persons whose level of non-school qualification was inadequately described or not stated or level not determined.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.06.17: Whether has non-school qualification, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 25–64, 2011

Highest level of non-school qualification ^(a)	25–34 years			35–44 years			45–64 years			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
Non-school qualification												
Bachelor degree or above ^(b)	6.1	35.0	0.2	7.6	29.0	0.3	7.7	20.9	0.4	7.2	26.7	0.3
Advanced diploma/diploma	4.4	10.0	0.4	6.6	11.3	0.6	6.8	10.3	0.7	6.0	10.5	0.6
Certificate	26.4	22.7	1.2	23.3	22.5	1.0	18.5	21.4	0.9	22.4	22.0	1.0
<i>Total with non-school qualification^(c)</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Does not have a non-school qualification ^{(d)(e)}	61.3	30.4	2.0	60.2	35.1	1.7	64.2	44.3	1.5	62.1	38.3	1.6
Total^{(c)(d)(e)}	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number of persons^{(c)(d)(e)}	63,286	2,669,223	..	59,917	2,779,499	..	75,940	4,956,833	..	199,143	10,405,555	..
Not stated ^(f)	11.9	2.4	..	11.5	2.6	..	11.1	3.3	..	11.4	2.8	..

(a) As classified to the ABS Classification of Qualifications.

(b) Includes bachelor degree, doctorate, masters, graduate diploma, graduate certificate.

(c) Includes inadequately described responses and cases where no response was given to the level of qualification.

(d) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of the Australia Standard Classification of Education, persons still studying for first qualification and those with no qualification.

(e) Excludes those who did not state whether they had a non-school qualification.

(f) Persons who did not state the level of their non-school qualification as a proportion of total persons.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.18: Whether has a non-school qualification, by sex and Indigenous status, persons aged 25–64, 2011

Non-school qualification ^(a)	Male			Female			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Bachelor degree or above ^(b)	5.4	24.5	0.2	8.8	28.8	0.3	7.2	26.7	0.3
Advanced diploma/diploma	4.4	9.1	0.5	7.3	11.9	0.6	6.0	10.5	0.6
Certificate	25.9	28.9	0.9	19.5	15.5	1.3	22.5	22.0	1.0
<i>Total with non-school qualification^(c)</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Does not have a non-school qualification ^{(d)(e)}	62.1	35.4	1.8	62.1	41.0	1.5	62.1	38.3	1.6
Total^{(c)(d)(e)}	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number of persons^{(c)(d)(e)}	92,280	5,091,489	..	106,864	5,314,069	..	199,144	10,405,558	..
Not stated ^(f)	13.7	3.0	4.5	9.4	2.7	3.5	11.4	2.8	4.0

(a) As classified to the ABS Classification of Qualifications.

(b) Includes bachelor degree, doctorate, masters, graduate diploma and graduate certificate.

(c) Includes inadequately described responses and cases where no response was given to the level of qualification.

(d) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of the Australia Standard Classification of Education, persons still studying for first qualification and those with no qualification.

(e) Excludes those who did not state whether they had a non-school qualification.

(f) Persons who did not state the level of their non-school qualification as a proportion of total persons.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.19: Whether has a non-school qualification, by state/territory and Indigenous status, persons aged 25–64, 2011

Highest non-school qualification ^(a)			Bachelor degree or above ^(b)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate	Total with non-school qualification ^(c)	Does not have a non-school qualification ^{(d)(e)}	Total ^(e)	Total no. of persons ^(e)	Not stated ^(f)
NSW	Indigenous	%	8.3	6.7	24.1	41.7	58.3	100.0	61,881	10.8
	Non-Indigenous	%	28.4	10.9	21.7	63.8	36.2	100.0	3,324,941	3.0
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	..	..	3.6
Vic	Indigenous	%	11.0	7.8	24.9	46.4	53.6	100.0	14,069	9.7
	Non-Indigenous	%	29.2	10.7	20.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	2,652,338	2.9
	Rate ratio		0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	..	..	3.3
Qld	Indigenous	%	6.7	6.2	23.4	38.5	61.5	100.0	56,388	9.7
	Non-Indigenous	%	22.5	10.0	24.2	59.0	41.0	100.0	2,063,380	2.7
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.5	..	..	3.6
WA	Indigenous	%	5.8	4.3	19.1	31.2	68.8	100.0	24,761	15.6
	Non-Indigenous	%	24.7	10.6	23.5	61.4	38.6	100.0	1,086,126	2.6
	Rate ratio		0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.8	..	..	6.0
SA	Indigenous	%	6.7	6.3	22.4	37.9	62.1	100.0	11,049	13.2
	Non-Indigenous	%	22.4	9.7	23.1	57.6	42.4	100.0	777,587	2.7
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.5	..	..	4.8
Tas	Indigenous	%	6.8	5.7	27.0	42.1	57.9	100.0	7,562	6.2
	Non-Indigenous	%	20.1	8.6	24.8	55.8	44.2	100.0	233,922	3.0
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	..	..	2.0
ACT	Indigenous	%	22.4	10.0	20.8	55.4	44.6	100.0	2,085	6.0
	Non-Indigenous	%	44.8	11.2	15.4	73.3	26.7	100.0	185,277	1.6
	Rate ratio		0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	..	..	3.7

(continued)

Table 2.06.19 (continued): Whether has a non-school qualification, by state/territory and Indigenous status, persons aged 25–64, 2011

Highest non-school qualification ^(a)			Bachelor degree or above ^(b)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate	Total with non-school qualification ^(c)	Does not have a non-school qualification ^{(d)(e)}	Total ^(e)	Total no. of persons ^(e)	Not stated ^(f)
NT	Indigenous	%	3.3	3.3	15.8	24.0	76.0	100.0	21,246	15.2
	Non-Indigenous	%	25.9	10.7	26.2	65.2	34.8	100.0	80,884	3.6
	Rate ratio		0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.2	..	..	4.3
Australia^(g)	Indigenous	%	7.2	6.0	22.4	37.9	62.1	100.0	199,144	11.4
	Non-Indigenous	%	26.7	10.5	22.0	61.7	38.3	100.0	10,405,554	2.8
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.6	..	..	4.0

(a) As classified to the ABS Classification of Qualifications.

(b) Includes bachelor degree, doctorate, masters, graduate diploma and graduate certificate.

(c) Includes inadequately described responses and cases where no response was given to the level of qualification.

(d) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of the Australia Standard Classification of Education, persons still studying for first qualification and those with no qualification.

(e) Excludes those who did not state whether they had a non-school qualification.

(f) Persons who did not state the level of their non-school qualification as a proportion of total persons.

(g) Includes other territories.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.20: Whether has a non-school qualification, by Indigenous status and remoteness area, persons aged 25–64, 2011

Highest non-school qualification ^(a)			Bachelor degree or above ^(b)	Advanced diploma/diploma	Certificate	Total with non- school qualification ^(c)	Does not have a non-school qualification ^{(d)(e)}	Total ^(e)	Total persons ^(e)	Not stated ^(f)
Major cities	Indigenous	%	11.2	7.8	24.2	45.7	54.3	100.0	69,693	9.1
	Non-Indigenous	%	30.6	11.0	19.9	64.0	36.0	100.0	7,454,194	2.6
	Rate ratio		0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.5	..	..	3.5
Inner regional	Indigenous	%	7.3	6.5	25.6	41.9	58.1	100.0	41,777	11.2
	Non-Indigenous	%	17.7	9.4	27.7	57.4	42.6	100.0	1,842,768	3.2
	Rate ratio		0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	..	..	3.5
Outer regional	Indigenous	%	5.2	5.4	22.6	35.5	64.5	100.0	41,973	12.8
	Non-Indigenous	%	15.1	8.6	27.1	53.3	46.7	100.0	893,819	3.3
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	..	..	3.9
<i>Subtotal non-remote</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	%	8.5	6.8	24.1	41.9	58.1	100.0	153,443	10.7
	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	%	26.9	10.5	21.9	61.9	38.1	100.0	10,190,781	2.8
	<i>Rate ratio</i>		0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	..	..	3.8
Remote	Indigenous	%	4.1	4.0	19.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	15,074	15.1
	Non-Indigenous	%	15.9	8.5	27.1	54.0	46.0	100.0	131,446	2.9
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	..	..	5.2
Very remote	Indigenous	%	2.1	2.7	15.7	21.9	78.1	100.0	29,652	11.4
	Non-Indigenous	%	16.6	8.5	29.1	56.5	43.5	100.0	59,235	6.4
	Rate ratio		0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	..	..	1.8
<i>Subtotal remote</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	%	2.8	3.1	16.8	24.3	75.7	100.0	44,726	12.7
	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	%	16.1	8.5	27.7	54.8	45.2	100.0	190,681	4.0
	<i>Rate ratio</i>		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	..	..	3.2

(continued)

Table 2.06.20 (continued): Whether has a non-school qualification, by Indigenous status and remoteness area, persons aged 25–64, 2011

Highest non-school qualification ^(a)			Bachelor degree or above ^(b)	Advanced diploma/diploma	Certificate	Total with non- school qualification ^(c)	Does not have a non-school qualification ^{(d)(e)}	Total ^(e)	Total persons ^(e)	Not stated ^(f)
Australia	Indigenous	%	7.2	6.0	22.4	37.9	62.1	100.0	199,142	11.4
	Non-Indigenous	%	26.7	10.5	22.0	61.7	38.3	100.0	10,405,556	2.8
	Rate ratio		0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.6	. .	. .	4.0

(a) As classified to the ABS Classification of Qualifications.

(b) Includes bachelor degree, doctorate, masters, graduate diploma, graduate certificate.

(c) Includes inadequately described responses and cases where no response was given to the level of qualification.

(d) Includes persons with a qualification outside the scope of the Australia Standard Classification of Education.

(e) Excludes those who did not state whether they had a non-school qualification.

(f) Persons who did not state the level of their non-school qualification as a proportion of total persons in that Indigenous status/remoteness area group.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.21: Non-school qualifications, persons aged 25–64, by Indigenous status, 2001, 2006 and 2011, (%)

	2001		2006		2011	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Bachelor degree or above	5	19	6	23	7	27
Advanced diploma/diploma	4	8	5	10	6	10
Certificate	13	21	18	21	22	22
Does not have a non-school qualification	79	53	70	45	62	38

Notes

1. Denominator for proportions excludes those who did not state whether they had a non-school qualification.
2. Percentages in tables may not add to 100 as data for persons with non-school qualifications of unknown level are not shown.
3. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census data.

Table 2.06.22: VET load pass rate^(a), by remoteness, 2012

	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Ratio	Rate difference ^(c)
Major cities	73.7	81.9	0.9	–8.3
Inner regional	72.6	84.4	0.9	–11.8
Outer regional	76.6	87.1	0.9	–10.5
Remote	76.5	88.1	0.9	–11.7
Very remote	75.6	88.6	0.9	–13.0
Outside Australia	93.7	84.9	1.1	8.8
Unknown	70.9	89.5	0.8	–18.6
Total	74.5	83.2	0.9	–8.7

(a) Load pass rate= number of nominal hours supervised in assessable modules or units of competency with a pass assessment divided by total nominal hours supervised in assessable modules or units of competency.

(b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(c) Rate difference is Indigenous rate minus the Other Australian rate.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2012.

Table 2.06.23: Educational attainment in the VET sector, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 2012^(a)

Qualification	14 years or under		15–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55 years and over		Total aged 15 and over		
	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	
Males															
Certificate IV, diploma or higher	No.	0	3	343	26,497	436	23,582	436	20,380	365	15,936	121	7,851	1,701	94,246
	%	0.0	n.p.	0.5	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1
Certificate III	No.	1	106	1,501	52,668	607	22,878	362	15,121	178	10,451	76	5,522	2,724	106,640
	%	n.p.	—	2.1	3.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.2
Certificate I/Certificate II	No.	74	525	3,035	37,902	1,016	9,743	592	6,550	304	4,491	116	2,901	5,063	61,587
	%	0.1	—	4.3	2.5	2.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.7
Other certificates ^(c)	No.	0	0	22	958	0	45	0	13	0	11	0	12	22	1,039
	%	0.0	0.0	—	0.1	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—
Total Completions	No.	75	634	4,901	118,025	2,059	56,248	1,390	42,064	847	30,889	313	16,286	9,510	263,512
	%	0.1	0.0	6.9	7.8	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	4.4	3.0
Females															
Certificate IV, diploma or higher	No.	0	7	587	34,119	700	29,152	884	27,215	681	24,110	271	9,619	3,123	124,215
	%	0.0	—	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.4
Certificate III	No.	0	82	1,755	53,032	695	20,645	561	20,910	387	16,019	139	6,295	3,537	116,901
	%	0.0	—	2.6	3.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.3
Certificate I/Certificate II	No.	71	629	2,318	31,565	710	7,816	559	8,200	359	6,724	161	3,878	4,107	58,183
	%	0.1	—	3.4	2.2	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.6
Other certificates ^(c)	No.	0	1	42	1,000	1	42	1	22	1	15	0	8	45	1,087
	%	0.0	n.p.	0.1	0.1	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	0.0	—	—	—
Total Completions	No.	71	719	4,702	119,716	2,106	57,655	2,005	56,347	1,428	46,868	571	19,800	10,812	300,386
	%	0.1	—	7.0	8.3	4.4	3.6	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.1	1.7	0.7	4.8	3.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.23 (continued): Educational attainment in the VET sector, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 2012^(a)

Qualification	14 years or under		15–24 years		25–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55 years and over		Total aged 15 and over		
	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	Indig.	Other ^(b)	
Persons ^(d)															
Certificate IV, diploma or higher	No.	0	10	930	60,648	1,138	52,832	1,323	47,708	1,046	40,148	393	17,521	4,830	218,857
	%	0.0	—	0.7	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.2
Certificate III	No.	1	188	3,258	105,765	1,303	43,599	923	36,120	565	26,529	215	11,836	6,264	223,849
	%	n.p.	—	2.4	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.2
Certificate I/Certificate II	No.	145	1,154	5,358	69,564	1,729	17,606	1,154	14,777	663	11,233	277	6,788	9,181	119,968
	%	0.1	—	3.9	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.7
Other certificates ^(c)	No.	0	1	64	1,958	1	87	1	35	1	26	0	20	67	2,126
	%	0.0	n.p.	—	0.1	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	0.0	—	—	—
Total Completions	No.	146	1,353	9,610	237,935	4,171	114,124	3,401	98,640	2,275	77,936	885	36,165	20,342	564,800
	%	0.1	—	6.9	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.5	2.6	1.4	0.6	4.6	3.1

(a) Represents number of completions, students may complete more than one course.

(b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(c) Includes statements of attainment.

(d) Persons includes those with sex unknown.

Notes

1. Rates calculated using 2012 population projections based on the 2011 census.

2. Excludes persons of unknown age.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2012.

Table 2.06.24: Educational attainment^(a) in the VET sector, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	Indigenous										Other ^(b)									
	Certificate IV, diploma or higher		Certificate III		Certificate II / Certificate II		Other certificates ^(c)		Total completions		Certificate IV, diploma or higher		Certificate III		Certificate II / Certificate II		Other certificates ^(c)		Total completions	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males																				
NSW	580	0.5	788	0.7	1,150	1.1	22	—	2,540	2.4	25,372	0.7	23,242	0.7	11,209	0.3	880	—	60,703	1.7
Vic	176	0.7	346	1.4	379	1.6	0	0.0	901	3.7	35,388	1.3	42,786	1.5	21,858	0.8	159	—	100,191	3.6
Qld	463	0.5	756	0.8	1,400	1.5	0	0.0	2,619	2.7	13,877	0.6	20,850	1.0	12,907	0.6	0	0.0	47,634	2.2
WA	113	0.3	361	0.8	924	2.1	0	0.0	1,398	3.1	7,913	0.7	8,352	0.7	7,409	0.6	0	0.0	23,674	2.0
SA	260	1.4	118	0.6	497	2.6	0	0.0	875	4.6	7,449	0.9	6,520	0.8	5,803	0.7	0	0.0	19,772	2.5
Tas	23	0.2	88	0.7	103	0.8	0	0.0	214	1.7	1,269	0.5	2,223	0.9	1,565	0.6	0	0.0	5,057	2.1
NT	70	0.2	196	0.6	655	1.9	0	0.0	921	2.6	641	0.7	865	1.0	649	0.7	0	0.0	2,155	2.4
ACT	21	0.6	76	2.3	42	1.3	0	0.0	139	4.2	2,548	1.4	2,001	1.1	786	0.4	0	0.0	5,335	2.9
Australia	1,706	0.5	2,729	0.8	5,150	1.5	22	—	9,607	2.8	94,457	0.9	106,839	1.0	62,186	0.6	1,039	—	264,521	2.4
Females																				
NSW	1,051	1.0	1,204	1.1	1,266	1.2	42	—	3,563	3.3	33,518	0.9	30,844	0.9	17,930	0.5	913	—	83,205	2.3
Vic	288	1.2	337	1.4	325	1.3	3	n.p.	953	3.9	46,563	1.7	44,913	1.6	17,887	0.6	175	—	109,538	3.9
Qld	1,040	1.1	1,046	1.1	881	0.9	0	0.0	2,967	3.1	19,122	0.9	19,509	0.9	8,792	0.4	0	0.0	47,423	2.2
WA	197	0.4	376	0.8	698	1.5	0	0.0	1,271	2.8	10,489	0.9	9,017	0.8	6,136	0.5	0	0.0	25,642	2.2
SA	337	1.7	218	1.1	330	1.7	0	0.0	885	4.6	9,222	1.1	7,767	1.0	5,182	0.6	0	0.0	22,171	2.7
Tas	64	0.5	119	1.0	151	1.2	0	0.0	334	2.7	1,837	0.8	2,567	1.0	1,487	0.6	0	0.0	5,891	2.4
NT	106	0.3	176	0.5	483	1.4	0	0.0	765	2.2	668	0.9	566	0.7	524	0.7	0	0.0	1,758	2.3
ACT	43	1.4	62	2.0	51	1.7	0	0.0	156	5.1	3,031	1.6	1,907	1.0	954	0.5	0	0.0	5,892	3.2
Australia	3,126	0.9	3,538	1.0	4,185	1.2	45	—	10,894	3.2	124,450	1.1	117,090	1.1	58,892	0.5	1,088	—	301,520	2.7

(continued)

Table 2.06.24 (continued): Educational attainment^(a) in the VET sector, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	Indigenous										Other ^(b)									
	Certificate IV, diploma or higher		Certificate III		Certificate II / Certificate II		Other certificates ^(c)		Total completions		Certificate IV, diploma or higher		Certificate III		Certificate II / Certificate II		Other certificates ^(c)		Total completions	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Persons^(d)																				
NSW	1,632	0.8	1,992	0.9	2,417	1.1	64	—	6,105	2.9	59,026	0.8	54,122	0.8	29,150	0.4	1,793	—	144,091	2.0
Vic	464	1.0	684	1.4	706	1.5	3	n.p.	1,857	3.8	82,006	1.5	87,782	1.6	39,777	0.7	334	—	209,899	3.8
Qld	1,505	0.8	1,802	0.9	2,284	1.2	0	0.0	5,591	2.9	33,237	0.8	40,528	0.9	21,790	0.5	0	0.0	95,555	2.2
WA	310	0.3	737	0.8	1,622	1.8	0	0.0	2,669	3.0	18,402	0.8	17,369	0.7	13,545	0.6	0	0.0	49,316	2.1
SA	597	1.6	336	0.9	831	2.2	0	0.0	1,764	4.6	16,740	1.0	14,384	0.9	11,052	0.7	0	0.0	42,176	2.6
Tas	88	0.4	207	0.8	254	1.0	0	0.0	549	2.2	3,110	0.6	4,793	1.0	3,052	0.6	0	0.0	10,955	2.2
NT	178	0.3	374	0.5	1,139	1.6	0	0.0	1,691	2.4	1,350	0.8	1,437	0.9	1,194	0.7	0	0.0	3,981	2.4
ACT	64	1.0	138	2.2	94	1.5	0	0.0	296	4.7	5,582	1.5	3,930	1.1	1,748	0.5	0	0.0	11,260	3.1
Australia	4,838	0.7	6,270	0.9	9,347	1.4	67	—	20,522	3.0	219,453	1.0	224,345	1.0	121,308	0.6	2,127	—	567,233	2.6

(a) Represents number of completions, students may complete more than one course.

(b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(c) Includes statements of attainment.

(d) Persons data includes those with sex unknown.

Notes

1. Percentages calculated using the 2012 population projections based on the 2011 Census.

2. Includes persons of unknown age.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2012.

Table 2.06.25: Educational attainment in the VET sector^(a), by Indigenous status, sex and remoteness area, 2012

		Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote	
		Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)
Males											
Certificate IV, diploma or higher	No.	753	63,137	407	16,679	320	6,455	88	1,164	105	444
	%	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Certificate III	No.	937	64,866	651	24,031	689	12,317	188	1,692	241	659
	%	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.0
Certificate I/ Certificate II	No.	1,396	36,907	1,026	15,218	1,251	6,629	565	1,305	824	389
	%	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.8	0.6
Other certificates ^(c)	No.	17	892	4	121	1	13	0	1	0	0
	%	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	0.0	n.p.	0.0	0.0
Total Completions	No.	3,103	165,802	2,088	56,049	2,261	25,414	841	4,162	1,170	1,492
	%	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2
Females											
Certificate IV, diploma or higher	No.	1,280	80,419	794	25,360	593	9,643	185	1,485	232	593
	%	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.3
Certificate III	No.	1,281	74,674	892	26,615	805	10,378	283	1,451	236	415
	%	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9
Certificate I/ Certificate II	No.	1,162	36,919	890	13,782	1,065	5,992	459	903	515	293
	%	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7

(continued)

Table 2.06.25 (continued): Educational attainment in the VET sector^(a), by Indigenous status, sex and remoteness area, 2012

		Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote	
		Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)	Indigenous	Other Australians ^(b)
Other certificates ^(c)	No.	28	906	15	146	2	20	0	2	0	0
	%	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	0.0	n.p.	0.0	0.0
Total Completions	No.	3,751	192,918	2,591	65,903	2,465	26,033	927	3,841	983	1,301
	%	3.1	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.9
Persons^(d)											
Certificate IV, diploma or higher	No.	2,033	143,857	1,201	42,132	919	16,177	273	2,675	337	1,056
	%	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9
Certificate III	No.	2,219	139,826	1,543	50,709	1,496	22,742	471	3,153	477	1,074
	%	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9
Certificate I/ Certificate II	No.	2,563	73,930	1,918	29,038	2,319	12,678	1,025	2,212	1,340	683
	%	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.6
Other certificates ^(c)	No.	45	1,798	19	267	3	33	0	3	0	0
	%	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	0.0	n.p.	0.0	0.0
Total Completions	No.	6,860	359,411	4,681	122,146	4,737	51,630	1,769	8,043	2,154	2,813
	%	2.9	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.5

(continued)

Table 2.06.25 (continued): Educational attainment in the VET sector^(a), by Indigenous status, sex and remoteness area, 2012

(a) Represents number of completions, students may complete more than one course.

(b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(c) Includes statements of attainment.

(d) Persons includes those with sex unknown.

Notes

1. Percentages were calculated using the 2012 ERP by remoteness based on the 2011 Census, using proportional allocation to the 5 remoteness categories based on that for 2011.

2. Includes persons of unknown age.

3. Excludes persons whose remoteness area could not be determined.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVER, National VET Provider Collection, 2012.

Table 2.06.26: Total qualification completions^(a) in the VET sector, by Indigenous status, persons aged 15 and over, 1996 to 2012

	Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%
1996	1,336	0.5	102,539	0.7
1997	2,651	0.9	132,493	0.9
1998	4,428	1.5	166,404	1.2
1999	5,527	1.8	190,779	1.3
2000	6,951	2.2	253,603	1.7
2001	7,317	2.3	257,657	1.7
2002	7,438	2.3	273,601	1.8
2003	6,585	1.9	267,651	1.7
2004	6,732	1.9	262,847	1.7
2005	7,759	2.2	289,102	1.8
2006	8,130	2.2	283,265	1.8
2007	9,129	2.4	309,518	1.9
2008	10,638	2.7	338,022	2.0
2009	12,584	3.1	378,849	2.2
2010	15,333	3.7	424,840	2.4
2011	18,664	4.3	429,261	2.4
2012	20,342	4.6	564,800	3.1
Annual change % ^(c)	. .	0.2*	. .	0.1*
Change over period ^(d)	. .	372.2*	. .	182.9*

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level over the 16 reporting periods.

(a) Represents number of completions, students may complete more than one course.

(b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(c) Average period change determined using regression analysis.

(d) Per cent change between 1996 and 2012 based on the average annual change over the period.

Notes

1. Excludes persons of unknown age.

2. Rates calculated using 2012 population projections based on the 2011 census for ages 15+.

Source: AIHW analysis of NCVET, National VET Provider Collection, 2012.

Table 2.06.27: Completions in the higher education sector, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 2012^(a)

	22-24				25-34			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher degree	0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	< 5	n.p.	1,156	0.1
Master's degree	n.p.	n.p.	2,031	0.4	26	0.1	5,671	0.4
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	n.p.	n.p.	2,070	0.4	26	0.1	4,739	0.3
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	11,566	0.7
Bachelor's degree	73	0.4	16,353	3.3	73	0.2	8,486	0.5
Other undergraduate ^(d)	11	0.1	574	0.1	21	0.0	684	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	84	0.5	16,927	3.5	94	0.2	9,170	0.6
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	101	0.5	21,067	4.3	150	0.3	20,736	1.3
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	103	0.6	40,760	8.3	150	0.3	37,394	2.3
Females								
Doctorate or higher degree	0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	< 5	n.p.	1,304	0.1
Master's degree	14	0.1	3,397	0.7	42	0.1	7,055	0.4
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	17	0.1	4,582	1.0	45	0.1	8,058	0.5
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	31	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16,417	1.0
Bachelor's degree	131	0.7	20,391	4.3	168	0.4	10,843	0.7
Other undergraduate ^(d)	10	0.1	487	0.1	21	0.0	455	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	141	0.8	20,878	4.4	189	0.4	11,298	0.7
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	172	1.0	28,899	6.1	280	0.6	27,715	1.8
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	173	1.0	51,631	11.0	281	0.6	42,284	2.7
Persons								
Doctorate or higher degree	0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	8	0.0	2,460	0.1
Master's degree	20	0.1	5,428	0.6	68	0.1	12,726	0.4
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	28	0.1	6,652	0.7	71	0.1	12,797	0.4
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	48	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	147	0.2	27,983	0.9
Bachelor's degree	204	0.6	36,744	3.8	241	0.3	19,329	0.6
Other undergraduate ^(d)	21	0.1	1,061	0.1	42	0.0	1,139	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	225	0.6	37,805	3.9	283	0.3	20,468	0.6
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	273	0.7	49,966	5.2	430	0.5	48,451	1.5
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	276	0.8	92,391	9.6	431	0.5	79,678	2.5

(continued)

Table 2.06.27 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 2012^(a)

	35–44				45–54			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher degree	< 5	n.p.	468	0.0	< 5	n.p.	297	0.0
Master's degree	24	0.1	3,205	0.2	16	0.1	1,433	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	25	0.1	2,734	0.2	11	0.0	1,545	0.1
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>6,407</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>3,275</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Bachelor's degree	28	0.1	2,017	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	737	0.0
Other undergraduate ^(d)	12	0.0	228	0.0	14	0.0	88	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>2,245</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>8,652</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>0.3</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	92	0.2	11,698	0.8	61	0.2	4,830	0.3
Females								
Doctorate or higher degree	n.p.	n.p.	535	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	406	0.0
Master's degree	25	0.1	3,382	0.2	27	0.1	2,289	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	44	0.1	4,426	0.3	49	0.1	2,730	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>8,343</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>5,425</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Bachelor's degree	110	0.3	4,481	0.3	59	0.2	2,287	0.2
Other undergraduate ^(d)	24	0.1	222	0.0	14	0.0	158	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>4,703</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2,445</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>13,046</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>7,870</i>	<i>0.5</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	209	0.5	15,592	1.0	155	0.5	8,500	0.6
Persons								
Doctorate or higher degree	9	0.0	1,003	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	703	0.0
Master's degree	49	0.1	6,587	0.2	43	0.1	3,722	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	69	0.1	7,160	0.2	60	0.1	4,275	0.1
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>14,750</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>8,700</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Bachelor's degree	138	0.2	6,498	0.2	76	0.1	3,024	0.1
Other undergraduate ^(d)	36	0.0	450	0.0	28	0.0	246	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>6,948</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3,270</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>21,698</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>11,970</i>	<i>0.4</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	301	0.4	27,290	0.9	216	0.3	13,330	0.4

(continued)

Table 2.06.27 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 2012^(a)

	55+				Total			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher degree	< 5	n.p.	233	0.0	12	0.0	2,154	0.0
Master's degree	< 5	n.p.	550	0.0	66	0.0	12,890	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	5	0.0	510	0.0	67	0.0	11,598	0.1
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,293</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>26,642</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Bachelor's degree	< 5	n.p.	236	0.0	174	0.1	27,829	0.4
Other undergraduate ^(d)	n.p.	n.p.	42	0.0	58	0.0	1,616	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>29,445</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1,571</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>56,126</i>	<i>0.7</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	22	0.1	1,683	0.1	428	0.3	96,365	1.2
Females								
Doctorate or higher degree	0	0.0	277	0.0	16	0.0	2,522	0.0
Master's degree	n.p.	n.p.	772	0.0	108	0.1	16,895	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	n.p.	n.p.	806	0.0	155	0.1	20,602	0.3
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,855</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>40,019</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Bachelor's degree	17	0.1	571	0.0	485	0.3	38,573	0.5
Other undergraduate ^(d)	11	0.0	71	0.0	80	0.0	1,393	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>39,966</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2,497</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>869</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>80,027</i>	<i>1.0</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	53	0.2	2,584	0.1	871	0.5	120,591	1.5
Persons								
Doctorate or higher degree	< 5	n.p.	510	0.0	17	0.0	4,676	0.0
Master's degree	14	0.0	1,322	0.0	194	0.1	29,785	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	20	0.0	1,316	0.0	248	0.1	32,200	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>3,148</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>66,661</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Bachelor's degree	20	0.0	807	0.0	679	0.2	66,402	0.4
Other undergraduate ^(d)	19	0.0	113	0.0	146	0.0	3,009	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>69,411</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>4,068</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1,295</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>136,153</i>	<i>0.9</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	75	0.1	4,267	0.1	1,299	0.4	216,956	1.4

(continued)

Table 2.06.27 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 2012^(a)

- (a) Numbers are for all persons completing courses in higher education. Proportions have been calculated from persons aged 22 years and over, as this is the age group most applicable to higher education course completion.
- (b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.
- (c) Includes postgrad. qual/prelim., grad.(post) dip.—new area, grad.(post) dip.—ext. area, and graduate certificate.
- (d) Includes associate degree, advanced diploma (AQF), diploma (AQF) and other undergraduate award courses.
- (e) Includes enabling courses and non-award courses.
- (f) Includes undergraduate, postgraduate, domestic and international students.

Notes

1. Percentages are calculated using the Indigenous and non-Indigenous 2012 Estimated Resident Population based on the 2011 Census for ages 22+.
2. Note that the numbers reported in the 2006 edition of this report under the higher education data section were for course enrolments rather than for completions as presented here.

Source: AIHW analysis of Department of Education Higher Education Statistics Collection.

Table 2.06.28: Completions in the higher education sector^(a) by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	NSW				SA			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher	< 5	n.p.	724	0.0	0	0.0	169	0.1
Master's degree	35	0.1	5,617	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	682	0.5
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	33	0.0	3,698	0.1	6	0.0	976	0.7
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>10,039</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,827</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Bachelor's degree	96	0.1	14,855	0.5	14	0.1	3,368	2.6
Other undergraduate ^(d)	19	0.0	1,487	0.1	9	0.1	115	0.1
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>16,342</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3,483</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>26,381</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5,310</i>	<i>4.1</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	187	0.3	39,215	1.4	34	0.3	8,984	6.9
Females								
Doctorate or higher	n.p.	n.p.	758	0.0	<5	n.p.	202	0.2
Master's degree	56	0.1	6,725	0.2	<5	n.p.	991	0.8
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	52	0.1	5,386	0.2	11	0.1	1,725	1.3
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>12,869</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>2,918</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Bachelor's degree	239	0.3	21,801	0.7	50	0.4	5,345	4.1
Other undergraduate ^(d)	17	0.0	1,202	0.0	7	0.1	131	0.1
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>23,003</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5,476</i>	<i>4.2</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>35,872</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>8,394</i>	<i>6.4</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	370	0.5	50,115	1.7	71	0.6	12,130	9.3
Persons								
Doctorate or higher	8	0.0	1,482	0.0	<5	n.p.	371	0.1
Master's degree	91	0.1	12,342	0.2	7	0.0	1,673	0.6
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	85	0.1	9,084	0.2	17	0.1	2,701	1.0
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>22,908</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>4,745</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Bachelor's degree	335	0.2	36,656	0.6	64	0.3	8,713	3.3
Other undergraduate ^(d)	36	0.0	2,689	0.0	16	0.1	246	0.1
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>39,345</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>8,959</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>62,253</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>13,704</i>	<i>5.3</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	557	0.4	89,330	1.5	105	0.4	21,114	8.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.28 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector^(a) by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	NT				WA			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher	<5	n.p.	8	0.0	< 5	n.p.	174	0.0
Master's degree	<5	n.p.	23	0.0	< 5	n.p.	837	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	<5	n.p.	99	0.1	5	0.0	1,300	0.1
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>2,311</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Bachelor's degree	11	0.0	167	0.2	23	0.1	4,570	0.5
Other undergraduate ^(d)	24	0.1	12	0.0	< 5	n.p.	83	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>4,653</i>	<i>0.5</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>6,964</i>	<i>0.7</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	40	0.2	396	0.5	37	0.1	12,418	1.3
Females								
Doctorate or higher	0	0.0	9	0.0	< 5	n.p.	251	0.0
Master's degree	<5	n.p.	64	0.1	5	0.0	959	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	7	0.0	341	0.6	10	0.0	2,325	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>3,535</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Bachelor's degree	n.p.	n.p.	528	0.9	43	0.1	7,341	0.8
Other undergraduate ^(d)	30	0.1	11	0.0	12	0.0	85	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>7,426</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>953</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>10,961</i>	<i>1.2</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	64	0.3	1,029	1.7	72	0.2	16,948	1.8
Persons								
Doctorate or higher	<5	n.p.	17	0.0	< 5	n.p.	425	0.0
Master's degree	<5	n.p.	87	0.1	9	0.0	1,796	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	9	0.0	440	0.3	15	0.0	3,625	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>5,846</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Bachelor's degree	37	0.1	695	0.5	66	0.1	11,911	0.6
Other undergraduate ^(d)	54	0.1	23	0.0	15	0.0	168	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>12,079</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1,262</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>17,925</i>	<i>0.9</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	104	0.2	1,425	1.1	109	0.2	29,366	1.5

(continued)

Table 2.06.28 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector^(a) by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	Qld				Vic			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher	< 5	n.p.	399	0.0	< 5	n.p.	515	0.0
Master's degree	10	0.0	1,654	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	3,491	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	18	0.0	1,739	0.1	12	0.1	3,065	0.1
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>3,792</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>7,071</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Bachelor's degree	79	0.1	8,117	0.5	41	0.3	12,791	0.6
Other undergraduate ^(d)	8	0.0	487	0.0	< 5	n.p.	776	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>8,604</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>13,567</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>12,396</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>20,638</i>	<i>0.9</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	117	0.2	20,921	1.2	64	0.4	37,232	1.7
Females								
Doctorate or higher	n.p.	n.p.	461	0.0	< 5	n.p.	693	0.0
Master's degree	24	0.0	2,440	0.1	21	0.1	4,944	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	31	0.0	3,131	0.2	54	0.3	6,278	0.3
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>6,032</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>11,915</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Bachelor's degree	174	0.3	13,047	0.7	90	0.6	17,733	0.8
Other undergraduate ^(d)	10	0.0	369	0.0	6	0.0	911	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>13,416</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>18,644</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>19,448</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>30,559</i>	<i>1.3</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	245	0.4	28,824	1.6	173	1.1	48,907	2.1
Persons								
Doctorate or higher	8	0.0	860	0.0	< 5	n.p.	1,208	0.0
Master's degree	34	0.0	4,094	0.1	29	0.1	8,435	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	49	0.0	4,870	0.1	66	0.2	9,343	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>9,824</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>18,986</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Bachelor's degree	253	0.2	21,164	0.6	131	0.4	30,524	0.7
Other undergraduate ^(d)	18	0.0	856	0.0	8	0.0	1,687	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>22,020</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>32,211</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>31,844</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>51,197</i>	<i>1.1</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	362	0.3	49,745	1.4	237	0.8	86,139	1.9

(continued)

Table 2.06.28 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector^(a) by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	ACT				Tas			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males								
Doctorate or higher	<5	n.p.	126	0.1	<5	n.p.	63	0.0
Master's degree	8	0.4	512	0.4	<5	n.p.	140	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	<5	n.p.	616	0.5	0	0.0	260	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,254</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Bachelor's degree	10	0.4	1,590	1.2	13	0.2	857	0.5
Other undergraduate ^(d)	0	0.0	27	0.0	0	0.0	115	0.1
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1,617</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2,871</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1,435</i>	<i>0.9</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	24	1.1	4,725	3.6	17	0.2	2,093	1.3
Females								
Doctorate or higher	0	0.0	119	0.1	0	0.0	67	0.0
Master's degree	<5	n.p.	612	0.5	n.p.	n.p.	326	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	5	0.2	946	0.7	<5	n.p.	760	0.5
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,677</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,153</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Bachelor's degree	21	1.0	2,182	1.7	18	0.2	1,200	0.8
Other undergraduate ^(d)	<5	n.p.	34	0.0	0	0.0	62	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>2,216</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1,262</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3,893</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>1.5</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	32	1.5	5,702	4.4	25	0.3	2,977	1.9
Persons								
Doctorate or higher	<5	n.p.	245	0.1	<5	n.p.	130	0.0
Master's degree	11	0.3	1,124	0.4	7	0.0	466	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	9	0.2	1,562	0.6	<5	n.p.	1,020	0.3
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>2,931</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>1,616</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Bachelor's degree	31	0.7	3,772	1.4	31	0.2	2,057	0.7
Other undergraduate ^(d)	<5	n.p.	61	0.0	0	0.0	177	0.1
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>3,833</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>2,234</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>6,764</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>3,850</i>	<i>1.2</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	56	1.3	10,427	4.0	42	0.3	5,070	1.6

(continued)

Table 2.06.28 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector^(a) by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

	Australia			
	Indigenous		Other ^(b)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Males				
Doctorate or higher	12	0.0	2,194	0.0
Master's degree	76	0.0	13,175	0.1
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	80	0.0	12,050	0.1
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>27,419</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Bachelor's degree	293	0.1	46,922	0.5
Other undergraduate ^(d)	70	0.0	3,164	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>50,086</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>77,505</i>	<i>0.9</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	533	0.2	127,498	1.4
Females				
Doctorate or higher	16	0.0	2,565	0.0
Master's degree	121	0.1	17,491	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	173	0.1	21,682	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>41,738</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Bachelor's degree	688	0.3	71,005	0.8
Other undergraduate ^(d)	93	0.0	2,910	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>73,915</i>	<i>0.8</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>115,653</i>	<i>1.3</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	1,094	0.5	170,349	1.9
Persons				
Doctorate or higher	28	0.0	4,759	0.0
Master's degree	197	0.0	30,666	0.2
Postgrad. diploma or certificate ^(c)	253	0.1	33,732	0.2
<i>Subtotal postgraduate</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>69,157</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Bachelor's degree	981	0.2	117,927	0.7
Other undergraduate ^(d)	163	0.0	6,074	0.0
<i>Subtotal undergraduate</i>	<i>1,144</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>124,001</i>	<i>0.7</i>
<i>Total domestic graduates</i>	<i>1,622</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>193,158</i>	<i>1.1</i>
All graduates^{(e)(f)}	1,627	0.4	297,847	1.7

(continued)

Table 2.06.28 (continued): Completions in the higher education sector^(a) by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 2012

- (a) Numbers are for all persons completing courses in higher education.
- (b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.
- (c) Includes postgrad. qual/prelim., grad.(post) dip.—new area, grad.(post) dip.—ext. area, and graduate certificate.
- (d) Includes associate degree, advanced diploma (AQF), diploma (AQF) and other undergraduate award courses.
- (e) Includes enabling courses and non-award courses.
- (f) Includes multi state completions.

Note: Percentages are calculated using the Indigenous and non-Indigenous 2012 Estimated Resident Population based on the 2011 Census for ages 15+.

Source: AIHW analysis of Department of Education Higher Education Statistics Collection.

Table 2.06.29: Higher education award course completions^{(a)(b)}, by Indigenous status, 1996 to 2012 (%)

	Indigenous	Other ^(c)
1996	0.3	1.0
1997	0.4	1.1
1998	0.4	1.1
1999	0.3	1.1
2000	0.3	1.1
2001	0.3	1.2
2002	0.3	1.3
2003	0.4	1.4
2004	0.3	1.4
2005	0.3	1.5
2006	0.4	1.5
2007	0.4	1.5
2008	0.4	1.5
2009	0.3	1.6
2010	0.3	1.6
2011	0.4	1.7
2012	0.4	1.7
Annual change^(d)	0.0	0.0*
Per cent change^(e)	8.0	66.3*

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Includes undergraduate, postgraduate, domestic and international students.

(b) Represents course completions, students may complete more than one course.

(c) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(d) Average period change determined using linear regression analysis.

(e) Per cent change between 1996 and 2012 based on the average annual change over the period.

Note: Percentages are calculated using the Indigenous and non-Indigenous 2012 Estimated Resident Population based on the 2011 Census for ages 15+.

Source: AIHW analysis of Department of Education Higher Education Statistics Collection.

Table 2.06.30: Higher education success rates^(a), by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012

	Indigenous		Other ^(b)		Rate difference per (10,000) ^(c)
	Number	Rate per (10,000)	Number	Rate per (10,000)	
NSW	2,087	152.6	222,948	385.2	–232.6
Vic	670	213.3	206,004	450.9	–237.6
Qld	1,393	114.1	128,576	363.5	–249.4
WA	505	85.5	80,581	422.0	–336.6
SA	329	131.5	49,097	367.0	–235.5
Tas	179	111.7	14,228	354.9	–243.2
ACT	162	374.2	21,087	698.2	–324.0
NT	180	37.9	3,589	266.8	–228.9
Australia	5,682	128.4	742,917	413.2	–284.7

(a) Includes undergraduate, postgraduate, domestic and international students.

(b) Other includes those whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(c) Rate difference is the Other Australian rate minus the Indigenous rate.

Note: Percentages are calculated using the Indigenous and non-Indigenous 2012 Estimated Resident Population based on the 2011 Census for ages 15+.

Source: AIHW analysis of Department of Education Higher Education Statistics Collection.

Table 2.06.31: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				Total
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	
	Per cent				
SEIFA^(h)					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	12.7	2.5	16.0	84.0	214,140
5th quintile (most advantaged)	16.6	10.9	27.9	72.1	17,168
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.2	12.5
Employment					
Employed	14.8	6.1	21.8	78.2	186,246
Unemployed	14.5	2.8†	19.0	81.0	48,692
Not in the labour force	14.7	2.5	18.1	81.9	174,003
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.3
Smoker status					
Current smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.6	2.1	12.4	87.6	178,720
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	18.7	5.7	25.6	74.4	230,221
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(k)					
Yes	17.4	3.8†	22.3	77.7	19,633
No	14.6	4.2	19.7	80.3	389,308
Ratio no/yes	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	19.8
Adequate daily fruit intake^(l)					
Yes	15.8	4.4	21.0	79.0	171,847
No	14.0	4.0	19.0	81.0	237,094
Ratio no/yes	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Obese^(m)					
Yes	10.9	3.2	15.4	84.6	128,145
No	16.1	5.2	22.1	77.9	214,639
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.6
Total number⁽ⁿ⁾	14.1	4.5	19.6	80.4	342,783
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/very good/good	16.9	4.5	22.2	77.8	309,881
Fair/poor	8.1	3.1	12.5	87.5	99,060
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.31 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				Total
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	
	Per cent				
Heart/circulatory problems^(a)					
Yes	6.7	2.8†	10.2	89.8	72,597
No	16.5	4.5	21.9	78.1	336,344
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(b)					
Yes	n.p.	n.p.	7.0†	93.0	9,993
No	n.p.	n.p.	20.2	79.8	398,948
Ratio yes/no	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	1.2	0.0
Diabetes^(d)					
Yes	4.1	1.4†	6.1	93.9	48,255
No	16.2	4.5	21.7	78.3	360,686
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(e)					
Yes	4.6	3.1	8.5	91.5	64,236
No	10.2	5.3	16.6	83.4	251,053
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.3
Total number^(s)	9.1	4.9	15.0	85.0	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	14.7	4.2	19.9	80.1	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.06.31 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Per cent			
SEIFA^(h)				
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	20.2	44.5	35.3	202,466
5th quintile (most advantaged)	55.7	30.5	13.8	16,170
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	0.4	1.5	2.6	12.5
Employment				
Employed	37.7	46.6	15.7	180,979
Unemployed	21.3	52.0	26.7	45,427
Not in the labour force	14.9	40.3	44.8	156,941
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.3
Smoker status				
Current smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	17.5	50.3	32.2	175,913
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	34.0	39.9	26.2	207,433
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(k)				
Yes	23.2	44.9	31.9	17,943
No	26.6	44.6	28.8	365,404
Ratio no/yes	1.1	1.0	0.9	20.4
Adequate daily fruit intake^(l)				
Yes	28.2	42.8	29.0	158,696
No	25.2	45.9	28.9	224,650
Ratio no/yes	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4
Obese^(m)				
Yes	24.7	46.1	29.2	125,877
No	27.9	44.2	27.9	198,119
Ratio yes/no	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6
Total number⁽ⁿ⁾	26.7	44.9	28.4	323,996
Self-assessed health status				
Excellent/very good/good	30.2	45.7	24.1	286,466
Fair/poor	15.2	41.6	43.2	96,880
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.31 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Per cent			
Heart/circulatory problems^(o)				
Yes	16.4	39.0	44.6	71,379
No	28.7	45.9	25.3	311,967
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.2
Kidney disease^(p)				
Yes	16.7	37.9	45.4	9,798
No	26.7	44.8	28.5	373,548
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.0
Diabetes^(q)				
Yes	12.3	38.6	49.1	47,957
No	28.4	45.5	26.1	335,389
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(r)				
Yes	19.4	42.6	38.0	64,162
No	29.5	44.6	25.9	249,724
Ratio yes/no	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.3
Total number^(s)	27.4	44.2	28.4	313,885
Total number of persons 15+	26.4	44.6	28.9	383,346

(continued)

Table 2.06.31 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Per cent					
SEIFA^(h)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	2.4	3.9	26.3	34.1	65.9	214,140
5th quintile (most advantaged)	17.0	9.1	33.3	59.9	40.1	17,168
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	12.5
Employment						
Employed	8.2	8.5	36.9	55.4	44.6	186,246
Unemployed	1.6†	4.2†	31.3	38.6	61.4	48,692
Not in the labour force	1.9	2.7	19.6	25.3	74.7	174,003
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.3
Smoker status						
Current smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	2.2	4.1	29.8	37.7	62.3	178,720
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	6.7	6.6	28.1	42.9	57.1	230,221
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(k)						
Yes	10.2	7.0	25.0	43.9	56.1	19,633
No	4.4	5.4	29.1	40.4	59.6	389,308
Ratio no/yes	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	19.8
Adequate daily fruit intake^(l)						
Yes	5.9	5.4	27.4	40.4	59.6	171,847
No	3.9	5.6	29.9	40.7	59.3	237,094
Ratio no/yes	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4
Obese^(m)						
Yes	5.7	6.3	32.3	45.8	54.2	128,145
No	4.1	5.0	27.7	38.4	61.6	214,639
Ratio yes/no	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6
Total number⁽ⁿ⁾	4.7	5.5	29.4	41.1	58.9	342,783
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	4.8	5.5	29.3	41.0	59.0	309,881
Fair/poor	4.4	5.4	27.4	39.3	60.7	99,060
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.31 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Per cent					
Heart/circulatory problems^(o)						
Yes	5.4	7.1	25.7	39.3	60.7	72,597
No	4.6	5.2	29.6	40.9	59.1	336,344
Ratio yes/no	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.2
Kidney disease^(p)						
Yes	3.8†	9.3†	26.5	41.0	59.0	9,993
No	4.7	5.4	28.9	40.6	59.4	398,948
Ratio yes/no	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
Diabetes^(q)						
Yes	4.5	6.6	24.2	36.7	63.3	48,255
No	4.8	5.4	29.5	41.1	58.9	360,686
Ratio yes/no	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(r)						
Yes	5.9	5.6	29.3	42.6	57.4	64,236
No	5.0	6.3	31.6	44.4	55.6	251,053
Ratio yes/no	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3
Total number^(s)	5.2	6.1	31.1	44.0	56.0	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	4.7	5.5	28.9	40.6	59.4	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.06.31 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Excludes those still attending secondary school.
- (b) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)(includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).
- (c) Total currently studying includes 'other' educational institutions.
- (d) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.
- (e) Includes Bachelor degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate, postgraduate degree.
- (f) Includes Certificate I, II, III, IV and Certificate not further defined.
- (g) Includes persons with a non-school qualification level not determined.
- (h) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.
- (i) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (j) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (k) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (l) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 years and over.
- (m) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17 years, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).
- (n) Totals and population distributions exclude measurement not taken.
- (o) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (q) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.
- (r) Persons aged 18 years and over, measured blood pressure data; high blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.
- (s) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.06.32: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Number				
SEIFA ^(h)					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	27,092	5,260	34,240	179,900	214,140
5th quintile (most advantaged)	2,855	1,864†	4,787	12,381	17,168
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	9.5	2.8	7.2	14.5	12.5
Employment					
Employed	27,637	11,292	40,540	145,705	186,246
Unemployed	7,055	1,351†	9,250	39,443	48,692
Not in the labour force	25,583	4,366	31,421	142,582	174,003
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Smoker status					
Current smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	17,216	3,801	22,183	156,537	178,720
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	43,058	13,208	59,028	171,192	230,221
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(k)					
Yes	3,422	754†	4,386	15,247	19,633
No	56,853	16,254	76,825	312,483	389,308
Ratio no/yes	16.6	21.6	17.5	20.5	19.8
Adequate daily fruit intake ^(l)					
Yes	27,071	7,543	36,145	135,702	171,847
No	33,204	9,465	45,066	192,028	237,094
Ratio no/yes	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
Obese ^(m)					
Yes	13,980	4,106	19,748	108,397	128,145
No	34,468	11,157	47,370	167,269	214,639
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Total number ⁽ⁿ⁾	48,448	15,263	67,118	275,666	342,783
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/very good/good	52,300	13,958	68,869	241,011	309,881
Fair/poor	7,975	3,051	12,342	86,719	99,060
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.32 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Number				
Heart/circulatory problems^(a)					
Yes	4,838	1,997†	7,386	65,211	72,597
No	55,437	15,012	73,826	262,518	336,344
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(b)					
Yes	n.p.	n.p.	700†	9,293	9,993
No	n.p.	n.p.	80,512	318,436	398,948
Ratio yes/no	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—
Diabetes^(d)					
Yes	1,992	676†	2,920	45,335	48,255
No	58,283	16,333	78,291	282,395	360,686
Ratio yes/no	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(e)					
Yes	2,924	1,963	5,443	58,793	64,236
No	25,614	13,394	41,793	209,260	251,053
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total number^(s)	28,538	15,357	47,235	268,053	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	60,275	17,009	81,211	327,730	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.06.32 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Number			
SEIFA^(h)				
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	40,910	90,182	71,374	202,466
5th quintile (most advantaged)	9,010	4,932	2,228	16,170
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	4.5	18.3	32.0	12.5
Employment				
Employed	68,243	84,308	28,427	180,979
Unemployed	9,680	23,600	12,147	45,427
Not in the labour force	23,371	63,226	70,344	156,941
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Smoker status				
Current smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	30,811	88,466	56,636	175,913
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	70,483	82,669	54,282	207,433
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(k)				
Yes	4,159	8,053	5,731	17,943
No	97,135	163,081	105,187	365,404
Ratio no/yes	23.4	20.3	18.4	20.4
Adequate daily fruit intake^(l)				
Yes	44,740	67,924	46,031	158,696
No	56,554	103,210	64,886	224,650
Ratio no/yes	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Obese^(m)				
Yes	31,144	57,995	36,739	125,877
No	55,360	87,527	55,231	198,119
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total number⁽ⁿ⁾	86,504	145,522	91,970	323,996
Self-assessed health status				
Excellent/very good/good	86,531	130,823	69,112	286,466
Fair/poor	14,763	40,311	41,806	96,880
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.32 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Number			
Heart/circulatory problems^(o)				
Yes	11,673	27,869	31,837	71,379
No	89,621	143,265	79,080	311,967
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Kidney disease^(p)				
Yes	1,633	3,718	4,447	9,798
No	99,661	167,417	106,470	373,548
Ratio yes/no	—	—	—	—
Diabetes^(q)				
Yes	5,906	18,514	23,537	47,957
No	95,388	152,620	87,381	335,389
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(r)				
Yes	12,425	27,357	24,380	64,162
No	73,647	111,277	64,799	249,724
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total number^(s)	86,072	138,633	89,180	313,885
Total number of persons 15+	101,294	171,134	110,918	383,346

(continued)

Table 2.06.32 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
Number						
SEIFA ^(h)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	5,191	8,300	56,251	72,930	141,211	214,140
5th quintile (most advantaged)	2,918	1,561†	5,719	10,288	6,879	17,168
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	1.8	5.3	9.8	7.1	20.5	12.5
Employment						
Employed	15,227	15,819	68,740	103,163	83,083	186,246
Unemployed	788†	2,039†	15,218	18,807	29,885	48,692
Not in the labour force	3,272	4,701	34,141	44,030	129,973	174,003
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Smoker status						
Current smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	3,913	7,287	53,318	67,344	111,376	178,720
Non-smoker ^(j)	15,374	15,272	64,781	98,656	131,565	230,221
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(k)						
Yes	2,009	1,379†	4,912	8,613	11,020	19,633
No	17,278	21,179	113,187	157,387	231,921	389,308
Ratio no/yes	8.6	15.4	23.0	18.3	21.0	19.8
Adequate daily fruit intake ^(l)						
Yes	10,083	9,344	47,142	69,431	102,416	171,847
No	9,204	13,215	70,957	96,569	140,525	237,094
Ratio no/yes	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Obese ^(m)						
Yes	7,254	8,128	41,382	58,642	69,503	128,145
No	8,695	10,709	59,398	82,385	132,254	214,639
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total number ⁽ⁿ⁾	15,948	18,837	100,780	141,027	201,757	342,783
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	14,891	17,166	90,933	127,057	182,824	309,881
Fair/poor	4,396	5,393	27,166	38,943	60,117	99,060
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.06.32 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
Number						
Heart/circulatory problems ^(o)						
Yes	3,922	5,173	18,654	28,561	44,036	72,597
No	15,365	17,386	99,445	137,439	198,905	336,344
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease ^(p)						
Yes	384†	934†	2,649	4,101	5,892	9,993
No	18,903	21,625	115,450	161,899	237,049	398,948
Ratio yes/no	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ^(q)						
Yes	2,153	3,175	11,675	17,696	30,558	48,255
No	17,134	19,384	106,424	148,304	212,383	360,686
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Measured high blood pressure ^(r)						
Yes	3,817	3,572	18,813	27,391	36,845	64,236
No	12,436	15,738	79,349	111,398	139,654	251,053
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total number ^(s)	16,253	19,310	98,162	138,789	176,499	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	19,287	22,559	118,099	166,000	242,941	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.06.32 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Excludes those still attending secondary school.
- (b) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)(includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).
- (c) Total currently studying includes 'other' educational institutions.
- (d) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.
- (e) Includes Bachelor degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate, postgraduate degree.
- (f) Includes Certificate I, II, III, IV and Certificate not further defined.
- (g) Includes persons with a non-school qualification level not determined.
- (h) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.
- (i) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (j) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (k) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (l) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 years and over.
- (m) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17 years, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).
- (n) Totals and population distributions exclude measurement not taken.
- (o) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (q) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.
- (r) Persons aged 18 years and over, measured blood pressure data; high blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.
- (s) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.06.33: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Per cent				
Equivalised household income^(h)					
1st quintile (lowest)	7.2	1.9	10.3	89.7	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	10.3	7.7	18.9	81.1	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.4
Total number	9.4	4.6	14.9	85.1	292,747
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency⁽ⁿ⁾					
Yes	9.6	8.1	18.3	81.7	158,276
No	9.6	2.1	12.6	87.4	184,641
Ratio yes/no	1.0	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.9
Total number	9.6	4.9	15.2	84.8	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months					
Yes	9.3	3.0	13.3	86.7	147,199
No	9.6	5.9	16.1	83.9	216,909
Ratio yes/no	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
Total number	9.5	4.7	15.0	85.0	364,108
Housing tenure type					
Owner	11.6	8.3	20.3	79.7	110,215
Renter	8.4	3.1	12.5	87.5	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3
Total number⁽ⁱ⁾	9.5	4.7	15.0	85.0	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household^(j)					
Yes	8.2	2.1†	11.6	88.4	71,380
No	9.8	5.3	15.8	84.2	292,728
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.2
Total number	9.5	4.7	15.0	85.0	364,108
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(k)	5.4	2.1†	8.1	91.9	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk^(l)					
Yes	10.6	5.2	16.8	83.2	208,979
No	11.5	6.2	18.4	81.6	67,136
Ratio yes/no	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Per cent				
Physical activity^(m)					
Met guidelines ⁽ⁿ⁾	10.7	7.6	18.9	81.1	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(o)	10.9	4.4	16.3	83.7	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4
Total number	10.8	5.7	17.4	82.6	283,035
Disability status^(p)					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(q)	8.2	3.8†	13.3	86.7	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(r)	11.5	4.8†	16.7	83.3	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	6.1	2.9	9.9	90.1	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	7.9	3.6	12.5	87.5	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	10.8	5.7	17.2	82.8	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(s)					
Low/moderate	9.2	4.8	14.8	85.2	252,230
High/very high	9.7	4.8	15.4	84.6	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.4
Total number^(t)	9.4	4.8	14.9	85.1	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(u)					
No stressors	8.4	4.9	14.0	86.0	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	9.8	4.6	15.3	84.7	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	3.0
Total number^(o)	9.5	4.7	15.0	85.0	365,429
Long term health conditions^(v)					
No current long term health condition	10.5	4.7	16.1	83.9	63,950
One	8.2	4.5	13.8	86.2	64,247
Two	13.0	4.5†	18.4	81.6	57,094
Three or more	8.4	4.9	14.0	86.0	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.8
Respiratory disease^(w)					
Yes	10.8	5.3	16.8	83.2	137,406
No	8.7	4.3	13.9	86.1	228,462
Ratio yes/no	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				Total
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	
	Per cent				
Respiratory disease^(w)					
Yes	10.8	5.3	16.8	83.2	137,406
No	8.7	4.3	13.9	86.1	228,462
Ratio yes/no	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6
Has diabetes/high sugar level related eye/sight problem^(x)					
Yes	3.9†	0.5‡	4.4†	95.6	11,966
No	6.4†	2.4†	9.5	90.5	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.4
Total number^(y)	5.7	1.8†	8.1	91.9	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	9.5	4.7	15.0	85.0	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Per cent			
Equivalised household income^(h)				
1st quintile (lowest)	15.3	44.0	40.7	124,353
4th/5th quintile (highest)	44.7	40.9	14.4	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.3	1.1	2.8	2.4
Total number	26.3	44.9	28.8	291,548
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(h)				
Yes	37.5	44.6	18.0	157,604
No	18.9	45.2	36.0	183,751
Ratio yes/no	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.9
Total number	27.5	44.9	27.7	341,356
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months				
Yes	20.9	46.6	32.5	146,066
No	31.2	43.4	25.4	216,381
Ratio yes/no	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7
Total number	27.1	44.7	28.2	362,447
Housing tenure type				
Owner	38.0	41.7	20.3	109,213
Renter	22.4	46.0	31.6	252,132
Ratio renter/owner	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.3
Total number⁽ⁱ⁾	27.1	44.7	28.3	362,516
Lives in overcrowded household^(j)				
Yes	22.1	47.1	30.8	70,955
No	28.3	44.1	27.6	291,492
Ratio yes/no	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.2
Total number	27.1	44.7	28.2	362,447
Alcohol consumption				
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(k)	20.9	36.8	42.3	82,935
Short-term/single occasion risk^(l)				
Yes	28.9	48.1	23.0	208,047
No	29.3	45.1	25.6	66,657
Ratio yes/no	1.0	1.1	0.9	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Per cent			
Physical activity^(m)				
Met guidelines ⁽ⁿ⁾	34.0	44.0	22.0	116,763
Did not meet guidelines ^(o)	25.3	45.3	29.4	164,627
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4
Total number	28.9	44.7	26.4	281,390
Disability status^(p)				
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(q)	22.1	34.8	43.1	48,844
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(r)	21.3	44.6	34.2	39,962
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	18.4	46.1	35.5	81,769
Total disability/long-term health condition	20.1	42.5	37.3	170,574
No disability/long-term health condition	33.1	46.8	20.1	193,633
Ratio disability/no disability	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(s)				
Low/moderate	28.6	44.9	26.5	251,560
High/very high	23.5	45.2	31.2	108,426
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.4
Total number^(t)	27.1	45.0	27.9	359,986
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(u)				
No stressors	25.8	42.0	32.2	91,188
Experienced one or more stressor	27.5	45.7	26.8	271,883
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.1	1.1	0.8	3.0
Total number^(a)	27.1	44.8	28.1	363,768
Long term health conditions^(v)				
No current long term health condition	32.2	47.2	20.6	63,723
One	30.7	45.8	23.5	64,074
Two	26.5	46.0	27.5	56,293
Three or more	24.1	43.2	32.7	180,117
Ratio three or more/no conditions	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.8

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Per cent			
Respiratory disease^(w)				
Yes	29.6	44.4	25.9	136,500
No	25.5	45.0	29.5	227,707
Ratio yes/no	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6
Has diabetes/high sugar level related eye/sight problem^(x)				
Yes	13.1†	44.8	42.0	11,966
No	15.8	39.7	44.5	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4
Total number^(y)	15.1	41.1	43.8	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	27.0	44.8	28.2	364,207

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Per cent					
Equivalised household income ^(h)						
1st quintile (lowest)	2.1	3.5	23.1	29.9	70.1	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	13.7	9.8	36.8	62.5	37.5	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.4
Total number	5.5	6.1	30.2	43.1	56.9	292,747
Financial stress - whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency ⁽ⁿ⁾						
Yes	10.1	8.7	34.6	54.9	45.1	158,276
No	2.3	4.0	26.6	34.2	65.8	184,641
Ratio yes/no	4.4	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.9
Total number	5.9	6.1	30.3	43.7	56.3	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months						
Yes	3.5	4.5	29.0	38.3	61.7	147,199
No	7.2	6.8	31.1	46.5	53.5	216,909
Ratio yes/no	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Total number	5.7	5.9	30.3	43.2	56.8	364,108
Housing tenure type						
Owner	10.4	9.5	34.7	56.6	43.4	110,215
Renter	3.6	4.3	28.4	37.5	62.5	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.3
Total number ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.7	5.9	30.3	43.2	56.8	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household ⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	3.1†	2.0†	23.1	29.8	70.2	71,380
No	6.3	6.8	32.0	46.5	53.5	292,728
Ratio yes/no	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.2
Total number	5.7	5.9	30.3	43.2	56.8	364,108
Alcohol consumption						
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(k)	5.5	4.6	20.9	32.7	67.3	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk ^(l)						
Yes	4.4	5.5	34.5	45.7	54.3	208,979
No	9.9	8.2	30.7	49.9	50.1	67,136
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Per cent					
Physical activity^(m)						
Met guidelines ⁽ⁿ⁾	8.6	7.5	32.4	50.1	49.9	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(o)	5.0	6.3	31.9	44.2	55.8	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Total number	6.5	6.8	32.1	46.7	53.3	283,035
Disability status^(p)						
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(q)	7.4	5.8	26.6	41.1	58.9	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(r)	5.3†	6.0†	26.4	38.5	61.5	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	4.9	4.2	30.9	42.1	57.9	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	5.7	5.0	28.6	41.0	59.0	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	5.6	6.6	31.9	45.2	54.8	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(s)						
Low/moderate	6.1	6.3	31.6	45.4	54.6	252,230
High/very high	4.8	5.0	28.0	39.3	60.7	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.4
Total number^(t)	5.7	5.9	30.6	43.6	56.4	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(u)						
No stressors	3.5	4.8	25.8	35.4	64.6	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	6.4	6.3	31.9	45.9	54.1	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	3.0
Total number^(a)	5.7	5.9	30.4	43.3	56.7	365,429
Long term health conditions^(v)						
No current long term health condition	1.8†	2.8†	28.5	34.0	66.0	63,950
One	3.6	4.5	30.6	39.7	60.3	64,247
Two	3.8	6.3	35.3	46.7	53.3	57,094
Three or more	8.3	7.3	29.4	46.7	53.3	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	4.5	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.8

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Per cent					
Respiratory disease^(w)						
Yes	8.5	7.0	32.5	49.7	50.3	137,406
No	4.0	5.2	29.1	39.4	60.6	228,462
Ratio yes/no	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6
Has diabetes/high sugar level related eye/sight problem^(x)						
Yes	6.7†	11.2†	26.0	44.0	56.0	11,966
No	7.4	7.0	29.6	44.6	55.4	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4
Total number^(y)	7.2	8.2	28.6	44.4	55.6	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	5.7	5.9	30.4	43.3	56.7	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.06.33 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Excludes those still attending secondary school
- (b) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)(includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).
- (c) Total currently studying includes 'other' educational institutions.
- (d) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.
- (e) Includes Bachelor degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate, postgraduate degree.
- (f) Includes Certificate I, II, III, IV and Certificate not further defined.
- (g) Includes persons with a non-school qualification level not determined.
- (h) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (i) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (j) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (k) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (l) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (m) Physical activity data collected for non-remote areas only.
- (n) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (o) Includes don't know.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons who report having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.
- (q) Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities.
- (r) Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (s) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (t) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (u) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.
- (v) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (w) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (x) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having an eye/sight problem due to diabetes/HSL.
- (y) Excludes 'not known'

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.06.34: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Number				
Equivalised household income^(h)					
1st quintile (lowest)	8,938	2,305†	12,813	111,705	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	5,345	3,976	9,786	41,890	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	1.7	0.6	1.3	2.7	2.4
Total number	27,621	13,369	43,693	249,054	292,747
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency⁽ⁿ⁾					
Yes	15,228	12,853	29,035	129,241	158,276
No	17,761	3,801	23,243	161,398	184,641
Ratio yes/no	0.9	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.9
Total number	32,989	16,654	52,278	290,639	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months					
Yes	13,717	4,418	19,643	127,556	147,199
No	20,812	12,705	34,876	182,034	216,909
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total number	34,529	17,123	54,518	309,590	364,108
Housing tenure type					
Owner	12,767	9,186	22,416	87,799	110,215
Renter	21,270	7,937	31,611	220,936	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	1.7	0.9	1.4	2.5	2.3
Total number⁽ⁱ⁾	34,529	17,123	54,518	309,659	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household^(j)					
Yes	5,842	1,486†	8,282	63,099	71,380
No	28,687	15,637	46,237	246,491	292,728
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total number	34,529	17,123	54,518	309,590	364,108
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(k)	4,474	1,739†	6,732	76,452	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk^(l)					
Yes	22,124	10,852	35,022	173,957	208,979
No	7,714	4,179	12,371	54,765	67,136
Ratio yes/no	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Number				
Physical activity^(m)					
Met guidelines ⁽ⁿ⁾	12,516	8,878	22,145	94,980	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(o)	18,100	7,263	27,019	138,891	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.4
Total number	30,616	16,142	49,164	233,871	283,035
Disability status^(p)					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(q)	3,989	1,840†	6,517	42,369	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(r)	4,606	1,905†	6,681	33,369	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	4,985	2,405	8,138	74,188	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	13,580	6,150	21,336	149,926	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	21,012	11,075	33,524	161,082	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(s)					
Low/moderate	23,324	12,026	37,213	215,016	252,230
High/very high	10,568	5,198	16,770	92,364	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total number^(t)	33,892	17,225	53,984	307,380	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(u)					
No stressors	7,679	4,454	12,805	78,539	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	26,888	12,641	41,901	231,488	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0
Total number^(o)	34,592	17,225	54,860	310,569	365,429
Long term health conditions^(v)					
No current long term health condition	6,692	2,982	10,287	53,663	63,950
One	5,257	2,882	8,857	55,390	64,247
Two	7,437	2,579†	10,507	46,587	57,094
Three or more	15,206	8,781	25,209	155,368	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.8

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Type of educational institution currently attending				
	Secondary school/TAFE/technical college/business college/industry skills centre	University/other higher education	Total currently studying ^(c)	Not studying	Total
	Number				
Respiratory disease^(w)					
Yes	14,825	7,317	23,063	114,343	137,406
No	19,767	9,907	31,797	196,665	228,462
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Has diabetes/high sugar level related eye/sight problem^(x)					
Yes	465†	59‡	532†	11,434	11,966
No	1,956†	728†	2,897	27,717	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total number^(y)	2,421	787†	3,428	39,151	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	34,592	17,225	54,860	311,008	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Number			
Equivalised household income^(h)				
1st quintile (lowest)	19,011	54,738	50,604	124,353
4th/5th quintile (highest)	23,106	21,133	7,437	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.8	2.6	6.8	2.4
Total number	76,562	130,938	84,048	291,548
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(h)				
Yes	59,035	70,217	28,353	157,604
No	34,679	82,970	66,101	183,751
Ratio yes/no	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.9
Total number	93,714	153,187	94,454	341,356
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months				
Yes	30,534	68,052	47,481	146,066
No	67,589	93,922	54,870	216,381
Ratio yes/no	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7
Total number	98,123	161,974	102,351	362,447
Housing tenure type				
Owner	41,532	45,488	22,193	109,213
Renter	56,366	115,989	79,777	252,132
Ratio renter/owner	1.4	2.5	3.6	2.3
Total number⁽ⁱ⁾	98,123	161,974	102,420	362,516
Lives in overcrowded household^(j)				
Yes	15,671	33,422	21,862	70,955
No	82,452	128,552	80,488	291,492
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total number	98,123	161,974	102,351	362,447
Alcohol consumption				
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(k)	17,360	30,525	35,050	82,935
Short-term/single occasion risk^(l)				
Yes	60,133	100,054	47,860	208,047
No	19,529	30,046	17,082	66,657
Ratio yes/no	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Number			
Physical activity^(m)				
Met guidelines ⁽ⁿ⁾	39,693	51,347	25,722	116,763
Did not meet guidelines ^(o)	41,629	74,528	48,470	164,627
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.4
Total number	81,322	125,875	74,193	281,390
Disability status^(p)				
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(q)	10,783	17,020	21,040	48,844
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(r)	8,507	17,805	13,650	39,962
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	15,055	37,710	29,003	81,769
Total disability/long-term health condition	34,346	72,535	63,693	170,574
No disability/long-term health condition	64,125	90,664	38,845	193,633
Ratio disability/no disability	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(s)				
Low/moderate	71,968	112,901	66,691	251,560
High/very high	25,533	49,052	33,841	108,426
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total number^(t)	97,501	161,952	100,532	359,986
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(u)				
No stressors	23,539	38,255	29,394	91,188
Experienced one or more stressor	74,875	124,168	72,841	271,883
Ratio one or more/no stressors	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.0
Total number^(a)	98,414	162,992	102,362	363,768
Long term health conditions^(v)				
No current long term health condition	20,546	30,046	13,131	63,723
One	19,670	29,333	15,071	64,074
Two	14,903	25,922	15,468	56,293
Three or more	43,352	77,898	58,867	180,117
Ratio three or more/no conditions	2.1	2.6	4.5	2.8

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest year of school completed ^(a)			Total
	Year 12	Year 10 or 11	Year 9 or below ^(d)	
	Number			
Respiratory disease^(w)				
Yes	40,448	60,646	35,406	136,500
No	58,023	102,553	67,131	227,707
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Has diabetes/high sugar level related eye/sight problem^(x)				
Yes	1,572†	5,365	5,029	11,966
No	4,850	12,149	13,614	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number^(y)	6,423	17,514	18,643	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	98,471	163,199	102,537	364,207

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Number					
Equivalised household income ^(h)						
1st quintile (lowest)	2,648	4,361	28,770	37,248	87,270	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	7,093	5,056	19,003	32,302	19,375	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.2	4.5	2.4
Total number	15,955	17,915	88,371	126,056	166,691	292,747
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency ⁽ⁿ⁾						
Yes	16,034	13,762	54,750	86,830	71,446	158,276
No	4,267	7,294	49,133	63,155	121,486	184,641
Ratio yes/no	3.8	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9
Total number	20,301	21,056	103,883	149,985	192,932	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months						
Yes	5,095	6,669	42,677	56,348	90,851	147,199
No	15,524	14,800	67,541	100,914	115,995	216,909
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Total number	20,619	21,469	110,218	157,263	206,845	364,108
Housing tenure type						
Owner	11,508	10,510	38,197	62,330	47,886	110,215
Renter	9,086	10,959	71,723	94,602	157,945	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.5	3.3	2.3
Total number⁽ⁱ⁾	20,619	21,469	110,287	157,332	206,845	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household ⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	2,188†	1,429†	16,483	21,247	50,134	71,380
No	18,431	20,040	93,735	136,016	156,712	292,728
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total number	20,619	21,469	110,218	157,263	206,845	364,108
Alcohol consumption						
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(k)	4,601	3,835	17,395	27,176	56,008	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk ^(l)						
Yes	9,251	11,510	72,004	95,601	113,379	208,979
No	6,669	5,517	20,613	33,534	33,602	67,136
Ratio yes/no	1.4	2.1	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Number					
Physical activity^(m)						
Met guidelines ⁽ⁿ⁾	10,026	8,744	37,982	58,719	58,405	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(o)	8,287	10,478	53,002	73,351	92,559	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
Total number	18,313	19,222	90,984	132,071	150,964	283,035
Disability status^(p)						
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(q)	3,622	2,819	13,017	20,091	28,795	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(r)	2,105†	2,385†	10,555	15,434	24,616	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	4,001	3,422	25,400	34,684	47,641	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	9,728	8,626	48,972	70,209	101,052	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	10,977	12,843	62,150	88,044	106,562	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(s)						
Low/moderate	15,445	15,998	79,811	114,541	137,689	252,230
High/very high	5,204	5,451	30,598	42,924	66,210	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total number^(t)	20,649	21,449	110,409	157,465	203,899	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(u)						
No stressors	3,224	4,382	23,593	32,328	59,016	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	17,482	17,087	87,161	125,557	147,832	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	5.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	2.5	3.0
Total number^(a)	20,705	21,469	110,981	158,113	207,316	365,429
Long term health conditions^(v)						
No current long term health condition	1,175†	1,778†	18,241	21,747	42,204	63,950
One	2,289	2,880	19,636	25,490	38,757	64,247
Two	2,164	3,591	20,175	26,654	30,440	57,094
Three or more	15,078	13,220	53,071	84,364	96,213	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	12.8	7.4	2.9	3.9	2.3	2.8

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

	Highest level of non-school qualification ^(b)					Total
	Bachelor degree or above ^(e)	Advanced diploma/ diploma	Certificate ^(f)	Total with a non-school qualification ^(g)	Does not have a non-school qualification	
	Number					
Respiratory disease^(w)						
Yes	11,612	9,683	44,659	68,304	69,103	137,406
No	9,093	11,786	66,464	89,950	138,512	228,462
Ratio yes/no	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
Has diabetes/high sugar level related eye/sight problem^(x)						
Yes	801†	1,346†	3,107	5,266	6,700	11,966
No	2,269	2,150	9,064	13,660	16,954	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number^(y)	3,069	3,496	12,171	18,926	23,654	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	20,705	21,469	111,122	158,254	207,614	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.06.34 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting educational outcomes, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Excludes those still attending secondary school
- (b) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)(includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).
- (c) Total currently studying includes 'other' educational institutions.
- (d) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.
- (e) Includes Bachelor degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate, postgraduate degree.
- (f) Includes Certificate I, II, III, IV and Certificate not further defined.
- (g) Includes persons with a non-school qualification level not determined.
- (h) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (i) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (j) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (k) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (l) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (m) Physical activity data collected for non-remote areas only.
- (n) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (o) Includes don't know.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons who report having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.
- (q) Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities.
- (r) Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (s) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (t) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (u) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.
- (v) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (w) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (x) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having an eye/sight problem due to diabetes/HSL.
- (y) Excludes 'not known'

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.06.35: Education outcomes for Indigenous females aged 18 and over by whether has ever had children, 2012–13

Education outcome	Had children		Has not had children		Total
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Highest year of school completed^(a)					
Completed Year 12	62.8	31,834	37.2	18,817	50,651
Completed Year 10 or 11	82.5	70,173	17.5	14,856	85,029
Completed Year 9 or below ^(b)	87.0	43,835	13.0	6,556	50,391
Total	78.4	145,841	21.6	40,230	186,071
Highest level of non-school qualification					
Bachelor degree or above ^(c)	75.5	10,993	24.5	3,569	14,563
Advanced diploma/diploma	90.6	12,168	9.4†	1,262†	13,431
Certificate ^(d)	73.4	38,617	26.6	14,008	52,626
<i>Total with non-school qualification^(e)</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>63,930</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>19,165</i>	<i>83,095</i>
Does not have a non-school qualification	78.8	81,911	21.2	22,074	103,986
Total	78.0	145,841	22.0	41,240	187,081

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Excludes those still attending secondary school.

(b) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(c) Includes Bachelor degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate, postgraduate degree.

(d) Includes Certificate I, II, III, IV and Certificate not further defined.

(e) Includes persons with a non-school qualification level not determined.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.06.36: Indigenous females aged 18 and over, by highest year of school completed and whether the woman has ever had children, 2008

Highest level of school completed	Had children	Has not had children	Not stated/form not answered	Total
Per cent				
Completed Year 12	20	40	24	24
Completed Year 10 or 11	47	43	42	45
Completed Year 9 or below ^(a)	34	17	35	30
Total^{(b)(c)}	100	100	100	100
Total number	88,745	26,007	15,761	130,513

(a) Includes persons who never attended school.

(b) Total may include persons for whom specific information could not be determined.

(c) Excludes those who are still attending secondary school and includes not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.06.37: Highest year of school completed by child's main carer, Indigenous children, 2008

Highest level of school completed	Proportion
Completed Year 12	22.7
Completed Year 10 or 11	48.3
Completed Year 9 or below ^(a)	29.0
Total	100.0
Total number	187,575

(a) Includes persons who never attended school.

Note: Children aged 0–14 years.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.06.38: Whether child's main carer has non-school qualification, Indigenous children, 2008

Whether has non-school qualification	Proportion
Has a non-school qualification	64.2
Does not have a non-school qualification	35.8
Total	100.0
Total number	120,336

Note: Children aged 0–14 years.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of NATSISS 2008.

Table 2.06.39: Future study intentions of Indigenous adults aged 15 and over, by age and sex, 2008 (proportion)

		Intends to study in the future	Does not intend to study in the future	Total	Intentions to study are unknown	Total number
Male	15–24	61.1	38.9	100.0	17.0	30,838.6
	25–34	54.1	45.9	100.0	18.9	30,216.1
	35–44	46.7	53.3	100.0	17.0	28,011.9
	45–54	27.9	72.1	100.0	10.1	20,732.0
	55+	10.2	89.8	100.0	6.2	18,674.9
	Total	42.7	57.3	100.0	14.8	128,473.6
Female	15–24	79.0	21.0	100.0	14.8	30,464.4
	25–34	68.4	31.6	100.0	16.2	31,851.4
	35–44	57.5	42.5	100.0	15.6	29,898.9
	45–54	37.2	62.8	100.0	14.4	21,678.5
	55+	11.3	88.7	100.0	7.8	22,521.1
	Total	53.3	46.7	100.0	14.1	136,414.2

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.06.40: Reasons for future study intentions of Indigenous adults aged 15 and over, by sex, 2008 (%)

Reasons for future educational intentions	Male	Female	Total
To gain a promotion	6.9	4.3	5.4
To get a better job	6.3	6.2	6.3
To get a job	2.9	6.2	4.6
Requirement of current job	0.7	0.7	0.7
Update training	2.1	2.7	2.4
Improve knowledge or skills	8.2	10.2	9.2
Improve qualifications	6.0	7.3	6.6
Interest	2.4	3.5	3.0
Other reason	0.8	0.8	0.8

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.06.41: Whether wanted to study for an/another educational qualification in last 12 months and main reason didn't, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008 (%)

	15–24 years			25 years and over			Total 15+					
	Subtotal non-remote	Remote and very remote	Australia	Subtotal non-remote	Remote and very remote	Australia	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Subtotal non-remote	Remote and very remote	Australia
Wanted to study but did not, by main reason:												
Too much work	2.2 ^(a)	2.0 ^(a)	2.1	4.9	3.3	4.5	4.4	2.5	4.8	4.0	3.0	3.7
Any other work-related reason	1.3 ^(a)	0.9 ^(b)	1.2 ^(a)	1.5	0.5 ^(a)	1.3	1.6 ^(a)	1.1 ^(a)	1.5 ^(a)	1.4	0.6 ^(a)	1.2
Caring for family members	3.4	4.6	3.6	5.2	3.3	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.4
Personal or other family reasons	4.6	2.3 ^(a)	4.1	4.4	3.3	4.1	5.8	3.9	3.1	4.4	3.1	4.1
Course-related reasons	2.6	1.4 ^(a)	2.4	1.1	1.1 ^(a)	1.1	1.7 ^(a)	1.5 ^(a)	1.5 ^(a)	1.6	1.2 ^(a)	1.5
No time	2.4	1.9 ^(a)	2.3	3.1	1.1	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.9	1.3	2.5
Too expensive/financial reasons	5.6	0.8 ^(a)	4.5	5.9	0.9 ^(a)	4.6	7.3	4.8	4.5	5.8	0.9 ^(a)	4.5
Waiting to hear from educational facility	0.6 ^(a)	0.1 ^(b)	0.5 ^(a)	0.4 ^(a)	0.6 ^(a)	0.4 ^(a)	0.6 ^(b)	0.6 ^(b)	0.2 ^(b)	0.5 ^(a)	0.4 ^(a)	0.5
Nothing available in area	2.5 ^(a)	3.2 ^(a)	2.6	1.1	2.9	1.6	1.3 ^(a)	1.3 ^(a)	2.2 ^(a)	1.6	3.0	1.9
Other reasons	2.8	0.8 ^(b)	2.3	2.6	*0.9	2.1	2.7	2.2 ^(a)	2.9 ^(a)	2.6	0.9	2.2
<i>Total wanted to study for an educational qualification, but didn't</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>26.5</i>
<i>Total did not want to study for an education qualification</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>73.5</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.06.42: Adult education about Indigenous culture and level of accuracy, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Number	Per cent
Whether taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies		
Was taught Indigenous culture	148,592.3	45.4
Was not taught Indigenous culture	174,986.1	53.5
Never attended school or undertook further studies	3,522.6	1.1
Total	327,101.0	100.0
Where Indigenous cultural education was received^(a)		
Primary school	81,629.9	54.9
Secondary school	88,285.0	59.4
University/other higher education	15,585.6	10.5
TAFE/technical college	14,681.8	9.9
Adult or community education sector	2,575.5	1.7
Other organisation	5,545.0	3.7
Total	208,302.9	100.0
Level of accuracy of Indigenous cultural education^(a)		
Usually accurate	75,406.9	55.2
Sometimes accurate	48,576.8	35.6
Rarely accurate	10,220.7	7.5
Never accurate	2,355.7	1.7
Total	136,560.1	100.0
Whether learnt anything about clan, tribal or language group identifies with		
Learnt about own clan/tribe/language	55,946.5	57.8
Did not learn about own clan/tribe/language	40,904.7	42.2
Total	96,851.2	100.0

(a) Persons who have been taught about Indigenous culture at school/further education.

Note: Data exclude unknown responses.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Census of Population and Housing

The Census uses the standard Indigenous status question and it is asked for each household member. There are 4 principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

The Census form may be completed by 1 household member on behalf of others. Incorrect answers can be introduced to the Census form if the respondent does not understand the question or does not know the correct information about other household members. Many of these errors remain in the final data.

The processing of information from Census forms is now mostly automated. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are minimised. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions that apply to them. In these instances, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

Other Census data issues relate to the accuracy of the Census count itself, for example, whether people are counted more than once, or not at all.

The significant volatility in Indigenous Census counts and the variable quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous Australians do not support the use of the standard approach to population estimation. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Indigenous population, data that use these estimates should be interpreted with caution (for example, life-expectancy estimates and mortality rates). Given these uncertainties, changes in health outcomes such as mortality rates are difficult to assess.

Following each Census, assumptions are made about past levels of mortality to produce back cast population estimates.

In the 2011 Census, the ABS implemented improvements to the 2011 Census Indigenous enumeration procedures and enhanced the Census Post-Enumeration Survey. There was a 30% increase in the estimate of the Indigenous population between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses (ABS 2014). Population rates used in this edition of the Health Performance Framework were based on the updated population estimates.

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may

occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

National Centre for Vocational Education Research data

This collection gathers information from providers (in receipt of public VET funding) about activity of the VET system in Australia. The collection encompasses all delivery funded wholly or in part from public funds.

NCVER maintains a database of information on persons undertaking vocational education and training. Each state and territory collates data from their training providers on a student, course and module/unit of competency basis. These data are compiled into Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS) format and validated by each training organisation before being submitted to NCVER. The data are then further validated and quality checked for inconsistencies before being used for the production of statistical reports.

Non-identification rates for Indigenous students in these data are high. Care also needs to be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions for load pass rates, as average module durations vary across jurisdictions (SCRGSP 2005a).

Department of Education Higher Education Student Statistics collection

The Higher Education Student Statistics Collection comprises information on enrolments and award completions from public and private higher education institutions that are required to report to the Department of Education.

Institutions receive detailed written documentation about what information is required to be furnished in the form of an electronic help file. Universities design and produce their own statistical information (enrolment) forms. These are designed to be used by institutions to collect the required information from students.

Less than 2% of students in the 2014 Higher Education Student Statistics collection have a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

List of symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
—	rounded to zero (including null cells)
0	zero
..	not applicable
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
†	estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
‡	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The image shows the top portion of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot painting pattern in red, orange, and white. To the right of this pattern is a solid dark red background. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a light yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 31 of 68' and a darker yellow one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses'.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 31 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.07 Employment

This measure reports on the employment status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15–64

Introduction

This is no. 31 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Australian Health Survey
- Census of Population and Housing
- Survey of Education and Work.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

The labour force comprises all people contributing to, or willing to contribute to, the supply of labour. This includes the employed (people who have worked for at least 1 hour in the reference week) and the unemployed (people who are without work, but have actively looked for work in the last four weeks and are available to start work). The remainder of the population is not in the labour force. The labour force participation rate is the number of people in the labour force as a proportion of the working age population (aged 15–64). The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a proportion of the labour force. The employment to population ratio, also referred to as the employment rate, is employed people as a proportion of the population aged 15–64.

Employment rates include Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) participants (phased out since 2008). In 2008, CDEP employment accounted for almost half of all employment in *Very remote* areas, but by 2012–13 it accounted for just over one quarter of total employment. Given this significant change it may be more appropriate to analyse non-CDEP (mainstream) employment; therefore, some tables in this measure include rates for CDEP and non-CDEP employment.

See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Employment status, see tables 2.07.1–6
- Labour force participation, see tables 2.07.7–19
- Type of work and employment experience, see tables 2.07.20–27.

Employment status

Current period

In 2012–13:

- The unemployment rate among Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 was 21% (Table 2.07.1).
- The employment rate among Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 was 48%. The rate was higher for Indigenous males (53%) compared with Indigenous females (42%) (ABS 4727.0.55.006: Table no. 16.3).
- An estimated 40% of Indigenous youth aged 17–24 were fully engaged in study or work, ranging from 48% in *Major cities* to 16% in *Very remote areas*. The overall Indigenous rate was almost half the non-Indigenous rate of 76% (Table 2.07.4).

- *Major cities* and *inner regional* areas had the highest employment rates for Indigenous Australians (50%, respectively). The lowest employment rate was in *Very remote* areas at 42% (ABS 4727.0.55.006: Table no. 18.3).
- An estimated 60% of Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 were in the labour force (Table 2.07.1).

Trend

Between 2008 and 2012–13:

- The employment rate for Indigenous Australians decreased from 54% to 48% (Table 2.07.2).
- The gap in the employment rate between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians increased by 7 percentage points, from 21% in 2008 to 28% in 2012–13 (Table 2.07.2).
- The non-CDEP (mainstream) employment rate among Indigenous Australians in *Major cities* decreased by 9 percentage points (from 59% in 2008 to 50% in 2012–13). In remote areas (*Remote* and *Very remote* combined), there was an increase in the rate of 2 percentage points (from 33% to 35%) (Table 2.07.3, AHMAC 2015).
- The proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 17–24 who were fully engaged in study or work was stable in *Major cities*, at 48%, increased in *Inner regional* areas from 32% to 47%, while the rates decreased in *Outer regional* areas (44% to 38%) and *Very remote* areas (22% to 16%) (Table 2.07.4, Figure 2.07.1).

Employment experience

Current period

In 2011:

- Indigenous Australians were less likely to be employed as professionals than non-Indigenous Australians (13% and 22%, respectively). Indigenous Australians were more likely than non-Indigenous Australians to work as labourers (18% compared with 9%) or as community and personal service workers (17% compared with 10%) (Table 2.07.26).

In 2012–13:

- Long term unemployment was higher among Indigenous Australians living in *Remote* areas (42% of unemployed persons) compared with those living in *Non-remote* areas (29% of unemployed persons) (Table 2.07.21).
- An estimated 23% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over reported that they, their family or close friends had experienced at least one stressor in the previous 12 months related to not being able to find employment. After adjusting for age, the rate for Indigenous Australians was 2.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 4727.0.55.001: Table no. 19.3).
- An estimated 65% of employed Indigenous Australians aged 18–64 were employed full time, compared with 70% of employed non-Indigenous Australians aged 18–64 (Table 2.07.27).

Trend

Between 2002 and 2012–13:

- The proportion of the Indigenous labour force aged 18–64 in long-term unemployment decreased from 5.7% to 5.1%, before increasing to 6% (Table 2.07.21).
- There was an increase in the proportion of employed Indigenous Australians aged 18–64 who were employed full-time, from 55% to 65% (Table 2.07.27).

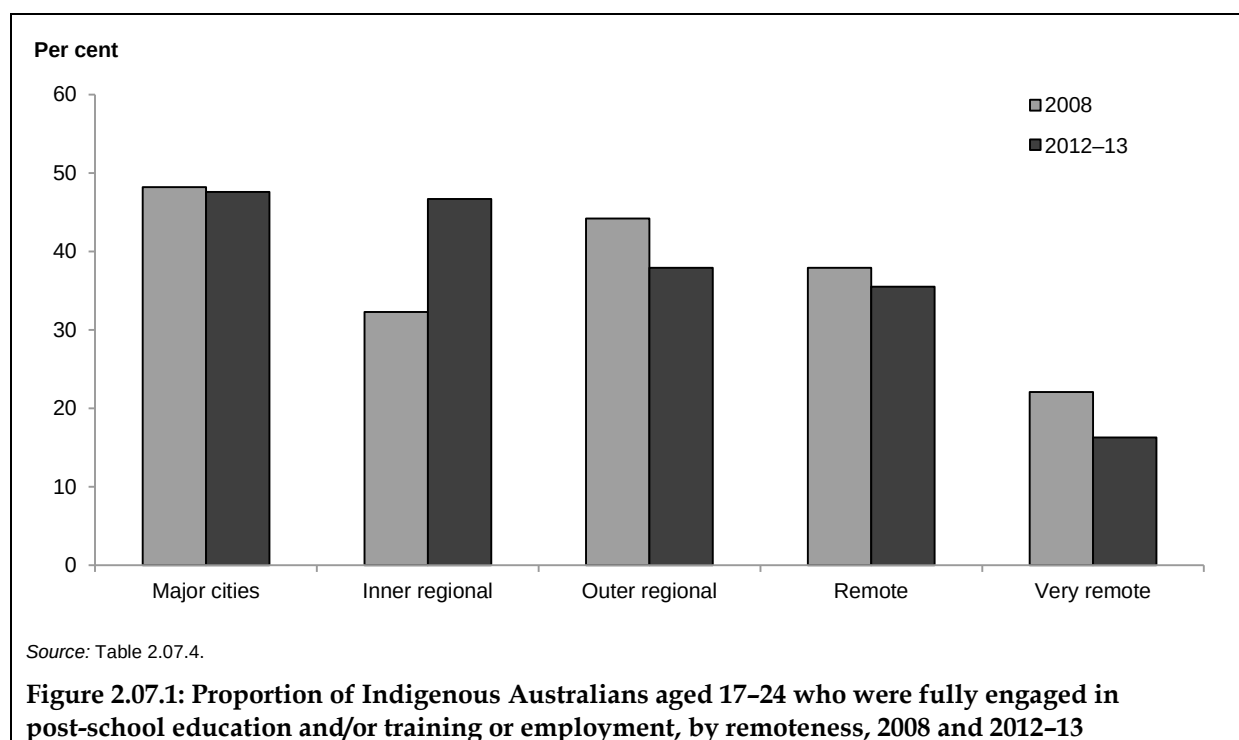


Table 2.07.1: Indigenous people in the labour force, employed and unemployed (15–64 year-olds), 2012–13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Employed persons	53,850	13,481	55,228	23,462	9,845	7,233	2,652	18,359	184,110
Proportion of working age population employed (%)	44.7	48.7	51.4	46.4	45.2	50.7	69.6	44.3	47.5
Employment rate 95% CIs (±)	4.2	5.5	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.3	7.3	3.7	1.9
Looking for work	15,164	3,088	14,984	6,329	2,999	1,626	193	4,224	48,608
Unemployment rate (%)	22.0	18.6	21.3	21.2	23.4	18.4	6.8	18.7	20.9
Unemployment rate 95% CIs (±)	4.6	5.7	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.7	3.2	4.3	1.9
Persons in labour force	69,014	16,569	70,212	29,791	12,845	8,859	2,845	22,583	232,717
Labour force participation rate (%)	57.3	59.9	65.4	58.9	59.0	62.1	74.7	54.5	60.1
Labour force participation 95% CIs (±)	3.5	5.0	3.3	3.8	4.8	5.4	7.6	4.0	1.6
Total working age population	120,379	27,659	107,365	50,594	21,773	14,263	3,809	41,413	387,255

CI = Confidence Interval

Note: Employment rate in this table is defined as the proportion of the population that are employed.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (2012–13 Core component) sourced from SCRGSP (2014) Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators report, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Table 2.07.2: Indigenous and non-Indigenous employment rates and gaps, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	2008 ^(b)	2012–13 ^(c)
	Rate per 100	
Employment rate		
Non-Indigenous employed	75.0	75.6
Indigenous employed	53.8	47.5
CDEP only employed	5.6	1.9
Non-CDEP employed	48.2	45.6
Rate difference (%)		
Total employment	21.2	28.1
Non-CDEP employment	26.8	30.0

(a) Reliability was not evaluated because relative standard errors were not available.

(b) 2008 Indigenous persons data is NATSISS and 2008 SEW for non-Indigenous persons.

(c) 2012–13 Indigenous persons data is AATSIHS and 2012 SEW for non-Indigenous persons.

Note: Employment rate in this table is defined as the proportion of the population that are employed.

Sources: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 Survey of Education and Work, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2012 Survey of Education and Work.

Table 2.07.3: Changes in employment rates of Indigenous people by remoteness, 2008 to 2012–13^(a)

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	All non-remote	Remote	Very remote	All remote	Australia
Non-CDEP employment rate (%)	–8.8*	0.3	–3.3	–4.6*	3.9	1.3	1.8	–2.6
Employed persons ('000)	9.3	8.4	1.6	19.3	0.4	–3.0	–2.6	16.7
Employment rate (%)	–8.9*	–0.8	–6.1	–5.7*	–1.6	–12.1*	–8.3*	–6.3*
Unemployed persons ('000)	7.1	2.4	3.2	12.7	0.6	1.9	2.5	15.2
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	0.8	5.1	3.9*	2.2	7.0*	5.3*	4.3*
Persons in the labour force ('000)	16.4	10.9	4.8	32.0	0.9	–1.0	–0.1	31.9
Labour force participation (%)	–7.0*	–0.2	–3.9	–4.1*	–0.6	–9.4*	–6.3*	–4.5*
Total population ('000)	36.8	17.8	13.0	67.6	1.7	6.8	8.5	76.2

* Represents statistically significant changes between 2008 and 2012–13. Only percentages were tested.

(a) Reliability was not evaluated because relative standard errors were not available.

Note: Employment rate in this table is defined as the proportion of the population that are employed.

Sources: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.4: Proportion, relative standard error, and confidence intervals of persons aged 17–24 who are fully engaged in post-school education and/or training or employment, by Indigenous status and remoteness 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Fully engaged				Total fully engaged	Not fully engaged	Total
	Engaged through full time study and full time employment	Primarily engaged through full time study	Primarily engaged through full time employment	Engaged through part time study and part time employment			
2012–13							
Per cent							
Indigenous							
Major cities	3.4†	18.4	23.5	2.3†	47.6	52.4	100.0
Inner regional	4.1†	13.7	23.3	5.7†	46.7	53.3	100.0
Outer regional	2.8†	6.9†	27.2	1.0‡	37.9	62.1	100.0
Total non-remote	3.5†	14.3	24.4	2.9†	45.0	55.0	100.0
Remote	n.p.	2.7†	26.1	n.p.	35.5	64.5	100.0
Very remote	n.p.	1.0‡	14.4	n.p.	16.3	83.7	100.0
Total remote	1.7†	1.5†	18.3	1.2†	22.7	77.3	100.0
Australia	3.1	11.6	23.1	2.5	40.3	59.7	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Major cities	3.5	38.2	32.6	4.0	78.4	21.6	100.0
Inner regional	5.7†	18.0	41.9	4.3†	69.9	30.1	100.0
Outer regional	6.9†	12.1†	37.7	3.5‡	60.3	39.7	100.0
Total non-remote	4.1	33.0	34.5	4.0	75.6	24.4	100.0
Remote	n.p.	—	58.7†	—	60.7†	39.3‡	100.0
Very remote	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total remote	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	4.1	32.7	34.7	4.0	75.5	24.5	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.07.4 (continued): Proportion, relative standard error, and confidence intervals of persons aged 17–24 who are fully engaged in post-school education and/or training or employment, by Indigenous status and remoteness 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Fully engaged					Not fully engaged	Total
	Engaged through full time study and full time employment	Primarily engaged through full time study	Primarily engaged through full time employment	Engaged through part time study and part time employment	Total fully engaged		
2012–13							
Per cent							
95% confidence interval (±)							
Indigenous							
Major cities	3.2	4.6	5.3	1.9	6.5	6.5	—
Inner regional	3.0	6.0	7.5	3.9	9.1	9.1	—
Outer regional	2.7	4.3	7.8	1.4	9.7	9.7	—
Total non-remote	1.8	2.9	3.7	1.4	4.9	4.9	—
Remote	n.p.	2.3	7.3	n.p.	9.3	9.3	—
Very remote	n.p.	1.1	5.4	n.p.	6.3	6.3	—
Total remote	1.3	1.0	4.2	1.1	5.0	5.0	—
Australia	1.4	2.3	3.0	1.2	4.0	4.0	—
Non-Indigenous							
Major cities	1.2	4.7	3.7	1.7	2.9	2.9	—
Inner regional	4.3	7.7	8.3	3.8	8.5	8.5	—
Outer regional	6.0	8.3	11.3	5.4	14.3	14.3	—
Total non-remote	1.2	3.9	3.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	—
Remote	n.p.	—	41.8	—	38.5	38.5	—
Very remote	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
Total remote	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
Australia	1.2	3.8	3.4	1.5	2.7	2.7	—

(continued)

Table 2.07.4 (continued): Proportion, relative standard error, and confidence intervals of persons aged 17–24 who are fully engaged in post-school education and/or training or employment, by Indigenous status and remoteness 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Fully engaged					Not fully engaged	Total
	Engaged through full time study and full time employment	Primarily engaged through full time study	Primarily engaged through full time employment	Engaged through part time study and part time employment	Total fully engaged		
2008							
Per cent							
Indigenous							
Major cities	n.p.	15.1	28.1	n.p.	48.2	51.8	100.0
Inner regional	3.7†	5.5†	21.5	1.6‡	32.3	67.7	100.0
Outer regional	n.p.	6.8†	35.0	n.p.	44.2	55.8	100.0
Total non-remote	3.0†	9.7	27.9	1.4†	42.0	58.0	100.0
Remote	6.4†	n.p.	28.2	n.p.	37.9	62.1	100.0
Very remote	2.4†	n.p.	13.7	n.p.	22.1	77.9	100.0
Total remote	3.7†	3.0†	18.3	2.1†	27.1	72.9	100.0
Australia	3.2†	8.1	25.6	1.5	38.3	61.7	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Major cities	3.4	31.8	41.5	2.5	79.1	20.9	100.0
Inner regional	4.8†	16.7	51.5	3.1‡	76.0	24.0	100.0
Outer regional	3.7‡	8.6†	49.2	2.7‡	64.1	35.9	100.0
Total non-remote	3.7	27.2	43.9	2.6	77.4	22.6	100.0
Remote	—	—	65.2	—	65.2	34.8†	100.0
Very remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total remote	—	—	65.2	—	65.2	34.8†	100.0
Australia	3.6	27.0	44.1	2.6	77.3	22.7	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.07.4 (continued): Proportion, relative standard error, and confidence intervals of persons aged 17–24 who are fully engaged in post-school education and/or training or employment, by Indigenous status and remoteness 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Fully engaged					Not fully engaged	Total
	Engaged through full time study and full time employment	Primarily engaged through full time study	Primarily engaged through full time employment	Engaged through part time study and part time employment	Total fully engaged		
2008							
Per cent							
95% confidence interval (±)							
Indigenous							
Major cities	n.p.	6.6	7.5	n.p.	7.7	7.7	—
Inner regional	2.6	4.0	8.1	1.8	8.6	8.6	—
Outer regional	n.p.	3.9	9.7	n.p.	9.8	9.8	—
Total non-remote	2.0	3.2	5.0	0.8	5.4	5.4	—
Remote	5.5	n.p.	9.9	n.p.	12.3	12.3	—
Very remote	2.2	n.p.	5.3	n.p.	6.2	6.2	—
Total remote	2.3	2.1	4.8	1.7	5.6	5.6	—
Australia	1.6	2.4	3.9	0.7	4.2	4.2	—
Non-Indigenous							
Major cities	1.4	3.6	4.1	1.1	3.0	3.0	—
Inner regional	3.5	7.4	9.7	3.1	7.5	7.5	—
Outer regional	5.2	7.0	11.8	3.6	13.0	13.0	—
Total non-remote	1.3	2.8	3.6	1.0	3.0	3.0	—
Remote	—	—	21.5	—	21.5	21.5	—
Very remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total remote	—	—	21.5	—	21.5	21.5	—
Australia	1.3	2.8	3.6	1.0	3.0	3.0	—

(continued)

Table 2.07.4 (continued): Proportion, relative standard error, and confidence intervals of persons aged 17–24 who are fully engaged in post-school education and/or training or employment, by Indigenous status and remoteness 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Data exclude people enrolled in secondary school.

(b) Excludes people who did not state their Indigenous status.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.07.5: Fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians aged 17–24, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
Indigenous								
2012–13								
Rate per 100	47.6	46.7	37.9	45.0	35.5	16.3	22.7	40.3
95% CIs (±)	6.5	9.1	9.7	4.9	9.3	6.3	5.0	4.0
2008								
Rate per 100	48.2	32.3	44.2	42.0	37.9	22.1	27.1	38.3
95% CIs (±)	7.7	8.6	9.8	5.4	12.3	6.2	5.6	4.2
2004–05								
Rate per 100	50.1	40.3	42.6	45.3	25.8	18.9	20.9	39.4
95% CIs (±)	8.5	11.2	10.9	6.0	11.2	6.8	5.8	4.8
2002								
Rate per 100	38.7	37.9	36.7	37.9	26.6	15.2	18.6	32.4
95% CIs (±)	10.0	10.1	6.6	5.6	8.3	5.2	4.9	4.2
Non-Indigenous								
2012–13								
Rate per 100	78.4	69.9	60.3	75.6	60.7†	n.a.	n.a.	75.5
95% CIs (±)	2.9	8.5	14.3	2.8	38.5	n.a.	n.a.	2.7
2008								
Rate per 100	79.1	76.0	64.1	77.4	65.2	—	65.2	77.3
95% CIs (±)	3.0	7.5	13.0	3.0	21.5	—	21.5	3.0
2004–05								
Rate per 100	78.3	67.8	66.7	75.5	78.1	—	78.1	75.5
95% CIs (±)	2.6	6.7	7.6	2.4	21.0	—	21.0	2.4

(continued)

Table 2.07.5 (continued): Fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians aged 17–24, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
2002								
Rate per 100	78.6	63.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	75.2
95% CIs (±)	3.8	9.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.9

CI = confidence interval

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.07.6: Age-specific employment to population ratios^(a), by Indigenous status, 2011

	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	Total age-standardised ^(b)
Indigenous	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Non-Indigenous	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7

(a) The number of employed persons expressed as a proportion of persons in that age group in the Estimated Resident Population.

(b) Total for persons aged 15–64 directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.7: Indigenous Australians in the working age population (15–64 year-olds) by remoteness, sex and labourforce status (including type of employment (CDEP, non-CDEP) and sector), 2012–13

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
Number ('000)								
Persons								
CDEP participant								
Public sector	..	..	..	..	323†	2,817	3,140	3,140
Private sector	..	..	..	..	348‡	2,599	2,946	2,946
Total CDEP participant^(a)	..	..	..	..	1,063	6,404	7,467	7,467
Not a CDEP participant	..	..	..	..				
Public sector	..	..	..	..	3,155	6,713	9,869	9,869
Private sector	..	..	..	..	7,806	8,582	16,388	16,388
Total not a CDEP participant^(a)	..	..	..	..	11,712	16,590	28,302	28,302
Total^(b)								
Public sector	15,990	9,040	8,316	33,346	3,659	9,642	13,301	46,647
Private sector	52,568	31,982	28,577	113,127	9,297	11,369	20,666	133,793
<i>Total employed^(a)</i>	<i>68,558</i>	<i>41,022</i>	<i>37,057</i>	<i>146,637</i>	<i>14,136</i>	<i>23,337</i>	<i>37,473</i>	<i>184,110</i>
Full-time	45,500	24,100	24,600	94,100	9,500	11,400	21,000	115,100
Part-time	23,100	16,900	12,500	52,500	4,600	11,900	16,500	69,000
Unemployed	19,200	9,900	10,000	39,100	3,700	5,800	9,500	48,600
Unemployment rate (%)	21.8	19.5	21.2	21.0	20.8	20.0	20.3	20.9
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>87,700</i>	<i>51,000</i>	<i>47,000</i>	<i>185,700</i>	<i>17,800</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>47,000</i>	<i>232,700</i>
Not in the labour force	50,100	31,200	35,100	116,400	11,900	26,200	38,100	154,500
Total	137,800	82,200	82,100	302,100	29,800	55,300	85,100	387,200

(continued)

Table 2.07.7 (continued): Indigenous Australians in the working age population (15–64 year-olds) by remoteness, sex and labourforce status (including type of employment (CDEP, non-CDEP) and sector), 2012–13

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
Number ('000)								
Males								
CDEP participant								
Public sector	..	..	..	..	237†	1,894	2,131	2,131
Private sector	..	..	..	..	264‡	1,900	2,164	2,164
Total CDEP participant^(a)	..	..	..	..	725†	4,297	5,022	5,022
Not a CDEP participant	..	..	..	..				
Public sector	..	..	..	..	1,550	2,777	4,327	4,327
Private sector	..	..	..	..	4,636	5,050	9,686	9,686
Total not a CDEP participant^(a)	..	..	..	..	6,445	8,535	14,980	14,980
Total^(d)								
Public sector	6,416	4,920	4,023	15,359	1,902	4,753	6,655	22,014
Private sector	31,396	17,441	15,715	64,552	5,567	7,016	12,583	77,135
<i>Total employed^(a)</i>	<i>37,813</i>	<i>22,361</i>	<i>19,901</i>	<i>80,074</i>	<i>7,972</i>	<i>13,023</i>	<i>20,995</i>	<i>101,069</i>
Full-time	29,700	16,800	16,400	62,900	6,400	7,000	13,300	76,200
Part-time	8,100	5,600	3,500	17,200	1,600	6,100	7,700	24,900
Unemployed	11,000	5,600	6,100	22,600	2,400	3,500	5,900	28,500
Unemployment rate (%)	22.5	20.0	23.4	22.0	23.4	21.2	22.0	22.0
<i>Total in the labour force</i>	<i>48,800</i>	<i>27,900</i>	<i>26,000</i>	<i>102,700</i>	<i>10,400</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>26,900</i>	<i>129,600</i>
Not in the labour force	19,000	13,200	14,400	46,600	4,500	10,700	15,200	61,800
Total	67,800	41,200	40,400	149,300	15,000	27,200	42,200	191,500

(continued)

Table 2.07.7 (continued): Indigenous Australians in the working age population (15–64 year-olds) by remoteness, sex and labourforce status (including type of employment (CDEP, non-CDEP) and sector), 2012–13

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
	Number ('000)							
Females								
CDEP participant								
Public sector	..	..	..	..	86‡	923	1,009	1,009
Private sector	..	..	..	..	83‡	699†	782	782
Total CDEP participant^(a)	..	..	..	..	338†	2,107	2,445	2,445
Not a CDEP participant	..	..	..	..				
Public sector	..	..	..	..	1,606	3,937	5,542	5,542
Private sector	..	..	..	..	3,171	3,531	6,702	6,702
Total not a CDEP participant^(a)	..	..	..	..	5,267	8,055	13,322	13,322
Total^(b)								
Public sector	9,573	4,120	4,294	17,987	1,757	4,889	6,645	24,632
Private sector	21,172	14,541	12,862	48,575	3,730	4,352	8,083	56,658
Total employed^(a)	30,745	18,661	17,156	66,562	6,164	10,313	16,478	83,040
Full-time	15,700	7,300	8,100	31,200	3,200	4,500	7,700	38,900
Part-time	15,000	11,400	9,000	35,400	3,000	5,800	8,800	44,200
Unemployed	8,200	4,400	3,900	16,400	1,300	2,300	3,600	20,000
Unemployment rate (%)	21.1	18.9	18.5	19.8	17.0	18.5	17.9	19.4
Total in the labour force	38,900	23,000	21,100	83,000	7,400	12,600	20,100	103,100
Not in the labour force	31,100	18,000	20,700	69,800	7,400	15,500	22,900	92,700
Total	70,000	41,000	41,700	152,800	14,800	28,100	42,900	195,700

(continued)

Table 2.07.7 (continued): Indigenous Australians in the working age population (15–64 year-olds) by remoteness, sex and labourforce status (including type of employment (CDEP, non-CDEP) and sector), 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes people whose industry sector could not be determined.

(b) Includes whether on CDEP not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.8: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by employment and labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 15–64), 2012–13 (number)

	Employed	Unemployed	In the labourforce	Not in the labour force	Total
	Number				
SEIFA^(a)					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	77,137	27,540	104,677	96,659	201,337
5th quintile (most advantaged)	12,227	1,202†	13,430	3,244	16,673
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	6.3	22.9	7.8	29.8	12.1
Has non-school qualification^(b)					
Yes	102,126	18,763	120,889	40,059	160,948
No	81,984	29,845	111,828	114,478	226,307
Ratio no/yes	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.9	1.4
Highest year of school completed					
Year 12 or equivalent	67,754	9,680	77,434	22,379	99,813
Year 9 or below ^(c)	29,052	13,334	42,386	62,645	105,031
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	0.4	1.4	0.5	2.8	1.1
Smoker status					
Current smoker ^(d)	70,242	28,250	98,491	75,526	174,017
Non-smoker ^(e)	113,868	20,358	134,226	79,012	213,238
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(f)					
Yes	8,271	1,850	10,120	7,164	17,285
No	175,839	46,758	222,597	147,373	369,970
Ratio no/yes	21.3	25.3	22.0	20.6	21.4
Adequate daily fruit intake^(g)					
Yes	78,854	18,770	97,623	62,831	160,454
No	105,256	29,838	135,094	91,707	226,801
Ratio no/yes	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Obese^(h)					
Yes	59,834	13,846	73,680	46,194	119,874
No	99,804	27,720	127,523	78,149	205,673
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total number of persons⁽ⁱ⁾	159,638	41,566	201,204	124,343	325,547
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/very good/good	155,775	37,078	192,853	104,936	297,789
Fair/poor	28,335	11,530	39,865	49,601	89,466
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Heart/circulatory problems^(j)					
Yes	25,826	5,674	31,500	29,919	61,419
No	158,284	42,934	201,218	124,618	325,836
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

(continued)

Table 2.07.8 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by employment and labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 15–64), 2012–13 (number)

	Employed	Unemployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Number				
Heart/circulatory problems^(j)					
Yes	25,826	5,674	31,500	29,919	61,419
No	158,284	42,934	201,218	124,618	325,836
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(k)					
Yes	2,383	895†	3,278	4,899	8,177
No	181,726	47,713	229,439	149,639	379,078
Ratio yes/no	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes^(l)					
Yes	14,601	2,608	17,209	22,286	39,495
No	169,509	46,000	215,508	132,252	347,760
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(m)					
Yes	28,658	5,252	33,910	23,508	57,418
No	123,300	30,636	153,936	86,448	240,384
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total number of persons⁽ⁿ⁾	151,958	35,888	187,846	109,956	297,802
Total number of persons aged 15–64	184,110	48,608	232,717	154,538	387,255

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(b) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes eg. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(c) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(d) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(e) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(f) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of males aged 18–49 who eat 6 serves.

(g) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

(h) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(i) Total excludes persons for whom a body mass index measurement was not taken (due to refusal or other reasons).

(j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(m) Measured blood pressure data collected for persons 18 and over. High blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.

(n) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.9: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by employment and labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 15–64), 2012–13 (%)

	Employed	Unemployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Per cent				
SEIFA^(a)					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	38.3	13.7	52.0	48.0	201,337
5th quintile (most advantaged)	73.3	7.2†	80.5	19.5	16,673
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	0.5*	1.9*	0.6*	2.5*	12.1
Has non-school qualification^(b)					
Yes	63.5	11.7	75.1	24.9	160,948
No	36.2	13.2	49.4	50.6	226,307
Ratio no/yes	0.6*	1.1*	0.7*	2.0*	1.4
Highest year of school completed					
Year 12 or equivalent	67.9	9.7	77.6	22.4	99,813
Year 9 or below ^(c)	27.7	12.7	40.4	59.6	105,031
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	0.4*	1.3*	0.5*	2.7*	1.1
Smoker status					
Current smoker ^(d)	40.4	16.2	56.6	43.4	174,017
Non-smoker ^(e)	53.4	9.5	62.9	37.1	213,238
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.8*	1.7*	0.9*	1.2*	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(f)					
Yes	47.9	10.7	58.5	41.4	17,285
No	47.5	12.6	60.2	39.8	369,970
Ratio no/yes	1.0	1.2*	1.03*	0.96*	21.4
Adequate daily fruit intake^(g)					
Yes	49.1	11.7	60.8	39.2	160,454
No	46.4	13.2	59.6	40.4	226,801
Ratio no/yes	0.9*	1.1*	0.98*	1.03*	1.4
Obese^(h)					
Yes	49.9	11.6	61.5	38.5	119,874
No	48.5	13.5	62.0	38.0	205,673
Ratio yes/no	1.03*	0.9*	1.0	1.01*	0.6
Total number of persons⁽ⁱ⁾	49.0	12.8	61.8	38.2	325,547
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/very good/good	52.3	12.5	64.8	35.2	297,789
Fair/poor	31.7	12.9	44.6	55.4	89,466
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.6*	1.04*	0.7*	1.6*	0.3*

(continued)

Table 2.07.9 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by employment and labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 15–64), 2012–13 (%)

	Employed	Unemployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Per cent				
Heart/circulatory problems^(j)					
Yes	42.0	9.2	51.3	48.7	61,419
No	48.6	13.2	61.8	38.2	325,836
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	0.7*	0.8*	1.3*	0.2
Kidney disease^(k)					
Yes	29.1	10.9†	40.1	59.9	8,177
No	47.9	12.6	60.5	39.5	379,078
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	0.9*	0.7*	1.5*	0.0
Diabetes^(l)					
Yes	37.0	6.6	43.6	56.4	39,495
No	48.7	13.2	62.0	38.0	347,760
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	0.5*	0.7*	1.5*	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(m)					
Yes	49.9	9.1	59.1	40.9	57,418
No	51.3	12.7	64.0	36.0	240,384
Ratio yes/no	0.97*	0.7*	0.9*	1.1*	0.2
Total number of persons⁽ⁿ⁾	51.0	12.1	63.1	36.9	297,802
Total number of persons aged 15–64	47.5	12.6	60.1	39.9	387,255

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(b) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes eg. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(c) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(d) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(e) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(f) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of males aged 18–49 who eat 6 serves.

(g) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

(h) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(i) Total excludes persons for whom a body mass index measurement was not taken (due to refusal or other reasons).

(j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(m) Measured blood pressure data collected for persons 18 years and over. High blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.

(n) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.10: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13 (number)

	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Number				
Equivalised household income^(a)					
1st quintile (lowest)	18,308	23,109	41,416	72,880	114,296
4th/5th quintile (highest)	46,345	1,682†	48,026	2,524	50,551
Ratio lowest/highest	0.4	13.7	0.9	28.9	2.3
Total number	136,636	33,835	170,471	104,417	274,887
Financial stress — whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(a)					
Yes	106,771	10,110	116,881	30,924	147,805
No	58,069	29,639	87,708	87,126	174,834
Ratio yes/no	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.8
Total number	164,840	39,749	204,589	118,049	322,638
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months^(b)					
Yes	50,320	25,566	75,886	66,232	142,118
No	123,994	16,630	140,624	59,661	200,285
Ratio yes/no	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.7
Total number	174,314	42,196	216,510	125,893	342,403
Housing tenure type^(b)					
Owner	73,026	6,361	79,387	20,891	100,278
Renter	100,768	35,827	136,595	104,335	240,929
Ratio renter/owner	1.4	5.6	1.7	5.0	2.4
Total number^(c)	174,383	42,196	216,579	125,893	342,472
Lives in overcrowded household^{(b)(d)}					
Yes	25,651	11,309	36,960	32,228	69,188
No	148,663	30,886	179,549	93,665	273,215
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total number	174,314	42,196	216,510	125,893	342,403
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(e)	27,493	7,822	35,315	37,544	72,859
Short-term/single occasion risk^(f)					
Yes	113,857	28,876	142,733	61,696	204,429
No	31,386	5,353	36,739	24,374	61,113
Ratio yes/no	3.6	5.4	3.9	2.5	3.3
Physical activity^(g)					
Met guidelines ^(h)	59,885	17,416	77,301	34,744	112,044
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	79,020	15,396	94,416	59,885	154,301

(continued)

Table 2.07.10 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13 (number)

	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
			Number		
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.4
Total number	138,905	32,812	171,717	94,629	266,346
Disability status⁽ⁱ⁾					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	12,324	4,075	16,399	26,545	42,944
Has schooling/employment restriction only	14,282	6,054	20,337	19,678	40,014
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	35,181	8,701	43,882	29,159	73,041
Total disability/long-term health condition	61,788	18,830	80,618	75,381	155,999
No disability/long-term health condition	113,318	23,781	137,099	51,028	188,128
Ratio disability/no disability	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(k)					
Low/moderate	136,494	24,422	160,917	74,061	234,978
High/very high	37,962	17,668	55,630	49,384	105,014
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total number^(l)	174,456	42,091	216,547	123,445	339,991
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^{(m)(n)}					
No stressors	48,062	5,855	53,916	28,286	82,203
Experienced one or more stressor	126,522	36,693	163,215	97,701	260,916
Ratio one or more/no stressors	2.6	6.3	3.0	3.5	3.2
Total number	175,008	42,611	217,619	126,165	343,783
Long term health conditions^(o)					
No current long term health condition	31,475	10,065	41,540	22,036	63,575
One	33,797	8,819	42,615	20,603	63,218
Two	30,816	7,878	38,694	16,026	54,721
Three or more	79,018	15,849	94,868	67,745	162,612
Ratio three or more/no conditions	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.1	2.6
Respiratory disease^(p)					
Yes	63,418	15,046	78,464	49,334	127,798
No	111,688	27,565	139,253	77,076	216,329
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(q)(r)}					
Yes	3,781	493†	4,274	5,953	10,227
No	9,978	2,459†	12,437	12,654	25,091
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total number	13,759	2,952	16,711	18,606	35,318
Total number of persons aged 18–64	175,106	42,611	217,717	126,410	344,127

(continued)

Table 2.07.10 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13 (number)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (b) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (c) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (d) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (e) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (f) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (g) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (i) Includes 'don't know'.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (k) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (l) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (m) Stressors experiences by self, family or friends.
- (n) Excludes 'refused'.
- (o) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (q) All persons told they have diabetes/HSL and who have an eye/sight problem (excl. colour blind).
- (r) Excludes 'not known if has sight problems due to diabetes/HSL'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.11: Labour force status by selected health and socioeconomic characteristics, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13

	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Per cent				
Equivalised household income ^(a)					
1st quintile (lowest)	13.4	68.3	24.3	69.8	41.6
4th/5th quintile (highest)	33.9	5.0†	28.2	2.4	18.4
Ratio lowest/highest	0.4	13.7	0.9	28.9	2.3
Total number	136,636	33,835	170,471	104,417	274,887
Financial stress — whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency ^(a)					
Yes	64.8	25.4	57.1	26.2	45.8
No	35.2	74.6	42.9	73.8	54.2
Ratio yes/no	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.8
Total number	164,840	39,749	204,589	118,049	322,638
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months ^(b)					
Yes	28.9	60.6	35.0	52.6	41.5
No	71.1	39.4	65.0	47.4	58.5
Ratio yes/no	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.7
Total number	174,314	42,196	216,510	125,893	342,403
Housing tenure type ^(b)					
Owner	41.9	15.1	36.7	16.6	29.3
Renter	57.8	84.9	63.1	82.9	70.3
Ratio renter/owner	1.4	5.6	1.7	5.0	2.4
Total number ^(c)	174,383	42,196	216,579	125,893	342,472
Lives in overcrowded household ^{(b)(d)}					
Yes	14.7	26.8	17.1	25.6	20.2
No	85.3	73.2	82.9	74.4	79.8
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total number	174,314	42,196	216,510	125,893	342,403
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(e)	15.7	18.4	16.2	29.7	21.2
Short-term/single occasion risk ^(f)					
Yes	65.0	67.8	65.6	48.8	59.4
No	17.9	12.6	16.9	19.3	17.8
Ratio yes/no	3.6	5.4	3.9	2.5	3.3
Physical activity ^(g)					
Met guidelines ^(h)	43.1	53.1	45.0	36.7	42.1
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	56.9	46.9	55.0	63.3	57.9

(continued)

Table 2.07.11 (continued): Labour force status by selected health and socioeconomic characteristics, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13

	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
			Per cent		
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.4
Total number	138,905	32,812	171,717	94,629	266,346
Disability status⁽ⁱ⁾					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	7.0	9.6	7.5	21.0	12.5
Has schooling/employment restriction only	8.2	14.2	9.3	15.6	11.6
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	20.1	20.4	20.2	23.1	21.2
<i>Total disability/long-term health condition</i>	35.3	44.2	37.0	59.6	45.3
No disability/long-term health condition	64.7	55.8	63.0	40.4	54.7
Ratio disability/no disability	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.8
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(k)					
Low/moderate	78.2	58.0	74.3	60.0	69.1
High/very high	21.8	42.0	25.7	40.0	30.9
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total number^(l)	174,456	42,091	216,547	123,445	339,991
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^{(m)(n)}					
No stressors	27.5	13.7	24.8	22.4	23.9
Experienced one or more stressor	72.3	86.1	75.0	77.4	75.9
Ratio one or more/no stressors	2.6	6.3	3.0	3.5	3.2
Total number	175,008	42,611	217,619	126,165	343,783
Long term health conditions^(o)					
No current long term health condition	18.0	23.6	19.1	17.4	18.5
One	19.3	20.7	19.6	16.3	18.4
Two	17.6	18.5	17.8	12.7	15.9
Three or more	45.1	37.2	43.6	53.6	47.3
Ratio three or more/no conditions	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.1	2.6
Respiratory disease^(p)					
Yes	36.2	35.3	36.0	39.0	37.1
No	63.8	64.7	64.0	61.0	62.9
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(q)(r)}					
Yes	27.5	16.7†	25.6	32.0	29.0
No	72.5	83.3	74.4	68.0	71.0
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total number	13,759	2,952	16,711	18,606	35,318
Total number of persons aged 18–64	175,106	42,611	217,717	126,410	344,127

(continued)

Table 2.07.11 (continued): Labour force status by selected health and socioeconomic characteristics, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (b) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (c) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (d) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (e) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (f) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (g) Physical activity data collected from persons aged 18 and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (i) Includes 'don't know'.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (k) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (l) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (m) Stressors experiences by self, family or friends.
- (n) Excludes 'refused'.
- (o) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (q) All persons told they have diabetes/HSL and who have an eye/sight problem (excl. colour blind).
- (r) Excludes 'not known if has sight problems due to diabetes/HSL'.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.12: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13

	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Per cent				
Equivalised household income^(a)					
1st quintile (lowest)	16.0	20.2	36.2	63.8	114,296
4th/5th quintile (highest)	91.7	3.3†	95.0	5.0	50,551
Ratio lowest/highest	0.2*	6.1*	0.4*	12.8*	2.3
Total	49.7	12.3	62.0	38.0	274,887
Financial stress — whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(a)					
Yes	72.2	6.8	79.1	20.9	147,805
No	33.2	17.0	50.2	49.8	174,834
Ratio yes/no	2.2*	0.4*	1.6*	0.4*	0.8
Total	51.1	12.3	63.4	36.6	322,638
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months^(b)					
Yes	35.4	18.0	53.4	46.6	142,118
No	61.9	8.3	70.2	29.8	200,285
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	2.2*	0.8*	1.6*	0.7
Total	50.9	12.3	63.2	36.8	342,403
Housing tenure type^(b)					
Owner	72.8	6.3	79.2	20.8	100,278
Renter	41.8	14.9	56.7	43.3	240,929
Ratio renter/owner	0.6*	2.3*	0.7*	2.1*	2.4
Total^(c)	50.9	12.3	63.2	36.8	342,472
Lives in overcrowded household^{(b)(d)}					
Yes	37.1	16.3	53.4	46.6	69,188
No	54.4	11.3	65.7	34.3	273,215
Ratio yes/no	0.7*	1.4*	0.8*	1.4*	0.3
Total	50.9	12.3	63.2	36.8	342,403
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(e)	37.7*	10.7*	48.5*	51.5*	72,859
Short-term/single occasion risk^(f)					
Yes	55.7*	14.1*	69.8*	30.2*	204,429
No	51.4	8.8	60.1	39.9	61,113
Ratio yes/no	1.1*	1.6*	1.2*	0.8*	3.3
Physical activity^(g)					
Met guidelines ^(h)	53.4	15.5	69.0	31.0	112,044
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	51.2	10.0	61.2	38.8	154,301
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	0.95*	0.6*	0.9*	1.3*	1.4
Total	52.2	12.3	64.5	35.5	266,346

(continued)

Table 2.07.12 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13

	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total
	Per cent				
Disability status ^(j)					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	28.7*	9.5*	38.2*	61.8*	42,944
Has schooling/employment restriction only	35.7*	15.1*	50.8*	49.2*	40,014
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	48.2*	11.9	60.1*	39.9*	73,041
Total disability/long-term health condition	39.6	12.1	51.7	48.3	155,999
No disability/long-term health condition	60.2	12.6	72.9	27.1	188,128
Ratio disability/no disability	0.7*	0.95*	0.7*	1.8*	0.8
Psychological distress (Kessler 5) ^(k)					
Low/moderate	58.1	10.4	68.5	31.5	234,978
High/very high	36.1	16.8	53.0	47.0	105,014
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.6*	1.6*	0.8*	1.5*	0.4
Total ^(l)	51.3	12.4	63.7	36.3	339,991
Stressors experienced in last 12 months ^{(m)(n)}					
No stressors	58.5	7.1	65.6	34.4	82,203
Experienced one or more stressor	48.5	14.1	62.6	37.4	260,916
Ratio one or more/no stressors	0.8*	2.0*	0.95*	1.1*	3.2
Total	50.9	12.4	63.3	36.7	343,783
Long term health conditions ^(o)					
No current long term health condition	49.5	15.8	65.3	34.7	63,575
One	53.5	14.0	67.4	32.6	63,218
Two	56.3	14.4	70.7	29.3	54,721
Three or more	48.6	9.7	58.3	41.7	162,612
Ratio three or more/no conditions	0.98*	0.6*	0.9*	1.2*	2.6
Respiratory disease ^(p)					
Yes	49.6	11.8	61.4	38.6	127,798
No	51.6	12.7	64.4	35.6	216,329
Ratio yes/no	0.96*	0.9*	0.95*	1.1*	0.6
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem ^{(q)(r)}					
Yes	37.0	4.8†	41.8	58.2	10,227
No	39.8	9.8	49.6	50.4	25,091
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	0.5*	0.8*	1.2*	0.4
Total	39.0	8.4	47.3	52.7	35,318
Total number of persons aged 18–64	50.9	12.4	63.3	36.7	344,127

(continued)

Table 2.07.12 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by labour force status, Indigenous persons (aged 18–64), 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. For Alcohol consumption, 'Abstained' was also tested against those who did not have 'Short term/single occasion risk'. For those with disability or a long-term health condition, level of disability/long-term health condition was also tested with 'Total with disability/long-term health condition' used as the reference category. Number of long term health conditions were also tested with 'Three or more' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (b) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (c) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (d) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (e) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (f) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (g) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (i) Includes 'don't know'.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (k) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (l) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (m) Stressors experiences by self, family or friends.
- (n) Excludes 'refused'.
- (o) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (p) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (q) All persons told they have diabetes/HSL and who have an eye/sight problem (excl. colour blind).
- (r) Excludes 'not known if has sight problems due to diabetes/HSL'.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.13: Persons aged 15–64: labour force status, by Indigenous status and age, 2011

	15–24			25–34		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)
Number						
Employed						
Employed, worked full-time	17,443	685,601	..	21,165	1,524,541	..
Employed, worked part-time	14,655	703,512	..	9,504	477,747	..
Employed, away from work ^(b)	3,741	102,960	..	3,351	139,107	..
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>35,839</i>	<i>1,492,073</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>34,020</i>	<i>2,141,395</i>	<i>..</i>
Unemployed						
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	8,971	94,225	..	5,424	78,281	..
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	3,874	104,723	..	1,833	37,623	..
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>12,845</i>	<i>198,948</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>7,257</i>	<i>115,904</i>	<i>..</i>
Not in the labour force	52,257	897,715	..	27,404	450,050	..
Labour force status not stated	4,710	26,899	..	3,121	26,338	..
Total	105,651	2,615,635	..	71,802	2,733,687	..
Per cent ^(c)						
Employed						
Employed, worked full-time	17.3	26.5	0.7	30.8	56.3	0.5
Employed, worked part-time	14.5	27.2	0.5	13.8	17.6	0.8
Employed, away from work ^(b)	3.7	4.0	0.9	4.9	5.1	0.9
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Unemployed						
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	8.9	3.6	2.4	7.9	2.9	2.7
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	3.8	4.0	0.9	2.7	1.4	1.9
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Not in the labour force	51.8	34.7	1.5	39.9	16.6	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.07.13 (continued): Persons aged 15–64: labour force status, by Indigenous status and age, 2011

	35–44			45–54		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(a)
Number						
Employed						
Employed, worked full-time	21,748	1,515,503	..	17,942	1,508,982	..
Employed, worked part-time	10,459	622,940	..	7,746	582,303	..
Employed, away from work ^(b)	2,961	125,791	..	2,400	116,317	..
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>35,168</i>	<i>2,264,234</i>	..	<i>28,088</i>	<i>2,207,602</i>	..
Unemployed						
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	4,311	63,964	..	2,425	58,230	..
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	1,488	35,920	..	878	27,552	..
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>5,799</i>	<i>99,884</i>	..	<i>3,303</i>	<i>85,782</i>	..
Not in the labour force	23,565	462,817	..	19,256	447,121	..
Labour force status not stated	3,143	25,581	..	2,501	24,664	..
Total	67,675	2,852,516	..	53,148	2,765,169	..
Per cent ^(c)						
Employed						
Employed, worked full-time	33.7	53.6	0.6	35.4	55.1	0.6
Employed, worked part-time	16.2	22.0	0.7	15.3	21.2	0.7
Employed, away from work ^(b)	4.6	4.4	1.0	4.7	4.2	1.1
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Unemployed						
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	6.7	2.3	3.0	4.8	2.1	2.3
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.7
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Not in the labour force	36.5	16.4	2.2	38.0	16.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.07.13 (continued): Persons aged 15–64: labour force status, by Indigenous status and age, 2011

	55–64		Rate ratio ^(a)	Total		Rate ratio ^(a)
	Indig.	Non-Indig.		Indig.	Non-Indig.	
Number						
Employed						
Employed, worked full-time	7,610	873,998	..	85,908	6,108,625	..
Employed, worked part-time	3,836	449,169	..	46,200	2,835,671	..
Employed, away from work ^(b)	1,222	92,192	..	13,675	576,367	..
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>12,668</i>	<i>1,415,359</i>	..	<i>145,783</i>	<i>9,520,663</i>	..
Unemployed						
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	758	35,159	..	21,889	329,859	..
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	366	21,422	..	8,439	227,240	..
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>1,124</i>	<i>56,581</i>	..	<i>30,328</i>	<i>557,099</i>	..
Not in the labour force	16,638	860,110	..	139,120	3,117,813	..
Labour force status not stated	1,802	26,876	..	15,277	130,358	..
Total	32,232	2,358,926	..	330,508	13,325,933	..
Per cent ^(c)						
Employed						
Employed, worked full-time	25.0	37.5	0.7	27.3	46.3	0.6
Employed, worked part-time	12.6	19.3	0.7	14.7	21.5	0.7
Employed, away from work ^(b)	4.0	4.0	1.0	4.3	4.4	1.0
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>60.7</i>	0.7	<i>46.2</i>	<i>72.2</i>	0.6
Unemployed						
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	2.5	1.5	1.7	6.9	2.5	2.8
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.7	1.7	1.6
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	1.5	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	2.3
Not in the labour force	54.7	36.9	1.5	44.1	23.6	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..

(a) Rate ratio = Indigenous: non-Indigenous.

(b) Includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.

(c) Because of the large proportion of Indigenous respondents for whom labour force status was not stated, all proportions are calculated without including 'not stated' in total.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

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Table 2.07.14: Labour force status^(a) of persons aged 15–64, by Indigenous status and sex, 2011

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Employed									
Employed, worked full-time	34.0	59.8	0.6	20.9	33.1	0.6	27.3	46.3	0.6
Employed, worked part-time	11.0	13.3	0.8	18.1	29.4	0.6	14.7	21.5	0.7
Employed, away from work ^(c)	4.8	4.4	1.1	3.9	4.4	0.9	4.3	4.4	1.0
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Unemployed									
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	8.9	3.2	2.8	5.1	1.8	2.8	6.9	2.5	2.8
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	2.2	1.3	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.6
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Not in the labour force	39.2	18.0	2.2	48.8	29.1	1.7	<i>44.1</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..

(a) Because of the large proportion of Indigenous respondents for whom labour force status was not stated, all proportions are calculated without including 'not stated' in total.

(b) Rate ratio = Indigenous: non-Indigenous.

(c) Includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.15: Labour force status of persons aged 15–64, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Number															
Employed																
Employed, worked full-time	27,546	1,922,569	6,722	1,533,598	25,950	1,242,174	9,885	671,512	4,260	429,128	3,533	119,554	1,414	128,096	6,573	61,189
Employed, worked part-time	14,755	865,781	3,422	741,534	13,472	564,748	5,012	299,537	2,517	230,817	2,247	69,731	505	47,655	4,249	15,664
Employed, away from work ^(a)	3,947	174,944	1001	144,632	3,802	114,003	2,031	68,124	689	43,212	501	13,064	179	12,117	1,521	6,190
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>46,248</i>	<i>2,963,294</i>	<i>11,145</i>	<i>2,419,764</i>	<i>43,224</i>	<i>1,920,925</i>	<i>16,928</i>	<i>1,039,173</i>	<i>7,466</i>	<i>703,157</i>	<i>6,281</i>	<i>202,349</i>	<i>2,098</i>	<i>187,868</i>	<i>12,343</i>	<i>83,043</i>
Unemployed																
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	6,681	107,996	1,267	79,917	6,983	73,705	2,694	29,136	1238	25,479	649	8,592	134	3,403	2,229	1,610
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	2,816	74,654	576	60,030	2,591	45,873	997	20,262	421	17,018	255	5,041	78	3,513	700	840
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>9,497</i>	<i>182,650</i>	<i>1,843</i>	<i>139,947</i>	<i>9,574</i>	<i>119,578</i>	<i>3,691</i>	<i>49,398</i>	<i>1,659</i>	<i>42,497</i>	<i>904</i>	<i>13,633</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>6,916</i>	<i>2,929</i>	<i>2,450</i>
Not in the labour force	43,158	1,050,972	9,019	816,840	35,710	581,601	19,268	290,274	8,587	240,357	4,360	78,532	992	42,922	17,950	15,321
Labour force status not stated	3,822	44,181	973	34,749	3,516	25,682	2,915	12,013	914	8,223	263	2,870	78	1,370	2,794	1,243
Total	102,725	4,241,097	22,980	3,411,300	92,024	2,647,786	42,802	1,390,858	18,626	994,234	11,808	297,384	3,380	239,076	36,016	102,057

(continued)

Table 2.07.15 (continued): Labour force status of persons aged 15–64, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Per cent ^(b)																
Employed																
Employed, worked full-time	27.9	45.8	30.5	45.4	29.3	47.4	24.8	48.7	24.1	43.5	30.6	40.6	42.8	53.9	19.8	60.7
Employed, worked part-time	14.9	20.6	15.5	22.0	15.2	21.5	12.6	21.7	14.2	23.4	19.5	23.7	15.3	20.0	12.8	15.5
Employed, away from work ^(a)	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.6	6.1
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>82.4</i>
Unemployed																
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	6.8	2.6	5.8	2.4	7.9	2.8	6.8	2.1	7.0	2.6	5.6	2.9	4.1	1.4	6.7	1.6
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.1	0.8
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Not in the labour force	43.6	25.0	41.0	24.2	40.3	22.2	48.3	21.1	48.5	24.4	37.8	26.7	30.0	18.1	54.0	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.

(b) Because of the large proportion of Indigenous respondents for whom labour force status was not stated, all proportions are calculated without including 'not stated' in total.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.16: Labour force status of persons aged 15–64, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Number									
Employed										
Employed, worked full-time	35,811	4,447,434	18,021	1,001,552	17,029	514,382	6,078	89,553	8,716	45553
Employed, worked part-time	17,400	2,025,522	10,489	535,015	8,714	234,360	2676	27,991	6793	8993
Employed, away from work ^(a)	5,011	402,042	2,671	105,365	2,764	54,309	1,056	8,832	2,113	4,326
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>58,222</i>	<i>6,874,998</i>	<i>31,181</i>	<i>1,641,932</i>	<i>28,507</i>	<i>803,051</i>	<i>9,810</i>	<i>126,376</i>	<i>17,622</i>	<i>58872</i>
Unemployed										
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	7,070	237,186	4,742	59,162	5,367	27,301	1,659	2,756	2,834	903
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	2,979	172,588	1,929	37,247	1,940	14,889	524	1,294	1012	340
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>10,049</i>	<i>409,774</i>	<i>6,671</i>	<i>96,409</i>	<i>7,307</i>	<i>42,190</i>	<i>2,183</i>	<i>4,050</i>	<i>3,846</i>	<i>1,243</i>
Not in the labour force	43,089	2,211,273	29,999	590,338	30,919	264,500	11,161	28,086	23,109	10,386
Labour force status not stated	3,839	90,278	2,355	22,223	3,047	12,101	1719	1,714	3425	993
Total	115,199	9,586,323	70,206	2,350,902	69,780	1,121,842	24,873	160,226	48,002	71,494

(continued)

Table 2.07.16 (continued): Labour force status of persons aged 15–64, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Per cent ^(b)									
Employed										
Employed, worked full-time	32.2	46.8	26.6	43.0	25.5	46.4	26.3	56.5	19.6	64.6
Employed, worked part-time	15.6	21.3	15.5	23.0	13.1	21.1	11.6	17.7	15.2	12.8
Employed, away from work ^(a)	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.6	5.6	4.7	6.1
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>
Unemployed										
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	6.3	2.5	7.0	2.5	8.0	2.5	7.2	1.7	6.4	1.3
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	2.7	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.3	2.3	0.8	2.3	0.5
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Not in the labour force	38.7	23.3	44.2	25.4	46.3	23.8	48.2	17.7	51.8	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes persons who stated they worked but who did not state the number of hours worked.

(b) Because of the large proportion of Indigenous respondents for whom labour force status was not stated, all proportions are calculated without including 'not stated' in total.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.17: Labour force status, by remoteness, Indigenous persons aged 15–64, 2011

	Non-remote (per cent)	Remote (per cent)
Employed, worked full-time	28.8	21.8
Employed, worked part-time	14.9	14.0
Unemployed	9.8	8.9
Not in the labour force	42.3	50.6

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.18: Age-specific labour force participation rates^(a), by Indigenous status, 2011

	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	Total age- standardised ^(b)
Indigenous	48.2	60.1	63.5	62.0	45.3	56.8
Non-Indigenous	65.3	83.4	83.6	83.7	63.1	77.0
Rate ratio ^(c)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rate difference ^(d)	–17.1	–23.3	–20.1	–21.7	–17.8	–20.2

(a) The number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of persons of that age, excluding those with labour force status not stated.

(b) Total for persons aged 15–64 directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(c) Rate ratio = Indigenous: non-Indigenous.

(d) Rate difference = Indigenous — non-Indigenous.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.19: Labour force status of persons aged 15–64, by Indigenous status, 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio ^(a)			
	1996	2001	2006	2011	1996	2001	2006	2011	1996	2001	2006	2011
	Per cent											
Employed	42.5	43.2	47.9	46.2	66.2	68.0	71.7	72.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Unemployed	12.5	10.8	8.9	9.6	6.6	5.3	3.8	4.2	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3
Not in the labour force	45.0	45.9	43.2	44.1	27.2	26.7	24.5	23.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Total^(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..

(a) Rate ratio = Indigenous: non-Indigenous.

(b) Total excludes labour force status not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.20: Employed Indigenous people aged 18–64, by 2006 ANZSIC classification of industry^(a), by State and Territory, by sex, by remoteness (non-remote areas), by age group, 2012–13

	Public administration and safety	Health care and social assistance	Administrative and support services and other services	Construction	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Rental, hiring and real estate services	Education and training	Other industries ^{(b)(c)}
Per cent of total employed									
State/Territory									
NSW	14.1	16.7	8.4	10.2	6.8	5.9	0.9‡	10.4	26.7
Vic	12.1	15.6	9.9	10.8†	6.6†	6.4†	—	5.7†	32.9
Qld	9.9	12.2	7.5	11.8	6.4	9.0	1.0†	7.6	34.6
WA	11.0	12.3	8.6	12.1†	4.5†	5.8†	n.p.	4.5†	40.2
SA	15.1	14.0	5.5†	6.5†	7.6†	7.0†	n.p.	10.7†	32.8
Tas	7.2	12.2	9.9†	9.0	10.4	9.4	2.5†	8.6	30.6
ACT	41.7	13.1	5.6†	5.4†	n.p.	9.5†	n.p.	5.8†	16.6
NT	25.0	18.3	15.9†	8.9†	n.p.	7.4†	—	9.8†	13.6†
Sex									
Males	12.1	6.6	8.8	17.6	9.6	5.1	0.6‡	4.9	34.7
Females	13.8	24.2	7.7	1.7†	2.3	9.8	1.4†	12.7	26.3
Remoteness									
Major cities	13.3	15.4	8.3	10.3	5.4	7.4	1.2†	8.5	30.3
Inner regional	11.6	15	8.1	10.7	8.5	5.6	1.2‡	6.7	32.5
Outer regional	13.5	12.1	8.6	10.8	5.9†	8.6	0.2‡	9.7	30.6
Age									
18–24	7.9†	12.5	11.3	13.3	8.5	10.1	0.9‡	4.8†	30.7
25–34	11.4	9.5	6.3	15.2	7.1	9.4	1.3‡	8.8†	30.8
35–44	16.1	15.3	6.9	7.4	5.0	4.8	n.p.	11.3	32.4
45–54	16.0	20.1	7.9	8.2†	4.7	3.8†	0.6‡	8.8	29.8
55–64	14.6	18.8	11.6†	3.9†	5.7†	7.7†	n.p.	6.7†	30.3
Total 18–64	12.9	14.4	8.3	10.5	6.4	7.2	0.9†	8.3	31

(continued)

Table 2.07.20 (continued): Employed Indigenous people aged 18–64, by 2006 ANZSIC classification of industry^(a), by State and Territory, by sex, by remoteness (non-remote areas), by age group, 2012–13

	Public administration and safety	Health care and social assistance	Administrative and support services and other services	Construction	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Rental, hiring and real estate services	Education and training	Other industries ^{(b)(c)}
95% confidence intervals (±)									
State/Territory									
NSW	4.0	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.1	3.3	5.2
Vic	4.4	5.4	4.4	6.1	4.2	3.5	—	2.9	7.0
Qld	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.8	2.4	2.9	0.9	3.2	4.9
WA	4.1	4.6	4.0	6.2	2.7	3.0	n.p.	2.3	6.2
SA	5.4	5.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.6	n.p.	5.3	8.4
Tas	3.5	3.5	5.0	3.7	4.6	3.8	2.3	3.4	7.2
ACT	11.0	6.4	5.4	5.0	n.p.	8.2	n.p.	5.1	7.7
NT	8.6	7.0	11.2	6.0	n.p.	6.5	—	6.3	6.7
Sex									
Males	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.9	0.6	2.2	3.6
Females	2.6	3.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.9	2.5	3.1
Remoteness									
Major cities	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.1	0.8	2.3	3.6
Inner regional	3.4	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.3	5.2
Outer regional	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.8	5.2
Age									
18–24	4.1	5.3	5	4.9	3.9	3.9	0.9	2.7	6.3
25–34	3.4	2.9	2.8	4.1	2.9	3.3	1.5	4.4	5.1
35–44	3.5	3.7	2.8	3	2.1	1.8	n.p.	3.2	5
45–54	4.4	4.3	3	4.2	2.3	2.1	0.8	3.1	5.4
55–64	6.2	6.3	6.5	2.7	3.6	4.5	n.p.	3.7	8.3
Total 18–64	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.6	2.5

(continued)

Table 2.07.20 (continued): Employed Indigenous people aged 18–64, by 2006 ANZSIC classification of industry^(a), by State and Territory, by sex, by remoteness (non-remote areas), by age group, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) The 2006 ANZSIC has different classifications and groupings to the 1993 ANZSIC. The following differing categories were used: 'Government Administration and Defence' = Public Administration and Safety; 'Health and Community Services' = Health Care and Social Assistance; 'Personal and Other Services' = Administrative and Support Services and Other Services; 'Property and Business Services' = Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services; and 'Education' = Education and Training.
- (b) Other industries include agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; electricity, gas, water and waste services; wholesale trade; accommodation and food services; transport, postal and warehousing; information media and telecommunications; finance and insurance services; professional, scientific and technical services; and arts and recreation services.
- (c) Excludes people in employment who did not adequately describe the industry of their employment.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.21: Long term unemployment, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by sex and remoteness, 1994 to 2012–13

	Proportion of labour force (%)	95% CIs (±)	Proportion of total unemployed (%)	95% CIs (±)
2012–13				
Remoteness				
Major cities	4.8	1.5	25.0	6.9
Inner regional	5.9	2.5	31.3	11.9
Outer regional	6.4	2.7	33.0	11.4
Total non-remote	5.5	1.2	28.8	5.4
Remote	7.9	3.4	41.7	14.7
Very remote	8.1	2.6	42.8	10.7
Total remote	8.0	2.0	42.4	8.2
Sex				
Males	6.2	1.4	31.4	6.1
Females	5.8	1.4	31.8	6.8
Total	6.0	1.0	31.6	4.6
2008				
Remoteness				
Major cities	3.9	1.7	24.7	8.5
Inner regional	5.5†	2.7	31.4	13.3
Outer regional	4.5	2.0	32.3	11.7
Total non-remote	4.5	1.3	28.5	6.2
Remote	5.1†	2.7	30.2	13.6
Very remote	3.9†	2.2	32.6	14.9
Total remote	4.3	1.6	31.6	10.0
Sex				
Males	4.4	1.3	28.7	7.6
Females	4.5	1.3	29.9	7.4
Total	5.1	1.2	29.2	5.4
2004–05				
Remoteness				
Major cities	3.8†	1.9	38.1	14.2
Inner regional	5.2	2.3	33.6	13.8
Outer regional	7.8†	4.4	47.6	15.7
Total non-remote	5.4	1.6	40.0	8.8
Remote	4.9†	2.6	38.5	14.3
Very remote	4.2	2.0	39.3	14.8
Total remote	4.4	1.6	39.1	10.7

(continued)

Table 2.07.21 (continued): Long term unemployment, Indigenous people aged 18–64, by sex and remoteness, 1994 to 2012–13

	Proportion of labour force (%)	95% CIs (±)	Proportion of total unemployed (%)	95% CIs (±)
Sex				
Males	5.0	1.6	39.7	10.1
Females	5.3	1.8	39.8	10.8
Total	5.1	1.2	39.7	7.2
2002				
Remoteness				
Major cities	4.7†	2.3	22.4	10.2
Inner regional	7.8	3.4	29.6	11.7
Outer regional	8.4	2.8	30.5	9.0
Total non-remote	6.6	1.6	27.1	5.9
Remote	5.0	1.9	33.5	8.1
Very remote	2.7†	1.4	40.1	15.2
Total remote	3.4	1.2	36.9	8.7
Sex				
Males	6.6	1.8	31.5	7.0
Females	4.6	1.5	23.8	7.4
Total	5.7	1.2	28.3	5.3
1994				
Remoteness				
Major cities	15.6	5.4	56.6	13.5
Inner regional	19.4	7.1	49.7	13.1
Outer regional	13.8	4.0	41.3	9.6
Total non-remote	15.9	2.9	49.2	7.1
Remote	8.6†	4.9	35.3	10.7
Very remote	10.7	4.8	43.2	13.4
Total remote	10.1	3.5	41.0	9.8
Sex				
Males	16.4	2.8	51.3	6.9
Females	10.5	3.2	39.3	8.3
Total	14.2	2.1	47.2	5.6

CI = confidence interval

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.07.22: Whether would like more, same or fewer hours, employed Indigenous persons aged 15–64, by age and sex, 2008

	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	Total
Per cent						
Males						
Fewer hours	5.6	13.6	19.6	20.8	22.4	14.3
About the same hours	60.0	57.2	65.2	65.8	65.7	61.7
More hours	34.4	29.3	15.3	13.5	11.9	24.0
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not known	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.5
Females						
Fewer hours	6.8	18.5	26.3	20.8	22.7	18.1
About the same hours	57.2	59.7	56.9	62.9	59.3	58.9
More hours	35.9	21.8	16.8	16.4	18.0	23.0
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not known	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Persons						
Fewer hours	6.1	15.6	22.7	20.8	22.5	16.0
About the same hours	58.8	58.2	61.3	64.3	63.1	60.5
More hours	35.0	26.2	16.0	14.9	14.3	23.5
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not known	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3
Total number	47,160	40,386	40,693	28,911	10,266	167,416

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.07.23: Length of time in current job, by sex and age, employed Indigenous persons aged 15–64, 2008

Length of time in current job	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	Total
Per cent						
Males						
< 1 month	14.8	7.3	3.8	2.1	3.7	7.7
1–< 6 months	20.0	10.0	8.8	8.4	6.7	12.2
6–< 12 months	11.3	10.9	9.2	3.7	4.3	9.1
12–< 24 months	20.5	19.2	17.0	10.5	9.0	17.1
2 years or more	33.3	52.7	61.2	75.3	76.3	54.0
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females						
< 1 month	11.6	9.0	6.2	7.1	2.7	8.2
1–< 6 months	18.0	14.3	12.1	6.0	4.7	12.6
6–< 12 months	22.7	11.3	9.7	7.1	4.4	12.7
12–< 24 months	22.0	13.1	13.5	9.0	4.3	14.3
2 years or more	25.7	52.4	58.5	70.8	83.8	52.2
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons						
< 1 month	11.6	9.0	6.2	7.1	2.7	8.2
1–< 6 months	18.0	14.3	12.1	6.0	4.7	12.6
6–< 12 months	22.7	11.3	9.7	7.1	4.4	12.7
12–< 24 months	22.0	13.1	13.5	9.0	4.3	14.3
2 years or more	25.7	52.4	58.5	70.8	83.8	52.2
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not known	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.07.24: Age first started paid employment, by sex and state/territory, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

Age first started employment	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
Males									
15–19	93.7	95.8	95.0	92.8	90.3	93.8	98.3 ^(a)	79.3	92.0
20–24	5.8 ^(b)	3.5 ^(b)	2.9 ^(b)	5.0 ^(b)	7.5 ^(b)	5.4 ^(a)	1.7	16.6	6.2
25+	0.5 ^(a)	0.7 ^(a)	2.1 ^(b)	2.2 ^(a)	2.2 ^(b)	0.8 ^(a)	—	4.1	1.8
Total ever in paid employment^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
15–19	88.5	87.2	87.4	84.5	82.8	91.6	90.9	71.0	85.2
20–24	6.3	7.4	7.6	5.8	8.8	4.7 ^(b)	8.1 ^(b)	16.9	8.1
25+	5.2	5.4	5.1 ^(b)	9.8	8.4	3.7 ^(b)	1.1 ^(a)	12.1	6.7
Total ever in paid employment^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons									
15–19	91.2	91.2	90.9	88.5	86.4	92.6	94.7	75.1	88.5
20–24	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	8.2	5.0 ^(b)	4.8 ^(b)	16.8	7.2
25+	2.8	3.2	3.7 ^(b)	6.1	5.4	2.4 ^(b)	0.5 ^(a)	8.1	4.3
Total ever in paid employment^(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(c) Excludes not stated responses.

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.07.25: Total length of employment over lifetime, by sex and state/territory, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

Length of time in employment	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Per cent									
Males									
Less than 1 year to 4 years	31.2	28.1	25.6	29.8	31.7	27.8	17.4	31.0	29.0
5 to 9 years	10.6	13.9	16.9	13.2	13.2	13.9	21.7	13.4	13.6
10 to 24 years	29.7	30.4	32.6	33.0	29.6	30.1	30.4	37.5	31.9
25 years or more	28.4	27.6	24.9	23.9	25.5	28.3	30.4	18.1	25.4
Total ever in paid employment^(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Less than 1 year to 4 years	36.9	32.4	35.4	38.3	37.6	36.6	25.5	39.5	36.6
5 to 9 years	15.7	19.6	19.2	17.7	20.5	19.2	13.4 ^(b)	16.9	17.8
10 to 24 years	32.0	30.1	29.1	28.5	26.8	28.0	39.4	31.0	30.1
25 years or more	15.4	18.0	16.3	15.5	15.0	16.3	21.7	12.7	15.6
Total ever in paid employment^(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons									
Less than 1 year to 4 years	34.1	30.3	30.8	34.1	34.7	32.3	21.5	35.2	32.9
5 to 9 years	13.2	16.8	18.1	15.5	17.0	16.6	17.5	15.1	15.7
10 to 24 years	30.9	30.2	30.8	30.7	28.2	29.0	34.9	34.2	31.0
25 years or more	21.9	22.7	20.4	19.6	20.2	22.1	26.0	15.4	20.4
Total ever in paid employment^(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes unknown responses.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.07.26: Employed persons aged 15–64, by hours worked, sector and occupation, 2011

	Number		Proportion	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Hours worked				
Employed, worked full-time	85,909	6,108,626	65.0	68.3
Employed, worked part-time	46,199	2,835,673	35.0	31.7
<i>Total^(a)</i>	<i>132,108</i>	<i>8,944,299</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Sector				
Commonwealth Government	6,383	396,308	4.5	4.2
State/territory government	19,303	963,452	13.6	10.2
Local government	7,208	136,102	5.1	1.4
Private sector	109,132	7,932,607	76.8	84.1
<i>Total^(b)</i>	<i>142,026</i>	<i>9,428,469</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Occupation				
Managers	9,223	1,205,407	6.5	12.8
Professionals	18,990	2,050,452	13.3	21.7
Technicians and trades workers	18,873	1,364,703	13.2	14.4
Community and personal service workers	24,201	922,283	16.9	9.8
Clerical and administrative workers	19,055	1,412,026	13.3	14.9
Sales workers	10,897	901,542	7.6	9.5
Machinery operators and drivers	13,482	617,123	9.4	6.5
Labourers	25,583	880,551	17.9	9.3
Inadequately described	2,580	99,473	1.8	1.1
Total^(c)	142,884	9,453,560	100.0	100.0

(a) Total excludes hours worked not stated and those employed but away from work.

(b) Total excludes sector not stated.

(c) Total excludes occupation not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.07.27: Full time and part time employment, employed people aged 18–64, by state and territory, by sex, by remoteness, by age group, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Full time			Part time			Full time			Part time		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)
2012–13												
State/Territory												
NSW	33.0	65.7	4.7	17.2	34.3	4.7	2,460.1	70.0	1.9	1,052.7	30.0	1.9
Vic	8.5	66.9	6.7	4.2	33.1	6.7	1,912.1	68.6	2.4	877.0	31.4	2.4
Qld	33.4	64.2	5.1	18.6	35.8	5.1	1,507.6	69.6	1.9	657.2	30.4	1.9
WA	15.9	70.8	4.7	6.5	29.2	4.7	835.5	71.1	2.1	340.2	28.9	2.1
SA	5.8	61.5	6.5	3.6	38.5	6.5	515.3	67.3	2.3	250.9	32.7	2.3
Tas	4.1	60.4	6.4	2.7	39.6	6.4	138.7	65.4	2.7	73.4	34.6	2.7
ACT	2.0	80.7	7.9	0.5	19.3	7.9	153.4	75.7	2.6	49.2	24.3	2.6
NT	10.3	58.0	6.7	7.5	42.0	6.7	72.6	83.0	2.4	14.9	17.0	2.4
Sex												
Males	75.0	77.1	3.1	22.3	22.9	3.1	4,987.1	84.8	1.2	894.2	15.2	1.2
Females	38.2	49.7	3.3	38.6	50.3	3.3	2,608.2	51.9	1.7	2,421.2	48.1	1.7
Remoteness												
Major cities	44.9	69.6	3.9	19.6	30.4	3.9	5,590.8	70.4	1.3	2,355.1	29.6	1.3
Inner regional	23.4	62.3	5.0	14.2	37.7	5.0	1,290.2	67.2	2.5	628.6	32.8	2.5
Outer regional	24.2	68.2	5.8	11.3	31.8	5.8	623.8	67.4	3.3	301.6	32.6	3.3
Total non-remote	92.5	67.2	2.8	45.1	32.8	2.8	7,504.8	69.6	1.1	3,285.3	30.4	1.1

(continued)

Table 2.07.27 (continued): Full time and part time employment, employed people aged 18–64, by state and territory, by sex, by remoteness, by age group, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Full time			Part time			Full time			Part time		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)
Remote	9.4	69.3	4.4	4.2	30.7	4.4	90.5	75.1	6.4	30.1	24.9	6.4
Very remote	11.2	49.0	6.2	11.6	51.0	6.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total remote	20.6	56.6	4.6	15.8	43.4	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Age												
18–24	22.6	56.2	5.7	17.6	43.8	5.7	834.6	52.9	3.6	743.0	47.1	3.6
25–34	27.4	65.8	4.5	14.2	34.2	4.5	1,981.8	76.1	1.8	622.4	23.9	1.8
35–44	30.8	67.4	3.8	14.9	32.6	3.8	1,861.1	72.5	1.7	706.1	27.5	1.7
45–54	23.0	70.1	4.2	9.8	29.9	4.2	1,789.5	71.7	2.0	705.7	28.3	2.0
55–64	9.4	67.7	6.6	4.5	32.3	6.6	1,128.4	67.7	2.5	538.2	32.3	2.5
Total 18–64	113.1	65.0	2.5	60.9	35.0	2.5	7,595.3	69.6	1.1	3,315.4	30.4	1.1
2008												
State/Territory												
NSW	26.4	66.2	4.8	13.5	33.8	4.8	2,338.2	72.5	2.7	888.2	27.5	2.7
Vic	7.3	68.1	4.3	3.4	31.9	4.3	1,846.0	70.6	2.6	770.0	29.4	2.6
Qld	30.3	64.3	5.8	16.8	35.7	5.8	1,466.1	73.8	2.5	520.8	26.2	2.4
WA	13.5	61.4	6.7	8.5	38.6	6.7	760.3	72.1	3.1	294.0	27.9	3.1
SA	4.9	60.9	6.0	3.2	39.1	6.0	498.3	68.2	3.6	232.0	31.8	3.6
Tas	4.1	65.9	6.8	2.1	34.1	6.9	137.6	66.7	3.0	68.8	33.3	2.9
ACT	1.6	85.4	6.5	0.3	14.6	6.4	143.3	75.0	2.2	47.8	25.0	2.2
NT	11.3	58.4	5.5	8.1	41.6	5.5	76.2	82.1	12.7	16.6	17.9†	12.7

(continued)

Table 2.07.27 (continued): Full time and part time employment, employed people aged 18–64, by state and territory, by sex, by remoteness, by age group, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Full time			Part time			Full time			Part time		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)
Sex												
Males	64.6	74.3	3.1	22.3	25.7	3.1	4,706.9	86.2	1.0	756.4	13.8	1.1
Females	34.9	51.0	3.6	33.5	49.0	3.6	2,559.0	55.1	2.3	2,081.8	44.9	2.2
Remoteness												
Major cities	37.9	70.1	4.4	16.1	29.9	4.4	5,210.3	72.8	1.6	1,948.8	27.2	1.7
Inner regional	18.1	61.7	6.9	11.2	38.3	6.9	1,300.3	67.1	2.8	638.0	32.9	2.7
Outer regional	22.5	68.2	4.7	10.5	31.8	4.6	669.7	74.2	4.2	232.4	25.8	4.2
Total non-remote	78.5	67.4	3.0	37.9	32.6	3.0	7,180.3	71.8	1.4	2,819.3	28.2	1.4
Remote	8.8	66.5	9.9	4.5	33.5	9.8	84.3	81.7	5.9	18.9	18.3	6.0
Very remote	12.2	47.4	5.6	13.5	52.6	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total remote	21.0	53.9	4.3	17.9	46.1	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Age												
18–24	19.1	54.4	6.3	16.0	45.6	6.3	923.2	60.6	4.0	599.2	39.4	4.1
25–34	26.3	65.2	4.7	14.1	34.8	4.7	1,859.0	79.8	2.2	471.2	20.2	2.3
35–44	27.4	67.3	4.5	13.3	32.7	4.6	1,774.3	71.6	2.1	703.6	28.4	2.1
45–54	19.9	68.8	5.1	9.0	31.2	5.1	1,810.2	74.9	2.2	606.0	25.1	2.2
55–64	6.8	66.0	8.5	3.5	34.0	8.5	899.2	66.2	3.2	458.2	33.8	3.2
Total 18–64	99.5	64.1	2.5	55.8	35.9	2.5	7,266.0	71.9	1.4	2,838.2	28.1	1.4

(continued)

Table 2.07.27 (continued): Full time and part time employment, employed people aged 18–64, by state and territory, by sex, by remoteness, by age group, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

State/Territory	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Full time			Part time			Full time			Part time		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)
2004–05												
NSW	25.2	65.6	6.7	13.2	34.4	6.7	2,280.3	73.2	2.0	833.8	26.8	2.0
Vic	5.4	58.0	12.7	3.9	42.0	12.8	1,654.3	69.7	2.0	720.3	30.3	2.1
Qld	25.5	65.1	5.7	13.7	34.9	5.7	1,300.8	71.7	2.0	514.0	28.3	2.0
WA	9.3	48.7	7.3	9.8	51.3	7.2	649.5	71.0	2.5	265.6	29.0	2.5
SA	3.9	55.3	8.2	3.2	44.7	8.2	481.5	67.7	2.3	230.2	32.3	2.2
Tas	2.8	61.6	8.9	1.8	38.4	9.0	135.0	67.3	3.3	65.5	32.7	3.3
ACT	1.2	78.6	7.9	0.3	21.4	7.9	127.9	73.0	2.7	47.3	27.0	2.6
NT ^(b)	7.2	47.3	8.9	8.0	52.7	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sex												
Males	53.9	72.1	3.1	20.8	27.9	3.2	4,471.5	86.9	1.0	676.5	13.1	1.0
Females	26.7	44.7	4.6	33.1	55.3	4.6	2,218.1	52.5	1.7	2,009.2	47.5	1.8
Remoteness												
Major cities	27.9	65.6	5.5	14.7	34.4	5.5	4,726.4	71.9	1.3	1,849.1	28.1	1.3
Inner regional	18.2	67.5	8.6	8.8	32.5	8.7	1,216.2	68.8	2.2	552.5	31.2	2.1
Outer regional	17.2	63.9	5.9	9.7	36.1	5.9	653.2	72.7	3.0	244.8	27.3	2.9
Total non-remote	63.4	65.6	3.6	33.2	34.4	3.6	6,595.9	71.4	1.0	2,646.4	28.6	0.9
Remote	6.8	60.2	9.8	4.5	39.8	9.8	93.8	70.5	6.5	39.3	29.5	6.5
Very remote	10.4	39.0	6.1	16.2	61.0	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total remote	17.1	45.3	5.1	20.7	54.7	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.07.27 (continued): Full time and part time employment, employed people aged 18–64, by state and territory, by sex, by remoteness, by age group, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Full time			Part time			Full time			Part time		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent of employed	95% CIs (±)
Age												
18–24	16.2	55.8	6.8	12.8	44.2	6.8	874.8	60.6	3.2	568.2	39.4	3.2
25–34	25.0	61.4	5.3	15.8	38.6	5.2	1,751.2	78.1	1.7	490.9	21.9	1.7
35–44	21.4	57.6	4.9	15.8	42.4	4.9	1,668.6	70.6	1.9	696.5	29.4	1.9
45–54	14.6	67.9	6.9	6.9	32.1	6.9	1,635.9	75.0	1.9	543.9	25.0	1.9
55–64	3.3	55.6	14.3	2.6	44.1	14.3	759.1	66.3	2.6	386.1	33.7	2.6
Total 18–64	80.6	59.9	3.1	53.9	40.1	3.0	6,689.6	71.4	0.8	2,685.6	28.6	0.9
2002												
Sex												
Males	43.3	63.3	4.0	25.2	36.7	4.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Females	23.2	43.2	4.4	30.5	56.8	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Persons	66.5	54.5	3.2	55.6	45.5	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

CI = confidence interval

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Non-Indigenous data for *Very remote* areas are not available (they were not collected in the National Health Survey 2004–05 and National Health Survey 2007–08).

(b) The sample size in the NT was considered too small to produce reliable estimates for the NT in the National Health Survey 2004–05, but NT records in the survey have been attributed appropriately to national estimates.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

Census of Population and Housing

The Census uses the standard Indigenous status question and it is asked for each household member. There are 4 principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

The Census form may be completed by 1 household member on behalf of others. Incorrect answers can be introduced to the Census form if the respondent does not understand the question or does not know the correct information about other household members. Many of these errors remain in the final data.

The processing of information from Census forms is now mostly automated. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are minimised. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions that apply to them. In these instances, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

Other Census data issues relate to the accuracy of the Census count itself, for example, whether people are counted more than once, or not at all.

The significant volatility in Indigenous Census counts and the variable quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous Australians do not support the use of the standard approach to population estimation. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Indigenous population, data that use these estimates should be interpreted with caution (for example, life-expectancy estimates and mortality rates). Given these uncertainties, changes in health outcomes such as mortality rates are difficult to assess.

Following each Census, assumptions are made about past levels of mortality to produce back cast population estimates.

In the 2011 Census, the ABS implemented improvements to the 2011 Census Indigenous enumeration procedures and enhanced the Census Post-Enumeration Survey. There was a 30% increase in the estimate of the Indigenous population between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses (ABS 2014). Population rates used in this edition of the Health Performance Framework were based on the updated population estimates.

Survey of Education and Work

The Survey of Education and Work (SEW) is conducted in May each year throughout Australia as part of the ABS household survey program. It provides data for a range of key indicators relating to the educational participation and attainment of persons aged 15–74.

The SEW is collected as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. There are a number of exclusion categories for the SEW, and in 2014 persons in Indigenous communities were excluded, whereas previously only persons classified in *Very remote* Indigenous communities were excluded. Persons permanently unable to work and persons aged 65–74

who are not intending to work, or not in the labour force, or not marginally attached to the labour force were included for the first time in 2013.

For more information see 6227.0 Education and Work, Australia, May 2014

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/6227.0Main+Features1May%202014?OpenDocument>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- 0 zero
- .. not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
- ‡ estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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- ABS 2015. Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Updated Results, 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006) Table no. 16.3, 17.3 and 18.3. Viewed 31 March 2015,

<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4727.0.55.0062012-13?OpenDocument>>.

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SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2014. *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014*. Canberra: Productivity Commission.

The cover of the report features a red background with a white and yellow geometric pattern on the left side. The title is in white text on the right.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 32 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.08 Income

This measure reports on equivalised gross household and individual income of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Introduction

This is no. 32 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>.

Tables referenced are available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Australian Health Survey
- Census of Population and Housing.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

For more information related to income, see measures 1.17 and 2.06–7. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Income, see tables 2.08.1–19.

Income

Current period

In 2012–13:

- There was a higher proportion of Indigenous adults with incomes in the bottom 20% of equivalised gross weekly household income than non-Indigenous Australian adults (43% and 17%, respectively). The gap was 26 percentage points (Table 2.08.1).
- The median equivalised gross weekly household income was lower for Indigenous adults than for non-Indigenous adults (\$465/week compared with \$869/week). The median equivalised gross weekly household income for Indigenous Australians was lower in *Very remote* areas (\$364/week) than in *Major cities* (\$516/week) (Table 2.08.3).
- A higher proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 18–64 received a government cash pension or allowance as their main source of income than non-Indigenous Australians of the same age group (46% compared with 13%) (Table 2.08.4).
- An estimated 67% of Indigenous children aged 0–14 and 55% of Indigenous adults lived in households that were unable to raise \$2,000 within a week in an emergency (tables 2.08.6, 2.08.8).
- An estimated 43% of Indigenous adults reported that they lived in households that had experienced days without money for basic living expenses in the past 12 months (Table 2.08.8).

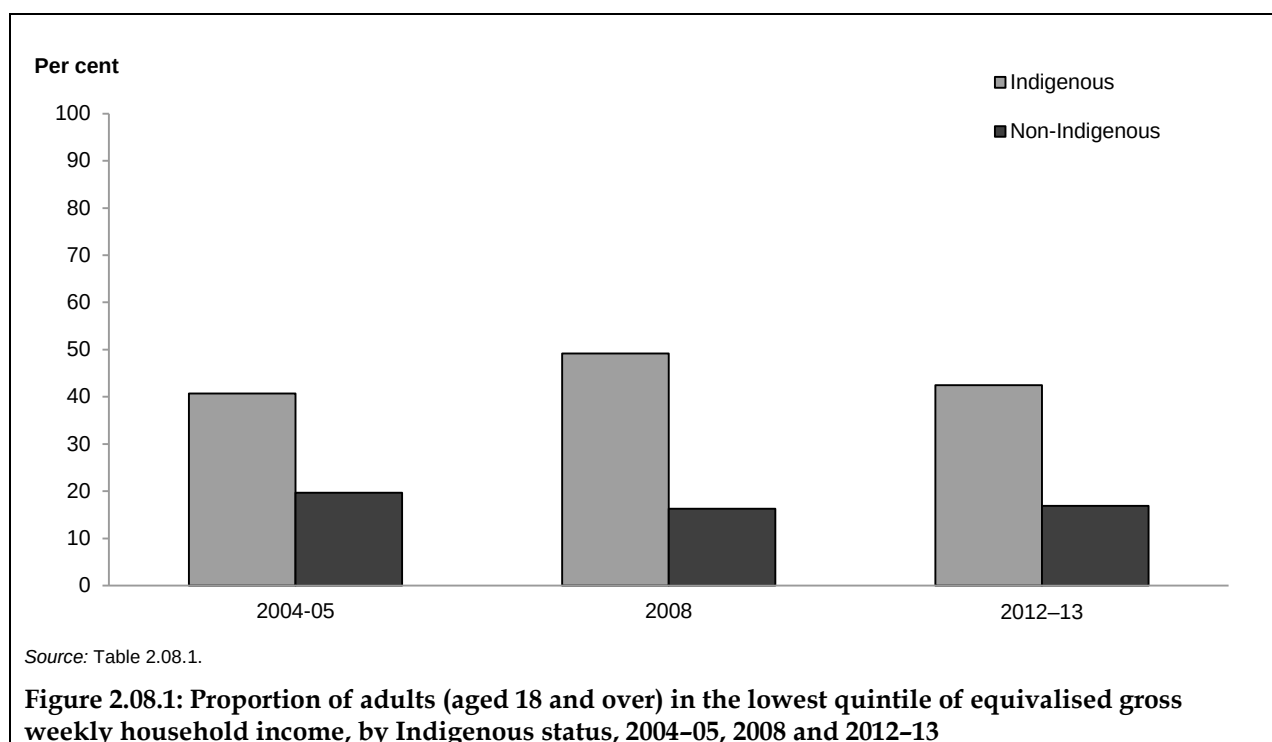
Trend

In the periods 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13:

- There was an increase in the proportion of Indigenous adults in the lowest quintile of equivalised gross weekly household income between 2004–05 and 2008 (41% to 49%) and then a drop between 2008 and 2012–13 (49% to 43%), leading to no significant change over the whole period (Table 2.08.1, Figure 2.08.1).

In the periods 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13:

- After adjusting for inflation, between 2002 and 2008 there was an increase of \$107 (28%) in the median equivalised gross household income for Indigenous adults (\$385 to \$492). There was little change between 2008 and 2012–13. Between 2008 and 2012–13 there was little change in the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults (Table 2.08.3, Figure 2.08.2).



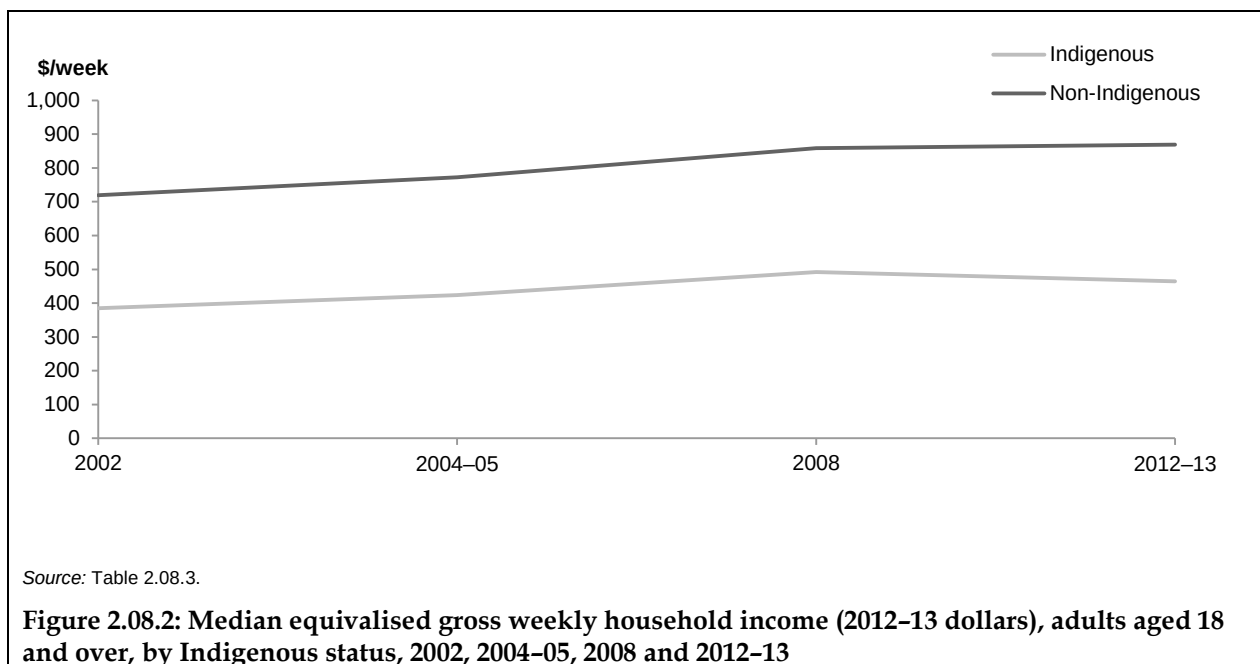


Table 2.08.1: Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2012–13						
NSW						
Lowest quintile	41.4	43.9	5.0	706.9	15.4	1.2
2nd quintile	25.2	26.7	3.8	824.8	18.0	1.4
3rd quintile	12.9	13.6	3.0	981.3	21.4	1.6
4th quintile	11.8	12.5	2.9	1,036.4	22.6	1.3
Highest quintile	3.1	3.3†	1.8	1,044.5	22.7	2.0
Total stated^(d)	94.5	100.0	—	4,593.8	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	94.5	83.1	3.4	4,593.8	83.9	1.4
Not stated	19.2	16.9	3.4	883.5	16.1	1.4
Total^(f)	113.7	100.0	—	5,477.3	100.0	—
Vic						
Lowest quintile	7.3	36.8	6.4	602.9	18.9	1.5
2nd quintile	5.3	26.7	5.6	593.5	18.6	1.7
3rd quintile	3.3	16.6	5.1	735.8	23.0	1.9
4th quintile	2.6	13.1	4.3	673.2	21.1	1.5
Highest quintile	1.3	6.8	3.2	592.5	18.5	2.0
Total stated^(d)	19.9	100.0	—	3,197.9	100.0	0.0
Total stated^(e)	19.9	75.4	5.1	3,197.9	74.5	2.2
Not stated	6.5	24.6	5.1	1,097.4	25.5	2.2
Total^(f)	26.4	100.0	—	4,295.3	100.0	—
Qld						
Lowest quintile	33.4	39.5	4.1	492.7	18.0	1.9
2nd quintile	22.8	26.9	3.7	537.6	19.6	1.8
3rd quintile	13.2	15.6	2.7	548.6	20.0	2.0
4th quintile	10.6	12.6	3.0	604.6	22.0	1.8
Highest quintile	4.6	5.4	1.8	559.3	20.4	2.3
Total stated^(d)	84.7	100.0	—	2,742.8	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	84.7	84.1	2.6	2,742.8	83.1	1.4
Not stated	16.0	15.9	2.6	556.7	16.9	1.4
Total^(f)	100.7	100.0	—	3,299.5	100.0	—
WA						
Lowest quintile	16.8	45.8	4.8	201.1	14.7	1.6
2nd quintile	6.8	18.6	3.6	207.4	15.2	1.4
3rd quintile	4.4	12.0	2.9	244.9	17.9	1.6

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
4th quintile	4.0	10.9	2.8	309.0	22.6	1.8
Highest quintile	4.7	12.7	3.3	402.5	29.5	2.4
Total stated^(d)	36.6	100.0	—	1,365.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	36.6	76.7	3.6	1,365.0	79.4	1.8
Not stated	11.1	23.3	3.6	353.9	20.6	1.8
Total^(f)	47.7	100.0	—	1,718.9	100.0	—
SA						
Lowest quintile	7.4	41.2	5.6	202.5	18.7	2.0
2nd quintile	4.2	23.4	4.3	231.2	21.4	1.7
3rd quintile	3.3	18.3	4.2	222.2	20.6	1.8
4th quintile	2.4	13.3	4.8	251.3	23.2	2.0
Highest quintile	0.7	3.8†	1.9	174.2	16.1	1.5
Total stated^(d)	17.9	100.0	—	1,081.4	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	17.9	85.9	4.2	1,081.4	86.8	1.7
Not stated	2.9	14.1	4.2	164.3	13.2	1.7
Total^(f)	20.8	100.0	—	1,245.7	100.0	—
Tas						
Lowest quintile	4.4	36.3	6.1	71.8	21.2	2.3
2nd quintile	3.8	31.3	4.5	78.5	23.2	2.1
3rd quintile	2.1	17.3	4.3	76.0	22.4	1.7
4th quintile	1.2	10.3	3.9	69.9	20.6	1.8
Highest quintile	0.6	4.8†	2.4	42.8	12.6	1.8
Total stated^(d)	12.1	100.0	—	339.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	12.1	89.3	4.0	339.0	91.7	1.6
Not stated	1.5	10.7	4.0	30.7	8.3	1.6
Total^(f)	13.6	100.0	—	369.7	100.0	—
ACT						
Lowest quintile	0.5	18.9	8.8	15.4	6.5	1.3
2nd quintile	0.6	21.7	9.0	22.4	9.4	1.5
3rd quintile	0.5	19.7†	9.9	35.8	15.1	1.7
4th quintile	0.4	14.7	6.0	68.2	28.6	2.6
Highest quintile	0.7	25.0	8.7	96.2	40.4	3.7
Total stated^(d)	2.6	100.0	—	238.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	2.6	73.6	9.6	238.0	86.4	2.1

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Not stated	0.9	26.4	9.6	37.6	13.6	2.1
Total^(f)	3.6	100.0	—	275.6	100.0	—
NT						
Lowest quintile	14.7	52.4	5.0	8.9	8.8	1.7
2nd quintile	6.5	23.2	3.6	9.9	9.8	1.8
3rd quintile	3.2	11.3	2.2	18.8	18.7	2.8
4th quintile	2.4	8.6	2.4	27.0	26.9	3.2
Highest quintile	1.3	4.5	2.0	35.9	35.8	3.8
Total stated^(d)	28.1	100.0	—	100.5	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	28.1	71.3	6.4	100.5	88.6	2.3
Not stated	11.3	28.7	6.4	12.9	11.4	2.3
Total^(f)	39.4	100.0	—	113.4	100.0	—
Australia						
Lowest quintile	125.9	42.5	2.2	2,302.2	16.9	0.7
2nd quintile	75.2	25.4	1.7	2,505.3	18.3	0.6
3rd quintile	42.8	14.4	1.4	2,863.5	21.0	0.8
4th quintile	35.5	12.0	1.4	3,039.6	22.3	0.7
Highest quintile	16.9	5.7	0.9	2,947.9	21.6	1.0
Total stated^(d)	296.4	100.0	—	13,658.5	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	296.4	81.0	1.5	13,658.5	81.3	0.9
Not stated	69.5	19.0	1.5	3,137.0	18.7	0.9
Total^(f)	365.9	100.0	—	16,795.5	100.0	—
2008						
NSW						
Lowest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	37.3	51.6	5.7	728.3	17.0	1.7
2nd quintile	15.6	21.7	3.6	837.3	19.6	1.6
3rd quintile ^(h)	10.1	14.0	3.8	826.9	19.3	2.1
4th quintile ^(h)	7.0	9.7	3.0	868.9	20.3	1.7
Highest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	2.2	3.1†	1.6	1,012.2	23.7	2.4
Total stated^(d)	72.2	100.0	—	4,273.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	72.2	84.7	3.3	4,273.6	83.7	1.9
Not stated	13.1	15.3	3.3	832.9	16.3	1.9
Total^(f)	85.3	100.0	—	5,106.5	100.0	—
Vic						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	6.7	44.1	5.2	557.5	16.5	1.5

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2nd quintile	3.3	21.9	3.5	684.0	20.2	1.8
3rd quintile ^(h)	2.3	15.4	3.9	781.3	23.1	2.2
4th quintile ^(h)	1.9	12.6	2.8	745.7	22.1	2.0
Highest quintile ^(h)	0.9	6.1	2.2	611.9	18.1	2.0
Total stated^(d)	15.2	100.0	—	3,380.3	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	15.2	78.7	3.4	3,380.3	85.2	1.8
Not stated	4.1	21.3	3.4	586.4	14.8	1.8
Total^(f)	19.3	100.0	—	3,966.7	100.0	—
Qld						
Lowest quintile ^(g)	28.2	43.6	7.0	417.1	15.9	1.9
2nd quintile	15.4	23.8	4.2	506.9	19.3	2.0
3rd quintile	11.2	17.3	4.7	578.9	22.0	2.2
4th quintile ^(g)	6.4	9.9	3.2	596.2	22.7	2.5
Highest quintile ^(g)	3.5	5.4†	3.5	527.9	20.1	2.0
Total stated^(d)	64.7	100.0	—	2,627.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	64.7	80.7	5.1	2,627.0	86.4	1.7
Not stated	15.5	19.3	5.0	413.9	13.6	1.7
Total^(f)	80.2	100.0	—	3,040.9	100.0	—
WA						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	15.4	52.0	6.4	167.4	13.5	1.9
2nd quintile ^(g)	4.8	16.1	4.4	216.0	17.4	2.2
3rd quintile ^(h)	3.5	11.9	3.4	243.2	19.6	2.6
4th quintile ^(h)	3.2	10.9	3.9	275.0	22.1	2.3
Highest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	2.7	9.0	3.5	341.9	27.5	3.0
Total stated^(d)	29.6	100.0	—	1,243.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	29.6	76.1	4.5	1,243.6	81.3	2.7
Not stated	9.3	23.9	4.5	286.0	18.7	2.7
Total^(f)	38.9	100.0	—	1,529.5	100.0	—
SA						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	6.7	50.0	5.6	198.5	18.6	2.0
2nd quintile	3.2	23.6	5.3	242.3	22.8	2.2
3rd quintile ^(h)	1.6	11.6	4.1	227.5	21.4	1.9
4th quintile ^(h)	1.7	12.4	4.6	223.0	20.9	1.8
Highest quintile ^(h)	0.3	2.4†	1.8	173.3	16.3	2.2
Total stated^(d)	13.5	100.0	—	1,064.6	100.0	—

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Total stated^(e)	13.5	83.5	4.9	1,064.6	89.1	2.1
Not stated	2.7	16.5	4.9	129.6	10.9	2.1
Total^(f)	16.1	100.0	—	1,194.2	100.0	—
Tas						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	4.5	44.3	8.2	70.9	20.8	2.3
2nd quintile	2.6	25.0	6.2	86.9	25.5	3.1
3rd quintile ^(h)	1.5	14.5	5.3	77.7	22.9	2.3
4th quintile ^(h)	1.3	12.4	4.8	61.0	17.9	2.7
Highest quintile ^(h)	0.4	3.8†	1.9	43.6	12.8	2.4
Total stated^(d)	10.2	100.0	—	340.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	10.2	95.0	2.0	340.0	96.6	0.9
Not stated	0.5	5.0	2.1	12.1	3.4	0.9
Total^(f)	10.8	100.0	—	352.1	100.0	—
ACT						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	0.4	21.3	7.4	16.9	7.4	1.8
2nd quintile	0.2	8.7†	4.5	26.2	11.5	2.1
3rd quintile	0.5	23.9†	12.8	33.1	14.6	1.9
4th quintile	0.5	24.6	11.1	57.1	25.1	2.7
Highest quintile ^(h)	0.4	21.5	8.6	93.9	41.3	3.1
Total stated^(d)	1.9	100.0	—	227.2	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	1.9	74.6	8.3	227.2	88.9	2.1
Not stated	0.7	25.4	8.4	28.5	11.1	2.1
Total^(f)	2.6	100.0	—	255.7	100.0	—
NT						
Lowest quintile	14.5	60.2	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile ^(g)	4.7	19.7	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	2.1	8.6	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	1.9	8.0	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Highest quintile	0.8	3.5	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(d)	24.1	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(e)	24.1	63.7	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	13.7	36.3	6.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	37.8	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia						
Lowest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	113.8	49.2	2.9	2,159.2	16.3	0.7

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2nd quintile ^(g)	49.8	21.5	1.8	2,608.1	19.7	0.8
3rd quintile ^(h)	32.7	14.1	1.9	2,791.3	21.1	0.9
4th quintile ^(h)	23.9	10.3	1.4	2,850.8	21.5	1.0
Highest quintile ^(h)	11.3	4.9	1.2	2,837.1	21.4	1.1
Total stated^(d)	231.4	100.0	—	13,246.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	231.4	79.6	2.0	13,246.6	85.2	0.9
Not stated	59.5	20.4	2.1	2,307.2	14.8	0.9
Total^(f)	290.9	100.0	—	15,553.8	100.0	—
2004–05						
NSW						
Lowest quintile ^(g)	25.4	39.6	6.2	817.4	19.7	1.4
2nd quintile	14.8	23.0	4.6	729.4	17.6	1.2
3rd quintile	11.3	17.6	4.8	714.3	17.2	1.3
4th quintile	8.1	12.6	4.1	840.0	20.2	1.3
Highest quintile ^(g)	4.6	7.1	3.2	1,047.8	25.3	2.0
Total stated^(d)	64.1	100.0	—	4,149.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	64.1	85.5	4.2	4,149.0	83.5	1.6
Not stated	10.6	14.2	4.2	801.8	16.1	1.6
Total^(f)	75.0	100.0	—	4,970.2	100.0	—
Vic						
Lowest quintile	5.3	38.4	9.6	623.5	20.8	1.3
2nd quintile	3.0	21.7	7.9	556.4	18.5	1.7
3rd quintile	3.0	22.0†	12.2	580.0	19.3	1.7
4th quintile	1.5	11.0†	5.6	599.9	20.0	1.7
Highest quintile	1.0	7.0†	3.6	640.0	21.3	2.1
Total stated^(d)	13.8	100.0	—	2,999.8	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	13.8	83.6	4.8	2,999.8	79.8	2.0
Not stated	2.7	16.3	4.6	740.6	19.7	2.1
Total^(f)	16.5	100.0	—	3,758.0	100.0	—
Qld						
Lowest quintile	21.3	35.0	5.7	462.3	19.6	1.7
2nd quintile	16.7	27.5	4.7	447.6	19.0	1.5
3rd quintile	12.0	19.8	3.9	461.4	19.6	1.5
4th quintile	6.8	11.2	3.7	503.9	21.4	1.8
Highest quintile	3.9	6.4†	3.1	482.8	20.5	1.9

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Total stated^(d)	60.8	100.0	—	2,358.0	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	60.8	86.0	4.4	2,358.0	84.5	1.8
Not stated	9.8	13.9	4.3	421.2	15.1	1.8
Total^(f)	70.6	100.0	—	2,790.8	100.0	—
WA						
Lowest quintile	14.0	45.0	8.2	215.1	18.3	2.3
2nd quintile ^(g)	8.7	28.0	6.1	228.3	19.4	2.1
3rd quintile	4.4	14.1	4.6	226.1	19.2	2.0
4th quintile	2.7	8.8†	5.4	256.0	21.7	1.9
Highest quintile ^(g)	1.3	4.1†	2.2	252.7	21.4	2.3
Total stated^(d)	31.1	100.0	—	1,178.3	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	31.1	85.0	4.0	1,178.3	83.1	2.3
Not stated	5.4	14.8	4.0	231.6	16.3	2.3
Total^(f)	36.5	100.0	—	1,418.5	100.0	—
SA						
Lowest quintile	5.3	46.1	7.7	193.0	20.8	1.7
2nd quintile	2.6	22.9	5.2	187.9	20.3	1.8
3rd quintile	1.4	12.2	3.8	172.6	18.6	1.5
4th quintile	1.5	12.9†	6.9	191.9	20.7	1.9
Highest quintile	0.7	5.9†	3.9	181.8	19.6	1.9
Total stated^(d)	11.4	100.0	—	927.2	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	11.4	78.9	6.2	927.2	81.4	1.8
Not stated	3.0	20.9	6.1	207.9	18.3	1.8
Total^(f)	14.5	100.0	—	1,138.9	100.0	—
Tas						
Lowest quintile	3.2	37.1	6.6	70.7	22.2	1.9
2nd quintile	2.8	31.7	6.3	76.6	24.1	2.6
3rd quintile	1.6	18.9	5.3	62.1	19.5	2.0
4th quintile	0.8	9.3	3.4	61.9	19.5	2.2
Highest quintile	0.3	3†	1.9	47.0	14.8	2.3
Total stated^(d)	8.7	100.0	—	318.2	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	8.7	92.3	3.8	318.2	91.7	1.4
Not stated	0.7	7.7	3.8	28.2	8.1	1.5
Total^(f)	9.5	100.0	—	347.1	100.0	—
ACT						
Lowest quintile	0.5	20.9	9.4	21.2	9.9	1.8

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2nd quintile	0.3	14.2†	7.3	19.5	9.2	2.1
3rd quintile	0.4	17.5	7.9	31.6	14.8	2.1
4th quintile	0.4	18.2	7.7	50.4	23.6	3.2
Highest quintile	0.6	29.2	9.3	90.8	42.5	3.7
Total stated^(d)	2.2	100.0	—	213.5	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	2.2	95.9	4.3	213.5	89.0	2.4
Not stated	0.1	4.1‡	4.3	25.6	10.7	2.4
Total^(f)	2.3	100.0	—	239.9	100.0	—
NT						
Lowest quintile	13.3	53.8	6.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
2nd quintile ^(g)	7.4	30.0	5.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
3rd quintile	1.7	6.8	2.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
4th quintile	1.7	6.9†	3.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Highest quintile	0.6	2.5†	1.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total stated^(d)	24.7	100.0	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total stated^(e)	24.7	74.0	7.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Not stated	8.6	25.9	7.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total^(f)	33.4	100.0	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Australia						
Lowest quintile ^(g)	88.2	40.7	2.7	2,409.6	19.7	0.7
2nd quintile ^(g)	56.3	26.0	2.2	2,251.2	18.4	0.7
3rd quintile	35.8	16.5	2.1	2,271.8	18.6	0.8
4th quintile	23.5	10.8	1.9	2,527.3	20.7	0.7
Highest quintile	12.9	6.0	1.4	2,764.6	22.6	1.0
Total stated^(d)	216.8	100.0	—	12,224.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	216.8	83.9	2.1	12,224.6	82.9	0.8
Not stated	41.1	15.9	2.1	2,466.2	16.7	0.9
Total^(f)	258.3	100.0	—	14,753.3	100.0	—

(continued)

Table 2.08.1 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

CI = confidence interval

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2004–05 National Health Survey are: lowest quintile less than \$295 per week; second quintile \$295–\$478 per week; third quintile \$479–\$688 per week; fourth quintile \$689–\$996 per week; highest quintile \$997 or more per week. These have been applied to both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.
- (b) Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2008–09 Survey of Income and Housing are: lowest quintile less than \$330 per week; second quintile \$330–\$561 per week; third quintile \$562–\$835 per week; fourth quintile \$836–\$1,240 per week; highest quintile \$1,241 or more per week. These have been applied to both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.
- (c) Non-Indigenous: Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey are: lowest quintile less than \$399 per week; second quintile \$399–\$638 per week; third quintile \$639–\$958 per week; fourth quintile \$959–\$1 437 per week; highest quintile \$1,438 or more per week. Indigenous: Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population were derived from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey and adjusted for Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases between the 2011–12 enumeration period of the National Health Survey and National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey and the 2012–13 enumeration period of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. These are: lowest quintile less than \$407 per week; second quintile \$407–\$651 per week; third quintile \$652–\$978 per week; fourth quintile \$979–\$1,467 per week; highest quintile \$1 468 or more per week.
- (d) Comprises persons living in households where household income was stated. Note that equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles are calculated as a proportion of households with stated household income.
- (e) Total with household income stated shown as a proportion of the total.
- (f) Includes people who reported no source of income.
- (g) Difference between 2004–05 and 2008 Indigenous rate is statistically significant.
- (h) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.08.2: Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2012–13						
Major cities						
Lowest quintile	40.6	39.2	4.1	1,494.4	15.4	0.7
2nd quintile	24.3	23.4	2.9	1,647.9	17.0	0.9
3rd quintile	15.8	15.2	2.4	1,994.4	20.6	0.9
4th quintile	15.7	15.2	2.9	2,238.7	23.1	0.9
Highest quintile	7.2	6.9	1.7	2,306.4	23.8	1.1
Total stated^(d)	103.6	100.0	—	9,681.9	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	103.6	80.2	2.5	9,681.9	80.3	0.9
Not stated	25.6	19.8	2.5	2,374.5	19.7	0.9
Total^(f)	129.2	100.0	—	12,056.4	100.0	—
Inner regional						
Lowest quintile	24.0	37.7	4.4	520.9	19.9	2.0
2nd quintile	17.5	27.5	4.2	593.3	22.7	1.6
3rd quintile	11.0	17.3	3.6	596.7	22.8	2.0
4th quintile	7.8	12.2	3.1	507.1	19.4	1.8
Highest quintile	3.3	5.3	2.0	396.4	15.2	2.4
Total stated^(d)	63.5	100.0	—	2,614.3	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	63.5	82.8	4.0	2,614.3	82.6	2.0
Not stated	13.2	17.2	4.0	551.8	17.4	2.0
Total^(f)	76.7	100.0	—	3,166.2	100.0	—
Outer regional						
Lowest quintile	27.8	41.2	5.6	259.0	21.5	2.6
2nd quintile	19.8	29.4	4.4	242.0	20.1	2.3
3rd quintile	8.9	13.2	2.7	243.0	20.2	2.0
4th quintile	7.4	11.0	3.1	258.8	21.5	2.0
Highest quintile	3.5	5.2	2.1	202.8	16.8	2.8
Total stated^(d)	67.3	100.0	—	1,205.5	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	67.3	86.6	2.9	1,205.5	86.3	2.2
Not stated	10.4	13.4	2.9	192.1	13.7	2.2
Total^(f)	77.7	100.0	—	1,397.7	100.0	—
Total regional						
Lowest quintile	51.7	39.5	3.4	779.9	20.4	1.8

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2nd quintile	37.3	28.5	3.0	835.3	21.9	1.2
3rd quintile	19.8	15.2	2.1	839.7	22.0	1.5
4th quintile	15.2	11.6	2.2	765.9	20.0	1.4
Highest quintile	6.8	5.2	1.5	599.1	15.7	1.8
Total stated^(d)	130.8	100.0	—	3,819.9	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	130.8	84.7	2.5	3,819.9	83.7	1.6
Not stated	23.6	15.3	2.5	744.0	16.3	1.6
Total^(f)	154.4	100.0	—	4,563.8	100.0	—
Total non-remote						
Lowest quintile	92.4	39.4	2.6	2,274.3	16.8	0.7
2nd quintile	61.5	26.3	2.0	2,483.2	18.4	0.7
3rd quintile	35.6	15.2	1.7	2,834.1	21.0	0.8
4th quintile	30.9	13.2	1.8	3,004.6	22.3	0.7
Highest quintile	14.0	6.0	1.1	2,905.5	21.5	0.9
Total stated^(d)	234.4	100.0	—	13,501.7	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	234.4	82.7	1.7	13,501.7	81.2	0.9
Not stated	49.2	17.3	1.7	3,118.5	18.8	0.9
Total^(f)	283.6	100.0	—	16,620.2	100.0	—
Remote						
Lowest quintile	10.3	45.2	6.1	25.0	17.1	6.9
2nd quintile	4.4	19.3	3.3	20.6	14.1	5.3
3rd quintile	2.9	12.7	2.8	26.3	18.0	5.1
4th quintile	3.1	13.7	3.4	33.0	22.6	6.3
Highest quintile	2.1	9.1	3.1	41.2	28.2	11.9
Total stated^(d)	22.7	100.0	—	146.1	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	22.7	79.0	4.2	146.1	89.1	5.7
Not stated	6.0	21.0	4.2	17.9	10.9†	5.7
Total^(f)	28.7	100.0	—	164.0	100.0	—
Very remote						
Lowest quintile	23.3	59.4	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile	9.3	23.6	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	4.3	11.0	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	1.5	3.9	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Highest quintile	0.8	2.1	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Total stated^(d)	39.3	100.0	—	n.a.	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	39.3	73.4	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	14.2	26.6	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	53.5	100.0	—	n.a.	100.0	—
Total remote						
Lowest quintile	33.6	54.2	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile	13.7	22.0	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	7.2	11.6	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	4.6	7.5	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Highest quintile	2.9	4.7	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(d)	62.0	100.0	—	n.a.	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	62.0	75.4	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	20.3	24.6	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	82.3	100.0	—	n.a.	100.0	—
Australia						
Lowest quintile	125.9	42.5	2.2	2,302.2	16.9	0.7
2nd quintile	75.2	25.4	1.7	2,505.3	18.3	0.6
3rd quintile	42.8	14.4	1.4	2,863.5	21.0	0.8
4th quintile	35.5	12.0	1.4	3,039.6	22.3	0.7
Highest quintile	16.9	5.7	0.9	2,947.9	21.6	1.0
Total stated^(d)	296.4	100.0	—	13,658.5	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	296.4	81.0	1.5	13,658.5	81.3	0.9
Not stated	69.5	19.0	1.5	3,137.0	18.7	0.9
Total^(f)	365.9	100.0	—	16,795.5	100.0	—
2008						
Major cities						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	29.1	40.5	5.7	1,323.7	14.7	0.9
2nd quintile	13.9	19.3	3.1	1,561.2	17.3	0.9
3rd quintile	12.7	17.6	4.4	1,885.4	20.9	1.3
4th quintile ^(h)	11.0	15.3	3.4	2,055.9	22.8	1.2
Highest quintile ^(h)	5.2	7.3	2.1	2,204.3	24.4	1.4
Total stated^(d)	71.9	100.0	—	9,030.4	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	71.9	77.5	3.8	9,030.4	84.1	1.2
Not stated	20.8	22.5	3.7	1,704.8	15.9	1.2

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Total^(f)	92.7	100.0	—	10,735.3	100.0	—
Inner regional						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	23.9	47.4	7.0	532.6	18.9	2.0
2nd quintile	12.7	25.3	5.0	736.2	26.2	2.1
3rd quintile ^(h)	6.9	13.7	3.5	593.9	21.1	1.9
4th quintile ^(h)	4.5	9.0	3.1	542.1	19.3	2.2
Highest quintile ^(h)	2.3	4.6†	4.2	406.4	14.5	1.9
Total stated^(d)	50.4	100.0	—	2,811.1	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	50.4	86.5	3.1	2,811.1	86.1	1.7
Not stated	7.8	13.5	—	453.9	13.9	1.6
Total^(f)	58.2	100.0	—	3,265.0	100.0	—
Outer regional						
Lowest quintile ^(h)	28.1	52.9	5.3	273.6	21.6	3.1
2nd quintile	11.0	20.7	4.1	278.4	22.0	3.4
3rd quintile ^(h)	7.3	13.8	3.5	287.2	22.7	2.5
4th quintile ^(h)	4.8	9.0	2.7	225.9	17.9	3.4
Highest quintile ^(h)	1.9	3.6†	1.8	200.5	15.8	3.0
Total stated^(d)	53.1	100.0	—	1,265.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	53.1	81.8	4.8	1,265.6	90.5	2.1
Not stated	11.8	18.2	4.9	132.4	9.5	2.2
Total^(f)	64.9	100.0	—	1,397.9	100.0	—
Total regional						
Lowest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	51.9	50.2	4.3	806.2	19.8	1.4
2nd quintile	23.7	22.9	3.1	1,014.6	24.9	1.9
3rd quintile ^(h)	14.2	13.7	2.5	881.1	21.6	1.6
4th quintile ^(h)	9.3	9.0	2.0	768.0	18.8	2.0
Highest quintile ^(h)	4.2	4.1†	2.2	606.8	14.9	1.4
Total stated^(d)	103.4	100.0	—	4,076.7	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	103.4	84.0	3.0	4,076.7	87.4	1.2
Not stated	19.7	16.0	3.0	586.2	12.6	1.2
Total^(f)	123.1	100.0	—	4,662.9	100.0	—
Total non-remote						
Lowest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	81.1	46.2	3.4	2,129.8	16.2	0.7
2nd quintile	37.6	21.4	2.2	2,575.8	19.7	0.8

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
3rd quintile ^(h)	26.9	15.3	2.3	2,766.4	21.1	1.0
4th quintile ^(h)	20.3	11.6	1.8	2,823.9	21.5	1.0
Highest quintile ^(h)	9.5	5.4	1.5	2,811.2	21.4	1.1
Total stated^(d)	175.3	100.0	—	13,107.1	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	175.3	81.2	2.4	13,107.1	85.1	0.8
Not stated	40.5	18.8	2.4	2,291.1	14.9	0.9
Total^(f)	215.8	100.0	—	15,398.2	100.0	—
Remote						
Lowest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	11.0	51.9	6.6	29.4	21.3	7.3
2nd quintile	4.8	22.6	3.9	32.4	23.4	6.5
3rd quintile	2.8	13.0	3.9	23.5	17.0	4.9
4th quintile ^(h)	1.8	8.4	3.2	26.9	19.5	6.3
Highest quintile ^(h)	0.9	4.1	1.9	25.9	18.8	6.5
Total stated^(d)	21.1	100.0	—	138.1	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	21.1	78.0	6.6	138.1	89.5	5.6
Not stated	5.9	22.0	6.5	16.1	10.5†	5.7
Total^(f)	27.0	100.0	—	154.3	100.0	—
Very remote						
Lowest quintile	21.8	62.1	6.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile	7.5	21.3	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	3.1	8.9	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	1.8	5.2	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Highest quintile	0.9	2.6†	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(d)	35.1	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(e)	35.1	72.9	4.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	13.1	27.1	4.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	48.1	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total remote						
Lowest quintile	32.7	58.3	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile	12.2	21.7	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	5.9	10.4	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	3.6	6.4	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Highest quintile	1.8	3.2	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(d)	56.1	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Not stated	19.0	25.3	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	75.1	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia						
Lowest quintile ^{(g)(h)}	113.8	49.2	2.9	2,159.2	16.3	0.7
2nd quintile ^(g)	49.8	21.5	1.8	2,608.1	19.7	0.8
3rd quintile ^(h)	32.7	14.1	1.9	2,791.3	21.1	0.9
4th quintile ^(h)	23.9	10.3	1.4	2,850.8	21.5	1.0
Highest quintile ^(h)	11.3	4.9	1.2	2,837.1	21.4	1.1
Total stated^(d)	231.4	100.0	—	13,246.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	231.4	79.6	2.0	13,246.6	85.2	0.8
Not stated	59.5	20.4	2.1	2,307.2	14.8	0.9
Total^(f)	290.9	100.0	—	15,553.8	100.0	—
2004–05						
Major cities						
Lowest quintile	22.5	34.4	5.0	1,467.0	17.9	0.9
2nd quintile	14.6	22.3	4.2	1,363.9	16.6	0.9
3rd quintile	14.6	22.3	5.2	1,475.3	18.0	1.0
4th quintile	9.0	13.7	3.7	1,781.4	21.7	0.9
Highest quintile	4.8	7.3	2.4	2,115.5	25.8	1.3
Total stated^(d)	65.6	100.0	—	8,203.2	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	65.6	83.3	3.9	8,203.2	81.0	1.1
Not stated	12.8	16.3	4.0	1,872.8	18.5	1.1
Total^(f)	78.7	100.0	—	10,124.7	100.0	—
Regional						
Lowest quintile ^(g)	38.5	41.4	4.3	910.3	23.5	1.2
2nd quintile	22.6	24.3	3.4	862.5	22.3	1.1
3rd quintile	15.2	16.3	2.9	773.7	20.0	1.2
4th quintile	10.8	11.6	3.0	708.0	18.3	1.0
Highest quintile	5.9	6.4	2.5	612.9	15.8	1.4
Total stated^(d)	93.0	100.0	—	3,867.4	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	93.0	87.0	2.9	3,867.4	86.9	1.4
Not stated	13.8	12.9	2.8	567.0	12.7	1.4
Total^(f)	106.8	100.0	—	4,448.2	100.0	—
Total non-remote						

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Lowest quintile ^(g)	61.0	38.5	3.3	2,377.3	19.7	0.6
2nd quintile	37.2	23.5	2.7	2,226.5	18.4	0.7
3rd quintile	29.8	18.8	2.7	2,249.0	18.6	0.8
4th quintile	19.7	12.5	2.4	2,489.5	20.6	0.7
Highest quintile	10.7	6.8	1.8	2,728.4	22.6	1.0
Total stated^(d)	158.5	100.0	—	12,070.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	158.5	85.4	2.3	12,070.6	82.8	0.8
Not stated	26.6	14.4	2.3	2,439.8	16.7	0.9
Total^(f)	185.5	100.0	—	14,572.9	100.0	—
Remote						
Lowest quintile ^(g)	7.6	40.5	8.8	32.3	21.0	7.2
2nd quintile	4.8	25.6	7.2	24.8	16.1	7.0
3rd quintile	2.4	12.9	4.8	22.8	14.8	4.5
4th quintile	2.5	13.0†	8.3	37.9	24.6	8.3
Highest quintile	1.5	8.0†	4.8	36.2	23.5	9.1
Total stated^(d)	18.9	100.0	—	153.9	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	18.9	85.5	6.9	153.9	85.4	6.4
Not stated	3.2	14.3	6.9	26.4	14.6	6.4
Total^(f)	22.1	100.0	—	180.3	100.0	—
Very remote						
Lowest quintile	19.5	49.6	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile	14.3	36.2	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	3.6	9.1	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	1.3	3.3	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Highest quintile	0.7	1.8†	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(d)	39.4	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(e)	39.4	77.7	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	11.3	22.3	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	50.7	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total remote						
Lowest quintile	27.2	46.6	4.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2nd quintile	19.1	32.8	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3rd quintile	6.0	10.3	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4th quintile	3.8	6.5†	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.08.2 (continued): Equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, people aged 18 or over, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Highest quintile	2.2	3.8	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(d)	58.3	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total stated^(e)	58.3	80.1	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	14.4	19.8	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total^(f)	72.8	100.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Australia						
Lowest quintile ^(g)	88.2	40.7	2.7	2,409.6	19.7	0.7
2nd quintile ^(g)	56.3	26.0	2.2	2,251.2	18.4	0.7
3rd quintile	35.8	16.5	2.1	2,271.8	18.6	0.8
4th quintile	23.5	10.8	1.9	2,527.3	20.7	0.7
Highest quintile	12.9	6.0	1.4	2,764.6	22.6	1.0
Total stated^(d)	216.8	100.0	—	12,224.6	100.0	—
Total stated^(e)	216.8	83.9	2.1	12,224.6	82.9	0.8
Not stated	41.1	15.9	2.1	2,466.2	16.7	0.9
Total^(f)	258.3	100.0	—	14,753.3	100.0	—

CI = confidence interval

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2004–05 National Health Survey are: lowest quintile less than \$295 per week; second quintile \$295–\$478 per week; third quintile \$479–\$688 per week; fourth quintile \$689–\$996 per week; highest quintile \$997 or more per week. These have been applied to both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

(b) Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2008–09 Survey of Income and Housing are: lowest quintile less than \$330 per week; second quintile \$330–\$561 per week; third quintile \$562–\$835 per week; fourth quintile \$836–\$1,240 per week; highest quintile \$1,241 or more per week. These have been applied to both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

(c) Non-Indigenous: Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey are: lowest quintile less than \$399 per week; second quintile \$399–\$638 per week; third quintile \$639–\$958 per week; fourth quintile \$959–\$1,437 per week; highest quintile \$1,438 or more per week.
Indigenous: Equivalised household income quintile boundaries for the total population were derived from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey and adjusted for Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases between the 2011–12 enumeration period of the National Health Survey and National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey and the 2012–13 enumeration period of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. These are: lowest quintile less than \$407 per week; second quintile \$407–\$651 per week; third quintile \$652–\$978 per week; fourth quintile \$979–\$1,467 per week; highest quintile \$1,468 or more per week.

(d) Comprises persons living in households where household income was stated. Note that equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles are calculated as a proportion of households with stated household income.

(e) Total with household income stated shown as a proportion of the total.

(f) Includes people who reported no source of income.

(g) Difference between 2004–05 and 2008 Indigenous rate is statistically significant.

(h) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.08.3: Median and mean equivalised gross weekly household income (2012–13 dollars), people aged 18 and over, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

State/Territory	Median				Mean			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	\$/week	95% CIs (±)	\$/week	95% CIs (±)	\$/week	95% CIs (±)	\$/week	95% CIs (±)
2012–13								
State/Territory								
NSW	457	34.7	890	33.3	591	44.9	1,118	44.2
Vic	537	61.2	822	34.3	674	61.8	1,010	39.7
Qld	496	41.4	830	51.2	622	38.5	1,043	50.2
WA	449	61.1	1,022	41.7	717	67.4	1,287	96.5
SA	484	62.1	795	36.2	632	64.9	976	39.5
Tas	499	60.8	721	39.4	618	53.9	882	36.4
ACT	827	194.3	1,298	54.8	997	143.4	1,472	95.8
NT	395	33.5	1,194	67.9	546	54.3	1,358	89.7
Remoteness areas								
Major cities	516	45.0	919	22.5	680	38.6	1,136	29.8
Inner regional	498	27.5	734	35.4	636	45.9	950	59.8
Outer regional	460	44.7	786	48.7	604	52.5	955	52.7
Remote	450	60.0	966	247.2	688	88.1	1,184	282.7
Very remote	364	17.0	n.a.	n.a.	454	30.5	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	465	21.5	869	16.4	624	22.0	1,085	22.6
2008								
State/Territory								
NSW	464	61.7	873	39.8	608	44.1	1,113	56.8
Vic	574	67.8	827	32.4	701	49.5	1,000	42.8
Qld	553	78.4	865	39.2	671	68.4	1,055	58.1
WA	457	79.2	959	57.5	686	82.0	1,157	61.7
SA	483	60.8	768	35.9	610	44.2	926	44.8
Tas	520	82.8	691	50.7	653	64.0	859	66.4
ACT	1,010	127.6	1,251	61.2	1,094	124.4	1,395	84.6
NT	413	34.8	1,191	219.9	541	38.2	1,490	361.1
Remoteness areas								
Major cities	614	81.8	918	18.2	749	55.8	1,133	30.5
Inner regional	504	55.3	721	38.1	633	70.7	904	44.8
Outer regional	465	39.6	727	65.0	600	41.2	924	84.2
Remote	468	58.6	741	143.4	599	58.7	993	162.7
Very remote	398	35.0	n.a.	n.a.	518	66.0	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	492	32.9	858	18.2	641	26.4	1,063	27.2

(continued)

Table 2.08.3 (continued): Median and mean equivalised gross weekly household income (2012–13 dollars), people aged 18 and over, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Median				Mean			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	\$/week	95% CIs (±)	\$/week	95% CIs (±)	\$/week	95% CIs (±)	\$/week	95% CIs (±)
2004–05								
State/Territory								
NSW	444	59.3	804	32.4	590	57.8	957	42.8
Vic	462	118.3	740	25.0	601	70.7	923	42.6
Qld	481	45.0	762	31.9	603	61.5	897	35.6
WA	385	29.9	784	42.0	515	59.6	908	42.8
SA	391	43.6	719	28.6	571	82.8	861	30.7
Tas	435	48.3	646	38.1	535	73.4	773	34.3
ACT	803	175.7	1,119	71.3	947	118.8	1,255	64.5
NT	355	15.0	986	180.8	443	31.3	1,058	161.6
Remoteness areas								
Major cities	500	62.2	830	16.9	631	48.2	989	27.1
Inner regional	450	49.6	669	32.5	597	77.2	800	32.4
Outer regional	415	53.8	639	38.1	543	49.0	784	34.4
Remote	416	83.0	832	180.8	615	106.1	910	125.2
Very remote	369	15.6	n.a.	n.a.	433	35.6	n.a.	n.a.
Australia	424	20.9	773	15.0	567	26.7	926	19.1
2002								
State/Territory								
NSW	394	44.7	774	30.3	545	52.3	979	63.4
Vic	441	56.9	717	22.5	556	55.6	877	34.4
Qld	387	36.0	669	43.3	516	42.5	783	36.8
WA	379	29.7	720	43.7	494	40.7	871	34.1
SA	388	29.1	653	23.0	504	42.5	788	34.0
Tas	419	43.3	566	28.9	540	39.2	709	40.3
ACT	724	142.5	1,038	48.8	830	86.2	1,155	47.5
NT	350	21.0	936	45.9	433	47.5	1,009	53.4
Remoteness areas								
Major cities	469	67.9	771	19.6	624	59.9	951	37.3
Inner regional	358	30.9	614	25.3	482	43.5	743	26.2
Outer regional	372	19.5	580	26.1	470	24.0	732	45.9
Remote	375	44.2	795	219.6	520	51.0	907	119.1
Very remote	373	13.8	729	308.7	437	30.0	861	261.6
Australia	385	16.7	719	14.1	518	21.3	888	27.8

(continued)

Table 2.08.3 (continued): Median and mean equivalised gross weekly household income (2012–13 dollars), people aged 18 and over, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

CI = confidence interval

- (a) Adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index. Factor applied to change 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2002 General Social Survey data to 2012–13 dollars is 1.314831. Factor applied to change 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2004–05 National Health Survey data to 2012–13 dollars is 1.250382. Factor applied to change 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2007–08 National Health Survey data to 2012–13 dollars is 1.105007. Factor applied to change 2011–12 Australian Health Survey data to 2012–13 dollars is 1.02583.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.08.4: Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
2012–13							
NSW							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	41.7	39.3	5.5	2,848.0	63.5	2.7	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	51.1	48.2	6.7	572.0	12.7	1.7	3.8
Other cash income ^(d)	3.5	3.3†	1.7	457.7	10.2	1.4	0.3
Total ^(e)	106.1	100.0	..	4,486.1	100.0	..	..
Victoria							
CDEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	10.1	41.3	6.0	2,110.1	59.3	2.3	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	11.2	5.6	6.2	460.1	12.9	1.3	3.5
Other cash income ^(d)	1.1	4.3†	2.2	253.7	7.1	1.2	0.6
Total ^(e)	24.6	100.0	..	3,558.2	100.0	..	..
Queensland							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	44.2	46.4	5.6	1,722.6	62.9	2.0	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	41.9	44.0	5.8	387.9	14.2	1.8	3.1
Other cash income ^(d)	3.6	3.8	1.7	238.2	8.7	1.5	0.4
Total ^(e)	95.1	100.0	..	2,738.6	100.0	..	..
WA							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	17.2	37.9	5.2	888.9	61.3	3.0	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	20.4	45.0	5.7	163.8	11.3	1.8	4.0
Other cash income ^(d)	2.9	6.3	2.7	150.5	10.4	1.6	0.6
Total ^(e)	45.3	100.0	..	1,449.2	100.0	..	..
SA							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	7.8	40.1	6.4	632.4	63.3	2.3	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	9.6	49.3	7.0	166.9	16.7	2.0	3.0
Other cash income ^(d)	0.7	3.8†	2.7	94.0	9.4	1.6	0.4
Total ^(e)	19.5	100.0	..	999.3	100.0	..	..
Tasmania							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.08.4 (continued): Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64 years, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
Employee cash income	5.5	43.9	6.9	172.7	58.5	3.4	0.8
Government cash pensions and allowances	5.6	44.1	7.0	56.2	19.0	2.7	2.3
Other cash income ^(d)	0.7	5.8	2.5	32.6	11.1	2.2	0.5
Total^(e)	12.6	100.0	..	295.1	100.0	..	..
ACT							
CDEP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	2.5	72.8	8.0	176.7	74.1	2.8	1.0
Government cash pensions and allowances	0.7	20.4	7.8	13.3	5.6	1.6	3.6
Other cash income ^(d)	0.1	1.8†	2.1	22.3	9.3	1.9	0.2
Total^(e)	3.5	100.0	..	238.4	100.0	..	..
NT							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	13.2	35.4	5.5	73.5	71.5	4.5	0.5
Government cash pensions and allowances	16.6	44.3	5.5	9.0	8.8	2.5	5.0
Other cash income ^(d)	3.8	10.1	3.6	7.5	7.3	2.0	1.4
Total^(e)	37.4	100.0	..	102.9	100.0	..	..
Australia							
CDEP	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	142.2	41.3	2.6	8,624.9	62.2	1.2	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	157.0	45.6	2.9	1,829.3	13.2	0.7	3.5
Other cash income ^(d)	16.3	4.7	0.8	1,256.5	9.1	0.7	0.5
Total^(e)	344.1	100.0	..	13,867.6	100.0	..	..
2008							
NSW							
CDEP	1.3	1.7†	1.3	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	32.5	40.6	5.2	2,653.0	62.9	2.7	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	38.5	48.2	5.5	602.3	14.3	1.7	3.4
Other cash income	1.8	2.3†	1.4	477.2	11.3	1.6	0.2
Total^(e)	79.9	100.0	..	4,220.2	100.0	..	..
Victoria							
CDEP	0.1	0.5†	0.6	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	8.9	49.0	4.4	2,216.8	67.1	2.2	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	6.8	37.7	4.3	450.3	13.6	1.9	2.8

(continued)

Table 2.08.4 (continued): Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
Other cash income	0.6	3.3†	1.7	257.2	7.8	1.3	0.4
Total^(e)	18.1	100.0	..	3,305.5	100.0	..	..
Queensland							
CDEP	2.6	3.4†	1.8	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	39.8	52.2	5.3	1,681.3	65.6	2.3	0.8
Government cash pensions and allowances	27.3	35.9	5.3	338.4	13.2	2.0	2.7
Other cash income	1.0	1.3†	1.0	240.3	9.4	1.2	0.1
Total^(e)	76.2	100.0	..	2,563.4	100.0	..	..
WA							
CDEP	3.4	9.1	2.6	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	15.8	42.8	4.5	835.3	64.6	2.9	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	13.2	35.8	4.7	139.2	10.8	1.8	3.3
Other cash income	0.6	1.7†	0.9	161.0	12.4	2.1	0.1
Total^(e)	36.9	100.0	..	1,293.2	100.0	..	..
SA							
CDEP	0.7	4.7†	2.3	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	6.2	40.9	4.4	615.9	63.4	2.9	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	7.2	47.5	5.5	173.5	17.9	2.6	2.7
Other cash income	0.1	0.9†	0.7	96.1	9.9	1.4	0.1
Total^(e)	15.2	100.0	..	971.1	100.0	..	..
Tasmania							
CDEP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	5.2	51.6	6.7	172.7	60.6	3.6	0.9
Government cash pensions and allowances	3.7	36.3	6.3	65.5	23.0	3.3	1.6
Other cash income	0.6	5.9	2.7	34.2	12.0	2.0	0.5
Total^(e)	10.2	100.0	..	284.7	100.0	..	..
ACT							
CDEP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	1.5	62.1	6.6	168.9	75.5	2.7	0.8
Government cash pensions and allowances	0.6	23.4	7.2	17.0	7.6	1.9	3.1
Other cash income	na	1.4†	1.3	19.0	8.5	1.5	0.2
Total^(e)	2.5	100.0	..	223.7	100.0	..	..
NT							
CDEP	5.9	16.4	3.9	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.08.4 (continued): Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
Employee cash income	11.0	30.7	4.4	76.5	77.1	12.5	0.4
Government cash pensions and allowances	13.6	37.7	4.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other cash income	0.7	1.9†	1.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total^(e)	36.0	100.0	..	99.1	100.0	..	..
Australia							
CDEP	14.0	5.1	0.9	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	121.0	44.0	2.4	8,420.3	65.0	1.1	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	111.0	40.4	2.5	1,792.0	13.8	0.9	2.9
Other cash income	5.5	2.0	0.5	1,289.6	10.0	0.7	0.2
Total^(e)	275.0	100.0	..	12,960.9	100.0	..	..
2004–05							
NSW							
CDEP	3.3	4.6	2.0	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	28.3	39.4	5.5	2,270.5	55.1	1.8	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	37.8	52.6	5.4	710.7	17.2	1.8	3.1
Other cash income	2.3	3.2†	1.6	1,033.8	25.1	2.0	0.1
Total^(e)	71.9	100.0	..	4,121.6	100.0	..	..
Victoria							
CDEP	0.6	4.0†	2.4	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	5.9	37.9	7.9	1,788.3	57.0	2.1	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	8.6	54.9	7.7	548.3	17.5	1.6	3.1
Other cash income	0.2	1.5†	1.1	719.2	22.9	1.7	0.1
Total^(e)	15.7	100.0	..	3,134.7	100.0	..	..
Queensland							
CDEP	5.8	8.6	2.8	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	27.8	41.7	5.0	1,322.9	56.1	2.0	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	30.3	45.3	5.2	438.7	18.6	1.8	2.4
Other cash income	2.0	2.9†	1.9	552.9	23.4	2.1	0.1
Total^(e)	66.8	100.0	..	2,358.9	100.0	..	..
WA							
CDEP	7.3	21.0	4.6	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	9.1	26.2	6.0	660.5	54.9	3.1	0.5
Government cash pensions and allowances	16.6	47.8	4.9	211.3	17.6	2.1	2.7

(continued)

Table 2.08.4 (continued): Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
Other cash income	0.8	2.2†	1.3	306.8	25.5	3.0	0.1
Total^(e)	34.8	100.0	..	1,202.6	100.0	..	..
SA							
CDEP	1.7	12.7	3.9	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	4.4	32.1	6.5	509.2	55.0	2.3	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	7.1	51.9	6.2	171.6	18.5	1.9	2.8
Other cash income	0.2	1.5†	1.2	222.7	24.1	1.7	0.1
Total^(e)	13.7	100.0	..	925.6	100.0	..	..
Tasmania							
CDEP	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	3.4	37.4	6.2	148.2	52.4	2.9	0.7
Government cash pensions and allowances	5.4	59.3	6.0	75.4	26.7	2.6	2.2
Other cash income	0.3	2.9†	1.8	56.7	20.1	2.4	0.1
Total^(e)	9.0	100.0	..	282.7	100.0	..	..
ACT							
CDEP	—	1.6‡	2.0	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	1.3	57.7	8.4	132.4	62.7	3.2	0.9
Government cash pensions and allowances	0.8	37.6	8.7	22.6	10.7	1.8	3.5
Other cash income	0.1	3.0†	2.9	53.5	25.4	2.9	0.1
Total^(e)	2.3	100.0	..	211.2	100.0	..	..
NT							
CDEP	7.2	22.4	5.3	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	6.5	20.4	3.9	49.8	58.1	15.1	0.4
Government cash pensions and allowances	15.7	49.3	6.0	10.1	11.8†	11.0	4.2
Other cash income	0.4	1.2†	0.7	22.7	26.5†	14.2	0.0
Total^(e)	31.9	100.0	..	85.7	100.0	..	..
Australia							
CDEP	25.9	10.5	1.3	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	86.8	35.3	2.6	6,881.9	55.8	1.0	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	122.4	49.7	2.5	2,188.7	17.8	0.8	2.8
Other cash income	6.1	2.5	0.7	2,968.3	24.1	0.9	0.1
Total^(e)	246.1	100.0	..	12,323.0	100.0	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.08.4 (continued): Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
2002							
NSW							
CDEP	3.0	4.3	1.7	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	26.6	37.7	5.1	2,415.9	59.3	2.1	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	36.0	51.0	5.0	722.8	17.7	1.6	2.9
Other cash income	2.8	4.0	1.8	935.1	23.0	1.9	0.2
Total ^(e)	70.6	100.0	..	4,073.8	100.0	..	..
Victoria							
CDEP	0.5	3.4†	1.8	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	5.5	36.9	5.0	1,809.2	58.7	2.8	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	7.4	50.3	5.0	581.7	18.9	1.7	2.7
Other cash income	0.9	6.3	2.8	692.1	22.4	2.2	0.3
Total ^(e)	14.8	100.0	..	3,083.0	100.0	..	..
Queensland							
CDEP	6.8	10.6	3.6	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	20.7	32.3	5.1	1,294.0	57.1	3.5	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	31.9	49.6	5.0	504.5	22.3	2.8	2.2
Other cash income	2.7	4.2	2.0	467.3	20.6	2.3	0.2
Total ^(e)	64.3	100.0	..	2,265.7	100.0	..	..
WA							
CDEP	6.6	19.8	4.7	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	8.9	26.8	5.3	695.4	57.4	n.a.	0.5
Government cash pensions and allowances	16.3	48.8	5.4	236.4	19.5	n.a.	2.5
Other cash income	0.5	1.6†	1.2	279.6	23.1	n.a.	0.1
Total ^(e)	33.3	100.0	..	1,211.4	100.0	..	..
SA							
CDEP	1.6	11.8	3.3	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	4.5	33.3	5.4	522.4	56.6	2.9	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	6.7	50.4	5.5	216.1	23.4	2.8	2.2
Other cash income	0.2	1.6†	1.3	185.2	20.1	2.5	0.1
Total ^(e)	13.4	100.0	..	923.7	100.0	..	..
Tasmania							
CDEP	0.1	0.9‡	1.6	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	3.7	41.1	5.2	149.0	53.6	3.2	0.8

(continued)

Table 2.08.4 (continued): Main sources of personal cash income, by state and territory, people aged 18–64, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio ^(c)
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	
Government cash pensions and allowances	4.2	47.0	5.4	79.5	28.6	3.0	1.6
Other cash income	0.6	7.1	2.1	49.3	17.7	2.2	0.4
Total^(e)	9.0	100.0	..	277.8	100.0	..	..
ACT							
CDEP	—	1.9†	1.5	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	1.3	58.8	7.8	141.0	69.1	2.6	0.9
Government cash pensions and allowances	0.7	32.1	7.5	22.0	10.8	1.6	3.0
Other cash income	0.1	4.9†	2.6	40.9	20.1	2.4	0.2
Total^(e)	2.2	100.0	..	203.9	100.0	..	..
NT							
CDEP	8.6	27.8	5.2	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	5.6	18.2	4.6	65.9	71.4	3.4	0.3
Government cash pensions and allowances	14.9	48.0	6.7	11.1	12.0	2.7	4.0
Other cash income	0.4	1.2‡	1.2	15.3	16.6	2.5	0.1
Total^(e)	31.0	100.0	..	92.3	100.0	..	..
Australia							
CDEP	27.3	11.4	1.5	..	..	..	..
Employee cash income	76.8	32.2	2.3	7,092.9	58.5	1.1	0.6
Government cash pensions and allowances	118.2	49.5	2.2	2,374.0	19.6	0.9	2.5
Other cash income	8.3	3.5	0.8	2,664.7	22.0	0.9	0.2
Total^(e)	238.5	100.0	..	12,131.6	100.0	..	..

CI = confidence interval

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) CDEP as a principal source of income was not collected in Victoria or ACT.

(b) Proportions are calculated using unrounded estimates and in some cases will not match the proportion derived using the rounded numbers (to the nearest hundred) provided in the table.

(c) Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate ratios have been calculated by dividing the proportion of Indigenous persons with certain characteristics by the proportion of non-Indigenous persons with the same characteristics.

(d) For 2012–13 NATSIHS, Other cash income includes: Owners of unincorporated businesses, participants in CDEP programs, and any other source of regular income.

(e) Includes persons whose main source of cash income was not stated or not known, and those who had no source of income.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 General Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.08.5: People aged 18 and over on government cash pensions and allowances, by age group, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
2012–13									
Age-group				Indigenous					
18–24	19.4	45.0	7.6	27.2	65.5	6.5	46.6	55.1	5.1
25–34	17.9	41.6	6.2	35.1	80.0	4.7	52.9	61.0	4.2
35–44	15.8	42.1	6.1	27.4	67.8	4.9	43.2	55.5	4.0
45–54	12.8	44.2	8.9	17.9	57.6	5.5	30.7	51.1	5.3
55–64	8.8	52.4	10.0	11.4	63.0	8.0	20.2	57.9	6.4
18–64	74.7	44.1	3.7	118.9	68.0	3.0	193.6	56.3	2.6
65 and over	8.4	88.4	7.0	11.6	94.6	3.4	20.0	91.9	3.9
Total	83.1	46.5	3.6	130.5	69.8	2.8	213.6	58.4	2.5
Age-group				Non-Indigenous					
18–24	182.7	16.9	3.8	281.3	27.1	4.0	463.9	21.9	2.6
25–34	189.7	12.0	2.3	507.2	32.4	3.0	696.9	22.1	1.9
35–44	190.9	12.5	1.9	609.8	39.1	2.6	800.7	26.0	1.7
45–54	180.0	12.3	2.4	330.8	22.0	2.8	510.8	17.2	1.7
55–64	243.4	19.3	2.9	348.3	27.0	3.4	591.6	23.2	2.3
18–64	986.6	14.3	1.3	2,077.4	29.9	1.3	3,064.0	22.1	0.9
65 and over	1,015.1	74.4	2.6	1,258.1	81.7	2.4	2,273.3	78.3	1.7
Total	2,001.7	24.2	1.2	3,335.5	39.3	1.1	5,337.2	31.8	0.8
Age-group				Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate ratios^(b)					
18–24	..	2.7	..	..	2.4	..	..	2.5	..
25–34	..	3.5	..	..	2.5	..	..	2.8	..
35–44	..	3.4	..	..	1.7	..	..	2.1	..

(continued)

Table 2.08.5 (continued): People aged 18 and over on government cash pensions and allowances, by age group, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
45–54	..	3.6	..	..	2.6	..	..	3.0	..
55–64	..	2.7	..	..	2.3	..	..	2.5	..
18–64	..	3.1	..	..	2.3	..	..	2.5	..
65 and over	..	1.2	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.2	..
Total	..	1.9	..	..	1.8	..	..	1.8	..
2004–05^(c)									
Age-group	Indigenous								
18–24	12.3	46.1	6.7	20.7	69.0	6.0	33.0	58.2	4.8
25–34 ^{(d)(e)(f)}	14.2	43.7	5.7	31.4	84.3	3.8	45.6	65.4	3.5
35–44 ^{(d)(f)}	12.5	46.0	6.0	23.9	75.0	5.7	36.4	61.6	4.6
45–54 ^{(d)(e)(f)}	9.4	50.1	6.5	13.7	66.1	6.5	23.2	58.5	4.9
55–64 ^{(d)(f)}	7.3	75.1	7.8	8.4	75.2	9.4	15.7	75.2	6.3
18–64 ^{(d)(e)(f)}	55.8	48.5	3.3	98.1	74.9	3.1	153.9	62.6	2.6
65 and over ^(e)	4.6	85.0	16.0	6.6	96.7	2.7	11.2	91.5	7.5
Total^{(d)(e)(f)}	60.4	50.2	3.2	104.7	75.9	2.8	165.1	63.9	2.5
Age-group	Non-Indigenous								
18–24	151.4	16.1	3.3	236.9	25.8	3.0	388.3	20.9	2.1
25–34	150.7	11.0	1.7	563.6	40.5	2.7	714.3	25.9	1.7
35–44	183.6	12.8	2.0	672.3	46.0	2.6	855.9	29.5	1.6
45–54	170.4	12.7	2.1	341.8	25.0	3.0	512.1	18.9	1.9
55–64	273.4	25.9	2.9	395.8	37.9	3.3	669.2	31.9	1.9
18–64	929.5	15.1	1.1	2,210.5	35.8	1.5	3,139.9	25.5	0.9
65 and over	859.2	77.0	2.9	1,096.7	83.5	2.1	1,955.9	80.5	1.7

(continued)

Table 2.08.5 (continued): People aged 18 and over on government cash pensions and allowances, by age group, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
Total	1,788.7	24.6	1.1	3,307.1	44.1	1.3	5,095.8	34.5	0.8
Age-group	Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate ratios^(b)								
18–24	..	2.9	..	..	2.7	..	..	2.8	..
25–34	..	4.0	..	..	2.1	..	..	2.5	..
35–44	..	3.6	..	..	1.6	..	..	2.1	..
45–54	..	3.9	..	..	2.6	..	..	3.1	..
55–64	..	2.9	..	..	2.0	..	..	2.4	..
18–64	..	3.2	..	..	2.1	..	..	2.5	..
65 and over	..	1.1	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.1	..
Total	..	2.0	..	..	1.7	..	..	1.9	..
2008^(g)									
Age-group	Indigenous								
18–24	13.3	39.4	6.9	22.3	65.8	5.4	35.6	52.7	4.3
25–34 ^{(d)(e)(f)}	11.0	33.2	5.3	28.7	78.1	4.0	39.7	56.8	3.3
35–44 ^{(d)(f)}	9.3	31.6	5.8	23.5	68.3	5.0	32.8	51.4	3.8
45–54 ^{(d)(e)(f)}	7.4	33.4	5.4	13.8	55.4	6.2	21.2	45.1	4.4
55–64 ^{(d)(f)}	6.6	52.6	7.7	10.0	70.7	6.8	16.6	62.3	5.5
18–64 ^{(d)(e)(f)}	47.5	36.3	3.1	98.3	68.2	2.5	145.9	53.1	2.2
65 and over ^(e)	6.3	92.6	5.4	7.9	86.9	8.9	14.3	89.3	5.6
Total^{(d)(e)(f)}	53.9	39.1	2.9	106.3	69.3	2.4	160.1	55.0	2.2
Age-group	Non-Indigenous								
18–24	155.7	15.6	4.1	194.6	20.2	4.2	350.3	17.8	3.0
25–34	249.7	17.6	3.1	514.7	36.8	3.7	764.5	27.1	2.4

(continued)

Table 2.08.5 (continued): People aged 18 and over on government cash pensions and allowances, by age group, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13^(a)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)	Number ('000)	Per cent	95% CIs (±)
35–44	310.2	21.0	2.7	708.0	46.8	3.1	1,018.2	34.1	2.2
45–54	215.5	15.3	2.2	419.5	28.9	3.1	635.0	22.2	2.0
55–64	262.1	22.5	3.5	392.1	33.7	3.8	654.1	28.1	2.7
18–64	1,193.2	18.4	1.4	2,228.9	34.3	1.8	3,422.1	26.4	1.2
65 and over	960.0	79.6	3.0	1,133.1	81.7	2.4	2,093.1	80.7	1.9
Total	2,153.1	28.1	1.3	3,362.1	42.7	1.5	5,515.2	35.5	1.1
Age-group	Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate ratios^(b)								
18–24	..	2.5	..	..	3.3	..	..	3.0	..
25–34	..	1.9	..	..	2.1	..	..	2.1	..
35–44	..	1.5	..	..	1.5	..	..	1.5	..
45–54	..	2.2	..	..	1.9	..	..	2.0	..
55–64	..	2.3	..	..	2.1	..	..	2.2	..
18–64	..	2.0	..	..	2.0	..	..	2.0	..
65 and over	..	1.2	..	..	1.1	..	..	1.1	..
Total	..	1.4	..	..	1.6	..	..	1.6	..

CI = confidence interval.

(a) The number and percentage of people in receipt of income support, according to their Indigenous status, sex and age group.

(b) Indigenous to non-Indigenous rate ratios have been calculated by dividing the proportion of Indigenous persons with certain characteristics by the proportion of non-Indigenous persons with the same characteristics.

(c) Difference between 2004–05 Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for all categories except males aged 65 and over.

(d) Difference between 2004–05 and 2008 Indigenous male rate is statistically significant.

(e) Difference between 2004–05 and 2008 Indigenous female rate is statistically significant.

(f) Difference between 2004–05 and 2008 Indigenous person rate is statistically significant.

(g) Difference between 2008 Indigenous male and female rate is statistically significant for all age groups except 65 and over.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05 National Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2007–08 National Health Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.08.6: Indigenous persons reporting they were not able to raise \$2,000 in a week, by remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Non-remote	Remote	Australia
	Rate per 100		
Age			
0–14	63.9	81.3	67.4
15–24	52.4	76.3	57.2
25–34	49.1	70.6	54.0
35–44	48.5	69.6	53.3
45–54	50.8	75.0	56.1
55+	46.5	71.9	52.1
Sex			
Males	52.1	73.9	56.7
Females	57.0	77.1	61.3
State/territory			
NSW	58.5	81.1	59.6
Vic	52.1	..	52.1
Qld	55.9	76.1	59.6
SA	61.4	75.0	63.8
WA	43.5	71.1	54.4
Tas	44.4	29.1	43.9
NT	43.0	77.7	72.0
ACT	30.4	..	30.4
Total	54.6	75.5*	59.0

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between non-remote and remote were tested for the 'Total' row only, using non-remote as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.08.7: Indigenous persons reporting they were not able to raise \$2,000 in a week, by remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Non-remote	Remote	Australia
Age			
0–14	93,925	30,245	124,170
15–24	47,415	17,221	64,635
25–34	30,523	12,977	43,500
35–44	27,367	11,405	38,772
45–54	22,817	9,358	32,175
55+	19,174	8,358	27,532
Sex			
Males	113,971	42,987	156,959
Females	127,250	46,575	173,825
State/territory			
NSW	100,013	6,768	106,781
Vic	20,349	..	20,349
Qld	72,174	22,195	94,368
SA	15,285	4,040	19,325
WA	18,679	20,152	38,830
Tas	9,111	223	9,334
NT	3,954	36,185	40,139
ACT	1,657	..	1,657
Total number	241,221	89,563	330,783

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.08.8: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

	Equivalised household income						Overall population distribution
	1st quintile (lowest)		4th/5th quintile (highest)		Total ^(a)		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Financial stress — able to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important^(a)							
Yes	22.8	26,424	82.9*	41,896	44.6	123,241	46.2
No	77.2	89,623	17.1*	8,656	55.4	153,037	53.8
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	4.8	4.8	0.8*	0.8	0.8
Total	116,046	116,046	50,552	50,552	276,278	276,278	342,917
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months^(b)							
Yes	55.2	67,879	17.3*	8,920	42.5	123,877	40.4
No	44.8	55,170	82.7*	42,756	57.5	167,264	59.6
Ratio yes/no	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7*	0.7	0.7
Total	123,049	123,049	51,676	51,676	291,141	291,141	364,108
SEIFA^(c)							
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	..	82,693	..	14,083	..	153,892	..
5th quintile (most advantaged)	..	2,435	..	3,634	..	9,634	..
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	..	34.0	..	3.9	..	16.0	..
Employment							
Employed	15.0	18,667	90.8*	46,910	47.3	138,449	48.4
Unemployed	18.6	23,159	3.3*†	1,703	11.6	33,922	11.7
Not in the labour force	66.4	82,692	5.9*	3,063	41.1	120,376	39.9
Unemployed/NILF combined	85.0	105,851	9.2*	4,766	52.7	154,298	51.6
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.2		0.0		0.2*		0.2

(continued)

Table 2.08.8 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

	Equivalised household income						Overall population distribution
	1st quintile (lowest)		4th/5th quintile (highest)		Total ^(a)		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
Has non-school qualification ^(d)							
Yes	29.9	37,248	62.5*	32,302	43.1	126,056	43.3
No	70.1	87,270	37.5*	19,375	56.9	166,691	56.7
Ratio no/yes	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.3*	1.3	1.3
Highest year of school completed							
Year 12	15.3	19,011	44.7*	23,106	26.2	76,562	26.9
Year 9 or below ^(e)	40.6	50,604	14.4*	7,437	28.7	84,048	28.0
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.1*	1.1	1.0
Housing tenure type ^(b)							
Owner	12.5	15,414	58.7*	30,309	28.7	83,601	30.3
Renter	86.9	106,887	n.p.	n.p.	71.0	206,792	69.3
Ratio renter/owner	6.9	6.9	n.p.	n.p.	2.5*	2.5	2.3
Total ^(f)	123,049	123,049	51,676	51,676	291,210	291,210	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household ^{(b)(g)}							
Yes	22.5	27,630	3.0*†	1,533	17.0	49,612	19.6
No	77.5	95,419	97.0*	50,143	83.0	241,529	80.4
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2*	0.2	0.2
Total	123,049	123,049	51,676	51,676	291,141	291,141	364,108
Total number of persons 18+	124,518	124,518	51,676	51,676	292,747	292,747	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.08.8 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rates in highest and lowest equivalised household income columns were tested, using lowest quintile column as the reference category. Rate ratios for Total column were also tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.

(b) Excludes 'not stated'.

(c) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(d) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(e) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(f) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(g) Households requiring at least one bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.08.9: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

	Equivalised household income						Overall population distribution
	1st quintile (lowest)		4th/5th quintile (highest)		Total ^(a)		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
Smoker status							
Current smoker ^(b)	56.4	70,216	33.0*	17,052	46.6	136,425	45.8
Non-smoker ^(c)	43.6	54,302	67.0*	34,624	53.4	156,322	54.2
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.9*	0.9	0.8
Alcohol consumption							
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(d)	29.5	36,708	12.9*	6,671	22.8	66,848	22.7
Short-term/single occasion risk^(e)							
Yes	52.5	65,375	70.5*	36,444	57.5	168,246	57.1
No	15.9	19,840	16.1	8,308	18.1	52,958	18.3
Ratio yes/no	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.2*	3.2	3.1
Physical activity^(f)							
Met guidelines ^(g)	42.1	38,668	42.9*	18,642	41.3	96,257	41.4
Did not meet guidelines ^(h)	57.9	53,286	57.1	24,809	58.7	136,793	58.6
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4*	1.4	1.4
Total	91,954	91,954	43,451	43,451	233,050	233,050	283,035
Adequate daily vegetable intake⁽ⁱ⁾							
Yes	4.6	5,763	5.3*	2,728	4.7	13,831	4.8
No	95.4	118,755	94.7	48,948	95.3	278,916	95.2
Ratio no/yes	20.6	20.6	17.9	17.9	20.2*	20.2	20.0

(continued)

Table 2.08.9 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

	Equivalised household income						Overall population distribution
	1st quintile (lowest)		4th/5th quintile (highest)		Total ^(a)		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Adequate daily fruit intake^(j)							
Yes	41.7	51,920	43.9*	22,686	41.1	120,202	42.3
No	58.3	72,599	56.1*	28,990	58.9	172,545	57.7
Ratio no/yes	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4*	1.4	1.4
Obese^(k)							
Yes	39.0	40,797	43.2*	19,000	39.5	97,767	39.2
No	61.0	63,888	56.8*	24,996	60.5	149,945	60.8
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7*	0.7	0.6
Total	104,685	104,685	43,997	43,997	247,712	247,712	306,643
Total number of persons 18+	124,518	124,518	51,676	51,676	292,747	292,747	365,868

* Represents statistically significant differences at the p < 0.05 level. Rates in highest and lowest equivalised household income columns were tested, using lowest quintile column as the reference category. Rate ratios for Total column were also tested.

(a) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.

(b) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(c) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(d) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.

(e) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(f) Physical activity data collected from persons living in non-remote areas only.

(g) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.

(h) Includes 'don't know'.

(i) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.

(j) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

(k) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. Excludes measurement not taken.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.08.10: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

	Equivalised household income						Overall population distribution
	1st quintile (lowest)		4th/5th quintile (highest)		Total ^(a)		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Disability status^(b)							
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	16.0	19,891	10.1*	5,217	14.1*	41,138	13.4
Has schooling/employment restriction only	12.5	15,513	6.2*	3,224	10.4*	30,334	10.9
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	23.6	29,399	22.2*	11,480	22.2*	65,127	22.5
<i>Total disability/long-term health condition</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>64,803</i>	<i>38.5*</i>	<i>19,921</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>136,598</i>	<i>46.8</i>
No disability/long-term health condition	48.0	59,715	61.5*	31,755	53.3*	156,149	53.2
Ratio disability/no disability	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9*	0.9	0.9
Self-assessed health status							
Excellent/very good/good	66.4	82,734	82.6*	42,662	73.4	214,758	73.5
Fair/poor	33.6	41,784	17.4*	9,015	26.6	77,989	26.5
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4*	0.4	0.4
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(c)							
Low/moderate	60.6	74,312	83.1*	42,888	69.2	200,159	69.8
High/very high	39.4	48,216	16.9*	8,713	30.8	89,065	30.2
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4*	0.4	0.4
Total^(d)	122,528	122,528	51,601	51,601	289,224	289,224	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(e)							
No stressors	23.5*	29,233	n.p.	n.p	24.1	70,542	25.0
Experienced one or more stressor	76.4	95,108	n.p.	37,534	75.7	221,646	74.8
Ratio one or more/no stressors	3.3	3.3	n.p.	n.p.	3.1*	3.1	3.0
Total	124,433	124,433	n.p.	n.p.	292,623	292,623	365,429

(continued)

Table 2.08.10 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

	Equivalised household income						Overall population distribution
	1st quintile (lowest)		4th/5th quintile (highest)		Total ^(a)		
Long term health conditions^(f)							
No current long term health condition	19.6	24,440	12.1*	6,228	16.9*	49,443	17.5
One	15.1	18,792	18.9*	9,763	17.1*	50,050	17.6
Two	15.2	18,923	18.8*	9,740	16.5*	48,267	15.6
Three or more	50.1	62,363	50.2	25,945	49.5	144,987	49.4
Ratio three or more/no conditions	2.6	2.6	4.2	4.2	2.9*	2.9	2.8
Respiratory disease^(g)							
Yes	37.7	46,919	42.5*	21,939	37.7	110,448	37.6
No	62.3	77,599	57.5*	29,737	62.3	182,299	62.4
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6*	0.6	0.6
Heart/circulatory problems^(h)							
Yes	21.5	26,749	15.8*	8,166	19.6	57,427	19.4
No	78.5	97,769	84.2*	43,510	80.4	235,320	80.6
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2*	0.2	0.2
Diabetes^{(f)(i)}							
Yes	17.0	21,229	8.7*	4,491	13.2	38,784	13.0
No	83.0	103,289	91.3*	47,185	86.8	253,964	87.0
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2*	0.2	0.1
Kidney disease⁽ⁱ⁾							
Yes	4.1	5,068	0.6*†	321	2.7	7,759	2.7
No	95.9	119,451	99.4*	51,355	97.3	284,988	97.3
Ratio yes/no	0.0	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03*	0.03	0.03
Total number of persons 18+	124,518	124,518	51,676	51,676	292,747	292,747	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.08.10 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting household income, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates in the highest and lowest equivalised household income columns were tested, using the lowest quintile column as the reference category. For the 'Total' column, rate ratios were tested, level of disability/long term health condition was tested with 'Total with disability/long-term health condition' used as the reference category, and number of long term health conditions were tested with 'Three or more' as the reference category. The overall population distribution column was not tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (b) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (c) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (d) Excludes 'Unable to determine' and 'Not asked'.
- (e) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.
- (f) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more.
- (g) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (h) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.
- (i) Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, and type unknown. Includes persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.08.11: Percentage of persons in equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, by Indigenous status, 2012–13

Quintiles	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	Per cent^(a)	
1st (Lowest)	46.7	16.4
Second	25.7	18.9
Third	13.8	22.3
Fourth	9.7	22.2
5th (Highest)	4.1	20.3
Total^(b)	100.0	100.0

(a) Percentages add within columns.

(b) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.08.12: Mean equivalised gross household income (\$ per week), by Indigenous status and state/territory, persons aged 18 and over^(a), 2011

State/territory	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	\$	\$
New South Wales	681	942
Victoria	698	913
Queensland	699	928
Western Australia	722	1,029
South Australia	627	863
Tasmania	659	810
Australian Capital Territory	1,017	1,246
Northern Territory	620	1,196
Australia	688	938

(a) Persons in households aged 18 and over in which there were no temporarily absent adults and all incomes were fully stated.

Notes

1. Excludes households with income not stated or only partially stated.
2. Source data subject to randomisation.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.13: Mean gross weekly equivalised household income, by Indigenous status and remoteness, persons aged 18 and over^(a), 2011

Remoteness area	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	\$	\$
Major cities	769	978
Inner regional	645	828
Outer regional	640	833
Remote	712	1,017
Very remote	501	1,041
Australia	691	941

(a) Persons in households aged 18 and over in which there were no temporarily absent adults and all incomes were fully stated.

Notes

1. Excludes households with income not stated or only partially stated.
2. Source data subject to randomisation

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.14: Mean gross weekly equivalised household income, by Indigenous status, aged 18 and over, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011

	1996 ^(a)	2001 ^(a)	2006 ^(a)	2011
Indigenous	495	545	592	688
Non-Indigenous	729	826	886	938

(a) Data for years prior to 2011 are CPI-adjusted.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.15: Proportion of persons aged 18 and over in each equivalised gross weekly household income quintile^(a), by Indigenous status and sex, 2011

Income quintile	Males		Females		Persons	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
1st (lowest)	28.3	14.5	33.3	17.5	31.0	16.0
2nd	28.6	18.6	29.5	20.4	29.1	19.5
3rd	18.0	20.6	15.9	19.9	16.9	20.3
4th	14.9	22.9	12.9	21.4	13.9	22.1
5th (highest)	10.2	23.3	8.4	20.8	9.2	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not stated ^(b)	15.6	9.4	16.9	10.3	16.3	9.9

(a) Gross weekly equivalised cash income of household quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2011 Census are: 1st quintile less than \$351 (including nil or negative income); 2nd \$351 to less than \$649; 3rd \$649 to less than \$922; 4th \$922 to less than \$1,363; 5th quintile \$1,363 or more.

(b) Total with household income not stated shown as a proportion of the total sample in each subgroup.

Note: Denominator for quintile proportions excludes persons in households where income was not stated or only partially stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.16: Number and proportion of persons aged 18 and over in each equivalised gross weekly household income quintile, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011^{(a)(b)}

	Income quintile	Indigenous		Other	
		Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)
NSW	1st (Lowest)	22,938	29.6	713,633	16.7
	2nd	21,826	28.2	841,740	19.7
	3rd	14,070	18.2	838,259	19.6
	4th	11,358	14.7	911,292	21.3
	5th (Highest)	7,272	9.4	965,942	22.6
	Total stated^(c)	77,464	100.0	4,270,866	100.0
	Not known/not stated	13,892	15.2	465,201	9.8
	Total	91,356	..	4,736,067	..
Vic	1st (Lowest)	4,917	28.2	557,115	16.5
	2nd	4,435	25.4	686,587	20.3
	3rd	3,443	19.7	706,026	20.9
	4th	2,887	16.5	743,634	22.0
	5th (Highest)	1,779	10.2	687,031	20.3
	Total stated^(c)	17,461	100.0	3,380,393	100.0
	Not known/not stated	3,195	15.5	375,190	10.0
	Total	20,656	..	3,755,583	..
Qld	1st (Lowest)	17,993	26.6	392,485	15.1
	2nd	21,003	31.1	518,268	20.0
	3rd	12,611	18.7	545,356	21.0
	4th	10,005	14.8	598,517	23.1
	5th (Highest)	6,005	8.9	538,422	20.8
	Total stated^(c)	67,617	100.0	2,593,048	100.0
	Not known/not stated	12,573	15.7	284,661	9.9
	Total	80,190	..	2,877,709	..
SA	1st (Lowest)	4,750	34.7	189,586	18.6
	2nd	4,028	29.4	221,051	21.6
	3rd	2,176	15.9	222,680	21.8
	4th	1,712	12.5	218,028	21.3
	5th (Highest)	1,013	7.4	170,145	16.7
	Total stated^(c)	13,679	100.0	1,021,490	100.0
	Not known/not stated	2,606	16.0	97,401	8.7
	Total	16,285	..	1,118,891	..

(continued)

Table 2.08.16 (continued): Number and Proportion of persons aged 18 and over in each equivalised gross weekly household income quintile, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011^{(a)(b)}

	Income quintile	Indigenous		Other	
		Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)
WA	1st (Lowest)	9,733	35.0	177,669	13.6
	2nd	7,264	26.1	206,695	15.8
	3rd	3,829	13.7	243,976	18.7
	4th	3,637	13.1	308,530	23.6
	5th (Highest)	3,385	12.2	370,602	28.3
	Total stated^(c)	27,848	100.0	1,307,472	100.0
	Not known/not stated	7,516	21.3	159,703	10.9
	Total	35,364	..	1,467,175	..
Tas	1st (Lowest)	2,675	27.7	62,533	20.6
	2nd	2,757	28.6	72,863	24.1
	3rd	2,043	21.2	66,495	22.0
	4th	1,464	15.2	59,667	19.7
	5th (Highest)	716	7.4	41,366	13.7
	Total stated^(c)	9,655	100.0	302,924	100.0
	Not known/not stated	1,134	10.5	30,020	9.0
	Total	10,789	..	332,944	..
NT	1st (Lowest)	11,333	44.8	6,089	7.1
	2nd	8,538	33.8	8,533	9.9
	3rd	2,183	8.6	14,783	17.1
	4th	1,852	7.3	24,152	28.0
	5th (Highest)	1,381	5.5	32,705	37.9
	Total stated^(c)	25,287	100.0	86,262	100.0
	Not known/not stated	5,713	18.4	11,389	11.7
	Total	31,000	..	97,651	..
ACT	1st (Lowest)	485	18.8	17,358	7.7
	2nd	368	14.2	22,312	9.9
	3rd	409	15.8	33,567	14.8
	4th	570	22.0	55,081	24.3
	5th (Highest)	754	29.2	97,915	43.3
	Total stated^(c)	2,586	100.0	226,233	100.0
	Not known/not stated	357	12.1	20,903	8.5
	Total	2,943	..	247,136	..

(continued)

Table 2.08.16 (continued): Number and Proportion of persons aged 18 and over in each equivalised gross weekly household income quintile, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011^{(a)(b)}

Income quintile		Indigenous		Other	
		Number	Proportion (%)	Number	Proportion (%)
Australia^(d)	1st (Lowest)	74,875	31.0	2,116,545	16.0
	2nd	70,276	29.1	2,578,196	19.5
	3rd	40,770	16.9	2,671,360	20.3
	4th	33,494	13.9	2,919,185	22.1
	5th (Highest)	22,305	9.2	2,904,498	22.0
	Total stated^(c)	241,720	100.0	13,189,784	100.0
	Not known/not stated	47,008	16.3	1,444,666	9.9
	Total	288,728	..	14,634,450	..

(a) Persons in households aged 18 years and over in which there were no temporarily absent adults and all incomes were fully stated.

(b) Gross weekly equivalised cash income of household quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2011 Census are: 1st quintile less than \$351 (including nil or negative income); 2nd \$351 to less than \$649; 3rd \$649 to less than \$922; 4th \$922 to less than \$1,363; 5th quintile \$1,363 or more.

(c) Total with household income not stated shown as a proportion of the total sample in each subgroup.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.17: Percentage of Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over who were below the 20th and 50th percentiles of equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles, by state/territory 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011^(a)

	1996		2001		2006		2011	
	Below 20th percentile	Below 50th percentile	Below 20th percentile	Below 50th percentile	Below 20th percentile	Below 50th percentile	Below 20th percentile	Below 50th percentile
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	34.8	68.7	35.5	69.1	38.8	70.2	29.6	67.0
Victoria	29.6	63.1	30.2	63.2	34.0	65.3	28.2	63.8
Queensland	32.2	72.2	34.2	73.7	33.1	70.0	26.6	66.9
Western Australia	37.7	76.6	42.9	78.2	44.4	74.4	35.0	68.1
South Australia	38.9	72.9	40.5	77.0	43.3	75.0	34.7	72.4
Tasmania	30.5	66.0	33.6	69.9	32.0	69.3	27.7	67.4
Australian Capital Territory	23.6	44.6	19.4	42.0	22.5	40.5	18.7	39.5
Northern Territory	46.9	87.4	57.5	89.3	58.6	87.2	44.8	83.2
Australia	35.7	72.8	38.9	74.1	39.8	72.3	31.0	68.6

(a) Persons in households aged 18 and over in which there were no temporarily absent adults and all incomes were fully stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.18: Proportion of persons aged 18 and over in each equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles^(a), by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Total stated ^(b)	Not stated ^(c)	Total number
Remoteness area	Indigenous							
Major cities	23.9	24.5	19.5	18.7	13.5	100.0	15.0	102,621
Inner regional	29.9	29.7	18.8	13.9	7.7	100.0	15.4	61,167
Outer regional	33.0	29.5	17.1	12.9	7.5	100.0	18.0	60,621
Remote	34.4	30.1	13.5	11.6	10.4	100.0	20.1	21,406
Very remote	45.3	38.3	8.8	4.6	3.0	100.0	16.3	42,912
Australia	31.0	29.1	16.9	13.9	9.2	100.0	16.3	288,727
Remoteness area	Non-Indigenous							
Major cities	14.7	18.3	19.7	22.9	24.4	100.0	9.7	10,509,458
Inner regional	19.2	23.6	22.2	20.2	14.8	100.0	9.9	2,653,611
Outer regional	20.7	22.4	21.1	20.0	15.9	100.0	10.6	1,247,417
Remote	16.5	16.2	17.6	21.3	28.4	100.0	11.5	165,387
Very remote	15.4	14.5	18.4	22.0	29.6	100.0	12.4	58,577
Australia	16.0	19.5	20.3	22.1	22.0	100.0	9.9	14,634,450

(a) Gross weekly equivalised cash income of household quintile boundaries for the total population as derived from the 2011 Census are: 1st quintile less than \$351 (including nil or negative income); 2nd \$351 to less than \$649; 3rd \$649 to less than \$922; 4th \$922 to less than \$1,363; 5th quintile \$1,363 or more.

(b) Comprises persons living in households where household income was fully stated. Note that equivalised gross weekly household income quintiles are calculated as a proportion of households with stated household income.

(c) Total with household income not stated or only partially stated shown as a proportion of the total number.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.08.19: Number and percentage gross weekly individual income, by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2011

Gross weekly income	Indigenous number	Indigenous (per cent)	Non-Indigenous number	Non-Indigenous (per cent)
299 or less	130,515	41.5	4,312,953	27.8
300–799	117,544	37.4	5,342,985	34.4
800–1,499	48,691	15.5	3,696,444	23.8
1,500 or more	17,664	5.6	2,174,403	14.0

Note: The '\$299 or less' category includes those with negative or nil income.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote and Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

Census of Population and Housing

The Census uses the standard Indigenous status question and it is asked for each household member. There are 4 principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

The Census form may be completed by 1 household member on behalf of others. Incorrect answers can be introduced to the Census form if the respondent does not understand the question or does not know the correct information about other household members. Many of these errors remain in the final data.

The processing of information from Census forms is now mostly automated. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are minimised. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions that apply to them. In these instances, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

Other Census data issues relate to the accuracy of the Census count itself, for example, whether people are counted more than once, or not at all.

The significant volatility in Indigenous Census counts and the variable quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous Australians do not support the use of the standard approach to population estimation. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Indigenous population, data that use these estimates should be interpreted with caution (for example, life-expectancy estimates and mortality rates). Given these uncertainties, changes in health outcomes such as mortality rates are difficult to assess.

Following each Census, assumptions are made about past levels of mortality to produce back cast population estimates.

In the 2011 Census, the ABS implemented improvements to the 2011 Census Indigenous enumeration procedures and enhanced the Census Post-Enumeration Survey. There was a 30% increase in the estimate of the Indigenous population between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses (ABS 2014). Population rates used in this edition of the Health Performance Framework were based on the updated population estimates.

List of symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
—	rounded to zero (including null cells)
0	zero
. .	not applicable
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
†	estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
‡	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The cover of the report features a vertical strip on the left with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in red, orange, and white. The main title is in white text on a dark red background.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 33 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.09 Index of disadvantage

This measure reports on the relative disadvantage within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population compared with the non-Indigenous population, using indexes of socioeconomic outcomes

Introduction

This is no. 33 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>.

Tables referenced are available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>.

Data source

Census of Population and Housing.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are a set of four indexes developed by the ABS to allow measurement of the relative socioeconomic disadvantage of small areas. The indexes are based on Census data and each captures a different aspect of relative advantage and/or disadvantage (ABS 2013).

The SEIFA indexes are:

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage.
- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD).
- Index of Economic Resources.
- Index of Education and Occupation.

This measure is based on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD).

The limitation with the ABS indexes is that the rankings of regions are based on the whole population in the area and will not necessarily reflect the profile for Indigenous Australians. To address these shortcomings, Biddle (2009, 2013) has constructed a number of Indigenous indexes of socioeconomic outcomes based on the Indigenous data from the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Censuses. This measure also includes a brief outline of the findings from these Indigenous indexes.

For more information relating to socioeconomic disadvantage, see 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- IRSAD, see tables 2.09.1–2.

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage

The IRSAD is a continuum of disadvantage to advantage and is based on variables relating to a range of factors such as income, employment, education, occupation, internet connection, housing, family structure, marital status and disability. Each area is allocated a score, where a low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a lack of advantage; while a high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage (ABS 2013).

This measure shows the distribution of the Indigenous population across areas of advantage and disadvantage, that is, the proportion of the Indigenous population that reside in the most disadvantaged areas as compared with the most advantaged. The areas are grouped into deciles (10 categories of advantage/disadvantage, with 1 being the most disadvantaged and 10 being the most advantaged), and quintiles (5 categories of advantage/disadvantage,

with 1 being the most disadvantaged and 5 being the most advantaged). Grouping is done at the national level rather than within each jurisdiction.

Current period

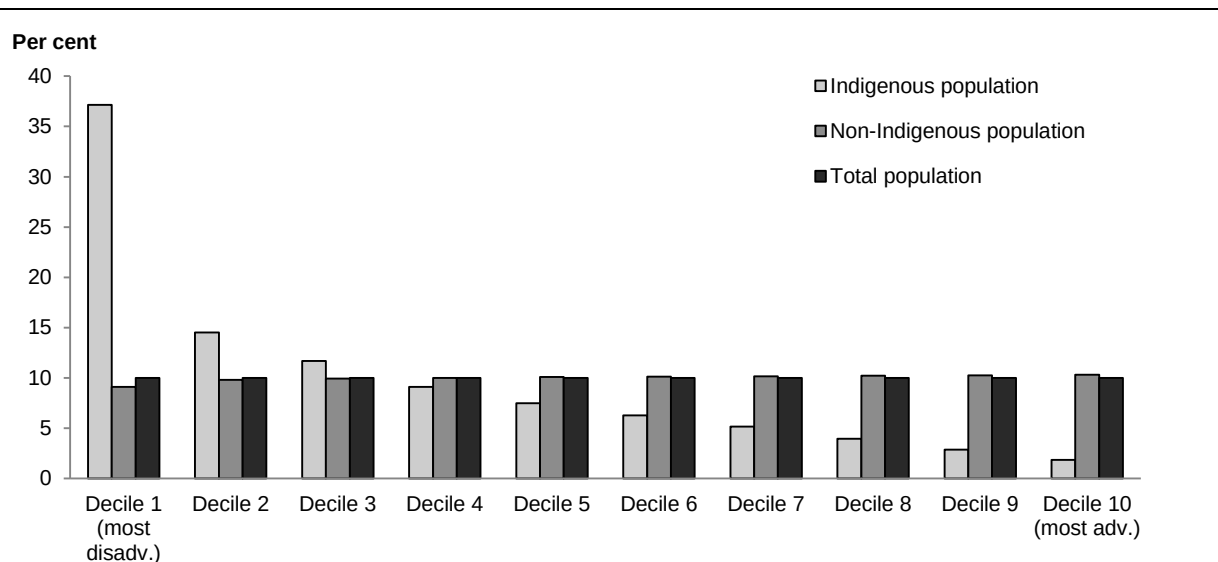
In 2011:

- Just over one-third (37%) of Indigenous Australians lived in the most disadvantaged areas (1st decile), only 2% were in the most advantaged (10th decile).
 - The gap between the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians in the 1st decile was 28 percentage points (Table 2.09.1, Figure 2.09.1).
- The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of Indigenous Australians living in the most disadvantaged areas. Of the Indigenous population, 74% were in the 1st quintile. This compares with 10% of the non-Indigenous population.
 - By comparison, at the national level 52% of Indigenous Australians and 19% of non-Indigenous Australians lived in areas in the 1st quintile (most disadvantaged).
- The Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of Indigenous Australians living in the most advantaged areas: 35% in the 5th quintile. This compares with 55% of the non-Indigenous population.
 - By comparison, at the national level 5% of Indigenous Australians and 21% of non-Indigenous Australians lived in areas in the 5th quintile (most advantaged) (Table 2.09.2).

Indigenous indexes of socioeconomic outcomes

Analysis of the Indigenous indexes of socioeconomic outcomes found that for Indigenous Australians there is a clear gradient of disadvantage by remoteness. Capital city regions ranked relatively well while remote regions ranked relatively poorly. Income, employment and education correlated geographically while other areas of wellbeing showed more complex patterns (Biddle 2009, 2013).

The analysis based on the 2011 Census found that in every area, Indigenous Australians had higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage compared with the non-Indigenous population of the area. There was no single area in Australia where the Indigenous population had better or even relatively equal outcomes compared with the non-Indigenous population. The gap between the 2 populations was smallest in city and regional rural areas (37–38 percentage points) and highest in Indigenous towns (89 percentage points) and remote dispersed settlements (81 percentage points) (Biddle 2013).



Source: Table 2.09.1.

Figure 2.09.1: Population distribution by SEIFA advantage/disadvantage decile, by Indigenous status, 2011

Table 2.09.1: Population distribution by SEIFA advantage/disadvantage decile, by Indigenous status, 2011

	Indigenous population	Non-Indigenous population	Total population
	Per cent		
Decile 1 (most disadvantaged)	37.1	9.1	10.0
Decile 2	14.5	9.8	10.0
Decile 3	11.7	9.9	10.0
Decile 4	9.1	10.0	10.0
Decile 5	7.5	10.1	10.0
Decile 6	6.3	10.1	10.0
Decile 7	5.2	10.2	10.0
Decile 8	4.0	10.2	10.0
Decile 9	2.9	10.2	10.0
Decile 10 (most advantaged)	1.8	10.3	10.0

Source: AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.09.2: Population distribution by SEIFA advantage/disadvantage quintiles, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2011

	Indigenous population	Non-Indigenous population	Total population
New South Wales			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	51.0	21.4	22.4
Quintile 2	21.6	19.6	19.6
Quintile 3	13.4	18.0	17.8
Quintile 4	8.7	17.0	16.8
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	5.3	23.9	23.3
Victoria			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	39.4	17.3	17.7
Quintile 2	24.5	19.1	19.2
Quintile 3	18.7	22.1	22.0
Quintile 4	12.0	23.4	23.2
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	5.3	18.2	18.0
Queensland			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	49.6	18.7	20.1
Quintile 2	22.8	21.3	21.5
Quintile 3	14.2	21.4	21.2
Quintile 4	9.2	20.9	20.4
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	4.3	17.7	16.9
Western Australia			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	46.2	10.9	12.3
Quintile 2	21.1	17.1	17.4
Quintile 3	15.7	20.4	20.4
Quintile 4	11.1	23.8	23.3
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	5.9	27.7	26.6
South Australia			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	59.0	25.0	25.9
Quintile 2	23.1	26.6	26.6
Quintile 3	10.4	20.8	20.6
Quintile 4	5.6	17.9	17.6
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	1.9	9.6	9.4
Tasmania			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	54.8	35.1	36.2
Quintile 2	25.9	26.4	26.3
Quintile 3	13.4	21.1	20.6
Quintile 4	4.8	13.1	12.7
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	1.1	4.4	4.2

(continued)

Table 2.09.2 (continued): Population distribution by SEIFA advantage/disadvantage quintiles, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2011

	Indigenous population	Non-Indigenous population	Total population
Australian Capital Territory			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	2.6	0.9	1.0
Quintile 2	9.0	3.8	4.0
Quintile 3	18.9	11.9	12.1
Quintile 4	34.6	28.2	28.3
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	34.8	55.0	54.6
Northern Territory			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	73.9	10.0	27.1
Quintile 2	7.8	14.3	13.0
Quintile 3	9.2	24.3	20.3
Quintile 4	6.6	31.2	24.6
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	2.5	20.2	15.0
Australia			
Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)	51.6	18.9	20.0
Quintile 2	20.8	19.9	20.0
Quintile 3	13.7	20.2	20.0
Quintile 4	9.1	20.4	20.0
Quintile 5 (most advantaged)	4.7	20.6	20.0

Source: AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Data sources and quality

Census of Population and Housing

The Census uses the standard Indigenous status question and it is asked for each household member. There are 4 principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

The Census form may be completed by 1 household member on behalf of others. Incorrect answers can be introduced to the Census form if the respondent does not understand the question or does not know the correct information about other household members. Many of these errors remain in the final data.

The processing of information from Census forms is now mostly automated. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are minimised. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions that apply to them. In these instances, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

Other Census data issues relate to the accuracy of the Census count itself, for example, whether people are counted more than once, or not at all.

The significant volatility in Indigenous Census counts and the variable quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous Australians do not support the use of the standard approach to population estimation. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Indigenous population, data that use these estimates should be interpreted with caution (for example, life-expectancy estimates and mortality rates). Given these uncertainties, changes in health outcomes such as mortality rates are difficult to assess.

Following each Census, assumptions are made about past levels of mortality to produce back cast population estimates.

In the 2011 Census, the ABS implemented improvements to the 2011 Census Indigenous enumeration procedures and enhanced the Census Post-Enumeration Survey. There was a 30% increase in the estimate of the Indigenous population between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses (ABS 2014). Population rates used in this edition of the Health Performance Framework were based on the updated population estimates.

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

There are a range of data items that can be included in an index on socioeconomic disadvantage and the Census does not collect all of the variables identified as being related to socioeconomic disadvantage. Some of the variables may be context-specific (for example, a low mortgage in Sydney may be high in another city) and some are associated with age (for example, income), yet the methodology does not allow for age-standardisation. This is

particularly relevant in the context of this performance measure where comparing 2 populations that have different age structures.

Analysis of SEIFA results at small area levels has found that within any area there will be individuals and subpopulations with very different characteristics from the overall population of the area. When judgments are made about the individual or subpopulation based on the characteristics of the area, there is considerable potential for error (Baker & Adhikari 2007). This issue is particularly relevant for the Indigenous population, because they make up a small proportion of the population in most areas of Australia.

Kennedy and Firman (2004) found that the traditional approach to analysing SEIFA at an area level masks the socioeconomic disadvantage of Indigenous Australians who make up a small proportion of most areas. They found that stratifying SEIFA scores by Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in each area shows that Indigenous populations suffer a high level of social and economic disadvantage, regardless of whether they live in high or low socioeconomic areas.

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<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/uploadedFiles/ClosingTheGap/Content/Publications/2013/ctgc-ip07.pdf>>.

The image shows the top portion of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in red, orange, and white. To the right of this pattern is a solid dark red background. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a light yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 34 of 68' and a darker yellow one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in bold.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 34 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.10 Community safety

Three parameters of community safety are considered for this measure:

1. Experience of personal injury or death as a result of violence
2. Experience of threatened violence or a social setting in which violence is common
3. Experience of a social setting where there is a lack of security and a perception of danger; for example, where crimes against property or disorderly behaviour are common

Introduction

This is no. 34 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

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<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Hospital Morbidity Database
- National Mortality Database
- National Homicide Monitoring Program
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analysis

For more information related to injury, see measure 1.03. For more information related to community safety, see measure 1.13. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Stressors and community safety, see tables 2.10.1–18
- Accidents and injuries, see Table 2.10.19
- Hospitalisations for assault, injury and poisoning, see tables 2.10.20–23
- Deaths from assault (homicide), see tables 2.10.24–29.

Physical and threatened violence

Current period

In 2008:

- An estimated 24% of Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over reported that they were a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months. After adjusting for age, this was 2 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (Table 2.10.4).

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 8% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over reported stressors relating to feeling unsafe or being a witness to violence and 7% reported stressors relating to abuse/violent crime.
- Those who were unemployed were more likely to report experiencing at least one stressor relating to feeling unsafe, witnessing violence, or abuse/violent crime than those who were employed (18% compared with 13%) (Table 2.10.2).
- An estimated 19% of Indigenous Australians reported being injured in the previous 4 weeks (Table 1.03.4).

Hospitalisations for assault

Current period

From 2011–12 to 2012–13:

- After adjusting for age, Indigenous Australians were hospitalised for assault at a rate of 10 per 1,000. Indigenous Australians were 13 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to be hospitalised for assault. The rate difference was 9 per 1,000.
- Indigenous males were 8 times as likely as non-Indigenous males to be hospitalised for assault, and Indigenous females were 32 times as likely as non-Indigenous females to be hospitalised for assault (Table 2.10.20).

Trend

From 1998–99 to 2012–13 in Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory combined:

- The rate of hospitalisation for assault for Indigenous Australians changed little, generally remaining between 12 and 14 per 1,000. The non-Indigenous rate was fairly stable at around 0.9 per 1,000 (Table 2.10.23, Figure 2.10.1).

Deaths from assault

Current period

In 2008–2012 in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory combined:

- The mortality rate for assault for Indigenous Australians was 7 per 100,000. After adjusting for age, Indigenous Australians were more than 7 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to die from assault. The gap was 7 per 100,000 (Table 2.10.24).

In the period 2007–2012:

- The rate at which intimate partners or other family members were victims of homicide was higher for Indigenous Australians (60%) than non-Indigenous Australians (43%) (Table 2.10.29).

Trend

From 1998 to 2012 in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory combined:

- There was no significant change in the Indigenous mortality rate from assault, and no significant change in the gap (Table 2.10.27).

From 2006 to 2012 in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory combined:

- There was no significant change in the mortality rate for assault for Indigenous Australians, and no significant change in the gap (Table 2.10.27).

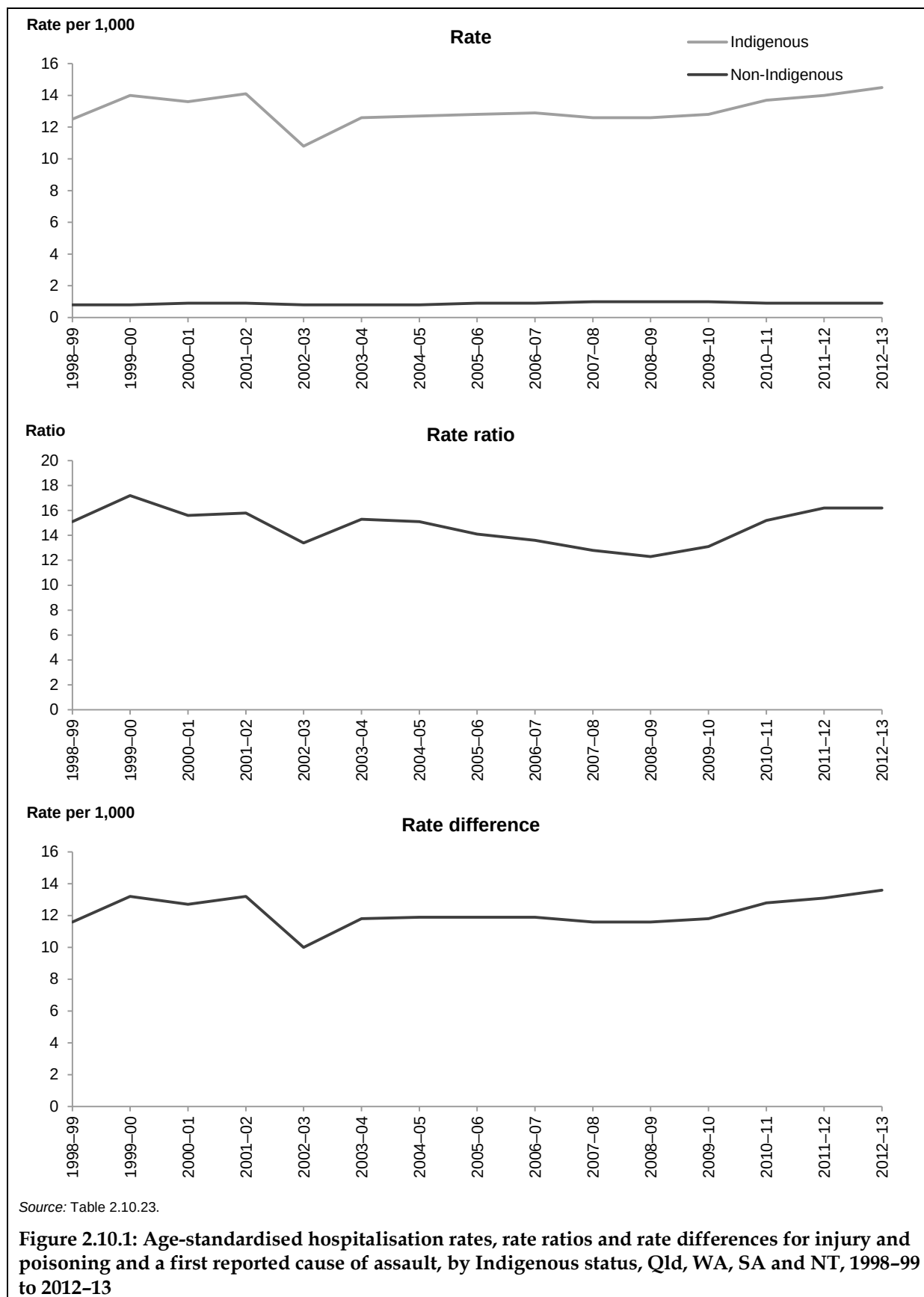


Table 2.10.1: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)
	Number			
Household income				
1st quintile (lowest)	11,492	10,834	11,001	23,043
4th/5th quintile (highest)	3,999	4,865	3,096	7,317
Ratio lowest/highest	2.9	2.2	3.6	3.1
Total	27,025	25,691	24,180	51,577
Financial stress — able to raise \$2,000 in an emergency				
Yes	11,849	11,354	10,186	22,785
No	18,077	17,737	17,369	36,835
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	29,927	29,091	27,556	59,620
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months^(c)				
Yes	20,126	16,496	16,484	35,873
No	11,430	14,248	12,319	26,764
Ratio yes/no	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Total	31,556	30,744	28,803	62,637
SEIFA^(d)				
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	16,946	16,977	16,560	34,849
5th quintile (most advantaged)	1,560†	1,246†	1,170†	2,380†
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	10.9	13.6	14.2	14.6
Employment				
Employed	12,275	13,805	11,179	24,858
Unemployed	4,347	4,316	4,233	8,972
Not in the labour force	15,202	12,863	13,390	29,138
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Has a non-school qualification^(e)				
Yes	14,354	13,308	11,989	26,648
No	17,469	17,675	16,814	36,320
Ratio no/yes	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Highest year of school completed				
Year 12	8,793	6,919	6,622	15,482
Year 9 or below ^(f)	7,208	9,201	8,763	17,648
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1

(continued)

Table 2.10.1 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)
	Number			
Household tenure type				
Owner	7,459	7,938	6,219	14,515
Renter	24,046	22,805	22,328	47,815
Ratio renter/owner	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.3
Total^(g)	31,556	30,744	28,803	62,637
Lives in overcrowded household^(h)				
Yes	4,964	6,706	5,862	12,934
No	26,592	24,038	22,940	49,703
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	31,556	30,744	28,803	62,637
Government pension/allowance main source of income				
Yes	17,965	15,708	16,716	34,844
No ⁽ⁱ⁾	13,515	14,767	11,620	27,268
Ratio yes/no	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3
Total^(c)	31,480	30,475	28,336	62,112
Total number of persons 15+ reporting selected personal stressors	31,824	30,984	28,803	62,967

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(b) Multiple responses allowed. Components will not add to total.

(c) Excludes 'not known'.

(d) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(e) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(f) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(g) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(h) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(i) Includes those who receive a 'wage', 'salary', 'no income' or 'other regular source of income'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.10.2: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)	Total population ^(c)
Per cent					
Household income					
1st quintile (lowest)	8.2	7.7	7.8	16.4	140,304
4th/5th quintile (highest)	7.2	8.7	5.6	13.1	55,728
Ratio lowest/highest	1.1*	0.9*	1.4*	1.3*	..
Total	8.2	7.8	7.4	15.7	328,690
Financial stress — able to raise \$2,000 in an emergency					
Yes	6.8	6.6	5.9	13.2	173,055
No	8.9	8.7	8.5	18.1	203,441
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.8	0.7*	0.7*	..
Total	7.9	7.7	7.3	15.8	376,496
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months^(d)					
Yes	12.2	10.0	10.0	21.8	164,764
No	4.7	5.9	5.1	11.1	241,932
Ratio yes/no	2.6*	1.7*	2.0*	2.0*	..
Total	7.8	7.6	7.1	15.4	406,696
SEIFA^(e)					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	8.0	8.0	7.8	16.5	211,804
5th quintile (most advantaged)	10.4†	8.3†	7.8†	15.8	15,072
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	0.8*	1.0	1.0	1.0	..
Employment					
Employed	6.6	7.4	6.0	13.3	187,107
Unemployed	8.5*	8.5*	8.3*	17.6*	50,987
Not in the labour force	8.9*	7.5	7.8*	17.1*	170,847
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.3*	1.1*	1.4*	1.3*	..
Has a non-school qualification^(f)					
Yes	8.8	8.2	7.3	16.3	163,249
No	7.1	7.2	6.8	14.8	245,692
Ratio no/yes	0.8*	0.9*	0.9*	0.9*	..
Highest year of school completed					
Year 12	8.8	6.9	6.6	15.4	100,362
Year 9 or below ^(g)	6.0	7.7	7.3	14.8	119,529
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	0.7*	1.1*	1.1*	0.96*	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.2 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)	Total population ^(c)
	Per cent				
Household tenure type					
Owner	6.0	6.4	5.0	11.7	124,490
Renter	8.6	8.1	7.9	17.0	281,001
Ratio renter/owner	1.4*	1.3*	1.6*	1.5*	..
Total ^(h)	7.8	7.6	7.1	15.4	407,011
Lives in overcrowded household ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Yes	6.1	8.2	7.2	15.9	81,548
No	8.2	7.4	7.1	15.3	325,148
Ratio yes/no	0.7*	1.1*	1.0	1.04*	..
Total	7.8	7.6	7.1	15.4	406,696
Government pension/allowance main source of income					
Yes	9.6	8.4	8.9	18.6	186,850
No ^(j)	6.3	6.9	5.4	12.7	213,947
Ratio yes/no	1.5*	1.2*	1.6*	1.5*	..
Total ^(d)	7.9	7.6	7.1	15.5	400,796
Total number of persons 15+ reporting selected personal stressors	7.8	7.6	7.0	15.4	408,941

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios for the 'Total' column tested. For 'Employment', 'Not in the labour force' was also tested against 'Employed' using 'Employed' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(b) Multiple responses allowed. Components will not add to total.

(c) Includes people who experienced any other stressors, no stressors, and any other non-response categories.

(d) Excludes 'not known'.

(e) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(f) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(g) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(h) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(i) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(j) Includes those who receive a 'wage', 'salary', 'no income' or 'other regular source of income'.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.10.3: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)
	Per cent				Number			
Disability status ^(c)								
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(d)	30.0	20.7	23.9	24.3	9,536	6,422	6,871	15,276
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(e)	15.0	15.3	16.9	15.8	4,762	4,737	4,876	9,944
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	22.9	24.3	23.8	24.3	7,290	7,518	6,842	15,290
Total disability/long-term health condition	67.8	60.3	64.5	64.3	21,588	18,678	18,589	40,510
No disability/long-term health condition	32.2	39.7	35.5	35.7	10,235	12,306	10,214	22,458
Ratio disability/no disability	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8
Self-assessed health status								
Excellent/very good/good	56.6	69.1	63.3	64.3	18,002	21,402	18,238	40,505
Fair/poor	43.4	30.9	36.7	35.7	13,822	9,582	10,565	22,463
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Psychological distress (Kessler 5) ^(f)								
Low/moderate	37.4	55.9	51.3	48.8	10,915	15,543	14,015	28,193
High/very high	62.6	44.1	48.7	51.2	18,273	12,243	13,317	29,629
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Total^(g)	29,188	27,786	27,332	57,823	29,188	27,786	27,332	57,823
Long term health conditions ^(h)								
No current long term health condition	6.5†	11.4	11.7	10.2	2,062†	3,545	3,377	6,437
One	12.2	17.8	14.1	17.0	3,894	5,521	4,075	10,674
Two	10.4	10.8	11.8	10.6	3,315	3,351	3,390	6,688
Three or more	70.9	59.9	62.4	62.2	22,553	18,566	17,960	39,169
Ratio three or more/no conditions	10.9	5.2	5.3	6.1	10.9	5.2	5.3	6.1

(continued)

Table 2.10.3 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)	Feeling unsafe	Witness to violence	Abuse/violent crime	Total ^(b)
	Per cent				Number			
Heart/circulatory problems⁽ⁱ⁾								
Yes	18.6	19.1	22.0	18.7	5,919	5,928	6,342	11,769
No	81.4	80.9	78.0	81.3	25,904	25,056	22,460	51,199
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Respiratory problems⁽ⁱ⁾								
Yes	52.7	46.9	42.1	47.4	16,785	14,533	12,125	29,860
No	47.3	53.1	57.9	52.6	15,038	16,451	16,677	33,107
Ratio yes/no	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
Kidney disease^(k)								
Yes	4.8†	4.4†	4.9†	3.7†	1,533†	1,371†	1,403†	2,357†
No	95.2	95.6	95.1	96.3	30,291	29,613	27,400	60,610
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	—	0.1	—
Diabetes-related eye/sight problem⁽ⁱ⁾								
Yes	22.5†	34.0	30.0†	24.5	970†	1,162†	779†	1,931†
No	77.5	66.0	70.0	75.5	3,343	2,259	1,818	5,947
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total^(m)	4,313	3,421	2,596	7,878	4,313	3,421	2,596	7,878
High measured blood pressure⁽ⁿ⁾								
Yes	15.4	15.8	18.4	18.3	4,164	4,050	4,529	9,682
No	84.6	84.2	81.6	81.7	22,885	21,603	20,047	43,293
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total^(o)	27,050	25,652	24,576	52,975	27,050	25,652	24,576	52,975
Total number of persons 15+	31,824	30,984	28,803	62,967	31,824	30,984	28,803	62,967

(continued)

Table 2.10.3 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) who experienced select personal stressors^(a), 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.
- (b) Multiple responses allowed. Components will not add to total.
- (c) Self-reported data consisting of persons who report having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.
- (d) Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities.
- (e) Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (f) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (g) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (h) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (i) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (l) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having an eye/sight problem due to diabetes/HSL.
- (m) Excludes 'not known'.
- (n) Measured blood pressure data collected for persons 18 years and over. High blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.
- (o) Excludes measurement not taken and valid reading not obtained.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.10.4: Issues of community safety, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

Type of stressors experienced in last 12 months	18–24			25–34			35–44			45–54			55+			Indig. total 18 years and over - Crude Rate	Total 18 years and over age-standardised ^(a)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate difference
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	%		
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months ^(a)	32.9	24.0	1.4*	27.5	13.5	2.0*	25.0	10.7	2.0*	18.9	9.3	2.0*	8.3	4.4	1.9*	24.1	20.5	10.8	1.9	9.7
Stressors experienced by individual, family members and/or close friends in last 12 months^(b)																				
Mental illness	14.2	9.1	1.6*	16.6	11.8	1.4*	20.8	10.5	2.0*	19.9	10.6	1.9*	14.0	4.8	2.9*	17.1	..	..	..	..
Death of family member or close friend	35.0	20.8	1.7*	42.5	18.7	2.3*	45.5	20.2	2.2*	38.3	19.7	1.9*	40.4	18.6	2.2*	40.4	..	..	..	..
Alcohol or drug-related problems	22.1	9.8	2.3*	27.1	8.6	3.2*	26.6	5.6	4.8*	26.2	5.9	4.4*	16.9	2.4	7.0*	24.2	..	..	..	..
Abuse or violent crime	6.2	3.7	1.7*	9.0	3.5	2.6*	9.4	2.6	3.6*	7.8	2.2	3.5*	4.4	1.1	4.2*	7.6	..	..	..	..
Witness to violence	8.5	3.7	2.3*	9.6	3.7	2.6*	10.9	2.8	3.9*	10.2	1.8	5.6*	4.5	0.8	6.0*	9.0	..	..	..	..
Trouble with the police	16.2	6.2	2.6*	16.6	3.4	4.8*	15.8	2.3	6.9*	14.4	2.5	5.8*	7.6	1.1	7.3*	14.7	..	..	..	..
<i>One or more of the above stressors</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>1.6*</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>1.8*</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>2.0*</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>1.9*</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>2.2*</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
You, a family member or friend spent time in gaol	13.2	..	..	14.5	..	..	13.8	..	..	12.3	..	..	8.3	..	..	12.8	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding at home	12.9	..	..	14.6	..	..	13.7	..	..	11.7	..	..	8.7	..	..	12.7	..	..	..	..
Treated badly/ discrimination	7.9	..	..	10.3	..	..	13.5	..	..	12.7	..	..	6.0	..	..	10.2	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.4 (continued): Issues of community safety, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

Type of stressors experienced in last 12 months	18–24			25–34			35–44			45–54			55+			Indig. total 18 years and over - crude rate	Total 18 years and over age-standardised ^(a)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate difference
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%			%	%	%	
<i>Total experienced stressors^{(c)(d)}</i>	79.2	51.8	1.5*	80.4	53.0	1.5*	79.1	51.5	1.5*	79.1	48.8	1.6*	76.5	44.6	1.7*	79.0	..	..	..	..
No stressors reported	20.8	48.2	0.4*	19.6	47.0	0.4*	20.9	48.5	0.4*	20.9	51.2	0.4*	23.5	55.4	0.4*	21.0	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	..	..	..	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) For this variable only, non-Indigenous comparison has been sourced from General Social Survey 06 (GSS06). Totals are age-standardised, as this measure was found to be associated with age.

(b) In the 2008 NATSISS, Indigenous persons were asked about 24 separate stressors, and in the 2007–08 NHS, non-Indigenous persons were asked about 14 separate stressors.

(c) Sum of components may exceed total, as persons may have reported more than one type of stressor.

(d) Includes all other types of stressors not listed here.

Note: Excludes stressors not stated

Sources: ABS analysis of National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 and National Health Survey 07–08.

Table 2.10.5: Issues of community safety, persons aged 18 and over, by Indigenous status and sex, 2008

	Males				Females				Persons			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate difference
	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%		%
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months ^(a)	20.8	13.4	1.6*	7.4	20.4	8.2	2.5*	12.2	20.5	10.8	1.9*	9.7
Stressors experienced by individual, family members and/or close friends in last 12 months^(b)												
Mental illness	15.3	7.0	2.2*	8.3	18.8	10.5	1.8*	8.3	17.1	8.8	1.9*	8.3
Death of family member or close friend	38.4	17.8	2.2*	20.6	42.2	20.9	2.0*	21.3	40.4	19.4	2.1*	21.0
Alcohol or drug-related problems	24.4	4.8	5.1*	19.6	24.0	6.6	3.6*	17.4	24.2	5.7	4.2*	18.5
Abuse or violent crime	6.7	1.9	3.5*	4.8	8.4	2.8	3.0*	5.6	7.6	2.3	3.2*	5.3
Witness to violence	8.4	2.1	4.0*	6.3	9.5	2.3	4.0*	7.2	9.0	2.2	4.0*	6.8
Trouble with the police	16.6	2.8	5.9*	13.8	12.9	2.5	5.2*	10.4	14.7	2.6	5.6*	12.1
<i>One or more of the above stressors</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>2.1*</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>1.8*</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>2*</i>	<i>28.9</i>
You, a family member or friend spent time in gaol	12.7	..	..	..	12.8	..	..	..	12.8	..	..	..
Overcrowding at home	10.3	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	12.7	..	..	..
Treated badly/discrimination	10.2	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	..
<i>Total experienced stressors^{(c)(d)}</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>1.7*</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>1.5*</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>1.6*</i>	<i>29.9</i>
No stressors reported	22.2	54.5	0.4*	32.3	19.8	47.4	0.5*	27.6	21.0	50.8	0.4*	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..

* Differences between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) For this variable only, non-Indigenous comparison has been sourced from General Social Survey 06 (GSS06). These figures have been age-standardised, as this measure was found to be associated with age.

(b) In the 2008 NATSISS, Indigenous persons were asked about 24 separate stressors, and in the 2007–08 NHS, non-Indigenous persons were asked about 14 separate stressors.

(c) Sum of components may exceed total, as persons may have reported more than one type of stressor.

(d) Includes all other types of stressors not listed here.

Note: Excludes stressors not stated.

Sources: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 and National Health Survey 07–08.

Table 2.10.6: Issues of community safety, persons aged 18 and over, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2008

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Australia	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Per cent																	
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months ^(a)	22.0*	9.3*	24.3*	9.7*	16.8	13.5	23.9*	12.9*	20.6*	11.7*	22.9*	10.1*	23.2*	9.4*	18.3	16.9	20.5*	10.8*
Stressors experienced by individual, family members and/or close friends in last 12 months^(b)																		
Mental illness	18.0*	8.3*	26.3*	8.4*	16.5*	10.0*	15.6*	8.5*	23.2*	9.5*	15.8*	8.4*	31.4*	10.4*	10.1*	4.4 ^(c)	17.1*	8.8*
Death of family member or close friend	37.1*	19.5*	38.1*	18.6*	42.1*	20.2*	47.8*	19.8*	41.9*	18.6*	29.2*	23.2*	46.2*	18.4*	40.2*	12.3 ^(d)	40.4*	19.4*
Alcohol or drug-related problems	23.4*	5.1*	27.5*	5.1*	23.0*	6.6*	31.1*	7.6*	24.8*	5.2*	13.3*	5.9*	30.9*	7.3*	22.1*	9.3 ^(d)	24.2*	5.7*
Abuse or violent crime	7.4*	2.0*	10.9*	2.1*	5.8*	2.6*	10.9*	3.3*	7.9*	2.5*	6.2*	3.2*	11.2*	2.9*	6.7	4.5 ^(c)	7.6*	2.4*
Witness to violence	9.0*	1.6*	11.5*	2.0*	6.9*	2.6*	11.7*	3.4*	8.9*	2.8*	7.1*	2.0*	12.0*	2.2*	9.4	9.09 ^(d)	9.0*	2.2*
Trouble with the police	14.5*	1.9*	18.7*	2.5*	12.9*	3.4*	17.7*	3.3*	16.0*	3.0*	9.8*	2.8*	18.0*	3.4*	14.0*	4.1 ^(c)	14.7*	2.6*
<i>One or more of the above stressors</i>	<i>57.4*</i>	<i>29.2*</i>	<i>62.4*</i>	<i>28.7*</i>	<i>61.0*</i>	<i>32.5*</i>	<i>63.7*</i>	<i>31.1*</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>30.5*</i>	<i>47.3*</i>	<i>33.3*</i>	<i>66.4*</i>	<i>32.8*</i>	<i>53.1*</i>	<i>31.9*</i>	<i>59.1*</i>	<i>30.2*</i>
You, a family member or friend spent time in gaol	13.1	..	13.4	..	10.9	..	17.1	..	12.9	..	9.0	..	16.8	..	12.0	..	12.8	..
Overcrowding at home	9.8	..	12.7	..	14.0	..	13.5	..	11.8	..	5.6 ^(d)	..	17.1 ^(d)	..	17.5	..	12.7	..
Treated badly/discrimination	9.3	..	13.7	..	9.6	..	14.1	..	13.0	..	3.6 ^(d)	..	18.6	..	7.6	..	10.2	..
<i>Total experienced stressors^{(e)(f)}</i>	<i>79.3*</i>	<i>47.9*</i>	<i>83.4*</i>	<i>48.4*</i>	<i>80.4*</i>	<i>51.2*</i>	<i>80.5*</i>	<i>49.4*</i>	<i>80.8*</i>	<i>50.2*</i>	<i>76.3*</i>	<i>50.5*</i>	<i>80.8*</i>	<i>52.0*</i>	<i>71.7*</i>	<i>48.7*</i>	<i>79.0*</i>	<i>49.1*</i>
No stressors reported	20.7*	52.1*	16.6*	51.6*	19.7*	48.8*	19.5*	50.6*	19.2*	49.8*	23.7*	49.6*	19.2*	48.0*	28.3*	51.3*	21.0*	50.9*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.10.6 (continued): Issues of community safety, persons aged 18 and over, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2008

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

- (a) For this variable only, non-Indigenous comparison has been sourced from General Social Survey 06 (GSS06). These figures have been age-standardised, as this measure was found to be associated with age.
- (b) In the 2008 NATSISS, Indigenous persons were asked about 24 separate stressors, and in the 2007–08 NHS, non-Indigenous persons were asked about 14 separate stressors.
- (c) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.
- (d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
- (e) Sum of components may exceed total, as persons may have reported more than one type of stressor.
- (f) Includes all other types of stressors not listed here.

Note: Excludes stressors not stated.

Sources: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 and National Health Survey 07–08.

Table 2.10.7: Issues of community safety, persons aged 18 and over, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2008

	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total non-remote		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate Ratio
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months ^{(a)(b)}	26.1	..	..	24.4	..	..	24.3	..	..	25.1	..	..
Stressors experienced by individual, family members and/or close friends in last 12 months												
Mental illness	22.2	8.9	2.5	17.8	9.8	1.8	17.8	5.7	3.1	19.7	8.8	2.2
Death of family member or close friend	40.2	18.8	2.1	34.7	20.8	1.7	40.6	20.8	2.0	38.9	19.4	2.0
Alcohol or drug-related problems	26.1	6.3	4.1	21.7	4.3	5.0	22.6	4.7	4.8	23.9	5.7	4.2
Abuse or violent crime	9.2	2.1	4.4	6.7	2.8	2.4	7.2	3.2	2.3	7.9	2.4	3.3
Witness to violence	10.3	2.2	4.7	7.7	2.3	3.3	8.1	2.3	3.5	9.0	2.2	4.1
Trouble with the police	15.1	2.6	5.8	15.0	2.8	5.4	14.2	2.4	5.9	14.8	2.6	5.7
One or more of the above stressors	61.9	29.6	2.1	54.8	31.7	1.7	60.0	30.5	2.0	59.4	30.2	2.0
Member of family sent to jail/currently in jail	12.9	..	..	12.9	..	..	12.3	..	..	12.7	..	..
Overcrowding at home	12.6	..	..	9.6	..	..	10.8	..	..	11.3	..	..
Discrimination/racism	12.6	..	..	10.1	..	..	10.5	..	..	11.3	..	..
Total experienced stressors ^{(d)(e)}	81.9	48.8	1.7	78.9	50.8	1.6	79.7	47.2	1.7	80.4	49.1	1.6
No stressors reported	18.1	51.2	0.4	21.1	49.2	0.4	20.3	52.8	0.4	19.6	50.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.7 (continued): Issues of community safety, persons aged 18 and over, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2008

	Remote			Very remote			Total remote			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate Ratio
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
Victim of physical or threatened violence in last 12 months ^{(a)(b)}	24.1	..	..	19.4	..	..	21.1	..	..	24.1	..	..
Stressors experienced by individual, family members and/or close friends in last 12 months												
Mental illness	12.6	11.1	1.1	8.2	..	..	9.8	..	..	17.1	8.8	1.9
Death of family member or close friend	47.6	17.2	2.8	43.5	..	..	45.0	..	..	40.4	19.4	2.1
Alcohol or drug-related problems	33.6	6.1 ^(c)	5.5	20.5	..	..	25.2	..	..	24.2	5.7	4.2
Abuse or violent crime	8.3	1.9 ^(d)	4.4	5.7	..	..	6.7	..	..	7.6	2.4	3.2
Witness to violence	11.9	4.4 ^(c)	2.7	7.4	..	..	9.0	..	..	9.0	2.2	4.1
Trouble with the police	17.3	2.7 ^(c)	6.5	12.6	..	..	14.3	..	..	14.7	2.6	5.7
<i>One or more of the above stressors</i>	65.8	30.6	2.2	54.0	..	..	58.2	..	..	59.1	30.2	2.0
Member of family sent to jail/currently in jail	14.5	..	..	12.0	..	..	12.9	..	..	12.8	..	..
Overcrowding at home	14.5	..	..	18.0	..	..	16.7	..	..	12.7	..	..
Discrimination/racism	9.0	..	..	6.0	..	..	7.1	..	..	10.2	..	..
<i>Total experienced stressors^{(d)(e)}</i>	81.3	50.4	1.6	71.6	..	..	75.1	..	..	79.1	49.1	1.6
No stressors reported	18.7	49.6	0.4	28.4	..	..	24.9	..	..	21.0	50.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..

(a) In the 2008 NATSISS, Indigenous persons were asked about 24 separate stressors, and in the 2007–08 NHS, non-Indigenous persons were asked about 14 separate stressors.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(d) Sum of components may be more than total, as persons may have reported more than one type of stressor.

(e) Includes all other types of stressors not listed here.

Note: Excludes stressors not stated.

Sources: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 and National Health Survey 07–08.

Table 2.10.8: Proportion of Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting they were victims of physical or threatened violence in previous 12 months, by sex, 2002 and 2008

	Males	Females	Total
2002	25.7	23.1	24.3
2008	24.3	24.7	24.5

Note: A change in methodology between 2002 and 2008 may affect comparison of this data.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.9: Proportion of Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting they were a victim of physical or threatened violence in previous 12 months^(a), by remoteness, 2008

	Per cent
Major cities	26.3
Inner regional	24.2
Outer regional	25.3
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>25.4</i>
Remote	25.2
Very remote	20.1
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Australia	24.6

(a) Excludes not stated responses.

Source: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.10: Victim of physical or threatened violence, by selected health and population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Victim of physical or threatened violence	Not victim of physical or threatened violence	Total ^(a)
	Per cent		
Self-assessed health status			
Excellent/very good	23.2	76.8	120,032
Good	26.1	73.9	99,889
Fair/poor	25.0	75.0	70,825
Disability or long-term health condition			
Has disability or long-term health condition	28.5	71.5	152,245
No disability or long-term condition	20.6	79.4	138,501
Household income			
1st quintile (lowest income)	25.0	75.0	113,690
5th quintile (highest income)	25.3	74.7	11,265
<i>Total excluding income not stated</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>231,373</i>
Index of disparity			
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	24.3	75.7	143,296
5th quintile (least disadvantaged)	18.6	81.4	10,749
<i>Total excluding not stated</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>282,433</i>
Financial stress—unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	27.3	72.7	137,067
Location			
Remote	21.9	78.1	75,063
Non-remote	25.4	74.6	215,683
Law and justice			
Used legal services in last 12 months	44.3	55.7	54,903
Arrested by police in last 5 years	49.2	50.8	45,790
Incarcerated in last 5 years	41.8	58.2	10,306
Housing			
Owner/purchaser ^(b)	18.8	81.2	84,389
Renter	27.0	73.0	200,134
Dwelling has major structural problems	29.1	70.9	82,131
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(c)	24.9	75.1	71,638
Family and culture			
Participated in sport/social/community activities in last 3 months	25.0	75.0	257,038
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	24.6	75.4	259,503
Person removed from natural family	38.1	61.9	24,556
Relative(s) removed from natural family	31.0	69.0	116,711

(continued)

Table 2.10.10 (continued): Victim of physical or threatened violence, by selected health and population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Victim of physical or threatened violence	Not victim of physical or threatened violence	Total ^(a)
	Per cent		
Currently lives in homelands	24.9	75.1	74,612
Participated in cultural activities in last 12mths	27.6	72.4	183,392
Involved in events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months	26.5	73.5	174,995

(a) Excludes persons who refused to answer the questions about victimisation.

(b) Includes participants in rent/buy schemes.

(c) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.11: Victim of and witness to violence, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Victim of physical or threatened violence	Witness to violence ^(a)						
	Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate difference ^(b)	Indigenous age-standardised	Non-Indigenous age-standardised	Rate difference	Rate ratio
	Proportion who were victim of physical or threatened violence	Proportion who reported that they, their family members or close friends, were a witness to violence						
Self-assessed health status								
Excellent/good	38.9	32.0	50.0	18.0	27.6	49.6	22.0	0.6
Good	36.4	33.4	33.6	0.2	32.3	30.5	−1.8	1.1
Fair/poor	24.6	34.6	16.4	−18.2	40.1	19.9	−20.2	2.0
Disability or long-term health condition ^(c)								
Has disability or long-term health condition	60.1	71.2	51.7	−19.5	78.1	55.5	−22.6	1.4
No disability or long-term condition	39.9	28.8	48.3	19.5	21.9	45.5	23.6	0.5
Household income								
1st quintile	51.2	54.1	13.1	−41.0	..	..	..	4.1
5th quintile	5.1	5.1	22.6	17.5	..	..	..	0.2
Index of disparity								
1st quintile	50.6	51.9	22.0	−29.9	..	..	..	2.4
5th quintile	2.6 ^(d)	4.4	15.5	11.1	..	..	..	0.3
Financial stress—unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important ^(e)								
	57.2	55.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.11 (continued): Victim of and witness to violence, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Victim of physical or threatened violence	Witness to violence ^(a)						
	Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate difference ^(b)	Indigenous age-standardised	Non-Indigenous age-standardised	Rate difference	Rate ratio
	Proportion who were victim of physical or threatened violence	Proportion who reported that they, their family members or close friends, were a witness to violence						
Location								
Remote	22.7	25.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-remote	77.3	74.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and justice								
Used legal services in last 12 months	34.9	31.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrested by police in last 5 years	32.2	24.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incarcerated in last 5 years	6.2	5.3(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing ^(e)								
Owner	21.6	22.8	44.9	22.1	..	..	..	0.5
Renter ^(f)	76.6	75.4	47.7	−27.7	..	..	..	1.6
Dwelling has structural problems	33.1	36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(g)	24.3	24.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family and culture								
Involved in sport/social/community activities in last 3 months	89.8	93.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	89.2	86.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Person removed from natural family	13.0	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.11 (continued): Victim of and witness to violence, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Victim of physical or threatened violence	Witness to violence ^(a)						
	Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate difference ^(b)	Indigenous age-standardised	Non-Indigenous age-standardised	Rate difference	Rate ratio
	Proportion who were victim of physical or threatened violence	Proportion who reported that they, their family members or close friends, were a witness to violence						
Relative removed from natural family	58.1	71.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Currently lives in homelands	25.6	25.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Involved in events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months ^(h)	68.7	79.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	67.4	75.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Total number	69,909	26,089	347,355	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Respondent, their family members or close friends may have been a witness to violence.

(b) Rate difference = Indigenous–non-Indigenous.

(c) Non-remote only.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(e) Information provided by a household spokesperson on behalf of household members.

(f) Includes boarders.

(g) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

(h) Includes NAIDOC week activities, sports carnivals, arts/craft festivals and funerals/sorry business.

(i) Includes fishing, hunting, gathering bush foods, making art/craft, performing music/dance/theatre, and storytelling.

Source: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2007–08 National Health Survey.

Table 2.10.12: Witness to violence, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Witness to violence ^(a)						
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate difference ^(b)	Indigenous age-standardised	Non-Indigenous age-standardised	Rate difference	Rate ratio
Proportion who reported that they, their family members or close friends, were a witness to violence							
Self-assessed health status							
Excellent/good	7.0	2.0	5.0	6.5	1.9	4.6	3.3
Good	8.7	2.6	6.1	7.8	2.7	5.1	2.8
Fair/poor	12.7	2.4	10.3	12.8	3.5	9.3	3.7
Disability or long-term health condition^(c)							
Has disability or long-term health condition	12.0	2.7	9.3	11.1	3.6	7.5	3.1
No disability or long-term condition	5.5	1.9	3.6	4.5	1.7	2.8	2.7
Household income							
1st quintile	10.1	1.8	8.3	..	..	..	5.5
5th quintile	9.7	2.4	7.3	..	..	..	4.0
Index of disparity							
1st quintile	9.2	2.9	6.3	..	..	..	3.1
5th quintile	10.3	1.6	8.7	..	..	..	6.6
Financial stress—unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important^(d)							
	9.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Location							
Remote	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-remote	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.12 (continued): Witness to violence, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Witness to violence ^(a)						
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate difference ^(b)	Indigenous age-standardised	Non-Indigenous age-standardised	Rate difference	Rate ratio
	Proportion who reported that they, their family members or close friends, were a witness to violence						
Law and justice							
Used legal services in last 12 months	15.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrested by police in last 5 years	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incarcerated in last 5 years	13.4 ^(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing^(d)							
Owner	7.0	1.5	5.5	..	..	..	4.6
Renter ^(f)	9.8	3.7	6.1	..	..	..	2.6
Dwelling has structural problems	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(g)	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family and culture							
Involved in sport/social/community activities in last 3 months	9.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Person removed from natural family	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative removed from natural family	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Currently lives in homelands	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Involved in events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months ^(h)	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.10.12 (continued): Witness to violence, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

- (a) Respondent, their family members or close friends may have been a witness to violence.
- (b) Rate difference = Indigenous–non-Indigenous.
- (c) Non-remote only.
- (d) Information provided by a household spokesperson on behalf of household members.
- (e) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
- (f) Includes boarders.
- (g) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.
- (h) Includes NAIDOC week activities, sports carnivals, arts/craft festivals and funerals/sorry business.
- (i) Includes fishing, hunting, gathering bush foods, making art/craft, performing music/dance/theatre, and storytelling.

Source: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2007–08 National Health Survey.

Table 2.10.13: Witness to violence^(a), by selected health and population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Was a witness to violence	Was not a witness to violence	Total
Self-assessed health status	Per cent		
Excellent/good	30.8*	41.7*	41.3
Good	32.4	34.4	34.4
Fair/poor	36.8*	23.9*	24.4
Disability or long-term health condition			
Has disability or long-term health condition	74.9*	51.5*	52.4
No disability or long-term condition	25.1*	48.5*	47.6
Household income			
1st quintile	63.7*	48.5*	49.1
5th quintile	6.4 ^(b)	4.8	4.9
Index of disparity			
1st quintile	51.7	50.7	50.7
5th quintile	2.6 ^(c)	3.9	3.8
Financial stress—unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important^(d)	57.9	50.1	50.4
Location			
Remote	20.9*	26.0*	25.8
Non-remote	79.1	74.0	74.2
Law and justice			
Used legal services in last 12 months	34.2*	18.3*	18.9
Arrested by police in last 5 years	30.5*	15.2*	15.8
Incarcerated in last 5 years	6.0 ^(b)	3.5	3.5
Housing^(d)			
Owner	23.8 ^(b)	29.4	29.2
Renter	74.3	69.0	69.2
Dwelling has structural problems	36.1	28.1	28.4
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(e)	30.0	24.6	24.8
Family and culture			
Participated in sport/social/community activities in last 3 months	91.4	88.3	88.4
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months ^(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	82.9	89.5	89.3
Person removed from natural family	19.9 ^{(b)*}	8.2*	8.6
Relative removed from natural family	74.5*	45*	46.1
Currently lives in homelands	21.4	25.8	25.7
Involved in events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months ^(g)	75.0*	62.6*	63.1
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months ^(h)	71.5*	59.7*	60.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.10.13 (continued): Witness to violence^(a), by selected health and population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over, 2008

* Differences between rates for Indigenous persons who had witnessed violence in the last 12 months, and those who hadn't, are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

- (a) Respondent reported having personally witnessed violence in the last 12 months.
- (b) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
- (c) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.
- (d) Information obtained from a household spokesperson on behalf of household members.
- (e) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.
- (f) This item not available from the 2008 NATSISS.
- (g) Includes NAIDOC week activities, sports carnivals, arts/craft festivals and funerals/sorry business.
- (h) Includes fishing, hunting, gathering bush foods, making art/craft, performing music/dance/theatre, and storytelling.

Source: 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2007–08 National Health Survey.

Table 2.10.14: Neighbourhood/community problems, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, by age group, 2008

	15–24	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 years and over	Total (15+)	Total (18+)
	Per cent							
Neighbourhood/community problem present								
Theft ^(a)	40.7	42.6	42.8	44.6	46.8	38.3	42.5	43.1
Problems involving youth	32.9	35.1	35.1	38.1	38.6	26.5	34.4	35.0
Prowlers/loiterers	17.1	16.3	18.3	20.7	23.7	18.0	19.1	19.2
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	37.7	37.2	34.6	36.7	35.9	27.6	35.3	34.9
Dangerous or noisy driving	41.3	43.7	47.5	51.8	50.4	41.9	46.1	47.2
Alcohol	42.9	43.7	39.7	43.7	44.5	32.7	41.3	41.3
Illegal drugs	37.0	38.9	37.2	38.4	37.4	29.6	36.4	36.8
Family violence	22.5	24.9	25.9	25.9	29.9	21.6	24.8	25.7
Assault	21.3	23.2	23.9	25.4	24.9	17.4	22.7	23.3
Sexual assault	10.3	10.9	12.6	13.3	14.6	7.9	11.7	12.0
Problems with your neighbours	14.9	15.6	15.9	16.3	17.1	12.4	15.4	15.6
Levels of neighbourhood conflict	13.2	14.0	15.0	14.8	15.9	11.4	14.1	14.4
Level of personal safety day or night	12.9	14.4	14.8	14.4	15.6	11.2	13.8	14.2
<i>Total with neighbourhood/community problems</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>75.1</i>
No neighbourhood/community problems reported	28.1	25.7	24.4	21.8	22.8	31.7	25.8	24.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	103,780	67,616	69,931	63,851	46,912	42,620	327,101	290,937

(a) Excludes unknown responses.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.15: Neighbourhood/community problems, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, by sex, 2008

	Male	Female	Total
	Per cent		
Neighbourhood/community problem present			
Theft ^(a)	42.4	42.6	42.5
Problems involving youth	33.6	35.0	34.4
Prowlers/loiterers	19.1	19.2	19.1
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	35.6	35.0	35.3
Dangerous or noisy driving	44.7	47.4	46.1
Alcohol	42.0	40.6	41.3
Illegal drugs	36.8	36.1	36.4
Family violence	23.4	26.1	24.8
Assault	22.9	22.4	22.7
Sexual assault	11.2	12.1	11.7
Problems with your neighbours	13.5	17.1	15.4
Levels of neighbourhood conflict	13.5	14.6	14.1
Level of personal safety day or night	12.8	14.7	13.8
<i>Total with neighbourhood/community problems</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>74.2</i>
No neighbourhood/community problems reported	27.1	24.6	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	156,052	171,049	327,101

(a) Excludes unknown responses.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.16: Neighbourhood/community problems, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, by state/territory, 2008

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas/ ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent							
Neighbourhood/community problem present								
Theft ^(a)	48.6	46.2	36.6	47.7	44.3	38.1	34.1	42.5
Problems involving youth	36.3	32.9	33.0	36.7	31.2	24.8	36.1	34.4
Prowlers/loiterers	21.3	17.6	17.9	23.3	16.5	11.4	16.9	19.1
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	40.9	35.3	27.8	42.0	37.3	28.4	33.2	35.3
Dangerous or noisy driving	46.3	51.5	44.4	49.3	49.9	49.9	39.7	46.1
Alcohol	42.3	37.7	38.0	49.9	38.7	28.1	44.6	41.3
Illegal drugs	40.9	33.8	33.1	43.3	33.8	28.1	31.7	36.4
Family violence	25.5	19.7	19.8	34.1	23.5	11.7	32.2	24.8
Assault	23.0	18.3	18.0	30.1	21.8	10.9	30.9	22.7
Sexual assault	13.7	9.4	10.9	12.5	9.0	4.8	12.6	11.7
Problems with your neighbours	16.9	14.9	13.8	17.2	17.7	11.9	13.6	15.4
Levels of neighbourhood conflict	13.6	9.8	15.4	14.7	13.2	8.1	16.4	14.1
Level of personal safety day or night	16.7	14.9	10.8	14.9	14.8	7.9	13.6	13.8
<i>Total with neighbourhood/community problems</i>	76.8	75.1	70.9	76.6	75.8	72.7	72.7	74.2
No neighbourhood/community problems reported	23.3	24.9	29.2	23.5	24.2	27.3	27.3	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	96,158	21,830	90,328	44,097	17,938	15,292	41,459	327,101

(a) Excludes unknown responses.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.17: Neighbourhood/community problems, Indigenous persons aged 15 and older, by remoteness, 2008

	Remote	Non-remote	Total
	Per cent		
Neighbourhood/community problem present			
Theft	39.4	43.5	42.5
Problems involving youth	40.2	33.9	35.5
Prowlers/loiterers	19.7	19.7	19.7
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	36.7	36.3	36.4
Dangerous or noisy driving	44.5	48.6	47.6
Alcohol	55.4	38.3	42.6
Illegal drugs	43.7	35.5	37.5
Family violence	37.9	21.5	25.6
Assault	37.1	18.8	23.4
Sexual assault	16.3	10.6	12.0
Problems with your neighbours	16.5	15.6	15.8
Levels of neighbourhood conflict	22.1	12.0	14.5
Level of personal safety day or night	15.1	13.9	14.2
<i>Total with neighbourhood/community problems</i>	76.2	72.5	73.4
No neighbourhood/community problems reported	23.8	27.5	26.6
Total^(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	81,501	245,600	327,101

(a) Excludes unknown responses.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.18: Proportion of Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting neighbourhood/community problems by selected health and population characteristics, 2008

	Neighbourhood/community problem reported			
	Family violence	Assault	Sexual assault	Personal safety day or night
	Per cent			
Self-assessed health status				
Excellent/good	38.4	41.1	36.8	36.0
Good	36.8	35.9	36.7	37.2
Fair/poor	24.8	23.1	26.6	26.8
Disability or long-term health condition				
Yes	56.0	55.7	59.2	61.3
No	44.0	44.3	40.8	38.7
Household income				
1st quintile	51.3	51.9	47.5	51.4
5th quintile	7.0	7.8	7.3	5.7
Financial stress—unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important	60.1	58.7	58.2	60.3
Location				
Remote	37.0	39.7	33.8	26.6
Non-remote	63.0	60.3	66.2	73.4
Law and justice				
Used legal services in last 12 months	22.7	22.0	21.6	23.8
Arrested by police in last 5 years	20.2	22.2	20.4	21.1
Incarcerated in last 5 years	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.0
Housing				
Owner	22.3	19.3	22.3	23.5
Renter	75.7	78.5	75.9	75.4
Dwelling has major structural problems	38.7	37.9	36.1	35.4
Family and culture				
Participated in sport/social/community activities in last 3 months	90.8	91.5	90.5	88.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside family	90.9	90.4	90.4	89.1
Has been removed from natural family	10.8	11.3	11.4	12.2
Relative removed from natural family	55.1	54.4	57.7	55.9
Currently lives in homelands	33.4	34.0	30.1	26.4
Attended cultural event(s) in last 12 months	72.2	72.3	71.6	64.9
Total^(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes 'not known' or 'not stated' cases. Proportions will not sum to 100% for 'family and culture' characteristics as persons can respond yes to multiple items.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Table 2.10.19: Accidents and injuries, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2012–13

	Number	Per cent ^(a)
Whether had any accidents/injuries in last 4 weeks		
No ^(b)	341,435	83.5
Yes	67,506	16.5
Total	408,941	408,941
Whether took action for most recent accident/injury in last 4 weeks		
No	31,970	47.4
Yes	35,535	52.6
Total	67,506	67,506
Type of event where most recent accident/injury occurred (for which action was taken)		
Injured by hitting something or being hit by something	4,046	11.4
Injured by attack by another person/fighting	2,055†	5.8†
Other ^(c)	29,434	82.8
Total	35,535	35,535
Whether reported bodily injury from most-recent event		
No	1,100†	3.1†
Yes	34,435	96.9
Total	35,535	35,535
Location where bodily injury occurred		
Inside own/someone else's home	11,169	32.4
Outside own/someone else's home	5,971	17.3
At school/college/university	1,992†	5.8†
Sports facility/athletics field park	7,002	20.3
Street/highway	1,820†	5.3†
Commercial place (shop, office or hotel)	1,775†	5.2†
Industrial place (factory/CDEP depot)	1,603†	4.7†
Other (river, bush etc.) ^(d)	3,102	9.0
Total	34,435	34,435
Substance use when bodily injury occurred		
Had not been drinking alcohol or using other drugs when sustained injury	30,775	89.4
Had been drinking alcohol or using other drugs when sustained injury	3,660	10.6
Total	34,435	34,435

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Percentages add within columns.

(b) Includes don't know.

(c) Includes car accident, low fall, high fall, near drowning, burns, bites or stings, cuts, sports injuries, food poisoning.

(d) Includes 'residential institution', 'farm' and 'health care facility'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.10.20: Hospitalisation for principal diagnosis of assault, by Indigenous status, sex and age, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(f)	Difference ^(g)
	Number	Number per 1,000 ^(e)	Number	Number per 1,000 ^(e)		
Males						
0–4	75	0.9	169	0.1	7.6	0.8
5–14	89	0.6	386	0.1	3.9	0.4
15–24	1,534	10.8	8,525	2.8	3.8	8.0
25–34	1,736	18.5	7,218	2.2	8.3	16.3
35–44	1,440	18.3	4,839	1.6	11.7	16.7
45–54	740	11.9	2,937	1.0	12.0	10.9
55–64	199	5.3	1,211	0.5	11.1	4.8
65+	39	1.8	613	0.2	8.8	1.6
Total ^(h)	5,852	9.5	25,899	1.2	8.0	8.3
Females						
0–4	70	0.9	132	0.1	8.9	0.8
5–14	121	0.8	185	0.1	10.9	0.7
15–24	1,526	11.3	1,627	0.6	20.0	10.8
25–34	2,156	22.6	1,707	0.5	42.0	22.1
35–44	1,663	19.6	1,390	0.4	44.1	19.2
45–54	730	10.8	973	0.3	33.6	10.5
55–64	133	3.3	321	0.1	26.5	3.2
65+	32	1.2	341	0.1	12.0	1.1
Total ^(h)	6,431	10.1	6,676	0.3	32.4	9.8
Persons ⁽ⁱ⁾						
0–4	145	0.9	301	0.1	8.2	0.8
5–14	210	0.7	571	0.1	6.2	0.6
15–24	3,060	11.1	10,152	1.7	6.4	9.3
25–34	3,892	20.6	8,925	1.4	14.7	19.2
35–44	3,103	19.0	6,229	1.0	18.9	18.0
45–54	1,470	11.3	3,910	0.7	17.3	10.7
55–64	332	4.3	1,532	0.3	14.2	4.0
65+	71	1.5	954	0.1	9.9	1.3
Total ^(h)	12,283	9.8	32,575	0.8	13.0	9.0

(continued)

Table 2.10.20 (continued): Hospitalisation for principal diagnosis of assault, by Indigenous status, sex and age, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}

- (a) Data include public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010). Causes of injury are based on the first reported external cause as 'assault' ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09, where the principal diagnosis was 'injury and poisoning' (S00–T98).
- (c) Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.
- (e) Age-specific rate per 1,000 population.
- (f) Rate ratio Indigenous: non-Indigenous.
- (g) Rate difference Indigenous minus non-Indigenous Australians.
- (h) Total includes age not stated.
- (i) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

Notes

1. Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.10.21: Hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and the first reported external cause of assault, by sex, Indigenous status and jurisdiction, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)}

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(f)	Difference ^(g)
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^(f)	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^(f)		
NSW						
Males	889	4.7	7,442	1.1	4.4	3.6
Females	545	2.8	1,819	0.3	10.5	2.5
Persons	1,434	3.7	9,261	0.7	5.5	3.0
Vic						
Males	178	4.2	5,441	1.0	4.3	3.3
Females	82	1.9	1,462	0.3	7.3	1.7
Persons	260	3.1	6,903	0.6	4.9	2.5
Qld						
Males	1,516	8.7	5,856	1.4	6.4	7.3
Females	1,363	7.5	1,595	0.4	20.2	7.2
Persons	2,879	8.1	7,451	0.9	9.3	7.2
WA						
Males	1,414	16.3	3,503	1.4	11.4	14.9
Females	1,717	19.8	974	0.4	46.9	19.4
Persons	3,131	18.0	4,477	0.9	19.2	17.1
SA						
Males	443	13.5	1,837	1.2	11.3	12.3
Females	518	14.4	465	0.3	47.2	14.1
Persons	961	14.0	2,302	0.8	18.5	13.2
Tas						
Males	n.p.	1.9	n.p.	0.9	2.2	1.0
Females	n.p.	0.6	n.p.	0.2	2.8	0.4
Persons	n.p.	1.2	n.p.	0.5	2.2	0.7
NT						
Males	n.p.	19.8	n.p.	2.2	8.9	17.6
Females	n.p.	30.4	n.p.	0.5	63.0	29.9
Persons	n.p.	25.1	n.p.	1.4	17.6	23.7
ACT						
Males	n.p.	3.9	n.p.	0.9	4.4	3.0
Females	n.p.	0.9	n.p.	0.2	4.7	0.7
Persons	n.p.	2.3	n.p.	0.5	4.2	1.8

(continued)

Table 2.10.21 (continued): Hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and the first reported external cause of assault, by sex, Indigenous status and jurisdiction, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)}

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(f)	Difference ^(g)
	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^(f)	Number	Rate per 1,000 ^(f)		
Australia						
Males	5,852	9.5	25,899	1.2	8.0	8.3
Females	6,431	10.1	6,676	0.3	32.4	9.8
Persons	12,283	9.8	32,575	0.8	13.0	9.0

n.p. Separation numbers for Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are not published due to confidentiality issues.

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM Seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010). Causes of injury are based on the first reported external cause as 'assault' ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09, where the principal diagnosis was 'injury and poisoning' (S00–T98).

(c) Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Age-standardised rates for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, the Northern Territory and Australia have been calculated using the direct method, age-standardised by 5 year age groups to 75+. Age-standardised rates for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory have been calculated using the direct method, age-standardised by 5 year age group to 65+. As different age-groupings were used, rates for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory cannot be compared with the rates for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, the Northern Territory and Australia.

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

(f) Rate ratio Indigenous: non-Indigenous.

(g) Rate difference Indigenous minus non-Indigenous.

Notes

1. Rates are calculated using ABS backcast population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.

2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.10.22: Hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and the first reported external cause of assault, by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(d)	Difference ^(e)
		Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)		
Males	Major cities	1,090	4.9	16,807	1.0	4.7	3.9
	Inner regional	679	5.2	4,730	1.3	3.8	3.8
	Outer regional ^(f)	1,207	9.3	2,742	1.6	5.8	7.7
	Remote ^(g)	1,170	23.4	585	2.1	11.2	21.3
	Very remote	1,625	18.2	217	1.6	11.5	16.6
	Total^(h)	5,852	9.5	25,899	1.2	8.0	8.3
Females	Major cities	795	3.5	4,381	0.3	12.7	3.2
	Inner regional	357	2.6	1,194	0.3	7.7	2.3
	Outer regional ^(f)	1,063	7.8	676	0.4	19.2	7.4
	Remote ^(g)	1,631	32.0	148	0.6	50.5	31.4
	Very remote	2,508	27.0	96	1.1	23.5	25.8
	Total^(h)	6,431	10.1	6,676	0.3	32.4	9.8
Persons	Major cities	1,885	4.2	21,188	0.7	6.3	3.5
	Inner regional	1,036	3.9	5,924	0.8	4.6	3.0
	Outer regional ^(f)	2,270	8.5	3,418	1.0	8.4	7.5
	Remote ^(g)	2,801	27.7	733	1.4	19.6	26.3
	Very remote	4,133	22.7	313	1.4	16.0	21.3
	Total^(h)	12,283	9.8	32,575	0.8	13.0	9.0

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010). Causes of injury are based on the first reported external cause as 'assault' ICD 10-AM codes X85–Y09, where the principal diagnosis was 'injury and poisoning' (S00–T98).

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

(d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(e) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(f) Includes remote Victoria.

(g) Excludes remote Victoria.

(h) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGC) for 2011–12 data and Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) for 2012–13 data and relates to the patient's usual residence. Total includes hospitalisations where remoteness area of residence is unknown.

Notes

1. Rates by remoteness are calculated using AIHW derived populations using ABS population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.

2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.10.23a: Separation rates in Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians for injury and poisoning and a first reported external cause of assault, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–99 to 2012–13^(a)

	Indigenous separations			Non-Indigenous separations		
	Males	Females	Persons ^(b)	Males	Females	Persons ^(b)
1998–99	1,603	1,749	3,352	4,589	1,022	5,611
1999–00	1,789	2,108	3,897	4,588	981	5,569
2000–01	1,866	2,016	3,882	4,922	1,049	5,972
2001–02	1,960	2,180	4,140	5,039	1,117	6,156
2002–03	1,528	1,692	3,220	4,624	1,036	5,661
2003–04	1,764	2,127	3,891	4,729	1,090	5,819
2004–05	1,803	2,181	3,984	5,062	1,029	6,091
2005–06	1,868	2,255	4,123	5,496	1,160	6,656
2006–07	1,880	2,363	4,243	5,916	1,154	7,070
2007–08	1,994	2,232	4,226	6,296	1,243	7,539
2008–09	2,032	2,277	4,309	6,632	1,424	8,056
2009–10	2,093	2,370	4,463	6,365	1,460	7,825
2010–11	2,243	2,640	4,883	5,895	1,484	7,379
2011–12	2,277	2,805	5,082	5,684	1,489	7,173
2012–13	2,408	2,946	5,354	5,940	1,622	7,562
Annual change ^(c)	46.5	66.4	112.9	129.3	44.3	173.6
Per cent change ^(d)	40.3	51.7	46.3	39.8	67.8	44.5

(a) Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the Northern Territory.

(b) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

(c) Average annual change in separation rates determined using linear regression analysis.

(d) Per cent change between 1998–99 and 2012–13 based on the average annual change over the period.

Notes

- Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010) and previous editions. Causes of injury are based on the first reported external cause as 'assault' ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09, where the principal diagnosis was 'injury and poisoning' (S00–T98).
- Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.10.23b: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates in Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians for injury and poisoning and a first reported external cause of assault, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–99 to 2012–13^(a)

	Indigenous rate per 1,000			Non-Indigenous rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Persons ^(b)	Males	Females	Persons ^(b)
1998–99	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.3	0.3	0.8
1999–00	13.5	14.6	14.0	1.3	0.3	0.8
2000–01	13.4	13.7	13.6	1.4	0.3	0.9
2001–02	14.0	14.2	14.1	1.4	0.3	0.9
2002–03	10.7	11.0	10.8	1.3	0.3	0.8
2003–04	11.9	13.3	12.6	1.3	0.3	0.8
2004–05	11.9	13.6	12.7	1.4	0.3	0.8
2005–06	12.0	13.6	12.8	1.5	0.3	0.9
2006–07	11.8	13.9	12.9	1.6	0.3	0.9
2007–08	12.3	13.0	12.6	1.6	0.3	1.0
2008–09	12.2	13.0	12.6	1.7	0.4	1.0
2009–10	12.3	13.3	12.8	1.6	0.4	1.0
2010–11	13.0	14.5	13.7	1.4	0.4	0.9
2011–12	12.8	15.2	14.0	1.4	0.4	0.9
2012–13	13.3	15.7	14.5	1.4	0.4	0.9
Annual change ^(c)	–0.01	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Per cent change ^(d)	–0.8	12.3	5.9	10.1	31.7	14.2

(a) Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the Northern Territory.

(b) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

(c) Average annual change in rates determined using linear regression analysis.

(d) Per cent change between 1998–99 and 2012–13 based on the average annual change over the period.

Notes

- Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010) and previous editions. Causes of injury are based on the first reported external cause as 'assault' ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09, where the principal diagnosis was 'injury and poisoning' (S00–T98).
- Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population.
- Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.
- Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.10.23c: Age-standardised hospitalisation rate ratios and rate differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians for injury and poisoning and a first reported external cause of assault, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–99 to 2012–13^(a)

	Rate ratio ^(b)			Rate difference ^(c)		
	Males	Females	Persons ^(d)	Males	Females	Persons ^(d)
1998–99	9.3	41.3	15.1	11.1	12.2	11.6
1999–00	10.1	50.4	17.2	12.2	14.3	13.2
2000–01	9.4	44.6	15.6	12.0	13.4	12.7
2001–02	9.7	43.7	15.8	12.6	13.9	13.2
2002–03	8.2	36.9	13.4	9.4	10.7	10.0
2003–04	9.0	42.9	15.3	10.6	12.9	11.8
2004–05	8.5	47.2	15.1	10.5	13.3	11.9
2005–06	8.1	42.6	14.1	10.6	13.3	11.9
2006–07	7.6	44.6	13.6	10.3	13.6	11.9
2007–08	7.6	39.5	12.8	10.7	12.6	11.6
2008–09	7.3	35.3	12.3	10.5	12.6	11.6
2009–10	7.9	35.9	13.1	10.7	12.9	11.8
2010–11	9.1	39.2	15.2	11.6	14.1	12.8
2011–12	9.5	41.7	16.2	11.4	14.8	13.1
2012–13	9.6	40.3	16.2	11.9	15.3	13.6
Annual change ^(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.02	0.1	0.05
Per cent change ^(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–2.1	11.8	5.3

(a) Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the Northern Territory.

(b) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(c) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(d) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

(e) Average annual change in rate ratios and rate differences determined using linear regression analysis.

(f) Per cent change between 1998–99 and 2012–13 based on the average annual change over the period.

Notes

- Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010) and previous editions. Causes of injury are based on the first reported external cause as 'assault' ICD-10-AM codes X85–Y09, where the principal diagnosis was 'injury and poisoning' (S00–T98).
- Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population.
- Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.
- Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.10.24: Deaths from assault (homicide), by Indigenous status and age, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2008–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)}

	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio ^(l)	Rate difference ^(m)
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 ⁽ⁱ⁾	95% LCL ^(j)	95% UCL ^(k)	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 ⁽ⁱ⁾	95% LCL ^(j)	95% UCL ^(k)		
0–4	6	1.6	-1.3	4.6	35	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.3*	0.9
5–14	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	24	0.3	0.0	0.5	n.p.	n.p.
15–24	33	5.8	1.4	10.2	115	1.1	0.7	1.6	5.2*	4.7*
25–34	49	12.5	4.7	20.3	147	1.4	0.9	1.9	9.0*	11.1*
35–44	54	15.0	6.0	23.9	155	1.4	0.9	1.9	10.4*	13.5*
45–54	33	12.2	2.9	21.4	131	1.2	0.8	1.7	9.7*	10.9*
55–64	11	7.2	-2.3	16.7	84	1.0	0.5	1.4	7.5*	6.2*
65+	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	98	0.9	0.5	1.3	n.p.	n.p.
Total (crude)^{(n)(o)}	189	6.5	4.4	8.6	789	1.0	0.9	1.2	6.2*	5.5*
Total (age-standardised)^{(n)(p)}	189	7.6	5.0	10.1	789	1.0	0.9	1.2	7.3*	6.5*

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

* Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process — once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008–2010 (final), 2011 (revised) and 2012 (preliminary). See Cause of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat.no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes for further information.

(b) ICD-10 codes X85-Y09 and Y87.1 included.

(c) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.

(d) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.

(e) These data exclude 18 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 2008–2012.

(f) Cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals, so some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected.

(g) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.

(h) WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009 corrected for over-reporting.

(i) Age-specific rates calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population of the midpoint year and of the average of 2009, 2010 and 2011 for age group 0–4.

(j) LCL = lower confidence limit.

(k) UCL = upper confidence limit.

(l) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(m) Rate difference is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(n) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.

(o) Crude rates calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population for the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across years or compared with age-standardised rates.

(p) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.

Note: Not stated for age has been pro-rated across each age group.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of National Mortality Database.

Table 2.10.25: Deaths from assault (homicide), by Indigenous status and sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2008–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}

	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio ^(k)	Rate difference ^(l)
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 ^(h)	95% LCL ⁽ⁱ⁾	95% UCL ^(j)	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 ^(h)	95% LCL ⁽ⁱ⁾	95% UCL ^(j)		
Males	114	9.5	5.3	13.7	521	1.4	1.1	1.6	6.9*	8.1*
Females	75	5.8	2.8	8.8	268	0.7	0.5	0.9	8.2*	5.1*
Persons	189	7.6	5.0	10.1	789	1.0	0.9	1.2	7.3*	6.6*

* Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.

(b) Data are presented in 5-year groupings because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.

(c) These data exclude 18 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 2008–2012.

(d) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.

(e) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008–2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 29–33 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3303.0).

(f) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.

(g) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.

(h) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.

(i) LCL = lower confidence limit.

(j) UCL = upper confidence limit.

(k) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(l) Rate difference is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

Note: ICD-10 codes X85-Y09 and Y87.1 included.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of National Mortality Database.

Table 2.10.26: Deaths from assault (homicide), by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2008–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}

	Indigenous					Non-Indigenous						
	Deaths	Crude rate per 100,000 ^(h)	Age-standardised rate per 100,000 ⁽ⁱ⁾	95% LCL ^(j)	95% UCL ^(k)	Deaths	Crude rate per 100,000 ^(h)	Age-standardised rate per 100,000 ⁽ⁱ⁾	95% LCL ^(j)	95% UCL ^(k)	Rate ratio ^(l)	Rate difference ^(m)
NSW	30	2.9	3.3	0.5	6.1	357	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	3.3*	2.3*
Qld	38	4.1	4.9	1.3	8.5	185	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	5.6*	4.0*
WA	54	12.4	14.7	5.0	24.4	122	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	13.6*	13.6*
SA	15	8.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	106	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.9	n.p.	n.p.
NT	52	15.2	16.5	6.1	27.0	19	2.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
NSW, Qld, WA, SA & NT	189	6.5	7.6	5.0	10.1	789	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	7.3*	6.5*

* Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.

(b) Data are presented in 5-year groupings because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.

(c) These data exclude 18 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 2008–2012.

(d) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.

(e) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process — once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008–2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 29–33 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3303.0).

(f) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.

(g) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.

(h) Rates are crude rates per 100,000 population.

(i) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.

(j) LCL = lower confidence limit.

(k) UCL = upper confidence limit.

(l) Rate ratio is the age-standardised mortality rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(m) Rate difference is the age-standardised mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

Note: ICD-10 codes X85-Y09 and Y87.1 included.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of National Mortality Database.

Table 2.10.27a: Age-standardised mortality rates for deaths from assault (homicide), NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}

		Indigenous rate per 1,000 ^(h)			Non-Indigenous rate per 1,000 ^(h)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	1998	12.5	n.p.	10.2	2.2	1.1	1.6
	1999	9.2	n.p.	7.1	2.0	0.8	1.4
	2000	15.7	12.3	14.1	1.9	1.1	1.5
	2001	13.8	9.2	11.5	1.8	0.9	1.4
	2002	8.0	n.p.	7.1	1.6	0.9	1.3
	2003	11.3	n.p.	7.6	1.8	0.7	1.3
	2004	n.p.	n.p.	4.3	1.0	0.5	0.8
	2005	n.p.	n.p.	6.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
	2006	14.1	n.p.	9.3	1.5	0.7	1.1
	2007	n.p.	7.2	6.5	1.3	0.5	0.9
	2008	11.1	n.p.	9.3	1.3	0.8	1.0
	2009	n.p.	n.p.	6.2	1.6	0.7	1.2
	2010	11.0	n.p.	7.7	1.2	0.8	1.0
	2011	8.9	n.p.	7.0	1.2	0.7	1.0
	2012	9.9	n.p.	7.8	1.5	0.6	1.0
Long term 1998–2012	Annual change ⁽ⁱ⁾	–0.2	n.a.	–0.2	–0.1*	–0.02*	–0.04*
	% change over period ⁽ⁱ⁾	–17.9	n.a.	–31.7	–40.3*	–37.0*	–39.3*
Medium term 2001–2012	Annual change ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.2	n.a.	–0.08	–0.03	–0.01	–0.02
	% change over period ⁽ⁱ⁾	36.0	n.a.	–11.7	–18.5	–15.2	–21.8
Medium term 1998–2006	Annual change ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.1	n.a.	–0.5	–0.1*	–0.1*	–0.1*
	% change over period ⁽ⁱ⁾	8.4	n.a.	–38.2	–47.1*	–45.7*	–44.2*
Short term 2006–2012	Annual change ⁽ⁱ⁾	–0.7*	n.a.	–0.2	–0.01	0.004	–0.004
	% change over period ⁽ⁱ⁾	–32.4*	n.a.	–13.3	–4.6	3.2	–2.1

(continued)

Table 2.10.27a (continued): Age-standardised mortality rates for deaths from assault (homicide), NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level over the specified periods.

- (a) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (b) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and other mortality rates because of these data quality issues.
- (c) Deaths prior to 2007 are by year of registration and state/territory of usual residence. Deaths from 2007 onwards are by reference year and state/territory of usual residence. Registration year prior to 2007 is equivalent to reference year from 2007 onwards.
- (d) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process—once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2006–2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 29–33 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3303.0).
- (e) These data exclude 90 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 1998–2012.
- (f) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.
- (h) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.
- (i) Annual change determined using linear regression analysis.
- (j) Per cent change based on the annual change over the period.

Notes

1. ICD-10 codes X85-Y09 and Y87.1 included.
2. Not stated for age has been pro-rated across each age group.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of National Mortality Database.

Table 2.10.27b: Age-standardised rate ratios and rate differences for deaths from assault (homicide), NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}

		Rate ratio ^(h)			Rate difference ⁽ⁱ⁾		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	1998	5.7	n.p.	6.2	10.3	n.p.	8.6
	1999	4.5	n.p.	4.9	7.1	n.p.	5.6
	2000	8.1	10.9	9.2	13.8	11.2	12.6
	2001	7.6	10.0	8.4	12.0	8.3	10.1
	2002	4.9	n.p.	5.5	6.4	n.p.	5.8
	2003	6.3	n.p.	6.1	9.5	n.p.	6.3
	2004	n.p.	n.p.	5.7	n.p.	n.p.	3.6
	2005	n.p.	n.p.	7.5	n.p.	n.p.	5.2
	2006	9.6	n.p.	8.5	12.7	n.p.	8.2
	2007	n.p.	13.2	7.2	n.p.	6.6	5.6
	2008	8.5	n.p.	8.9	9.8	n.p.	8.3
	2009	n.p.	n.p.	5.4	n.p.	n.p.	5.0
	2010	8.8	n.p.	7.7	9.8	n.p.	6.7
	2011	7.4	n.p.	7.3	7.7	n.p.	6.1
	2012	6.6	n.p.	7.4	8.4	n.p.	6.7
Long term 1998–2012	Annual change ^(j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.1	n.a.	–0.2
	% change over period ^(k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–13.1	n.a.	–30.2
Medium term 2001–2012	Annual change ^(j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.1	n.a.	–0.1
	% change over period ^(k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–11.9	n.a.	–10.3
Medium term 1998–2006	Annual change ^(j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	–0.4
	% change over period ^(k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.3	n.a.	–36.6
Short term 2006–2012	Annual change ^(j)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.7*	n.a.	–0.2
	% change over period ^(k)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–35.9*	n.a.	–15.2

(continued)

Table 2.10.27b (continued): Age-standardised rate ratios and rate differences for deaths from assault (homicide), NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)}

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level over the specified periods.

- (a) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (b) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and other mortality rates because of these data quality issues.
- (c) Deaths prior to 2007 are by year of registration and state/territory of usual residence. Deaths from 2007 onwards are by reference year and state/territory of usual residence. Registration year prior to 2007 is equivalent to reference year from 2007 onwards.
- (d) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process — once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2006–2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 29–33 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. no. 3303.0).
- (e) These data exclude 90 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 1998–2012.
- (f) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.
- (h) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.
- (i) Rate difference is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.
- (j) Annual change determined using linear regression analysis.
- (k) Per cent change based on the annual change over the period.

Notes

1. ICD-10 codes X85-Y09 and Y87.1 included.
2. Not stated for age has been pro-rated across each age group.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of National Mortality Database.

Table 2.10.28: Victims of homicide for all jurisdictions where data are available, by Indigenous status, with selected data on circumstances surrounding the homicide^(a), 2007–12

	2007 to 2012			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	No.	%	No.	%
Sex^(b)				
Male victim/male offender	77	41.8	569	53.9
Female victim/male offender	61	33.2	299	28.3
Male victim/female offender	27	14.7	72	6.8
Female victim/female offender	14	7.6	37	3.5
Victim/offender status unrecorded	5	2.7	79	7.5
Total	184	100.0	1,056	100.0
Employment status^(b)				
Offender & victim both working	3	1.6	127	12.0
Neither working	69	37.5	255	24.1
Offender working only	10	5.4	101	9.6
Victim working only	7	3.8	149	14.1
Victim/offender status unrecorded	95	51.6	424	40.2
Total	184	100.0	1,056	100.0
Circumstance				
Domestic altercation	55	29.9	194	18.4
Alcohol-related argument	21	11.4	70	6.6
Other argument	31	16.8	180	17.0
Other	21	11.4	246	23.3
No apparent motive/unknown	56	30.4	366	34.7
Total	184	100.0	1,056	100.0
Victim–offender relationship^(c)				
Intimate partners and other family	97	52.7	391	37.0
Friends & acquaintances	38	20.7	295	27.9
Strangers	17	9.2	162	15.3
Other relationship	10	5.4	70	6.6
Unknown	22	12.0	138	13.1
Total	184	100.0	1,056	100.0
Grand total	184	14.8	1,056	85.2

(a) Where an offender has been identified and victim Indigenous status is known.

(b) Where a victim is killed by more than one offender, the gender and employment status of the first recorded offender is used. Each victim is counted once only.

(c) Refers only to relationship between victim and first recorded offender, where identified.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, National Homicide Monitoring Program, 2007–12.

Table 2.10.29: Victims of homicide for all jurisdictions where data are available, by Indigenous status, with selected data on circumstances surrounding the homicide^(a), 2007–12

	2007 to 2012			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	No.	%	No.	%
Sex^(b)				
Male victim/male offender	77	43.0	569	58.2
Female victim/male offender	61	34.1	299	30.6
Male victim/female offender	27	15.1	72	7.4
Female victim/female offender	14	7.8	37	3.8
Total	179	100.0	977	100.0
Employment status^(b)				
Offender & victim both working	3	3.4	127	20.1
Neither working	69	77.5	255	40.3
Offender working only	10	11.2	101	16.0
Victim working only	7	7.9	149	23.6
Total	89	100.0	632	100.0
Circumstance				
Domestic altercation	55	43.0	194	28.1
Alcohol-related argument	21	16.4	70	10.1
Other argument	31	24.2	180	26.1
Other	21	16.4	246	35.7
Total	128	100.0	690	100.0
Victim–offender relationship^(c)				
Intimate partners and other family	97	59.9	391	42.6
Friends & acquaintances	38	23.5	295	32.1
Strangers	17	10.5	162	17.6
Other relationship	10	6.2	70	7.6
Total	162	100.0	918	100.0
Grand total^(d)	184	14.8	1,056	85.2

(a) Where an offender has been identified.

(b) Where a victim is killed by more than one offender, the gender and employment status of the first recorded offender is used. Each victim is counted once only.

(c) Refers only to relationship between victim and first recorded offender, where identified.

(d) Includes victims where racial appearance, sex, employment status, motive, circumstances or victim–offender relationship data or any combination of these variables were unknown.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, National Homicide Monitoring Program, 2007–12.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

National Hospital Morbidity Database

The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in essentially all hospitals in Australia, including public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities, alcohol and drug treatment hospitals and dental hospitals. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories are not included. Hospitals specialising in ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included. The NHMD does not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.

For 2012–13, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD. The exception was a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, the exceptions being the private free-standing day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital in the Northern Territory, and a private free-standing day hospital in Victoria.

Hospitalisations

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay that begins or ends in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

The number and pattern of hospitalisations can be affected by differing admission practices among the jurisdictions and from year to year, and differing levels and patterns of service delivery.

Records for newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care.

Indigenous status information

Approximately 2% of hospital records have Indigenous status of 'not stated', though this proportion varies across the jurisdictions (see Table 1.02.1). These records are excluded from analyses of hospital data in this report. Note that for hospitals in Western Australia, records with an unknown status are reported as non-Indigenous.

Under-identification

The incompleteness of Indigenous identification means the number of hospital separations recorded as Indigenous is an underestimate of hospitalisations involving Indigenous Australians.

The AIHW completed an assessment of the level of Indigenous under-identification in selected public hospitals in all states and territories in 2007–08. Results from this assessment indicate that New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory had adequate Indigenous identification (20% or less overall under-identification of Indigenous patients) in their hospital separations data (AIHW 2010). The study estimated that 89% of Indigenous patients were correctly identified in Australian public hospital admission records in 2007–08.

In 2011–12, the AIHW completed a second study to reassess the level of under-identification in public hospitals data, and found that all jurisdictions had sufficient quality Indigenous identification for reporting from 2010–11 (AIHW 2013). The study estimated that 88% of

Indigenous patients were correctly identified in Australian public hospital admission records in 2011–12, and a correction factor of 1.09 is used at the national level to adjust for under-identification in hospital data. Interpretation of results should take into account the relative quality of the data from the jurisdictions.

Time series analysis may be affected by changes in the quality of Indigenous identification over time. The second AIHW study found no statistically significant change in identification rates at the national level, although there were some changes at the jurisdictional level. Time series presentations in this report include data from both public and private hospitals across several jurisdictions, so the overall effect of changes in Indigenous identification over time is unclear. This should be taken into account when interpreting the results of time series analysis.

Change in coding and coding practices

Between 2009–10 and 2010–11, there were significant changes in the coding of diagnoses for diabetes, obstetrics, and imaging procedures. There were also significant changes made to coding practices for diabetes and related conditions for the 2012–13 year, resulting in increased counts for these conditions. Caution should be used in comparing 2011–12 and 2012–13 data with data from previous Health Performance Framework reports.

For more information about the quality of the NHMD and emergency department care data, please refer to Database quality statement summaries in the report *Australian Hospital Statistics 2012–13*, available at

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129546922>.

National Mortality Database

Mortality data presented in this report are from the ABS National Mortality Database. The National Mortality Database includes information on the factors that caused death, as well as other information about the deceased person, such as age at death, place of death, country of birth, and where applicable, the circumstances of their death. These data are collected in Australia by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. The data are then compiled nationally by the ABS, which codes the data according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Deaths

The count of deaths for Indigenous Australians can be influenced by the accuracy of identification of Indigenous deaths, late registration of deaths, as a result of coronial inquiry, and changes to death forms and/or processing systems. Due to the small size of the Indigenous population, these factors can significantly impact on trends over time and between jurisdictions.

Queensland deaths

In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three-quarters (284) were deaths of Indigenous Australians.

The ABS discussed different methods of adjustment of Queensland death registrations data for 2010 with key stakeholders. Following the discussion, a decision was made by the ABS

and key stakeholders to use an adjustment method that added together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. This method minimises the impact on mortality indicators used in various government reports. However, care should still be taken when interpreting Indigenous death data for Queensland for 2010.

Western Australia deaths

Indigenous deaths registered in Western Australia in 2007, 2008 and 2009 were corrected by the ABS in mid-2012 due to some non-Indigenous deaths being incorrectly recorded as Indigenous for these years. Data presented in this report are based on the corrected data and will differ from mortality data presented in the 2010 Health Performance Framework report which presented data before the ABS corrections.

Indigenous status question

All jurisdictions broadly comply with the standard wording for the Indigenous status question for their death registration forms. However, the response categories tend to differ between a number of jurisdictions, most notably WA provides an additional 'Unknown' response category and the NT does not provide clear instructions on how to select both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (for example, by ticking both boxes) (ABS & AIHW 2005).

Under-identification

Almost all deaths in Australia are registered. However, the Indigenous status of the deceased is not always recorded or reported, or recorded correctly. The incompleteness of Indigenous identification means the number of deaths registered as Indigenous is an underestimate of deaths occurring in the Indigenous population (ABS 2013a). As a result, the observed differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality are under-estimates of the true differences. While the identification of Indigenous Australians in deaths data is incomplete in all state and territory registration systems, 5 jurisdictions (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory) have been assessed by the ABS and the AIHW as having adequate identification. Longer-term mortality trend data are presented for these jurisdictions from 1998 onwards. The ABS calculated the identification rate of Indigenous deaths for the period 2011–12 through data linkage between the Census and death registration records to examine differences in reporting of Indigenous status across the 2 datasets (ABS 2013b).

Indigenous Mortality Quality Study

The ABS conducted a number of quality studies based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and other data sets as part of the Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project (ABS 2008). The CDE Indigenous Mortality Quality Study linked Census records with death registration records for the 11-month period following the Census and examined differences in the reporting of Indigenous status across the 2 data sets.

For the purpose of this study, the linked record was assumed to be an Indigenous record if a positive response was recorded against the Indigenous status question on either the death registration or the corresponding Census record. Following linkage, the number of death records identified as Indigenous increased from 1,800 to 2,123 records, or from 1.7% to 2.0% of all registered deaths.

According to ABS 2008: 'While 323 additional death records were able to be identified as Indigenous from Census records, more may have been expected if all death records had been linked. A key reason records could not be linked appears to be Census undercount, with a corresponding Census record not existing to link to for many Indigenous death records'.

The results from the study suggested that coverage of Indigenous deaths in death registrations is considerably higher, at least in 2006–07, than previous estimates have indicated. Nationally, the coverage rate was estimated to be 85%. State/territory coverage estimates were: Victoria 74%, New South Wales 76%, South Australia 86%, Queensland 87%, Western Australia 92% and the Northern Territory 99% (ABS 2008). The AIHW is also undertaking a project to develop an Enhanced Mortality Database by linking death registration records to several additional data sources that contain information on Indigenous deaths.

Numerator and denominator

Mortality rates use the count of deaths in the numerator and population estimates in the denominator. Analysis of trends in mortality rates is therefore also influenced by the assumptions made about mortality in the population backcast and projections, which is somewhat circular. The 2011 Census based backcast mortality assumptions were that Indigenous life expectancy at birth at the Australian level increased by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females for the period 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006 and then increased by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females for the 2006–2011 period. Under this assumption, life expectancy at birth in 1996 would be 65.5 years and 71.4 years for Indigenous males and females respectively. Whether Indigenous life expectancy at birth has changed at a faster or slower rate is unknown (ABS 2014).

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/395084>>.

National Homicide Monitoring Program

The NHMP was established in 1990 and reports annually by financial year on all homicides recorded in Australia. The Indigenous status of the victim is based on police identification of 'racial appearance', and therefore will underestimate the level of homicide involving Indigenous persons. Nevertheless, the NHMP includes useful information on the circumstances surrounding homicides involving Indigenous persons.

The NHMP project is funded by the Australian Government. The data used in this publication were made available through the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). The AIC does not bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented herein.

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may

occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013c). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- .. not applicable
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

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The top of the page features a red background. On the left, there is a vertical strip with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in white and yellow. To the right of this strip, the title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 35 of 68' and a red one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in white.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 35 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.11 Contact with the criminal justice system

This measure reports on the prevalence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in prison custody, other contact with the criminal justice system, including police custody and juvenile justice, and relationships with health and social factors

Introduction

This is no. 35 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from
<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset
- National Prisoner Census
- National Prisoner Health Data Collection
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- National Deaths in Custody Program.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Indigenous Australians experience higher rates of arrest and incarceration than non-Indigenous Australians. Imprisonment impacts on family, children and the broader community. It increases stress, affects relationships and has adverse employment and financial consequences (AHMAC 2015).

Youth justice supervision refers to young people under supervision by the government departments responsible for youth justice, either in their communities or in secure detention facilities (AIHW 2011a).

The term 'unsentenced detention' is used to indicate young people on remand (who have been remanded in custody by a court) and those under police referred detention (before an initial court appearance) (AIHW 2011b).

For more information relating to contact with the criminal justice system, see measures 2.01, 2.05, 2.07, 2.12, 2.16 and 2.17. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Youth justice supervision, see tables 2.11.1–6
- Adult imprisonment, see tables 2.11.7–23.

Youth justice supervision

Current period

In 2012–13, on an average day:

- 40% of those under youth justice supervision were Indigenous (around 2,600 out of 6,300) (including estimates for WA and the NT) (AIHW 2014).
- 188 per 10,000 Indigenous Australians aged 10–17 were under youth justice supervision. This was 14 times as high as the non-Indigenous rate (13 per 10,000) (Table 2.11.1).
- An estimated 27% of Indigenous youth under supervision were aged 10–14, twice the non-Indigenous proportion (13%) (excluding WA and the NT, as standard data were not available) (AIHW 2014).
- There were 198 Indigenous young people in unsentenced detention in Australia (excluding WA and NT) (Table 2.11.2). The rate of Indigenous young people on remand (20 per 10,000) was 20.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous youth (less than 1 per 10,000), a gap of 19 per 10,000 (Table 2.11.3).

Trend

Between 2006–07 and 2012–13:

- The rate for Indigenous youth aged 10–17 under supervision on an average day declined by 5%, although the decline was not significant. The rate for non-Indigenous youth aged 10–17 under supervision on an average day changed very little. The rate difference decreased by 6%, but this decline was not significant (Table 2.11.1).

Adult imprisonment

Current period

As at 30 June 2013:

- There were 8,430 adult prisoners who identified as Indigenous Australians in the National Prisoner Census, representing more than 27% of total prisoners. The Indigenous imprisonment rate was 2,040 per 100,000 population (Table 2.11.7).
 - After adjusting for age, the Indigenous imprisonment rate was 13 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (Figure 2.11.1). The median age of adult Indigenous prisoners was 31, compared with 35 for non-Indigenous prisoners (Table 2.11.7).

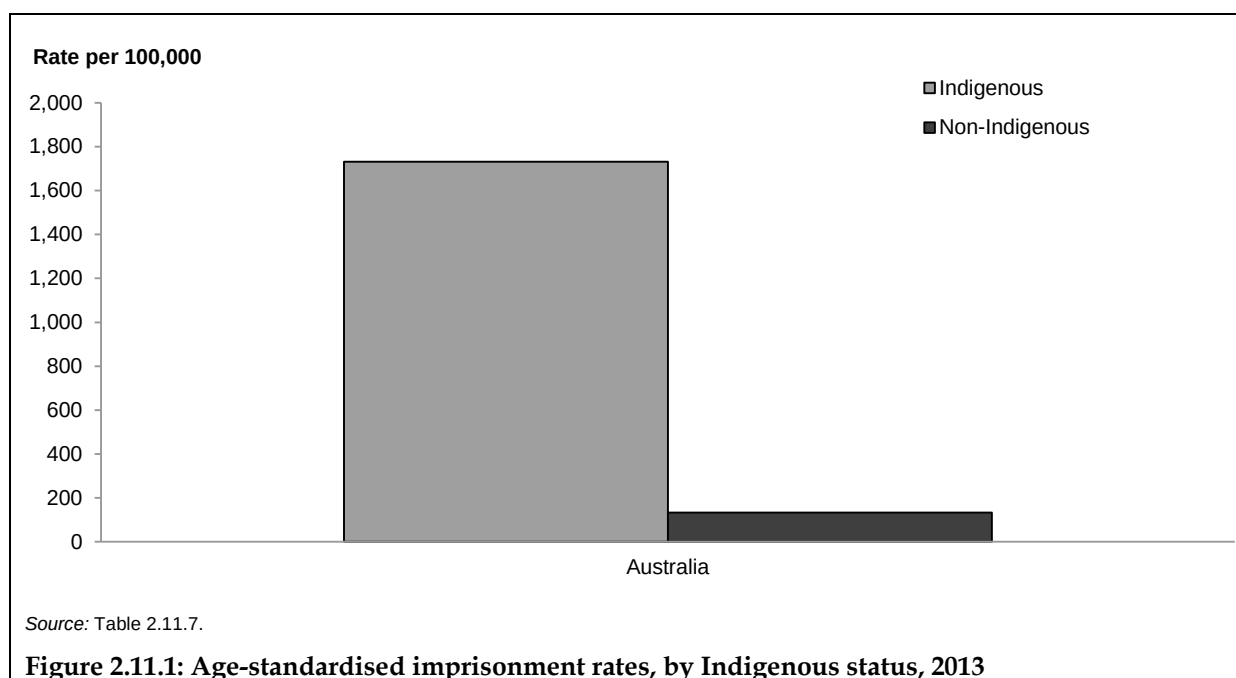
In 2012–13:

- After adjusting for age, an estimated 13% of Indigenous Australians had stressors due to trouble with the police in the previous 12 months. This was 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 4727.0.55.001: Table 19.3).
- Of 71 deaths in custody (police and prison), 13 (18%) were of Indigenous Australians and 58 (82%) were of non-Indigenous Australians (Table 2.11.22).

Trend

From 2000 to 2013:

- After adjusting for age, the imprisonment rate for Indigenous Australians increased significantly by 68%. The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous imprisonment rates increased by 76%, from 971 per 100,000 to 1,598 per 100,000 (Table 2.11.12).
- The rate of deaths in prison custody decreased by 74% for Indigenous Australians, from 3.4 deaths per 1,000 to 1.1 deaths per 1,000. The rate difference decreased significantly (Table 2.11.23).



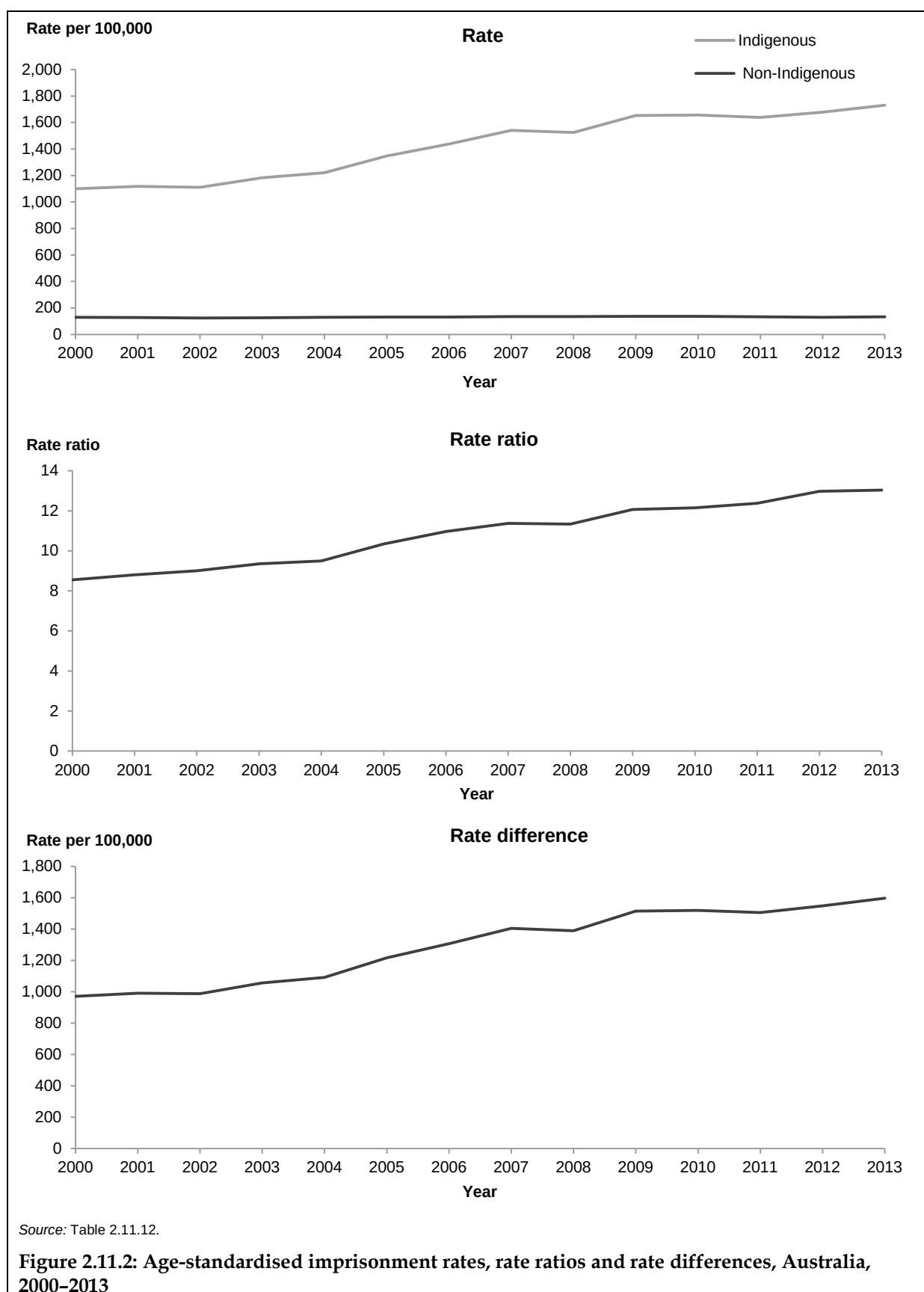


Table 2.11.1: Rates per 10,000 of young people aged 10–17 under supervision on an average day, by Indigenous status, states and territories

Year	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2002–03	145.5	11.9	119.9	13.4	247.2	19.0	267.6	9.8
2003–04	149.5	11.2	127.7	12.9	231.5	18.5	277.6	9.3
2004–05	145.6	10.5	99.7	11.3	225.4	17.0	305.7	9.4
2005–06	149.8	10.7	112.8	10.9	228.3	16.2	342.4	11.7
2006–07	162.1	12.1	123.7	12.2	227.0	16.3	339.2	11.4
2007–08	187.5	13.5	141.7	13.8	224.1	17.0	356.0	11.3
2008–09	193.8	15.4	155.3	15.0	198.5	16.2	n.a.	n.a.
2009–10	197.2	15.2	169.5	16.7	195.2	16.0	n.a.	n.a.
2010–11	204.0	14.6	178.0	16.9	200.4	16.3	n.a.	n.a.
2011–12	189.1	13.4	166.7	16.3	189.6	14.6	n.a.	n.a.
2012–13	166.7	11.3	150.1	13.8	200.6	13.6	n.a.	n.a.
Annual change^{(a)(b)}	5.1*	0.3	6.2*	0.4*	–5.2*	–0.4*	19.0*	0.5
Change over period^{(a)(b)}	35.2*	24.4	57.2*	36.1*	–21.5*	–22.2*	35.4*	24.7

(continued)

Table 2.11.1 (continued): Rates per 10,000 of young people aged 10–17 under supervision on an average day, by Indigenous status, states and territories

Year	SA		Tas		ACT		NT	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2002–03	347.5	23.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.9	8.7
2003–04	315.4	21.8	n.a.	n.a.	257.7	52.0	94.7	9.2
2004–05	297.2	19.4	n.a.	n.a.	286.6	44.2	120.8	8.1
2005–06	257.6	16.5	n.a.	n.a.	215.9	31.2	123.3	7.8
2006–07	222.5	16.5	124.5	28.0	199.6	33.8	107.8	4.1
2007–08	267.3	17.5	139.7	26.1	238.5	31.0	81.0	6.2
2008–09	282.2	19.0	121.1	39.0	218.2	31.8	n.a.	n.a.
2009–10	249.7	17.8	136.2	41.6	212.0	29.8	n.a.	n.a.
2010–11	228.8	17.3	114.0	43.7	300.1	37.7	n.a.	n.a.
2011–12	197.9	16.5	67.4	35.5	340.6	30.4	n.a.	n.a.
2012–13	177.5	14.0	56.8	33.1	233.3	21.2	n.a.	n.a.
Annual change^{(a)(b)}	–13.5*	–0.6*	–12.7*	1.4	3.6	–2.1*	3.4	–0.8
Change over period^{(a)(b)}	–41.3*	–29.0*	–51.9*	26.7	13.9	–43.8*	18.5	–42.7

(continued)

Table 2.11.1 (continued): Rates per 10,000 of young people aged 10–17 under supervision on an average day, by Indigenous status, states and territories

Year	Australia excluding WA and NT ^(c)				Australia including WA and NT ^(d)			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference
2002–03	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2003–04	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2004–05	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2005–06	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2006–07	184.9	14.1	13.1	170.8	197.0	13.8	14.3	183.2
2007–08	200.5	15.2	13.2	185.3	208.7	14.8	14.1	193.9
2008–09	194.9	16.5	11.8	178.4	202.6	15.9	12.7	186.7
2009–10	194.9	16.8	11.6	178.1	204.3	16.4	12.5	187.8
2010–11	198.9	16.8	11.8	182.0	207.4	16.6	12.5	190.8
2011–12	183.7	15.5	11.9	168.2	195.3	15.2	12.8	180.0
2012–13	174.1	13.5	12.9	160.6	187.5	13.2	14.2	174.3
Annual change^{(a)(b)}	–2.2	—	..	–2.2	–1.8	—	..	–1.8
Change over period^{(a)(b)}	–6.8	–1.5	..	–7.2	–5.2	–0.3	..	–5.6

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level over the period.

(a) Determined by linear regression.

(b) Annual change and change over period was calculated only for years where data was available (i.e. NSW 2002–03 to 2012–13; Tas 2006–07 to 2012–13; NT 2002–03 to 2007–08), thus caution must be taken when comparing jurisdictions with each other.

(c) Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012–13.

(d) An approximate national total derived from the available JJ NMDS data, plus aggregate non-standard data (i.e. not in NMDS format) for 2011–12 supplied by Western Australia and 2007–08 JJ NMDS data for the Northern Territory.

Source: AIHW 2014. Youth justice in Australia 2012–13.

Table 2.11.2: Number of young people in unsentenced detention on an average day^(a), by age, Indigenous status and state/territory

Indigenous status	Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust. excl. WA and NT
Indigenous	10–13 years	6	1	13	n.a.	4	—	—	n.a.	24
	14–17 years	77	4	77	n.a.	9	—	3	n.a.	170
	18+ years	3	—	—	n.a.	1	—	—	n.a.	4
	Total	86	5	90	n.a.	13	0	3	n.a.	198
Non-Indigenous	10–13 years	2	1	4	n.a.	3	—	1	n.a.	11
	14–17 years	64	29	43	n.a.	16	9	6	n.a.	166
	18+ years	6	3	—	n.a.	—	—	1	n.a.	11
	Total	72	33	47	n.a.	19	9	8	n.a.	188
Not stated	10–13 years	—	—	0	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	—
	14–17 years	3	—	1	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	3
	18+ years	—	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	—
	Total	3	—	1	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	4
Total	10–13 years	8	2	17	n.a.	7	—	1	n.a.	35
	14–17 years	144	33	120	n.a.	25	9	9	n.a.	340
	18+ years	9	3	1	n.a.	1	—	2	n.a.	15
	Total	162	38	138	n.a.	32	9	11	n.a.	389

(a) Number of young people on an average day may not sum to total due to rounding.

Notes

1. Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2012–13.
2. Total includes young people with unknown age.
3. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of unsentenced detention in the relevant year began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as at start of first period of unsentenced detention in the relevant year.
4. Number of unsentenced and sentenced young people on an average day may not sum to total number of young people as young people may have changed legal status during the same day, or been on both types of orders at the same time.

Source: AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset (JJ NMDS) 2000–01 to 2012–13.

Table 2.11.3: Rates of young people 10–17 on remand on an average day^(a), by age, Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012–13

Age group ^(b)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia (excluding WA and NT)
Indigenous no. per 10,000									
10–13 years	3.1	n.p.	6.6	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	4.8
14–17 years	37.7	n.p.	42.1	n.a.	23.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	34.2
Total 10–17^(c)	21.4	5.7	24.4	n.a.	17.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	19.9
Non-Indigenous no. per 10,000									
10–13 years	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	0.1
14–17 years	1.8	1.1	1.9	n.a.	1.8	3.7	3.5	n.a.	1.7
Total 10–17^(c)	1.0	0.6	1.0	n.a.	1.1	1.9	2.4	n.a.	1.0
Rate ratio^(d)									
10–13 years	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	44.3
14–17 years	20.9	n.p.	22.5	n.a.	13.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	20.2
Total 10–17^(c)	20.8	9.1	24.1	n.a.	15.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	20.5
Rate difference^(e)									
10–13 years	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	4.6
14–17 years	35.9	n.p.	40.3	n.a.	21.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	32.5
Total 10–17^(c)	20.4	5.1	23.4	n.a.	16.5	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	18.9

(a) Number of young people on an average day may not sum to total due to rounding.

(b) Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of unsentenced detention in the relevant year began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as at start of first period of unsentenced detention in the relevant year.

(c) Total includes young people with unknown age.

(d) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(e) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate minus the non-Indigenous rate.

Note: Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2012–13.

Source: AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset (JJ NMDS) 2000–01 to 2012–13.

Table 2.11.4: Completed periods of unsentenced detention by Indigenous status and state/territory

Number of completed periods	Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia excluding WA and NT ^(a)
Number of completed periods										
1	Indigenous	386	36	214	n.a.	100	6	11	n.a.	753
	Non-Indigenous	554	209	181	n.a.	136	32	36	n.a.	1,148
	Not stated	48	0	8	n.a.	1	0	1	n.a.	58
	Total	988	245	403	n.a.	237	38	48	n.a.	1,959
2	Indigenous	176	10	118	n.a.	38	1	7	n.a.	350
	Non-Indigenous	208	70	76	n.a.	38	14	17	n.a.	423
	Not stated	9	0	1	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	10
	Total	393	80	195	n.a.	76	15	24	n.a.	783
3	Indigenous	84	3	72	n.a.	18	1	5	n.a.	183
	Non-Indigenous	73	33	45	n.a.	34	3	5	n.a.	193
	Not stated	3	0	1	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	4
	Total	160	36	118	n.a.	52	4	10	n.a.	380
4	Indigenous	46	2	37	n.a.	12	0	1	n.a.	98
	Non-Indigenous	39	15	25	n.a.	14	1	8	n.a.	102
	Not stated	2	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	2
	Total	87	17	62	n.a.	26	1	9	n.a.	202
5	Indigenous	25	2	13	n.a.	5	0	0	n.a.	45
	Non-Indigenous	37	9	5	n.a.	8	3	4	n.a.	66
	Not stated	0	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	0
	Total	62	11	18	n.a.	13	3	4	n.a.	111

(continued)

Table 2.11.4 (continued): Completed periods of unsentenced detention by Indigenous status and state/territory

Number of completed periods	Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia excluding WA and NT ^(a)
6+	Indigenous	30	0	31	n.a.	19	0	1	n.a.	81
	Non-Indigenous	36	5	16	n.a.	10	1	3	n.a.	71
	Not stated	1	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	1
	Total	67	5	47	n.a.	29	1	4	n.a.	153
Number of young people^(b)	Indigenous	747	53	485	n.a.	192	8	25	n.a.	1,510
	Non-Indigenous	947	341	348	n.a.	240	54	73	n.a.	2,003
	Not stated	63	0	10	n.a.	1	0	1	n.a.	75
	Total	1,757	394	843	n.a.	433	62	99	n.a.	3,588
Number of completed periods of unsentenced detention	Indigenous	1,538	83	1,120	n.a.	445	11	50	n.a.	3,247
	Non-Indigenous	1,813	586	706	n.a.	493	94	158	n.a.	3,850
	Not stated	89	0	13	n.a.	1	0	1	n.a.	104
	Total	3,440	669	1,839	0	939	105	209	0	7,201
Median length (days)	Indigenous	3	10	12	n.a.	3	3	2	n.a.	6
	Non-Indigenous	2	8	6	n.a.	4	15	4	n.a.	3
	Not stated	2	0	2	n.a.	n.p.	0	n.p.	n.a.	2
	Total	2	9	9	n.a.	3	13	3	n.a.	4

(a) Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2012–13.

(b) Number of unsentenced and sentenced young people on an average day may not sum to total number of young people as young people may have changed legal status during the same day, or been on both types of orders at the same time.

Source: AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset (JJ NMDS) 2000–01 to 2012–13.

Table 2.11.5: Number of young people aged 10–17 years who completed a period of unsentenced detention during the year, by number of periods completed and Indigenous status, Australia (excluding WA and NT)^(a), 2012–13

Number of completed periods	Age group ^(c)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total ^(b)		Rate ratio ^(d)	Rate difference ^(e)
		Number	No. per 10,000	Number	No. per 10,000	Number	No. per 10,000		
1	10–13 years	79	16.3	68	0.7	154	1.6	22.4	15.6
	14–17 years	633	130.3	995	10.4	1,674	16.6	12.5	119.9
	Total	712	73.4	1,063	5.6	1,828	9.2	13.0	67.8
2	10–13 years	32	6.6	28	0.3	61	0.6	22.0	6.3
	14–17 years	301	62.0	375	3.9	684	6.8	15.8	58.1
	Total	333	34.3	403	2.1	745	3.8	16.1	32.2
3	10–13 years	20	4.1	18	0.2	38	0.4	21.4	3.9
	14–17 years	159	32.7	170	1.8	333	3.3	18.4	31.0
	Total	179	18.5	188	1.0	371	1.9	18.5	17.5
4	10–13 years	18	3.7	5	0.1	23	0.2	69.3	3.7
	14–17 years	77	15.9	96	1.0	175	1.7	15.8	14.8
	Total	95	9.8	101	0.5	198	1.0	18.3	9.3
5	10–13 years	7	1.4	5	0.1	12	0.1	26.9	1.4
	14–17 years	36	7.4	59	0.6	95	0.9	12.0	6.8
	Total	43	4.4	64	0.3	107	0.5	13.1	4.1
6+	10–13 years	27	5.6	10	0.1	37	0.4	52.0	5.5
	14–17 years	54	11.1	60	0.6	115	1.1	17.7	10.5
	Total	81	8.4	70	0.4	152	0.8	22.5	8.0
Total^(f)	10–13 years	183	37.8	134	1.4	325	3.3	26.3	36.4
	14–17 years	1,260	259.4	1,755	18.3	3,076	30.6	14.2	241.1
	Total	1,443	148.8	1,889	10.0	3,401	17.1	14.9	138.8

(continued)

Table 2.11.5 (continued): Number of young people aged 10–17 years who completed a period of unsentenced detention during the year, by number of periods completed and Indigenous status, Australia (excluding WA and NT)^(a), 2012–13

(a) Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2012–13.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

(c) Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of unsentenced detention in the relevant year began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as at start of first period of unsentenced detention in the relevant year.

(d) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(e) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate minus the non-Indigenous rate.

(f) Number of unsentenced and sentenced young people on an average day may not sum to total number of young people as young people may have changed legal status during the same day, or been on both types of orders at the same time.

Source: AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset (JJ NMDS) 2000–01 to 2012–13.

Table 2.11.6: Rates of young people with sentenced supervision orders with one or more returns to sentenced youth justice supervision

Return to youth justice supervision	Within one year ^(a)	Within two years ^(b)
	Per cent	
	Males	
Indigenous	54	77
Non-Indigenous	42	60
Rate ratio^{(c)(d)}	1.3	1.3
	Females	
Indigenous	40	56
Non-Indigenous	32	48
Rate ratio^{(c)(d)}	1.2	1.2
	Persons	
Indigenous	51	72
Non-Indigenous	40	58
Rate ratio^{(c)(d)}	1.3	1.3

(a) Rates of young people with sentenced supervision orders in 2010–11 with a return to sentenced youth justice supervision within one year.

(b) Rates of young people with sentenced supervision orders in 2009–10 with a return to sentenced youth justice supervision within two years.

(c) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(d) Ratios are based on unrounded values, resulting in apparent discrepancies to ratios of rounded values given in the table.

Note: Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2009–10 and 2010–11.

Source: AIHW 2013. Using the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset to measure youth recidivism.

Table 2.11.7: People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 30 June 2013

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons			
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Rate ratio ^(a)	Rate difference ^(b)
Indigenous								
Under 18	27	18.3	3	n.p.	30	10.4	28.4	10.0
18	139	1752.2	6	81.6	145	948.4	17.7	894.8
19	224	3009.5	15	212.6	239	1,648.4	16.4	1,547.8
20–24	1,586	4658.4	136	422.6	1,722	2,600.1	14.0	2,414.3
25–29	1,600	5946.6	164	608.1	1,764	3,274.2	14.9	3,054.5
30–34	1,434	6581.0	177	795.6	1,611	3,658.3	15.4	3,420.8
35–39	1,054	5559.1	110	548.2	1,164	2,982.6	13.7	2,765.4
40–44	799	3914.0	86	387.7	885	2,077.7	11.8	1,900.9
45–49	436	2543.8	44	237.1	480	1,344.8	10.5	1,216.8
50–54	180	1214.0	10	61.6	190	611.7	7.3	528.1
55–59	100	850.8	12	98.4	112	467.7	7.7	406.9
60–64	48	586.0	6	66.8	54	314.4	6.9	268.9
65 and over	23	200.6	0	0.0	23	90.2	4.9	71.9
Total (crude)^(c)	7,650	3 765.1	769	365.9	8,430	2,039.5	n.a.	n.a.
Total (age-standardised)^(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1730.9	13.0	1,598.1
Mean age	32.3	..	32.7	..	32.3	..	..	..
Median age	30.7	..	31.6	..	30.8	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.11.7 (continued): People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 30 June 2013

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons			
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Rate ratio ^(a)	Rate difference ^(b)
Non-Indigenous								
Under 18	18	0.7	0	0.0	18	0.4	..	..
18	143	97.1	10	7.2	153	53.6	..	..
19	281	188.0	11	7.8	292	100.6	..	..
20–24	2,749	342.2	174	22.6	2,923	185.8	..	..
25–29	3,443	407.1	232	28.0	3,675	219.7	..	..
30–34	3,551	438.1	278	34.7	3,829	237.5	..	..
35–39	3,052	404.4	235	31.0	3,287	217.2	..	..
40–44	2,622	326.6	242	29.6	2,864	176.8	..	..
45–49	1,763	237.8	150	19.9	1,913	128.0	..	..
50–54	1,167	155.5	100	13.1	1,267	83.6	..	..
55–59	761	112.5	72	10.4	833	60.8	..	..
60–64	527	86.9	30	4.9	557	45.5	..	..
65 and over	583	38.0	24	1.4	607	18.3	..	..
Total (crude)^(c)	20,660	n.a.	1,558	n.a.	22,217	n.a.	..	..
Total (Age-standardised)^(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	132.8	..	..
Mean age	37.2	..	37.8	..	37.3	..	..	..
Median age	35.2	..	36.6	..	35.3	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.11.7 (continued): People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, 30 June 2013

- (a) Rate ratio is the Indigenous age-standardised rate divided by the non-Indigenous age-standardised rate.
- (b) Rate difference is the Indigenous age-standardised rate minus the non-Indigenous age-standardised rate.
- (c) Totals for males and females excludes prisoners for whom age is unknown, but totals for persons include prisoners for whom age is unknown.
- (d) Data are age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals across tables and within some summary tables due to rounding and randomisation.

Source: ABS 2013.

Table 2.11.8: People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 30 June 2013

	Indigenous					Non-Indigenous					Rate ratio ^(c)	Rate difference ^(d)
	Number			Crude rate ^(a)	Age-standardised rate ^(b)	Number			Age-standardised rate ^(b)			
	Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons				
NSW	2,097	202	2,297	1,829.8	1,597.5	7,014	462	7,476	142.5	11.2	1,455.0	
Vic	361	28	388	1,330.2	1,195.0	4,604	348	4,952	116.2	10.3	1,078.8	
Qld	1,722	174	1,898	1,622.8	1,361.7	3,818	359	4,178	125.8	10.8	1,235.9	
SA	449	46	496	2,141.0	1,862.5	1,669	97	1,770	152.3	12.2	1,710.2	
WA	1,763	214	1,977	3,592.9	2,945.9	2,712	234	2,947	159.6	18.5	2,786.3	
Tas	61	6	70	474.0	416.3	380	34	413	128.7	3.2	287.6	
NT	1,145	96	1,241	2,793.3	2,338.7	186	6	195	144.3	16.2	2,194.4	
ACT	52	3	63	1,528.8	1,285.5	277	18	286	92.4	13.9	1,193.1	
Aust	7,650	769	8,430	2,039.5	1,730.9	20,660	1,558	22,217	132.8	13.0	1,598.1	

(a) Number per 100,000 adult population.

(b) Number per 100,000 adult population directly age-standardised to 2001 Australian standard population.

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

(d) Rate difference is the Indigenous age-standardised rate minus the non-Indigenous age-standardised rate.

(e) Numbers for males and females exclude prisoners for whom age was unknown.

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals across tables and within some summary tables due to rounding and randomisation.

Source: ABS 2013.

Table 2.11.9: People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, legal status and most serious offence/charge, 30 June 2013

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Rate per 100,000 adult population	
	Number	Prior imprisonment %	Number	Prior imprisonment %	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Sentenced	6,355	79.2	16,962	51.7	1,537.5	96.7
Unsentenced	2,050	70.0	5,213	48.0	496.0	29.7
Homicide and related offences	506	56.7	2,317	32.2	122.4	13.2
Acts intended to cause injury	2,856	78.6	3,378	54.7	691.0	19.3
Sexual assault and related offences	715	61.0	2,791	26.1	173.0	15.9
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	253	79.4	504	57.7	61.2	2.9
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	75	81.3	324	52.5	18.1	1.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences	831	74.1	2,161	60.5	201.0	12.3
Unlawful entry with intent	1,306	80.0	2,311	76.9	316.0	13.2
Theft and related offences	279	79.2	953	66.9	67.5	5.4
Fraud, deception and related offences	57	68.4	681	34.1	13.8	3.9
Illicit drug offences	147	62.6	3,437	32.8	35.6	19.6
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	41	65.9	264	58.0	9.9	1.5
Property damage and environmental pollution	100	76.0	281	50.2	24.2	1.6
Public order offences	64	78.1	127	54.3	15.5	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	270	82.6	514	68.9	65.3	2.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	899	93.3	2,068	80.8	217.5	11.8
Miscellaneous offences	6	100.0	64	23.4	1.5	0.4
Unknown	26	100.0	40	80.0	6.3	0.2
Total^(a)	8,431	77.0	22,215	50.9	2,039.7	126.6

(a) Includes sentenced, unsentenced and those serving post-sentence detention orders.

Note: Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals across tables and within some summary tables due to rounding and randomisation.

Source: ABS 2013.

Table 2.11.10: Number of Indigenous sentenced prisoners, by sentence length^(a) and most serious offence, 30 June 2013

	Periodic detention	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over	Life ^(b)	Other ^(c)	Total	Total (%)	Mean (mths) ^(d)	Median (mths) ^(d)
Homicide and related offences	0	0	0	0	3	25	95	61	44	40	135	9	412	6.5	148.2	120.1
Acts intended to cause injury	0	60	120	369	617	508	174	30	5	4	0	7	1,894	29.8	27.3	17.0
Sexual assault and related offences	0	3	3	8	32	121	230	127	30	15	6	12	587	9.2	93.5	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	3	4	4	39	93	52	16	3	0	0	0	3	217	3.4	23.3	18.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	0	0	0	4	11	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	33	0.5	41.3	28.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	0	0	4	4	45	288	230	32	9	6	0	3	621	9.8	63.3	54.0
Unlawful entry with intent	0	3	28	90	297	483	117	12	8	0	3	0	1,041	16.4	34.5	28.1
Theft and related offences	0	13	27	47	71	38	13	0	0	0	0	3	212	3.3	19.6	12.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	3	0	3	4	18	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	42	0.7	30.7	19.0
Illicit drug offences	0	0	0	5	14	41	18	4	3	3	0	0	88	1.4	53.6	36.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	0	0	0	4	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.3	35.5	24.1
Property damage and environmental pollution	0	4	8	11	15	26	7	0	0	0	0	3	74	1.2	25.5	18.0
Public order offences	0	11	11	9	13	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	60	0.9	22.8	9.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	0	29	43	92	85	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	4.1	9.9	9.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	0	81	131	197	233	127	13	0	0	0	7	4	793	12.5	15.0	11.0
Miscellaneous offences	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	22.5	15.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	6	208	382	883	1,556	1,750	936	272	99	68	151	47	6,358	100.0	41.2	24.0

(continued)

Table 2.11.10 (continued): Number of Indigenous sentenced prisoners, by sentence length^(a) and most serious offence, 30 June 2013

- (a) Aggregate sentence length.
- (b) Includes indeterminate life and life with minimum.
- (c) Refers to other indeterminate sentences.
- (d) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations.

Source: ABS 2013.

Table 2.11.11: Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a), by Indigenous status, 2000–2013

	Indigenous ^(b)	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference
2000	1,100.0	128.7	8.5	971.3
2001	1,118.3	127.0	8.8	991.3
2002	1,111.3	123.4	9.0	987.9
2003	1,183.4	126.6	9.3	1,056.8
2004	1,221.3	128.6	9.5	1,092.8
2005	1,347.9	130.3	10.3	1,217.6
2006	1,438.6	131.2	11.0	1,307.4
2007	1,540.6	135.4	11.4	1,405.2
2008	1,524.4	134.5	11.3	1,389.9
2009	1,652.1	136.9	12.1	1,515.2
2010	1,655.7	136.3	12.1	1,519.4
2011	1,637.8	132.3	12.4	1,505.5
2012	1,677.9	129.4	13.0	1,548.6
2013	1,730.9	132.8	13.0	1,598.1
Annual change^(c)	55.4*	0.6*	n.a.	54.7*
% change over period^(c)	67.6*	6.5*	n.a.	75.9*

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population, age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(b) Apparent increases in 2006 may be due to changes in collecting and recording Indigenous information, or in the willingness of Indigenous Australians to self-identify.

(c) Determined by linear regression.

Source: SCRGSP 2014.

Table 2.11.12: Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a), by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2000–2013

	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA	Tas ^(e)	ACT ^(f)	NT	Australia
Indigenous^(g)									
2000	1,084.0	524.3	1,030.6	1,946.2	1,117.9	304.6	781.5	885.2	1,100.0
2001	1,079.4	553.3	1,051.9	1,959.4	1,061.3	312.1	910.2	1,004.0	1,118.3
2002	1,210.1	587.8	1,067.7	1,572.6	1,091.1	433.4	989.3	977.7	1,111.3
2003	1,256.0	642.1	1,071.1	1,800.6	1,077.7	376.8	685.0	1,213.0	1,183.4
2004	1,251.1	670.8	1,042.0	2,145.7	1,091.5	418.9	911.6	1,172.3	1,221.3
2005	1,326.1	802.7	1,127.2	2,449.3	1,154.0	500.4	855.8	1,380.9	1,347.9
2006	1,524.7	783.3	1,260.1	2,427.2	1,296.3	366.1	797.9	1,346.4	1,438.6
2007	1,597.0	831.8	1,209.0	2,802.9	1,634.3	464.6	632.1	1,530.9	1,540.6
2008	1,623.1	844.8	1,203.8	2,574.1	1,624.2	436.9	700.3	1,600.4	1,524.4
2009	1,779.6	812.0	1,259.4	2,963.5	1,754.4	415.7	638.0	1,704.6	1,652.1
2010	1,710.0	930.2	1,279.0	2,980.1	1,788.3	393.1	952.6	1,739.9	1,655.7
2011	1,650.3	943.4	1,242.4	2,774.7	1,852.4	437.6	861.0	2,051.1	1,637.8
2012	1,567.5	1,166.1	1,213.0	3,022.1	1,819.9	433.9	946.8	2,275.3	1,677.9
2013	1,597.5	1,195.0	1,361.7	2,945.9	1,862.5	416.3	1,285.5	2,338.7	1,730.9
Annual change^(h)	50.1*	47.4*	22.8*	106.8*	76.7*	6.2	12.5	109.3*	55.4*
% change over period⁽ⁱ⁾	58.1*	123.6*	28.9*	78.9*	105.5*	22.0	21.0	176.4*	67.6*

(continued)

Table 2.11.12 (continued): Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a), by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2000–2013

	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA	Tas ^(e)	ACT ^(f)	NT	Australia
Non-Indigenous									
2000	156.6	86.1	136.8	160.0	97.6	112.2	88.6	221.1	128.7
2001	153.0	88.2	128.8	150.4	96.2	95.8	72.4	233.5	127.0
2002	147.2	90.6	133.4	137.7	98.7	116.0	80.5	177.9	123.4
2003	145.4	96.5	148.7	133.7	98.7	125.3	88.0	136.8	126.6
2004	156.2	91.7	144.0	137.5	100.6	121.1	96.0	140.8	128.6
2005	160.4	91.9	140.6	144.6	98.7	148.8	90.6	134.3	130.3
2006	156.0	98.2	140.6	145.6	116.0	143.1	70.4	115.6	131.2
2007	162.4	103.6	139.5	146.4	126.5	141.6	80.2	119.9	135.4
2008	162.3	102.4	133.8	142.1	138.6	140.0	80.6	129.6	134.5
2009	165.9	103.1	131.2	162.3	134.9	145.3	62.4	149.4	136.9
2010	163.0	104.4	124.8	175.4	132.9	129.1	81.5	162.4	136.3
2011	149.9	107.9	121.9	168.3	134.8	133.6	84.2	172.9	132.3
2012	140.8	107.8	120.3	169.1	139.0	128.8	86.1	171.3	129.4
2013	142.5	116.2	125.8	159.6	152.3	128.7	92.4	144.3	132.8
Annual change^(h)	–0.2	2.0*	–1.3*	1.9*	4.5*	1.9*	—	–3.3	0.6*
% change over period⁽ⁱ⁾	–2.0	30.2*	–11.9*	18.1*	65.2*	20.9*	—	–24.1	6.5*

(continued)

Table 2.11.12 (continued): Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a), by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2000–2013

	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA	Tas ^(e)	ACT ^(f)	NT	Australia
Rate ratio									
2000	6.9	6.1	7.5	12.2	11.5	2.7	8.8	4.0	8.5
2001	7.1	6.3	8.2	13.0	11.0	3.3	12.6	4.3	8.8
2002	8.2	6.5	8.0	11.4	11.1	3.7	12.3	5.5	9.0
2003	8.6	6.7	7.2	13.5	10.9	3.0	7.8	8.9	9.3
2004	8.0	7.3	7.2	15.6	10.8	3.5	9.5	8.3	9.5
2005	8.3	8.7	8.0	16.9	11.7	3.4	9.4	10.3	10.3
2006	9.8	8.0	9.0	16.7	11.2	2.6	11.3	11.6	11.0
2007	9.8	8.0	8.7	19.1	12.9	3.3	7.9	12.8	11.4
2008	10.0	8.3	9.0	18.1	11.7	3.1	8.7	12.3	11.3
2009	10.7	7.9	9.6	18.3	13.0	2.9	10.2	11.4	12.1
2010	10.5	8.9	10.2	17.0	13.5	3.0	11.7	10.7	12.1
2011	11.0	8.7	10.2	16.5	13.7	3.3	10.2	11.9	12.4
2012	11.1	10.8	10.1	17.9	13.1	3.4	11.0	13.3	13.0
2013	11.2	10.3	10.8	18.5	12.2	3.2	13.9	16.2	13.0
Annual change^(h)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
% change over period⁽ⁱ⁾	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.11.12 (continued): Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a), by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2000–2013

	NSW ^(b)	Vic ^(c)	Qld ^(d)	WA	SA	Tas ^(e)	ACT ^(f)	NT	Australia
Rate difference									
2000	927.4	438.2	893.8	1,786.2	1,020.3	192.4	692.9	664.1	971.3
2001	926.4	465.1	923.1	1,809.0	965.1	216.3	837.8	770.5	991.3
2002	1,062.9	497.2	934.2	1,434.8	992.4	317.5	908.8	799.8	987.9
2003	1,110.6	545.6	922.4	1,666.9	979.0	251.5	597.0	1,076.2	1,056.8
2004	1,094.9	579.1	897.9	2,008.2	990.8	297.8	815.6	1,031.5	1,092.8
2005	1,165.7	710.8	986.6	2,304.8	1,055.2	351.6	765.2	1,246.6	1,217.6
2006	1,368.7	685.0	1,119.5	2,281.6	1,180.3	222.9	727.6	1,230.8	1,307.4
2007	1,434.6	728.3	1,069.5	2,656.5	1,507.8	323.1	551.9	1,411.0	1,405.2
2008	1,460.8	742.5	1,070.1	2,432.0	1,485.6	296.9	619.7	1,470.8	1,389.9
2009	1,613.8	708.9	1,128.2	2,801.2	1,619.6	270.4	575.5	1,555.2	1,515.2
2010	1,547.0	825.8	1,154.2	2,804.8	1,655.4	264.0	871.1	1,577.5	1,519.4
2011	1,500.4	835.6	1,120.5	2,606.4	1,717.6	304.0	776.8	1,878.2	1,505.5
2012	1,426.7	1,058.3	1,092.7	2,853.0	1,680.8	305.0	860.7	2,103.9	1,548.6
2013	1,455.0	1,078.8	1,235.9	2,786.3	1,710.2	287.6	1,193.1	2,194.4	1,598.1
Annual change^(h)	50.3*	45.4*	24.1*	104.9*	72.2*	4.3	12.5	112.6*	54.7*
% change over period⁽ⁱ⁾	67.8*	143.1*	35.5*	84.1*	109.7*	22.6	23.5	234.0*	75.9*

(continued)

Table 2.11.12 (continued): Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a), by Indigenous status and jurisdiction, 2000–2013

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population, age-standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(b) Data for NSW exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Data prior to 2006 include people 17 years of age.

(d) Includes people 17 years of age.

(e) Data in 2000 include people 17 years of age.

(f) Data for ACT include ACT prisoners held in the ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW. From 2006, excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than three months.

(g) Apparent increases in 2006 may be due to changes in collecting and recording Indigenous information, or in the willingness of Indigenous Australians to self-identify.

(h) Annual change determined using regression analysis.

(i) Per cent change based on the annual change over the period.

Source: SCRGSP 2014.

Table 2.11.13: Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years
	Per cent	
Sex		
Males	67.7	70.1
Females	32.3	29.9
Persons	100.0	100.0
Age		
15–24	23.4	36.6
25–34	25.9	30.6
35–44	24.9	21.2
45–54	17.4	8.7
55 and over	8.4	3.0
State/territory		
NSW	30.1	25.5
Vic	6.5	6.7
Qld	24.9	23.0
WA	17.9	21.1
SA	5.9	6.5
Tas/ACT	4.2	3.8
NT	10.4	13.4
Self-assessed health status		
Excellent/good	38.5	40.9
Good	34.9	34.0
Fair/poor	26.6	25.1
Has disability or long-term health condition		
Yes	56.9	54.0
No	43.1	46.0
Smoker status		
Current daily smoker	63.4	72.0
Not current daily smoker	36.6	28.0
Risky/high-risk alcohol consumption in last 12 months		
Yes	37.6	34.0
No	62.4	66.0
Whether used substances in last 12 months		
Yes	37.6	48.6
No	62.4	51.4

(continued)

Table 2.11.13 (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years
	Per cent	
Household income		
1st quintile	52.2	60.5
5th quintile	8.2	6.1
Index of disparity		
1st quintile	58.4	63.6
5th quintile	3.5	2.4
Employment		
Employed	50.9	44.8
Unemployed	13.9	20.9
Not in the labour force	35.2	34.4
Location		
Remote	26.3	32.1
Non-remote	73.7	67.9
Has non-school qualification		
Yes	32.2	26.8
No	67.8	73.2
Completed Year 12		
Yes	14.6	13.4
No	85.4	86.6
Housing		
Owner	21.0	14.5
Renter	77.7	84.2
Dwelling has major structural problems	32.8	36.4
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(a)	26.0	30.9
Family and culture		
Participated in sporting, social or community activities in last 12 months	91.6	90.0
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	87.8	85.7
Person removed from natural family	12.8	13.6
Relative removed from natural family	51.4	50.6
Currently lives in homelands/traditional country	38.2	37.4
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months	64.1	65.8

(continued)

Table 2.11.13 (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years
	Per cent	
Victim of physical violence in last 12 months		
Yes	24.0	34.5
No	76.0	65.5
Victim of threatened physical violence in last 12 months		
Yes	26.7	36.5
No	73.3	63.5
Stressors experienced in last 12 months		
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	66.6	72.0
No stressors experienced in last 12 months	33.4	28.0
Age first formally charged by the police		
11 or younger	3.4	4.6
12–24	77.9	79.6
25–34	12.3	10.3
35 and over	6.4	5.5
Total number	109,685	49,070

(a) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.11.14: Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Formally charged	Not formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Not arrested by police in last 5 years	Total
Per cent					
Sex					
Males	47.6	52.4	22.1	77.9	100.0
Females	20.7	79.3	8.6	91.4	100.0
Persons	33.6	66.4	15.0	85.0	100.0
Age					
15–24	24.7	75.3	17.3	82.7	100.0
25–34	40.7	59.3	21.5	78.5	100.0
35–44	42.9	57.1	16.3	83.7	100.0
45–54	40.7	59.3	9.1	90.9	100.0
55 and over	21.5	78.5	3.4	96.6	100.0
State/territory					
NSW	34.4	65.6	13.0	87.0	100.0
Vic	32.6	67.4	15.1	84.9	100.0
Qld	30.3	69.7	12.5	87.5	100.0
WA	44.4	55.6	23.4	76.6	100.0
SA	36.4	63.6	17.7	82.3	100.0
Tas/ACT	30.4	69.6	12.3	87.7	100.0
NT	27.7	72.3	15.9	84.1	100.0
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/good	29.5	70.5	14.0	86.0	100.0
Good	34.4	65.6	15.0	85.0	100.0
Fair/poor	40.1	59.9	17.0	83.0	100.0
Has disability or long term health condition					
Yes	37.0	63.0	14.5	85.5	100.0
No	28.8	71.2	12.7	87.3	100.0
Smoker status					
Current daily smoker	47.8	52.2	24.3	75.7	100.0
Not current daily smoker	22.2	77.8	7.6	92.4	100.0
Risky/high-risk alcohol consumption in last 12 months					
Yes	55.6	44.4	29.2	70.8	100.0
No	28.8	71.2	11.9	88.1	100.0
Whether used substances in last 12 months					
Yes	56.6	43.4	32.5	67.5	100.0
No	27.4	72.6	10.0	90.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.11.14 (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Formally charged	Not formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Not arrested by police in last 5 years	Total
Household income					
1st quintile	37.3	62.7	18.8	81.2	100.0
5th quintile	27.8	72.2	9.0	91.0	100.0
Index of disparity					
1st quintile	37.0	63.0	18.0	82.0	100.0
5th quintile	29.6	70.4	9.3	90.7	100.0
Employment					
Employed	33.1	66.9	13.0	87.0	100.0
Unemployed	45.7	54.3	30.7	69.3	100.0
Not in the labour force	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0
Location					
Remote	35.4	64.6	19.4	80.6	100.0
Non-remote	33.0	67.0	13.6	86.4	100.0
Has non-school qualification					
Yes	33.5	66.5	12.5	87.5	100.0
No	33.6	66.4	16.2	83.8	100.0
Completed Year 12					
Yes	24.0	76.0	9.8	90.2	100.0
No	36.0	64.0	16.3	83.7	100.0
Housing					
Owner	23.9	76.1	7.4	92.6	100.0
Renter	37.9	62.1	18.3	81.7	100.0
Dwelling has major structural problems	38.9	61.1	19.3	80.7	100.0
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(a)	34.9	65.1	18.5	81.5	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.11.14 (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Formally charged	Not formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Not arrested by police in last 5 years	Total
Family and culture					
Participated in sporting, social or community activities in last 12 months	33.3	66.7	14.6	85.4	100.0
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	33.2	66.8	14.5	85.5	100.0
Person removed from natural family	51.1	48.9	24.3	75.7	100.0
Relative removed from natural family	38.8	61.2	13.5	86.5	100.0
Currently lives in homelands/traditional country	39.3	60.7	17.2	82.8	100.0
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months	34.2	65.8	15.7	84.3	100.0
Victim of physical violence in last 12 months					
Yes	54.9	45.1	35.4	64.6	100.0
No	29.8	70.2	11.5	88.5	100.0
Victim of threatened physical violence in last 12 months					
Yes	49.4	50.6	30.1	69.9	100.0
No	30.0	70.0	11.6	88.4	100.0
Stressors experienced in last 12 months					
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	38.9	61.1	18.8	81.2	100.0
No stressors experienced in last 12 months	26.3	73.7	9.9	90.1	100.0
Age first formally charged by the police^(b)					
11 or younger	n.a.	n.a.	52.3	47.7	100.0
12–24	n.a.	n.a.	39.8	60.2	100.0
25–34	n.a.	n.a.	32.8	67.2	100.0
35 and over	n.a.	n.a.	33.4	66.6	100.0
Total number	109,685	217,087	49,070	277,702	326,773

(a) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

(b) Proportions are of those formally charged not of total persons.

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.11.15: Prison entrants highest level of completed schooling by Indigenous status, 2012

Level of schooling	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference
	Per cent			
Year 12	11	20	0.6	–9
Year 11	9	11	0.8	–2
Year 10	32	41	0.8	–9
Year 9	21	15	1.4	6
Year 8, below or none	24	12	2.0	12
Total number	273	496	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding and unknowns.

Source: AIHW analysis of the 2012 National Prisoner Health Data Collection.

Table 2.11.16: Prisoners' employment/education/housing status in last 30 days, 2012

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		
	Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
Prison entrants				
Full time work	14	24	0.6	−10
Part-time or casual work	11	14	0.8	−3
Study (full-time and part-time)	3	4	0.8	−1
Unemployed, looking for work	36	28	1.3	8
Unemployed, not looking for work	21	15	1.4	6
Unable to work due to disability, age or health condition	13	16	0.8	−3
Sleeping rough	11	5	2.2	6
In short term/emergency accommodation	33	27	1.2	6
Own accommodation	58	68	0.9	−10
Total number of prison entrants	273	496	n.a.	n.a.
Prison dischargees				
Paid employment on release	26	27	1.0	−1
No paid employment on release	62	59	1.1	3
Registered with Advance2Work or similar	40	31	1.3	9
Not registered	58	64	0.9	−6
Total number of prison dischargees	100	242	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding or unknowns, or because individuals may appear in more than one row.

Source: AIHW analysis of the 2012 National Prisoner Health Data Collection.

Table 2.11.17: Prison entrants, parental imprisonment by Indigenous status, 2012

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		
	Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
Father imprisoned	21	14	1.5	7
Mother imprisoned	1	2	0.5	–1
Both mother and father imprisoned	6	1	6.0	5
Neither imprisoned	61	76	0.8	–15
Total number of prison entrants	273	496	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding or unknowns, or because individuals may appear in more than one row.

Source: AIHW analysis of the 2012 National Prisoner Health Data Collection.

Table 2.11.18: Prison entrants self-harm behaviour, by Indigenous status, 2012

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		
	Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
Whether had ever intentionally harmed themselves	13	18	0.7	–5
Whether had recent thought of harming themselves	5	14	0.4	–9
Total number of prison entrants	273	496	n.a.	n.a.

Source: AIHW analysis of the 2012 National Prisoner Health Data Collection.

Table 2.11.19: Proportion of prison entrants testing positive to a bloodborne virus, 2012

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		
	Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
Hepatitis C core antibody	18	23	0.8	–5
Hepatitis B core antibody	27	15	1.8	12
Total number of prison entrants	220	431	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Data sourced from the 2010 National Prison Entrants Bloodborne Virus and Risk Behaviour Survey (Butler et al. 2011).

Source: AIHW analysis of the 2012 National Prisoner Health Data Collection.

Table 2.11.20: Prison discharges, selected health conditions by Indigenous status, 2012

Health condition	Diagnosed in prison this time				Offered treatment in prison			
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference
	Per cent				Per cent			
Dental	18	21	0.9	−3	72	92	0.8	−20
Musculoskeletal injury	8	10	0.8	−2	100	83	1.2	17
Skin condition	10	7	1.4	3	100	83	1.2	17
Psychological/mental health	5	7	0.7	−2	100	88	1.1	12
Drug and alcohol issue	5	5	1.0	0	80	75	1.1	5
Sensory (including ear and eye conditions)	4	5	0.8	−1	100	82	1.2	18
Respiratory conditions	n.p.	4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	100	n.p.	n.p.
Communicable disease	n.p.	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Cardiovascular disease	n.p.	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Asthma	4	2	2.0	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Digestive condition	0	3	0.0	−3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Arthritis	0	3	0.0	−3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Diabetes	5	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Neurological condition	0	2	0.0	−2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other	0	2	0.0	−2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total (any condition)	33	44	0.8	−11	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total number	100	242	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding or unknowns, or because individuals may appear in more than one row.

Source: AIHW analysis of the 2012 National Prisoner Health Data Collection.

Table 2.11.21: Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2011–12

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custodial authority						
Police	2	n.p.	26	40.6	30	41.7
Prison	6	75.0	36	56.3	42	58.3
Juvenile justice/welfare	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Commonwealth ^(a)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing	0	0.0	2	n.p.	0	0.0
Total custodial authority	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0
Legal status						
Sentenced	6	75.0	25	39.1	31	43.1
Unsentenced	0	0.0	13	20.3	13	18.1
Other ^(b)	2	n.p.	26	40.6	28	38.9
Total legal status	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0
Sex						
Males	8	100.0	63	98.4	71	98.6
Females	0	0.0	1	n.p.	1	n.p.
Total sex	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0
Age						
Less than 25	0	0.0	7	10.9	7	9.7
25–39	4	n.p.	22	34.4	26	36.1
40–54	2	n.p.	15	23.4	17	23.6
55+	2	n.p.	20	31.3	22	30.6
Total age	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0
State/territory						
NSW	1	n.p.	27	42.2	28	38.9
Vic	0	n.p.	7	10.9	7	9.7
Qld	2	n.p.	11	17.2	13	18.1
WA	2	n.p.	10	15.6	12	16.7
SA	0	n.p.	7	10.9	7	9.7
Tas	0	n.p.	1	n.p.	1	n.p.
ACT	0	n.p.	0	0.0	0	0.0
NT	3	n.p.	1	n.p.	4	n.p.
Total state/territory	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.11.21 (continued): Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2011–12

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manner of death						
Self-inflicted	1	n.p.	16	25.0	17	23.6
Not Intentionally self-inflicted	0	0.0	1	n.p.	1	n.p.
Natural causes	5	62.5	28	43.8	33	45.8
Justifiable homicide	0	0.0	4	n.p.	4	n.p.
Unlawful homicide	0	0.0	2	n.p.	2	n.p.
Accident	1	n.p.	10	15.6	11	15.3
Other	1	n.p.	1	n.p.	2	n.p.
Missing	0	0.0	2	n.p.	2	n.p.
Total manner of death	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0
Most serious offence						
Violent	3	n.p.	37	57.8	40	55.6
Theft-related	2	n.p.	5	7.8	7	9.7
Good order	1	n.p.	5	7.8	6	8.3
Drug-related	1	n.p.	6	9.4	7	9.7
Traffic	1	n.p.	7	10.9	8	11.1
Other	0	n.p.	4	n.p.	4	n.p.
Missing	0	n.p.	0	0.0	0	0.0
No offence	0	n.p.	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total most serious offence	8	100.0	64	100.0	72	100.0
Grand total	8	11.1	64	88.9	72	100.0

(a) Deaths occurring in Australian Federal Police custody.

(b) Includes situations where the deceased had not been physically apprehended (for example, sieges, motor vehicle pursuits).

Note: The data presented here is based on the information available at the time of analysis. Coronial findings may be handed down between the time of analysis and time of reporting which may change some of the information contained herein.

Source: AIC National Deaths in Custody Program.

Table 2.11.22: Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2012–13

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custodial authority						
Police	4	n.p.	14	24.1	18	25.4
Prison	9	69.2	44	75.9	53	74.6
Juvenile justice/welfare	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Commonwealth ^(a)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total custodial authority	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0
Legal status						
Sentenced	9	69.2	33	56.9	42	59.2
Unsentenced	0	0.0	12	20.7	12	16.9
Other ^(b)	4	n.p.	13	22.4	17	23.9
Total legal status	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0
Sex						
Males	12	85.0	57	94.9	69	92.9
Females	1	n.p.	1	n.p.	2	n.p.
Total sex	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0
Age						
Less than 25	1	n.p.	1	n.p.	2	n.p.
25–39	4	n.p.	13	22.4	17	23.9
40–54	8	61.5	23	39.7	31	43.7
55+	0	0.0	21	36.2	21	29.6
Total age	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0
State/territory						
NSW	2	n.p.	23	39.7	25	35.2
Vic	1	n.p.	14	24.1	15	21.1
Qld	2	n.p.	9	15.5	11	15.5
WA	5	38.5	11	19.0	16	22.5
SA	1	n.p.	0	0.0	1	n.p.
Tas	1	n.p.	1	n.p.	2	n.p.
ACT	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NT	1	n.p.	0	0.0	1	n.p.
Total state/territory	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.11.22 (continued): Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2012–13

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manner of death						
Self-inflicted	1	n.p.	17	29.3	18	25.4
Not Intentionally self-inflicted	0	0.0	1	n.p.	1	n.p.
Natural causes	7	53.8	27	46.6	34	47.9
Justifiable homicide	0	0.0	1	n.p.	1	n.p.
Unlawful homicide	0	0.0	3	n.p.	3	n.p.
Accident	4	n.p.	4	n.p.	8	11.3
Other	0	0.0	1	n.p.	1	n.p.
Missing	1	n.p.	4	n.p.	5	7.0
Total manner of death	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0
Most serious offence						
Violent	5	38.5	35	60.3	40	56.3
Theft-related	2	n.p.	9	15.5	11	15.5
Good order	0	0.0	2	n.p.	2	n.p.
Drug-related	1	n.p.	6	10.3	7	9.9
Traffic	1	n.p.	2	n.p.	3	n.p.
Other	1	n.p.	3	n.p.	4	n.p.
Missing	3	n.p.	1	n.p.	4	n.p.
No offence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total most serious offence	13	100.0	58	100.0	71	100.0
Grand total	13	18.3	58	81.7	71	100.0

(a) Deaths occurring in Australian Federal Police custody.

(b) Includes situations where the deceased had not been physically apprehended (for example, sieges, motor vehicle pursuits).

Note: The data presented here is based on the information available at the time of analysis. Coronial findings may be handed down between the time of analysis and time of reporting which may change some of the information contained herein.

Source: AIC National Deaths in Custody Program.

Table 2.11.23: Crude rates of deaths per 1,000 prisoners in prison custody on 30 June each year, 2000 to 2013

Year	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference
2000	3.4	2.8	1.2	0.6
2001	3.2	2.5	1.3	0.7
2002	1.5	2.5	0.6	-1.1
2003	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.0
2004	1.2	1.7	0.7	-0.5
2005	1.4	1.6	0.9	-0.2
2006	0.5	1.3	0.4	-0.8
2007	1.2	1.6	0.8	-0.4
2008	0.9	1.9	0.5	-1.0
2009	1.0	1.6	0.6	-0.7
2010	1.9	2.0	0.9	-0.1
2011	1.6	2.2	0.7	-0.6
2012	0.8	1.7	0.5	-0.9
2013	1.1	2.0	0.5	-0.9
Annual change^(a)	-0.1*	-0.04	n.a.	-0.1*
% change^(b)	-73.5*	-25.8	n.a.	-432.7*

* Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Average period change determined using regression analysis.

(b) Per cent change between 2000 and 2013 based on the average annual change over the period.

Note: The data presented here is based on the information available at the time of analysis. Coronial findings may be handed down between the time of analysis and time of reporting which may change some of the information contained herein.

Source: AIC National Deaths in Custody Program.

Data sources and quality

National Prisoner Census

Most jurisdictions collect Indigenous status from individual prisoners. It is uncommon for corrective services agencies to collect Indigenous status from anyone other than the prisoners themselves. However, the accuracy of these data has not been assessed.

The Prisoner Census provides a picture of persons in prison at a point in time (30 June) and does not represent the flow of prisoners during the year. The majority of prisoners in the annual Prisoner Census were serving long-term sentences for serious offences. In comparison, the flow of offenders in and out of prisons consists mainly of persons serving shorter sentences for lesser offences.

The data is extracted from each state and territory's prisoner management and information systems.

For more information see

<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/375978/pageDefinitionItemId/t ag.MeteorPrinterFriendlyPage>.

National Deaths in Custody Program

As a requirement of the Deaths in Custody Royal Commission, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) collects data on deaths in custody each year for all jurisdictions. Indigenous status is by previous self-identification to prison authorities.

The National Deaths in Custody Monitoring Program project is funded by the Australian Government. The data used in this publication were made available through the AIC. The AIC does not bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented herein.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set

This data collection contains information about young people who were supervised by state and territory youth justice agencies in Australia, both in the community and in detention, because they were alleged or proven to have committed an offence. Data are extracted from the administrative systems of the state and territory departments responsible for youth justice in Australia.

Overall, the levels of missing data in the JJ NMDS are very low. About 7% of all young people in the JJ NMDS since 2000–01 have an unknown Indigenous status (the proportion of unknown Indigenous status varies across states and territories), and similar proportions of records in each of the order (7%) and detention (6%) files have unknown or missing information for the postcode and suburb of the young person's usual residence. For all other variables in the JJ NMDS, the proportion of missing data is 1% or less (AIHW 2015).

Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012–13. Western Australia provided non-standard data for the period 2008–09 to 2012–13, and the Northern Territory provided non-standard data for the period 2011–12 to 2012–13. In addition, not all states and territories were able to provide JJ NMDS data in the current format for all years of the JJ NMDS (2000–01 to 2012–13) (AIHW 2014).

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/470084>>.

National Prisoner Health Data Collection

The National Prisoner Health Data Collection (NPHDC) contains data relating to people entering prison (prison entrants), people about to be released from prison (prison discharges), clinic visits and services, and medications taken by prisoners. Data are collected over a 2-week period, and sent to the AIHW for collation, analysis and reporting.

Although ideally an administrative by-product data collection, the NPHDC is currently a standalone paper-based collection. Participation rates vary among states and territories, with prison entrants having higher participation rates than discharges. This is partly due to the difficulties in identifying exact release dates in advance for prisoners, especially where they are on remand (awaiting trial or sentence).

The relatively small population of discharges captured in the data collection creates issues with reporting data when disaggregated by jurisdiction due to increased potential for attribute disclosure. For some indicators, this meant that some tables are unable to be published, and for other instances small numbers were suppressed.

Identification of Indigenous status was generally good in each state and territory, with unknown rates under 10%. The proportion of Indigenous participants in the entrants and discharge data were slightly higher than the reported proportion of the prisoner population on 30 June 2012.

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/534531>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- 0 zero
- .. not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 36 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.12 Child protection

This measure reports on the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in substantiations, on care and protection orders, and in out-of-home care

Introduction

This is no. 36 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data source

Data related to this measure come from the National Child Protection Data Collection.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

The data presented for this measure are from notifications, investigations and substantiations; care and protection orders; and out-of-home care collections that the state and territory departments responsible for child protection have provided to the AIHW. Only child protection matters that were notified to state and territory departments responsible for child protection are included in these national collections. Notifications made to other organisations, such as the police or non-government welfare agencies, are included only if these notifications were also referred to state and territory departments responsible for child protection.

For more information relating to child protection, see 'Other related references' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Substantiated notifications, see tables 2.12.1–5
- Care and protection orders, see tables 2.12.6–11
- Out-of-care, see tables 2.12.12–13.

Children in the child protection system

The Child Protection system involves 3 components:

- the investigation and substantiation of abuse, neglect or other harm
- placement of children onto care and protection orders
- and/or placement in out-of-home care (AIHW 2014).

Figure 2.12.1 and Table 2.12.1 show rates of children in the child protection system with substantiated notifications; care and protection orders; and in out-of-home care, by Indigenous status for 2009 to 2013. Time series child protection data can be difficult to interpret because the reported data are influenced by factors such as changes in laws and policies relating to mandatory reporting, an increased propensity to report, an underlying change in prevalence, or a mix of factors. There is also likely to be some under-reporting (SCRGSP 2014).

Children in substantiated notifications

Substantiations are defined as situations where, after investigation, the relevant authorities concluded that there was reasonable cause to believe that the child has been, was being or was likely to be abused, neglected or otherwise harmed. Substantiation does not necessarily require sufficient evidence for a successful prosecution and does not imply that treatment or case management was provided (AIHW 2014).

Note that because a child can be the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation in a year, there were fewer children than there were total notifications, investigations and substantiations.

Current period

In the period 2012–13:

- There were 10,991 Indigenous children aged 0–17 who were the subject of substantiated notifications, a rate of 38 per 1,000 Indigenous children.
 - The rate of Indigenous children who were the subject of substantiated notifications was about 7 times as high as the rate for non-Indigenous children (6 per 1,000 non-Indigenous children).
 - The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children with substantiated notifications (calculated as the Indigenous rate minus the non-Indigenous rate) was 32 per 1,000 (Table 2.12.3).
- The largest number of substantiated notifications for Indigenous children was for those aged 1–4, for non-Indigenous children it was for those aged 5–9 (Table 2.12.2).
- Neglect was the most common type of substantiated notification for Indigenous children, accounting for 40% of substantiated notifications, compared with 23% of non-Indigenous children (Table 2.12.4). Emotional abuse was the most common type of substantiated notification for non-Indigenous children, accounting for 40% of substantiated notifications, compared with 34% of substantiated notifications for Indigenous children.

Trend

- The rate of substantiated notifications of Indigenous children increased from 29 per 1,000 in 2008–09 to 38 per 1,000 in 2012–13 (a 34% increase) (Table 2.12.5).
 - In the same period, the rate of substantiated notifications in non-Indigenous children also increased but at a slower rate than for Indigenous children, leading to a widening of the gap (Table 2.12.1).

Care and protection orders

If a child has been the subject of a child protection substantiation, there is often a need for state and territory child protection and support services to have continued involvement with the family. The relevant department generally attempts to protect the child by providing appropriate support services to the child and family. In situations where further intervention is required, the department may apply to the relevant court to place the child on a care and protection order.

Recourse to the court is usually a last resort, for example where the family resists supervision and counselling, other avenues for resolution of the situation have been exhausted, or removal of the child to out-of-home care needs legal authorisation. However, not all applications for an order will be granted. The term ‘care and protection order’ refers not only to legal orders but also to other legal processes relating to the care and protection of children, including administrative arrangements or care applications (AIHW 2014).

Care and protection orders

At 30 June 2013:

- There were 14,455 Indigenous children aged 0–17 on care and protection orders, a rate of 50 per 1,000 Indigenous children (Table 2.12.7).
 - The rate for Indigenous children on care and protection orders was 9 times as high as the rate for non-Indigenous children (5.8 per 1,000).
 - The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children with care and protection orders (calculated as Indigenous rate minus non-Indigenous rate) was 44 per 1,000 (Table 2.12.7).
- Finalised guardianship or custody was the most common type of care and protection order for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous children (73% and 71% respectively) (Table 2.12.8).

Trend

- The rate of Indigenous children on care and protection orders increased from 37 per 1,000 at 30 June 2009 to 50 per 1,000 at 30 June 2013 (a 35% increase).
- In the same period, the rate of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders also increased but at a slower rate than for Indigenous children, leading to a widening in the gap (Table 2.12.1).

Out-of-home care

Out-of-home care is one of a range of services provided to children and young people under 18 who are in need of care and protection. This service provides alternative accommodation to children and young people who are unable to live with their parents. These arrangements include foster care, placements with relatives or kin, and residential care. In most cases, children in out-of-home care are also on a care and protection order of some kind.

Some children are placed in out-of-home care because they are the subject of a child protection substantiation and require a more protective environment. Other situations in which a child may be placed in out-of-home care include those where parents are incapable of providing adequate care for the child, or where alternative accommodation is needed during times of family conflict. However there are no national data available on the reasons children are placed in out-of-home care.

The Aboriginal Child Placement Principle outlines a preference for the placement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they are placed outside their family (Lock 1997). The principle has the following order of preference for the placement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children:

- with the child's extended family
- within the child's Indigenous community
- with other Indigenous people.

All jurisdictions have adopted the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle either in legislation or policy.

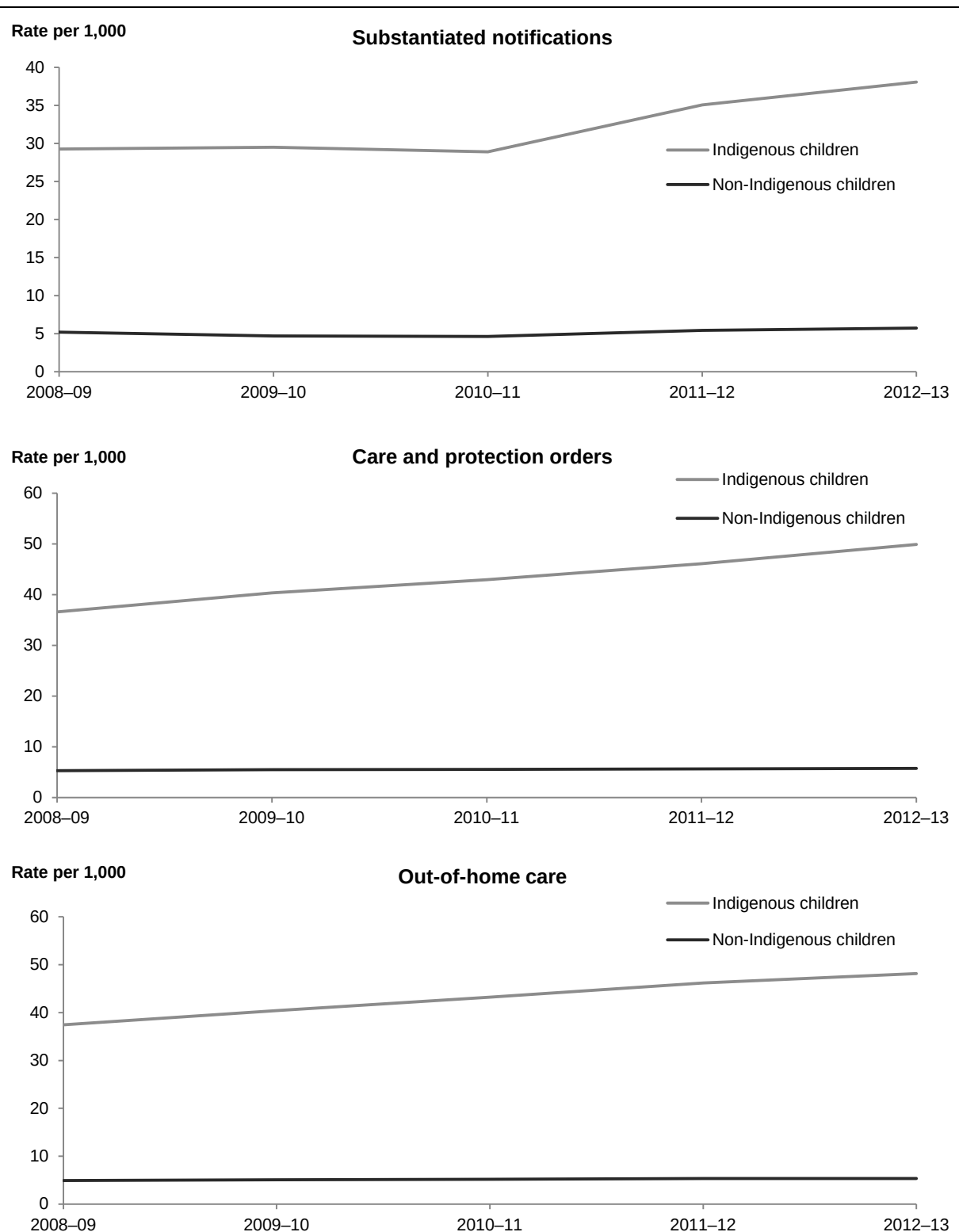
Current period

At 30 June 2013:

- There were 13,952 Indigenous children in out-of-home care, a rate of 48 per 1,000 which was 9 times as high as the rate for non-Indigenous children (5 per 1,000) (Table 2.12.12).
 - The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children in out-of-home care (calculated as the Indigenous rate minus the non-Indigenous rate) was 43 per 1,000 (Table 2.12.11).
- 68% of Indigenous children in out-of-home care were placed in alternative accommodation such as placements with relatives or kin, other Indigenous caregivers, or in Indigenous residential care (Table 2.12.13).

Trend

- The rate of Indigenous children in out-of-home care increased from 37 per 1,000 in 2009 to 48 per 1,000 in 2013, a 29% increase over the period.
- Over the same period, the rate of non-Indigenous children in out-of-home care also increased but at a slower rate than for Indigenous children, leading to a widening of the gap (Table 2.12.1).



Source: Table 2.12.1.

Figure 2.12.1: Children in the child protection system, by Indigenous status, 2009 to 2013

Table 2.12.1: Children in the child protection system, by Indigenous status, 2009 to 2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change	% change
Number							
Indigenous children							
Children in substantiations ^{(a)(b)}	8,172	8,334	8,231	10,058	10,991	736.2	38.3
Children on care and protection orders ^(c)	10,271	11,451	12,280	13,268	14,455	1,018.5	39.5
Children in out-of-home care ^(c)	10,512	11,468	12,358	13,299	13,952	871.1	32.9
Non-Indigenous children							
Children in substantiations ^{(a)(b)}	24,469	22,335	22,144	26,183	28,106	1,112.2	19.8
Children on care and protection orders ^(c)	25,052	26,215	26,531	27,531	28,480	817.2	13.0
Children in out-of-home care ^(c)	23,374	24,279	24,929	26,127	26,422	794.4	13.6
All children^(d)							
Children in substantiations ^{(a)(b)}	32,641	31,295	31,527	37,781	40,571	2,234.6	29.5
Children on care and protection orders ^(c)	35,409	37,730	39,058	40,962	43,136	1,868.6	21.0
Children in out-of-home care ^(c)	34,069	35,895	37,648	39,621	40,549	1,668.6	19.5
Rate (number per 1,000)							
Indigenous children							
Children in substantiations ^{(a)(b)}	29.3	29.5	28.9	35.1	38.1	2.3	33.6
Children on care and protection orders ^(c)	36.6	40.3	43.0	46.1	49.9	3.2	35.3
Children in out-of-home care ^(c)	37.4	40.4	43.2	46.2	48.2	2.7	29.0
Non-Indigenous children							
Children in substantiations ^{(a)(b)}	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.7	0.2	14.8
Children on care and protection orders ^(c)	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	0.1	8.2
Children in out-of-home care ^(c)	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	0.1	8.8
All children^(d)							
Children in substantiations ^{(a)(b)}	6.5	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.8	0.4	24.2
Children on care and protection orders ^(c)	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	0.3	16.0
Children in out-of-home care ^(c)	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	0.2	14.5

(a) Children in substantiations are measured in financial years (2008–09, 2009–10, 2010–11, 2011–12 and 2012–13).

(b) Substantiations data for non-Indigenous children for 2008–09 include children of unknown Indigenous status; therefore, there is a break in the time series for children in substantiations between 2008–09 and 2009–10.

(c) Children on care and protection orders and in out-of-home care are measured as at 30 June each year.

(d) 'All children' includes children of unknown Indigenous status: as such, the total may not equal the sum of categories.

Notes

1. 'Children in substantiations' includes unborn children and children of unknown age.
2. 'Children on care and protection orders' and 'children in out-of-home care' include children of unknown age.
3. Rates are calculated using Indigenous projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and should not be compared with previously published rates calculated using ERPs or projections based on previous Censuses.
4. All children populations as at 31 December are derived from the ABS 2014 Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2013 release. ABS cat. No. 3101.0.
5. All children populations as at 30 June are derived from the ABS 2013 Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2013 release. ABS cat. no. 3101.0.
6. Non-Indigenous populations are derived by subtracting the Indigenous projection count from the All children ERP.
7. Annual change was determined using linear regression analysis. Percentage change between 2009 and 2013 based on the average annual change over the period.

Sources: Child Protection Collections 2008–09 to 2012–13.

Table 2.12.2: Children in substantiated notifications, by age, Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012–13

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ^{(a)(b)}	SA	Tas ^(b)	ACT ^(b)	NT	Aust
Number									
Indigenous children									
< 1	485	204	234	83	106	12	15	157	1,296
1–4	1,375	319	612	212	178	35	23	364	3,118
5–9	1,347	248	583	285	161	50	24	261	2,959
10–14	1,091	238	475	277	115	33	16	222	2,467
15–17	316	57	93	49	21	10	5	49	600
Unknown	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	4,934	1,067	2,184	944	581	143	84	1,054	10,991
Non-Indigenous children									
< 1	1,022	1,100	361	75	227	30	31	13	2,859
1–4	2,897	2,115	1,086	221	330	165	77	30	6,921
5–9	3,060	2,512	1,348	325	316	176	94	44	7,875
10–14	2,868	2,416	1,316	298	259	144	77	45	7,423
15–17	907	822	361	77	68	28	30	18	2,311
Unknown	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	11,216	8,977	4,666	1,034	1,200	554	309	150	28,106

(a) Western Australia is currently unable to report a child's characteristics based on their first substantiation. As a result, a small number of children may be double-counted in this table where they have more than 1 substantiation, and the notifications had differing characteristics such as age or abuse type.

(b) In Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, the proportion of substantiations for children with an unknown Indigenous status affects the reliability of these data.

Notes

1. Finalised investigations, and thus substantiations, refer only to cases that were notified during the year, not the total number of investigations finalised by 31 August 2013.
2. Totals include children of unknown age.
3. Unborn children may be covered under the child protection legislation and are therefore included in the data. The 'less than 1' category excludes unborn children for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. These children are included in the totals.
4. This table excludes children whose Indigenous status was unknown (1,474).

Source: Child protection Australia 2012–13.

Table 2.12.3: Children aged 0–17 who were the subjects of substantiations of notifications: number and rates (number per 1,000) children, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012–13

State/territory	Number of children					Rate per 1,000 children			Rate ratio Indigenous/non-Indigenous
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown no.	Unknown %	All children	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	All children	
NSW	4,934	11,216	86	0.5	16,236	54.2	7.2	9.8	7.6
Vic	1,067	8,977	4	0.0	10,048	52.2	7.3	8.1	7.1
Qld	2,184	4,666	299	4.2	7,149	25.6	4.6	6.5	5.6
WA ^{(a)(b)}	944	1,034	708	26.4	2,686	25.7	1.9	4.7	13.2
SA	581	1,200	55	3.0	1,836	36.9	3.5	5.2	10.5
Tas ^(b)	143	554	221	24.1	918	13.7	5.3	8.0	2.6
ACT ^(b)	84	309	101	20.4	494	35.0	3.8	5.9	9.1
NT	1,054	150	0	0.0	1,204	39.5	4.1	19.2	9.5
Aust	10,991	28,106	1,474	3.6	40,571	38.1	5.7	7.8	6.6

(a) Western Australia is currently unable to report a child's characteristics based on their first substantiation. As a result, a small number of children may be double-counted in this table where they have more than one substantiation and the notifications had differing characteristics such as age or abuse type.

(b) In Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, the higher proportion of children with unknown Indigenous status may affect the reliability of the rate ratio calculation. Rate ratios should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Notes

1. Legislation and practice differs across jurisdictions in relation to children aged 17. In some jurisdictions, children aged 17 are not substantiated and this means the number per 1,000 children who were the subject of a substantiation may be lower for those jurisdictions.
2. Rate ratios are calculated by dividing the un-rounded rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were the subject of substantiations by the un-rounded rate of non-Indigenous children who were the subject of substantiations. The resulting number is a measure of how many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were the subjects of substantiation for every non-Indigenous child who was the subject of substantiation.
3. Rates are calculated using Indigenous projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and should not be compared with rates calculated using ERPs or projections based on previous Censuses.
4. All children populations as at 31 December are derived from the ABS *2014 Australian Demographic Statistics*, December 2013 release. ABS cat. No. 3101.0.
5. Non-Indigenous populations are derived by subtracting the Indigenous projection count from the All children ERP.

Source: Child Protection Collections 2008–09 to 2012–13.

Table 2.12.4: Children aged 0–17 who were the subject of a substantiation of a notification: type of abuse or neglect, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012–13

Type of abuse or neglect	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA ^(b)	Tas ^(b)	ACT ^(b)	NT	Aust
Number									
Indigenous children									
Physical abuse	841	262	372	143	94	9	4	147	1,872
Sexual abuse	660	71	72	141	27	2	2	14	989
Emotional abuse	1,473	649	659	277	167	80	33	367	3,705
Neglect	1,960	85	1,081	380	293	46	21	526	4,392
Total	4,934	1,067	2,184	944	581	143	84	1,054	10,991
Non-Indigenous children									
Physical abuse	2,253	2,444	818	167	239	91	17	50	6,079
Sexual abuse	2,396	1,248	186	177	131	30	13	2	4,183
Emotional abuse	3,396	4,887	1,874	355	286	281	107	57	11,243
Neglect	3,171	398	1,788	331	544	139	86	41	6,498
Total	11,216	8,977	4,666	1,034	1,200	554	309	150	28,106
All children									
Physical abuse	3,100	2,709	1,249	451	351	128	29	197	8,214
Sexual abuse	3,065	1,319	277	527	161	38	18	16	5,421
Emotional abuse	4,895	5,537	2,636	858	468	459	187	424	15,464
Neglect	5,176	483	2,987	843	855	265	127	567	11,303
Total	16,236	10,048	7,149	2,686	1,836	918	494	1,204	40,571
Per cent									
Indigenous children									
Physical abuse	17.0	24.6	17.0	15.2	16.2	6.6	6.7	13.9	17.1
Sexual abuse	13.4	6.7	3.3	15.0	4.6	1.5	3.3	1.3	9.0
Emotional abuse	29.9	60.8	30.2	29.4	28.7	58.4	55.0	34.8	33.8
Neglect	39.7	8.0	49.5	40.4	50.4	33.6	35.0	49.9	40.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous children									
Physical abuse	20.1	27.2	17.5	16.2	19.9	16.8	7.6	33.3	21.7
Sexual abuse	21.4	13.9	4.0	17.2	10.9	5.5	5.8	1.3	14.9
Emotional abuse	30.3	54.4	40.2	34.5	23.8	51.9	48.0	38.0	40.1
Neglect	28.3	4.4	38.3	32.1	45.3	25.7	38.6	27.3	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All children									
Physical abuse	19.1	27.0	17.5	16.8	19.1	14.4	8.0	16.4	20.3
Sexual abuse	18.9	13.1	3.9	19.7	8.8	4.3	5.0	1.3	13.4
Emotional abuse	30.1	55.1	36.9	32.0	25.5	51.6	51.8	35.2	38.3
Neglect	31.9	4.8	41.8	31.5	46.6	29.8	35.2	47.1	28.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.12.4 (continued): Children aged 0–17 who were the subject of a substantiation of a notification: type of abuse or neglect, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2012–13

- (a) Western Australia is currently unable to report a child's characteristics based on their first substantiation. As a result, a small number of children may be double-counted in this table where they have more than one substantiation and the notifications had differing characteristics such as age or abuse type.
- (b) In South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, the abuse type for some substantiations was recorded as 'not stated' and could not be mapped to physical, sexual, emotional or neglect. These substantiations are included in the totals: as such; totals may not equal the sum of categories. The proportion of substantiations for children with an unknown Indigenous status affects the reliability of these data. As such, comparisons to previous year's data should be made with caution.

Notes

1. Finalised investigations, and thus substantiations, refer only to cases that were notified during the year, not the total number of investigations finalised by 31 August 2013.
2. If a child was the subject of more than 1 type of abuse or neglect as part of the same notification, then the abuse and/or neglect is the one considered by the child protection workers to cause the most harm to the child. Where a child is the subject of more than 1 substantiation during the year, then the type of abuse reported in this table is the type of abuse and/or neglect associated with the substantiation decision relating to the earliest notification during the year.
3. In Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were the subject of a substantiation should be interpreted with caution due to small numbers.
4. 'Indigenous children' total includes 33 children for whom type of abuse/neglect was unknown.
5. 'Non-Indigenous children' total includes 103 children for whom the type of abuse/neglect was unknown.
6. 'All children' total includes 169 children for whom the type of abuse/neglect was unknown.
7. 'All children' includes 1,474 children whose Indigenous status was unknown.
8. Percentages include children whose Indigenous status was unknown.
9. Percentages exclude substantiations where the type of abuse/neglect was unknown.
10. Percentages in the table may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Child protection Australia 2012–13.

Table 2.12.5: Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–17 who were the subject of a substantiation of a notification received during the relevant year, states and territories, 2008–09 to 2012–13 (number per 1,000 children)

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^(a)	ACT	NT	Aust
2008–09	42.5	35.4	21.8	15.2	40.2	n.p	40.1	22.9	29.3
2009–10	41.4	36.2	21.7	17.6	25.0	12.7	48.4	32.2	29.5
2010–11	36.6	38.6	20.8	14.7	29.3	14.2	43.7	44.3	28.9
2011–12	46.9	47.7	23.8	20.8	34.0	13.1	46.8	48.9	35.1
2012–13	54.2	52.2	25.6	25.7	36.9	13.7	35.0	39.5	38.1
Annual change	2.9	4.5	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	–1.2	5.0	2.3
% change	30.2	54.5	18.6	69.0	2.9	3.9	–10.6	72.4	33.6

(a) 2008–09 rates for Tasmania are not published due to the high proportion of children for whom Indigenous status was unknown.

Notes

1. Rates are calculated using Indigenous projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and should not be compared with previously published rates calculated using ERPs or projections based on previous Censuses.
2. Annual change was determined using linear regression analysis over the period 2008–09 and 2012–13, with the exception of Tasmania over the period 2009–10 to 2012–13. Percentage change based on the average annual change over the period.

Source: Child Protection Collections 2008–09 to 2012–13.

Table 2.12.6: Children on care and protection orders, by age, Indigenous status and state/territory, 30 June 2013

Age group (years)	NSW ^(a)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
Indigenous children									
<1	145	43	109	83	18	7	6	14	425
1–4	1,169	310	808	502	172	54	39	166	3,220
5–9	1,899	401	1,166	715	263	80	56	188	4,768
10–14	1,668	329	1,035	585	227	103	45	221	4,213
15–17	713	200	429	214	123	32	23	95	1,829
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,594	1,283	3,547	2,099	803	276	169	684	14,455
Non-Indigenous children									
<1	271	146	125	54	45	9	6	0	656
1–4	1,943	1,283	1,030	454	377	181	92	13	5,373
5–9	3,522	1,828	1,690	675	623	298	160	37	8,833
10–14	3,342	1,911	1,717	625	574	292	138	46	8,645
15–17	1,697	1,291	1,040	313	338	171	85	36	4,971
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	10,776	6,460	5,602	2,121	1,957	951	481	132	28,480
Per cent									
Indigenous children									
< 1	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.0	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.9
1–4	20.9	24.2	22.8	23.9	21.4	19.6	23.1	24.3	22.3
5–9	33.9	31.3	32.9	34.1	32.8	29.0	33.1	27.5	33.0
10–14	29.8	25.6	29.2	27.9	28.3	37.3	26.6	32.3	29.1
15–17	12.7	15.6	12.1	10.2	15.3	11.6	13.6	13.9	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous children									
< 1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	2.3
1–4	18.0	19.9	18.4	21.4	19.3	19.0	19.1	9.8	18.9
5–9	32.7	28.3	30.2	31.8	31.8	31.3	33.3	28.0	31.0
10–14	31.0	29.6	30.6	29.5	29.3	30.7	28.7	34.8	30.4
15–17	15.7	20.0	18.6	14.8	17.3	18.0	17.7	27.3	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) New South Wales data do not include supervisory orders.

Notes

1. This table excludes children whose Indigenous status was unknown.
2. Percentages exclude children of unknown age.
3. Percentages in tables may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: AIHW Child Protection Collection 2013.

Table 2.12.7: Children on care and protection orders: number and rate (number per 1,000 children aged 0–17), by Indigenous status and state/territory, 30 June 2013

State/territory	Number of children					Rate per 1,000 children			Rate ratio Indigenous/non- Indigenous
	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	Unknown no.	Unknown %	All children	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	All children	
NSW ^(a)	5,594	10,776	3	0.0	16,373	61.4	6.8	9.8	9.0
Vic	1,283	6,460	8	0.1	7,751	62.4	5.2	6.2	12.0
Qld	3,547	5,602	62	0.7	9,211	41.4	5.5	8.3	7.5
WA	2,099	2,121	40	0.9	4,260	56.9	3.9	7.4	14.5
SA	803	1,957	38	1.4	2,798	50.8	5.7	7.8	8.8
Tas	276	951	26	2.1	1,253	26.3	9.1	10.9	2.9
ACT	169	481	24	3.6	674	70.5	5.9	8.0	12.0
NT	684	132	0	0.0	816	25.6	3.6	12.9	7.1
Aust	14,455	28,480	201	0.5	43,136	49.9	5.8	8.2	8.7

(a) New South Wales data do not include children on finalised supervisory orders.

Notes

1. Rate ratios are calculated by dividing the unrounded rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were on a care and protection order by the unrounded rate of non-Indigenous children who were on a care and protection order. The resulting number is a measure of how many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were on a care and protection order for every non-Indigenous child who was on a care and protection order.
2. Rates are calculated using Indigenous projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and should not be compared with previously published rates calculated using ERPs or projections based on previous Censuses.
3. All children populations are derived from the ABS 2013 *Australian Demographic Statistics*, June 2013 release. ABS cat. no. 3101.0.
4. Non-Indigenous populations are derived by subtracting the Indigenous projection count from the All children ERP.

Source: Child Protection Collections 2012–13.

Table 2.12.8: Children on care and protection orders, by type of order, by state/territory and Indigenous status, 30 June 2013

Type of order	NSW ^(a)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Indigenous children									
	Number								
Finalised guardianship or custody orders	3,765	913	2,569	1,559	745	215	133	586	10,485
Finalised third-party parental responsibility orders	1,297	..	383	176	12	29	13	..	1,910
Finalised supervisory orders	n.a	331	120	54	6	0	13	1	525
Interim and temporary orders	503	39	475	309	25	32	5	86	1,474
Administrative arrangements	29	..	..	..	15	0	5	11	60
Not stated	..	0	..	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5,594	1,283	3,547	2,099	803	276	169	684	14,455
	Per cent								
Finalised guardianship or custody orders	67.3	71.2	72.4	74.3	92.8	77.9	78.7	85.7	72.5
Finalised third-party parental responsibility orders	23.2	..	10.8	8.4	1.5	10.5	7.7	..	13.2
Finalised supervisory orders	..	25.8	3.4	2.6	0.7	0.0	7.7	0.1	3.6
Interim and temporary orders	9.0	3.0	13.4	14.7	3.1	11.6	3.0	12.6	10.2
Administrative arrangements	0.5	..	..	..	1.9	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous children									
	Number								
Finalised guardianship or custody orders	6,977	4,565	4,038	1,604	1,797	734	351	121	20,187
Finalised third-party parental responsibility orders	2,586	..	814	192	64	123	47	..	3,826
Finalised supervisory orders	n.a.	1,700	289	46	5	25	42	0	2,107
Interim and temporary orders	1,098	195	461	277	73	67	38	9	2,218
Administrative arrangements	115	..	..	0	18	2	3	2	140
Not stated	..	0	..	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	10,776	6,460	5,602	2,121	1,957	951	481	132	28,480

(continued)

Table 2.12.8 (continued): Children on care and protection orders, by type of order, by state/territory and Indigenous status, 30 June 2013

Type of order	NSW ^(a)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Per cent								
Finalised guardianship or custody orders	64.7	70.7	72.1	75.6	91.8	77.2	73.0	91.7	70.9
Finalised third-party parental responsibility orders	24.0	..	14.5	9.1	3.3	12.9	9.8	..	13.4
Finalised supervisory orders	..	26.3	5.2	2.2	0.3	2.6	8.7	0.0	7.4
Interim and temporary orders	10.2	3.0	8.2	13.1	3.7	7.0	7.9	6.8	7.8
Administrative arrangements	1.1	..	..	..	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) New South Wales data do not include children on finalised supervisory orders.

Note: This table excludes children whose Indigenous status was unknown (201).

Source: Child protection Australia 2012–13.

Table 2.12.9: Children discharged from care and protection orders, by length of time on an order, state/territory, 2012–13

	Length of time continually on an order at time of discharge								Total
	Months				Years				
	<1	1 to <3	3 to <6	6 to <12	1 to <2	2 to <4	4 to <8	8 or more	
Number									
Indigenous children									
New South Wales ^{(a)(b)}	62	31	27	51	54	84	80	136	527
Victoria	17	46	95	131	137	59	25	12	522
Queensland	64	43	25	65	195	195	79	76	742
Western Australia ^(c)	2	1	10	28	44	122	42	16	265
South Australia	20	14	15	5	24	16	12	19	125
Tasmania	9	29	7	2	23	6	4	3	83
Australian Capital Territory	6	3	1	7	1	14	5	1	38
Northern Territory ^(d)	114	29	17	14	17	28	22	4	245
Non-Indigenous children									
New South Wales ^(a)	299	97	88	91	197	208	238	312	1,530
Victoria	81	332	657	702	730	350	161	144	3,157
Queensland	141	87	52	117	289	267	152	155	1,260
Western Australia ^(c)	2	11	20	43	65	183	65	33	422
South Australia	39	51	18	26	64	36	34	56	324
Tasmania	36	41	9	8	102	27	21	30	274
Australian Capital Territory	10	5	10	7	17	48	18	18	133
Northern Territory ^(d)	26	12	6	2	4	5	4	4	63

(continued)

Table 2.12.9 (continued): Children discharged from care and protection orders, by length of time on an order, state/territory, 2012–13

	Length of time continually on an order at time of discharge								Total
	Months				Years				
	<1	1 to <3	3 to <6	6 to <12	1 to <2	2 to <4	4 to <8	8 or more	
Per cent									
Indigenous children									
New South Wales	11.8	5.9	5.1	9.7	10.2	15.9	15.2	25.8	100.0
Victoria	3.3	8.8	18.2	25.1	26.2	11.3	4.8	2.3	100.0
Queensland	8.6	5.8	3.4	8.8	26.3	26.3	10.6	10.2	100.0
Western Australia	n.p.	n.p.	3.8	10.6	16.6	46.0	15.8	6.0	100.0
South Australia	16.0	11.2	12.0	4.0	19.2	12.8	9.6	15.2	100.0
Tasmania	10.8	34.9	8.4	n.p.	27.7	7.2	n.p.	n.p.	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	15.8	n.p.	n.p.	18.4	n.p.	36.8	13.2	n.p.	100.0
Northern Territory	46.5	11.8	6.9	5.7	6.9	11.4	9	n.p.	100.0
Non-Indigenous children									
New South Wales	19.5	6.3	5.8	5.9	12.9	13.6	15.6	20.4	100.0
Victoria	2.6	10.5	20.8	22.2	23.1	11.1	5.1	4.6	100.0
Queensland	11.2	6.9	4.1	9.3	22.9	21.2	12.1	12.3	100.0
Western Australia	n.p.	2.6	4.7	10.2	15.4	43.4	15.4	7.8	100.0
South Australia	12.0	15.7	5.6	8.0	19.8	11.1	10.5	17.3	100.0
Tasmania	13.1	15.0	3.3	2.9	37.2	9.9	7.7	10.9	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	7.5	3.8	7.5	5.3	12.8	36.1	13.5	13.5	100.0
Northern Territory	41.3	19.0	9.5	n.p.	n.p.	7.9	n.p.	n.p.	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.12.9 (continued): Children discharged from care and protection orders, by length of time on an order, state/territory, 2012–13

- (a) New South Wales data do not include children on finalised supervisory orders.
- (b) NSW total includes 2 children for whom time on an order at discharged was unknown.
- (c) In Western Australia, the '2 to <4' year category is higher compared to other categories due to the inclusion of children discharged from the common 2 year order 'Protection Order (Time-Limited)'.
- (d) Aggregate data were provided by the Northern Territory for this table.

Notes

1. If a child is discharged from an order and a new care and protection order/arrangement is applied within 5 days or less of the discharge, the orders are deemed to be consecutive (that is, the length of time continuously on an order will include both orders).
2. If a child is on multiple care and protection orders/arrangements, all orders/arrangements must be discharged before a discharge, for the purposes of this table, is counted.
3. The length of time continuously on an order is counted only for the first order/arrangement that the child is discharged from during the year.
4. This table excludes children whose Indigenous status was unknown (65).
5. This table includes children who were discharged on their 18th birthday. Children discharged after their 18th birthday are excluded.
6. Percentages in the table may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: AIHW Child Protection Collection 2013.

Table 2.12.10: Number of children on care and protection orders: children aged 0–17, by Indigenous status and state/territory, at 30 June 2009 to 30 June 2013

State/territory	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change	% change
Indigenous							
NSW	3,979	4,555	4,900	5,299	5,594	397.4	39.1
Vic	825	948	1,060	1,150	1,283	111.8	53.9
Qld	2,720	2,969	3,181	3,374	3,547	205.9	30.0
WA ^(a)	1,465	1,525	1,496	1,650	2,099	139.3	40.7
SA	573	631	658	744	803	57.3	40.4
Tas ^(b)	151	157	234	241	276	33.4	92.1
ACT	130	159	176	164	169	8.3	23.2
NT	428	507	575	646	684	65.1	59.5
Australia	10,271	11,451	12,280	13,268	14,455	1,018.5	39.5
Non-Indigenous							
NSW	9,509	10,132	10,435	10,661	10,776	306.3	12.6
Vic	5,261	5,549	5,665	6,100	6,460	294.9	22.6
Qld	5,172	5,118	5,247	5,446	5,602	118.8	9.4
WA ^(a)	1,872	1,906	1,663	1,813	2,121	40.5	9.0
SA	1,777	1,877	1,904	1,901	1,957	38.4	8.5
Tas ^(b)	838	955	936	933	951	20.4	9.3
ACT	477	492	535	543	481	5.9	4.8
NT	146	186	146	134	132	–8.0	–19.4
Australia	25,052	26,215	26,531	27,531	28,480	817.2	13.0

(a) Data for 2010 for Western Australia are not comparable with other years due to the introduction of a new client information system in March 2010. Proxy data were provided for that year.

(b) Data for Tasmania may not be comparable year to year due to considerable data lag with the recording of order status.

Notes

1. This table excludes children whose Indigenous status was unknown.
2. Some data may not match those published previously in Child protection Australia publications due to retrospective updates to data.
3. New South Wales data do not include children on finalised supervisory orders.
4. Annual change was determined using linear regression analysis. Percentage change between 2009 and 2013 based on the average annual change over the period.

Source: Child protection Australia 2008–09 to 2012–13.

Table 2.12.11: Rate (number per 1,000) of children aged 0–17 on care and protection orders, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 30 June 2009 to 30 June 2013

State/territory	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change	% change
Indigenous							
NSW	44.6	50.6	54.2	58.3	61.4	4.1	36.4
Vic	42.4	48.0	52.9	56.5	62.4	4.9	45.5
Qld	33.5	36.0	38.1	39.8	41.4	2.0	23.2
WA	40.4	41.7	40.9	44.9	56.9	3.6	38.3
SA	38.1	41.2	42.4	47.5	50.8	3.2	33.7
Tas	14.9	15.3	22.7	23.1	26.3	3.1	85.3
ACT	53.3	65.4	72.8	68.0	70.5	3.7	25.3
NT	15.9	18.9	21.6	24.2	25.6	2.5	61.2
Australia	36.6	40.3	43.0	46.1	49.9	3.2	35.3
Non-Indigenous							
NSW	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.1	9.1
Vic	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	0.2	18.3
Qld	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	0.1	4.6
WA	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	0.0	–1.1
SA	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.1	5.9
Tas	7.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	0.3	12.7
ACT	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.8	5.9	0.0	–1.2
NT	4.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	–0.3	–21.6
Australia	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	0.1	8.3

Notes

1. Rates are calculated using Indigenous projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and should not be compared with previously published rates calculated using ERPs or projections based on previous Censuses.
2. All children populations are derived from the ABS 2013 Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2013 release. ABS cat. no. 3101.0.
3. Non-Indigenous populations are derived by subtracting the Indigenous projection count from the All children ERP.
4. Annual change was determined using linear regression analysis. Percentage change between 2009 and 2013 based on the average annual change over the period.

Source: Child Protection Collections 2008–09 to 2012–13.

Table 2.12.12: Children in out-of-home care: number and rate (number per 1,000 children aged 0–17), by Indigenous status and state/territory, 30 June 2013

State/territory	Number of children					Number per 1,000 children			Rate ratio Indigenous/ non-Indigenous
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown no.	Unknown %	All children ^(a)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	All children ^(a)	
NSW	6,203	11,214	5	0.0	17,422	68.1	7.1	10.4	9.6
Vic	1,087	5,442	13	0.2	6,542	52.9	4.4	5.2	12.0
Qld	3,195	4,884	57	0.7	8,136	37.3	4.8	7.3	7.8
WA	1,678	1,721	26	0.8	3,425	45.5	3.2	5.9	14.3
SA	788	1,835	34	1.3	2,657	49.8	5.4	7.4	9.3
Tas	243	803	21	2.0	1,067	23.1	7.7	9.3	3.0
ACT	140	399	19	3.4	558	58.4	4.9	6.6	11.9
NT	618	124	0	0.0	742	23.2	3.4	11.7	6.8
Australia	13,952	26,422	175	0.4	40,549	48.2	5.3	7.7	9.0

(a) 'All children' includes children whose Indigenous status was unknown.

Notes

1. Rate ratios are calculated by dividing the un-rounded rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were in out-of-home care by the unrounded rate of non-Indigenous children who were in out-of-home care. The resulting number is a measure of how many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were in out-of-home care for every non-Indigenous child who was in out-of-home care.
2. Rates are calculated using Indigenous projections based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and should not be compared with previously published rates calculated using ERPs or projections based on previous Censuses.
3. All children populations are derived from the ABS 2013 *Australian Demographic Statistics*, June 2013 release. ABS cat. no. 3101.0.
4. Non-Indigenous populations are derived by subtracting the Indigenous projection count from the All children ERP.

Source: Child Protection Collections 2012–13.

Table 2.12.13: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out of home care: Indigenous status and relationship of carer, by state/territory, 30 June 2013

Relationship	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number									
Indigenous relative/kin	2,927	325	729	688	286	14	58	189	5,216
Other Indigenous caregiver	1,144	59	608	203	91	31	6	83	2,225
Other relative/kin	973	173	436	200	149	51	20	0	2,002
<i>Total placed with relatives/kin, other Indigenous caregivers or in Indigenous residential care</i>	<i>5,044</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>1,773</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>9,443</i>
<i>Total not placed with relatives/kin, other Indigenous caregivers or in Indigenous residential care</i>	<i>1,133</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>1,422</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>4,468</i>
Total	6,177	1,083	3,195	1,672	784	240	140	620	13,911
Per cent									
Indigenous relative/kin	47.4	30.0	22.8	41.1	36.5	5.8	41.4	30.5	37.5
Other Indigenous caregiver	18.5	5.4	19.0	12.1	11.6	12.9	4.3	13.4	16.0
Other relative/kin	15.8	16.0	13.6	12.0	19.0	21.3	14.3	13.4	14.4
<i>Total placed with relatives/kin, other Indigenous caregivers or in Indigenous residential care</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>43.9</i>	<i>67.9</i>
<i>Total not placed with relatives/kin, other Indigenous caregivers or in Indigenous residential care</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>32.1</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) For Victoria, 225 children for whom relationship of carer and/or their Indigenous status were unknown are included in the categories 'Other caregiver' and 'Total not placed with relatives/kin, other Indigenous caregivers or in Indigenous residential care'.

Notes

1. This table does not include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were living independently or whose living arrangements were unknown.
2. Percentages in the table may not add to 100 due to rounding.
3. Family group homes and residential care are reported under other caregiver.

Source: Child protection Australia 2012–13.

Data sources and quality

National Child Protection Data Collection

National child protection data are based on those cases reported to departments responsible for child protection and, therefore, are likely to understate the true prevalence of child abuse and neglect across Australia. Further, notification made to other organisations, such as the police or non-government welfare agencies, are only included if these notifications were also referred to department responsible for child protection (AIHW 2014).

There are significant links and overlaps between the notifications, investigations and substantiations, care and protection orders, and out-of-home care data modules. For example, children who are the subjects of substantiations may be placed on care and protection orders, and many children on care and protection orders are also in out-of-home care. For the first time in 2012–13, the overall number of children receiving child protection services, along with the overlap between the separate data module, have been reported (AIHW 2014).

Reported rates for Indigenous children in the child protection system for 2012–13 cannot be compared directly with previous years data published in AIHW Child protection in Australia reports. In previous years, rates were calculated using ABS Indigenous population denominators from the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census, while the 2012–13 rates are based on the 2011 census population data. For time series analyses presented in this measure, rates have been re-calculated using recent Indigenous population estimates based on 2011 Census.

State/territory comparisons

As each state or territory has different policies and practices relating to child protection, state and territory comparisons should be made with caution. Rates for states and territories with small numbers of children in their child protection data (notably the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania) should be interpreted carefully. Small changes in the numbers of children in the children protection systems or in population estimates can have a major effect on rates.

Indigenous status

Information on Indigenous status may be collected at each stage of a child protection case; this varies by jurisdiction, with some collecting only at the investigation stage, others at the notification and investigation stages, and others at all stages. However, data are not reported at the notification stage as the quality of these data is questionable, as many notifications are from 3rd parties who do not know the child or family well.

The practices used to identify and record the Indigenous status of children in the child protection system also vary across states and territories, with some jurisdictions recording large numbers of children with unknown Indigenous status. No state or territory can validate the data on Indigenous children by other means and the quality of the data is therefore unknown. Over the last few years, several jurisdictions have introduced measures to improve the identification of Indigenous children in the child protection system. However, in some jurisdictions the quality of data on Indigenous children is still affected by the high proportion of children whose Indigenous status is unknown. The counts for Indigenous children are therefore likely to be an under-estimate of the actual number of Indigenous children in the child protection system.

Children aged 0–17 who were the subjects of substantiations of notifications received during 2012–13 by Indigenous status, should be interpreted with caution due to the high proportion of children whose Indigenous status was unknown in Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania (26%, 24% and 20%, respectively).

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/607938>>.

List of symbols used in tables

.. not applicable

n.a. not available

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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The image shows the top portion of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in red and white. To the right of this pattern is a solid dark red background. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a light yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 37 of 68' and a darker yellow one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in bold.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 37 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.13 Transport

This measure reports on the use of transport, including public transport, access to motor vehicles and perceived difficulty with transport among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Introduction

This is no. 37 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- Census of Population and Housing.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Transport is a key enabler for access to health care, goods and services and supports Indigenous Australians in maintaining cultural obligations to travel to family commitments (Helps et al. 2010).

In the data analysed from the 2011 Census regarding household access to motor vehicles, households are defined as those in an occupied private dwelling, being Australian usual residents (excluding visitor households). Access to motor vehicles excludes motor bikes. Indigenous households are defined as those with at least one Indigenous person who was a usual resident and who was present on Census Night.

Some analyses by remoteness include 'Remote' and 'Non-remote' categories. The 'Remote' category includes *Remote* and *Very remote* areas of Australia, and the 'Non-remote' category includes *Major cities*, *Inner regional* and *Outer regional* areas of Australia.

For more information relating to transport, see measures 1.03 and 3.14. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Access and barriers to transport, see table 2.13.1–10
- Motor vehicle access, see tables 2.13.11–17
- Use of public transport, see tables 2.13.18–22.

Access and barriers to transport

Current period

In 2012–13:

- 16% of Indigenous Australians who needed to see a health provider did not do so due to transport/distance. This proportion was significantly higher among those in *Remote* than *Non-remote* areas (22% and 15%, respectively), and among females than males (18% and 13%, respectively).
- 14% of Indigenous Australians who needed to visit a doctor did not do so due to transport/distance. The proportion was significantly higher among those in *Remote* than *Non-remote* areas (17% and 14%, respectively), and among females than males (17% and 11%, respectively) (Table 2.13.1).

In 2008:

- The proportion of Indigenous Australians who could not, or often could not, get to places due to difficulty with transport (11%) was 2.6 times as high as for non-Indigenous Australians (4%) (Table 2.13.2).

Motor vehicle access

Current period

In 2011:

- 81% of Indigenous households had at least one vehicle compared with 91% of other households — this was a gap of 10 percentage points. The ratio of persons aged 17 and over to vehicles was 1.4 for Indigenous occupied private dwellings and 1.2 for other occupied private dwellings (Table 2.13.11).
- By remoteness:
 - The gap between Indigenous and other households in the proportion with access to at least one vehicle was smaller in *Non-remote* areas (84% and 91%, respectively) than in *Remote* areas of Australia (62% and 94%, respectively) (Table 2.13.11).
 - The gap between Indigenous and other households in the proportion without access to a motor vehicle increased with remoteness. The gap was 6 percentage points in *Major cities*, 8 percentage points in *Inner regional*, 13 percentage points in *Outer regional*, 21 percentage points in *Remote* and 39 percentage points in *Very remote* areas (Table 2.13.12, Figure 2.13.1).
- Among Australians aged 17 and over, 77% of Indigenous Australians had individual access to a motor vehicle compared with 94% of non-Indigenous Australians. This was a gap of 17 percentage points (Table 2.13.13).

Trend

Between 2001 and 2011:

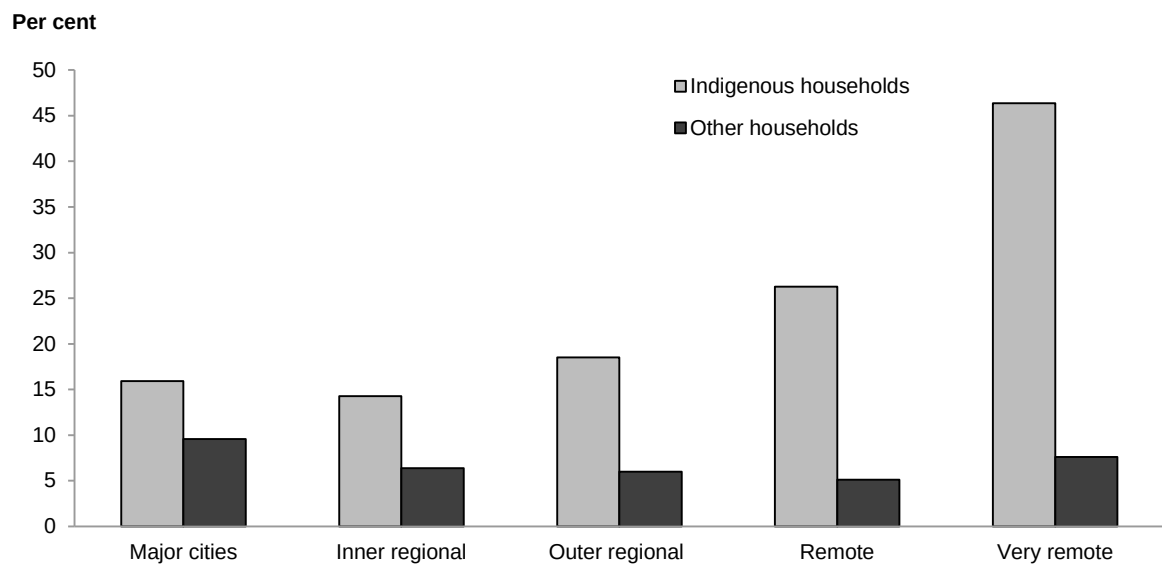
- The ratio of persons aged 17 and over per motor vehicle in Indigenous households was consistently higher than that of other households at each Census since 2001.
- The ratio of persons aged 17 years and over to vehicles increased for both Indigenous and other households (from 1.29 in 2001 to 1.44 in 2011 for Indigenous households, and from 1.07 to 1.16 for other households) (Table 2.13.17).

Use of public transport

Current period

In 2008, among Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over:

- Where public transport was available in the local area, the leading reason that public transport was not used was because they preferred to use their own transport or walk (32%). About 32% did not have access to public transport available in the local area (Table 2.13.18).
- About one-quarter (26%) of Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over used public transport in the last 2 weeks. The proportion was highest among those aged 18–24 (31%) (Table 2.13.19).
- Of those who could easily get to the places needed, 23% used public transport. In comparison, of those who often had difficulty getting to the places needed, 37% used public transport (Table 2.13.22).



Source: Table 2.13.12.

Figure 2.13.1: Proportion of households without access to motor vehicles, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

Table 2.13.1: Indigenous persons who did not access health services when needed, by logistical reasons, by remoteness, sex and age, 2012–13

	Remoteness		Sex		Age group			
	Non-remote	Remote	Male	Female	0–14	15–44	45+	Total
Per cent								
Whether needed to go to a dentist in last 12 months but didn't ^(a)								
Yes	22.0	14.7*	17.0	23.9*	5.5*	29.0*	24.5	20.5
No	78.0	85.3*	83.0	76.1*	94.5*	71.0*	75.5	79.5*
Total number	476,880	130,035	301,992	304,923	197,974	292,297	116,644	606,915
Reason(s) did not go to dentist ^{(a)(b)}								
Logistical reasons								
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	19.5	24*	20.4	20.0	22.1†	19.6*	21.1	20.2*
Transport/distance	9.3	21.8*	9.7	12.2*	9.2*†	10.9*	12.7	11.2*
Service not available in area	4.9	31.1*	8.3	9.4*	10.3*†	8.6*	9.4	8.9
Sub-total	28.6	56.7*	32.7	33.0	37.0*	32.4*	32.8	32.9*
Total who needed to visit dentist, but didn't	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number who needed to visit dentist, but didn't	105,093	19,051	51,225	72,919	10,863	84,746	28,534	124,144
Whether needed to go to a doctor in last 12 months but didn't								
Yes	15.0	9.1*	12.0	15.4*	2.5*	19.2*	22.1	13.7
No	85.0	90.9*	88.0	84.6*	97.5*	80.8*	77.9	86.3*
Total number	502,291	136,033	317,958	320,366	229,383	292,297	116,644	638,324
Reason(s) did not go to doctor ^(b)								
Logistical reasons								
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	22.5	19.4*	16.8	26.1*	27.0*†	20.9*	23.5	22.0*
Transport/distance	13.9	16.8*	11.2	16.7*	15.1*†	13.1*	16.6	14.3*
Service not available in area	4.3†	6.9*†	6.0†	3.7*†	5.4*‡	5.3*†	3.2†	4.7

(continued)

Table 2.13.1 (continued): Indigenous persons who did not access health services when needed, by logistical reasons, by remoteness, sex and age, 2012–13

	Remoteness		Sex		Age group			Total
	Non-remote	Remote	Male	Female	0–14	15–44	45+	
<i>Sub-total</i>	33.8	36.4*	29.0	38.1*	42.7*	32.1*	36.6	34.1*
Total who needed to visit doctor, but didn't	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number who needed to visit doctor, but didn't	75,241	12,365	38,126	49,480	5,711	56,117	25,778	87,606
Whether needed to go to other health professional in last 12 months but didn't^(c)								
Yes	9.9	4.3*	7.5	9.9*	2.1*	13.0*	11.0	8.7
No	90.1	95.7*	92.5	90.1*	97.9*	87.0*	89.0	91.3*
Total number	502,291	136,033	317,958	320,366	229,383	292,297	116,644	638,324
Reason(s) did not go to another health professional^{(b)(c)}								
<i>Logistical reasons</i>								
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	16.4	19.3*†	14.8	18.2*	12.9*†	15.7*	21.2	16.7*
Transport/distance	12.4	19.2*†	12.1	14.0*	16.8†	11.4*	16.8	13.2*
Service not available in area	5.7†	8.6*†	8.5†	4.1*†	10.4*‡	5.6†	5.5†	6.0†
<i>Sub-total</i>	26.5	36.0*	25.4	29.1*	30.6*†	25.0*	33.8	27.5*
Total who needed to visit OHP but didn't	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number who needed to visit OHP but didn't	49,813	5,907	23,936	31,785	4,908	37,971	12,841	55,721
Whether needed to go to a hospital in last 12 months but didn't								
Yes	6.3	5.4*	5.0	7.3*	1.1*	8.5*	10.2	6.1
No	93.7	94.6*	95.0	92.7*	98.9*	91.5*	89.8	93.9*
Total number	502,291	136,033	317,958	320,366	229,383	292,297	116,644	638,324
Reason(s) did not go to hospital^(b)								
<i>Logistical reasons</i>								

(continued)

Table 2.13.1 (continued): Indigenous persons who did not access health services when needed, by logistical reasons, by remoteness, sex and age, 2012–13

	Remoteness		Sex		Age group			Total
	Non-remote	Remote	Male	Female	0–14	15–44	45+	
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	25.3	21.9*	19.5	28.2*	21.3*†	24.9	24.8	24.7*
Transport/distance	16.4	19.0*	16.2†	17.3*	18.3†	15.8*	18.9	16.9*
Service not available in area	1.5‡	8.0*†	3.2†	2.4*†	n.p.	2.9†	2.8‡	2.7†
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>40.2*</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>39.5*</i>	<i>39.2*†</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>36.8*</i>
Total who needed to visit hospital, but didn't	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number who needed to visit hospital, but didn't	31,808	7,322	15,762	23,368	2,517	24,741	11,873	39,130
Whether needed to go to a mental health service in last 12 months but didn't^{(d)(e)}								
Yes	10.3	4.2*	6.9	10.9*	..	9.8*	7.1	8.9
No	89.7	95.8*	93.1	89.1*	..	90.2*	92.9	91.1*
Total number	281,070	81,868	176,406	186,532	..	246,850	116,088	362,938
Reason(s) did not go to a mental health service^(b)								
<i>Logistical reasons</i>								
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	10.6	25.8*†	13.1†	11.7*	..	9.2*	21.2†	12.2*
Transport/distance	10.8	7.0*†	6.3†	12.9*	..	10.7*	9.5†	10.4*
Service not available in area	5.3†	13.6*†	4.4†	7.2*†	..	5.3*†	8.7†	6.2
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>40.7*</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>23.9*</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>19.8*</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>22.3*</i>
Total who needed to visit a counsellor, but didn't	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number who needed to visit a counsellor, but didn't	28,919	3,468	12,096	20,292	..	24,133	8,254	32,387
Whether needed to go to a health provider in last 12 months but didn't^(f)								
Yes	32.0	22.0*	26.2	33.5*	8.1*	42.4*	41.0	29.8
No	68.0	78.0*	73.8	66.5*	91.9*	57.6*	59.0	70.2*

(continued)

Table 2.13.1 (continued): Indigenous persons who did not access health services when needed, by logistical reasons, by remoteness, sex and age, 2012–13

	Remoteness		Sex		Age group			Total
	Non-remote	Remote	Male	Female	0–14	15–44	45+	
Total number	502,291	136,033	317,958	320,366	229,383	292,297	116,644	638,324
Reason(s) did not go^(b)								
<i>Logistical reasons</i>								
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	27.0	26.9*	23.5	29.7*	23.9*	26.9*	28.4	27.0*
Transport/distance	14.7	22.2*	13.0	18.1*	11.8*	15.3*	18.8	15.9*
Service not available in area	6.2	24.5*	8.5	9.6*	9.0*†	9.4*	8.5	9.1
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>53.8*</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>43.3*</i>	<i>38.8*</i>	<i>39.4*</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>40.0*</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	160,549	29,903	83,203	107,249	18,565	124,042	47,846	190,453

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. For remoteness, the non-remote column was the reference category. For sex, the male column was the reference category. For age, 45+ was the reference category. For total column, the 'Yes' row was used as the reference category for whether needed to go and the 'Service not available in area' row was used as the reference category for reasons did not go.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Persons aged 2 years and over.

(b) More than one response allowed, sum of components may exceed total.

(c) Other health professionals include: nurse, sister, and Aboriginal (and Torres Strait Islander) health worker.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Data excludes 'not asked'.

(f) Includes persons who reported that they needed to go to a dentist (persons aged 2 years and over), Doctor, Other Health Professional, Hospital or Mental Health Service (persons aged 18 years and over) in the last 12 months, but did not go.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.13.2: Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

		Perceived level of difficulty with transport			Total ^(a)
		Can easily get to the places needed	Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed	Cannot or often have difficulty getting to the places needed	
18–24	Indig.	67.9*	19.6	12.5*	100.0
	Non-Indig.	77.3*	18.6	4.0*	100.0
	Ratio	0.9	1.1	3.1	..
25–34	Indig.	73.3*	14.7	11.7*	100.0
	Non-Indig.	84.3*	12.3	3.4*	100.0
	Ratio	0.9	1.2	3.5	..
35–44	Indig.	76.8*	12.5*	10.4*	100.0
	Non-Indig.	88.9*	8.7*	2.4*	100.0
	Ratio	0.9	1.4	4.3	..
45–54	Indig.	79.3*	11.2	8.7*	100.0
	Non-Indig.	86.4*	9.1	4.5*	100.0
	Ratio	0.9	1.2	1.9	..
55+	Indig.	77.7*	11.1	9.9*	100.0
	Non-Indig.	82.8*	11.2	5.7*	100.0
	Ratio	0.9	1	1.8	..
Total	Indig.	74.4*	14.3*	10.8*	100.0
	Non-Indig.	84.2*	11.5*	4.2*	100.0
	Ratio	0.9	1.2	2.6	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.3: Mode of transport, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over by age group, 2008 (%)

	Modes of transport									Total ^(b)
	Bus	Tram/light rail	Taxi	Car/4WD/ Truck—as driver	Motorcycle/ Motorised scooter	Car/4WD/ Truck—as passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other ^(a)	
18–24	28.3	16.4	24.7	43.2	2.1	71.3	9.2	65.7	6.1	100.0
25–34	20.0	10.2	20.6	56.8	2.7 ^(c)	61.9	7.0	58.6	7.8	100.0
35–44	19.9	9.8	17.9	63.5	2.2 ^(c)	61.2	7.0	52.8	7.0	100.0
45–54	19.6	9.2	16.3	62.9	1.9 ^(c)	58.6	4.2	46.9	6.9	100.0
55 +	20.8	7.1	14.5	46.2	1.0 ^(d)	60.1	1.5 ^(c)	41.1	6.5	100.0
Total	21.9	10.9	19.4	54.5	2.1	63.2	6.3	54.5	6.9	100.0

(a) Comprises boats/ferries, regular/chartered aircraft and other modes n.f.d.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.4: Transport, by Indigenous status and sex, persons aged 18 and older, 2008 (%)

	Males			Females			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio
Can access and/or drive a motor vehicle									
Can access whenever needed	73.6	..	..	69.0	..	..	71.2	..	..
Can access only in emergency	7.2	..	..	5.9	..	..	6.5	..	..
<i>Total with access to motor vehicle</i>	<i>80.8**</i>	<i>90.4**</i>	<i>0.9*</i>	<i>75.0**</i>	<i>82.4**</i>	<i>0.9*</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>0.9*</i>
Cannot access but can drive	8.2	..	..	7.1	..	..	7.6	..	..
<i>Total can access and/or drive</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Holds a current drivers licence	66.6	..	..	60.3	..	..	63.3	..	..
Does not hold a current drivers licence	19.7	..	..	16.7	..	..	18.2	..	..
Only holds L-plate licence	2.7	..	..	5.0	..	..	3.9	..	..
Cannot access and cannot drive	10.6	..	..	17.4	..	..	14.2	..	..
Total^{(a)(b)}	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Perceived level of difficulty with transport									
Can easily get to the places needed	76.9**	85.3	0.9*	72.2**	83.2	0.9*	74.4	84.2	0.9*
Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed	13.17	11.18	1.2	15.3	11.7	1.3*	14.3	11.5	1.2*
Cannot or often have difficulty getting to the places needed	9.6**	3.5**	2.7*	12.0**	4.9**	2.5*	10.8	4.2	2.6*
Total^(b)	100.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	1.0	100.0	100.0	1.0

(continued)

Table 2.13.4 (continued): Transport, by Indigenous status and sex, persons aged 18 and older, 2008 (%)

	Males			Females			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio
Use of transport in last 2 weeks									
Used transport, but not public transport, in last 2 weeks	73.7	..	..	69.6	..	..	71.5	..	..
Walking only form of transport in last 2 weeks	2.6	..	..	2.4	..	..	2.5	..	..
<i>Did not use public transport^(c)</i>	76.3	..	..	72.0	..	..	74.0	..	..
Public transport is available in local area									
Main reason did not use public transport									
Prefer to use own transport or walk	33.3	..	..	31.6	..	..	32.4	..	..
No service available at right/ convenient time	2.8	..	..	3.5	..	..	3.2	..	..
No services available for destination	1.0	..	..	1.1 ^(d)	..	..	1.1	..	..
Takes too long	1.1 ^(d)	..	..	1.0 ^(d)	..	..	1.0	..	..
Costs too much	0.8 ^(d)	..	..	0.9 ^(d)	..	..	0.9	..	..
Health reasons	1.0 ^(d)	..	..	1.1	..	..	1.1	..	..
Other reasons ^(e)	2.3	..	..	2.0	..	..	2.1	..	..
<i>Total with access to public transport</i>	42.4	..	..	41.2	..	..	41.7	..	..
No public transport available in local area	33.5	..	..	29.9	..	..	31.6	..	..
Not known	0.4 ^(d)	..	..	1.0 ^(d)	..	..	0.7	..	..
<i>Total^(b)</i>	76.3	..	..	72.0	..	..	74.0	..	..
Used public transport in last 2 weeks	23.3	..	..	27.5	..	..	25.5	..	..
<i>Total not housebound in last 2 weeks^(f)</i>	99.6	..	..	99.5	..	..	99.5	..	..
Total^(b)	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.13.4 (continued): Transport, by Indigenous status and sex, persons aged 18 and older, 2008 (%)

	Males			Females			Total		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio
Modes of transport									
Bus	19.4	..	..	24.2	..	..	21.9	..	..
Tram/light rail	10.7	..	..	11.1	..	..	10.9	..	..
Taxi	18.2	..	..	20.4	..	..	19.4	..	..
Car/4WD/Truck—as driver	57.6	..	..	51.8	..	..	54.5	..	..
Motorcycle/Motorised scooter	3.8	..	..	0.5(d)	..	..	2.1	..	..
Car/4WD/Truck—as passenger	61.6	..	..	64.5	..	..	63.2	..	..
Bicycle	9.3	..	..	3.5	..	..	6.3	..	..
Walk	54.1	..	..	54.9	..	..	54.5	..	..
Other ^(g)	8.7	..	..	5.3	..	..	6.9	..	..
Total^(b)	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

** Difference between male and female rates is statistically significant.

(a) Includes persons who did not state whether they have access to a motor vehicle.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Comprises persons who used transport, but not public transport, and those persons for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(e) Comprises treated badly/discrimination, concerns about personal safety and other reasons n.f.d.

(f) Comprises persons who used transport and those for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(g) Comprises boats/ferries, regular/chartered aircraft and other modes n.f.d.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.5: Transport, by Indigenous status and state/territory, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

		Perceived level of difficulty with transport			Total ^(a)
		Can easily get to the places needed	Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed	Cannot or often have difficulty getting to the places needed	
NSW	Indigenous	73.3	15.1	11.2	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	80.0	14.5	5.4	100.0
	Ratio	0.9*	1.0*	2.1*	..
Vic	Indigenous	74.8	16.5	8.7	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	85.5	11.0	3.4	100.0
	Ratio	0.9*	1.5*	2.6*	..
Qld	Indigenous	79.5	11.3	8.9	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	85.9	9.8	4.1	100.0
	Ratio	0.9*	1.1	2.2*	..
WA	Indigenous	72.8	16.9	10.2	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	87.9	8.8	3.3	100.0
	Ratio	0.8*	1.9*	3.1*	..
SA	Indigenous	71.3	19.9	8.3	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	87.0	9.2	3.8	100.0
	Ratio	0.8*	2.2*	2.2*	..
Tas	Indigenous	78.7	13.9	7.3	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	88.3	9.0	2.5	100.0
	Ratio	0.9*	1.5*	2.9*	..
ACT	Indigenous	83.5	12.0	4.7 ^(b)	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	90.4	7.4	2.2	100.0
	Ratio	0.9*	1.6	2.2	..
NT	Indigenous	67.3	12.8	18.4	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	85.7	10.3	3.9	100.0
	Ratio	0.8*	1.2	4.8*	..
Australia	Indigenous	74.4	14.3	10.8	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	84.2	11.5	4.2	100.0
	Ratio	0.9*	1.2*	2.6*	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.6: Mode of transport, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over by state/territory, 2008 (%)

	Modes of transport									Total ^(b)
	Bus	Tram/light rail	Taxi	Car/4WD/ truck—as driver	Motorcycle/ motorised scooter	Car/4WD/truck— as passenger	Bicycle	Walk	Other ^(a)	
NSW	24.3	12.7	18.4	52.6	2.3 ^(c)	58.8	5.9	48.1	2.7	100.0
Vic	25.0	22.7	19.2	62.3	3.4	56.8	6.9	49.0	4.6	100.0
Qld	19.7	10.4	25.6	58.9	1.9 ^(c)	65.8	6.4	54.2	11.3	100.0
WA	21.3	14.7	17.9	56.6	1.4 ^(c)	64.3	6.5	61.2	6.9	100.0
SA	33.1	11.8	14.8	56.9	1.4 ^(c)	66.4	5.3	61.2	3.5 ^(c)	100.0
Tas	14.1	1.7 ^(c)	10.1	75.8	5.2 ^(c)	59.7	4.7 ^(c)	47.6	5.1	100.0
ACT	31.6	3.7 ^(c)	26.2	73.4	4.6 ^(c)	66.0	14.9 ^(c)	58.1	13.9 ^(c)	100.0
NT	17.4	0.9 ^(c)	14.1	35.3	1.3 ^(c)	69.1	6.6	64.8	9.6	100.0
Australia	21.9	10.9	19.4	54.5	2.1	63.2	6.3	54.5	6.9	100.0

(a) Comprises boats/ferries, regular/chartered aircraft and other modes n.f.d.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.13.7: Transport, by Indigenous status and remoteness, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Non-remote			Remote			Total		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio
Access to motor vehicle	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Access to motor vehicle	80.6	86.2	0.9	69.5	..		77.7	..	..
No access	19.1	13.8	1.4	29.6	..		21.8	..	..
Total^(a)	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	..		100.0	..	..
Perceived level of difficulty with transport									
Can easily get to the places needed	77.4	84.4	0.9	66.0	..		74.4	..	..
Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed	14.1	11.4	1.2	14.8	..		14.3	..	..
Cannot or often have difficulty	8.2	4.1	2.0	18.3	..		10.8	..	..
Total^(b)	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	..		100.0	..	..
Use of transport in last 2 weeks^(c)									
Used transport in last 2 weeks	98.8	..	..	92.1	..	..	97.0	..	..
Did not use transport in last 2 weeks	0.9	..	..	7.0	..	..	2.5	..	..
Total^(b)	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..
Use of public transport in last 2 weeks^(c)									
Used public transport in last 2 weeks	30.0	..	..	12.7	..	..	25.5	..	..
Used transport but not public transport in last 2 weeks	68.8	..	..	79.4	..	..	71.5	..	..
Did not use any transport in last 2 weeks	0.9	..	..	7.0	..	..	2.5	..	..
Total^(b)	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..
Modes of transport^{(b)(c)}									
Bus	25.7	..	..	11.2	..	..	21.9	..	..
Train, tram/light rail ^(d)	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	14.4	..	..
Taxi	21.4	..	..	13.6	..	..	19.4	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.13.7 (continued): Transport, by Indigenous status and remoteness, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Non-remote			Remote			Total		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Car/4WD/motorcycle/motorised scooter as driver	60.2	..	..	40.4	..	..	55.1	..	..
Car/4WD as passenger	60.6	..	..	70.4	..	..	63.2	..	..
Bicycle	6.4	..	..	6.0	..	..	6.3	..	..
Walk	49.3	..	..	69.6	..	..	54.5	..	..
Other	5.7	..	..	10.2	..	..	6.9	..	..
Total	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..
Main reason did not use public transport^{(c)(e)}									
Prefer to use own transport or walk	57.9	..	..	12.7	..	..	44.2	..	..
Costs too much/takes too long	3.3	..	..	1.0 ^(f)	..	..	2.6	..	..
No suitable services ^(g)	7.4	..	..	2.3 ^(f)	..	..	5.8	..	..
Personal reasons ^(h)	2.6	..	..	0.3 ^(f)	..	..	1.9	..	..
Other	3.1	..	..	0.9 ^(f)	..	..	2.4	..	..
<i>Total with access to public transport in local area</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
No public transport available in local area	25.8	..	..	82.9	..	..	43.1	..	..
Total⁽ⁱ⁾	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..

(a) Includes persons who did not state whether they have access to a motor vehicle.

(b) Includes persons who were housebound.

(c) Data collected for Indigenous Australians only.

(d) Calculation based on non-remote areas only.

(e) Asked of people who had not used public transport in last 2 weeks but who had access to public transport in their area.

(f) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(g) No suitable services includes no services available at night/convenient and available for destination.

(h) Personal reasons includes concerns about personal safety, treated badly/discrimination and health reasons.

(i) Total excludes not known responses.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.8: Difficulty with transport, by Indigenous status and remoteness, persons aged 18 and over, 2008

	Remote		Non-remote	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Can easily get to the places needed	66.0	..	77.4	84.4
Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed	14.8	..	14.1	11.4
Cannot or often have difficulty	18.3	..	8.2	4.1
Other ^(a)	0.9 ^(b)	..	0.3 ^(b)	0.1 ^(b)
Total	100.0	..	100.0	100.0

(a) 'Other' includes sometimes has difficulty getting to places needed and never go out/housebound.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.9: Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

	Can easily get to the places needed		Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed		Often have difficulty getting to the places needed		Can't get to the places needed		Total ^(a)	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Self-assessed health status^(b)										
Excellent/very good	39.7*	61.8*	23.5*	41.7*	28.7	38.5	29.5	23.7	36.4	58.4
Good	33.9*	25.8*	36.7	31.3	32.7	26.0	32.7	21.0	34.0	26.3
Fair/poor	26.4*	12.4*	39.8*	27*	38.5	35.5	37.8	55.3	29.5	15.3
Disability or long-term health condition^(b)										
Has disability or long-term health condition	55.0*	35.7*	71.9*	53.1*	74.5	63.5	76.4	75.5	58.9*	38.7*
No disability or long-term conditions	45.0*	64.3*	28.1*	46.9*	25.5	36.5	23.6	24.5	41.1*	61.3*
Household income^(c)										
1st quintile	41.8	..	67.8	..	77.1	..	74.6	..	49.2	..
5th quintile	6.1	..	2.1 ^(d)	..	n.p.	..	n.p.	..	4.9	..
Index of disparity^(c)										
1st quintile	46.7	..	56.7	..	69.1	..	71.9	..	50.8	..
5th quintile	4.2	..	3.9 ^(d)	..	0.9 ^(e)	..	0.5 ^(e)	..	3.8	..
Financial stress – unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important^(c)										
	42.8	..	68.4	..	70.7	..	81.7	..	50	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.13.9 (continued): Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

- (a) Includes those who never go out/housebound.
- (b) Data for self-assessed health status and disability or long-term health condition are age-standardised.
- (c) Proportions are based on totals which exclude not stated and not known.
- (d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
- (e) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.10: Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

	Can easily get to the places needed		Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed		Often have difficulty getting to the places needed		Can't get to the places needed		Total ^(a)	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous ^(b)	Non-Indigenous
Self-assessed health status^(c)										
Excellent/very good	83.4*	89.8*	8.0	8.1	2.2	1.7	6.2*	0.3*	100.0	100.0
Good	75.3*	82.6*	14.4	13.6	2.6	3.3	7.4*	0.6*	100.0	100.0
Fair/poor	66.0	66.9	18.8	21.1	4.2*	7.8*	9.9	3.7*	100.0	100.0
Disability or long-term health condition^(c)										
Has disability or long-term health condition	73.2*	77.9*	15.7	15.1	3.7*	5.1*	6.7*	1.7*	100.0	100.0
No disability or long-term conditions	87.0	89.5	8.4	8.6	1.8	1.5	2.7*	0.3*	100.0	100.0
Household income^(b)										
1st quintile	63.7	..	20.0	..	4.3	..	11.1	..	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	93.3	..	6.2 ^(d)	..	n.p.	..	n.p.	..	100.0	100.0
Index of disparity^(b)										
1st quintile	68.9	..	15.7	..	3.9	..	10.9	..	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	83.5	..	14.3 ^(d)	..	0.7 ^(e)	..	0.9 ^(e)	..	100.0	100.0
Financial stress—unable to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important^(b)										
	63.7	..	18.5	..	4.2	..	12.8	..	100.0	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.13.10 (continued): Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by selected health and population characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

- (a) Includes those who never go out/housebound.
- (b) Proportions are based on totals which exclude not stated and not known.
- (c) Data for self-assessed health status and disability or long-term health condition are age-standardised.
- (d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
- (e) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.11: Households with at least one vehicle, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011

	Ratio of persons 17 and over in occupied private dwellings to vehicles ^(a)			Proportion of households ^(b) with at least one vehicle		
	Indigenous ^(c)	Other ^(d)	Total	Indigenous ^(c)	Other ^(d)	Total
State/territory						
NSW	1.4	1.2	1.2	82.5	89.4	89.2
Vic	1.3	1.2	1.2	84.0	91.4	91.3
Qld	1.4	1.1	1.1	81.8	93.0	92.6
WA	1.5	1.0	1.1	79.3	94.1	93.7
SA	1.4	1.1	1.1	78.8	91.3	91.0
Tas	1.1	1.0	1.1	89.8	92.0	91.9
ACT	1.2	1.1	1.1	88.8	93.8	93.7
NT	2.9	1.1	1.3	61.7	93.7	87.7
Australia ^(e)	1.4	1.2	1.2	81.2	91.4	91.2
Remoteness area						
Major cities	1.4	1.2	1.2	84.1	90.4	90.3
Inner regional	1.3	1.0	1.0	85.7	93.6	93.3
Outer regional	1.4	1.0	1.0	81.5	94.0	93.3
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>91.2</i>
Remote	1.7	0.9	1.0	73.7	94.9	92.5
Very remote	3.6	1.0	1.4	53.6	92.4	79.8
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>
Australia ^(e)	1.4	1.2	1.2	81.2	91.4	91.2
Total number of households^(f)	197,069	7,328,958	7,526,027	197,069	7,328,958	7,526,027

(a) Excludes motorbikes.

(b) Defined as all households (excluding visitor households), in an occupied private dwelling, being Australian usual residents.

(c) An Indigenous household is defined where a family within the household contains one or more persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin or where a lone person is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Includes households where Indigenous status was not stated.

(e) Includes other territories.

(f) Excludes households where the number of vehicles was not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.13.12: Proportion of households^(a) without access to motor vehicles, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011

	Indigenous households ^(b)	Other households
Major cities	15.9	9.6
Inner regional	14.3	6.4
Outer regional	18.5	6.0
Remote	26.3	5.1
Very remote	46.4	7.6

(a) Includes households in occupied private dwellings only.

(b) Households with at least one Indigenous person who was a usual resident and who was present on Census Night.

Note: Denominator for proportions excludes households with number of motor vehicles not stated.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2011 Census.

Table 2.13.13: Access to motor vehicles for persons aged 17 and over, by Indigenous status and age, 2011

Age group		Access to motor vehicle		Total number of persons ^(a)
		Proportion	Number	
17–24	Indig.	77.1	54,395	70,524
	Non-Indig.	93.3	1,835,445	1,967,160
	Ratio	0.8	..	..
25–34	Indig.	76.2	47,592	62,464
	Non-Indig.	93.6	2,436,374	2,603,987
	Ratio	0.8	..	..
35–44	Indig.	76.9	45,575	59,256
	Non-Indig.	96.0	2,627,910	2,737,511
	Ratio	0.8	..	..
45–54	Indig.	77.6	36,373	46,862
	Non-Indig.	96.3	2,546,930	2,645,699
	Ratio	0.8	..	..
55 and over	Indig.	77.1	35,122	45,542
	Non-Indig.	91.8	4,364,532	4,752,759
	Ratio	0.8	..	..
Total	Indig.	77.0	219,057	284,648
	Non-Indig.	93.9	13,811,191	14,707,116
	Ratio	0.8	..	..

(a) Excludes persons with access to motor vehicles not stated.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2011 Census data.

Table 2.13.14: Access to transport, by Indigenous status and state/territory, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

		Can access and/or drive a motor vehicle									Total ^{(a)(b)}
		Can access whenever needed	Can access only in emergency	Total with access to motor vehicle	Cannot access but can drive	Total can access and/or drive	Holds a current drivers licence	Does not hold a current drivers licence	Only holds L-plate licence	Cannot access and cannot drive	
NSW	Indig.	70.5	5.2	75.7	8.2	84.0	64.7	15.5	3.7	15.6	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	82.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vic	Indig.	77.9	5.3	83.2	6.9	90.1	74.0	11.9	4.2	9.9	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	88.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qld	Indig.	73.3	6.6	79.9	5.4	85.2	68.0	12.1	5.1	14.5	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	88.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WA	Indig.	73.3	6.7	80.0	9.4	89.4	57.9	28.2	3.3 ^(c)	10.4	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	91.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SA	Indig.	72.8	6.8	79.6	7.3	86.8	62.9	20.4	3.6	12.5	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	86.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tas	Indig.	83.9	5.0	88.9	3.6 ^(c)	92.5	76.7	11.4	4.4	7.4	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.13.14 (continued): Access to transport, by Indigenous status and state/territory, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

		Can access and/or drive a motor vehicle									Total ^{(a)(b)}
		Can access whenever needed	Can access only in emergency	Total with access to motor vehicle	Cannot access but can drive	Total can access and/or drive	Holds a current drivers licence	Does not hold a current drivers licence	Only holds L-plate licence	Cannot access and cannot drive	
ACT	Indig.	83.0	3.0 ^(c)	86.0	2.9 ^(c)	88.8	78.8	5.5 ^(c)	4.6 ^(c)	11.2	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	91.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NT	Indig.	57.6	10.4	68.0	11.1	79.1	45.4	31.9	1.9 ^(c)	19.4	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	89.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	Indig.	71.2	6.5	77.7	7.6	85.3	63.3	18.2	3.9	14.2	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	86.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) Includes persons who did not state whether they have access to a motor vehicle.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.15: Proportion of households with and without access to motor vehicles, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2008

	Without motor vehicle access		With motor vehicle access		Total	
	Indigenous households	Other households	Indigenous households	Other households	Indigenous households	Other households
Major cities	51.5	17.6	48.5	82.4	100.0	100.0
Inner regional	46.5	10.7	53.5	89.3	100.0	100.0
Outer regional	51.7	9.8	48.3	90.2	100.0	100.0
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Remote	46.5	..	53.5	..	100.0	..
Very Remote	39.4	..	60.6	..	100.0	..
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
Total	48.9	..	51.1	..	100.0	..

Note: Other households includes non-Indigenous households and households for which Indigenous status is not stated.

Source: ABS analysis of 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.16: Access to transport, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

		Can access and/or drive a motor vehicle									Total ^{(a)(b)}
		Can access whenever needed	Can access only in emergency	Total with access to motor vehicle	Cannot access but can drive	Total can access and/or drive	Holds a current drivers licence	Does not hold a current drivers licence	Only holds L-plate licence	Cannot access and cannot drive	
18–24	Indig.	58.3	11.8	70.0*	9.3	79.3	45.8	22.7	10.8	20.6	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	78.1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25–34	Indig.	72.2	7.3	79.5*	7.9	87.4	62.5	21.7	3.1	12.4	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	89.0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35–44	Indig.	80.1	4.4	84.5*	5.9	90.4	74.5	14.6	1.3 ^(c)	9.3	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	92.7*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45–54	Indig.	78.8	3	81.9*	5.9	87.8	75.5	10.7	1.6 ^(d)	11.4	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	91.6*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 +	Indig.	68.3	4.1	72.4*	9.0	81.4	61.9	18.9	0.5 ^(c)	17.4	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	81.1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.13.16 (continued): Access to transport, by Indigenous status and age group, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

		Can access and/or drive a motor vehicle									Total ^{(a)(b)}
		Can access whenever needed	Can access only in emergency	Total with access to motor vehicle	Cannot access but can drive	Total can access and/or drive	Holds a current drivers licence	Does not hold a current drivers licence	Only holds L-plate licence	Cannot access and cannot drive	
Total	Indig.	71.2	6.5	77.7*	7.6	85.3	63.3	18.2	3.9	14.2	100.0
	Non-Indig.	..	..	86.3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratio	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) Includes persons who did not state whether they have access to a motor vehicle.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Table 2.13.17: Ratio of persons aged 17 and over in occupied private dwellings to vehicles, by Indigenous status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	Indigenous households	Other households
2001	1.29	1.07
2006	1.59	1.19
2011	1.44	1.16

Source: ABS 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census data, customised tables.

Table 2.13.18: Use of public transport in the last two weeks, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over by age group, 2008 (%)

	Where public transport is available in local area main reason did not use public transport					No public transport available in local area	Not known	Total ^(b)
	Prefer to use own transport or walk	No service available at right/convenient time	No services available for destination/takes too long	Other reasons ^(a)	Total with access to public transport			
18–24	27.1	3.5	1.2 ^(c)	4.2	36.0	32.1	0.7 ^(c)	68.8
25–34	35.6	3.2	2.5 ^(c)	4.2	45.5	29.4	0.8 ^(c)	75.8
35–44	35.0	2.8	2.3 ^(c)	2.7	42.8	32.3	0.7 ^(d)	75.8
45–54	36.1	3.5	2.1 ^(c)	3.0 ^(c)	44.7	30.7	0.9 ^(d)	76.2
55 +	27.8	2.9	2.5 ^(c)	6.6	39.8	34.2	0.5 ^(c)	74.5
Total	32.4	3.2	2.1	4.0	41.7	31.6	0.7	74.0

(a) Comprises cost, health reasons, being treated badly/discrimination, concerns about personal safety and other reasons n.f.d.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.13.19: Use of transport in the last 2 weeks, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over by age group, 2008 (%)

	Use of transport in last 2 weeks					Total ^(c)
	Used transport, but not public transport, in last 2 weeks	Walking only form of transport in last 2 weeks	Did not use public transport ^(a)	Used public transport in last 2 weeks	Total not housebound in last 2 weeks ^(b)	
18–24	66.4	2.4	68.8	31.1	99.9	100.0
25–34	72.9	2.8	75.8	24.0	99.7	100.0
35–44	72.8	2.9	75.8	23.9	99.7	100.0
45–54	74.2	2.0 ^(d)	76.2	22.9	99.2	100.0
55 +	72.6	1.9	74.5	24.3	99.8	100.0
Total	71.5	2.5	74.0	25.5	99.5	100.0

(a) Comprises persons who used transport, but not public transport, and those persons for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(b) Comprises persons who used transport and those for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(c) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.13.20: Use of public transport in the last two weeks, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over by state/territory, 2008 (%)

	Where public transport is available in local area main reason did not use public transport							Total did not use public transport ^(b)
	Prefer to use own transport or walk	No service available at right/convenient time	No services available for destination/ takes too long	Other reasons ^(a)	Total with access to public transport	No public transport available in local area	Not known	
NSW	42.0	5.4 ^(c)	1.8 ^(c)	5.5	54.6	16.2	0.8 ^(c)	71.6
Vic	42.6	3.0	2.9	6.7	55.1	7.8	0.8	63.7
Qld	26.7	2.4 ^(c)	2.9 ^(c)	2.4 ^(c)	34.4	40.4	0.7	75.5
WA	28.3	1.0 ^(c)	2.4 ^(c)	2.8	34.5	40.0	0.6	75.1
SA	29.6	1.0 ^(c)	1.9 ^(c)	5.3	37.8	26.5	0.0	64.3
Tas	28.9	10.4	1.3 ^(c)	5.4	46.1	36.6	2.0	84.6
ACT	47.7	8.9 ^(c)	5.4 ^(c)	5.0 ^(c)	67.0	1.2	0.0	68.2
NT	23.2	0.8 ^(c)	0.5 ^(d)	3.2 ^(c)	27.7	53.9	0.6	82.2
Australia	32.4	3.2	2.1	4.0	41.7	31.6	0.7	74.0

(a) Comprises cost, health reasons, being treated badly/discrimination, concerns about personal safety and other reasons n.f.d.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is generally unreliable for use.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.13.21: Use of transport in the last 2 weeks, Indigenous persons aged 18 and over by state/territory, 2008 (%)

	Use of transport in last 2 weeks					Total ^(c)
	Used transport, but not public transport, in last 2 weeks	Walking only form of transport in last 2 weeks	Did not use public transport ^(a)	Used public transport in last 2 weeks	Total not housebound in last 2 weeks ^(b)	
NSW	28.0	1.6 ^(d)	71.6	28.0	99.6	100.0
Vic	36.2	0.7	63.7	36.2	99.9	100.0
Qld	24.2	1.8 ^(d)	75.5	24.2	99.7	100.0
WA	24.8	3.5	75.1	24.8	99.9	100.0
SA	35.0	1.9	64.3	35.0	99.3	100.0
Tas	15.2	n.p.	84.6	15.2	99.8	100.0
ACT	31.8	n.p.	68.2	31.8	100.0	100.0
NT	16.4	6.7	82.2	16.4	98.6	100.0
Australia	25.5	2.5	74.0	25.5	99.5	100.0

(a) Comprises persons who used transport, but not public transport, and those persons for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(b) Comprises persons who used transport and those for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(c) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.13.22: Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by selected transport characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

	Can easily get to the places needed		Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed		Often have difficulty getting to the places needed		Can't get to the places needed/never go out/housebound		Total	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Access to motor vehicle^(a)										
Access to motor vehicle	86.1*	92.4*	62.0	59.1	54.5	44.1	38.2	27.2	77.7	86.3
No access	13.9*	7.6*	38.0	40.9	45.5	55.9	56.3	72.8	21.8	13.7
Total^(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Use of transport in last 2 weeks										
Used transport, but not public transport, in last 2 weeks	75.7	..	59.7	..	62.2	..	57.6	..	71.5	..
Walking only form of transport in last 2 weeks	1.7	..	3.1	..	1.1	..	9.0	..	2.5	..
<i>Did not use public transport^(c)</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>..</i>
Public transport is available in local area				..		..		..		..
Main reason did not use public transport										
Prefer to use own transport or walk	39.2	..	15.3	..	13.7 ^(d)	..	7.4	..	32.4	..
No service available at right/convenient time	2.8	..	4.8	..	5.9 ^(e)	..	3.3 ^(d)	..	3.2	..
No services available for destination/takes too long	1.9	..	2.8 ^(d)	..	2.5 ^(d)	..	2.0 ^(e)	..	2.1	..
Other reasons ^(f)	2.9	..	7.2	..	11.3 ^(d)	..	6.6 ^(d)	..	4.0	..
<i>Total with access to public transport</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>..</i>
No public transport available in local area	29.8	..	32.6	..	29.6	..	46.4	..	31.6	..
Not known	0.8	..	n.p.	..	n.p.	..	0.8 ^(e)	..	0.7	..
Total^(b)	77.4	..	62.9	..	63.3	..	66.6	..	74.0	..

(continued)

Table 2.13.22 (continued): Perceived level of difficulty with transport, by selected transport characteristics and Indigenous status, persons aged 18 and over, 2008 (%)

	Can easily get to the places needed		Sometimes have difficulty getting to the places needed		Often have difficulty getting to the places needed		Can't get to the places needed/never go out/housebound		Total	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Used public transport in last 2 weeks	22.6	..	37.1	..	36.7	..	27.9	..	25.5	..
<i>Total not housebound in last 2 weeks^(g)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
Total^(b)	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..

* Difference between rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level for these categories.

(a) Includes persons who did not state whether they have access to a motor vehicle.

(b) Includes persons who are housebound and/or never went out.

(c) Comprises persons who used transport, but not public transport, and those persons for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

(d) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(e) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(f) Comprises cost, health reasons, being treated badly/discrimination, concerns about personal safety and other reasons n.f.d.

(g) Comprises persons who used transport and those for whom walking was the only form of transport in the last 2 weeks.

Sources: 2008 NATSISS and 2006 GSS.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

Census of Population and Housing

The Census uses the standard Indigenous status question and it is asked for each household member. There are 4 principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

The Census form may be completed by 1 household member on behalf of others. Incorrect answers can be introduced to the Census form if the respondent does not understand the question or does not know the correct information about other household members. Many of these errors remain in the final data.

The processing of information from Census forms is now mostly automated. Quality assurance procedures are used during Census processing to ensure processing errors are minimised. Sample checking is undertaken during coding operations, and corrections are made where necessary.

When completing their Census form, some people do not answer all the questions that apply to them. In these instances, a 'not stated' code is allocated during processing, with the exception of non-response to age, sex, marital status and place of usual residence. These variables are needed for population estimates, so they are imputed using other information on the Census form, as well as information from the previous Census.

Other Census data issues relate to the accuracy of the Census count itself, for example, whether people are counted more than once, or not at all.

The significant volatility in Indigenous Census counts and the variable quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous Australians do not support the use of the standard approach to population estimation. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating the Indigenous population, data that use these estimates should be interpreted with caution (for example, life-expectancy estimates and mortality rates). Given these uncertainties, changes in health outcomes such as mortality rates are difficult to assess.

Following each Census, assumptions are made about past levels of mortality to produce back cast population estimates.

In the 2011 Census, the ABS implemented improvements to the 2011 Census Indigenous enumeration procedures and enhanced the Census Post-Enumeration Survey. There was a 30% increase in the estimate of the Indigenous population between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses (ABS 2014). Population rates used in this edition of the Health Performance Framework were based on the updated population estimates.

List of symbols used in tables

- . . not applicable
- n.f.d. not further defined
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
- ‡ estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The top of the page features a red background. On the left, there is a vertical strip with a traditional Aboriginal dot pattern in white and yellow. To the right of this strip, the title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 38 of 68' and a red one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in white.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 38 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.14 Indigenous people with access to their traditional lands

This measure reports on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living on or able to visit traditional areas of land with which they have ancestral and/or cultural links

Introduction

This is no. 38 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from
<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Time series analyses may be affected by changes in the quality of Indigenous identification over time.

See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Living on or access to homelands, see tables 2.14.1–2
- Relationships between access to land and other factors, see tables 2.14.3–14.

Living on or access to homelands

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 73% of Indigenous Australian adults reported that they recognised their homelands or traditional country.
 - An estimated 25% lived on their homelands/traditional country, 46% did not live on homelands but were allowed to visit, and less than 1% were not allowed to visit their homelands/traditional country.
 - Indigenous Australians living in the Northern Territory were more likely than those in other jurisdictions both to recognise (92%) and to be living on (43%) homelands/traditional country (tables 2.14.1, 2.14.15).
- Those who lived in *Remote* areas were more likely to live on homelands/traditional country (46%) than those in *Non-remote* areas (19%) (Table 2.14.2, Figure 2.14.1).

Trend

- In 2002, 70% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over recognised their homelands/traditional country. In 2008 the proportion was 71% (Table 2.14.1).

Relationships between access to land and other factors

Current period

In 2012–13:

- Indigenous Australian adults who lived on homelands/traditional country were more likely to have no current long-term health condition compared with those who did not recognise homelands (23% and 15%, respectively).
- Indigenous Australian adults who lived on homelands/traditional country were less likely to report having a profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation

(11% compared with 14%), and less likely to report having a high/very high level of psychological distress (25% compared with 29%), than those who did not recognise homelands/traditional country (Table 2.14.8).

- Indigenous Australian adults who lived on homelands/traditional country were more likely to have abstained from alcohol in the last 12 months than those who did not recognise homeland/country (30% compared with 17%), and were less likely to have consumed 5 or more standard drinks on any day over the last 12 months (55% compared with 61%) (Table 2.14.5).
- Indigenous Australian adults who recognised homelands/traditional country were less likely to report no family stressors in the last 12 months (22%), than those who did not recognise homelands/traditional country (32%) (Table 2.14.9).
- Indigenous Australians who recognised homelands/traditional country were more likely than those who do not recognise homelands/traditional country to report having had: community safety related stressors in the last 12 months (38% compared with 29%); the death of a family member or close friend (42% compared with 25%); and having overcrowding at home (11% compared with 7%) (Table 2.14.9).

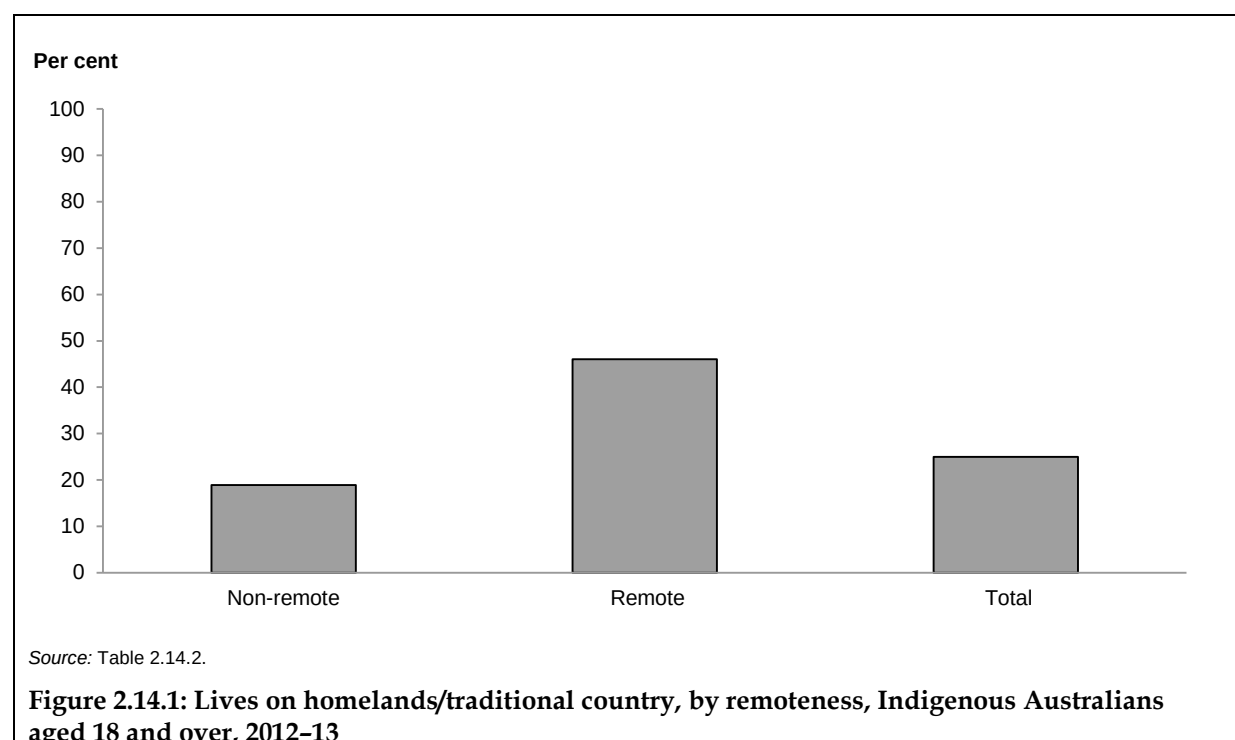


Table 2.14.1: Access to homelands/traditional country, by age group, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2002, 2008 and 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
2012–13 ^(b)						
18–34 years	23.6	43.0	0.8†	68.2	31.8	100.0
35–44 years	26.8	47.9	0.4	76.2	23.4	100.0
45–54 years	24.6	50.1	0.7†	77.7	22.4	100.0
55 years and over	26.9	45.7	1.1†	76.9	23.3	100.0
Total	24.9	45.7	0.8	72.9	27.2	100.0
Total number	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183
2008 ^(c)						
15–34 years	25.1	39.4	0.5	65.1	34.9	100.0
35–44 years	29.1	51.0	0.5	80.6	19.4	100.0
45–54 years	23	52.8	1.2	77.1	22.9	100.0
55 years and over	24.6	51.3	0.5	76.4	23.6	100.0
Total	25.5	45.2	0.6	71.3	28.7	100.0
Total number	82,607	146,017	2,051	230,675	92,718	323,393
2002						
15–34 years	20.2	44.4	1.3	65.9	34.1	100.0
35–44 years	23.0	48.6	2.6†	74.2	25.8	100.0
45–54 years	23.7	46.6	0.8†	71.1	28.9	100.0
55 years and over	25.7	49.6	1.6†	76.9	23.1	100.0
Total	21.9	46.2	1.5	69.6	30.4	100.0
Total number	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.14.1 (continued): Access to homelands/traditional country, by age group, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2002, 2008 and 2012–13 (%)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Data from the 2012–13 AATSIHS was only collected from persons aged 18 years and over.

(c) Relative standard errors not evaluated for 2008.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.2: Access to homelands/traditional country, by remoteness, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13^(a)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country			Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit			
	Per cent ^(c)					
Major cities	10.8*	54.1*	0.6*†	67.8*	32.2*	100.0
Inner regional	26.4*	38.0*	0.7‡	66.5*	33.5*	100.0
Outer regional	25.0*	43.6*	1.0*†	70.6*	29.4*	100.0
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>18.9*</i>	<i>46.9*</i>	<i>0.7†</i>	<i>68.2*</i>	<i>31.8*</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Remote	35.9*	47.7*	0.2*‡	84.5*	15.5*	100.0
Very remote	51.7*	38.2*	1.0*†	91.2*	8.8*	100.0
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>0.7†</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total	25.0*	45.7*	0.7*	72.9	27.1*	100.0
	Number					
Major cities	13,794	69,052	750	86,631	41,060	127,691
Inner regional	19,919	28,741	546	50,259	25,276	75,536
Outer regional	19,015	33,211	743	53,807	22,377	76,184
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>52,728</i>	<i>131,003</i>	<i>2,039</i>	<i>190,697</i>	<i>88,714</i>	<i>279,411</i>
Remote	10,435	13,850	63	24,573	4,492	29,065
Very remote	26,755	19,758	500	47,134	4,573	51,706
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>37,191</i>	<i>33,607</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>71,706</i>	<i>9,065</i>	<i>80,771</i>
Total	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

(continued)

Table 2.14.2 (continued): Access to homelands/traditional country, by remoteness, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13^(a)

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between percentages were tested within columns, using 'Total remote' as the reference category. Differences between overall percentages were also tested, using 'Total recognises homelands/traditional country' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Population is only people who answered on behalf of themselves and excludes refusals and not asked.

(c) Percentages add within rows.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.3: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country					Total ^(b)	
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Per cent	Number
	Per cent					Per cent	Number
Speaks an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language^(c)							
Yes	51.4	41.9	1.2†	94.9	5.1*†	100.0	40,345
No	21.6	46.2	0.7†	70.1	29.9*	100.0	319,838
Ratio yes/no	2.4*	0.9*	1.8*	1.4*	0.2*	1.0	0.1
Person removed from family by welfare/government/taken away or a mission							
Yes	24.2	48.9	n.p	75.6	24.4	100.0	44,223
No	25.0	45.1	0.6†	72.2	27.8*	100.0	307,943
Total^(d)	24.9	45.5	n.p	72.6	27.4*	100.0	352,165
Ratio yes/no	0.97*	1.1*	n.p.	1.05*	0.9*	1.0	0.1
Relative removed from family by welfare/government/taken away or a mission							
Yes	21.8	55.8	1.1†	80.3	19.7*	100.0	156,517
No ^(e)	27.4	37.2	n.p	66.4	33.6*	100.0	194,378
Total^(d)	24.9	45.5	n.p	72.6	27.4*	100.0	350,895
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	1.5*	n.p.	1.2*	0.6*	1.0	0.8
Equivalent household income							
1st quintile (lowest)	30.3	41.7	0.8†	74.0	26.0*	100.0	122,176
4th/5th quintile (highest)	16.0	53.2	0.5‡	71.0	29.0*	100.0	51,525

(continued)

Table 2.14.3 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country					Total ^(b)	
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country		
			Per cent			Per cent	Number
Total^(f)	24.4	46.0	0.7	72.5	27.5*	100.0	288,138
Ratio lowest/highest	1.9*	0.8*	1.5*	1.04*	0.9*	1.0	2.4
Financial stress—able to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important							
Yes	19.0	46.5	n.p	68.0	32.0*	100.0	156,957
No	29.8	44.6	1.0†	76.4	23.6*	100.0	181,021
Total^(f)	24.8	45.5	0.7	72.5	27.5*	100.0	337,978
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	1.04*	n.p.	0.9*	1.4*	1.0	0.9
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months							
Yes	27.7	45.1	1.1†	75.3	24.7*	100.0	144,067
No	23.2	46.1	0.5†	71.3	28.7*	100.0	214,532
Total	25.0	45.7	0.7	72.9	27.1*	100.0	358,599
Ratio yes/no	1.2*	0.98*	2.5*	1.1*	0.9*	1.0	0.7
SEIFA^(g)							
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	32.6	41.4	0.7†	75.7	24.3*	100.0	187,162
5th quintile (least disadvantaged)	6.9†	60.0	n.p	74.8	25.2*	100.0	13,541
Ratio most disadvantaged/least disadvantaged	4.7*	0.7*	n.p.	1.0	0.96*	1.0	13.8

(continued)

Table 2.14.3 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country					Total ^(b)	
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country		
	Per cent					Per cent	Number
Employment							
Employed	21.8	47.0	n.p	71.4	28.6*	100.0	176,470
Unemployed	28.5	47.5	n.p	77.1	22.9*	100.0	42,126
Not in the labour force	27.9	43.5	1.1†	73.4	26.6*	100.0	141,586
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.3*	1.0	n.p.	1.1*	0.8*	1.0	0.2
Has non-school qualification^(h)							
Yes	21.9	50.3	0.5†	74.2	25.8*	100.0	157,039
No	27.4	42.1	0.9†	71.8	28.2*	100.0	203,144
Ratio no/yes	1.3*	0.8*	2.0*	0.97*	1.1*	1.0	1.3
Highest year of school completed							
Year 12	18.0	49.2	0.6‡	70.0	30.0*	100.0	97,289
Year 9 or below	29.7	42.4	1.2†	74.2	25.8*	100.0	99,984
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.6*	0.9*	1.9*	1.1*	0.9*	1.0	1.0
Housing tenure type							
Owner	18.7	44.1	0.4†	66.1	33.9*	100.0	108,068
Renter	27.6	46.5	0.9†	75.8	24.2*	100.0	249,186
Total⁽ⁱ⁾	25.0	45.7	0.7	72.9	27.1*	100.0	358,668
Ratio renter/owner	1.5*	1.1*	2.1*	1.1*	0.7*	1.0	2.3
Total number of persons 18+	25	45.7	0.7	72.9	27.1*	100.0	360,183

(continued)

Table 2.14.3 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total ^(b)	
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		Per cent	Number
			Per cent				
Lives in overcrowded household^(j)							
Yes	32.1	42.7	0.8†	77.4	22.6*	100.0	69,862
No	23.3	46.4	0.7†	71.8	28.2*	100.0	288,737
Total	25.0	45.7	0.7	72.9	27.1*	100.0	358,599
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	1.02*	0.96*	0.98*	1.04*	1.0	0.8

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios were tested. For employment, the 'Not in the labour force' row was also tested against the 'Employed' row. In addition, the 'Does not recognise homelands/traditional country' column was compared with 'Lives on homelands/traditional country' column, using the 'Lives on homelands/traditional country' column as the reference category. The 'Total' columns were not tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total number excludes 'refusal' and 'not asked'.

(c) Main language spoken at home.

(d) Excludes 'don't want to answer'.

(e) Includes don't know.

(f) Excludes 'Not Known'.

(g) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(h) Non-school qualifications classified to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (includes eg. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(i) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(j) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.4: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
	Number					
Speaks an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language ^(c)						
Yes	20,721	16,890	478†	38,276	2069†	40,345
No	69,198	147,721	2124†	224,128	95,710	319,838
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Person removed from family by welfare/government/taken away or a mission						
Yes	10,705	21,614	n.p.	33,426	10,797	44,223
No	76,970	138,743	1697†	222,376	85,567	307,943
Ratio yes/no	0.1	0.2	n.p.	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total ^(d)	87,675	160,357	n.p.	255,801	96,364	352,165
Relative removed from family by welfare/government/taken away or a mission						
Yes	34,124	87,293	1759†	125,711	30,807	156,517
No ^(e)	53,223	72,354	n.p.	129,052	65,326	194,378
Ratio yes/no	0.6	1.2	n.p.	1.0	0.5	0.8
Total ^(d)	87,346	159,647	n.p.	254,763	96,132	350,895
Equivalised household income						
1st quintile (lowest)	37,033	50,948	956†	90,366	31,810	122,176
4th/5th quintile (highest)	8,242	27,414	269‡	36,607	14,918	51,525

(continued)

Table 2.14.4 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
	Number					
Ratio lowest/highest	4.5	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.1	2.4
Total^(f)	70,318	132,570	2014†	208,940	79,199	288,138
Financial stress—able to raise \$2,000 in a week for something important						
Yes	29,858	72,960	n.p.	106,763	50,194	156,957
No	53,889	80,799	1895†	138,367	42,654	181,021
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.9
Total^(f)	83,747	153,758	2,490	245,130	92,848	337,978
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months						
Yes	39,896	65,041	1621†	108,436	35,631	144,067
No	49,742	98,819	981†	152,936	61,596	214,532
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	89,638	163,860	2,602	261,373	97,227	358,599
SEIFA^(g)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	60,982	77,430	1334†	141,773	45,389	187,162
5th quintile (least disadvantaged)	937†	8,120	n.p.	10,130	3,411	13,541
Ratio most disadvantaged/least disadvantaged	65.1	9.5	n.p.	14.0	13.3	13.8

(continued)

Table 2.14.4 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
	Number					
Employment						
Employed	38,436	82,929	n.p.	126,006	50,464	176,470
Unemployed	12,021	20,030	n.p.	32,480	9,646	42,126
Not in the labour force	39,462	61,652	1511†	103,918	37,668	141,586
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.3	0.2	n.p.	0.3	0.2	0.2
Has non-school qualification^(h)						
Yes	34,349	79,020	713†	116,505	40,534	157,039
No	55,570	85,591	1889†	145,899	57,245	203,144
Ratio no/yes	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Highest year of school completed						
Year 12	17,545	47,839	618‡	68,066	29,224	97,289
Year 9 or below	29,669	42,344	1221†	74,167	25,817	99,984
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.7	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
Housing tenure type						
Owner	20,239	47,650	450†	71,411	36,657	108,068
Renter	68,671	115,783	2152†	188,807	60,379	249,186
Ratio renter/owner	3.4	2.4	4.8	2.6	1.6	2.3
Total⁽ⁱ⁾	89,638	163,929	2,602	261,442	97,227	358,668

(continued)

Table 2.14.4 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous Australians (18 years and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Lives in overcrowded household⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	22,415	29,856	587†	54,087	15,775	69,862
No	67,224	134,005	2015†	207,286	81,451	288,737
<i>Ratio yes/no</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	89,638	163,860	2,602	261,373	97,227	358,599
Total number of persons 18+	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total number excludes 'refusal' and 'not asked'.

(c) Main language spoken at home.

(d) Excludes 'don't want to answer'.

(e) Includes don't know.

(f) Excludes 'Not Known'.

(g) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(h) Non-school qualifications classified to the ABS Classification of Qualifications (includes eg. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(i) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(j) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.5: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Smoker status						
Current smoker ^(c)	50.8	46.7	73.4	48.0	40.9	46.1
Non-smoker ^(d)	49.2	53.3	26.6†	52.0	59.1	53.9
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	1.0	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Alcohol consumption^(e)						
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months	30.1	21.5	28.9†	24.4	16.7	22.4
Short-term/single occasion risk^(f)						
Yes	54.7	57.8	46.2	56.4	60.6	57.5
No	12.9	19.3	n.p.	17.5	20.6	18.3
Ratio yes/no	4.2	3.0	n.p.	3.2	2.9	3.1
Physical activity^{(g)(h)}						
Met guidelines	43.9	41.4	48.0†	41.8	41.1	41.6
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	56.1	58.6	52.0	58.2	58.9	58.4
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>52,728</i>	<i>131,003</i>	<i>2,039†</i>	<i>190,697</i>	<i>88,714</i>	<i>279,411</i>
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(j)						
Yes	4.6	5.2	n.p.	5.0	4.5	4.8
No	95.4	94.8	n.p.	95.0	95.5	95.2
Ratio no/yes	20.7	18.3	n.p.	19.2	21.3	19.7

(continued)

Table 2.14.5 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Adequate daily fruit intake^(k)						
Yes	46.6	44.1	42.4	44.6	36.7	42.5
No	53.4	55.9	57.6	55.4	63.3	57.5
Ratio no/yes	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
Obese^(l)						
Yes	39.2	40.4	48.4†	40.1	37.1	39.3
No	60.8	59.6	51.6	59.9	62.9	60.7
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
<i>Total^(m)</i>	76,243	139,219	2,361	222,244	81,516	303,760
Total number of persons 18+	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

(continued)

Table 2.14.5 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (%)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.
- (b) Total excludes refusals and not asked.
- (c) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (d) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (e) Sum of components do not equal total as they exclude 'unable to determine short term risk' and 'don't remember last time consumed alcohol'.
- (f) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (g) Physical activity data collected from persons aged 18 years and over living in non-remote areas only.
- (h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (i) Don't Know (if met Physical activity guidelines) is included with 'Did not meet guidelines'.
- (j) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (k) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 18 years and over.
- (l) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17 years, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012-13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).
- (m) Total excludes persons for whom physical measurements were not taken.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.6: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Smoker status						
Current smoker ^(c)	45,687	76,950	1,909†	126,051	39,985	166,036
Non-smoker ^(d)	44,232	87,661	693†	136,353	57,794	194,147
<i>Ratio smoker/non-smoker</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Alcohol consumption^(e)						
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months	27,076	35,396	753†	64,151	16,361	80,512
Short-term/single occasion risk ^(f)						
Yes	49,202	95,222	1,202†	147,866	59,244	207,110
No	11,579	31,797	n.p.	45,945	20,128	66,074
<i>Ratio yes/no</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Physical activity^{(g)/(h)}						
Met guidelines	23,161	54,256	978†	79,791	36,419	116,210
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	29,567	76,748	1,061†	110,907	52,295	163,202
<i>Ratio did not meet/met guidelines</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>52,728</i>	<i>131,003</i>	<i>2,039†</i>	<i>190,697</i>	<i>88,714</i>	<i>279,411</i>
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(j)						
Yes	4,137	8,548	n.p.	13,015	4,381	17,397
No	85,782	156,062	n.p.	249,389	93,397	342,786
<i>Ratio no/yes</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>

(continued)

Table 2.14.6 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/ traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Adequate daily fruit intake^(k)						
Yes	41,938	72,601	1,104†	117,085	35,891	152,975
No	47,981	92,009	1,498†	145,319	61,888	207,207
Ratio no/yes	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
Obese^(l)						
Yes	29,895	56,265	1,142†	89,158	30,273	119,431
No	46,349	82,954	1,219†	133,086	51,243	184,329
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total ^(m)	76,243	139,219	2,361	222,244	81,516	303,760
Total number of persons 18+	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total excludes refusals and not asked.

(c) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(d) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(e) Sum of components do not equal total as they exclude 'unable to determine short term risk' and 'don't remember last time consumed alcohol'.

(f) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(g) Physical activity data collected from persons aged 18 years and over living in non-remote areas only.

(h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.

(i) Don't Know (if met Physical activity guidelines) is included with 'Did not meet guidelines'.

(j) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.

(k) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 18 years and over.

(l) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17 years, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(m) Total excludes persons for whom physical measurements were not taken.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.7: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13

	Recognises homelands/traditional country										Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country		Allowed to visit homelands/ traditional country		Not allowed to visit		Total recognises homelands/ traditional country ^(a)		Does not recognise homelands/ traditional country		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
Disability status^(c)											
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	21.1	9,657	45.8	20,997	1.3†	609†	71.0	32,562	29.0	13,292	45,855
Has schooling/employment restriction only	24.5	9,686	42.5	16,846	1.0‡	403‡	70.7	28,006	29.3	11,600	39,606
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	26.5	21,526	47.0	38,250	0.4†	316†	74.8	60,839	25.2	20,459	81,298
Total disability/long-term health condition	24.5	40,869	45.6	76,093	0.8†	1,328†	72.8	121,408	27.2	45,351	166,759
No disability/long-term health condition	25.4	49,050	45.8	88,518	0.7†	1,274†	72.9	140,996	27.1	52,428	193,424
Ratio disability/no disability	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Self-assessed health status											
Excellent/very good/good	24.9	66,220	44.6	118,603	0.6†	1,518†	71.6	190,340	28.4	75,545	265,886
Fair/poor	25.1	23,699	48.8	46,007	1.1†	1,084†	76.4	72,064	23.6	22,233	94,297
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(d)											
Low/moderate	26.6	66,714	44.0	110,324	0.5†	1,372†	72.2	180,990	27.8	69,551	250,541
High/very high	20.9	22,620	49.6	53,766	1.1†	1,230†	74.0	80,309	26.0	28,144	108,453
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
Total	24.9	89,334	45.7	164,090	0.7	2,602	72.8	261,299	27.2	97,695	358,994

(continued)

Table 2.14.7 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13

	Recognises homelands/traditional country										Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country		Allowed to visit homelands/ traditional country		Not allowed to visit		Total recognises homelands/ traditional country ^(a)		Does not recognise homelands/ traditional country		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
Stressors experienced in last 12 months ^(e)											
No stressors	n.p.	22,647	n.p	35,087	n.p.	380‡	n.p.	58,832	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Experienced one or more stressor	24.9	67,067	47.8	128,937	0.8	2,222	75.2	202,780	24.8	66,781	269,561
Ratio one or more/no stressors	n.p.	3.0	n.p.	3.7	n.p.	5.8	n.p.	3.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total ^(f)	n.p.	89,772	n.p.	164,540	n.p.	2,602	n.p.	262,186	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Long term health conditions ^(g)											
No current long term health condition	32.5	20,513	42.6	26,878	0.5‡	306‡	76.2	48,052	23.8	15,013	63,065
One	25.9	16,399	42.8	27,056	0.7‡	472‡	69.8	44,136	30.2	19,131	63,266
Two	24.7	13,751	46.8	26,039	0.3‡	169‡	73.2	40,679	26.8	14,903	55,582
Three or more	22.0	39,256	47.5	84,637	0.9†	1,655†	72.7	129,538	27.3	48,732	178,270
Ratio three or more/no conditions	0.7	1.9	1.1	3.1	1.9	5.4	1.0	2.7	1.1	3.2	2.8
Heart/circulatory problems ^(h)											
Yes	29.4	20,517	43.4	30,366	1.6†	1,151†	76.4	53,413	23.6	16,484	69,898
No	23.9	69,402	46.2	134,244	0.5†	1,451†	72.0	208,990	28.0	81,294	290,285
Ratio yes/no	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	3.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2
Respiratory problems ⁽ⁱ⁾											
Yes	20.2	27,322	46.0	62,149	1.1†	1,461†	70.2	94,831	29.8	40,261	135,092
No	27.8	62,597	45.5	102,462	0.5†	1,141†	74.4	167,573	25.6	57,517	225,091
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6

(continued)

Table 2.14.7 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13

	Recognises homelands/traditional country										Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/ traditional country		Allowed to visit homelands/ traditional country		Not allowed to visit		Total recognises homelands/ traditional country ^(a)		Does not recognise homelands/ traditional country		
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
Diabetes(j)											
Yes	28.1	13,044	49.6	22,982	1.1†	494†	80.9	37,517	19.1	8,839	46,357
No	24.5	76,875	45.1	141,628	0.7†	2,108†	71.7	224,886	28.3	88,940	313,826
Ratio yes/no	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Total number of persons 18+	25.0	89,919	45.7	164,611	0.7	2,602	72.9	262,404	27.1	97,779	360,183

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total number excludes 'refusal' and 'not asked'.

(c) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.

(d) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25. Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.

(e) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(f) Excludes refusals.

(g) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more.

(h) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(i) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

(j) Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, and type unknown. Includes persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.8: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
	Per cent					
Disability status^(c)						
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	10.7	12.8	23.4†	12.4	13.6	12.7
Has schooling/employment restriction only	10.8	10.2	15.5‡	10.7	11.9	11.0
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	23.9	23.2	12.1†	23.2	20.9	22.6
Total disability/long-term health condition	45.5	46.2	51.0	46.3	46.4	46.3
No disability/long-term health condition	54.5	53.8	49.0†	53.7	53.6	53.7
Ratio disability/no disability	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	73.6	72.1	58.3	72.5	77.3	73.8
Fair/poor	26.4	27.9	41.7†	27.5	22.7	26.2
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(d)						
Low/moderate	74.7	67.2	52.7	69.3	71.2	69.8
High/very high	25.3	32.8	47.3†	30.7	28.8	30.2
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	89,334	164,090	2,602	261,299	97,695	358,994

(continued)

Table 2.14.8 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Per cent						
Stressors experienced in last 12 months ^(e)						
No stressors	25.2	21.3	14.6†	22.4	n.p.	n.p.
Experienced one or more stressor	74.7	78.4	85.4	77.3	n.p.	n.p.
Ratio one or more/no stressors	3.0	3.7	5.8	3.4	n.p.	n.p.
Total ^(f)	89,772	164,540	2,602	262,186	n.p.	n.p.
Long term health conditions ^(g)						
No current long term health condition	22.8	16.3	11.8‡	18.3	15.4	17.5
One	18.2	16.4	18.1‡	16.8	19.6	17.6
Two	15.3	15.8	6.5‡	15.5	15.2	15.4
Three or more	43.7	51.4	63.6	49.4	49.8	49.5
Ratio three or more/no conditions	1.9	3.1	5.4	2.7	3.2	2.8
Heart/circulatory problems ^(h)						
Yes	22.8	18.4	44.2	20.4	16.9	19.4
No	77.2	81.6	55.8	79.6	83.1	80.6
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Respiratory problems ⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	30.4	37.8	56.1	36.1	41.2	37.5
No	69.6	62.2	43.9	63.9	58.8	62.5
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6

(continued)

Table 2.14.8 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous Australians (aged 18 and over) reporting access to homelands/traditional country, 2012–13

	Recognises homelands/traditional country					Total ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	
	Per cent					
Diabetes⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	14.5	14.0	19.0†	14.3	9.0	12.9
No	85.5	86.0	81.0	85.7	91.0	87.1
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total number of persons 18+	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total excludes 'refusal' and 'not asked'.

(c) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.

(d) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25. Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.

(e) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(f) Excludes refusals.

(g) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more.

(h) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(i) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

(j) Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, and type unknown. Includes persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.9: Type of family stressors in last 12 months by access to traditional lands, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
	Rate per 100					
Did not experience any stressors	25.2	21.3	14.6†	22.4	31.5*	24.9
Type of stressor(s) experienced^(c)						
Health related						
Serious illness	22.6	24.8	42.9†	24.7	22.1	24.0
Serious accident	6.6	6.7	18.1‡	7.0	7.3	7.1
Mental illness	12.6	17.6	36.3†	16.2	16.8	16.4
Serious disability	6.4	5.8	8.6‡	6.2	5.5	6.0
<i>Sub-total persons—health related</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>37.2</i>
Household and relationships						
Death of a family member or close friend	41.2	41.8	51.2	41.9	25.4*	37.4
Getting married/marriage	3.1	4.3	n.p.	3.9	4.0	3.9
Divorce or separation	6.3	10.0	22.1‡	8.7	7.4	8.3
Getting back together with spouse	3.0	4.7	n.p.	4.0	2.3*†	3.6
Pregnancy	8.7	13.3	15.1‡	11.6	11.7	11.6
New family member	4.9	7.4	n.p.	6.5	4.9	6.1
Overcrowding at home	12.3	10.2	14.4†	11.1	6.5*	9.9
<i>Sub-total persons—household and relationships</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>42.3*</i>	<i>52.2</i>

(continued)

Table 2.14.9 (continued): Type of family stressors in last 12 months by access to traditional lands, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country					Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	
Rate per 100						
Work related						
Not able to get a job	22.4	25.3	18.7†	24.1	21.1	23.3
Involuntary loss of job	6.8	11.6	17.9‡	10.1	9.0	9.8
Started a new job/changed job	8.2	10.3	12.1‡	9.9	8.7	9.6
Pressure to fulfil cultural responsibilities	4.6	7.1	n.p.	6.1	1.0*†	4.7
<i>Sub-total persons—work related</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>34.0†</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>34.8</i>
Community safety						
Alcohol-related problems	14.7	17.8	16.8†	16.6	9.4*	14.7
Drug-related problems	11.2	13.0	27.1†	12.3	8.5*	11.3
Gambling problems	10.0	10.0	13.0†	9.9	5.1*	8.6
Witness to violence	7.0	9.2	20.9†	8.5	5.4*	7.7
Abuse or violent crime	7.7	8.7	24.4†	8.6	4.9*	7.6
Feeling unsafe	7.0	9.4	32.8†	8.8	6.2*	8.1
Trouble with the police	13.2	13.9	40.0†	13.9	10.0*	12.8
You/family member/close friend spent time in jail	10.0	12.2	25.4†	11.5	8.4*	10.7
<i>Sub-total persons—community safety</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>28.7*</i>	<i>35.5</i>

(continued)

Table 2.14.9 (continued): Type of family stressors in last 12 months by access to traditional lands, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13 (%)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country					Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	
	Rate per 100					
Discrimination						
Treated badly because you are Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	6.9	11.0	23.6†	9.7	2.7*	7.8
Unwelcome at child's school	0.9†	1.5	n.p.	1.4	0.8†	1.2
<i>Sub-total persons—discrimination</i>	7.3	11.7	24.3†	10.4	3.4*	8.5
Other stressor ^(d)	1.9†	2.1	7.6‡	2.2	1.1*†	1.9
Number	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between 'Total recognises homeland/traditional country' and 'Does not recognise homelands/traditional country', using 'Total recognises homeland/traditional country' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total number excludes 'refusal' and 'not asked'.

(c) Multiple stressors can be reported. Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(d) Includes 'don't know'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.10: Type of family stressors in last 12 months by access to traditional lands, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country				Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit	Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)		
Did not experience any stressors	22,647	35,087	380‡	58,832	30,834	89,666
Type of stressor(s) experienced^(c)						
Health related						
Serious illness	20,345	40,898	1,115†	64,798	21,582	86,380
Serious accident	5,973	11,072	470‡	18,400	7,101	25,501
Mental illness	11,342	29,032	945†	42,610	16,406	59,016
Serious disability	5,740	9,513	224‡	16,175	5,343	21,518
<i>Sub-total persons—health related</i>	<i>31,404</i>	<i>63,072</i>	<i>1,497†</i>	<i>99,005</i>	<i>35,008</i>	<i>134,013</i>
Household and relationships						
Death of a family member or close friend	37,077	68,762	1,332†	109,889	24,873	134,761
Getting married/marriage	2,832	7,085	n.p.	10,250	3,922	14,172
Divorce or separation	5,636	16,475	574‡	22,868	7,203	30,071
Getting back together with spouse	2,673	7,786	n.p.	10,608	2275†	12,883
Pregnancy	7,779	21,872	394‡	30,419	11,442	41,862
New family member	4,417	12,225	n.p.	17,170	4,775	21,945
Overcrowding at home	11,093	16,846	374†	29,147	6,398	35,544
<i>Sub-total persons—household and relationships</i>	<i>47,314</i>	<i>94,375</i>	<i>1,921†</i>	<i>146,609</i>	<i>41,314</i>	<i>187,923</i>
Work related						
Not able to get a job	20,133	41,646	487†	63,344	20,660	84,003
Involuntary loss of job	6,103	19,055	467‡	26,493	8,800	35,294
Started a new job/changed job	7,344	17,004	315‡	26,101	8,480	34,581

(continued)

Table 2.14.10 (continued): Type of family stressors in last 12 months by access to traditional lands, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13 (number)

	Recognises homelands/traditional country			Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total number ^(b)
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit		
Pressure to fulfil cultural responsibilities	4,156	11,648	n.p.	16,061	936†
<i>Sub-total persons—work related</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>61,824</i>	<i>884†</i>	<i>94,382</i>	<i>30,995</i>
Community safety					
Alcohol-related problems	13,213	29,365	436†	43,605	9,203
Drug-related problems	10,031	21,339	705†	32,329	8,281
Gambling problems	8,985	16,481	338‡	25,904	4,969
Witness to violence	6,318	15,117	543‡	22,365	5,240
Abuse or violent crime	6,909	14,255	636‡	22,464	4,809
Feeling unsafe	6,253	15,516	854†	23,006	6,080
Trouble with the police	11,857	22,891	1,042†	36,500	9,777
You/family member/close friend spent time in jail	9,034	20,154	661†	30,135	8,241
<i>Sub-total persons—community safety</i>	<i>30,383</i>	<i>66,253</i>	<i>1,839†</i>	<i>99,808</i>	<i>28,036</i>
Discrimination					
Treated badly because you are Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	6,173	18,033	614†	25,391	2,674
Unwelcome at child's school	828†	2,511	n.p.	3,655	752†
<i>Sub-total persons—discrimination</i>	<i>6,569</i>	<i>19,221</i>	<i>631†</i>	<i>27,291</i>	<i>3,372</i>
Other stressor ^(d)	1670†	3,450	197‡	5,861	1029†
Number	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779

(continued)

Table 2.14.10 (continued): Type of family stressors in last 12 months by access to traditional lands, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13 (number)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Total number excludes 'refusal' and 'not asked'.

(c) Multiple stressors can be reported. Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(d) Includes 'don't know'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.14.11: Access to homelands/traditional country, by community cohesion, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2008

	Support in time of crisis		Total	Presence of neighbourhood/community problems		Total ^(a)
	Does not have support in time of crisis	Has support in time of crisis		Neighbourhood/ community problems reported	No neighbourhood/ community problems reported	
	Per cent					
Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	12.1	87.9	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
Recognises and lives on homelands/traditional country	9.6	90.4	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0
Recognises and allowed to visit homelands/traditional country but does not live there	11.7	88.3	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
Recognises homelands/ traditional country but does not live there and not allowed to visit	4.6	95.4	100.0	67.0	33.0	100.0
Total	11.2	88.8	100.0	73.3	26.7	100.0

(a) Excludes not stated.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.14.12: Community cohesion by access to homelands/traditional country, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2008

	Support in time of crisis		Presence of neighbourhood/community problems	
	Does not have support in time of crisis	Has support in time of crisis	Neighbourhood/community problems reported	No neighbourhood/community problems reported
	Per cent			
Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	30.9	28.4	27.2	32.4
Recognises and lives on homelands/traditional country	21.8	26.0	26.3	23.8
Recognises and allowed to visit homelands/traditional country but does not live there	47.1	44.9	45.9	43.1
Recognises homelands/traditional country but does not live there and not allowed to visit	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.14.13: How often visits homelands/traditional country, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over^(a), 2008

	How often visits homelands/ traditional country
	Per cent
At least once a week	2.0
At least once a fortnight	2.1
At least once a month	4.3
Several times per year	24.4
Once per year	18.4
Less frequently than once per year	48.9
Total who recognises an area as their homelands and are allowed to visit	100.0
Total number	146,017

(a) Selected persons 15+ who recognise an area as their homelands and are allowed to visit.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.14.14: Longest time spent in homelands/traditional country in last 12 months, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, 2008

	Longest time spent in homelands/traditional country(a)
	Per cent
<1 week	42.4
1 week to less than 1 month	43.2
1 to less than 3 months	9.6
3 to less than 6 months	2.2
6+ months	2.6
Total	100.0
Total number	74,687

(a) Selected persons 15+ who visit their homelands/traditional country at least once per year.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.14.15: Access to homelands/traditional country, by state/territory, Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, 2012–13

State/territory	Recognises homelands/traditional country			Total recognises homelands/traditional country ^(a)	Does not recognise homelands/traditional country	Total
	Lives on homelands/traditional country	Allowed to visit homelands/traditional country	Not allowed to visit			
			Per cent			Number
NSW	27.7	36.9	0.6	67.5	32.5	112,663
Vic	17.7	49.1	0.6	68.0	32.0	25,507
Qld	15.6	55.5	0.7	73.4	26.6	99,244
WA	31.6	44.1	0.8	76.8	23.2	47,170
SA	16.3	56.9	1.4	76.5	23.5	20,501
Tas ^(b)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
ACT ^(b)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
NT	42.8	47.6	0.9	91.8	8.2	38,299
Australia^(b)	25.0	45.7	0.7	72.9	27.1	360,183
Australia number^(b)	89,919	164,611	2,602	262,404	97,779	360,183

(a) Includes 'don't know whether allowed to visit homelands/traditional country'.

(b) Data for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are not published but are included in the Australian totals.

Notes:

1. Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Excludes not stated responses.
2. Data were extracted using Table Builder and totals may not match those in other tables.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
- ‡ estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The cover of the report features a red background with a white and yellow geometric pattern on the left side. The title is in white text on the right.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 39 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.15 Tobacco use

This measure reports on the proportion of Indigenous Australians who are current regular smokers

Introduction

This is no. 39 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

For more information related to tobacco use, see measures 2.03 (environmental tobacco smoke), 2.11 (smoking among prison entrants) and 2.21 (smoking during pregnancy). See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Smoking status by age group, sex and remoteness, see tables 2.15.1–2
- Smoking status by health and socioeconomic characteristics, see tables 2.15.3–4.

Smoking status

Current period

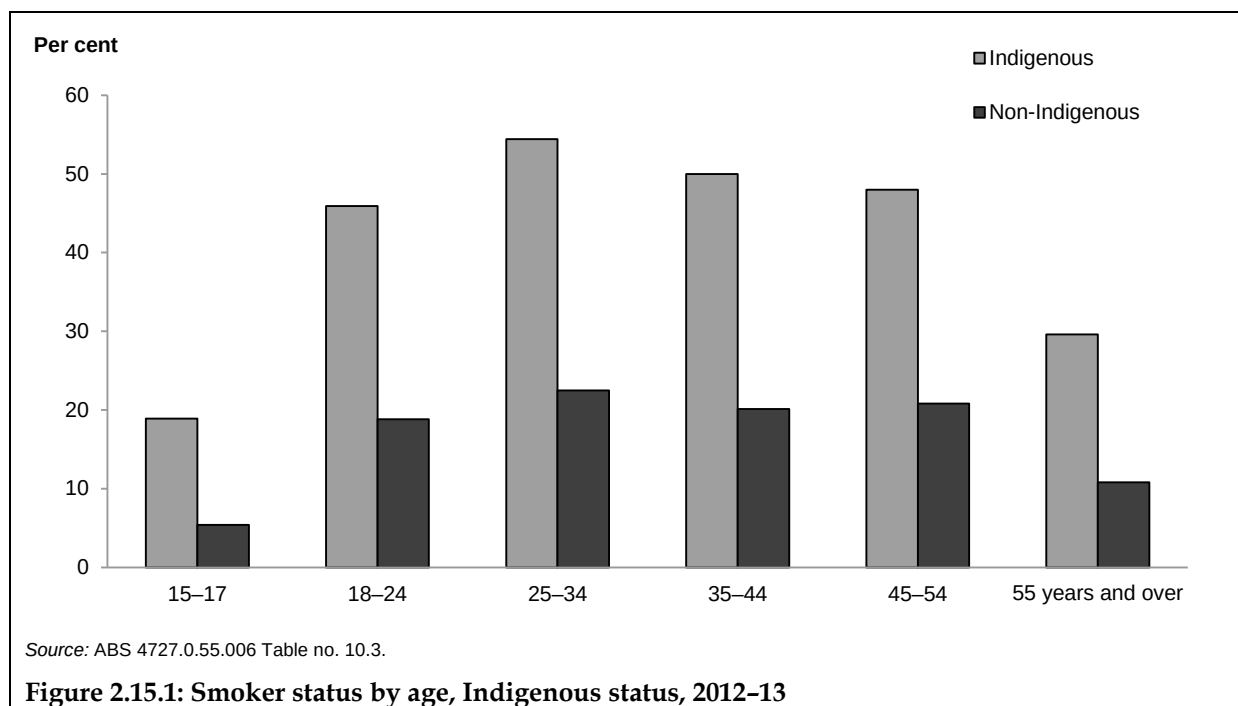
In 2012–13:

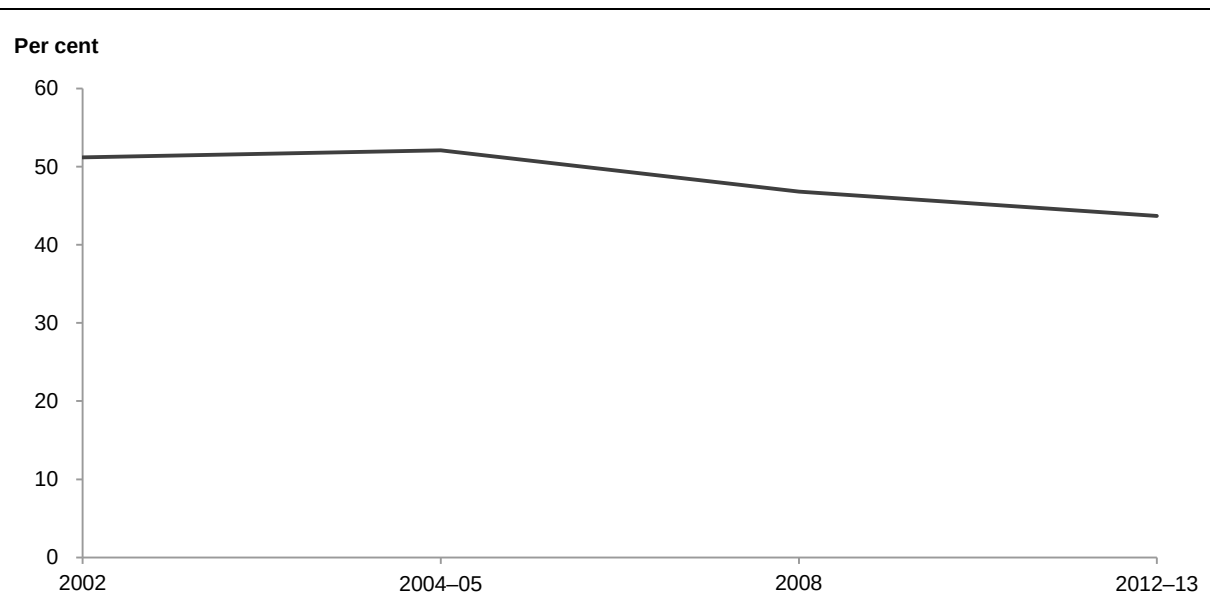
- An estimated 44% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over reported being a current smoker. After adjusting for age differences in the 2 populations, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over were 2.5 times as likely to smoke as non-Indigenous Australians. The gap was 25 percentage points.
- Indigenous smoking rates were highest in the 25–34 age group (54%) and lowest among those aged 15–17 (19%). For non-Indigenous Australians, smoking rates were also highest in the 25–34 age group (23%) and lowest among those aged 15–17 (5%).
 - This was a significant gap of 32 percentage points for those aged 25–34 and a significant gap of 14 percentage points for those aged 15–17 (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table no. 10.3, Figure 2.15.1).
- High blood cotinine levels, which can indicate smoking or exposure to tobacco (e.g. second hand smoke) were found in 95% of Indigenous reported current smokers aged 18 and over, 14% of ex-smokers and 6% of those who had never smoked (ABS 4727.0.55.003 Table no. 5.3).
- Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over were significantly more likely to report being a non-smoker if they were employed (62%) than unemployed (42%), had completed Year 12 (70%) than not (53%) or had an excellent/very good or good self-assessed health status (58%) than fair/poor (51%) (Table 2.15.3).
- Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over living in *Non-remote* areas were less likely to be a current smoker than those living in *Remote* areas (41% compared with 53%) (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table no. 11.3).

Trend

Between 2002 and 2012-13:

- Current smoking rates for Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over declined significantly by 7 percentage points from 51% to 44% (Table 2.15.1, Figure 2.15.2).
- The proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over who reported being a current smoker decreased from 50% to 41% in *Non-remote* areas and remained stable at 53% for *Remote* areas (4727.0.55.006 Table no. 11.3).





Source: Table 2.15.1.

Figure 2.15.2: Proportion of current smokers, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2002 to 2012-13

Table 2.15.1: Proportion of current smokers, by age, sex, remoteness area and state/territory, 1994, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over

	Indigenous				
	1994 ^(a)	2002 ^(b)	2004–05 ^{(b)(c)}	2008 ^(b)	2012–13 ^(b)
Age					
15–17	29.6	32.8*	n.a.	22.1	18.9*
18–24	55.5	57.6*	52.6	53.0	45.9*
25–34	62.8	57.7	56.0	55.8	54.4
35–44	56.5	57.6*	59.0	53.1	50.0
45–54	49.1	49.2	51.9	48.0	48.0*
55+	32.5	35.4	31.0	32.2	29.6*
Males					
Major cities	52.7	44.6	46.7	41.9	40.2
Inner regional	53.7	55.9*	53.0	46.5	46.5
Outer regional	51.8	52.7*	52.7	51.9	40.3
<i>Total non-remote</i>	52.6	50.3*	50.3	46.0	42.0
Remote	58.5	55.6	54.3	53.6	51.4
Very remote	62.6	62.7	64.0	58.9	64.0
<i>Total remote</i>	61.5	60.4	61.0	57.0	59.5
Total males^(d)	55.3	53.1*	53.3	48.8	45.8*
Females					
Major cities	51.3	50.4*	53.8	41.3	38.3
Inner regional	51.8	48.2	46.7	44.4	41.8
Outer regional	48.0	49.8*	52.5	45.9	41.1
<i>Total non-remote</i>	50.4	49.6*	51.6	43.6	40.0
Remote	50.7	49.9	52.3	46.6	46.5
Very remote	41.2	48.9	48.2	50.6	47.9
<i>Total remote</i>	44.1	49.2	49.4	49.1	47.4
Total females^(d)	48.5	49.5*	51.0	44.9	41.6
Persons					
Major cities	51.9	47.7*	50.7	41.6	39.2
Inner regional	52.7	52.0*	49.8	45.4	44.1
Outer regional	49.9	51.2*	52.6	48.7	40.7
<i>Total non-remote</i>	51.4	50.0*	51.0	44.7	41.0
Remote	54.3	52.7	53.2	49.9	49.0
Very remote	51.9	55.6	55.5	54.7	55.8
<i>Total remote</i>	52.6	54.7	54.8	52.9	53.4
Total persons^(d)	51.8	51.2*	52.1	46.8	43.7

(continued)

Table 2.15.1 (continued): Proportion of current smokers, by age, sex, remoteness area and state/territory, 1994, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over

	Indigenous				
	1994 ^(a)	2002 ^(b)	2004–05 ^{(b)(c)}	2008 ^(b)	2012–13 ^(b)
State/Territory					
NSW	52.6	52.9*	52.9	48.2	42.2*
Vic	58.6	53.9*	51.6	47.6	43.7*
Qld	50.4	50.5*	51.2	44.0	43.1*
WA	50.7	47.9	48.0	44.2	42.9*
SA	57.7	48.1	55.9	48.0	42.1*
Tas	48.9	44.0	51.4	44.5	39.9*
ACT	43.1†	44.7*	43.9	36.2	30.3*
NT	49.9	55.5	55.9	52.7	54.1
Total^(d)	51.8	51.2*	52.1	46.8	43.7
Total number^(d)	110,990	143,593	134,537	153,003	178,720

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rates for 2002 were tested against 2012–13, using 2012–13 as the reference category. For 2012–13, differences between age-groups were also tested, using 25–34 as the reference category, 'Total males' were tested against 'Total females', using 'Total females' as the reference category, and differences between jurisdictions were tested using NT as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) In the 1994 NATSIS, respondents were not asked how frequently they smoked cigarettes.

(b) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(c) People aged 18 and over.

(d) 2004–05 total includes 'don't know'.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.15.2: Average and median number of cigarettes usually smoked daily, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over by remoteness, 2008 and 2012–13

	2008	2012–13
Average		
Non-remote	15	14
Remote	13	12
Total average	15	13
Median		
Non-remote	13	11
Remote	10	10
Total median	12	10

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.15.3: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting smoking status, 2012–13

	Current smoker ^(a)		Non-smoker ^(b)		Total
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
SEIFA^(c)					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	49.6	106,222	50.4	107,919	214,140
5th quintile (most advantaged)	24.6	4,219	75.4	12,948	17,168
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	2.0*	25.2	0.7*	8.3	12.5
Employment					
Employed	37.9	70,660	62.1	115,585	186,246
Unemployed	58.1*	28,290	41.9*	20,403	48,692
Not in the labour force	45.8*	79,770	54.2*	94,233	174,003
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.5*	0.4	0.7*	0.2	0.3
Has non-school qualification^(d)					
Yes	40.6	67,344	59.4	98,656	166,000
No	45.8	111,376	54.2	131,565	242,941
Ratio no/yes	1.1*	1.7	0.9*	1.3	1.5
Highest year of school completed					
Year 12	30.4	30,812	69.6	70,483	101,295
Year 9 or below ^(e)	47.5	57,693	52.5	63,818	121,511
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.6*	1.9	0.8*	0.9	1.2
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(f)					
Yes	37.5	7,372	62.5	12,262	19,633
No	44.0	171,348	56.0	217,959	389,308
Ratio no/yes	1.2*	23.2	0.9*	17.8	19.8
Adequate daily fruit intake^(g)					
Yes	35.5	60,928	64.5	110,919	171,847
No	49.7	117,792	50.3	119,301	237,094
Ratio no/yes	1.4*	1.9	0.8*	1.1	1.4
Obese^(h)					
Yes	38.9	49,888	61.1	78,257	128,145
No	48.4	103,875	51.6	110,763	214,639
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	0.5	1.2*	0.7	0.6
Total number of persons⁽ⁱ⁾	44.9	153,763	55.1	189,020	342,783
Self-assessed health status					
Excellent/very good/good	41.9	129,877	58.1	180,003	309,881
Fair/poor	49.3	48,843	50.7	50,217	99,060
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	1.2*	0.4	0.9*	0.3	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.15.3 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting smoking status, 2012–13

	Current smoker ^(a)		Non-smoker ^(b)		Total
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Heart/circulatory problems⁽ⁱ⁾					
Yes	43.5	31,614	56.5	40,983	72,597
No	43.7	147,106	56.3	189,238	336,344
Ratio yes/no	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(k)					
Yes	35.8	3,579	64.2	6,414	9,993
No	43.9	175,141	56.1	223,807	398,948
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	0.0	1.1*	0.0	0.0
Diabetes^(l)					
Yes	35.5	17,143	64.5	31,112	48,255
No	44.8	161,577	55.2	199,109	360,686
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	0.1	1.2*	0.2	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(m)					
Yes	41.8	26,879	58.2	37,357	64,236
No	48.1	120,880	51.9	130,173	251,053
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	0.2	1.1*	0.3	0.3
Total persons⁽ⁿ⁾	46.9	147,758	53.1	167,530	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	43.7	178,720	56.3	230,221	408,941

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios were tested. For 'Employment', 'Not in the labour force' was also tested against 'Employed,' using 'Employed' as the reference category.

(a) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(b) Includes ex-smokers and those who have never smoked.

(c) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(d) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(e) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(f) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.

(g) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

(h) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(i) Total excludes persons for whom physical measurements were not taken.

(j) Self reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(m) Measured blood pressure data collected for persons 18 years and over. High blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.

(n) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.15.4: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting smoking status, 2012–13

	Current smoker ^(a)		Non-smoker ^(b)		Total
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Equivalised household income^(c)					
1st quintile (lowest)	56.4	70,216	43.6	54,302	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	33.0	17,052	67.0	34,624	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	1.7*	4.1	0.7*	1.6	2.4
Total number	46.6	136,425	53.4	156,322	292,747
Financial stress - whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(c)					
Yes	33.3	52,645	66.7	105,630	158,276
No	56.5	104,273	43.5	80,368	184,641
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	0.5	1.5*	1.3	0.9
Total number	45.8	156,918	54.2	185,999	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months					
Yes	54.6	80,318	45.4	66,881	147,199
No	40.1	86,918	59.9	129,991	216,909
Ratio yes/no	1.4*	0.9	0.8*	0.5	0.7
Total number	45.9	167,236	54.1	196,872	364,108
Housing tenure type					
Owner	27.5	30,274	72.5	79,941	110,215
Renter	53.9	136,192	46.1	116,355	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	2.0*	4.5	0.6*	1.5	2.3
Total number^(d)	45.9	167,236	54.1	196,941	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household^(e)					
Yes	55.5	39,634	44.5	31,747	71,380
No	43.6	127,602	56.4	165,126	292,728
Ratio yes/no	1.3*	0.3	0.8*	0.2	0.2
Total number	45.9	167,236	54.1	196,872	364,108
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(f)	37.8*	31,413	62.2*	51,771	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk^(g)					
Yes	53.1*	110,991	46.9*	97,988	208,979
No	33.0	22,170	67.0	44,966	67,136
Ratio yes/no	1.6*	5.0	0.7*	2.2	3.1
Total number	45.8	164,575	54.2	194,725	359,300

(continued)

Table 2.15.4 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting smoking status, 2012–13

	Current smoker ^(a)		Non-smoker ^(b)		Total
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Physical activity^{(h)(i)}					
Met guidelines	42.5	49,751	57.5	67,373	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(j)	43.8	72,695	56.2	93,216	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.03*	1.5	0.97*	1.4	1.4
Total number	43.3	122,446	56.7	160,589	283,035
Disability status^(k)					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(l)	44.6*	21,812	55.4*	27,074	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(m)	52.2*	20,911	47.8*	19,139	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	43.4*	35,722	56.6*	46,603	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	45.8	78,446	54.2	92,816	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	45.8	89,158	54.2	105,449	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)⁽ⁿ⁾					
Low/moderate	41.0	103,383	59.0	148,847	252,230
High/very high	57.3	62,564	42.7	46,570	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	1.4*	0.6	0.7*	0.3	0.4
Total number^(o)	45.9	165,946	54.1	195,417	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(p)					
No stressors	42.5	38,861	57.5	52,483	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	46.9	128,300	53.1	145,089	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.1*	3.3	0.9*	2.8	3.0
Total number	45.8	167,492	54.2	197,938	365,429
Long term health conditions^(q)					
No current long term health condition	55.5*	35,467	44.5*	28,484	63,950
One	47.4*	30,479	52.6*	33,767	64,247
Two	46.2*	26,381	53.8*	30,713	57,094
Three or more	41.7	75,276	58.3	105,301	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	0.8*	2.1	1.3*	3.7	2.8
Respiratory disease^(r)					
Yes	43.6	59,911	56.4	77,495	137,406
No	47.1	107,692	52.9	120,770	228,462
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	0.6	1.1*	0.6	0.6

(continued)

Table 2.15.4 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting smoking status, 2012–13

	Current smoker ^(a)		Non-smoker ^(b)		Total
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(s)(t)}					
Yes	37.1	4,435	62.9	7,531	11,966
No	35.0	10,718	65.0	19,895	30,614
Ratio yes/no	1.1*	0.4	0.97*	0.4	0.4
Total number	35.6	15,154	64.4	27,426	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	45.8	167,603	54.2	198,265	365,868

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. For Alcohol consumption, 'Abstained' was also tested against those who did not have 'Short term/single occasion risk'. For those with disability or a long-term health condition, level of disability/long-term health condition was also tested with 'Total with disability/long-term health condition' used as the reference category. Number of long term health conditions were also tested with 'Three or more' as the reference category.

(a) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(b) Includes ex-smokers and those who have never smoked.

(c) Excludes 'not known' and 'not stated'.

(d) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(e) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(f) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.

(g) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(h) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 years and over; and non-remote areas only.

(i) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.

(j) Includes don't know.

(k) Self-reported data consisting of persons who report having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.

(l) Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities.

(m) Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.

(n) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.

(o) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.

(p) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(q) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(r) Self reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

(s) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having an eye/sight problem due to diabetes/HSL.

(t) Excludes 'not known' if has sight problems due to diabetes/HSL.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

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The image shows the top section of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot painting pattern in white and yellow on a dark red background. To the right of this, the title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on a dark red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 40 of 68' and a dark red one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in white.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 40 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.16 Risky alcohol consumption

This measure reports on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who consume alcohol at risky or high-risk levels

Introduction

This is no. 40 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>.

Tables referenced are available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- National Mortality Database
- National Hospital Morbidity Database.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Self-reported alcohol consumption and risk levels, see tables 2.16.1–9
- Mortality, see Table 2.16.10
- Hospitalisations, see tables 2.16.11–14
- Self-reported alcohol consumption during pregnancy, see Table 2.16.15.

For more information related to risky alcohol consumption, see measures 2.11 and 3.11.
See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

Self-reported alcohol consumption and risk levels

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 54% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over reported short-term or single occasion risky drinking (consuming 5 or more standard drinks on at least 1 occasion in the previous 12 months, 2009 NHMRC single occasion risk guidelines) (Table 2.16.9). After adjusting for age, the rate for Indigenous Australians was 1.1 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 4727.0.55.001 Table no. 14.3).
 - The rate was 57% for Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over, which was also 1.1 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians after adjusting for age (Table 2.16.1, ABS 4727.0.55.001 Table no. 14.3, Figure 2.16.1).
- The proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over who reported short-term or single occasion risky drinking was higher in *Non-remote* areas (55%) than *Remote* areas (48%) (Table 2.16.9).
- An estimated 26% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over reported abstaining from alcohol in the last 12 months (Table 2.16.3). After adjusting for age, this was 1.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 4727.0.55.001 Table no. 14.3).
- An estimated 18% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over drank at rates that exceeded the 2009 NHMRC lifetime risk guidelines. After adjusting for age, this was similar to the rate for non-Indigenous Australians.
 - An estimated 20% of Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over exceeded the 2009 NHMRC lifetime risk guideline, which was also similar to the rate for non-Indigenous Australians after adjusting for age (ABS 4727.0.55.001 Table no. 13.3).

Trend

- Between 2004–05 and 2012–13, there was no significant change in the rate of short-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption by Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over in *Non-remote* areas, *Remote* areas, or nationally (Table 2.16.7, Figure 2.16.2).
- Between 2001 and 2012–13, there was no significant change in lifetime risky drinking for Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over (ABS 4727.0.55.001 Table no. 1.3).

Mortality

Current period

Over the period 2008–2012, in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory combined:

- After adjusting for age, the alcohol-related mortality rate for Indigenous Australians was 20 per 100,000. This was 4.8 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. The gap was 16 per 100,000.
- The rate of total deaths related to alcohol use was 30 per 1,000 for Indigenous males. This was 4.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous males. For Indigenous females the rate was 13 per 1,000, this was 6 times the rate for non-Indigenous females (Table 2.16.10).

Trend

- Between 2003–07 and 2008–12, after adjusting for age, alcohol-related mortality rate among Indigenous Australians fell from 28 deaths per 100,000 to 22 deaths per 100,000. The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians narrowed (SCRGSP 2014).

Hospitalisations

Current period

In the period 2011–12 to 2012–13:

- There were 9,995 hospitalisations of Indigenous Australians for diagnoses related to alcohol use. After adjusting for age, the rate was 9 per 1,000, 4.1 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. The rate difference was 7 per 1,000.
- Indigenous males were hospitalised for diagnoses related to alcohol use at 4.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous males. Indigenous females were hospitalised for diagnoses related to alcohol at 3.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous females (Table 2.16.11).
- In *Inner regional* areas, Indigenous Australians were hospitalised for diagnoses related to alcohol use at 3 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. In *Remote* areas, Indigenous Australians were hospitalised for diagnoses related to alcohol use at 9 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (Table 2.16.12).

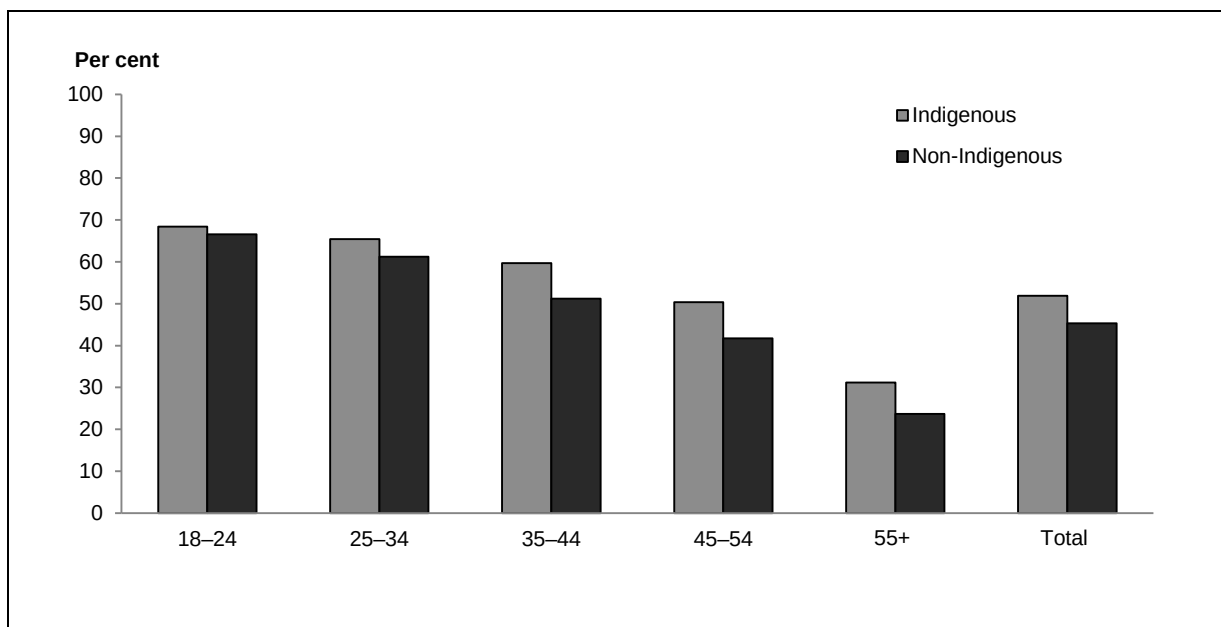
Trend

Between 2004–05 and 2012–13:

- The rate of hospitalisations for diagnoses related to alcohol use for Indigenous Australians increased by 37%, at a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 per year. The rate for non-Indigenous Australians also increased, but at a slower rate of 0.1 per 1,000 per year, leading to a 44% increase in the rate difference (2.16.14).

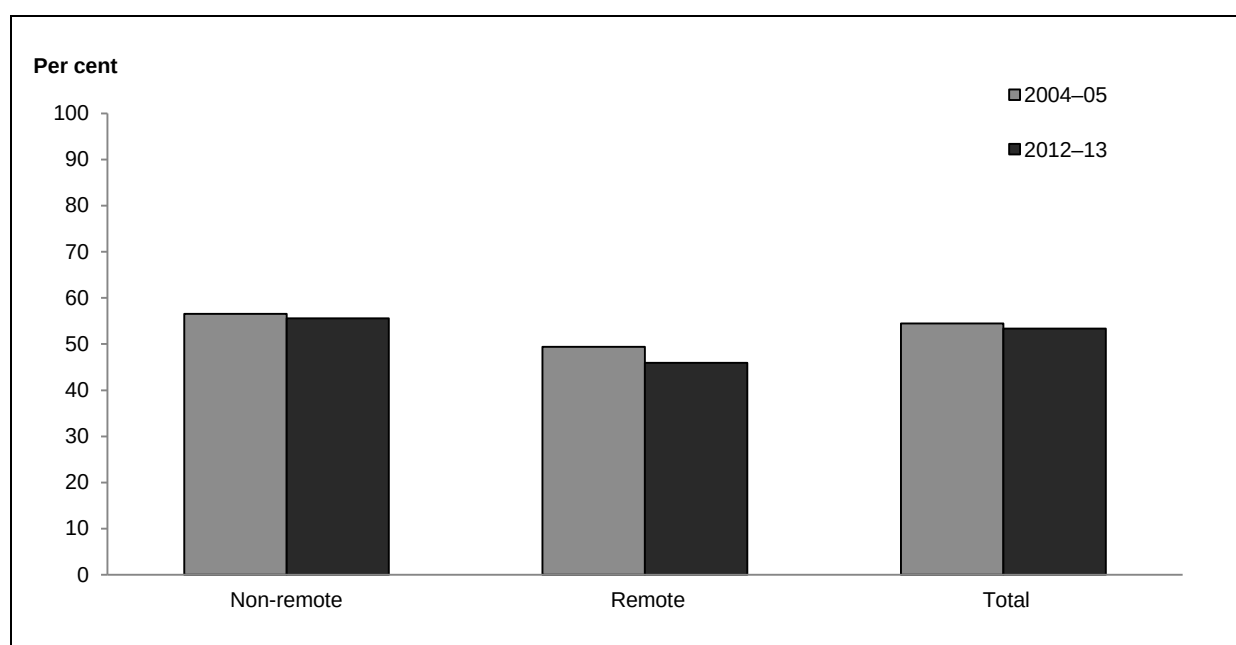
Between 1998–99 and 2012–13:

- The rate of hospitalisations for diagnoses related to alcohol use for Indigenous Australians increased by 52%, at a rate of 0.2 per 1,000 per year. The rate for non-Indigenous Australians also increased, but at a slower rate of 0.1 per 1,000 per year, leading to a 43% increase in the rate difference (2.16.13).



Source: Table 2.16.2.

Figure 2.16.1: Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over reporting short-term/single occasion alcohol risk by Indigenous status and age, 2012–13



Source: Table 2.16.7.

Figure 2.16.2: Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over reporting short-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption, by remoteness area, 2004–05 and 2012–13

Table 2.16.1: Indigenous persons aged 18 and over reporting short-term/single occasion alcohol risk^(a), by remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Remoteness						Overall population distribution
	Non-remote		Remote		Australia		
	Number (000's)	Rate per 100	Number (000's)	Rate per 100	Number (000's)	Rate per 100	Per cent ^(b)
Age							
18–24	49.1	73.4	8.9	50.0	58.1	68.8	27.8
25–34	45.4	69.2	11.4	54.8	56.9	65.8	27.2
35–44	36.3	60.5	10.3	57.2	46.3	59.4	22.2
45–54	23.2	49.6	6.9	51.1	30.4	50.5	14.5
55+	13.6	31.2	3.8	29.5	17.5	30.8	8.4
Sex							
Males	98.0	71.0	23.9	59.0	122.1	68.3	58.4
Females	69.3	47.8	17.1	40.4	86.6	46.3	41.4
State/territory							
NSW	62.7	58.1	4.2	72.4	66.8	58.9	32.0
Vic	16.6	62.4	..	..	16.6	62.4	7.9
Qld	47.9	59.4	12.2	61.3	59.7	59.2	28.6
SA	9.7	56.1	1.6	44.4	11.3	54.6	5.4
WA	17.1	62.2	11.3	56.5	28.6	60.1	13.7
Tas	7.9	60.8	0.3†	42.9†	8.2	60.3	3.9
NT	3.9	59.1	11.8	35.9	15.6	39.5	7.5
ACT	2.5	69.4	..	..	2.5	69.4	1.2
Total per cent	..	59.3	..	49.8	..	57.1	100.0
Total number	168.0	..	41.3	..	209.0	..	..

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months n.b. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.

(b) Per cent of total population reporting short-term/single occasion alcohol risk. Percentages add within columns.

Note: Data excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.2: Persons aged 18 and over reporting short-term/single occasion alcohol risk^(a), by Indigenous status, remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Remoteness										Overall population distribution		
	Non-remote			Remote			Australia						
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio ^(b)	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Rate ^(c)						Number				Per cent ^(d)		
Age ^(e)													
18–24	73.5	66.3	1.1	49.0	88.0	0.6	68.4	66.6	1.0	57,869	1,410,783	23.1	12.6
25–34	68.8	61.1	1.1	55.0	68.1	0.8	65.4	61.2	1.1	56,757	1,927,785	23.7	18.8
35–44	60.2	51.1	1.2	57.8	65.1	0.9	59.7	51.2	1.2	46,460	1,577,916	21.3	18.4
45–54	50.3	41.6	1.2	50.4	44.6	1.1	50.4	41.7	1.2	30,217	1,238,591	16.4	17.7
55+	31.5	23.6	1.3	30.2	29.7	1.0	31.2	23.7	1.3	17,677	1,290,618	15.5	32.5
Sex													
Males	65.6	58.0	1.1	56.1	69.9	0.8	63.5	58.2	1.1	122,223	4,759,577	48.9	49.4
Females	42.1	32.8	1.3	37.8	41.0	0.9	41.1	32.9	1.2	86,757	2,686,116	51.1	50.6
State/territory													
NSW	52.7	43.1	1.2	68.1	28.4†	2.4	53.5	43.1	1.2	66,836	2,298,007	31.1	32.6
Vic	54.7	44.0	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54.7	44.0	1.2	16,473	1,862,637	7.2	25.6
Qld	52.5	47.2	1.1	56.3	53.8†	1.0	53.3	47.2	1.1	59,685	1,524,637	27.5	19.6
SA	51.3	45.8	1.1	41.3	65.1	0.6	49.5	46.3	1.1	11,260	543,529	5.7	7.4
WA	58.0	49.0	1.2	53.2	56.9	0.9	56.0	49.4	1.1	28,525	842,686	13.0	10.3
Tas	53.7	52.1	1.0	57.6†	55.9	1.0	54.1	52.3	1.0	8,102	179,812	3.7	2.2
NT	54.9	54.6	1.0	33.6	48.0	0.7	37.1	53.1	0.7	15,557	62,030	10.8	0.7
ACT	60.1	47.2	1.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60.1	47.2	1.3	2,541	132,355	1.0	1.6
Total per cent	53.4	45.2	1.2	46.7	54.5	0.9	51.9	45.3	1.1	..	..	100.0	100.0
Total number	167,782	7,342,185	..	41,198	103,508	..	208,979	7,445,693	..	208,979	7,445,693	365,868	16,771,385

(continued)

Table 2.16.2 (continued): Persons aged 18 and over reporting short-term/single occasion alcohol risk^(a), by Indigenous status, remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (b) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (c) Rate per 100. Directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population based on the 2001 Census, using 10 year age groups up to 55+.
- (d) Percentages add within columns. Distribution of total population.
- (e) Data for specific age groups are not age-standardised, only the totals.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.16.3: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)		Total ^(c)
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Equivalent household income							
1st quintile (lowest)	49.6	69,588	15.6	21,818	32.8	45,980	140,304
4th/5th quintile (highest)	67.1	37,393	17.0	9,486	15.4	8,596	55,728
Ratio lowest/highest	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	5.3	5.3	2.5
Total^(d)	53.9	177,057	18.0	59,255	26.5	87,258	328,690
Financial stress—able to raise \$2,000 in an emergency							
Yes	57.0	100,918	21.5	37,993	20.4	36,135	177,097
No	51.0	105,426	16.1	33,173	31.1	64,180	206,614
Ratio yes/no	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9
Total^(d)	53.8	206,344	18.5	71,165	26.1	100,315	383,711
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months							
Yes	53.5	88,173	15.9	26,256	29.0	47,753	164,764
No	53.6	129,569	19.9	48,025	24.7	59,760	241,932
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
Total	53.5	217,742	18.3	74,282	26.4	107,513	406,696
Government pension/allowance main source of income							
Yes	49.6	92,714	18.9	35,272	29.4	54,921	186,850
No ^(e)	57.2	122,332	17.5	37,545	23.9	51,114	213,947
Ratio yes/no	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9
Total^(d)	53.7	215,046	18.2	72,817	26.5	106,034	400,796

(continued)

Table 2.16.3 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)		Total ^(c)
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
SEIFA^(f)							
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	50.6	107,259	15.8	33,489	31.2	66,183	211,804
5th quintile (most advantaged)	52.1	7,859	29.6	4,465	18.2	2,748	15,072
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	13.6	13.6	7.5	7.5	24.1	24.1	14.1
Employment							
Employed	62.8	117,538	18.3	34,327	17.4	32,649	187,107
Unemployed	62.5	31,842	13.5	6,875	22.9	11,669	50,987
Not in the labour force	40.9	69,795	19.5	33,380	37.3	63,707	170,847
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Has non-school qualification^(g)							
Yes	59.7	97,429	21.5	35,126	17.6	28,711	163,249
No	49.6	121,746	16.1	39,456	32.3	79,313	245,692
Ratio no/yes	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	1.5
Highest year of school completed							
Year 12	60.8	60,971	20.1	20,135	17.7	17,807	100,362
Year 9 or below ^(h)	41.7	49,854	16.1	19,298	39.8	47,562	119,529
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	1.2
Housing tenure type							
Owner	53.7	66,877	26.0	32,314	19.1	23,822	124,490
Renter	53.5	150,231	14.8	41,644	29.7	83,494	281,001
Ratio renter/owner	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.5	2.3
Total⁽ⁱ⁾	53.6	218,057	18.3	74,282	26.4	107,513	407,011

(continued)

Table 2.16.3 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)		Total ^(c)
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Lives in overcrowded household^(j)							
Yes	51.4	41,925	10.5	8,567	35.6	29,055	81,548
No	54.1	175,817	20.2	65,715	24.1	78,458	325,148
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	53.5	217,742	18.3	74,282	26.4	107,513	406,696
Total number of persons 15+	53.6	219,176	18.2	74,582	26.4	108,024	408,941

(a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(b) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.

(c) Includes unable to determine if exceeded guidelines and persons who did not know if they had consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.

(d) Excludes 'not known'.

(e) Includes those who receive a wage, salary, other regular source of income or no income.

(f) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(g) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(h) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(i) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(j) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.4: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13 (number)

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)	No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)	Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)	Total ^(c)
	Number			
Smoker status				
Current smoker ^(d)	115,706	23,161	33,576	175,768
Non-smoker ^(e)	103,470	51,420	74,449	233,173
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8
Physical activity^(f)				
Met guidelines ^(g)	73,264	24,718	18,374	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(h)	94,518	36,387	31,902	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4
Total	167,782	61,104	50,276	283,035
Adequate daily vegetable intake⁽ⁱ⁾				
Yes	8,845	4,563	6,113	20,158
No	210,331	70,018	101,911	388,783
Ratio no/yes	23.8	15.3	16.7	19.3
Adequate daily fruit intake⁽ⁱ⁾				
Yes	83,813	32,618	54,947	175,227
No	135,363	41,964	53,077	233,714
Ratio no/yes	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.3
Obese^(k)				
Yes	67,834	24,624	30,493	124,997
No	119,938	36,259	53,535	212,509
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total^(l)	187,772	60,882	84,027	337,506
Total number of persons 15+	219,176	74,582	108,024	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.16.4 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13 (number)

- (a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (b) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (c) Includes persons for whom it was unable to determine if they exceeded guidelines and persons who did not remember the last time they consumed alcohol.
- (d) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (e) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (f) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 years and over. Non-remote areas only.
- (g) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (h) Includes 'don't know'.
- (i) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (j) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 years and over.
- (k) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17 years, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006)
- (l) Excludes measurement not taken.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.5: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13 (%)

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)	No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)	Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)	Total number ^(c)
	Per cent			
Smoker status				
Current smoker ^(d)	65.8	13.2	19.1	175,768
Non-smoker ^(e)	44.4	22.1	31.9	233,173
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	1.5*	0.6*	0.6*	..
Physical activity^(f)				
Met guidelines ^(g)	62.6	21.1	15.7	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(h)	57.0	21.9	19.2	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	0.9*	1.03*	1.2*	..
Total	59.3	21.6	17.8	283,035
Adequate daily vegetable intake⁽ⁱ⁾				
Yes	43.9	22.6	30.3	20,158
No	54.1	18.0	26.2	388,783
Ratio no/yes	1.2*	0.8*	0.9*	..
Adequate daily fruit intake^(j)				
Yes	47.8	18.6	31.4	175,227
No	57.9	18.0	22.7	233,714
Ratio no/yes	1.2*	0.96*	0.7*	..
Obese^(k)				
Yes	54.3	19.7	24.4	124,997
No	56.4	17.1	25.2	212,509
Ratio yes/no	0.96*	1.2*	0.96*	..
Total^(l)	55.6	18.0	24.9	337,506
Total number of persons 15+	53.6	18.2	26.4	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.16.5 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13 (%)

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios were tested.

- (a) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (b) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (c) Includes persons for whom it was unable to determine if they exceeded guidelines and persons who did not remember the last time they consumed alcohol.
- (d) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (e) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (f) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 years and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (g) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (h) Includes 'don't know'.
- (i) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (j) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 years and over.
- (k) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17 years, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).
- (l) Excludes measurement not taken.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.6: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13^(a)

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)		Total ^(c)
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Self-assessed health status							
Excellent/very good/good	54.4	167,351	18.1	55,669	25.9	79,681	307,649
Fair/poor	51.2	51,825	18.7	18,913	28.0	28,343	101,292
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(d)							
Low/moderate	57.1	143,999	18.7	47,065	22.6	57,040	252,230
High/very high	58.0	63,247	17.5	19,122	22.3	24,352	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
Total^(e)	57.4	207,246	18.3	66,188	22.5	81,392	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(f)							
No stressors	50.4	54,035	16.6	17,829	30.7	32,927	107,171
Experienced one or more stressor	54.8	164,354	18.8	56,550	24.8	74,586	300,159
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.1	3.0	1.1	3.2	0.8	2.3	2.8
Total	53.6	218,964	18.2	74,380	26.4	107,798	408,220
Long term health conditions^(g)							
No current long term health condition	51.9	41,480	10.5	8,362	35.3	28,233	79,908
One	58.7	44,729	15.7	11,970	23.9	18,212	76,185
Two	57.2	36,239	19.2	12,190	22.8	14,426	63,404
Three or more	51.1	96,728	22.2	42,060	24.9	47,153	189,444
Ratio three or more/no conditions	1.0	2.3	2.1	5.0	0.7	1.7	2.4

(continued)

Table 2.16.6 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13^(a)

	Yes, exceeded guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		No, did not exceed guidelines for short-term single occasion risk ^(a)		Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(b)		Total ^(c)
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number
Heart/circulatory disease^(h)							
Yes	48.9	35,478	20.1	14,584	29.1	21,156	72,617
No	54.6	183,698	17.8	59,997	25.8	86,868	336,324
Ratio yes/no	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2
Respiratory disease⁽ⁱ⁾							
Yes	53.8	80,637	22.0	32,885	22.7	34,000	149,805
No	53.5	138,539	16.1	41,697	28.6	74,025	259,136
Ratio yes/no	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Diabetes⁽ⁱ⁾							
Yes	38.3	18,335	20.1	9,623	38.8	18,585	47,898
No	55.6	200,841	18.0	64,958	24.8	89,439	361,043
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.1
Kidney disease^(k)							
Yes	37.2	3,654	19.4†	1,902†	41.3	4,058	9,819
No	54.0	215,522	18.2	72,680	26.0	103,966	399,122
Ratio yes/no	0.7	—	1.1	—	1.6	—	—
Cancer⁽ⁱ⁾							
Yes	42.0	2,329†	31.9†	1,770†	26.1	1,451†	5,550
No	53.8	216,847	18.0	72,812	26.4	106,574	403,391
Ratio yes/no	0.8	—	1.8	—	1.0	—	—
Total number of persons 15+	53.6	219,176	18.2	74,582	26.4	108,024	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.16.6 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting alcohol risk level, 2012–13^(a)

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (b) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (c) Includes persons for whom it was unable to determine if they exceeded guidelines and persons who did not remember the last time they consumed alcohol.
- (d) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.
- (e) Total population is 18 years and over.
- (f) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.
- (g) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (h) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.
- (i) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.
- (k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (l) Persons ever told by a doctor or nurse they have cancer (malignant neoplasms), still current (including cancer in remission).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.7: Short-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption^(a), by sex, remoteness area and state/territory, Indigenous persons (18 years and over), 2012–13 and 2004–05

	2012–13	2012–13	2004–05 ^(b)
	Rate per 100	Number	Rate per 100
Males			
Major cities	61.5	38,485	n.a.
Inner regional	68.0	25,840	n.a.
Outer regional	62.5	23,469	n.a.
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>87,794</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Remote	60.7	8,859	n.a.
Very remote	46.9	12,202	n.a.
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>21,061</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Total males	60.9	108,855	n.a.
Females			
Major cities	50.6	33,716	n.a.
Inner regional	50.5	19,526	n.a.
Outer regional	41.2	16,293	n.a.
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>69,536</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Remote	52.5	7,789	n.a.
Very remote	33.5	9,180	n.a.
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>16,969</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Total females	46.2	86,505	n.a.
Persons			
Major cities	55.9	72,201	n.a.
Inner regional	59.1	45,366	n.a.
Outer regional	51.6	39,762	n.a.
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>157,329</i>	<i>56.5</i>
Remote	56.6	16,649	n.a.
Very remote	40.0	21,382	n.a.
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>38,030</i>	<i>49.4</i>
State/territory			
NSW	55.3	62,862	55.8
Vic.	60.0	15,830	57.5
Qld	54.9	55,282	59.1
WA	55.6	26,543	56.6
SA	50.6	10,515	49.2
Tas	56.1	7,605	53.9
ACT	66.4	2,378	58.5
NT	36.4	14,345	40.2
Total persons	53.4	195,360	54.5

(continued)

Table 2.16.7 (continued): Short-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption^(a), by sex, remoteness area and state/territory, Indigenous persons (18 years and over), 2012–13 and 2004–05

* Represents statistically significant differences in proportions at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between 2004–05 and 2012–13 were tested, using 2012–13 as the reference category.

(a) Based on levels of risk associated with short-term drinking (consuming alcohol at risky levels in a single day over the past 12 months) NHMRC Guidelines 2001. See the 4727.0.55.001 AATSIHS Glossary for more information on 2001 NHMRC Guidelines.

(b) Selected results from 2004–05.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.8: Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting the frequency of exceeding single occasion risk guidelines^(a) over the last 12 months, by remoteness, 2012–13 (number)

Frequency	Non-remote	Remote	Australia
	Number		
Did not exceed single occasion risk guideline in the last 12 months^(b)	138,094	44,512	182,606
Did exceed single occasion risk guideline in the last 12 months:			
At least once a week			
Everyday	5,098	867†	5,965
6 days a week	849†	523‡	1,373†
5 days a week	3,684†	819†	4,503
4 days a week	3,498	743†	4,242
3 days a week	6,447	1,296†	7,742
2 days a week	12,201	3,902	16,104
1 day a week	25,868	9,719	35,587
<i>Total drank at least once a week</i>	<i>57,645</i>	<i>17,870</i>	<i>75,515</i>
Less than once per week			
25 to 51 times in a year	13,490	4,238	17,728
13 to 24 times in a year	12,895	6,429	19,324
1 to 12 times in a year	91,807	14,801	106,609
<i>Total drank less than once a week</i>	<i>118,192</i>	<i>25,469</i>	<i>143,660</i>
Total exceeding single occasion risk guideline in the last 12 months	175,837	43,339	219,176
Total persons 15 years and over	318,128	90,813	408,941

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(b) Includes those who abstained from alcohol in the last 12 months and those who have never consumed alcohol.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.9: Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting the frequency of exceeding single occasion risk guidelines^(a) over the last 12 months, by remoteness, 2012–13 (%)

	Non-remote ^(b)	Remote ^(c)	Australia
	Rate per 100		
Did not exceed single occasion risk guideline in the last 12 months^(d)	43.4	49.0*	44.7
Did exceed single occasion risk guideline in the last 12 months:			
At least once a week			
Everyday	1.6	1.0†*	1.5
6 days a week	0.3†	0.6‡*	0.3†
5 days a week	1.2†	0.9†*	1.1
4 days a week	1.1	0.8†*	1.0
3 days a week	2.0	1.4†*	1.9
2 days a week	3.8	4.3*	3.9
1 day a week	8.1	10.7*	8.7
<i>Total drank at least once a week</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>19.7*</i>	<i>18.5</i>
Less than once per week			
25 to 51 times in a year	4.2	4.7*	4.3
13 to 24 times in a year	4.1	7.1*	4.7
1 to 12 times in a year	28.9	16.3*	26.1
<i>Total drank less than once a week</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>28.0*</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Total exceeding single occasion risk guideline in the last 12 months	55.3	47.7*	53.6
Total persons 15 years and over^(e)	318,128	90,813	408,941

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences in rates between 'remote' and 'non-remote' were tested, using 'non-remote' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(b) Includes 'Major cities', 'Inner regional' and 'Outer regional' areas.

(c) Includes 'Remote' and 'Very remote' areas.

(d) Includes those who abstained from alcohol in the last 12 months and those who have never consumed alcohol.

(e) Includes persons for whom it was unable to determine if they exceeded guidelines and persons who did not remember the last time they consumed alcohol.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.16.10: Deaths related to alcohol use by Indigenous status and sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2008–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)}

Cause of death	Males						Females						Persons						Rate diff. % ^(m)	Rate diff. % all causes ⁽ⁿ⁾
	Deaths		Rate per 100,000 ^{(i)(j)}		Rate ratio ^(k)	Rate diff. ^(l)	Deaths		Rate per 100,000 ^{(i)(j)}		Rate ratio ^(k)	Rate diff. ^(l)	Deaths		Rate per 100,000 ^{(i)(j)}		Rate ratio ^(k)	Rate diff. ^(l)		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.			Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.			Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.				
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	147	1,815	16.6	4.5	3.7*	12.1*	98	609	9.5	1.5	6.5*	8.0*	245	2,424	12.9	2.9	4.4*	10.0*	61.9	2.6
Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use (F10)	66	639	10.0	1.6	6.2*	8.4*	24	193	2.7	0.4	6.0*	2.2*	90	832	5.9	1.0	5.9*	4.9*	30.7	1.3
Poisoning by alcohol (X45, X65, Y15)	23	173	2.2	0.5	4.9*	1.7*	4	58	n.p.	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	26	231	1.2	0.3	4.0*	0.9*	5.5	0.2
Other (E24.4, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1)	2	22	n.p.	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	2	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4	29	n.p.	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total deaths related to alcohol use	239	2,649	29.5	6.6	4.5*	22.9*	126	867	12.5	2.1	6.0*	10.4*	365	3,516	20.4	4.3	4.8*	16.1*	100.0	4.1

(continued)

Table 2.16.10 (continued): Deaths related to alcohol use by Indigenous status and sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2008–2012^{(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)(h)}

n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

* Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process—once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008–2010 (final), 2011 (revised) and 2012 (preliminary). See Cause of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat.no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes for further information.
- (b) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (c) Data are presented in 5-year groupings because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.
- (d) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.
- (e) Cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals, so some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected.
- (f) These data exclude 75 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 2008–2012.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.
- (h) WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009 corrected for over-reporting.
- (i) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.
- (j) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.
- (k) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.
- (l) Rate difference is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.
- (m) Rate difference per cent is the rate difference for each specific cause divided by the rate difference for deaths related to alcohol use, multiplied by 100.
- (n) Rate difference per cent of all causes is the rate difference for each specific cause divided by the rate difference for all causes.

Note: Not stated for age has been pro-rated across each age group.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of National Mortality Database.

Table 2.16.11: Hospitalisations for principal diagnoses related to alcohol use, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

Principal diagnosis	Males						Females						Persons ^(c)					
	Number		No per 1,000 ^(d)		Rate ratio	Rate difference	Number		No per 1,000 ^(d)		Rate ratio	Rate difference	Number		No per 1,000 ^(d)		Rate ratio ^(e)	Rate difference ^(f)
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.			Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.			Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
Acute intoxication (F10.0)	3,043	13,091	5.8	0.6	9.7	5.2	2,576	7,918	4.4	0.4	12.1	4.1	5,619	21,009	5.1	0.5	10.6	4.6
Withdrawal state (F10.3, F10.4)	836	5,275	1.7	0.2	7.1	1.4	224	2,295	0.4	0.1	3.9	0.3	1,060	7,570	1.0	0.2	6.1	0.9
Dependence syndrome (F10.2)	911	28,467	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	427	27,543	0.8	1.2	0.6	−0.4	1,338	56,010	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.1
Psychotic disorder (F10.5)	101	345	0.2	—	10.7	0.2	65	95	0.1	—	25.0	0.1	166	440	0.1	—	13.7	0.1
Harmful use (F10.1)	219	1,586	0.4	0.1	5.8	0.3	177	1,171	0.3	0.1	5.9	0.3	396	2,757	0.4	0.1	5.8	0.3
Other ^(g) (F10.6–F10.9)	57	980	0.2	—	4.2	0.1	20	306	0.0	—	3.3	—	77	1,286	0.1	—	3.9	0.1
Total F10 categories	5,167	49,744	10.1	2.2	4.5	7.8	3,489	39,328	6.0	1.7	3.5	4.3	8,656	89,072	8.0	2.0	4.0	6.0
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	764	8,192	1.7	0.3	4.9	1.3	376	2,616	0.7	0.1	6.7	0.6	1,140	10,808	1.2	0.2	5.3	1.0
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	65	709	0.1	—	3.3	0.1	48	639	0.1	—	2.5	—	113	1,348	0.1	—	2.9	0.1
Other inflammatory diseases of the liver (K75)	25	1,435	0.1	0.1	0.9	—	51	1,525	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	76	2,960	0.1	0.1	1.5	—
Intentional self-poisoning by alcohol (X65)	16	265	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	21	366	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	37	631	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Accidental poisoning by alcohol (X45)	24	262	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	18	155	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	42	417	—	—	n.p.	n.p.

(continued)

Table 2.16.11 (continued): Hospitalisations for principal diagnoses related to alcohol use, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

Principal diagnosis	Males						Females						Persons ^(c)					
	Number		No per 1,000 ^(d)		Rate ratio	Rate difference	Number		No per 1,000 ^(d)		Rate ratio	Rate difference	Number		No per 1,000 ^(d)		Rate ratio ^(e)	Rate difference ^(f)
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.			Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.			Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
Poisoning by alcohol undetermined intent (Y15)	27	212	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	13	159	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	40	371	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Total	6,027	60,124	11.9	2.7	4.5	9.3	3,968	44,164	7.0	1.9	3.6	5.0	9,995	104,288	9.3	2.3	4.1	7.1

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010).

(c) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

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

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

(f) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(g) This category includes amnesic syndrome, residual or late onset psychotic disorder, other and unspecified mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use.

Notes

1. Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.

2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.16.12: Hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis related to alcohol use, by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(d)	Difference ^(e)
	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)		
Major cities	3,082	8.5	79,461	2.5	3.4	6.0
Inner regional	1,126	5.0	14,159	1.7	2.9	3.3
Outer regional ^(f)	2,214	9.4	7,420	1.9	5.0	7.5
Remote ^(g)	1,494	16.5	966	1.8	9.3	14.7
Very remote	1,649	10.9	322	1.4	7.7	9.5
Total^(h)	9,995	9.3	104,288	2.3	4.1	7.1

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010): ICD-10-AM codes: F10, K70, T51, K75, X65, X45, Y15.

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

(d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(e) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(f) Includes remote Victoria.

(g) Excludes remote Victoria.

(h) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence. Total includes hospitalisations where remoteness area of residence is unknown.

Notes

1. Rates by remoteness are calculated using AIHW derived populations using ABS population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.16.13: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates, rate ratios and rate differences for principal diagnosis related to alcohol use, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998-99 to 2012-13^{(a)(b)}

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change ^(d)
Indigenous separations																	
Males	1,111	1,160	1,195	1,136	1,096	1,144	1,101	1,217	1,212	1,354	1,413	1,409	1,721	1,978	2,150	62.1	94.0
Females	541	535	583	633	634	654	636	706	757	798	942	1,041	1,190	1,403	1,636	67.4	252.2
Persons ^(e)	1,652	1,695	1,778	1,769	1,730	1,798	1,737	1,923	1,969	2,152	2,355	2,450	2,911	3,381	3,786	129.5	139.5
Non-Indigenous separations																	
Males	5,677	6,361	6,625	6,529	6,467	7,412	7,960	8,547	8,783	9,599	9,982	10,395	10,889	11,165	11,888	445.8	114.9
Females	2,626	2,926	3,409	3,009	3,436	4,323	4,583	5,141	5,437	5,850	6,531	6,966	7,514	8,265	8,654	442.1	287.8
Persons ^(e)	8,303	9,287	10,034	9,538	9,903	11,735	12,543	13,688	14,220	15,449	16,513	17,361	18,403	19,430	20,542	887.9	164.0
Indigenous rate per 1,000																	
Males	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	0.2	27.5
Females	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	0.3	110.1
Persons ^(e)	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.2	51.8
Non-Indigenous rate per 1,000																	
Males	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1	56.4
Females	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.1	170.7
Persons ^(e)	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	90.5
Rate ratio^(f)																	
Males	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.4	n.a.	n.a.
Females	6.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	5.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.0	n.a.	n.a.
Persons ^(e)	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.16.13 (continued): Age-standardised hospitalisation rates, rate ratios and rate differences for principal diagnosis related to alcohol use, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–99 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	1998–99	1999–00	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change ^(d)
Rate difference^(g)																	
Males	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.1	8.2	7.9	7.5	9.6	11.0	11.9	0.1	21.2
Females	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.8	7.9	0.2	96.0
Persons ^(e)	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.1	7.5	8.8	9.8	0.2	43.0

(a) Category is based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010) and previous editions, ICD-10-AM codes: principal diagnosis F10, K70, K75, T51 and external causes codes X45, X65, Y15.

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

(c) Annual change in rates and rate different determined using linear regression analysis.

(d) Per cent change between 1998–99 and 2012–13 based on the annual change over the period.

(e) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

(f) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(g) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

Notes

1. Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes: separations with episode types 5.3 and 7 for 1998–99 and 1999–00; separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 for 2001 onward (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder)
3. Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and includes separations from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.16.14: Age-standardised hospitalisation rates, rate ratios and rate differences for principal diagnosis related to alcohol use, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2004–05 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change ^(d)
Indigenous separations											
Males	2,003	2,094	2,159	2,314	2,416	2,353	2,644	2,809	3,069	123.6	51.1
Females	1,037	1,076	1,226	1,268	1,468	1,526	1,662	1,848	2,054	125.2	104.2
Persons ^(e)	3,040	3,170	3,385	3,582	3,884	3,879	4,306	4,657	5,123	248.9	68.7
Non-Indigenous separations											
Males	22,059	23,314	24,867	26,733	28,061	29,004	28,986	29,010	28,539	892.0	30.8
Females	14,309	15,996	16,729	17,887	18,856	21,336	20,851	21,626	21,177	934.3	49.8
Persons ^(e)	36,368	39,310	41,596	44,620	46,918	50,340	49,837	50,636	49,716	1,826.2	38.3
Indigenous rate per 1,000											
Males	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.1	11.3	11.6	12.8	0.3	25.5
Females	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.5	0.3	61.2
Persons ^(e)	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.7	9.1	10.0	0.3	37.0
Non-Indigenous rate per 1,000											
Males	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.04	13.4
Females	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	30.1
Persons ^(e)	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.1	20.3
Rate ratio^(f)											
Males	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.9	n.a.	n.a.
Females	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.9	n.a.	n.a.
Persons ^(e)	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.16.14 (continued): Age-standardised hospitalisation rates, rate ratios and rate differences for principal diagnosis related to alcohol use, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2004–05 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	Annual change ^(c)	Per cent change ^(d)
Rate difference^(g)											
Males	7.5	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	7.3	8.6	8.9	10.2	0.3	29.6
Females	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.6	0.3	78.5
Persons ^(e)	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.8	7.8	0.3	43.8

(a) Category is based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010) and previous editions, ICD-10-AM codes: principal diagnosis F10, K70, K75, T51 and external causes codes X45, X65, Y15.

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

(c) Annual change in rates and rate different determined using linear regression analysis.

(d) Per cent change between 2004–05 and 2012–13 based on the annual change over the period.

(e) Persons data includes sex not stated and indeterminate.

(f) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(g) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

Notes

1. Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).
3. Data are reported by state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and includes separations from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.16.15: Alcohol consumption by child's mother during pregnancy, Indigenous children aged 0–3, by state/territory, 2008

Alcohol consumption	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas/ACT	NT	Aust
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drank more or the same amount of alcohol during pregnancy	3.4	5.4	2.3	5.0	1.8	6.0	3.0	3.3
Drank less alcohol during pregnancy	14.1	17.6	20.5	15.7	15.2	13.1	11.9	16.3
Did not drink alcohol during pregnancy	82.6	77.0	77.3	79.3	83.1	80.9	85.1	80.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	13,261	2,474	13,334	5,444	2,240	1,856	4,144	42,753

Note: Excludes not stated and not collected.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013a). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

National Mortality Database

Mortality data presented in this report are from the ABS National Mortality Database. The National Mortality Database includes information on the factors that caused death, as well as other information about the deceased person, such as age at death, place of death, country of

birth, and where applicable, the circumstances of their death. These data are collected in Australia by the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. The data are then compiled nationally by the ABS, which codes the data according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Deaths

The count of deaths for Indigenous Australians can be influenced by the accuracy of identification of Indigenous deaths, late registration of deaths, as a result of coronial inquiry, and changes to death forms and/or processing systems. Due to the small size of the Indigenous population, these factors can significantly impact on trends over time and between jurisdictions.

Queensland deaths

In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three-quarters (284) were deaths of Indigenous Australians.

The ABS discussed different methods of adjustment of Queensland death registrations data for 2010 with key stakeholders. Following the discussion, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use an adjustment method that added together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. This method minimises the impact on mortality indicators used in various government reports. However, care should still be taken when interpreting Indigenous death data for Queensland for 2010.

Western Australia deaths

Indigenous deaths registered in Western Australia in 2007, 2008 and 2009 were corrected by the ABS in mid-2012 due to some non-Indigenous deaths being incorrectly recorded as Indigenous for these years. Data presented in this report are based on the corrected data and will differ from mortality data presented in the 2010 Health Performance Framework report which presented data before the ABS corrections.

Indigenous status question

All jurisdictions broadly comply with the standard wording for the Indigenous status question for their death registration forms. However, the response categories tend to differ between a number of jurisdictions, most notably WA provides an additional 'Unknown' response category and the NT does not provide clear instructions on how to select both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (for example, by ticking both boxes) (ABS & AIHW 2005).

Under-identification

Almost all deaths in Australia are registered. However, the Indigenous status of the deceased is not always recorded or reported, or recorded correctly. The incompleteness of Indigenous identification means the number of deaths registered as Indigenous is an underestimate of deaths occurring in the Indigenous population (ABS 2013b). As a result, the observed differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality are under-estimates of the true differences. While the identification of Indigenous Australians in deaths data is incomplete in all state and territory registration systems, 5 jurisdictions (New South Wales,

Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory) have been assessed by the ABS and the AIHW as having adequate identification. Longer-term mortality trend data are presented for these jurisdictions from 1998 onwards. The ABS calculated the identification rate of Indigenous deaths for the period 2011–12 through data linkage between the Census and death registration records to examine differences in reporting of Indigenous status across the 2 datasets (ABS 2013c).

Indigenous Mortality Quality Study

The ABS conducted a number of quality studies based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and other data sets as part of the Census Data Enhancement (CDE) project (ABS 2008). The CDE Indigenous Mortality Quality Study linked Census records with death registration records for the 11-month period following the Census and examined differences in the reporting of Indigenous status across the 2 data sets.

For the purpose of this study, the linked record was assumed to be an Indigenous record if a positive response was recorded against the Indigenous status question on either the death registration or the corresponding Census record. Following linkage, the number of death records identified as Indigenous increased from 1,800 to 2,123 records, or from 1.7% to 2.0% of all registered deaths.

According to ABS 2008: 'While 323 additional death records were able to be identified as Indigenous from Census records, more may have been expected if all death records had been linked. A key reason records could not be linked appears to be Census undercount, with a corresponding Census record not existing to link to for many Indigenous death records'.

The results from the study suggested that coverage of Indigenous deaths in death registrations is considerably higher, at least in 2006–07, than previous estimates have indicated. Nationally, the coverage rate was estimated to be 85%. State/territory coverage estimates were: Victoria 74%, New South Wales 76%, South Australia 86%, Queensland 87%, Western Australia 92% and the Northern Territory 99% (ABS 2008). The AIHW is also undertaking a project to develop an Enhanced Mortality Database by linking death registration records to several additional data sources that contain information on Indigenous deaths.

Numerator and denominator

Mortality rates use the count of deaths in the numerator and population estimates in the denominator. Analysis of trends in mortality rates is therefore also influenced by the assumptions made about mortality in the population backcast and projections, which is somewhat circular. The 2011 Census based backcast mortality assumptions were that Indigenous life expectancy at birth at the Australian level increased by 0.2 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females for the period 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006 and then increased by 0.3 years per year for males and 0.15 years per year for females for the 2006–2011 period. Under this assumption, life expectancy at birth in 1996 would be 65.5 years and 71.4 years for Indigenous males and females respectively. Whether Indigenous life expectancy at birth has changed at a faster or slower rate is unknown (ABS 2014).

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/395084>>.

National Hospital Morbidity Database

The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in essentially all hospitals in Australia, including public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities, alcohol and drug treatment hospitals and dental hospitals. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories are not included. Hospitals specialising in ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included. The NHMD does not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.

For 2012–13, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD. The exception was a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, the exceptions being the private free-standing day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital in the Northern Territory, and a private free-standing day hospital in Victoria.

Hospitalisations

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay that begins or ends in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

The number and pattern of hospitalisations can be affected by differing admission practices among the jurisdictions and from year to year, and differing levels and patterns of service delivery.

Records for newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care.

Indigenous status information

Approximately 2% of hospital records have Indigenous status of 'not stated', though this proportion varies across the jurisdictions (see Table 1.02.1). These records are excluded from analyses of hospital data in this report. Note that for hospitals in Western Australia, records with an unknown status are reported as non-Indigenous.

Under-identification

The incompleteness of Indigenous identification means the number of hospital separations recorded as Indigenous is an underestimate of hospitalisations involving Indigenous Australians.

The AIHW completed an assessment of the level of Indigenous under-identification in selected public hospitals in all states and territories in 2007–08. Results from this assessment indicate that New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory had adequate Indigenous identification (20% or less overall under-identification of Indigenous patients) in their hospital separations data (AIHW 2010). The study estimated that 89% of Indigenous patients were correctly identified in Australian public hospital admission records in 2007–08.

In 2011–12, the AIHW completed a second study to reassess the level of under-identification in public hospitals data, and found that all jurisdictions had sufficient quality Indigenous identification for reporting from 2010–11 (AIHW 2013). The study estimated that 88% of

Indigenous patients were correctly identified in Australian public hospital admission records in 2011–12, and a correction factor of 1.09 is used at the national level to adjust for under-identification in hospital data. Interpretation of results should take into account the relative quality of the data from the jurisdictions.

Time series analysis may be affected by changes in the quality of Indigenous identification over time. The second AIHW study found no statistically significant change in identification rates at the national level, although there were some changes at the jurisdictional level. Time series presentations in this report include data from both public and private hospitals across several jurisdictions, so the overall effect of changes in Indigenous identification over time is unclear. This should be taken into account when interpreting the results of time series analysis.

Change in coding and coding practices

Between 2009–10 and 2010–11, there were significant changes in the coding of diagnoses for diabetes, obstetrics, and imaging procedures. There were also significant changes made to coding practices for diabetes and related conditions for the 2012–13 year, resulting in increased counts for these conditions. Caution should be used in comparing 2011–12 and 2012–13 data with data from previous Health Performance Framework reports.

For more information about the quality of the NHMD and emergency department care data, please refer to Database quality statement summaries in the report *Australian Hospital Statistics 2012–13*, available at

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129546922>>.

List of symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
—	rounded to zero (including null cells)
0	zero
..	not applicable
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
†	estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
‡	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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Other related information

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The image shows the top section of a report cover. On the left is a vertical rectangular area with a traditional Aboriginal dot painting pattern in red, white, and yellow. To the right of this pattern is a solid dark red background. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the red background. Below the title, there are two horizontal bars: a light yellow one on the left containing the text 'Measure 41 of 68' and a darker yellow one on the right containing the text 'Detailed analyses' in bold.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 41 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.17 Drug and other substance use including inhalants

This measure reports on the use of drugs and other substances including inhalants among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Introduction

This is no. 41 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- National Hospital Morbidity Database
- Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Self-reported drug use, see tables 2.17.1–9 and 2.17.17–18
- Hospitalisations related to substance use, see tables 2.17.10–13
- Drug use among police detainees, see tables 2.17.14–16.

For more information related to drug and other substance use including inhalants, see measure 2.11. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

Self-reported drug use

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 23% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over reported using substances in the last 12 months. A similar proportion (23%) reported having used substances but not in the last 12 months.
 - In last 12 months, 19% had used marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin, 3% had used pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes, and 2% had used amphetamines or speed.
- The rate of substance use reported by Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over in the last 12 months in *Remote* areas was lower than in *Non-remote* areas (19% compared with 24%) (Table 2.17.1).
- The proportion that reported using a substance in the last 12 months was higher for Indigenous males (28%) than Indigenous females (18%) (Table 2.17.3). The estimated proportion that reported ever having used substances was also higher for Indigenous males (53%) than Indigenous females (40%) (Table 2.17.4).

In 2013:

- After adjusting for age differences, Indigenous Australians aged 14 and over were 1.5 times as likely to report using substances in the last 12 months compared with non-Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2014).

Trend

Between 2002 and 2012–13 in *Non-remote* areas:

- There was a decline in the proportion Indigenous Australians who reported using substances in the last 12 months (from 26% to 24%) (Figure 2.17.2).
- There was an increase in the proportion of Indigenous Australians who reported ever having used substances (from 44% to 49%) (Table 2.17.1).

Hospitalisations

Current period

In 2011–12 to 2012–13:

- There were 6,926 hospitalisations of Indigenous Australians for substance use.
- After adjusting for age, Indigenous Australians were hospitalised with a diagnosis related to substance use at a rate 2.5 times as high as non-Indigenous Australians. The rate difference was 3.2 per 1,000.
- Of all hospitalisations of Indigenous Australians with diagnoses relating to substance use, 17% were for poisoning due to psychotropic drugs (including antidepressants) and 13% were for poisoning due to antibiotics and hormones. Indigenous Australians were hospitalised for these 2 types of poisoning at 2.3 and 1.8 times the rates of non-Indigenous Australians, respectively.
- Of all hospitalisations of Indigenous Australians with diagnoses relating to substance use, 14% were for mental/behavioural disorders from the use of cannabinoids, 9% were for mental/behavioural disorders from the use of multiple drugs and 13% were for mental/behavioural disorders from the use of other stimulants. Indigenous Australians were hospitalised for these disorders at 4.3, 2.5 and 3.2 times the rate of non-Indigenous Australians respectively (Table 2.17.10, Figure 2.17.1).

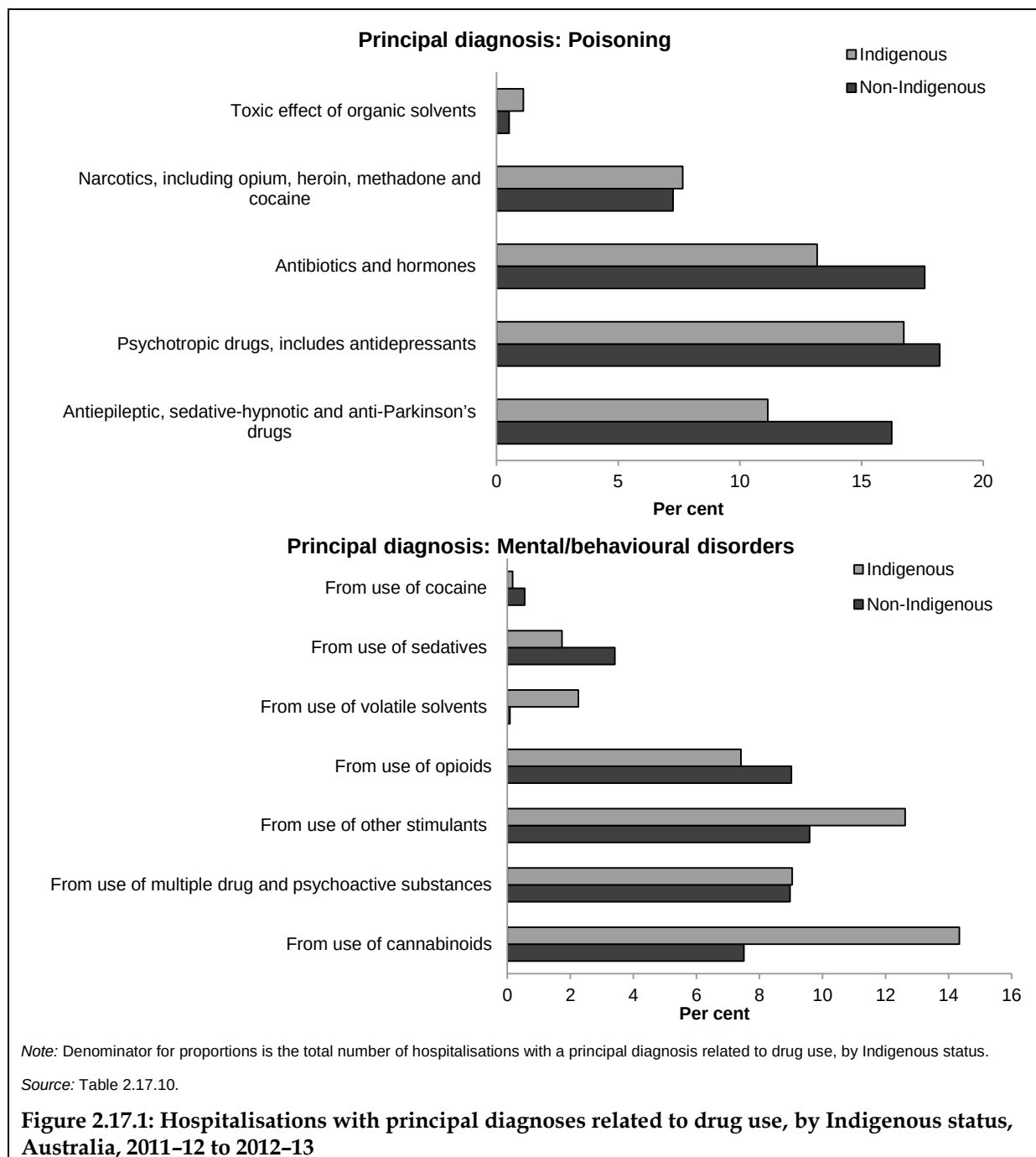
Drug use among police detainees

The Australian Institute of Criminology Drug Use Monitoring in Australia program reports on drug use among police detainees at selected police stations in Australia. The program uses a voluntary questionnaire and drug use is confirmed by a urine sample provided by the detainee.

Current period

In 2013:

- The proportion of detainees who tested positive to at least 1 drug was higher for Indigenous detainees than non-Indigenous detainees in all states surveyed (Table 2.11.14).



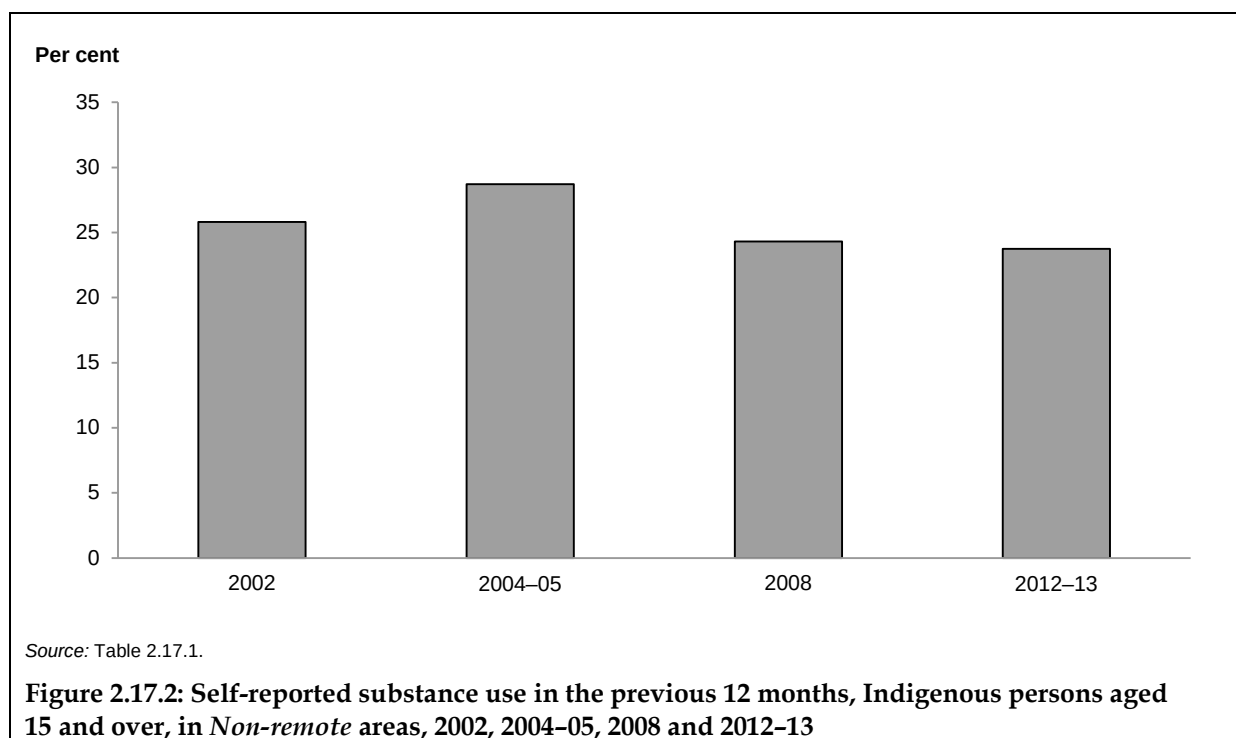


Table 2.17.1: Substance use, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

Substance use ^(c)	2002 (NATSISS) ^(a)			2004–05 ^(a)			2008 (NATSISS) ^(b)			2012–13 ^(b)		
	Non-remote	Remote	Total	Non-remote	Remote	Total	Non-remote	Remote	Total	Non-remote	Remote	Total
Per cent												
Type of substances used in last 12 months												
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	20.9*	n.a.	n.a.	23.1*	n.a.	n.a.	18.2*	14.2*	17.2*	19.6	17.2	19.1
Amphetamines or speed	5.1*	n.a.	n.a.	7.1*	n.a.	n.a.	5.0*	1.0†*	4.0*	2.8	0.8†	2.4
Pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes	4.8*	n.a.	n.a.	5.1*	n.a.	n.a.	5.4*	1.9*	4.5*	3.2	1.5†	2.8
Tranquillisers or sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	1.6*	n.a.	n.a.	1.5*	n.a.	n.a.	1.7*	0.4†*	1.4*	2.3	0.9†	2.0
Kava	0.6†*	n.a.	n.a.	0.9†*	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	1.2†*	1.2*	1.2†	1.8†	1.3
Petrol and other inhalants	0.7†*	n.a.	n.a.	0.3‡*	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	0.2‡*	0.4	0.4†	0.3‡	0.4†
Other ^(d)	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	5.6*	n.a.	n.a.	4.8*	1.7†*	4.0*	2.9	0.8†	2.5
<i>Total used substances in last 12 months^(e)</i>	<i>25.8*</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>28.7*</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>24.3*</i>	<i>17.3*</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>22.7</i>
Has used substances but not in the last 12 months	17.6*	n.a.	n.a.	20.7*	n.a.	n.a.	22.9*	13.2*	20.5*	24.8	17.1	23.1
<i>Total ever used substances^(f)</i>	<i>43.7*</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>50.0*</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>47.3*</i>	<i>30.6*</i>	<i>43.1*</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>46.3</i>
Never used substances	56.3*	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	n.a.	n.a.	52.7*	69.4*	56.9*	49.7	63.6	52.7
Total^{(g)(h)}	187,018	n.a.	n.a.	162,596	n.a.	n.a.	221,967	73,832	295,799	285,485	80,208	365,693
Substance use form status												
Form accepted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.6	n.a.	n.a.	90.9	90.9	90.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Form refused	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	n.a.	9.1	9.1	9.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other ⁽ⁱ⁾	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total persons 15 and over	205,060	n.a.	n.a.	213,422	n.a.	n.a.	245,600	81,501	327,101	318,128	90,813	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.17.1 (continued): Substance use, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates were tested between each year and 2012–13, using 2012–13 as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Non-remote only, excludes people aged 15–17 old who responded by proxy.

(b) Substance use was asked differently in remote and non-remote areas.

(c) Excludes persons aged 15–17 who were not present for interview or answered by proxy with selected person present, and also excludes persons aged 18 and over who answered by proxy and were not present for interview.

(d) Includes heroin, cocaine, methadone (except 2002), ecstasy and designer drugs, LSD or Synthetic hallucinogens and naturally occurring hallucinogens.

(e) Sum of components may be more than total as persons may have reported more than one type of substance used.

(f) Total includes those who had ever used substances but did not know if they had used substances in the last 12 months.

(g) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions.

(h) Total includes persons who answered 'don't know'.

(i) Includes form not given to proxy and form status not known (2004–05).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.2: Substance use, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

Substance use ^(c)	2002 (NATSISS) ^(a)			2004–05 ^(a)			2008 (NATSISS) ^(b)			2012–13 ^(b)		
	Non-remote	Remote	Total	Non-remote	Remote	Total	Non-remote	Remote	Total	Non-remote	Remote	Total
Number												
Type of substances used in last 12 months												
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	39,119	n.a.	n.a.	37,479	n.a.	n.a.	40,365	10,459	50,825	55,903	13,793	69,696
Amphetamines or speed	9,613	n.a.	n.a.	11,502	n.a.	n.a.	11,081	729†	11,810	8,084	642†	8,726
Pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes	8,952	n.a.	n.a.	8,223	n.a.	n.a.	12,021	1,405	13,425	9,016	1,186†	10,202
Tranquillisers or sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	3,039	n.a.	n.a.	2,384	n.a.	n.a.	3,874	298†	4,172	6,594	695†	7,289
Kava	1,142†	n.a.	n.a.	1,490†	n.a.	n.a.	2,592	862†	3,454	3,322†	1,439†	4,761
Petrol and other inhalants	1,328†	n.a.	n.a.	486‡	n.a.	n.a.	995	156‡	1,150	1,275†	250‡	1,525†
Other ^(d)	5,545	n.a.	n.a.	9,141	n.a.	n.a.	10,659	1,237†	11,897	8,386	611†	8,997
Total used substances in last 12 months^(e)	48,255	n.a.	n.a.	46,714	n.a.	n.a.	54,021	12,739	66,759	67,804	15,206	83,011
Has used substances but not in the last 12 months	32,997	n.a.	n.a.	33,687	n.a.	n.a.	50,793	9,764	60,557	70,817	13,697	84,514
Total ever used substances^(f)	81,668	n.a.	n.a.	81,331	n.a.	n.a.	104,950	22,608	127,558	140,095	29,067	169,162
Never used substances	105,351	n.a.	n.a.	81,265	n.a.	n.a.	117,018	51,224	168,242	141,810	50,998	192,808
Total^{(g)(h)}	187,018	n.a.	n.a.	162,596	n.a.	n.a.	221,967	73,832	295,799	285,485	80,208	365,693
Substance use form status												
Form accepted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	165,550	n.a.	n.a.	223,350	74,077	297,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Form refused	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,860	n.a.	n.a.	22,250	7,425	29,675	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other ⁽ⁱ⁾	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,013	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total persons 15 and over	205,060	n.a.	n.a.	213,422	n.a.	n.a.	245,600	81,501	327,101	318,128	90,813	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.17.2 (continued): Substance use, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over by remoteness, 2002, 2004–05, 2008 and 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

- (a) *Non-remote* only, excludes people aged 15–17 old who responded by proxy.
- (b) Substance use was asked differently in remote and *Non-remote* areas.
- (c) Excludes persons aged 15–17 who were not present for interview or answered by proxy with selected person present, and also excludes persons aged 18 and over who answered by proxy and were not present for interview.
- (d) Includes heroin, cocaine, methadone (except 2002), ecstasy and designer drugs, LSD or Synthetic hallucinogens and naturally occurring hallucinogens.
- (e) Sum of components may be more than total as persons may have reported more than one type of substance used.
- (f) Total includes those who had ever used substances but did not know if they had used substances in the last 12 months.
- (g) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions.
- (h) Total includes persons who answered 'don't know'.
- (i) Includes form not given to proxy and form status not known (2004–05).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.3: Indigenous persons aged 15 and over^(a) reporting substance use in last 12 months, by sex, age and state/territory, 2012–13

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number ('000)	Rate per 100	Number ('000)	Rate per 100	Number ('000)	Rate per 100
Age						
15–24	16.7	32.2*	12.3	23.6	29.2	28.2
25–34	12.8	32.5*	9.2	22.1	21.9	27.0
35–44	11.5	32.7*	5.9	15.5	17.4	23.9
45–54	5.4	20.1	5.4	18.4	10.8	19.3
55+	2.3	9.3	1.5†	5.4†	3.7	7.1
State/territory						
NSW	16.2	29.2*	10.7	18.0	27.2	23.7
Vic	3.5	27.1	3.1	24.0	7.1	27.5
Qld	12.4	24.9*	9.5	17.9	21.6	20.9
SA	3.1	32.3*	2.0	19.6	5.1	25.8
WA	6.5	29.3*	5.1	20.7	11.4	24.2
Tas	1.8	27.7	1.4	20.6	3.2	23.9
NT	4.9	25.8*	2.4	12.7	7.2	18.9
ACT	0.4†	21.1†	0.5	27.8	0.9	24.3
Total per cent^(b)	..	27.5*	..	18.2	..	22.8
Total number^(b)	48.7	..	34.2	..	83.2	..

* Represents statistically significant differences in proportions at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between males and females were tested, using females as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) People who accepted the substance use form.

(b) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions.

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.4: Substance use, by type of substance and sex, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2012–13

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Per cent			Number		
Has ever used substances^(a)						
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	48.7*	34.3	41.3	86,344	64,758	151,102
Amphetamines or speed	9.1*	5.2	7.1	16,098	9,823	25,921
Pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes	4.4	5.1	4.8	7,847	9,611	17,457
Tranquillisers or sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	3.8	3.2	3.5	6,661	6,073	12,733
Kava	8.7*	4.3	6.5	15,483	8,187	23,670
Petrol and other inhalants	6.6*	4.2	5.4	11,723	7,945	19,668
Other ^(b)	10.4*	5.7	8.0	18,448	10,705	29,153
<i>Total has ever used substances^(c)</i>	<i>53.3*</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>94,402</i>	<i>74,759</i>	<i>169,162</i>
Has never used substances	45.7*	59.4	52.7	80,874	111,934	192,808
Total^{(d)(e)}	177,133	188,560	365,693	177,133	188,560	365,693
Has used substances in the last 12 months^(a)						
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	24.2*	14.2	19.1	42,907	26,789	69,696
Amphetamines or speed	3.0	1.8	2.4	5,272	3,454	8,726
Pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes	2.6	2.9	2.8	4,676	5,525	10,202
Tranquillisers or sleeping pills for non-medical purposes	2.2	1.8	2.0	3,829	3,460	7,289
Kava	2.1*	0.6†	1.3	3,634	1,127†	4,761
Petrol and other inhalants	0.5†	0.4†	0.4†	800†	725†	1,525†
Other ^(b)	3.4*	1.5	2.5	6,086	2,911	8,997
<i>Total used substances in last 12 months</i>	<i>27.6*</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>48,931</i>	<i>34,080</i>	<i>83,011</i>
Has not used substances in last 12 months	25.1*	21.3	23.1	44,428	40,086	84,514
Has never used substances	45.7*	59.4	52.7	80,874	111,934	192,808
Total^{(d)(e)}	177,133	188,560	365,693	177,133	188,560	365,693
Total number of persons 15 and over	201,027	207,914	408,941	201,027	207,914	408,941

(continued)

Table 2.17.4 (continued): Substance use, by type of substance and sex, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences in rates between 'males' and 'females' were tested, using 'females' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Percentages add within columns. Sum of components may be more than total as persons may have reported more than one type of substance used.
- (b) Includes heroin, cocaine, methadone for non-medical purposes, ecstasy and designer drugs, LSD or Synthetic hallucinogens and naturally occurring hallucinogens.
- (c) Total includes those who had ever used substances but did not know if they had used substances in the last 12 months.
- (d) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions.
- (e) Total includes persons who answered 'don't know'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.5: Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 and over) reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Total ^(a)
	Per cent			Number			
Equivalised household income							
1st quintile (lowest)	25.3	21.0	52.0	31,363	26,023	64,373	123,730
4th/5th quintile (highest)	19.6	30.1	48.9	10,296	15,799	25,714	52,569
Ratio lowest/highest	3.0	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.5	2.4
Total ^(c)	22.3	23.9	52.2	66,244	70,841	154,755	296,550
Financial stress—able to raise \$2,000 in a week in an emergency							
Yes	20.1	27.7	52.2	31,569	43,481	81,867	156,917
No	26.1	19.7	54.2	47,511	35,876	98,785	182,171
Ratio yes/no	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9
Total ^(b)	23.3	23.4	53.3	79,080	79,357	180,652	339,088
Had day/s without money for basic living expenses in past 12 months							
Yes	28.0	22.3	48.1	40,763	32,516	70,095	145,623
No	19.3	23.6	55.7	42,134	51,482	121,808	218,506
Ratio yes/no	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total	22.8	23.1	52.7	82,897	83,998	191,903	364,129
SEIFA ^(c)							
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	22.9	19.9	56.0	43,326	37,624	105,840	188,882
5th quintile (most advantaged)	26.4	24.8	46.4	3,681	3,453	6,470	13,945
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	11.8	10.9	16.4	11.8	10.9	16.4	13.5

(continued)

Table 2.17.5 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 and over) reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Total ^(a)
	Per cent			Number			
Employment							
Employed	20.2	26.5	51.8	35,175	46,247	90,341	174,542
Unemployed	36.5	17.6	44.4	16,101	7,785	19,597	44,168
Not in the labour force	21.6	20.7	56.4	31,734	30,482	82,869	146,983
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Has non-school qualification ^(d)							
Yes	21.3	27.3	50.2	32,464	41,678	76,619	152,623
No	23.7	20.1	54.5	50,546	42,836	116,189	213,071
Ratio no/yes	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.4
Highest year of school completed							
Year 12	21.3	24.8	52.3	20,084	23,424	49,357	94,426
Year 9 or below ^(e)	21.9	18.5	57.9	22,181	18,718	58,696	101,393
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1
Housing tenure type							
Owner	17.5	26.1	55.0	19,557	29,223	61,552	111,917
Renter	24.9	21.8	51.8	62,476	54,771	130,065	251,058
Ratio renter/owner	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.2
Total ^(f)	22.7	23.1	52.7	82,897	84,067	192,149	364,444

(continued)

Table 2.17.5 (continued): Selected socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 and over) reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Total ^(a)
	Per cent			Number			
Lives in overcrowded household ^(g)							
Yes	24.4	19.2	55.7	17,130	13,488	39,027	70,127
No	22.4	24.0	52.0	65,767	70,509	152,877	294,002
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	22.8	23.1	52.7	82,897	83,998	191,903	364,129
Lives in household with daily smoker							
Yes	30.0	21.5	46.8	64,078	45,843	100,036	213,588
No	12.4	25.4	61.0	18,932	38,671	92,772	152,106
Ratio yes/no	3.4	1.2	1.1	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.4
Total number of persons 15+	22.7	23.1	52.7	83,011	84,514	192,808	365,693

(a) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions, but includes persons who answered 'don't know'.

(b) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.

(c) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(d) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)(includes e.g. bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(e) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(f) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(g) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.6: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used substances	Total ^{(a)(b)}
	Per cent			
Smoker status				
Current smoker ^(c)	68.9*	43.1	33.4	43.9
Non-smoker ^(d)	31.1*	56.9	66.6	56.1
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8
Alcohol consumption				
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(e)	12.6*	15.8	32.7	24.0
Short-term/single occasion risk^(f)				
Yes	75.7*	64.4	43.8	56.1
No	10.6*	18.8	21.5	18.4
Ratio yes/no	7.1	3.4	2.0	3.1
Physical activity^(g)				
Met guidelines ^(h)	48.5*	40.8	39.4	42.0
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	51.5*	59.2	60.6	58.0
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total	63,005	69,210	127,346	263,862
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(j)				
Yes	3.6*	3.6	5.9	4.9
No	96.4	96.4	94.1	95.1
Ratio no/yes	26.5	26.4	15.8	19.5
Adequate daily fruit intake^(k)				
Yes	34.9*	37.1	48.5	42.7
No	65.1*	62.9	51.5	57.3
Ratio no/yes	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.3
Obese^(l)				
Yes	26.4*	44.2	40.7	38.0
No	73.6*	55.8	59.3	62.0
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
Total^(m)	74,280	73,577	160,983	313,285
Total number of persons 15+	83,011	84,514	192,808	365,693

(continued)

Table 2.17.6 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences in rates between 'Used substances in the last 12 months' and 'Never used substances' were tested, using 'Never used substances' as the reference category.

- (a) Excludes persons who did not answer the substance use questions.
- (b) Excludes not stated, but includes persons includes persons who answered 'don't know'.
- (c) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (d) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (e) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (f) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (g) Physical activity data collected from persons living in non-remote areas, aged 18 and over only.
- (h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (i) Includes 'don't know'.
- (j) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves
- (k) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.
- (l) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001).
- (m) Excludes measurement not taken.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.7: Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used substances	Total ^{(a),(b)}
	Number			
Smoker status				
Current smoker ^(c)	57,234	36,408	64,348	160,653
Non-smoker ^(d)	25,777	48,106	128,460	205,040
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8
Alcohol consumption				
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(e)	10,485	13,336	63,048	87,809
Short-term/single occasion risk^(f)				
Yes	62,852	54,385	84,503	205,073
No	8,819	15,930	41,364	67,202
Ratio yes/no	7.1	3.4	2.0	3.1
Physical activity^(g)				
Met guidelines ^(h)	30,541	28,252	50,126	110,765
Did not meet guidelines ⁽ⁱ⁾	32,464	40,958	77,220	153,097
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total	63,005	69,210	127,346	263,862
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(j)				
Yes	3,018	3,084	11,455	17,880
No	79,992	81,430	181,353	347,813
Ratio no/yes	26.5	26.4	15.8	19.5
Adequate daily fruit intake^(k)				
Yes	28,974	31,339	93,551	156,102
No	54,037	53,175	99,257	209,592
Ratio no/yes	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.3
Obese^(l)				
Yes	19,598	32,497	65,536	119,017
No	54,682	41,080	95,447	194,268
Ratio yes/no	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
Total^(m)	74,280	73,577	160,983	313,285
Total number of persons 15+	83,011	84,514	192,808	365,693

(continued)

Table 2.17.7 (continued): Selected health risk factors by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

- (a) Excludes persons who did not answer the substance use questions.
- (b) Excludes not stated, but includes persons who answered 'don't know'.
- (c) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.
- (d) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.
- (e) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (f) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (g) Physical activity data collected from persons living in non-remote areas, aged 18 and over only.
- (h) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (i) Includes 'don't know'.
- (j) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves
- (k) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.
- (l) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001).
- (m) Excludes measurement not taken.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.8: Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Total ^(a)
	Per cent			Number			
Disability status ^(b)							
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation ^(c)	23.9	29.0	46.2	10,784	13,088	20,892	45,177
Has schooling/employment restriction only ^(d)	28.8	26.9	43.4	11,385	10,664	17,187	39,593
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	23.1	22.8	52.1	18,733	18,415	42,195	80,943
Total disability/long-term health condition	24.7	25.4	48.4	40,902	42,167	80,274	165,713
No disability/long-term health condition	21.1	21.2	56.3	42,109	42,347	112,534	199,981
Ratio disability/no disability	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8
Self-assessed health status							
Excellent/very good/good	22.1	22.1	54.1	60,430	60,521	148,137	273,617
Fair/poor	24.5	26.1	48.5	22,580	23,993	44,671	92,076
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Psychological distress (Kessler 5) ^(e)							
Low/moderate	18.8	25.3	54.7	44,730	60,093	129,824	237,400
High/very high	31.9	21.9	44.5	32,645	22,360	45,464	102,268
Ratio high, very high/low moderate	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number ^{(f)(g)}	22.8	24.3	51.6	77,374	82,453	175,287	339,668
Stressors experienced in last 12 months ^(h)							
No stressors	14.7	19.8	64.0	13,635	18,318	59,387	92,742
Experienced one or more stressor	25.5	24.2	48.9	69,335	65,681	132,990	271,965
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.7	1.2	0.8	5.1	3.6	2.2	2.9
Total number	22.7	23.1	52.7	83,011	84,456	192,685	365,513

(continued)

Table 2.17.8 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Total ^(a)
	Per cent				Number		
Long term health conditions⁽ⁱ⁾							
No current long term health condition	21.1	16.6	61.1	13,954	10,970	40,472	66,282
One	24.2	23.6	49.7	16,417	16,009	33,679	67,799
Two	18.7	22.2	56.6	10,580	12,555	31,951	56,427
Three or more	24.0	25.7	49.5	42,060	44,980	86,706	175,185
Ratio three or more/no conditions	1.1	1.6	0.8	3.0	4.1	2.1	2.6
Heart/circulatory disease⁽ⁱ⁾							
Yes	17.2	22.8	58.6	11,537	15,302	39,300	67,018
No	23.9	23.2	51.4	71,474	69,212	153,508	298,676
Ratio yes/no	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Respiratory disease^(k)							
Yes	25.1	26.5	47.1	34,202	36,199	64,263	136,424
No	21.3	21.1	56.1	48,809	48,315	128,545	229,269
Ratio yes/no	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Diabetes^(l)							
Yes	11.5	21.2	66.9	5,107	9,385	29,597	44,268
No	24.2	23.4	50.8	77,903	75,129	163,211	321,425
Ratio yes/no	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kidney disease^(m)							
Yes	9.1†	31.9	57.7	847†	2,976	5,374	9,318
No	23.1	22.9	52.6	82,164	81,538	187,434	356,375
Ratio yes/no	0.4	1.4	1.1	—	—	—	—

(continued)

Table 2.17.8 (continued): Selected health outcomes by Indigenous persons aged 15 and over reporting substance use, 2012–13

	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Used substances in the last 12 months	Did not use substances in the last 12 months	Never used	Total ^(a)
	Per cent			Number			
Cancer⁽ⁿ⁾							
Yes	22.2†	20.1†	57.7	1,191†	1,081†	3,095	5,368
No	22.7	23.2	52.7	81,819	83,433	189,713	360,326
Ratio yes/no	1.0	0.9	1.1	—	—	—	—
Total number of persons 15+	22.7	23.1	52.7	83,011	84,514	192,808	365,693

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions, but includes persons who answered 'don't know'.

(b) Self-reported data consisting of persons who report having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.

(c) Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities.

(d) Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.

(e) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.

(f) Total population is 18 and over.

(g) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.

(h) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends.

(i) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(j) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(m) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(n) Persons ever told by a doctor or nurse they have cancer (malignant neoplasms), still current (including cancer in remission).

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.9: Number of substances used in the last twelve months, Indigenous persons aged 15 and over, by sex, 2012–13

	Used one substance	Used two or more substances	Total used substances	Did not use substances in last 12 months ^(a)	Total ^{(b)(c)}
Per cent					
Males	21.6	6.0	27.6	70.7	177,133
Females	14.4	3.7	18.1	80.6	188,560
Persons	17.9	4.8	22.7	75.8	365,693
Number					
Males	38,264	10,667	48,931	125,302	177,133
Females	27,162	6,918	34,080	152,020	188,560
Persons	65,426	17,585	83,011	277,322	365,693

(a) Includes those who never used substances.

(b) Excludes persons who did not answer the substance use questions.

(c) Excludes not stated.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.17.10: Hospitalisations with principal diagnoses related to drug use, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Number		Per cent		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		
Principal diagnosis	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate per 1,000 ^(c)	Rate per 1,000 ^(c)	Ratio ^(d)	Difference ^(e)
Poisoning								
Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and anti-Parkinson's drugs (T42)	772	14,790	11.2	16.2	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.4
Psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants (T43)	1,159	16,586	16.7	18.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	0.5
Antibiotics and hormones (T36–T39)	912	16,020	13.2	17.6	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.3
Narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine (T40)	530	6,609	7.7	7.3	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.3
Toxic effect of organic solvents (T52)	76	473	1.1	0.5	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Mental/behavioural disorders								
From use of cannabinoids (F12)	993	6,839	14.3	7.5	0.7	0.2	4.3	0.5
From use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances (F19)	626	8,173	9.0	9.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.3
From use of other stimulants (F15)	874	8,738	12.6	9.6	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.5
From use of opioids (F11)	513	8,211	7.4	9.0	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.3
From use of volatile solvents (F18)	156	76	2.3	0.1	0.1	—	n.p.	n.p.
From use of sedatives (F13)	120	3,102	1.7	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0
From use of cocaine (F14)	12	500	0.2	0.6	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Other								
Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction (P96.1)	161	814	2.3	0.9	0.1	—	n.p.	n.p.
Acute hepatitis C (B17.1)	20	164	0.3	0.2	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Maternal care for suspected damage to foetus by drugs (O35.5)	2	2	—	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.
Total	6,926	91,097	100.0	100.0	5.3	2.1	2.5	3.2

(continued)

Table 2.17.10 (continued): Hospitalisations with principal diagnoses related to drug use, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

- (a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010).
- (c) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.
- (d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.
- (e) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

Notes

1. Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.17.11: Hospitalisations for the first external causes recorded relating to drug use in Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

First external causes	Number		Per cent		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio ^(d)	Difference ^(e)
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate per 1,000 ^(c)	Rate per 1,000 ^(c)		
Accidental poisoning								
Antidepressants and barbiturates (X41)	390	4,768	49.6	45.6	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.2
Unspecified (includes glues and paints) (X49)	146	2,854	18.6	27.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0
Narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium and methadone) and hallucinogens (X42)	211	2,544	26.8	24.4	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.1
Organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives (X46)	39	281	5.0	2.7	—	—	n.p	n.p
Total^(f)	786	10,447	100.0	100.0	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.4

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010).

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

(d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(e) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(f) Total may be less than sum of components as more than one external cause can be reported for each hospitalisation.

Notes

1. Rates calculated based on the 2011 Census.

2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.17.12: Hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis related to drug use, by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(d)	Difference ^(e)
	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)		
Major cities	3,114	6.9	65,627	2.1	3.3	4.8
Inner regional	1,475	5.2	15,480	2.1	2.4	3.0
Outer regional ^(f)	1,240	4.4	7,152	2.1	2.1	2.4
Remote ^(g)	509	4.9	873	1.7	2.9	3.2
Very remote	409	2.2	303	1.4	1.6	0.8
Total^(h)	6,926	5.3	91,097	2.1	2.5	3.2

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010): ICD-10-AM codes T36–T40, T43–T43, T52, F09, F11–F15, F18–F19, P961, C171 and O355.

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

(d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(e) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(f) Includes remote Victoria.

(g) Excludes remote Victoria.

(h) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS'2011 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence. Total includes hospitalisations where remoteness area of residence is unknown.

Notes

1. Rates by remoteness are calculated using AIHW derived populations using ABS population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.17.13: Hospitalisations for any external causes related to drug use, by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia, 2011–12 to 2012–13^{(a)(b)}

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Ratio ^(d)	Difference ^(e)
	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)	Number	No. per 1,000 ^(c)		
Major cities	398	1.0	9,259	0.3	3.3	0.7
Inner regional	187	0.6	2,691	0.3	1.7	0.2
Outer regional ^(f)	181	0.6	1,480	0.4	1.6	0.2
Remote ^(g)	104	1.1	193	0.4	3.2	0.8
Very remote	75	0.4	79	0.4	1.1	0.0
Total^(h)	965	0.7	13,913	0.3	2.4	0.4

(a) Data includes public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM seventh edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2010): ICD-10-AM codes X41, X49, X42 or X46 for any external cause.

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

(d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(e) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous.

(f) Includes remote Victoria.

(g) Excludes remote Victoria.

(h) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence. Total includes hospitalisations where remoteness area of residence is unknown.

Notes

1. Rates by remoteness are calculated using AIHW derived populations using ABS population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.
2. Excludes separations with care types 7.3, 9 and 10 (newborn, unqualified days only; organ procurement; and hospital boarder).

Source: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 2.17.14: Detainees who provided urine at selected police stations, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2012 and 2013

Tested positive to a drug	Adelaide (SA)		Bankstown, Kings Cross + Parramatta (NSW)		Brisbane + Southport (Qld)		East Perth (WA)		Darwin (NT)		Footscray (Vic)	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig. ^(a)	Non-Indig.
Per cent 2012												
Benzodiazepines	25.0	24.8	25.9	23.1	25.3	23.4	13.3	16.3	3.9	0.0	n.a.	28.4
Cannabis	66.7	37.2	66.7	37.0	56.0	47.4	65.0	45.9	58.4	42.9	n.a.	41.8
Cocaine	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	n.a.	1.5
Heroin	0.0	3.1	18.5	16.8	6.7	8.7	1.7	4.8	0.0	7.1	n.a.	35.8
Methylamphetamine	12.5	24.8	22.2	26.6	21.3	30.3	24.2	27.3	6.5	14.3	n.a.	14.9
Multiple drugs	20.8	25.6	33.3	30.1	25.3	31.3	25.0	23.9	7.8	7.1	n.a.	34.3
Total tested positive to a drug^(b)	79.2	59.7	77.8	62.4	74.7	71.5	74.2	66.0	61.0	57.1	n.a.	61.2
Did not test positive to a drug	20.8	40.3	22.2	37.6	25.3	28.5	25.8	34.0	39.0	42.9	n.a.	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0
Total number	24	129	27	173	75	508	120	209	77	14	n.a.	67
Per cent 2013												
Benzodiazepines	35.7	18.9	36.4	21.8	22.4	26.2	14.5	18.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cannabis	78.6	41.8	72.7	24.4	67.2	47.0	74.2	47.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cocaine	0.0	1.0	18.2	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Heroin	7.1	1.0	63.6	6.4	9.0	8.0	3.2	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Methylamphetamine	14.3	22.3	72.7	34.6	31.3	32.5	38.7	31.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Multiple drugs	21.4	19.4	81.8	30.8	41.8	34.8	45.2	25.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table 2.17.14 (continued): Detainees who provided urine at selected police stations, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status

	Adelaide (SA)		Bankstown, Kings Cross + Parramatta (NSW)		Brisbane + Southport (Qld)		East Perth (WA)		Darwin (NT)		Footscray (Vic)	
Tested positive to a drug	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig. ^(a)	Non-Indig.
Total tested positive to a drug^(b)	92.9	60.2	90.9	53.9	77.6	70.2	79.0	67.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Did not test positive to a drug	7.1	39.8	9.1	46.2	22.4	29.8	21.0	32.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total number	14	103	11	78	67	302	62	132	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Indigenous sample too small to allow comparison.

(b) Proportion who tested positive to a least one drug. Sum of components will add to more than the subtotal because detainees can test positive to more than one type of drug.

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2012 and 2013.

Table 2.17.15: Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change ^{(a)(b)}	Change over time ^{(a)(c)}
Adelaide (SA)												
Indigenous												
Benzodiazepines	17.7	29.9	48.9	43.6	45.8	34.0	25.4	35.6	25.0	35.7	0.0	−0.8
Cannabis	71.6	80.8	81.8	73.0	74.0	66.0	63.5	64.4	66.7	78.6	−1.0	−11.4
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	285.6
Heroin	8.6	12.8	8.0	20.6	8.0	12.0	6.4	4.4	0.0	7.1	−1.0	−66.2
Methylamphetamine	21.0	26.9	27.3	20.6	18.0	6.1	3.2	15.6	12.5	14.3	−1.7*	−63.8*
Multiple drugs	29.6	42.3	55.7	49.2	48.0	36.0	19.1	40.0	20.8	21.4	−2.5	−46.7
Total tested positive to a drug^(d)	79.0	84.6	87.5	77.8	86.0	74.0	73.0	71.1	79.2	92.9	−0.1	−1.5
Did not test positive to a drug	21.0	15.4	12.5	22.2	14.0	26.0	27.0	28.9	20.8	7.1	0.1	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	81	78	88	63	50	50	63	45	24	14	−7.2*	−73.9*
Non-Indigenous												
Benzodiazepines	25.3	24.6	21.0	22.4	25.6	14.9	21.2	22.9	24.8	18.9	−0.4	−14.0
Cannabis	62.5	56.6	53.4	46.6	45.7	38.8	34.9	39.9	37.2	41.8	−2.6*	−40.9*
Cocaine	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	−14.7
Heroin	13.3	10.2	7.0	9.5	11.0	9.5	9.4	10.7	3.1	1.0	−0.9*	−63.5*
Methylamphetamine	36.3	36.5	29.5	27.3	27.0	13.7	14.8	23.3	24.8	22.3	−1.8*	−47.2*
Multiple drugs	41.2	39.1	30.6	29.1	30.8	20.2	19.8	26.9	25.6	19.4	−2.1*	−50.3*
Total tested positive to a drug^(d)	81.5	75.1	72.8	63.8	65.9	52.5	54.0	61.3	59.7	60.2	−2.4*	−28.8*
Did not test positive to a drug	18.5	24.9	27.3	36.2	34.2	47.5	46.0	38.7	40.3	39.8	2.4*	89.1*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	405	373	356	337	328	263	298	253	129	103	−31.0*	−65.9*

(continued)

Table 2.17.15 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change ^{(a)(b)}	Change over time ^{(a)(c)}
Rate difference Adelaide (SA)												
Benzodiazepines	-7.6	5.3	27.9	21.2	20.2	19.1	4.2	12.6	0.2	16.9	0.3	29.2
Cannabis	9.1	24.2	28.5	26.4	28.3	27.2	28.6	24.5	29.5	36.8	1.6*	78.5*
Cocaine	-1.5	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	1.1	-0.8	-0.7	1.0	-0.8	-1.0	0.1	83.1
Heroin	-4.7	2.6	0.9	11.1	-3.0	2.5	-3.1	-6.2	-3.1	6.2	-0.1	n.a.
Methylamphetamine	-15.3	-9.5	-2.2	-6.7	-9.0	-7.6	-11.6	-7.8	-12.3	-8.0	0.0	3.0
Multiple drugs	-11.6	3.2	25.1	20.1	17.2	15.9	-0.8	13.1	-4.8	2.0	-0.3	-32.6
Total tested positive to a drug^(d)	-2.5	9.6	14.8	14.0	20.2	21.5	19.0	9.9	19.5	32.7	2.3*	371.3*
Did not test positive to a drug	2.5	-9.6	-14.8	-14.0	-20.2	-21.5	-19.0	-9.9	-19.5	-32.7	-2.3*	-371.3*
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
Total number	-324.0	-295.0	-268.0	-274.0	-278.0	-213.0	-235.0	-208.0	-105.0	-89.0	23.8*	63.8*
East Perth (WA)												
Indigenous												
Benzodiazepines	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.5	17.1	16.7	13.3	14.5	-0.1	-6.0
Cannabis	79.0	73.1	68.9	70.6	65.8	70.8	74.3	69.1	65.0	74.2	-0.5	-6.2
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Heroin	6.6	6.0	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.1	1.7	3.2	-0.4*	-68.6*
Methylamphetamine	33.6	29.1	28.9	25.7	28.3	16.9	19.3	26.0	24.2	38.7	-0.2	-6.5
Multiple drugs	38.8	32.1	28.2	22.9	30.3	21.0	27.3	31.8	25.0	45.2	0.2	5.5
Total tested positive to a drug^(d)	84.2	81.3	83.7	83.5	75.7	76.3	81.3	75.8	74.2	79.0	-0.9*	-9.3*
Did not test positive to a drug	15.8	18.7	16.3	16.5	24.3	23.7	18.7	24.2	25.8	21.0	0.9*	46.7*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	152	134	135	109	152	219	187	223	120	62	-1.0	-5.9

(continued)

Table 2.17.15 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual change ^{(a)(b)}	Change over time ^{(a)(c)}
Non-Indigenous												
Benzodiazepines	29.0	22.6	25.5	22.3	21.8	20.8	22.7	21.2	16.3	18.9	−0.9*	−32.2*
Cannabis	55.9	57.2	56.1	43.3	51.7	46.0	45.6	39.9	45.9	47.0	−1.4*	−23.5*
Cocaine	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	33.9
Heroin	10.1	11.1	7.2	7.6	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.5	4.8	3.0	−0.7*	−61.9*
Methylamphetamine	36.1	33.0	34.2	36.2	35.8	17.3	19.3	25.9	27.3	31.1	−1.2	−30.6
Multiple drugs	41.1	37.6	34.5	32.6	38.1	23.4	24.0	25.4	23.9	25.0	−2.0*	−45.2*
Total tested positive to a drug^(d)	72.8	71.2	74.1	69.2	72.5	63.6	62.5	68.3	66.0	67.4	−0.9*	−10.7*
Did not test positive to a drug	27.2	28.8	25.9	30.8	27.6	36.5	37.5	31.7	34.0	32.6	0.9*	28.5*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	368	306	278	224	294	428	371	382	209	132	−10.4	−26.9
Rate difference East Perth (WA)												
Benzodiazepines	−9.8	−8.3	−12.8	−9.5	−9.3	−8.3	−5.6	−4.5	−2.9	−4.4	0.8*	66.9*
Cannabis	23.1	15.9	12.8	27.3	14.1	24.8	28.8	29.1	19.1	27.2	0.9	47.3
Cocaine	−0.5	0.0	0.0	−1.3	−0.7	−0.5	0.0	−0.3	−0.5	−0.8	0.0	−33.9
Heroin	−3.5	−5.1	−2.8	−4.0	−5.2	−5.2	−4.3	−2.4	−3.1	0.2	0.3	54.1
Methylamphetamine	−2.6	−3.9	−5.3	−10.5	−7.6	−0.4	0.0	0.1	−3.1	7.7	1.0	n.a.
Multiple drugs	−2.3	−5.5	−6.4	−9.7	−7.8	−2.4	3.3	6.5	1.1	20.2	2.2	n.a.
Total tested positive to a drug^(d)	11.4	10.1	9.6	14.3	3.2	12.7	18.8	7.5	8.1	11.6	0.0	−0.3
Did not test positive to a drug	−11.4	−10.1	−9.6	−14.3	−3.2	−12.7	−18.8	−7.5	−8.1	−11.6	0.0	−0.3
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
Total number	−216.0	−172.0	−143.0	−115.0	−142.0	−209.0	−184.0	−159.0	−89.0	−70.0	9.3	43.8

(continued)

Table 2.17.15 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

* denotes statistical significance at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) Determined by linear regression.

(b) The value 0.0 denotes annual change <0.1 .

(c) Change over time cannot be calculated when the regression line changes sign between 2004 and 2013.

(d) Proportion who tested positive to a least one drug. Sum of components will add to more than the subtotal because detainees can test positive to more than one type of drug.

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2004–2013.

Table 2.17.16: Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2004 ^(b)				2005 ^(c)				2006 ^(d)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
South Australia												
Benzodiazepines	17.7	25.3	0.7	−7.6	29.9	24.6	1.2	5.3	48.9	21.0	2.3	27.9
Cannabis	71.6	62.5	1.1	9.1	80.8	56.6	1.4	24.2	81.8	53.4	1.5	28.5
Cocaine	0.0	1.5	0.0	−1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	−0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	−1.1
Heroin	8.6	13.3	0.6	−4.7	12.8	10.2	1.3	2.6	8.0	7.0	1.1	0.9
Methylamphetamine	21.0	36.3	0.6	−15.3	26.9	36.5	0.7	−9.5	27.3	29.5	0.9	−2.2
Multiple drugs	29.6	41.2	0.7	−11.6	42.3	39.1	1.1	3.2	55.7	30.6	1.8	25.1
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>−2.5</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>14.8</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	21.0	18.5	1.1	2.5	15.4	24.9	0.6	−9.6	12.5	27.3	0.5	−14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	81	405	..	..	78	373	..	..	88	356	..	..
New South Wales												
Benzodiazepines	42.1	16.9	2.5	25.2	33.3	15.9	2.1	17.4	20.5	17.2	1.2	3.3
Cannabis	52.6	40.9	1.3	11.7	50.0	34.4	1.5	15.6	74.4	40.3	1.8	34.1
Cocaine	0.0	3.9	0.0	−3.9	4.2	3.7	1.1	0.5	12.8	4.7	2.7	8.1
Heroin	26.3	18.0	1.5	8.4	4.2	15.2	0.3	−11.0	23.1	10.5	2.2	12.5
Methylamphetamine	21.1	14.9	1.4	6.1	25.0	12.3	2.0	12.7	33.3	15.2	2.2	18.1
Multiple drugs	42.1	26.4	1.6	15.7	20.8	22.9	0.9	−2.1	41.0	22.0	1.9	19.0
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>38.0</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	42.1	43.7	1.0	−1.6	20.8	49.6	0.4	−28.7	7.7	45.7	0.2	−38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	19	462	..	..	24	462	..	..	39	427	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2004 ^(b)				2005 ^(c)				2006 ^(d)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
Queensland												
Benzodiazepines	21.4	21.9	0.98	−0.4	21.3	19.3	1.1	1.9	23.1	22.7	1.0	0.4
Cannabis	72.5	53.8	1.35	18.7	59.8	51.0	1.2	8.9	67.1	46.1	1.5	21.0
Cocaine	0.0	0.5	0.00	−0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	−0.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.1
Heroin	18.4	14.6	1.26	3.7	5.5	14.3	0.4	−8.8	16.1	9.6	1.7	6.5
Methylamphetamine	32.7	29.6	1.10	3.0	28.4	23.1	1.2	5.3	23.1	23.9	1.0	−0.8
Multiple drugs	42.9	33.7	1.27	9.1	35.4	29.2	1.2	6.2	34.3	28.2	1.2	6.1
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	18.4	27.9	0.66	−9.5	27.6	33.2	0.8	−5.6	23.8	35.6	0.7	−11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	98	943	..	..	127	1010	..	..	143	1056	..	..
Western Australia												
Benzodiazepines	19.2	29.0	0.7	−9.8	14.3	22.6	0.6	−8.3	12.8	25.5	0.5	−12.8
Cannabis	79.0	55.9	1.4	23.1	73.1	57.2	1.3	15.9	68.9	56.1	1.2	12.8
Cocaine	0.0	0.5	0.0	−0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin	6.6	10.1	0.7	−3.5	6.0	11.1	0.5	−5.1	4.4	7.2	0.6	−2.8
Methylamphetamine	33.6	36.1	0.9	−2.6	29.1	33.0	0.9	−3.9	28.9	34.2	0.8	−5.3
Multiple drugs	38.8	41.1	0.9	−2.3	32.1	37.6	0.9	−5.5	28.2	34.5	0.8	−6.4
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	15.8	27.2	0.6	−11.4	18.7	28.8	0.6	−10.1	16.3	25.9	0.6	−9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	152	368	..	..	134	306	..	..	135	278	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2007 ^(e)				2008 ^(f)				2009 ^(g)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
South Australia												
Benzodiazepines	43.6	22.4	1.9	21.2	45.8	25.6	1.8	20.2	34.0	14.9	2.3	19.1
Cannabis	73.0	46.6	1.6	26.4	74.0	45.7	1.6	28.3	66.0	38.8	1.7	27.2
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.8
Heroin	20.6	9.5	2.2	11.1	8.0	11.0	0.7	-3.0	12.0	9.5	1.3	2.5
Methylamphetamine	20.6	27.3	0.8	-6.7	18.0	27.0	0.7	-9.0	6.1	13.7	0.4	-7.6
Multiple drugs	49.2	29.1	1.7	20.1	48.0	30.8	1.6	17.2	36.0	20.2	1.8	15.9
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	22.2	36.2	0.6	-14.0	14.0	34.2	0.4	-20.2	26.0	47.5	0.5	-21.5
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	63	337	..	..	50	328	..	..	50	263	..	..
New South Wales												
Benzodiazepines	32.4	18.9	1.7	13.5	20.6	15.1	1.4	5.5	14.8	23.4	0.6	-8.6
Cannabis	70.3	40.1	1.8	30.2	61.8	37.3	1.7	24.4	81.5	37.7	2.2	43.8
Cocaine	2.7	4.6	0.6	-1.9	2.9	3.3	0.9	-0.3	29.6	5.8	5.1	23.9
Heroin	18.9	8.5	2.2	10.5	2.9	7.4	0.4	-4.4	29.6	12.4	2.4	17.2
Methylamphetamine	25.0	16.0	1.6	9.0	11.8	8.5	1.4	3.3	14.8	10.0	1.5	4.8
Multiple drugs	37.8	22.0	1.7	15.9	23.5	18.3	1.3	5.3	48.2	24.0	2.0	24.1
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>35.6</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	24.3	45.2	0.5	-20.9	32.4	51.5	0.6	-19.2	11.1	46.7	0.2	-35.6
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	37	414	..	..	34	367	..	..	27	330	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2007 ^(e)				2008 ^(f)				2009 ^(g)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
Queensland												
Benzodiazepines	21.6	21.0	1.0	0.6	26.4	22.6	1.2	3.8	20.6	23.6	0.9	-3.0
Cannabis	68.9	46.3	1.5	22.6	68.9	44.3	1.6	24.6	63.0	44.7	1.4	18.3
Cocaine	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	-0.1
Heroin	11.6	10.5	1.1	1.1	11.5	10.7	1.1	0.8	11.0	10.2	1.1	0.8
Methylamphetamine	20.4	22.6	0.9	-2.2	16.2	18.0	0.9	-1.8	9.6	12.1	0.8	-2.5
Multiple drugs	29.7	26.9	1.1	2.9	29.7	24.7	1.2	5.1	24.7	23.2	1.1	1.5
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	23.0	34.8	0.7	-11.9	22.3	36.7	0.6	-14.4	26.7	38.7	0.7	-12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	148	1105	..	..	148	1206	..	..	146	1118	..	..
Western Australia												
Benzodiazepines	12.8	22.3	0.6	-9.5	12.5	21.8	0.6	-9.3	12.5	20.8	0.6	-8.3
Cannabis	70.6	43.3	1.6	27.3	65.8	51.7	1.3	14.1	70.8	46.0	1.5	24.8
Cocaine	0.0	1.3	0.0	-1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.5
Heroin	3.7	7.6	0.5	-4.0	3.3	8.5	0.4	-5.2	2.3	7.5	0.3	-5.2
Methylamphetamine	25.7	36.2	0.7	-10.5	28.3	35.8	0.8	-7.6	16.9	17.3	1.0	-0.4
Multiple drugs	22.9	32.6	0.7	-9.7	30.3	38.1	0.8	-7.8	21.0	23.4	0.9	-2.4
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>12.7</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	16.5	30.8	0.5	-14.3	24.3	27.6	0.9	-3.2	23.7	36.5	0.7	-12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	109	224	..	..	152	294	..	..	219	428	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2010 ^(h)				2011 ⁽ⁱ⁾			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
South Australia								
Benzodiazepines	25.4	21.2	1.2	4.2	35.6	22.9	1.6	12.6
Cannabis	63.5	34.9	1.8	28.6	64.4	39.9	1.6	24.5
Cocaine	0.0	0.7	0.0	-0.7	2.2	1.2	1.9	1.0
Heroin	6.4	9.4	0.7	-3.1	4.4	10.7	0.4	-6.2
Methylamphetamine	3.2	14.8	0.2	-11.6	15.6	23.3	0.7	-7.8
Multiple drugs	19.1	19.8	1.0	-0.8	40.0	26.9	1.5	13.1
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	27.0	46.0	0.6	-19.0	28.9	38.7	0.7	-9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	63	298	..	..	45	253	..	..
New South Wales								
Benzodiazepines	30.0	19.0	1.6	11.0	32.7	18.2	1.8	14.6
Cannabis	54.9	36.4	1.5	18.5	67.3	34.1	2.0	33.2
Cocaine	11.8	5.5	2.1	6.3	1.8	3.9	0.5	-2.1
Heroin	27.5	11.8	2.3	15.6	16.4	12.6	1.3	3.8
Methylamphetamine	11.8	11.0	1.1	0.7	27.3	16.5	1.6	10.7
Multiple drugs	35.3	19.9	1.8	15.4	38.2	23.8	1.6	14.4
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>33.6</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	29.4	45.7	0.6	-16.3	12.7	46.3	0.3	-33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	51	508	..	..	55	484	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2010 ^(h)				2011 ⁽ⁱ⁾			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
Queensland								
Benzodiazepines	25.4	23.6	1.1	1.8	22.8	24.0	0.9	-1.2
Cannabis	66.4	43.3	1.5	23.2	60.9	43.5	1.4	17.4
Cocaine	0.0	1.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	-1.1
Heroin	15.4	10.8	1.4	4.6	11.6	9.9	1.2	1.7
Methylamphetamine	18.2	17.2	1.1	1.0	19.1	23.8	0.8	-4.8
Multiple drugs	32.9	25.6	1.3	7.3	30.2	28.2	1.1	1.9
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	21.7	38.3	0.6	-16.6	25.9	35.0	0.7	-9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	143	985	..	..	189	1011	..	..
Western Australia								
Benzodiazepines	17.1	22.7	0.8	-5.6	16.7	21.2	0.8	-4.5
Cannabis	74.3	45.6	1.6	28.8	69.1	39.9	1.7	29.1
Cocaine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Heroin	2.7	7.0	0.4	-4.3	3.1	5.5	0.6	-2.4
Methylamphetamine	19.3	19.3	1.0	0.0	26.0	25.9	1.0	0.1
Multiple drugs	27.3	24.0	1.1	3.3	31.8	25.4	1.3	6.5
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	18.7	37.5	0.5	-18.8	24.2	31.7	0.8	-7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	187	371	..	..	223.0	382	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2012 ^(j)				2013 ^(k)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
South Australia								
Benzodiazepines	25.0	24.8	1.0	0.2	35.7	18.9	1.9	16.9
Cannabis	66.7	37.2	1.8	29.5	78.6	41.8	1.9	36.8
Cocaine	0.0	0.8	0.0	−0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	−1.0
Heroin	0.0	3.1	0.0	−3.1	7.1	1.0	7.4	6.2
Methylamphetamine	12.5	24.8	0.5	−12.3	14.3	22.3	0.6	−8.0
Multiple drugs	20.8	25.6	0.8	−4.8	21.4	19.4	1.1	2.0
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	20.8	40.3	0.5	−19.5	7.1	39.8	0.2	−32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	24	129	..	..	14	103	..	..
New South Wales								
Benzodiazepines	25.9	23.1	1.1	2.8	36.4	21.8	1.7	14.6
Cannabis	66.7	37.0	1.8	29.7	72.7	24.4	3.0	48.4
Cocaine	0.0	4.6	0.0	−4.6	18.2	5.1	3.5	13.1
Heroin	18.5	16.8	1.1	1.8	63.6	6.4	9.9	57.2
Methylamphetamine	22.2	26.6	0.8	−4.4	72.7	34.6	2.1	38.1
Multiple drugs	33.3	30.1	1.1	3.3	81.8	30.8	2.7	51.1
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	22.2	37.6	0.6	−15.4	9.1	46.2	0.2	−37.1
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	27	173	..	..	11	78	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

Tested positive to a drug	2012 ⁽ⁱ⁾				2013 ^(k)			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
Queensland								
Benzodiazepines	25.3	23.4	1.1	1.9	22.4	26.2	0.9	-3.8
Cannabis	56.0	47.4	1.2	8.6	67.2	47.0	1.4	20.1
Cocaine	0.0	1.4	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	-0.7
Heroin	6.7	8.7	0.8	-2.0	9.0	8.0	1.1	1.0
Methylamphetamine	21.3	30.3	0.7	-9.0	31.3	32.5	1.0	-1.1
Multiple drugs	25.3	31.3	0.8	-6.0	41.8	34.8	1.2	7.0
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	25.3	28.5	0.9	-3.2	22.4	29.8	0.8	-7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	75	508	..	..	67	302	..	..
Western Australia								
Benzodiazepines	13.3	16.3	0.8	-2.9	14.5	18.9	0.8	-4.4
Cannabis	65.0	45.9	1.4	19.1	74.2	47.0	1.6	27.2
Cocaine	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.8
Heroin	1.7	4.8	0.3	-3.1	3.2	3.0	1.1	0.2
Methylamphetamine	24.2	27.3	0.9	-3.1	38.7	31.1	1.2	7.7
Multiple drugs	25.0	23.9	1.0	1.1	45.2	25.0	1.8	20.2
<i>Total tested positive to a drug^(a)</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Did not test positive to a drug	25.8	34.0	0.8	-8.1	21.0	32.6	0.6	-11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..
Total number	120	209	..	..	62	132	..	..

(continued)

Table 2.17.16 (continued): Detainees who provided urine during selected state collections, by urinalysis test results and Indigenous status, 2004 to 2013

- (a) Proportion who tested positive to a least one drug. Sum of components will add to more than the subtotal because detainees can test positive to more than one type of drug.
- (b) 2004 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (c) 2005 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (d) 2006 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (e) 2007 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (f) 2008 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (g) 2009 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Kings Cross (NSW) Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (h) 2010 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Kings Cross (NSW) Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (i) 2011 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Kings Cross (NSW) Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (j) 2012 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Parramatta (NSW), Kings Cross (NSW) Southport (Qld), Brisbane (Qld) and East Perth (WA).
- (k) 2013 data collection included Adelaide (SA), Bankstown (NSW), Kings Cross (NSW), Surry Hills (NSW), Brisbane (Qld), East Perth (WA).

Source: AIC DUMA collection 2004–2013.

Table 2.17.17: Illicit drug or substance use by child's mother during pregnancy, Indigenous children aged 0–3, by state/territory, 2008

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas/ACT	NT	Aust.
	Per cent							
Used illicit drugs/substances during pregnancy	3.9	9.3	3.9	8.5	6.1	4.2	4.2	5.0
Did not use illicit drugs/substances during pregnancy	96.1	90.7	96.1	91.5	93.9	95.8	95.8	95.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	16,132	3,336	16,523	6,767	2,730	2,444	5,948	53,880

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.17.18: Illicit drug or substance use, by child's mother during pregnancy, by remoteness, Indigenous children aged 0–3, 2008

	Remote		Non-remote		Persons	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Used illicit substances during pregnancy	429	4.9	1,693	5.0	2,122	5.0
Did not use illicit substances during pregnancy	8,295	95.1	32,354	95.0	40,649	95.0
Total	8,724	100.0	34,047	100.0	42,771	100.0
Not collected	3,256	27.2	7,853	18.7	11,109	20.6

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

National Hospital Morbidity Database

The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in essentially all hospitals in Australia, including public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities, alcohol and drug treatment hospitals and dental hospitals. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories are not included. Hospitals specialising in ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included. The NHMD does not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.

For 2012–13, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD. The exception was a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, the exceptions being the private free-standing day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital in the Northern Territory, and a private free-standing day hospital in Victoria.

Hospitalisations

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay that begins or ends in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

The number and pattern of hospitalisations can be affected by differing admission practices among the jurisdictions and from year to year, and differing levels and patterns of service delivery.

Records for newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care.

Indigenous status information

Approximately 2% of hospital records have Indigenous status of 'not stated', though this proportion varies across the jurisdictions (see Table 1.02.1). These records are excluded from analyses of hospital data in this report. Note that for hospitals in Western Australia, records with an unknown status are reported as non-Indigenous.

Under-identification

The incompleteness of Indigenous identification means the number of hospital separations recorded as Indigenous is an underestimate of hospitalisations involving Indigenous Australians.

The AIHW completed an assessment of the level of Indigenous under-identification in selected public hospitals in all states and territories in 2007–08. Results from this assessment indicate that New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory had adequate Indigenous identification (20% or less overall under-identification of Indigenous patients) in their hospital separations data (AIHW 2010). The study estimated that 89% of Indigenous patients were correctly identified in Australian public hospital admission records in 2007–08.

In 2011–12, the AIHW completed a second study to reassess the level of under-identification in public hospitals data, and found that all jurisdictions had sufficient quality Indigenous identification for reporting from 2010–11 (AIHW 2013). The study estimated that 88% of

Indigenous patients were correctly identified in Australian public hospital admission records in 2011–12, and a correction factor of 1.09 is used at the national level to adjust for under-identification in hospital data. Interpretation of results should take into account the relative quality of the data from the jurisdictions.

Time series analysis may be affected by changes in the quality of Indigenous identification over time. The second AIHW study found no statistically significant change in identification rates at the national level, although there were some changes at the jurisdictional level. Time series presentations in this report include data from both public and private hospitals across several jurisdictions, so the overall effect of changes in Indigenous identification over time is unclear. This should be taken into account when interpreting the results of time series analysis.

Change in coding and coding practices

Between 2009–10 and 2010–11, there were significant changes in the coding of diagnoses for diabetes, obstetrics, and imaging procedures. There were also significant changes made to coding practices for diabetes and related conditions for the 2012–13 year, resulting in increased counts for these conditions. Caution should be used in comparing 2011–12 and 2012–13 data with data from previous Health Performance Framework reports.

For more information about the quality of the NHMD and emergency department care data, please refer to Database quality statement summaries in the report *Australian Hospital Statistics 2012–13*, available at

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129546922>.

Drugs Use Monitoring in Australia program

The Drugs Use Monitoring in Australia programme is run by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), with funding from the Australian Government. These data were originally collected by the AIC by an independent data collector with the assistance of the New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia Police. Neither the collectors, the police, nor the AIC bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented herein.

The Indigenous status of the detainee is established in the questionnaire by the following questions:

‘What is your ethnic background?’ (if the respondent mentions ‘Australian’ but not ‘Aboriginal’, prompt: ‘Do you consider yourself an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?’).

It is likely that this question will under-estimate the number of Indigenous persons being detained through reluctance on the part of detainees to identify as Indigenous.

This survey is conducted at police stations in selected metropolitan areas and does not provide regional coverage. In addition, the actual number of detainees questioned is quite low, which does not permit great analysis of the Indigenous data. Finally, the figures do not permit national coverage, analysis by state is recommended.

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

List of symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
—	rounded to zero (including null cells)
0	zero
. .	not applicable
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
†	estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
‡	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 42 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.18 Physical activity

This measure reports on the proportions of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult and child populations classified as having sedentary, low, moderate or high physical activity levels

Introduction

This is no. 42 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data source

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Current guidelines recommend that children aged 2–4 are physically active for at least 3 hours every day; that children aged 5–17 do at least 60 minutes per day of moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity; that adults aged 18–64 accumulate 150 to 300 minutes (2½ to 5 hours) of moderate intensity physical activity or 75 to 150 minutes (1¼ to 2½ hours) of vigorous intensity physical activity per week; and that adults aged over 65 accumulate at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on most days. The guidelines also recommend a maximum time to be spent sitting (sedentary behaviour) for all ages (Department of Health 2014). The Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) defined 'sufficient' activity for adults as at least 150 minutes over 5 or more sessions.

See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Sufficient levels of physical activity, see ABS 4727.0.55.004: tables 1.1, 1.4, 9.3 and 16.3
- Types of physical activity, see ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 4.1.

Note that all data cited in this measure are drawn from the report *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Physical Activity, 2012–13* (ABS 2015) and its associated detailed tables. These tables are not reproduced in this report.

Sufficient levels of physical activity

Current period

In the period 2012–13 in *Non-remote* areas:

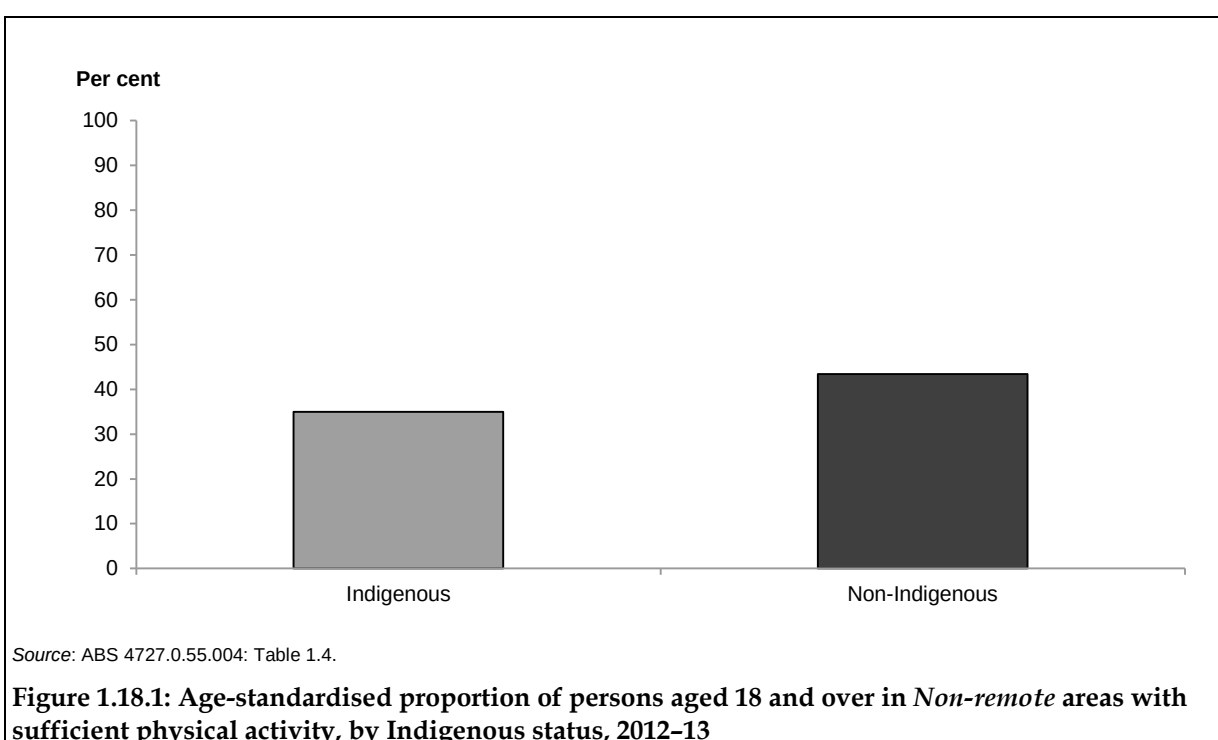
- 38% of Indigenous adults had undertaken a sufficient level of physical activity in the last week. Rates of sufficient activity were higher for Indigenous males (43%) than for Indigenous females (33%). Of Indigenous Australians aged 18–24, 48% were sufficiently active, compared with 27% of those aged 55 and over (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 1.1).
- After adjusting for age, the rate for Indigenous adults who met sufficient activity levels in the last week was 0.8 times as high as for non-Indigenous adults. The gap was 8 percentage points (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 1.4, Figure 2.18.1).
- An estimated 82% of Indigenous children aged 2–4 met the recommendations of at least 3 hours of physical activity per day, similar to the proportion (81%) for non-Indigenous children (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 16.3). Average time spent in physical activity was similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous children aged 2–4 (6.6 and 6.2 hours per day, respectively). However, Indigenous children spent more time outdoors (3.5 hours compared with 2.8 hours per day on average) (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 16.3).
- An estimated 48% of Indigenous children aged 5–17 met the recommended physical activity guidelines, compared with 35% of non-Indigenous children aged 5–17 (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 9.3, Figure 2.18.2).

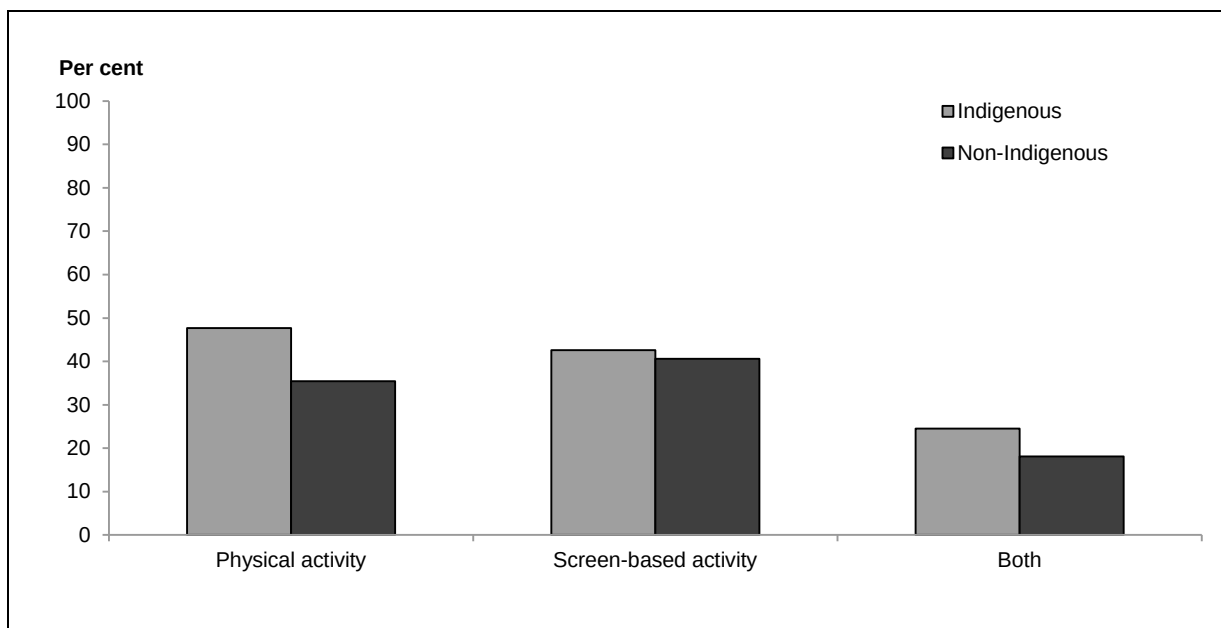
Types of physical activity

Current period

In the period 2012–13 in *Non-remote* areas:

- After adjusting for age, on average Indigenous adults spent more time walking for transport (ratio of averages of 1.7) and less time walking for fitness, recreation or sport than non-Indigenous adults (ratio of 0.8). Indigenous adults also spent less time doing moderate (0.7 times) or vigorous physical activity (0.8 times) than non-Indigenous adults (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 4.1).
- Indigenous adults on average spent more time watching television or videos (1.3 times) and less time using a computer/internet than non-Indigenous adults (0.6 times) (ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 4.1).





Source: ABS 4727.0.55.004: Table 9.3.

Figure 1.18.2: Proportions of children aged 5–17 in *Non-remote* areas who met physical and screen-based activity recommendations, by Indigenous status, 2012–13

Data sources and quality

Physical activity data

The information is ‘as reported’ by respondents and reflects their perception of the activity undertaken, the intensity of their participation, their level of fitness, and so on. Information related to physical activity that persons aged 15–17 undertook was reported by an adult within the household, usually a parent. The child may or may not have been consulted. As a result, data for this age group should be interpreted with particular care.

In general, the use of a 2 week reference period was not considered to pose significant recall problems for respondents. For many people, participation in exercise is regular and/or for a set period each session. However, to the extent that persons undertook exercise in less formal circumstances or that the reference period was atypical of usual exercise patterns, the accuracy of the information provided may have been affected.

Recent developments in the area of statistics on exercise or physical activity have tended to move away from the use of metabolic equivalent level (MET) values in deriving exercise level, and have placed more emphasis on measures of time spent exercising. Retention of the exercise level approach as described above was mainly for the purpose of consistency and comparability with data from the 1995 and 2001 National Health Surveys. However, measures of time exercising are also available as outputs from this survey (ABS 2005).

Survey respondents are required to recall recent activity in minutes without being primed and without independent checks. Diary recording (as used in the ABS Time Use Survey) or independent observation would probably produce higher quality data; however, these are more resource-intensive.

Respondents are required to provide an estimate of time spent on certain types of activity. Many come up with a broad rounded estimate or guess. Others attempt to add together in their heads the time spent in each exercise session, possibly for several different activities.

The difference of intensity between different activities is not always clear for respondents, although explanatory instructions are included. Mutual exclusivity of concepts remains a problem.

A well-recognised reporting issue for self-report surveys is the tendency of respondents to report in a socially desirable way. For example, the less active may want to over-report activity to appear healthier.

Survey questions related to duration of exercise differ slightly in the questionnaire for remote areas and may affect the comparability of results.

Despite the limitations of the survey data, users have generally considered the data produced to be of sufficient quality for the very broad measures of physical activity required (ABS 2005).

A reliable tool for measuring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander physical activity levels has not yet been developed. A study to determine the reliability of the Active Australian Survey in measuring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations revealed that it was not a reliable tool (not culturally appropriate) (Marshall & Miller 2004). The Active Australian Survey uses very similar questions to the National Health Survey to determine physical activity levels. For this reason the data should be interpreted cautiously.

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, regional and remote areas*, but *very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

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- Figure 1.18.2: Proportions of children aged 5–17 in *Non-remote* areas who met physical and screen-based activity recommendations, by Indigenous status, 2012–13.....4

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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 43 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.19 Dietary behaviour

This measure reports on the dietary behaviour of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including fruit and vegetable consumption and salt intake

Introduction

This is no. 43 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>.

Tables referenced are available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Australian Health Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

The National Health and Medical Research Council revised their Australian Dietary Guidelines in 2013. The guidelines specify recommendations for adequate minimum daily intake of fruit and vegetables according to age and sex. See Table 2.19.1 for details.

For more information related to dietary behaviour, see measure 1.01. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Adequate fruit and vegetable intake, see tables 2.19.1–6
- Salt intake, see Table 2.19.5
- Dietary behaviours by socioeconomic and health characteristics, see tables 2.19.7–11
- Access to and affordability of food, see tables 2.19.12–14.

Adequate fruit and vegetable intake

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 15% of Indigenous Australians aged 2–14 and 3% of those aged 15 and over reported both adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake, according to the 2013 NHMRC guidelines.
 - For those aged 15 and over, 42% had the recommended daily intake of fruit (2 serves) and 5% had the recommended daily intake of vegetables (5–6 serves).
 - For Indigenous children aged 2–14, 78% had the recommended fruit intake for the age group, and 16% had the recommended vegetable intake.
- The proportion of Indigenous Australians with adequate daily intake of fruit was higher for those aged 15 and over in *Remote* areas (46%) compared with *Non-remote* (41%). This pattern was reversed for adequate daily intake of vegetables (3% in *Remote* and 5% in *Non-remote* areas) (ABS 4727.0.55.006: Table 13.3).
- For Indigenous Australians aged 12 and over, 49% of those in *Remote* areas usually add salt to food at the table, compared with 39% in *Non-remote* areas (Table 2.19.5).
- After adjusting for age, Indigenous Australians aged 12 and over were 1.4 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to report having less than 1 serve of fruit daily (27% and 19%, respectively) and 1.9 times as likely to report having less than 1 serve of vegetables (9% and 5%, respectively) (Table 2.19.6).

Trend

Between 2004–05 and 2012–13, in *Non-remote* areas:

- There was a significant increase in the proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over with inadequate vegetable intake according to the 2013 NHMRC guidelines (from 92% in 2004–05 to 95% in 2012–13). However there was no significant difference in the proportion with inadequate fruit intake (both 59%) (ABS 4727.0.55.006: Table 1.3, Figure 2.19.1).

Dietary behaviours by socioeconomic and health characteristics

Current period

In 2012–13:

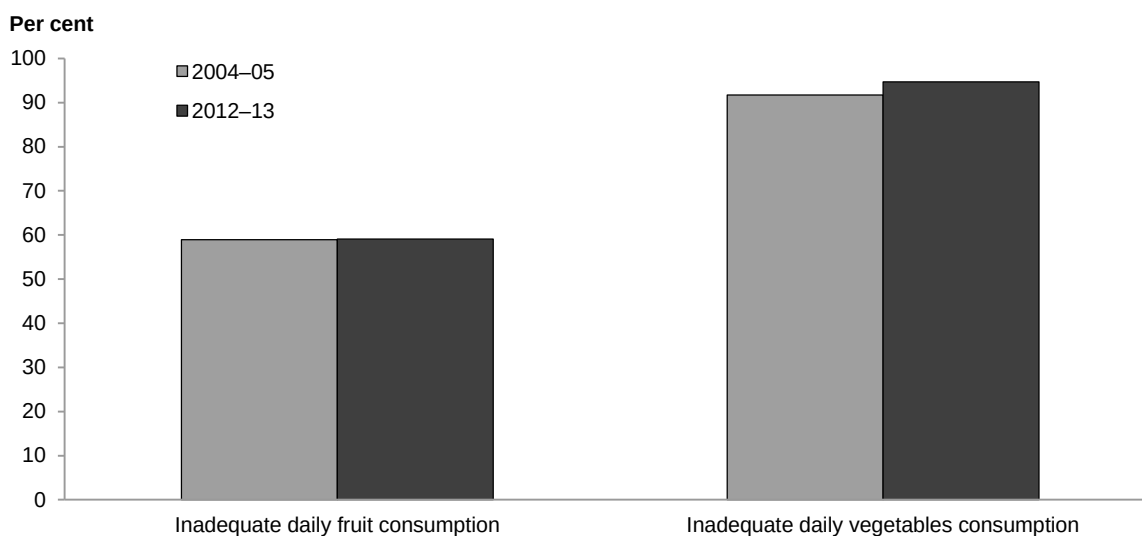
- Indigenous Australians aged 18 and over in the lowest quintile of income were significantly more likely than Indigenous Australians in the 2 highest quintiles of household income to report less than 1 serve of fruit daily (30% compared with 27%) and less than 1 serve of vegetables daily (10% compared with 6%) (Table 2.19.11).
- Among Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over, those who were unemployed were significantly less likely to eat the recommended serves of fruit (39%) than those who were employed (43%) (Table 2.19.7).

Access to and affordability of food

Current period

In 2012–13:

- An estimated 9% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over went without food when their household could not afford to buy more, which was significantly higher than the proportion for non-Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over (1%) (Table 2.19.12).
- In the previous 12 months, Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over were 7 times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to live in households that ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more (25% of Indigenous Australians compared with 3% of non-Indigenous Australians) (Table 2.19.12).



Source: 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table 1.3).

Figure 2.19.1: Inadequate daily fruit and vegetable consumption among Indigenous Australians aged 15 and over in *Non-remote* areas, 2004-05 and 2012-13

Table 2.19.1: Minimum recommended number of serves of vegetables, legumes/beans and fruit per day, as applied in the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

Age group	Recommended daily serves of vegetables	Recommended daily serves of fruit
2-3 years	2 ^(a)	1
4-8 years	4 ^(a)	1 ^(a)
9-17 years	5 ^(b)	2
18 years and over (excl. males 18-49)	5 ^(c)	2
18-49 year old males	6	2

(a) Actual guidelines have an additional ½ serve.

(b) Actual guidelines for males aged 12-17 have an additional ½ serve.

(c) Actual guidelines exclude males aged 19 to 50 and males 51 to 70 have an additional ½ serve.

Note: These guidelines applied in the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and are slightly different to the standard Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013).

Source: NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013)—AATSIHS variation (Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide 2012-13).

Table 2.19.2: Indigenous persons (12 years and over) reporting less than one serve of fruit^(a), by remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Non-remote		Remote		Australia	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Age						
12–14	6,705	18.2	1,178†	15.2	7,883	17.7
15–24	27,751	27.1	5,393	21.2	33,143	25.9
25–34	21,222	32.1	5,423	26.2	26,645	30.7
35–44	19,273	32.1	4,999	28.0	24,272	31.2
45–54	15,076	32.3	3,913	29.2	18,989	31.6
55+	9,461	21.5	2,811	22.1	12,272	21.7
Sex						
Males	56,841	32.4	12,732	26.2	69,573	31.0
Females	42,648	23.7	10,984	22.3	53,632	23.4
State/territory						
NSW	36,129	26.4	2,533	37.7	38,661	27.0
Vic	10,511	32.7	..	..	10,511	32.7
Qld	27,315	26.9	6,278	25.7	33,593	26.7
SA	6,186	29.2	1,359†	32.8†	7,545	29.7
WA	10,491	30.7	6,014	25.6	16,506	28.6
Tas	5,050	30.8	271	43.1	5,321	31.2
NT	2,330	25.5	7,261	18.9	9,590	20.2
ACT	1,477	33.6	..	..	1,477	33.6
Total number	99,489	28.0	23,716	24.2	123,204	27.2

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes those who reported they did not eat fruit.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.3: Indigenous persons (12 years and over) reporting less than one serve of vegetables^(a), by remoteness, age, sex and state/territory, 2012–13

	Non-remote		Remote		Australia	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Age						
12–14	3,129	8.5	932†	12.0†	4,061	9.1
15–24	7,925	7.7	3,170	12.5	11,094	8.7
25–34	4,938	7.5	1,752	8.5	6,690	7.7
35–44	5,097	8.5	1,834	10.3	6,931	8.9
45–54	3,847	8.3	2,068	15.5	5,914	9.9
55+	2,920	6.6	1,744	13.7	4,664	8.2
Sex						
Males	14,621	8.3	5,935	12.2	20,556	9.2
Females	13,234	7.3	5,564	11.3	18,798	8.2
State/territory						
NSW	9,580	7.0	746†	11.1†	10,326	7.2
Vic	2,919	9.1	..	..	2,919	9.1
Qld	7,878	7.8	2,957	12.1	10,836	8.6
SA	1,604	7.6	970†	23.4†	2,574	10.1
WA	2,206†	6.4†	1,605	6.8	3,811	6.6
Tas	2,161	13.2	54‡	8.6‡	2,215	13.0
NT	900	9.8	5,167	13.5	6,067	12.8
ACT	607	13.8	..	..	607	13.8
Total number	27,855	7.8	11,499	11.8	39,354	8.7

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes those who reported they did not eat vegetables.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.4: Usual daily intake of vegetables and fruit, Indigenous persons aged 12 and over, 2012–13

	Non-remote		Remote		Australia	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
Usual daily intake of vegetables						
Doesn't usually eat vegetables	1.4	4,849	1.0	996	1.3	5,845
1 serve or less	33.4	118,856	33.4	32,711	33.4	151,567
2 serves	25.4	90,385	30.7	30,021	26.6	120,406
3 serves	22.6	80,552	22.1	21,614	22.5	102,166
4 serves	10.5	37,260	8.2	7,980	10.0	45,241
5 serves or more	6.7	23,785	4.6	4,487	6.2	28,271
Total	355,686	355,686	97,810	97,810	453,496	453,496
<i>Adequate daily serve of vegetables</i>						
2003 Guidelines ^(a)	8.7	30,898	5.5	5,336	8.0	36,234
2013 Guidelines ^(b)	5.3	18,897	3.3	3,213	4.9	22,110
Eats vegetables daily	98.6	350,837	99.0	96,814	98.7	447,651
Does not eat vegetables daily	1.4	4,849	1.0	996	1.3	5,845
Total	355,686	355,686	97,810	97,810	453,496	453,496
Usual daily intake of fruit						
Doesn't usually eat fruit	9.1	32,201	3.6	3,548	7.9	35,749
1 serve or less	48.7	173,148	49.3	48,216	48.8	221,365
2 serves	25.5	90,792	29.1	28,452	26.3	119,244
3 serves	10.9	38,690	12.2	11,915	11.2	50,605
4 serves	3.3	11,777	3.9	3,798	3.4	15,576
5 serves or more	2.6	9,078	1.9	1,880	2.4	10,958
Total	355,686	355,686	97,810	97,810	453,496	453,496
<i>Adequate daily serve of fruit</i>						
2003 Guidelines ^(c)	36.3	129,054	41.3	40,431	37.4	169,484
2013 Guidelines ^(d)	42.3	150,337	47.1	46,046	43.3	196,383
Eats fruit daily ^(e)	90.9	323,486	96.4	94,262	92.1	417,747
Does not eat fruit daily	9.1	32,201	3.6	3,548	7.9	35,749
Total	355,686	355,686	97,810	97,810	453,496	453,496

(continued)

Table 2.19.4 (continued): Usual daily intake of vegetables and fruit, Indigenous persons aged 12 and over, 2012–13

- (a) According to the 2003 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 4 serves of vegetables for 12–17 year olds and 5 serves for persons aged 18 and over. See the 463.0.55.001 2011/13 AHS Users' Guide for more information.
- (b) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (c) According to the 2003 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 3 serves of fruit for 12–17 year olds and 2 serves for persons aged 18 and over. See the 463.0.55.001 2011/13 AHS Users' Guide for more information.
- (d) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit for persons aged 12 and over.
- (e) Includes people who eat 1 serve of fruit or less and people who eat 2 serves of fruit or more.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.5: How often salt added, by remoteness, Indigenous persons aged 12 and over, 2012–13

How often salt is added to food at table	Non-remote		Remote		Australia	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
Not used	36.4	129,330	22.9	22,495	33.5	151,826
Sometimes	24.4	86,542	27.7	27,191	25.1	113,733
Usually	39.1	138,970	48.7	47,829	41.2	186,799
Total^(a)	100.0	355,364	100.0	98,234	100.0	453,598

(a) Includes don't know.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.6: Selected dietary habits, by remoteness, Indigenous status, persons aged 12 and over, 2012–13

	Non-remote				Remote				Australia			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Rate ratio	Rate diff.
	Rate per 100 ^(a)											
Usual daily serves of vegetables												
Less than one serve ^(b)	7.7	4.6	1.7	3.1	12.2	3.5†	3.5	8.7	8.6	4.6	1.9*	4.0*
1 serves	26.1	24.4	1.1	1.7	22.3	19.3	1.2	3.0	25.3	24.3	1.0	1.0
2 serves	25.0	28.9	0.9	−3.9	30.3	28.3	1.1	2.0	26.2	28.9	0.9	−2.7
3 serves	22.6	23.1	1.0	−0.5	22.2	25.7	0.9	−3.5	22.5	23.1	1.0	−0.6
4 serves	11.2	11.2	1.0	0.0	8.5	14.2	0.6	−5.7	10.6	11.2	0.9	−0.6
5 serves or more	7.4	7.8	0.9	−0.4	4.6	9.0	0.5	−4.4	6.8	7.8	0.9	−1.0
Total												
Adequate daily intake of vegetables												
2003 Guidelines ^(c)	8.5	8.6	1.0	−0.1	5.2	10.4	0.5	−5.2	7.8	8.6	0.9	−0.8
2013 Guidelines ^(d)	6.1	6.7	0.9	−0.6	3.5	7.9	0.4	−4.4	5.5	6.7	0.8*	−1.2*
Usual daily serves of fruit												
Less than one serve ^(e)	27.9	18.8	1.5	9.1	24.6	22.0	1.1	2.6	27.2	18.8	1.4*	8.4*
1 serves	29.4	32.6	0.9	−3.2	28.6	29.2	1.0	−0.6	29.3	32.5	0.9*	−3.2*
2 serves	25.9	29.7	0.9	−3.8	29.1	29.8	1.0	−0.7	26.6	29.7	0.9*	−3.1*
3 serves	10.8	12.9	0.8	−2.1	12.1	12.7	1.0	−0.6	11.1	12.9	0.9*	−1.8*
4 serves	3.4	3.9	0.9	−0.5	3.9	3.7†	1.1	0.2	3.5	3.9	0.9	−0.4
5 serves or more	2.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.5†	0.7	−0.8	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.3
Total												
Adequate daily intake of fruit												
2003 Guidelines ^(f)	39.6	45.5	0.9	−5.9	43.2	45.5	0.9	−2.3	40.4	45.5	0.9*	−5.1*
2013 Guidelines ^(g)	42.7	48.7	0.9	−6.0	46.8	48.8	1.0	−2.0	43.6	48.7	0.9*	−5.1*

(continued)

Table 2.19.6 (continued): Selected dietary habits, by remoteness, Indigenous status, persons aged 12 and over, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates in the 'Australia' column only were tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) Data are directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population based on the 2001 Census, using 10 year age groups up to 55+.
- (b) Includes people who reported they did not eat vegetables.
- (c) According to NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines 2003 recommend 4 serves of vegetables for 12–17 year olds and 5 serves for persons aged 18 and over.
- (d) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (e) Includes people who reported they did not eat fruit.
- (f) According to NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines 2003, which recommend 3 serves of fruit for 12–17 year olds and 2 serves for persons aged 18 and over.
- (g) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.19.7: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 15 years and over	Total persons 18 years and over
SEIFA^(e)	Rate per 100					
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	4.5	9.9	44.2	28.1	214,140	193,350
5th quintile (most advantaged)	4.2†	4.5†	44.9	19.2	17,168	15,774
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	1.1*	2.2*	1.0	1.5*	12.5	12.3
Employment						
Employed	4.7	6.7	43.0	26.5	186,246	176,163
Unemployed	3.8*	9.7*	38.6*	31.4*	48,692	41,304
Not in the labour force	5.2*	10.4*	41.9*	29.2*	174,003	148,401
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.8*	1.5*	0.9*	1.2*	0.3	0.2
Has non-school qualification^(f)						
Yes	5.2	6.5	41.8	27.8	166,000	160,662
No	4.5	10.1	42.2	28.4	242,941	205,206
Ratio no/yes	0.9*	1.6*	1.0	1.02*	1.5	1.3
Highest year of school completed						
Year 12	4.1	6.5	44.2	24.3	101,295	98,988
Year 9 or below ^(g)	5.2	11.1	42.6	31.4	121,511	104,459
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.3*	1.7*	0.96*	1.3*	1.2	1.1
Smoker status						
Current smoker ^(h)	4.1	10.7	34.1	35.5	178,720	170,588
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.3	7.0	48.2	22.5	230,221	195,280
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.8*	1.5*	0.7*	1.6*	0.8	0.9

(continued)

Table 2.19.7 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 15 years and over	Total persons 18 years and over
Obese⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	4.5	9.0	42.2	29.3	128,145	123,634
No	4.6	8.5	41.4	28.3	214,639	187,322
Ratio yes/no	1.0	1.1*	1.02*	1.04*	0.6	0.7
Total number^(k)	4.6	8.7	41.7	28.7	342,783	310,956
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	5.0	7.5	44.3	25.3	309,881	270,845
Fair/poor	4.3	12.1	35.0	37.4	99,060	95,023
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.9*	1.6*	0.8*	1.5*	0.3	0.4
Heart/circulatory problems^(l)						
Yes	6.0	10.3	42.7	31.7	72,597	71,062
No	4.5	8.3	41.9	27.4	336,344	294,806
Ratio yes/no	1.3*	1.2*	1.02*	1.2*	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(l)						
Yes	8.5	12.3	44.6	31.5	9,993	9,798
No	4.7	8.5	42.0	28.1	398,948	356,070
Ratio yes/no	1.8*	1.4*	1.1*	1.1*	0.0	0.0
Diabetes^{(l)(m)}						
Yes	6.1	8.1	52.1	21.1	48,255	47,754
No	4.6	8.7	40.7	29.1	360,686	318,114
Ratio yes/no	1.3*	0.9*	1.3*	0.7*	0.1	0.2

(continued)

Table 2.19.7 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 15 years and over	Total persons 18 years and over
Measured high blood pressure⁽ⁿ⁾						
Yes	4.3	9.9	40.0	31.8	..	64,236
No	4.6	8.4	41.1	28.9	..	251,053
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	1.2*	0.97*	1.1*	..	0.3
Total number^(o)	4.6	8.7	40.9	29.5	..	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	4.8	8.6	42.0	28.2	408,941	365,868

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios were tested. For 'Employment', 'Not in the labour force' was also tested against 'Employed'.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.

(b) Includes people who reported they did not eat vegetables.

(c) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

(d) Includes people who reported they did not eat fruit.

(e) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(f) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(g) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(h) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(i) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(j) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(k) Totals and population distributions exclude measurement not taken.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(m) Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, and type unknown. Includes persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(n) Persons aged 18 and over measured blood pressure data; high blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.

(o) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.19.8: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 15 years and over	Total persons 18 years and over
SEIFA^(e)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	9,731	21,271	94,573	60,219	214,140	193,350
5th quintile (most advantaged)	720†	780†	7,717	3,297	17,168	15,774
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	13.5	27.3	12.3	18.3	12.5	12.3
Employment						
Employed	8,740	12,392	80,044	49,272	186,246	176,163
Unemployed	1,850	4,734	18,810	15,300	48,692	41,304
Not in the labour force	9,044	18,167	72,994	50,749	174,003	148,401
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Has non-school qualification^(f)						
Yes	8,613	10,716	69,431	46,228	166,000	160,662
No	11,020	24,577	102,416	69,093	242,941	205,206
Ratio no/yes	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Highest year of school completed						
Year 12	4,159	6,569	44,741	24,645	101,295	98,988
Year 9 or below ^(g)	6,307	13,439	51,759	38,108	121,511	104,459
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1
Smoker status						
Current smoker ^(h)	7,372	19,129	60,928	63,500	178,720	170,588
Non-smoker ⁽ⁱ⁾	12,262	16,164	110,919	51,822	230,221	195,280
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.9

(continued)

Table 2.19.8 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 15 years and over	Total persons 18 years and over
Obese⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	5,782	11,547	54,020	37,598	128,145	123,634
No	9,966	18,254	88,796	60,830	214,639	187,322
Ratio yes/no	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total number^(k)	15,748	29,801	142,815	98,428	342,783	310,956
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	15,417	23,299	137,133	78,245	309,881	270,845
Fair/poor	4,216	11,994	34,714	37,076	99,060	95,023
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Heart/circulatory problems^(l)						
Yes	4,391	7,483	31,025	22,996	72,597	71,062
No	15,242	27,811	140,822	92,325	336,344	294,806
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(l)						
Yes	846†	1,226	4,459	3,151	9,993	9,798
No	18,787	34,067	167,388	112,170	398,948	356,070
Ratio yes/no	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes^{(l)(m)}						
Yes	2,933	3,887	25,144	10,201	48,255	47,754
No	16,701	31,406	146,703	105,120	360,686	318,114
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

(continued)

Table 2.19.8 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 15 years and over	Total persons 18 years and over
Measured high blood pressure⁽ⁿ⁾						
Yes	2,762	6,372	25,725	20,442	..	64,236
No	11,607	21,054	103,203	72,585	..	251,053
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	..	0.3
Total number^(o)	14,369	27,426	128,928	93,026	..	315,288
Total number of persons 15+	19,633	35,293	171,847	115,321	408,941	365,868

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.

(b) Includes people who reported they did not eat vegetables.

(c) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 and over.

(d) Includes people who reported they did not eat fruit.

(e) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(f) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(g) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(h) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(i) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(j) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(k) Totals and population distributions exclude measurement not taken.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(m) Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, and type unknown. Includes persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(n) Persons aged 18 and over measured blood pressure data; high blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.

(o) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.19.9: Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Per cent				
Equivalised gross household income^(e)					
1st quintile (lowest)	41.7	52.2	43.2	44.1	42.5
4th/5th quintile (highest)	19.7	13.4	18.9	16.1	17.7
Ratio lowest/highest	2.1	3.9	2.3	2.7	2.4
Total number	13,831	23,733	120,202	85,037	292,747
Financial stress — whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(e)					
Yes	57.0	31.9	49.8	39.3	46.2
No	43.0	68.1	50.2	60.7	53.8
Ratio yes/no	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total number	16,944	27,859	143,509	97,765	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months^(f)					
Yes	35.1	54.5	36.1	46.3	40.4
No	64.9	45.5	63.9	53.7	59.6
Ratio yes/no	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total number	17,413	29,047	154,315	102,257	364,108
Housing tenure type^(f)					
Owner	n.p.	15.6	30.1	27.3	30.3
Renter	62.7	84.4	69.5	72.5	69.3
Ratio renter/owner	n.p.	5.4	2.3	2.7	2.3
Total number^(g)	17,413	29,047	154,384	102,257	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household^{(f)(h)}					
Yes	13.2	21.2	19.9	17.9	19.6
No	86.8	78.8	80.1	82.1	80.4
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total number	17,413	29,047	154,315	102,257	364,108
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	24.5	25.0	26.9	16.4	22.7
Short-term/single occasion risk^(j)					
Yes	48.1	61.5	51.4	65.2	57.1
No	23.8	11.3	19.2	17.2	18.3
Ratio yes/no	2.0	5.4	2.7	3.8	3.1
Physical activity^(k)					
Met guidelines ^(l)	44.9	40.7	49.2	33.1	41.4
Did not meet guidelines ^(m)	55.1	59.3	50.8	66.9	58.6

(continued)

Table 2.19.9 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Per cent				
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.4
Total number	14,735	21,879	114,341	84,947	283,035
Disability status⁽ⁿ⁾					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	14.9	20.5	11.7	16.3	13.4
Has schooling/employment restriction only	8.6†	13.9	9.3	14.6	10.9
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	29.1	26.5	22.6	22.3	22.5
Total disability/long-term health condition	52.6	60.8	43.5	53.2	46.8
No disability/long-term health condition	47.4	39.2	56.5	46.8	53.2
Ratio disability/no disability	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(o)					
Low/moderate	75.5	57.4	73.5	63.9	69.8
High/very high	24.5	42.6	26.5	36.1	30.2
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4
Total number	17,386	28,786	153,367	101,559	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(p)					
No stressors	25.3	22.7	27.8	21.3	25.0
Experienced one or more stressor	74.7	77.3	72.2	78.7	75.0
Ratio one or more/no stressors	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.7	3.0
Total number	17,412	28,946	154,708	102,494	364,733
Long term health conditions^(q)					
No current long term health condition	7.4†	16.1	20.2	13.0	17.5
One	20.2	19.1	17.1	18.0	17.6
Two	11.2	13.9	15.4	15.8	15.6
Three or more	61.1	51.0	47.3	53.2	49.4
Ratio three or more/no conditions	8.2	3.2	2.3	4.1	2.8
Respiratory disease^(r)					
Yes	41.8	38.8	34.8	41.5	37.6
No	58.2	61.2	65.2	58.5	62.4
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(s)(t)}					
Yes	20.2†	21.9	29.6	27.0	28.1
No	79.8	78.2	70.4	73.0	71.9
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number	2,460	2,818	21,161	10,210	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	17,449	29,404	154,932	102,894	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.19.9 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (b) Includes people who reported they did not eat vegetables.
- (c) According to NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines 2003 recommend 3 serves of fruit for 12–17 year olds and 2 serves for persons aged 18 and over.
- (d) Includes people who reported they did not eat fruit.
- (e) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (f) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (g) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (h) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (i) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (j) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (k) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (l) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (m) Includes 'don't know'.
- (n) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (o) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25. Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (p) Stressors experiences by self, family or friends.
- (q) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (r) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (s) All persons told they have diabetes/HSL and who have an eye/sight problem (excl. colour blind).
- (t) Excludes 'not known'.

Note: Percentages add within columns. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.10: Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Number				
Equivalised gross household income ^(e)					
1st quintile (lowest)	5,763	12,395	51,920	37,538	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	2,728	3,187	22,686	13,717	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	2.1	3.9	2.3	2.7	2.4
Total number	13,831	23,733	120,202	85,037	292,747
Financial stress — whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency ^(e)					
Yes	9,665	8,895	71,427	38,401	158,276
No	7,278	18,963	72,082	59,364	184,641
Ratio yes/no	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total number	16,944	27,859	143,509	97,765	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months ^(f)					
Yes	6,111	15,844	55,776	47,388	147,199
No	11,302	13,203	98,539	54,869	216,909
Ratio yes/no	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total number	17,413	29,047	154,315	102,257	364,108
Housing tenure type ^(f)					
Owner	n.p.	4,532	46,411	27,920	110,215
Renter	10,911	24,515	107,352	74,128	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	n.p.	5.4	2.3	2.7	2.3
Total number ^(g)	17,413	29,047	154,384	102,257	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household ^{(f)(h)}					
Yes	2,291	6,154	30,667	18,327	71,380
No	15,122	22,893	123,649	83,930	292,728
Ratio yes/no	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total number	17,413	29,047	154,315	102,257	364,108
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	4,279	7,364	41,725	16,867	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk ⁽ⁱ⁾					
Yes	8,387	18,074	79,689	67,109	208,979
No	4,146	3,319	29,809	17,677	67,136
Ratio yes/no	2.0	5.4	2.7	3.8	3.1
Physical activity ^(k)					
Met guidelines ^(l)	6,610	8,904	56,294	28,124	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(m)	8,126	12,974	58,047	56,823	165,910

(continued)

Table 2.19.10 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012-13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Number				
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.4
Total number	14,735	21,879	114,341	84,947	283,035
Disability status⁽ⁿ⁾					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	2,593	6,020	18,064	16,769	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only	1,506†	4,073	14,347	15,060	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	5,085	7,792	35,011	22,896	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	9,184	17,885	67,423	54,725	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	8,264	11,519	87,510	48,169	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(o)					
Low/moderate	13,129	16,515	112,724	64,917	252,230
High/very high	4,257	12,271	40,643	36,641	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4
Total number	17,386	28,786	153,367	101,559	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(p)					
No stressors	4,413	6,562	43,008	21,812	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	12,999	22,385	111,700	80,682	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.7	3.0
Total number	17,412	28,946	154,708	102,494	364,733
Long term health conditions^(q)					
No current long term health condition	1,298†	4,728	31,252	13,411	63,950
One	3,533	5,602	26,473	18,522	64,247
Two	1,952	4,078	23,867	16,222	57,094
Three or more	10,666	14,996	73,340	54,740	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	8.2	3.2	2.3	4.1	2.8
Respiratory disease^(r)					
Yes	7,300	11,416	53,955	42,714	137,406
No	10,148	17,988	100,978	60,180	228,462
Ratio yes/no	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(s)(t)}					
Yes	496†	616†	6,272	2,755	11,966
No	1,964	2,203†	14,890	7,455	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number	2,460	2,818	21,161	10,210	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	17,449	29,404	154,932	102,894	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.19.10 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (b) Includes people who reported they did not eat vegetables.
- (c) According to NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines 2003 recommend 3 serves of fruit for 12–17 year olds and 2 serves for persons aged 18 and over.
- (d) Includes people who reported they did not eat fruit.
- (e) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (f) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (g) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (h) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (i) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (j) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (k) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (l) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (m) Includes 'don't know'.
- (n) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (o) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25. Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (p) Stressors experiences by self, family or friends.
- (q) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (r) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (s) All persons told they have diabetes/HSL and who have an eye/sight problem (excl. colour blind).
- (t) Excludes 'not known'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.11: Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 18 years and over
Rate per 100					
Equivalised gross household income^(e)					
1st quintile (lowest)	4.6	10.0	41.7	30.1	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	5.3	6.2	43.9	26.5	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.9*	1.6*	0.9*	1.1*	2.4
Total	4.7	8.1	41.1	29.0	292,747
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(e)					
Yes	6.1	5.6	45.1	24.3	158,276
No	3.9	10.3	39.0	32.2	184,641
Ratio yes/no	1.5*	0.5*	1.2*	0.8*	0.9
Total	4.9	8.1	41.8	28.5	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months^(f)					
Yes	4.2	10.8	37.9	32.2	147,199
No	5.2	6.1	45.4	25.3	216,909
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	1.8*	0.8*	1.3*	0.7
Total	4.8	8.0	42.4	28.1	364,108
Housing tenure type^(f)					
Owner	n.p.	4.1	42.1	25.3	110,215
Renter	4.3	9.7	42.5	29.4	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	n.p.	2.4*	1.0	1.2*	2.3
Total^(g)	4.8	8.0	42.4	28.1	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household^{(f)(h)}					
Yes	3.2	8.6	43.0	25.7	71,380
No	5.2	7.8	42.2	28.7	292,728
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	1.1*	1.01*	0.9*	0.2
Total	4.8	8.0	42.4	28.1	364,108
Alcohol consumption					
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.1*	8.9*	50.2*	20.3*	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk⁽ⁱ⁾					
Yes	4.0*	8.6*	38.1*	32.1*	208,979
No	6.2	4.9	44.4	26.3	67,136
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	1.7*	0.9*	1.2*	3.1
Physical activity^(k)					
Met guidelines ^(l)	5.6	7.6	48.1	24.0	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(m)	4.9	7.8	35.0	34.2	165,910

(continued)

Table 2.19.11 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

	Adequate daily vegetable intake ^(a)	Less than one serve of vegetables ^(b)	Adequate daily fruit intake ^(c)	Less than one serve of fruit ^(d)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Rate per 100				
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	0.9*	1.03*	0.7*	1.4*	1.4
Total	5.2	7.7	40.4	30.0	283,035
Disability status⁽ⁿ⁾					
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	5.3	12.3*	37.0*	34.3*	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only	3.8†*	10.2	35.8*	37.6*	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	6.2*	9.5*	42.5*	27.8*	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	5.4	10.4	39.4	32.0	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	4.2	5.9	45.0	24.8	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	1.3*	1.8*	0.9*	1.3*	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(o)					
Low/moderate	5.2	6.5	44.7	25.7	252,230
High/very high	3.9	11.2	37.2	33.6	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	0.7*	1.7*	0.8*	1.3*	0.4
Total	4.8	8.0	42.4	28.1	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months^(p)					
No stressors	4.8	7.2	47.1	23.9	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	4.8	8.2	40.9	29.5	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.0	1.1*	0.9*	1.2*	3.0
Total	4.8	7.9	42.4	28.1	364,733
Long term health conditions^(q)					
No current long term health condition	2.0†*	7.4*	48.9*	21.0*	63,950
One	5.5*	8.7*	41.2*	28.8*	64,247
Two	3.4*	7.1*	41.8*	28.4*	57,094
Three or more	5.9	8.3	40.6	30.3	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	2.9*	1.1*	0.8*	1.4*	2.8
Respiratory disease^(r)					
Yes	5.3	8.3	39.3	31.1	137,406
No	4.4	7.9	44.2	26.3	228,462
Ratio yes/no	1.2*	1.1*	0.9*	1.2*	0.6
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(s)(t)}					
Yes	4.1†	5.1†	52.4	23.0	11,966
No	6.4	7.2	48.6	24.4	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.6*	0.7*	1.1*	0.9*	0.4
Total	5.8	6.6	49.7	24.0	42,580
Total number of persons 18+	4.8	8.0	42.3	28.1	365,868

(continued)

Table 2.19.11 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting fruit and vegetable intake, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. For Alcohol consumption, 'Abstained' was also tested against those who did not have 'Short term/single occasion risk'. For those with disability or a long-term health condition, level of disability/long-term health condition was also tested with 'Total with disability/long-term health condition' used as the reference category. Number of long term health conditions were also tested with 'Three or more' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

- (a) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.
- (b) Includes people who reported they did not eat vegetables.
- (c) According to NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines 2003 recommend 3 serves of fruit for 12–17 year olds and 2 serves for persons aged 18 and over.
- (d) Includes people who reported they did not eat fruit.
- (e) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.
- (f) Excludes 'not stated'.
- (g) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.
- (h) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.
- (i) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.
- (j) Includes those who drank alcohol. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.
- (k) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 and over; and non-remote areas only.
- (l) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.
- (m) Includes 'don't know'.
- (n) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.
- (o) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25. Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exclude a small number of people who were not present at interview and for whom responses were provided by a proxy, and persons for whom level of psychological distress was unable to be determined.
- (p) Stressors experiences by self, family or friends.
- (q) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.
- (r) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.
- (s) All persons told they have diabetes/HSL and who have an eye/sight problem (excl. colour blind).
- (t) Excludes 'not known'.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.19.12a: Persons aged 15 or over living in households that ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months, by sex, age, state/territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	Household ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months					
	Went without food when ran out		Did not go without food when ran out		Total ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Per cent				Number	
	Based on total ran out of food					
Sex						
Males	38.3	44.3	61.7	55.7	47,111	249,939
Females	37.3	35.3	62.7	64.7	54,290	343,166
Age						
15–24	36.3	37.6	63.7	62.4	32,448	158,493
25–34	34.9	32.8	65.1	67.2	23,547	126,467
35–44	36.3	44.0	63.7	56.0	19,760	119,320
45–54	44.2	48.6	55.8	51.4	14,812	93,169
55+	42.1	34.4†	57.9	65.6	10,834	95,655
State/territory						
NSW	40.0	36.8†	60.0	63.2	29,284	167,725
Victoria	37.4	31.5†	62.6	68.5	7,502	153,925
Qld	41.9	44.6	58.1	55.4	26,352	139,602
WA	28.4	40.4	71.6	59.6	14,186	63,225
SA	38.1	50.9	61.9	49.1	6,154	39,107
Tas	43.2	44.7	56.8	55.3	2,609	15,634
NT	34.4	45.5	65.6	54.5†	14,543	4,668
ACT	28.3†	52.0†	71.7	48.0	770	9,218
Remoteness area						
Remote ^(a)	30.8*	33.4†	69.2*	66.6†	29,965	6,571‡
Non-remote ^(b)	40.7	39.1	59.3	60.9	71,436	586,534
Total	37.8	39.1	62.2	60.9	101,401	593,105

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates for 'remote' and 'non-remote' areas were tested, using 'non-remote' as the reference category. For the 'Total' row, differences between rates for 'Indigenous' and 'non-Indigenous' were tested, using 'non-Indigenous' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'Remote' and 'Very remote' areas.

(b) Includes 'Major cities', 'Inner regional' and 'Outer regional' areas.

Note: Percentages add within rows (within Indigenous status). Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.19.12b: Persons aged 15 or over living in households that ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months, by sex, age, state/territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	Household ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months						Did not run out of food in last 12 months		Total	
	Went without food when ran out		Did not go without food when ran out		Total ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more					
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Per cent								Number	
	Based on total population									
Sex										
Males	9.0	1.3	14.6	1.6	23.6	2.9	76.4	97.1	199,404	8,711,845
Females	9.8	1.4	16.5	2.5	26.3	3.9	73.7	96.1	206,662	8,876,820
Age										
15–24	9.3	2.0	16.3	3.4	25.7	5.4	74.3	94.6	126,493	2,942,689
25–34	9.6	1.3	17.8	2.7	27.4	4.1	72.6	95.9	85,941	3,112,181
35–44	9.3	1.7	16.2	2.2	25.5	3.8	74.5	96.2	77,523	3,104,345
45–54	10.9	1.5	13.8	1.6	24.8	3.1	75.2	96.9	59,765	2,994,700
55+	8.1	0.6†	11.1	1.2	19.2	1.8	80.8	98.2	56,343	5,434,751
State/territory										
NSW	9.2	1.1†	13.8	1.8	23.1	2.9	76.9	97.1	127,020	5,769,634
Victoria	9.6	1.1†	16.0	2.4	25.6	3.4	74.4	96.6	29,260	4,470,046
Qld	9.8	1.8	13.6	2.2	23.4	4.0	76.6	96.0	112,436	3,454,210
WA	7.7	1.4	19.4	2.1	27.0	3.5	73.0	96.5	52,495	1,791,159
SA	10.2	1.5	16.5	1.5	26.7	3.0	73.3	97.0	23,038	1,308,927
Tas	7.4	1.8†	9.8	2.2	17.2	4.0	82.8	96.0	15,181	386,322
NT	11.7	1.8†	22.3	2.1†	34.1	3.9	65.9	96.1	42,663	118,567
ACT	5.5†	1.7†	13.9†	1.5†	19.4	3.2	80.6	96.8	3,973	289,800

(continued)

Table 2.19.12b (continued): Persons aged 15 or over living in households that ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months, by sex, age, state/territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	Household ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months								Total	
	Went without food when ran out		Did not go without food when ran out		Total ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more		Did not run out of food in last 12 months			
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Per cent								Number	
Based on total population										
Remoteness area										
Remote ^(a)	10.4	1.6‡	23.3*	3.2‡	33.7*	4.8‡	66.3*	95.2	89,023	137,152
Non-remote ^(b)	9.2	1.3	13.4	2.0	22.5	3.4	77.5	96.6	317,043	17,451,513
Total	9.4*	1.3	15.5*	2.1	25.0*	3.4	75.0*	96.6	406,066	17,588,665

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates for 'remote' and 'non-remote' areas were tested, using 'non-remote' as the reference category. For the 'Total' row, differences between rates for 'Indigenous' and 'non-Indigenous' were tested, using 'non-Indigenous' as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes 'Remote' and 'Very remote' areas.

(b) Includes 'Major cities', 'Inner regional' and 'Outer regional' areas.

Note: Percentages add within rows (within Indigenous status). Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.19.13: Persons aged 15 or over living in households that ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months, by sex, age, state/territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	Household ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months									
	Went without food when ran out		Did not go without food when ran out		Total ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more		Did not run out of food in last 12 months		Total	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Number									
Sex										
Males	17,910	110,744	28,705	139,195	46,615	249,939	149,940	8,461,906	196,556	8,711,845
Females	20,205	120,969	33,471	222,197	53,676	343,166	150,460	8,533,654	204,136	8,876,820
Age										
15–24	11,600	59,584	19,739	98,910	31,339	158,493	89,779	2,784,195	121,118	2,942,689
25–34	8,229	41,438	15,318	85,029	23,547	126,467	62,394	2,985,714	85,941	3,112,181
35–44	7,180	52,505	12,580	66,815	19,760	119,320	57,764	2,985,025	77,523	3,104,345
45–54	6,541	45,313	8,271	47,856	14,812	93,169	44,953	2,901,530	59,765	2,994,700
55+	4,566	32,872†	6,268	62,782	10,834	95,655	45,510	5,339,096	56,343	5,434,751
State/territory										
NSW	11,625	61,670†	17,005	106,055	28,630	167,725	96,658	5,601,909	125,287	5,769,634
Vic	2,809	48,426†	4,579	105,499	7,387	153,925	21,349	4,316,122	28,736	4,470,046
Qld	11,051	62,230	15,250	77,372	26,301	139,602	84,440	3,314,608	110,741	3,454,210
WA	4,027	25,559	10,141	37,667	14,168	63,225	38,092	1,727,933	52,260	1,791,159
SA	2,345	19,920	3,705	19,187	6,050	39,107	16,356	1,269,820	22,406	1,308,927
Tas	1,082	6,993†	1,411	8,642	2,493	15,634	12,439	370,687	14,931	386,322
NT	4,959	2,122†	9,534	2,546†	14,493	4,668	27,947	113,899	42,440	118,567
ACT	218†	4,794†	552†	4,424†	770	9,218	3,120	280,582	3,890	289,800

(continued)

Table 2.19.13 (continued): Persons aged 15 or over living in households that ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months, by sex, age, state/territory, remoteness and Indigenous status, 2012–13

	Household ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more in the last 12 months									
	Went without food when ran out		Did not go without food when ran out		Total ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy more		Did not run out of food in last 12 months		Total	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
	Number									
Remoteness area										
Remote	9,244	2,197‡	20,694	4,374‡	29,938	6,571‡	58,743	130,582	88,681	137,152
Non remote	28,872	229,516	41,482	357,018	70,354	586,534	241,657	16,864,979	312,010	17,451,513
Total no.	38,115	231,713	62,176	361,392	100,291	593,105	300,400	16,995,561	400,691	17,588,665

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.19.14: Proportion of children aged 1–14 in *Non-remote* areas: access to functional facilities required to support the first four Healthy Living Practices, by nutritional factors, 2008

	Washing people		Washing clothes/bedding		Storing/preparing food		Sewerage facilities		Total children aged 1–14 in non-remote areas ^(a)	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Number of serves of vegetables consumed daily										
Does not usually eat vegetables	4,833	3.6	4,783	3.7	4,697	3.6	4,833	3.6	4,841	3.5
1 serve or less	40,736	30.3	38,842	29.9	39,257	30.4	40,837	30.4	41,598	30.4
2 serves	38,700	28.8	37,321	28.7	36,854	28.5	38,637	28.8	39,476	28.8
3 serves	31,398	23.4	30,809	23.7	30,039	23.3	31,261	23.3	31,832	23.3
4 serves	11,881	8.8	11,424	8.8	11,562	9.0	11,832	8.8	12,131	8.9
5 serves or more	6,855	5.1	6,724	5.2	6,724	5.2	6,840	5.1	6,979	5.1
Total^(a)	134,669	100.0	130,065	100.0	129,419	100.0	134,508	100.0	137,123	100.0
Number of serves of fruit consumed daily										
Does not usually eat fruit	6,451	4.8	6,237	4.8	6,309	4.9	6,495	4.9	6,511	4.8
1 serve or less	46,673	34.8	45,645	35.3	45,205	35.1	46,731	34.9	47,410	34.7
2 serves	51,268	38.2	49,105	37.9	48,668	37.8	51,162	38.2	52,678	38.6
3 serves	21,027	15.7	20,137	15.6	20,356	15.8	20,889	15.6	21,221	15.5
4 serves	5,521	4.1	5,409	4.2	5,415	4.2	5,521	4.1	5,556	4.1
5 serves or more	3,108	2.3	2,922	2.3	2,871	2.2	3,093	2.3	3,124	2.3
Total^(a)	134,669	100.0	130,065	100.0	129,419	100.0	134,508	100.0	137,123	100.0

(a) Nutrition data represents *Non-remote* participants only.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013a). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

Dietary behaviour data

The National Health and Medical Research Council revised their Australian Dietary Guidelines in 2013. The guidelines specify recommendations for adequate minimum daily intake of fruit and vegetables according to age and sex. For the purposes of determining sufficient fruit and vegetable intake, where the guidelines specify half serves, these have been rounded down to the closest full serve as only information on full serves was collected in the AATSIHS. See the AATSIHS User Guide for further information (ABS 2013b).

For the purposes of time series analysis, the definition of 'recommended daily vegetable/fruit intake' is calculated in accordance with the guidelines that are current for the relevant time period.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous

ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

List of symbols used in tables

- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- 0 zero
- .. not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
- ‡ estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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The cover of the report features a red background. On the left side, there is a vertical strip with a traditional Aboriginal dot painting in white and yellow. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the right side. Below the title, there are two yellow rectangular boxes: the first contains 'Measure 44 of 68' and the second contains 'Detailed analyses'.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 44 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.20 Breastfeeding practices

This measure reports on the breastfeeding status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants, breastfeeding duration, breastfeeding and other sources of food and reasons mothers stopped breastfeeding

Introduction

This is no. 44 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>.

Tables referenced are available from

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- Australian National Infant Feeding Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- National Health Survey
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

For more information related to breastfeeding practices, see measures 2.02 and 2.21.

See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Breastfeeding duration, see tables 2.20.1–13
- Introduction of solid foods, see Table 2.20.14
- Household characteristics and breastfeeding, see tables 2.20.15–16
- Cessation of breastfeeding, see Table 2.20.17.

The data contained in this measure were self-reported. In the AATSIHS, breastfeeding duration is defined as the total length of time an infant received any breastmilk at all from initiation until weaning is complete. An infant who is exclusively breastfed is one who has received only breastmilk from his or her mother or a wet nurse or expressed breastmilk and no other liquids or solids with the exception of drops or syrups consisting of vitamins, mineral supplements or medicines.

Breastfeeding duration

Current period

In 2012–13:

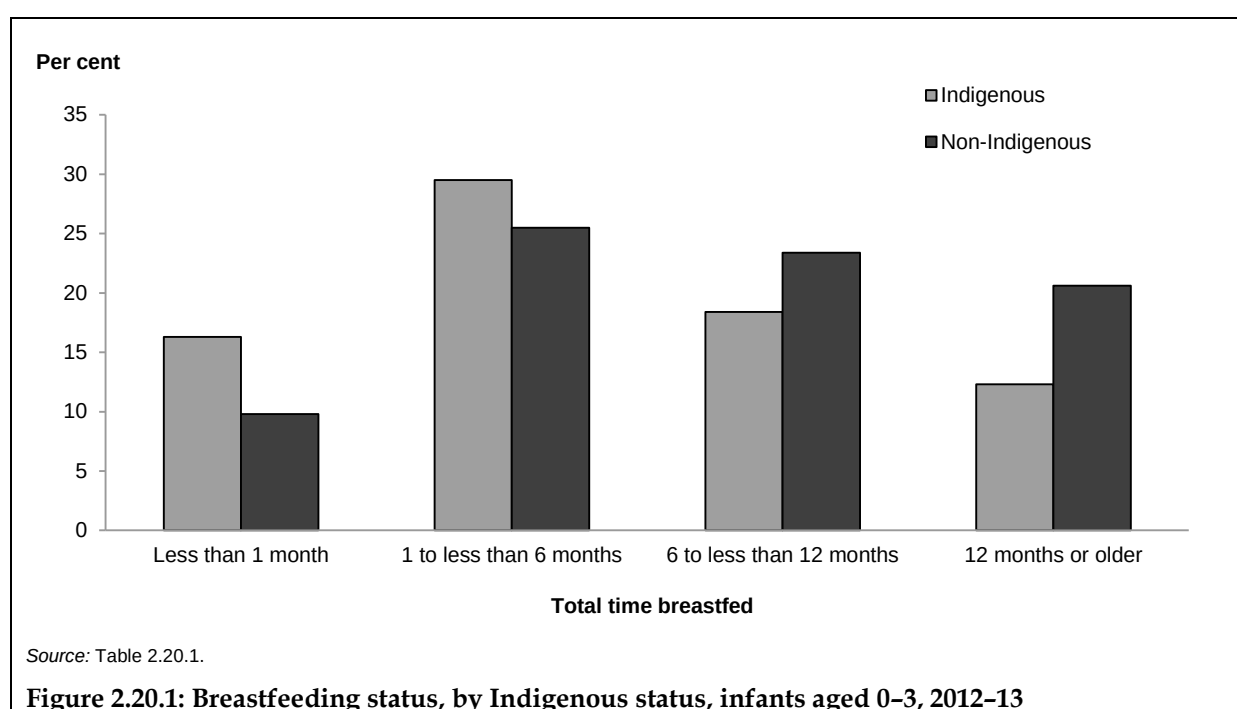
- 83% of Indigenous children aged 0–3 had been breastfed, compared with 93% of non-Indigenous children. Indigenous children aged 0–3 were 2.3 times as likely as non-Indigenous infants to have never been breastfed (17% compared with 7%).
- Of children aged 0–3 who had been breastfed, Indigenous infants were more likely than non-Indigenous infants to have been breastfed for less than 1 month (16% compared with 10%, respectively). Indigenous infants were less likely than non-Indigenous infants to have been breastfed for 12 months or more (12% compared with 21%, respectively).
- Breastfeeding rates of Indigenous children aged 0–3 did not vary significantly by remoteness, 82% in *Non-remote* areas and 84% in *Remote* areas were breastfed (Table 2.20.1, Figure 2.20.1).

Exclusive breastfeeding

Current period

In 2010:

- Rates of exclusive breastfeeding were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous infants aged less than 1 month (59% and 61%, respectively).
- As infants increased in age, the proportions of exclusive breastfeeding declined for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous children, but the decline occurred at earlier ages for Indigenous children. By the recommended age of up to 6 months, 7% of Indigenous infants were exclusively breastfed, compared with 16% of non-Indigenous infants – a gap of 8 percentage points (Table 2.20.7, Figure 2.20.2).



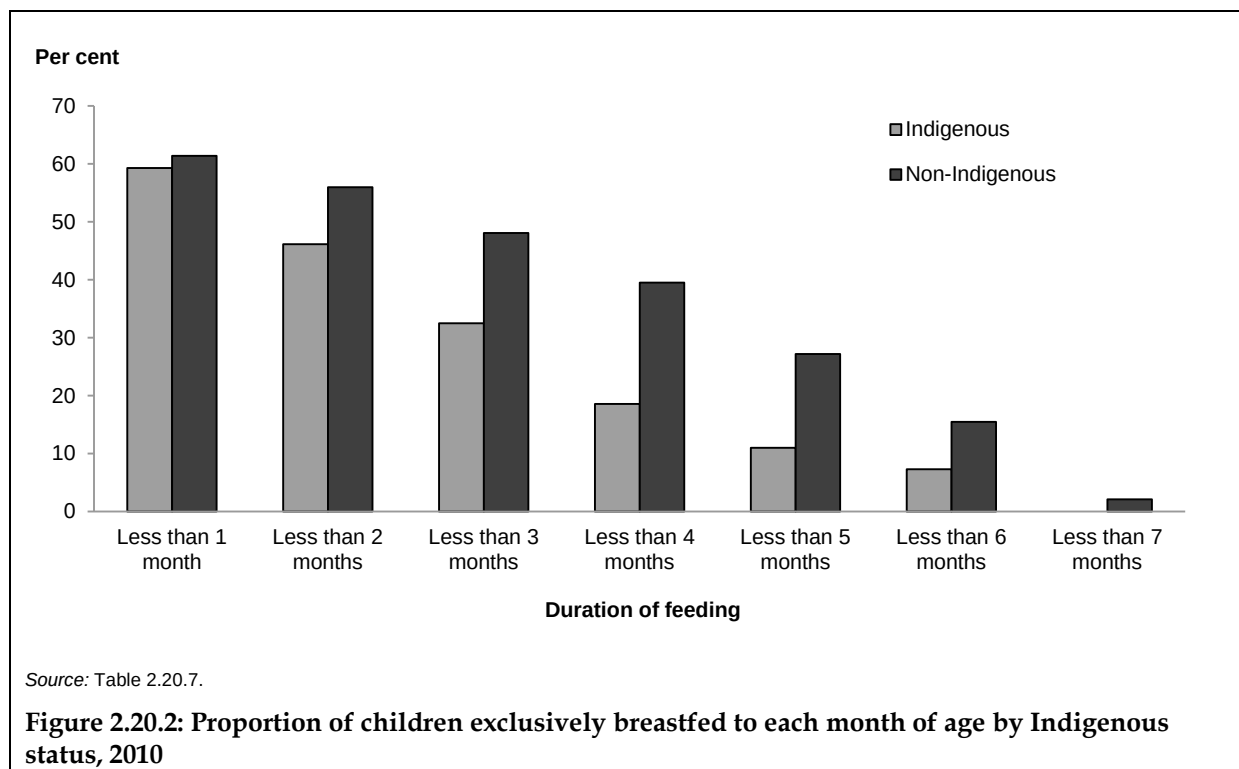


Table 2.20.1: Breastfeeding status, by Indigenous status and remoteness^(a), infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

		Non-remote				Remote			Australia
		Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	
Per cent ^{*(b)(c)}									
Previously breastfed									
Currently breastfeeding	Indigenous	14.1	9.6†	13.9†	12.7	35.5	46.8	42.7*	18.6
	Non-Indigenous	18.6	20.8	19.6†	19.1	17.7‡	..	17.7‡*	19.1
	Rate ratio	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.0	..	2.4	1.0*
Not currently breastfeeding ^(d)	Indigenous	65.0	74.6	71.9	69.7	49.7	36.7	41.4*	64.1
	Non-Indigenous	75.1	68.1	69.2	73.4	82.3	..	82.3*	73.5
	Rate ratio	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	..	0.5	0.9*
Total time was breastfed ^(e)									
Less than 1 month	Indigenous	17.8	15.6†	24.3	19.0	7.5†	4.3†	5.5†*	16.3
	Non-Indigenous	9.7	8.9†	13.3†	9.9	n.p.	..	n.p.	9.8
	Rate ratio	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	..	..	..	1.7*
1 to less than 6 months	Indigenous	27.3	49.6	24.2	32.9	17.0†	15.2†	15.9*	29.5
	Non-Indigenous	25.2	27.4	26.2	25.7	13.8‡	..	13.8‡*	25.5
	Rate ratio	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	..	1.2	1.2*
6 to less than 12 months	Indigenous	19.5	18.1	23.3	20.2	20.2†	6.3†	11.4*	18.4
	Non-Indigenous	23.8	22.7	19.0†	23.2	35.3‡	..	35.3‡*	23.4
	Rate ratio	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	..	0.3	0.8*
12 months or more	Indigenous	15.0†	5.3†	12.1†	11.3	13.6†	17.5	16.1*	12.3
	Non-Indigenous	21.4	17.6	19.5	20.6	28.0†	..	28.0†*	20.6
	Rate ratio	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	..	0.6	0.6*

(continued)

Table 2.20.1 (continued): Breastfeeding status, by Indigenous status and remoteness^(a), infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

		Non-remote				Remote			Australia
		Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	
Per cent ^{(b)(c)}									
Total previously breastfed	Indigenous	79.1	84.2	85.8	82.4	85.2	83.5	84.1	82.7
	Non-Indigenous	93.8	88.9	88.8	92.5	100.0	..	100.0*	92.6
	Rate ratio	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	..	0.8	0.9*
Total number previously breastfed	Indigenous	17,489	12,169	11,930	41,589	3,825	6,586	10,411	52,000
	Non-Indigenous	752,826	177,002	77,296	1,007,123	10,654†	..	10,654†	1,017,777
Never breastfed ^(f)	Indigenous	20.9	15.8	14.2	17.6	14.8‡	16.5	15.9	17.3
	Non-Indigenous	6.2	11.1†	11.2†	7.5	0.0	..	0.0*	7.4
	Rate ratio	3.4	1.4	1.3	2.3	..	..	..	2.3*
Total	Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0
Total number of infants	Indigenous	22,106	14,453	13,906	50,466	4,490	7,887	12,377	62,843
	Non-Indigenous	802,850	199,089	87,008	1,088,948	10,654†	..	10,654†	1,099,601

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between rates for remote and non-remote were tested, using non-remote as the reference category. For the 'Australia' column, rate ratios were tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Non-Indigenous data excludes Very remote areas of Australia.

(b) Percentages add within columns by Indigenous status.

(c) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(d) Infants who have ceased breastfeeding.

(e) Asked of all children aged 0–3 who had previously received breast milk but were not currently receiving breast milk. Percentages are of all infants who had previously breastfed. Other categories included those who were currently breastfeeding, and those for whom 'Total time was breastfed' was not known.

(f) Includes children for whom breastfeeding status was not known.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.20.2: Breastfeeding status of infants aged less than 6 months, 2012–13

Breastfeeding status	Per cent^(a)
Fully breastfed ^(b)	30.6
Partially breastfed (excluding solids)	13.0†
Complementary breastfed (when solids introduced)	21.7
Not currently breastfeeding	21.8†
Never breastfed/not known	13.0†
Total children less than 6 months	8,269

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Percentages add within column.

(b) Children being currently breastfed who have not otherwise specified another source of food.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.20.3: Age at which first given soft, semi-solid or solid food regularly, Indigenous infants aged 0–6 months, 2012–13

	Per cent Indigenous
Up to 13 weeks	14.6†
More than 13 weeks to 26 weeks	17.0
Total per cent	31.6
Median number of weeks	15.3
Total number of children 0–6 months^(a)	8,269

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Includes children aged 0 to 6 months whose age are not specified in numbers of weeks, or who have not had soft, semi-solid or solid food.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.20.4: Breastfeeding status, by Indigenous status and state/territory, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
	Per cent ^(b)								
Previously breastfed									
Currently breastfeeding									
Indigenous	11.9*†	14.7*†	15.7*	30.6*	12.8*†	20.4*	44.5	n.p.	18.6*
Non-Indigenous	19.3*	19.3*	22.2*	15.7*	15.0*	12.1*	29.0	16.7*	19.1*
Rate ratio ^(a)	0.8*	0.8*	0.7*	1.9*	0.9*	1.7*	1.5*	. .	1.0*
Not currently breastfeeding^(c)									
Indigenous	71.4*	68.8*	65.0*	54.5*	62.9*	68.1*	40.5	78.7*	64.1*
Non-Indigenous	74.2*	73.2*	68.8*	77.2*	77.5*	76.8*	64.1	80.6*	73.5*
Rate ratio ^(a)	0.96*	0.9*	0.9*	0.7*	0.8*	0.9*	0.6*	1.0	0.9*
Total time was breastfed^(d)									
Less than 1 month									
Indigenous	21.4*	12.2*†	14.4*†	12.9*†	22.8*†	21.4*†	5.4‡	22.4*‡	16.3*
Non-Indigenous	10.2*	8.2*†	7.8*†	15.0*†	10.9*†	14.4*†	4.1†	10.5*†	9.8*
Rate ratio ^(a)	2.1*	1.5*	1.8*	0.9*	2.1*	1.5*	1.3*	2.1*	1.7*
1 to less than 6 months									
Indigenous	27.8*	41.6*	33.7*	22.9*	33.1*	42.0*	15.2†	19.9*‡	29.5*
Non-Indigenous	24.7*	23.9*	22.2*	34.5*	31.0*	29.3*	19.4	27.8*	25.5*
Rate ratio ^(a)	1.1*	1.7*	1.5*	0.7*	1.1	1.4*	0.8*	0.7*	1.2*
6 to less than 12 months									
Indigenous	21.5*	20.9*	20.2*	14.7*	13.1*†	12.5*†	8.3†	29.5*†	18.4*
Non-Indigenous	27.6	21.6*	20.9*	22.3*	19.5*	17.2*†	28.9	23.6*	23.4*
Rate ratio ^(a)	0.8*	1.0	1.0	0.7*	0.7*	0.7*	0.3*	1.3*	0.8*

(continued)

Table 2.20.4 (continued): Breastfeeding status, by Indigenous status and state/territory, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
	Per cent ^(b)								
12 months or older									
Indigenous	13.6*†	7.7*†	11.0*	12.6*†	14.1*	n.p.	18.8	11.0*†	12.3*
Non-Indigenous	16.9	25.4*	24.7*	11.3*	22.4*	25.5*	16.5†	21.0*	20.6*
Rate ratio ^(a)	0.9*	0.3*	0.4*	1.1*	0.6*	..	1.1*	0.5*	0.6*
Total previously breastfed									
Indigenous	83.3	83.6	80.7*	85.2	75.6*	88.5	85.0	95.0*	82.7
Non-Indigenous	93.5	92.5	91.0	92.8	92.5	88.9*	93.1	97.2*	92.6
Rate ratio ^(a)	0.9*	0.9*	0.9*	0.9*	0.8	1.0	0.9*	1.0	0.9*
Total number previously breastfed									
Indigenous	17,033	3,608	15,492	6,216	2,538	1,934	4,671	507	52,000
Non-Indigenous	335,018	253,277	207,690	104,516	69,679	21,411	7,230	18,957	1,017,777
Never breastfed^(e)									
Indigenous	16.7*	16.4†	19.3*	14.8	24.4*†	11.5*†	15.0	n.p.	17.3*
Non-Indigenous	6.5†	7.5	9.0*†	7.2†	7.5†	11.1*†	6.9‡	2.8*‡	7.4
Rate ratio ^(a)	2.6*	2.2*	2.1*	2.1*	3.3*	1.0	2.2*	..	2.3*
Total									
Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of infants									
Indigenous	20,457	4,316	19,200	7,299	3,356	2,187	5,495	534	62,843
Non-Indigenous	358,263	273,850	228,242	112,569	75,321	24,091	7,769	19,496	1,099,601

(continued)

Table 2.20.4 (continued): Breastfeeding status, by Indigenous status and state/territory, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios were tested. Differences between jurisdictions and Australia within Indigenous status were tested using NT as the reference category.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

(b) Percentages add within columns by Indigenous status.

(c) Includes infants who have ceased breastfeeding.

(d) Asked of all children aged 0–3 who had previously received breast milk but were not currently receiving breast milk. Percentages are of all infants who had previously breastfed. Other categories included those who were currently breastfeeding, and those for whom 'Total time was breastfed' was not known.

(e) Includes children for whom breastfeeding status was not known.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.20.5: Selected household and socio-economic characteristics, by Indigenous status and breastfeeding status, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

	Total time was breastfed ^{(a)(b)}					Total previously breastfed	Never breastfed ^(c)	Total
	Currently breastfeeding ^(c)	0 to less than 1 month	1 to less than 6 months	For 6 months to 12 months	12 months or more			
Rate per 100								
Child living with current daily smoker								
Indigenous	65.5	57.3	59.6	50.2	49.0	57.4	60.1	57.9
Non-Indigenous	12.6†	37.9	29.7	21.6	17.4	22.6	42.7	24.0
Rate ratio ^(d)	5.2*	1.5*	2.0*	2.3*	2.8*	2.5*	1.4*	2.4*
Child living in household with daily smoker who smokes at home indoors ^(e)								
Indigenous	19.8	22.9†	11.7†	19.4†	14.7‡	17.0	27.9†	19.0
Non-Indigenous	n.p.	16.4‡	3.8‡	12.7‡	n.p.	8.6†	n.p.	7.6†
Rate ratio ^(d)	n.a.	1.4	3.1	1.5	n.a.	2.0*	n.a.	2.5*
Child's mother drank alcohol while breastfeeding ^(f)								
Indigenous	. .	n.p.	6.7†	6.5†	23.1†	7.9	. .	7.9
Non-Indigenous	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rate ratio ^(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SEIFA 1st quintile (most disadvantaged)								
Indigenous	63.8	42.9	52.8	45.3	49.6	51.8	58.0	52.8
Non-Indigenous	18.4	26.9	15.5	18.0	15.3	17.7	29.4†	18.6
Rate ratio ^(d)	3.5*	1.6*	3.4*	2.5*	3.2*	2.9*	2.0*	2.8*

(continued)

Table 2.20.5 (continued): Selected household and socio-economic characteristics, by Indigenous status and breastfeeding status, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

	Currently breastfeeding ^(c)	Total time was breastfed ^{(a)(b)}				Total previously breastfed	Never breastfed ^(c)	Total
		0 to less than 1 month	1 to less than 6 months	For 6 months to 12 months	12 months or more			
		Rate per 100						
SEIFA 2nd quintile								
Indigenous	14.8†	27.3†	22.4	23.9†	25.8†	22.5	21.3†	22.3
Non-Indigenous	16.5	22.8	20.8	14.6	21.7	18.9	28.2	19.5
Rate ratio ^(d)	0.9*	1.2*	1.1*	1.6*	1.2*	1.2*	0.8*	1.1*
SEIFA 3rd quintile								
Indigenous	14.2†	8.6†	15.5†	13.8†	6.1†	12.4	4.5†	11.1
Non-Indigenous	24.8	19.6†	20.6	19.2	20.7	21.0	24.4	21.3
Rate ratio ^(d)	0.6*	0.4*	0.8*	0.7*	0.3*	0.6*	0.2*	0.5*
SEIFA 4th quintile								
Indigenous	6.4†	18.0†	6.6†	14.4†	9.5†	10.2	9.9†	10.1
Non-Indigenous	19.2	18.2†	17.9	20.8	15.3	18.3	3.8†	17.3
Rate ratio ^(d)	0.3*	1.0	0.4*	0.7*	0.6*	0.6*	2.6*	0.6*
SEIFA 5th quintile (most advantaged)								
Indigenous	0.7‡	3.2‡	2.7‡	2.6‡	9.0‡	3.1†	6.3‡	3.6†
Non-Indigenous	21.1	12.4†	25.3	27.5	27.1	24.0	14.1†	23.3
Rate ratio ^(d)	0.03*	0.3*	0.1*	0.1*	0.3*	0.1*	0.4*	0.2*
Total number of children aged 0–3								
Indigenous	11,719	8,474	15,351	9,575	6,387	52,000	10,843	62,843
Non-Indigenous	210,010	99,864	259,972	237,846	210,084	1,017,777	81,824	1,099,601

(continued)

Table 2.20.5 (continued): Selected household and socio-economic characteristics, by Indigenous status and breastfeeding status, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

* Represents statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons at the $p < 0.05$ level. 'Child living in household with daily smoker who smokes at home indoors' not tested.

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

‡ Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Based on age stopped breastfeeding.

(b) Infants who have ceased breastfeeding. Asked of all children aged 0–3 who had previously received breast milk but were not currently receiving breast milk.

(c) Includes length of time child has been breastfed not known.

(d) Rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate

(e) Only includes households in which there were daily smokers. Does not include non-smoking households or households where smoking occurs less than daily.

(f) Question asked in relation to children aged 0–3 who have previously received breast milk but are not currently receiving breast milk. Total is children previously breastfed.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Table 2.20.6: Proportion of children receiving any breastmilk, by Indigenous status and age

Age (completed months)	Number		Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
0 ^(a) (less than 1 month)	0	29	0.0	90.2	n.a.	n.a.
1	36	2,177	69.2	74.7	0.9	–5.4
2	51	3,776	61.4	72.9	0.8	–11.4
3	69	3,924	67.3	70.3	1.0	–3.0
4	48	3,738	59.2	68.8	0.9	–9.6
5	51	3,531	57.3	62.9	0.9	–5.6
6	37	3,445	45.4	60.3	0.8	–14.9
7–12	24	2,560	21.9	42.4	0.5	–20.5
13–18	18	1,727	n.p.	18.5	n.a.	n.a.
19–24	22	1,569	17.3	7.3	2.4	10.0

(a) An age of 0 completed months indicates an infant aged from birth to less than 1 month. There were only 33 respondents aged 0 months at the time of survey completion. This was an artefact of the delay between when the sample was drawn and when the survey was completed (for some respondents, this was more than 3 months).

Notes

1. The 2010 ANIFS was a national survey, and as such no population sub-group was oversampled (e.g. Indigenous Australians, or children born to immigrant parents etc.).
2. The sampling frame for the survey was Medicare enrolment data base. If there was a delay in infants or children to enrol for Medicare, these infants/children were excluded from the population.
3. The survey used mail survey method to collect data (with an option of online completion). The survey instrument was in English language only. Mothers/carers who could not read or write and did not seek help from others could not participate in the survey.

Source: Australian National Infant Feeding Survey 2010.

Table 2.20.7: Duration of exclusively breastfeeding to each month of age by Indigenous status, 2010

To month ^(a)	Equivalent duration	Number		Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
0	Less than 1 month	344	25,149	59.3	61.4	1.0	–2.1
1	Less than 2 months	229	15,965	46.2	56.0	0.8*	–9.8*
2	Less than 3 months	177	13,313	32.5	48.1	0.7*	–15.6*
3	Less than 4 months	113	9,671	18.6	39.5	0.5*	–20.9*
4	Less than 5 months	57	6,608	11.0	27.2	0.4*	–16.2*
5	Less than 6 months	19	3,552	7.3	15.5	0.5*	–8.2*
6	Less than 7 months	9	1,413	<0.1	2.1	<0.1	–2.1

* Represents results with statistically significant differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) 'To' indicates an infant's age the months before a fluid other than breastmilk was introduced. This is effectively the month before another fluid was introduced. For example, a child who was introduced to water when they were aged 4 months (in their fifth month of life) was exclusively breastfed to 4 months of age (that is, they had 4 completed months of exclusive breastfeeding). Similarly, a child who was introduced to water at age 1 month (in their second month of life) was exclusively breastfed to 1 month. Or, a child who was introduced to water at 0 months (in their first month of life) was exclusively breastfed to 0 months (or less than 1 month).

Notes

1. The 2010 ANIFS was a national survey, and as such no population sub-group was oversampled (e.g. Indigenous Australians, or children born to immigrant parents etc.).
2. The sampling frame for the survey was Medicare enrolment data base. If there was a delay in infants or children to enrol for Medicare, these infants/children were excluded from the population.
3. The survey used mail survey method to collect data (with an option of online completion). The survey instrument was in English language only. Mothers/carers who could not read or write and did not seek help from others could not participate in the survey.

Source: Australian National Infant Feeding Survey 2010.

Table 2.20.8: Proportion of children predominately breastfed to each month of age by Indigenous status, 2010

To month ^(a)	Equivalent duration	Number		Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
0	Less than 1 month	345	25,266	64.9	64.7	1.0	0.2
1	Less than 2 months	249	17,113	54.3	60.4	0.9*	-6.1*
2	Less than 3 months	200	14,566	40.6	53.9	0.8*	-13.3*
3	Less than 4 months	138	10,881	30.4	47.4	0.6*	-17.0*
4	Less than 5 months	80	7,767	16.6	34.9	0.5*	-18.3*
5	Less than 6 months	28	4,372	10.0	21.0	0.5*	-11.0*
6	Less than 7 months	12	1,864	0.1	4.0	<0.1*	-3.9*

* Represents results with statistically significant differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups at the $p < 0.05$ level.

(a) This indicates an infant's age the month before the event occurred. For example, a child who was introduced to the cow's milk when they were aged 4 months (in their fifth month of life) was predominately breastfed to 4 months of age (that is, they had 4 completed months of predominant breastfeeding).

Notes

1. The 2010 ANIFS was a national survey, and as such no population sub-group was oversampled (e.g. Indigenous Australians, or children born to immigrant parents etc.).
2. The sampling frame for the survey was Medicare enrolment data base. If there was a delay in infants or children to enrol for Medicare, these infants/children were excluded from the population.
3. The survey used mail survey method to collect data (with an option of online completion). The survey instrument was in English language only. Mothers/carers who could not read or write and did not seek help from others could not participate in the survey.

Source: Australian National Infant Feeding Survey 2010.

Table 2.20.9: Proportion of children who had received soft/semi-solid/solid food in the last 24 hours, by Indigenous status and current age, 2010

Age (completed months)	Number		Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
0 (less than 1 month)	0	33	0	<0.1	n.a.	0.0
1 month	38	2,292	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	−0.7
2 months	59	3,957	n.p.	2.2	n.a.	n.a.
3 months	76	4,105	31.2	9.3	3.4*	21.9*
4 months	51	3,907	52.3	35.1	1.5*	17.2*
5 months	55	3,705	69.6	70.3	1.0	−0.7
6 months	40	3,596	93.1	91.5	1.0	1.6
7–12 months	29	2,657	90.4	94.3	1.0	−3.9
13–18 months	19	1,826	94.4	95.2	1.0	−0.7
19–24 months	24	1,650	89.9	89.3	1.0	0.6

* Represents results with statistically significant differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Notes

1. The 2010 ANIFS was a national survey, and as such no population sub-group was oversampled (e.g. Indigenous Australians, or children born to immigrant parents etc.).
2. The sampling frame for the survey was Medicare enrolment data base. If there was a delay in infants or children to enrol for Medicare, these infants/children were excluded from the population.
3. The survey used mail survey method to collect data (with an option of online completion). The survey instrument was in English language only. Mothers/carers who could not read or write and did not seek help from others could not participate in the survey.
4. The proportion for infants aged 0 months is based on 30 responses only.

Source: Australian National Infant Feeding Survey 2010.

Table 2.20.10: Proportion of children receiving non-human milk or formula at each month of age, 0–12 months by Indigenous status, 2010

Age (completed months)	Number		Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
0 (less than 1 month)	0	29	0	26.5	n.a.	–26.5
1	36	2,225	48.9	40.2	1.2	8.7
2	59	3,853	45.2	43.1	1.1	2.2
3	77	3,996	44.7	46.1	1.0	–1.4
4	50	3,837	47.0	48.3	1.0	–1.3
5	55	3,667	54.4	52.9	1.0	1.5
6	40	3,583	62.9	55.0	1.1	7.9
7	13	970	76.6	61.6	1.2	15.0
8	5	409	67.1	68.4	1.0	–1.2
9	n.p.	344	n.p.	68.2	n.a.	n.a.
10	n.p.	313	n.p.	75.0	n.a.	n.a.
11	n.p.	321	n.p.	77.9	n.a.	n.a.
12	n.p.	307	n.p.	79.3	n.a.	n.a.

Notes

1. The 2010 ANIFS was a national survey, and as such no population sub-group was oversampled (e.g. Indigenous Australians, or children born to immigrant parents etc.).
2. The sampling frame for the survey was Medicare enrolment data base. If there was a delay in infants or children to enrol for Medicare, these infants/children were excluded from the population.
3. The survey used mail survey method to collect data (with an option of online completion). The survey instrument was in English language only. Mothers/carers who could not read or write and did not seek help from others could not participate in the survey.
4. The proportion for infants aged 0 months is based on 30 responses only.

Source: Australian National Infant Feeding Survey 2010.

Table 2.20.11: Proportion of children ever breastfed, by Indigenous status and area-level characteristics

Sociodemographic characteristics	Number		Per cent		Rate ratio	Rate difference
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.		
Socioeconomic status (SEIFA quintile)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	95	3,626	93.2	93.9	1.0	−0.7
2nd quintile	98	4,379	94.1	95.6	1.0	−1.5
3rd quintile	104	5,825	93.6	94.9	1.0	−1.3
4th quintile	63	6,428	97.8	96.1	1.0	1.7
5th quintile (most advantaged)	30	7,447	99.1	97.8	1.0	1.2
State/territory						
NSW	126	9,013	90.2	96.0	0.9	−5.9
Vic	39	6,815	98.6	96.1*	1.0*	2.5*
Qld	125	5,726	97.5	96.0	1.0	1.4
WA	42	2,843	97.1	95.3	1.0	1.8
SA	12	2,065	91.5	94.3	1.0	−2.8
Tas	28	645	89.3	96.4	0.9	−7.1
ACT	5	541	n.p.	99.6	n.a.	n.a.
NT	17	224	n.p.	99.4	n.a.	n.a.
Remoteness						
Major cities	166	20,213	97.1	96.2	1.0	1.0
Inner Regional	105	4,946	92.4	94.4	1.0	−2.0
Outer regional	98	2,169	93.6	97.1	1.0	−3.5
Total non-remote	369	27,328	94.8	95.9	1.0	−1.1
Remote/very remote	24	461	95.9	97.9	1.0	−1.9

(continued)

Table 2.20.11 (continued): Proportion of children ever breastfed, by Indigenous status and area-level characteristics

* Represents results with statistically significant differences between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Notes

1. The 2010 ANIFS was a national survey, and as such no population sub-group was oversampled (e.g. Indigenous Australians, or children born to immigrant parents etc.).
2. The sampling frame for the survey was Medicare enrolment data base. If there was a delay in infants or children to enrol for Medicare, these infants/children were excluded from the population.
3. The survey used mail survey method to collect data (with an option of online completion). The survey instrument was in English language only. Mothers/carers who could not read or write and did not seek help from others could not participate in the survey.

Source: Australian National Infant Feeding Survey 2010.

Table 2.20.12: Breastfeeding status, by state/territory and Indigenous status, infants aged 0–3 in *Non-remote* areas, 2004–05

Breastfeeding measure	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT ^(a)		Australia	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Per cent																		
Child has been breastfed																		
0 to less than 6 months	35	33	43	39	31	39	22	34	27	33	51	35	41	29	32	n.p.	33	36
For 6 to 12 months	21	25	22 ^(c)	25	19 ^(b)	20	14 ^(b)	16	16 ^(c)	19	15 ^(b)	18	16 ^(b)	24	15 ^(b)	n.p.	19	22
For 12 months or more ^(d)	11	13	10 ^(c)	14	18 ^(b)	13	15 ^(b)	16	10 ^(c)	17	9 ^(c)	15	17 ^(b)	23 ^(b)	13 ^(b)	n.p.	13	14
Currently breastfeeding	8 ^(b)	13	9 ^(b)	15	12 ^(b)	17	30 ^(b)	24	18 ^(c)	13	11 ^(c)	17	17 ^(b)	21 ^(b)	29 ^(b)	n.p.	13	16
<i>Ever breastfed</i>	76	84	84	93	79*	89*	81	90	70	81	86	86	92	96	89	n.p.	79*	88*
Never breastfed	24	16	15*(b)	7*	20	10	19(b)	10(b)	30(b)	19	14(b)	14(f)	5(c)	4(b)	11(b)	n.p.	21*	12*
Total^(e)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	n.p.	100	100
Total no. of infants	13,418	310,805	2,373	240,930	10,325	182,712	3,552	85,191	2,019	69,745	1,762	22,526	433	16,702	1,082	4,402	34,964	933,013
Weeks																		
Maximum duration of breastfeeding among fully breastfed children (weeks) ^(f)	78 ^(g)	104 ^(g)	56 ^(g)	104 ^(g)	117 ^(g)	87 ^(g)	83 ^(g)	109 ^(g)	52 ^(g)	104 ^(g)	65 ^(g)	84 ^(g)	78 ^(g)	70 ^(g)	78 ^(g)	n.p.	130	156
Minimum duration of breastfeeding among fully breastfed children (weeks) ^(f)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.p.	1	1

* Represents results with statistically significant differences at the p <0.05 level in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Non-Indigenous results are not provided because the non-Indigenous sample for this area was insufficient for purposes of estimation of these characteristics.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(c) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and are considered too unreliable for general use.

(d) Includes length of time child has been breastfed not known.

(e) Includes breastfeeding status not known.

(f) Excludes children currently breastfed and children who had been fully breastfed for less than 1 week.

(g) Indicates that the maximum length of time breastfed in weeks is greater than this value, but for confidentiality reasons the maximum length of time cannot be released.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS and 2004–05 NHS.

Table 2.20.13: Breastfeeding status when first taken home from hospital, by state/territory, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants aged 0–3 who were breastfed, *Non-remote* areas, 2004–05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	Per cent								
Breastfed when first taken home	97	96	95	96	92	95	89	98	96
Not breastfed when first taken home	2 ^(a)	4 ^(a)	—	3 ^(a)	2 ^(a)	4 ^(a)	11 ^(a)	—	2 ^(b)
No hospital	—	—	—	1 ^(a)	—	— ^(a)	—	2 ^(a)	— ^(a)
Total ever breastfed	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number ever breastfed	10,186	1,983	8,014	2,871	1,449	1,507	396	962	27,369

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS.

Table 2.20.14: Age at which first given solid food regularly, by Indigenous status, persons aged 0–3 in Non-remote areas, 2004–05

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Rate difference
	%	%	%	%
1–<3 months	18	10	1.8*	8
3–<6 months	34	40	0.9*	–6
6–<9 months	28	34	0.8*	–6
9+ months	8	6	1.3	2
<i>Total given solid food^(a)</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1</i>
Solid food not given regularly	8	10	0.8	–2
Total^(b)	100	100	..	..
Total persons	34,964	933,013	..	..

* Represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Includes age first given solid food not known.

(b) Includes whether given solid food not known.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2004–05 NATSIHS and 2004–05 NHS.

Table 2.20.15: Selected household characteristics by breastfeeding status, Indigenous infants aged 0–3, 2008

	Breastfeeding measure: child has been breastfed ^(a)						Total
	0 to less than 6 months	For 6 months to 12 months	12 months or more ^(b)	Currently breastfeeding	Ever breastfed ^(b)	Never breastfed	
	Per cent						
Household income							
1st quintile (lowest)	31.3	10.3	8.0	20.5	70.6	29.4	100.0
5th quintile (highest)	39.7	12.2	27.4	15.9	95.1	4.9	100.0
SEIFA (Socio-economic index for areas)^(c)							100.0
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	31.4	9.1	11.0	22.5	75.2	24.8	100.0
5th quintile (least disadvantaged)	40.4	16.4	4.9	30.7	99.0	1.0	100.0
Housing							100.0
Owner	39.7	12.8	11.4	16.9	81.7	18.3	100.0
Renter	32.1	9.8	11.8	21.5	76.2	23.8	100.0
Regular smoker in households							100.0
Yes	32.3	8.7	12.1	20.7	74.6	25.4	100.0
No	38.4	14.4	10.8	19.2	83.8	16.2	100.0
All infants aged 0–3	33.7	10.4	11.6	20.7	77.3	22.7	100.0
Total no. of infants 0–3	17,723	5,473	6,086	10,892	40,696	11,952	92,822

(a) Based on age stopped breastfeeding.

(b) Includes length of time child has been breastfed not known.

(c) SEIFA refers to Socio-economic Indexes for Areas developed by the ABS. The SEIFA Indexes allow ranking of regions/areas which provide a method of determining the level of socioeconomic wellbeing in that region. The SIEFA index used is the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.20.16: Breastfeeding status by selected household characteristics, Indigenous infants aged 0–3, 2008

	Breastfeeding measure: child has been breastfed ^(a)					
	0 to less than 6 months	For 6 months to less than 12 months	12 months or more ^(b)	Currently breastfeeding	<i>Ever breastfed</i>	Never breastfed
	Per cent					
Household income						
1st quintile (lowest)	46.4	49.4	34.3	49.4	45.6	64.5
5th quintile (highest)	4.9	4.8	9.8	3.2	5.1	0.9
SEIFA (Socio-economic index for areas)^(c)						
1st quintile (lowest)	52.0	48.8	52.9	60.7	54.3	60.9
5th quintile (highest)	3.3	4.4	1.2	4.1	3.6	0.1
Housing						
Owner	22.9	23.9	19.1	15.8	20.5	15.6
Renter	75.3	74.3	80.7	82.0	77.8	82.6
Regular smoker in households						
Yes	62.3	54.0	67.9	65.0	62.7	72.6
No	36.9	44.8	30.3	30.0	35.1	23.1
All infants aged 0–3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total no. of infants 0–3	17,723	5,473	6,086	10,892	40,696	11,952

(a) Based on age stopped breastfeeding.

(b) Includes length of time child has been breastfed not known.

(c) SEIFA refers to Socio-economic Indexes for Areas developed by the ABS. The SEIFA Indexes allow ranking of regions/areas which provide a method of determining the level of socioeconomic wellbeing in that region.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.20.17: Main reason stopped breastfeeding, infants aged 0–3, 2012–13

Main reason stopped breastfeeding	Per cent ^(a)
Not producing any/adequate milk supply	23.8
Baby not satisfied	14.6
Breast refusal	4.5†
Self-weaning of baby	8.9
Biting/sore nipples	10.8
Returned to work	4.0†
Felt it was time	16.8
Other	16.7
Total	100.0
Total no. of infants previously breastfed	40,281

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Percentages add within column.

Note: Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, regional and remote areas*, but *very remote areas* were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is ‘as reported’ by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User’s guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Breastfeeding data

The following points should be considered when interpreting data on breastfeeding from the NATSIHS and AATSIHS:

- The sample size of infants less than 6 months of age will affect the reliability of estimates.

- Information is 'as reported' by respondents. No analysis has been undertaken regarding the accuracy of these reported data and whether the accuracy of recall by the adult respondent declines as the child gets older.
- In addition, the accuracy of the data may be reduced in cases where an adult other than the child's mother responded regarding the child; this occurred for around 27% of infants aged 0–3 (21% *Non-remote*, 33% *remote*).
- Issues relating to the benefits of breastfeeding have been widely promoted in the community and some respondents may have tended to report recommended practices rather than actual practices (ABS 2006a).
- In addition, respondents may not have interpreted the concept 'regularly' in relation to the solids question correctly, where they did not seek clarification from the interviewer. It should also be kept in mind that the inclusion both of infants who are still breastfeeding at the time of the survey and of infants who have ceased breastfeeding may produce estimates that are lower than expected.

Australian National Infant Feeding Survey

The 2010 Australian National Infant Feeding Survey used 2 data collection modes: mail-out mail-in and online options. The AIHW commissioned Educational Assessment Australia (EAA) to undertake formatting and scanning of the survey questionnaire. EAA also formatted and captured the online survey forms. Medicare Australia extracted the sample and managed the mail out of the survey communications and survey forms. The data collection period for the survey was from October 2010 to February 2011.

The sampling frame for the survey was the Medicare enrolment database. About 52,000 children aged up to 24-months were randomly selected nationwide. Medicare Australia applied an activity test when identifying children for inclusion in the sample. If there was at least 1 Medicare service or at least 1 episode recorded in the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register in the previous 12 months (enrolment was considered an activity), the child was included in the sample (AIHW 2011).

The survey achieved a response rate of 56%, considered to be an exceptional result. Weights were applied to the survey data to adjust for differential probability of selection, differential response rates, and to adjust for non-coverage.

Limitations

As with all self-reported survey data, the major limitation of the survey was that the estimates are based on recall of infant feeding practices. Poor memory, misunderstanding of the question or intentional deception can all contribute to inaccuracies in the data. Further, although the sample size was reasonable for the national level, any estimates for subpopulations are based on a smaller sample size and are less precise.

Since the survey used the Medicare Australia enrolment database, children who were not enrolled at the time of the sample selection date were excluded from the survey. Further, Medicare Australia performed an activity test, and only those children who had at least 1 Medicare service or Australian Childhood Immunisation Register episode in the previous 12 months (including enrolment) were included in the survey.

Only a small proportion of respondents were Indigenous (1.4% or 401 respondents).

Responses are based on mother's or carer's recall of infant feeding practices, without reference to written records. As such, the prevalence estimates may overestimate or underestimate actual breastfeeding rates (AIHW 2011).

List of symbols used in tables

n.a.	not available
—	rounded to zero (including null cells)
0	zero
. .	not applicable
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
*	represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
†	estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
‡	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

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Other related information

AHMAC (Australian Health Minister's Advisory Council) 2015. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance framework 2014 report. Canberra: AHMAC.

Annamalay AA, Khoo SK, Jacoby P, Bizzintino J, Zhang G, Chidlow G et al. 2012. Prevalence of and risk factors for human rhinovirus infection in healthy Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Western Australian children. *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 31:673–9.

Khan J, Vesel L, Bahl R & Martines JC 2014. Timing of Breastfeeding Initiation and Exclusivity of Breastfeeding During the First Month of Life: Effects on Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity – A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*:1–12.

National Health and Medical Research Council 2012. Eat for health: Infant feeding Guidelines – information for health workers. Canberra: NHMRC.

The cover of the report features a red background. On the left side, there is a vertical strip with a traditional Aboriginal dot painting in white and yellow. The title 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report' is written in white text on the right side. Below the title, there are two yellow rectangular boxes: the first contains 'Measure 45 of 68' and the second contains 'Detailed analyses'.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 45 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.21 Health behaviours during pregnancy

This measure reports on the use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit substances during pregnancy, and other health issues for Indigenous pregnant women

Introduction

This is no. 45 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- National Perinatal Data Collection
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
- Healthy for Life data collection.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

Proportions have been age-standardised using the direct age-standardisation method to account for differences in the ages of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous female populations who gave birth.

For more information relating to health behaviours during pregnancy, see measures 1.01 and 3.01. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Smoking during pregnancy and the impact of smoking on birthweight, see tables 2.21.1–7 and tables 1.01.7–8
- Smoking, alcohol consumption and substance use, see tables 2.21.8–16
- Other health issues of Indigenous mothers, see tables 2.21.17–20.

Smoking during pregnancy

Current period

In 2011:

- Half (50%) of all Indigenous mothers smoked while pregnant. After adjusting for age, Indigenous mothers were 4 times as likely as non-Indigenous mothers to smoke during pregnancy, and the gap was 37 percentage points.
- Rates of smoking during pregnancy did not vary substantially by age group for Indigenous mothers (around 50% for all age groups). However for non-Indigenous mothers, rates decreased with age (from 33% for mothers aged under 20 to 8% for those in age groups 30–34 and higher) (Table 2.21.2, Figure 2.21.1).

In the period 2009–2011:

- Excluding pre-term and multiple births, 51% of low birthweight births to Indigenous mothers were attributable to smoking during pregnancy, compared with 19% for other Australian mothers (Table 1.01.7).
- After adjusting for age and other factors, it was estimated that if the smoking rate for Indigenous pregnant women was the same as it was for other Australian mothers, the proportion of low birthweight babies could be reduced by 26% (Table 1.01.8).

Alcohol consumption and substance use

Current period

In 2008, among mothers of Indigenous children aged 0–3:

- About 80% did not consume alcohol during pregnancy, 16% drank less alcohol during pregnancy, and 3% drank the same amount or more (Table 2.21.14).
- About 5% used illicit drugs or substances during pregnancy (Table 2.21.15).

Other health issues of Indigenous mothers

Current period

In 2008, among mothers of Indigenous children aged 0–3:

- About 52% of Indigenous mothers took folate before or during their pregnancy (Table 2.21.17). The proportion was lower in *Remote* areas (39%) than *Non-remote* areas (55%) (Table 2.21.18).
- About 45% of Indigenous mothers sought advice or information about pregnancy or childbirth (Table 2.21.17). The proportion was lower in *Remote* areas (39%) than *Non-remote* areas (46%) (Table 2.21.18).

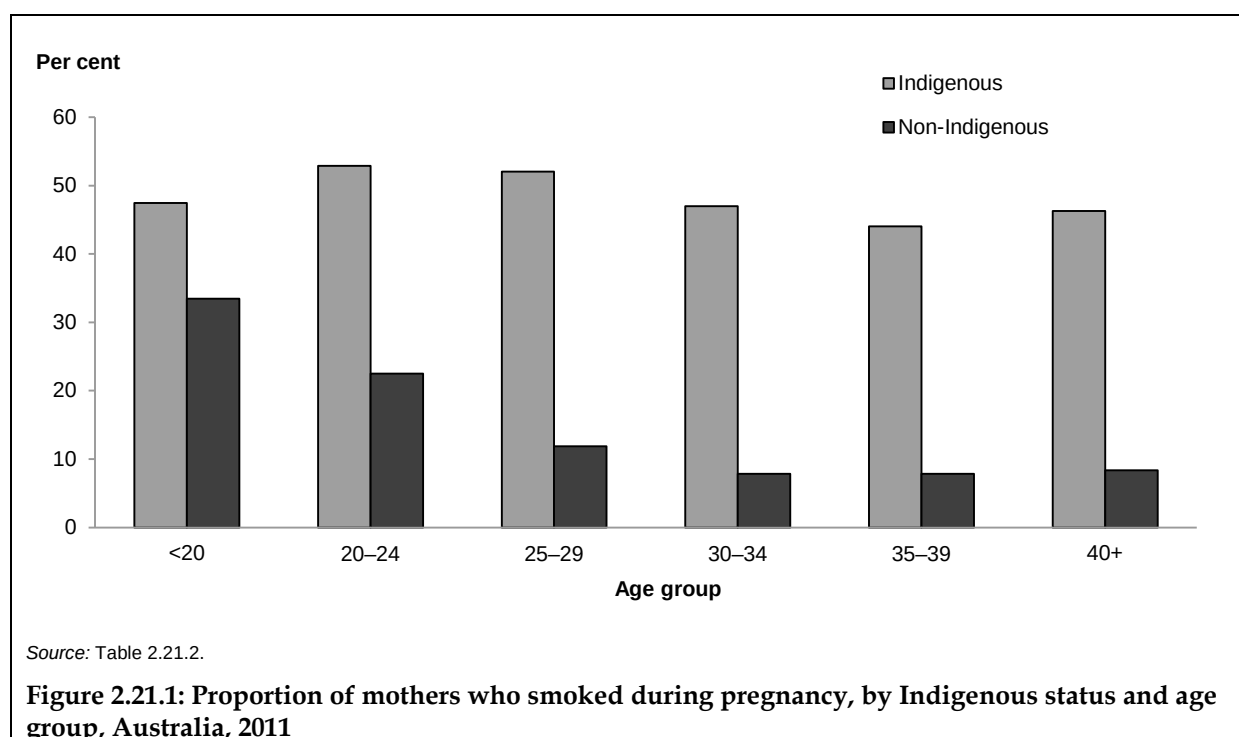


Table 2.21.1: Tobacco smoking status of mothers during pregnancy, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011^{(a)(b)}

Smoking status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA ^{(c)(d)}	Tas	ACT	NT ^{(d)(e)}	Total
Number									
Indigenous									
Smoked	1,611	340	1,802	783	409	123	40	675	5,783
Did not smoke	1,463	468	1,816	927	275	147	37	645	5,778
Not stated	20	33	18	1	13	22	—	54	161
Total	3,094	841	3,636	1,711	697	292	77	1,374	11,722
Non-Indigenous									
Smoked	9,294	7,866	8,036	3,060	2,931	928	417	283	32,815
Did not smoke	84,234	59,312	49,512	27,025	16,093	4,469	4,371	2,158	247,174
Not stated	623	2,859	217	4	245	419	1	39	4,407
Total	94,151	70,037	57,765	30,089	19,269	5,816	4,789	2,480	284,396
Per cent^(f)									
Indigenous									
Smoked	52.4	42.1	49.8	45.8	59.8	45.6	51.9	51.1	50.0
Did not smoke	47.6	57.9	50.2	54.2	40.2	54.4	48.1	48.9	50.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous									
Smoked	9.9	11.7	14.0	10.2	15.4	17.2	8.7	11.6	11.7
Did not smoke	90.1	88.3	86.0	89.8	84.6	82.8	91.3	88.4	88.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age-standardised proportion^{(f)(g)}									
Indigenous									
Smoked	51.7	37.8	47.9	47.8	61.1	n.p	n.p	51.0	48.7
Did not smoke	48.3	62.2	52.1	52.2	38.9	n.p	n.p	49.0	51.3
Non-Indigenous									
Smoked	10.4	12.6	13.5	10.2	15.4	15.8	10.1	11.6	12.0
Did not smoke	89.6	87.4	86.5	89.8	84.6	84.2	89.9	88.4	88.0
Age-standardised rate ratio^(h)									
Smoked	5.0	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.0	n.p	n.p	4.4	4.1*
Did not smoke	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	n.p	n.p	0.6	0.6*
Age-standardised rate difference⁽ⁱ⁾									
Smoked	41.3	25.2	34.4	37.6	45.7	n.p	n.p	39.4	36.7*
Did not smoke	-41.3	-25.2	-34.4	-37.6	-45.7	n.p	n.p	-39.4	-36.7*

(continued)

Table 2.21.1 (continued): Tobacco smoking status of mothers during pregnancy, by Indigenous status and state/territory, 2011^{(a)(b)}

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Only Total column rate ratios and rate differences were tested.

- (a) Excludes births where the mother's Indigenous status was not stated.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.
- (d) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.
- (e) The proportion of Indigenous women who smoked during pregnancy in NT is underestimated and would be higher if smoking status is assigned for the 'not stated' group. Caution should be used when interpreting these rates.
- (f) Excludes not stated smoking status.
- (g) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2011 as the standard population.
- (h) Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous mothers divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous mothers.
- (i) Rate difference is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous mothers minus the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous mothers.

Notes

1. Provisional data were provided by Victoria.
2. Because of differences in definitions and methods used for data collection, care must be taken when comparing across jurisdictions. Mother's tobacco smoking status during pregnancy is self-reported.
3. Age-standardised rates have not been produced for Tasmania and the ACT as denominators for some age groups are less than 30.

Source: AIHW/NPESU analysis of National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table 2.21.2: Smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous status and maternal characteristics, 2011^(a)

	Number		Per cent								Age-standardised ^(b) proportions					
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.				Non-Indig.				Indig. ^(b)		Non-Indig. ^(b)		Indig./non-Indig. smoked	
			Smoked	Did not smoke	Risk ratio ^(c)	Risk diff. ^(d)	Smoked	Did not smoke	Risk ratio ^(c)	Risk diff. ^(d)	Smoked	Did not smoke	Smoked	Did not smoke	Rate ratio ^(e)	Rate diff. ^(f)
Remoteness																
Major cities	1,572	19,768	45.7	54.3	REF	REF	9.7	90.3	REF	REF	42.7	57.3	10.5	89.5	4.1*	32.3*
Inner regional	1,230	8,097	51.9	48.1	1.1*	6.2*	17.4	82.6	1.8*	7.7*	50.5	49.5	16.4	83.6	3.1*	34.1*
Outer regional	1,339	3,918	51.8	48.2	1.1*	6.1*	16.8	83.2	1.7*	7.0*	51.9	48.1	15.8	84.2	3.3*	36.2*
<i>Sub-total non-remote</i>	<i>4,141</i>	<i>31,783</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>1.1*</i>	<i>3.6*</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>1.2*</i>	<i>1.9*</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>4.0*</i>	<i>35.7*</i>
Remote	574	603	51.2	48.8	1.1*	5.5*	15.7	84.3	1.6*	6.0*	52.3	47.7	15.2	84.8	3.4*	37.1*
Very remote	1,001	225	52.6	47.4	1.2*	6.9*	15.7	84.3	1.6*	5.9*	51.8	48.2	15.3	84.7	3.4*	36.6*
<i>Sub-total remote</i>	<i>1,575</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>1.1*</i>	<i>6.4*</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>1.6*</i>	<i>6.0*</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>3.4*</i>	<i>36.9*</i>
Total^(g)	5,785	32,851	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.7	51.3	12.0	88.0	4.1*	36.7*
Age of mother																
<20	1,024	2,897	47.5	52.5	1.0	0.5	33.4	66.6	4.3*	25.6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	1,988	8,270	52.9	47.1	1.1*	5.9*	22.5	77.5	2.9*	14.7*	..	..	..	..	..	..
25–29	1,492	9,322	52.1	47.9	1.1*	5.1*	11.9	88.1	1.5*	4.0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
30–34	803	7,084	47.0	53.0	REF	REF	7.8	92.2	REF	REF	..	..	..	..	..	..
35–39	377	4,093	44.0	56.0	0.9	-2.9	7.8	92.2	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
40+	94	1,019	46.3	53.7	1.0	-0.7	8.4	91.6	1.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total^(h)	5,785	32,851	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.7	51.3	12.0	88.0	4.1*	36.7*

(continued)

Table 2.21.2 (continued): Smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous status and maternal characteristics, 2011^(a)

	Number		Per cent								Age-standardised ^(b) proportions					
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.				Non-Indig.				Indig. ^(b)		Non-Indig. ^(b)		Indig./non-Indig. smoked	
			Smoked	Did not smoke	Risk ratio ^(c)	Risk diff. ^(d)	Smoked	Did not smoke	Risk ratio ^(c)	Risk diff. ^(d)	Smoked	Did not smoke	Smoked	Did not smoke	Rate ratio ^(e)	Rate diff. ^(f)
Duration of pregnancy at first antenatal visit																
<14 weeks (first trimester)	2,573	17,444	47.0	53.0	REF	REF	9.8	90.2	REF	REF	44.4	55.6	10.5	89.5	4.2*	33.9*
14 to <20 weeks	1,186	7,332	50.1	49.9	1.1	3.2	13.3	86.7	1.4*	3.6*	48.2	51.8	13.1	86.9	3.7*	35.1*
20 or more weeks	1,659	6,909	56.4	43.6	1.2*	9.4*	19.2	80.8	2.0*	9.5*	58.0	42.0	18.0	82.0	3.2*	40.0*
Total stated	5,495	31,817	50.3	49.7	..	..	11.8	88.2	..	..	48.9	51.1	12.0	88.0	4.1*	36.9*
Total not stated ⁽ⁱ⁾	290	1,034	45.1	54.9	..	..	10.1	89.9	..	..	48.0	52.0	11.3	88.7	4.2*	36.7*
Total ^(j)	5,785	32,851	50.0	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.7	51.3	12.0	88.0	4.1*	36.7*

REF Reference group for rate ratio and rate difference for crude proportions

* Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous Australian comparisons at the p < 0.05 level.

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or stillbirth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more.

(b) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2011 as the standard population.

(c) Risk ratio: proportion for Indigenous smoked in different categories divided by proportion for Indigenous smoked in reference category based on crude rate.

(d) Risk difference: proportion for Indigenous smoked in different categories minus proportion for Indigenous smoked in reference category based on crude rate.

(e) Rate ratio: proportion for Indigenous smoked divided by proportion for non-Indigenous smoked based on age-standardised rate.

(f) Rate difference: proportion for Indigenous smoked minus proportion for non-Indigenous smoked based on age-standardised rate.

(g) Total includes non-resident mothers.

(h) Include mothers for whom maternal age was not stated.

(i) Includes mothers for whom duration of pregnancy at first antenatal visit was not stated/not stated whether attended antenatal care and those that did not attend.

(j) Includes total stated duration of pregnancy at first antenatal visits, not stated and did not visit.

Notes

1. Because of differences in definitions and methods used for data collection, care must be taken when comparing across jurisdictions. Mother's tobacco smoking status during pregnancy is self-reported.

2. Percentages calculated after excluding records with missing or null values.

Source: AIHW/NPESU analysis of National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table 2.21.3: Indigenous mothers who smoked during pregnancy, by average number of cigarettes per day during second half of pregnancy, by state/territory, 2011^(a)

Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA ^(b)	Tas ^(c)	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
None ^(d)	205	29	176	58	49	n.p.	n.p.	95	627
1 to 10	994	151	1,108	558	246	65	26	382	3,465
More than 10	387	36	359	148	88	n.p.	n.p.	142	1,166
Total^(e)	1,611	340	1,802	783	409	123	40	675	5,783
Per cent									
None ^(d)	12.9	13.4	10.7	7.6	12.8	n.p.	n.p.	15.3	11.7
1 to 10	62.7	69.9	67.4	73.0	64.2	62.5	72.2	61.7	64.8
More than 10	24.4	16.7	21.9	19.4	23.0	n.p.	n.p.	22.9	21.8
Total^(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.

(b) For SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.

(c) For Tas, smoking data includes all of pregnancy, not just the 2nd half of pregnancy.

(d) Includes mothers who smoked less than one cigarette a day.

(e) Total includes mothers where number of cigarettes smoked per day after 20 weeks was 'not stated'.

(f) Percentages calculated after excluding records with missing values.

Notes

1. Provisional data were provided by Victoria.

2. Because of differences in definitions and methods used for data collection, care must be taken when comparing across jurisdictions. Mother's tobacco smoking status during pregnancy is self-reported.

Source: AIHW/NPESU analysis of National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table 2.21.4: Smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous status and baby outcomes, 2011

	Indigenous number		Indigenous crude proportion				Indigenous age-std. proportion ^(a)		Non-Indigenous number		Non-Indigenous crude proportion		Non-Indigenous age-std. proportion ^(a)		Indigenous/non-Indigenous smoked	
	Smoked	Did not smoke	Smoked	Did not smoke	Rate ratio ^(b)	Rate diff. ^(c)	Smoked	Did not smoke	Smoked	Did not smoke	Rate ratio ^(d)	Rate diff. ^(e)	Smoked	Did not smoke	Rate ratio ^(f)	Rate diff. ^(g)
Pre-term birth	868	622	15.0	10.8	1.4*	4.2*	15.7	10.8	3,358	16,860	1.5	3.4	10.5	6.8	1.5	3.9
Low birthweight ^(h)	878	455	15.4	7.9	2.0*	7.5*	16.5	7.5	3,137	11,371	2.1	5.0	9.9	4.6	1.7	2.9
APGAR score^(h)																
0–3	34	30	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	130	618	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.2
4–6	86	102	1.5	1.8	0.9	–0.3	1.6	1.6	545	2,965	1.4	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.3
7+	5,560	5,576	97.6	96.4	1.0	1.1	97.3	97.7	31,792	241,806	1.0	–0.9	97.6	98.3	1.0	–0.6
Perinatal deaths	121	87	2.1	1.5	1.4*	0.6*	2.1	1.5	404	2,093	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.7

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Only crude Indigenous rates were tested.

(a) Data are based on Indigenous status of the mother and are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2011 as the standard population.

(b) Rate ratio: proportion for Indigenous smoked divided by proportion for Indigenous did not smoke (crude data).

(c) Rate difference: proportion for Indigenous smoked minus proportion for Indigenous did not smoke (crude data).

(d) Rate ratio: Crude proportion who smoked divided by the crude proportion who did not smoke.

(e) Rate difference: Crude proportion who smoked minus the crude proportion who did not smoke.

(f) Rate ratio: age-standardised proportion of Indigenous smoking mothers of preterm babies divided by age-standardised proportion of non-Indigenous smoking mothers.

(g) Rate difference: age-standardised proportion of Indigenous smoking mothers of preterm babies minus age-standardised proportion of non-Indigenous smoking mothers.

(h) Data relate to live births only.

Notes

1. Because of differences in definitions and methods used for data collection, care must be taken when comparing across jurisdictions. Mother's tobacco smoking status during pregnancy is self-reported.

2. Percentages calculated after excluding records with missing values.

3. Birth outcomes are assigned the value of the first born baby where multiple birth.

Source: AIHW/NPESU analysis of National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table 2.21.5: Smoking during pregnancy, Indigenous mothers, children aged 0–3, 2008

	No.	Per cent
Did not smoke/chew tobacco during pregnancy	24,781	57.9
Did smoke/chew tobacco during pregnancy:	17,990	42.1
Used more or about the same during pregnancy	7,726	18.1
Used less during pregnancy	10,264	24.0
Total^(a)	42,771	100.0

(a) Excludes not stated/not collected.

Source: ABS 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.6: Smoking during pregnancy, Indigenous mothers, children aged 0–3, by state/territory 2008

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Aust	
Selected health issue	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Did not smoke/chew tobacco during pregnancy	7,313	54.2	1,293	52.5	8,961	66.8	3,125	58.6	1,096	48.5	743	48.0	223	70.4	2,026	51.6	24,781	57.9
Did smoke/chew tobacco during pregnancy	6,189	45.8	1,172	47.5	4,459	33.2	2,212	41.4	1,162	51.5	805	52.0	94	29.6	1,898	48.4	17,990	42.1
Total^(a)	13,502	100.0	2,464	100.0	13,420	100.0	5,337	100.0	2,258	100.0	1,548	100.0	318	100.0	3,924	100.0	42,771	100.0

(a) Excludes not stated/not collected.

Source: ABS 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.7: Smoking during pregnancy, Indigenous mothers, children aged 0–3, by remoteness, 2008

	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Total non-remote		Remote		Very remote		Total remote		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Did not smoke/chew tobacco during pregnancy	8,891	62.8	5,522	53.4	5,736	60.1	20,148	59.2	2,061	55.8	2,572	51.1	4,633	53.1	24,781	57.9
Did smoke/chew tobacco during pregnancy:	5,266	37.2	4,826	46.6	3,806	39.9	13,899	40.8	1,630	44.2	2,462	48.9	4,092	46.9	17,990	42.1
Used more or about the same during pregnancy	2,526	17.8	1,551	15.0	1,720*	18.0	5,797	17.0	707*	19.2*	1,223	24.3	1,930	22.1	7,726	18.1
Used less during pregnancy	2,740	19.4	3,275	31.6	2,087	21.9	8,102	23.8	923*	25.0	1,239	24.6	2,162	24.8	10,264	24.0
Total^(a)	14,157	100.0	10,348	100.0	9,542	100.0	34,047	100.0	3,691	100.0	5,034	100.0	8,724	100.0	42,771	100.0

* Relative standard error is between 25 and 50 and data should be used with caution.

(a) Excludes not stated/not collected.

Source: ABS 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.8: Risk factors status of women^(a) who gave birth to an Indigenous baby^(b) who attended an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy, by mother's age group, 1 July 2010–30 June 2011

Risk factors	Age group (years)			Total (%)
	<20 (%)	20–34 (%)	35 and over (%)	
Smoking				
Smoker ^(c)	50.0	55.7	49.3	54.1
Other ^(d)	50.0	44.3	50.7	45.9
Total number	140	576	69	785
Alcohol consumption				
Low/high risk alcohol consumption ^(e)	26.4	25.8	22.7	25.6
No alcohol consumption ^(f)	73.6	74.2	77.3	74.4
Total number	121	516	66	703
Illicit drug use status				
Used illicit drugs ^(g)	19.8	17.4	10.4	17.3
Other ^(h)	80.2	82.6	89.6	82.7
Total number	111	471	48	630

(a) Women who were regular clients of the HfL service.

(b) Women who gave birth to an Indigenous baby in the current reporting period.

(c) Smoker includes daily smokers, weekly smokers and irregular smokers (people who smoke tobacco less than weekly).

(d) Other includes ex-smokers and non-smokers.

(e) Low risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has less than 7 standard drinks, or on any one day, has no more than 2 standard drinks (spread over at least two hours). High-risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has more than 7 standard drinks, AND on any one day, more than 2 standard drinks.

(f) A person who does not drink at all during pregnancy.

(g) Used illicit drugs include daily, weekly and irregular users (a person who uses less than weekly).

(h) Other includes ex-users and non-users.

Notes

1. This table refers to data provided by a subset of 70 services that provided data by age group and sex.
2. Services used their own definition of regular client.
3. Women whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use status was not recorded were not included the corresponding parts of this table.
4. Numerator is the number of women by smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use before 13 weeks of pregnancy and Denominator is the total number of women who had an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug was recorded.

Source: AIHW, Healthy for Life data collection.

Table 2.21.9: Risk factors status of women^(a) who gave birth to an Indigenous baby^(b) who attended an antenatal visit in the third trimester of pregnancy, by mother's age group, 1 July 2010–30 June 2011

Risk factors	Age group (years)			Total (%)
	<20 (%)	20–34 (%)	35 and over (%)	
Smoking				
Smoker ^(c)	46.5	57.3	47.3	54.5
Other ^(d)	53.5	42.7	52.7	45.5
Total number	245	928	93	1,266
Alcohol consumption				
Low/high risk alcohol consumption ^(e)	12.3	18.6	17.5	17.3
No alcohol consumption ^(f)	87.7	81.4	82.5	82.7
Total number	219	843	80	1,142
Illicit drug use status				
Used illicit drugs ^(g)	14.7	16.1	15.0	15.8
Other ^(h)	85.3	83.9	85.0	84.2
Total number	211	825	80	1,116

(a) Women who were regular clients of the HfL service.

(b) Women who gave birth to an Indigenous baby in the current reporting period.

(c) Smoker includes daily smokers, weekly smokers and irregular smokers (people who smoke tobacco less than weekly).

(d) Other includes ex-smokers and non-smokers.

(e) Low risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has less than 7 standard drinks, AND on any one day, has no more than 2 standard drinks (spread over at least two hours). High-risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has more than 7 standard drinks, OR on any one day, more than 2 standard drinks.

(f) A person who does not drink at all during pregnancy.

(g) Used illicit drugs include daily, weekly and irregular users (a person who uses less than weekly).

(h) Other includes ex-users and non-users (a person who does not use now and has not used in the last 12 months).

Notes

1. This table refers to data provided by a subset of 70 services that provided data by age group and sex.
2. Services used their own definition of regular client.
3. Women whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use status was not recorded were not included in the corresponding parts of this table.
4. Numerator is the number of women by smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use in the third trimester of pregnancy and Denominator is the total number of women who had an antenatal visit in the third trimester of pregnancy whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug was recorded.

Source: AIHW, Healthy for Life data collection.

Table 2.21.10: Risk factors status of women^(a) who gave birth to an Indigenous baby^(b) who attended an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy, by state/territory, 1 July 2010–30 June 2011

Risk factors	NSW/ACT %	Vic/Tas %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	NT %	Total %
Smoking status							
Smoker ^(c)	57.4	54.2	52.3	46.8	59.5	53.1	53.3
Other ^(d)	42.6	45.8	47.7	53.2	40.5	46.9	46.7
Total Number	169	72	149	158	79	209	836
Alcohol consumption							
Low/high risk alcohol consumption ^(e)	31.9	38.6	20.5	22.4	47.8	15.9	25.6
No alcohol consumption ^(f)	68.1	61.4	79.5	77.6	52.2	84.1	74.4
Total Number	116	70	132	156	69	207	750
Illicit drug use status							
Used drugs ^(g)	30.6	23.9	8.7	10.7	32.8	8.4	16.8
Other ^(h)	69.4	76.1	91.3	89.3	67.2	91.6	83.2
Total Number	121	67	69	150	64	202	673

(a) Women who were regular clients of the HfL service.

(b) Women who gave birth to an Indigenous baby in the current reporting period.

(c) Smoker includes daily smokers, weekly smokers and irregular smokers (people who smoke tobacco less than weekly).

(d) Other includes ex-smokers and non-smokers.

(e) Low risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has less than 7 standard drinks, AND on any one day, has no more than 2 standard drinks (spread over at least two hours). High-risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has more than 7 standard drinks, OR on any one day, more than 2 standard drinks.

(f) A person who does not drink at all during pregnancy.

(g) Used illicit drugs include daily, weekly and irregular users (a person who uses less than weekly).

(h) Other includes ex-users and non-users.

Notes

1. Valid data for this measure were provided by 72 services (NSW/ACT 15, Vic/Tas 12, Qld 10, WA 9, SA 13 and NT 13).

2. Services used their own definition of regular client.

3. Numerator is the number of women by smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use before 13 weeks of pregnancy and Denominator is the total number of women who had an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug was recorded.

Source: AIHW, Healthy for Life data collection.

Table 2.21.11: Risk factors status of women^(a) who gave birth to an Indigenous baby^(b) who attended an antenatal visit in the third trimester of pregnancy, by state/territory, 1 July 2010–30 June 2011

Risk factors	NSW/ACT %	Vic/Tas %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	NT %	Total %
Smoking status							
Smoker ^(c)	55.9	59.2	46.7	52.3	59.1	53.0	54.1
Other ^(d)	44.1	40.8	53.3	47.7	40.9	47.0	45.9
Total number	306	157	150	281	127	317	1,338
Alcohol consumption							
Low/high risk alcohol consumption ^(e)	14.6	33.8	2.6	19.1	37.4	7.8	16.8
No alcohol consumption ^(f)	85.4	66.2	97.4	80.9	62.6	92.2	83.2
Total number	219	151	151	277	107	309	1,214
Illicit drug use status							
Used drugs ^(g)	22.3	32.0	5.6	12.9	24.2	5.0	15.1
Other ^(h)	77.7	68.0	94.4	87.1	75.8	95.0	84.9
Total number	215	150	143	280	99	300	1,187

(a) Women who were regular clients of the HfL service.

(b) Women who gave birth to an Indigenous baby in the current reporting period.

(c) Smoker includes daily smokers, weekly smokers and irregular smokers (people who smoke tobacco less than weekly).

(d) Other includes ex-smokers and non-smokers.

(e) Low risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has less than 7 standard drinks, AND on any one day, has no more than 2 standard drinks (spread over at least two hours). High-risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has more than 7 standard drinks, OR on any one day, more than 2 standard drinks.

(f) A person who does not drink at all during pregnancy.

(g) Used illicit drugs include daily, weekly and irregular users (a person who uses less than weekly).

(h) Other includes ex-users and non-users.

Notes

1. Valid data for this measure were provided by 72 services (NSW/ACT 15, Vic/Tas 12, Qld 10, WA 9, SA 13 and NT 13).

2. Services used their own definition of regular client.

3. Numerator is the number of women by smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use before 13 weeks of pregnancy and Denominator is the total number of women who had an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug was recorded.

Source: AIHW, Healthy for Life data collection.

Table 2.21.12: Risk factor status of women^(a) who gave birth to an Indigenous baby^(b) who attended an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy, by remoteness, 1 July 2010–30 June 2011

Risk factors	Major cities %	Inner regional %	Outer regional %	Remote %	Very remote %	Total
Smoking						
Smoker ^(c)	50.7	54.5	52.7	46.2	63.6	53.3
Other ^(d)	49.3	45.5	47.3	53.8	36.4	46.7
Total number	71	145	330	158	132	836
Alcohol consumption						
Low/high risk alcohol consumption ^(e)	53.1	25.0	24.1	23.7	18.3	25.6
No alcohol consumption ^(f)	46.9	75.0	75.9	76.3	81.7	74.4
Total number	64	92	311	152	131	750
Illicit drug use status						
Used illicit drugs ^(g)	37.7	22.9	19.4	9.4	5.0	16.8
Other ^(h)	62.3	77.1	80.6	90.6	95.0	83.2
Total number	61	96	248	149	119	673

(a) Women who were regular clients of the HfL service.

(b) Women who gave birth to an Indigenous baby in the current reporting period.

(c) Smoker includes daily smokers, weekly smokers and irregular smokers (people who smoke tobacco less than weekly).

(d) Other includes ex-smokers and non-smokers.

(e) Low risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has less than 7 standard drinks, AND on any one day, has no more than 2 standard drinks (spread over at least two hours). High-risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has more than 7 standard drinks, OR on any one day, more than 2 standard drinks.

(f) A person who does not drink at all during pregnancy.

(g) Used illicit drugs include daily, weekly and irregular users (a person who uses less than weekly).

(h) Other includes ex-users and non-users.

Notes

1. Valid data for this measure were provided by 72 services (Major Cities 10, Inner Regional 12, Outer Regional 25, Remote 11 and Very Remote 14).

2. Services used their own definition of regular client.

3. Numerator is the number of women by smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use before 13 weeks of pregnancy and Denominator is the total number of women who had an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug was recorded.

Source: AIHW, Healthy for Life data collection.

Table 2.21.13: Risk factors status of women^(a) who gave birth to an Indigenous baby^(b) who attended an antenatal visit in the third trimester of pregnancy, by remoteness, 1 July 2010–30 June 2011

Risk factors	Major cities %	Inner regional %	Outer regional %	Remote %	Very remote %	Total %
Smoking						
Smoker ^(c)	61.0	58.2	51.1	47.5	60.1	54.1
Other ^(d)	39.0	41.8	48.9	52.5	39.9	45.9
Total number	77	273	534	221	233	1,338
Alcohol consumption						
Low/high risk alcohol consumption ^(e)	46.2	13.8	19.5	11.4	9.9	16.8
No alcohol consumption ^(f)	53.8	86.2	80.5	88.6	90.1	83.2
Total number	65	189	519	219	222	1,214
Illicit drug use status						
Used illicit drugs ^(g)	41.2	24.3	16.1	5.0	6.6	15.1
Other ^(h)	58.8	75.7	83.9	95.0	93.4	84.9
Total number	68	185	503	219	212	1,187

(a) Women who were regular clients of the HfL service.

(b) Women who gave birth to an Indigenous baby in the current reporting period.

(c) Smoker includes daily smokers, weekly smokers and irregular smokers (people who smoke tobacco less than weekly).

(d) Other includes ex-smokers and non-smokers.

(e) Low risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has less than 7 standard drinks, AND on any one day, has no more than 2 standard drinks (spread over at least two hours). High-risk alcohol consumption: a person who over a week has more than 7 standard drinks, OR on any one day, more than 2 standard drinks.

(f) A person who does not drink at all during pregnancy.

(g) Used illicit drugs include daily, weekly and irregular users (a person who uses less than weekly).

(h) Other includes ex-users and non-users.

Notes

1. Valid data for this measure were provided by 72 services (Major Cities 10, Inner Regional 12, Outer Regional 25, Remote 11 and Very Remote 14).

2. Services used their own definition of regular client.

3. Numerator is the number of women by smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug use before 13 weeks of pregnancy and Denominator is the total number of women who had an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy whose smoking status, alcohol consumption or illicit drug was recorded.

Source: AIHW, Healthy for Life data collection.

Table 2.21.14: Alcohol consumption by child's mother during pregnancy, Indigenous children aged 0–3, by state/territory, 2008

Alcohol consumption	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas/ ACT	NT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Drank more or the same amount of alcohol during pregnancy	3.4	5.4	2.3	5.0	1.8	6.0	3.0	3.3
Drank less alcohol during pregnancy	14.1	17.6	20.5	15.7	15.2	13.1	11.9	16.3
Did not drink alcohol during pregnancy	82.6	77.0	77.3	79.3	83.1	80.9	85.1	80.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	13,261	2,474	13,334	5,444	2,240	1,856	4,144	42,753

Note: Excludes not stated & not collected.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.15: Illicit drug or substance use by child's mother during pregnancy, Indigenous children aged 0–3, by state/territory, 2008

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas/ACT	NT	Aust.
	Per cent							
Used illicit drugs/substances during pregnancy	3.9	9.3	3.9	8.5	6.1	4.2	4.2	5.0
Did not use illicit drugs/substances during pregnancy	96.1	90.7	96.1	91.5	93.9	95.8	95.8	95.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	16,132	3,336	16,523	6,767	2,730	2,444	5,948	53,880

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.16: Illicit drug or substance use by child's mother during pregnancy, by remoteness, Indigenous children aged 0–3, 2008

	Remote		Non-Remote		Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Used illicit substances during pregnancy	429	4.9	1,693	5.0	2,122	5.0
Did not use illicit substances during pregnancy	8,295	95.1	32,354	95.0	40,649	95.0
Total	8,724	100.0	34,047	100.0	42,771	100.0
Not collected	3,256	27.2	7,853	18.7	11,109	20.6

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.17: Selected health issues of Indigenous mothers of children aged 0–3, by state/territory, 2008

Selected health issue	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Aust	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Whether child's mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy																		
Had diabetes or sugar problems	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.5
Did not have diabetes or sugar problems	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91.5
Total^(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0
Whether child's mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy																		
Did have high blood pressure	2,702	17.4	486	14.8	1,337	8.4	1,268	20.1	425	16.0	302	16.7	88*	21*	688	13.5	7,295	14.3
Did not have high blood pressure	12,832	82.6	2,792	85.2	14,640	91.6	5,044	79.9	2,234	84.0	1,510	83.3	332	79.0	4,422	86.5	43,806	85.7
Total^(a)	15,534	100.0	3,278	100.0	15,977	100.0	6,312	100.0	2,658	100.0	1,811	100.0	420	100.0	5,111	100.0	51,102	100.0
Whether child's mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy																		
Took folate prior to and/or during pregnancy	9,103	59.5	1,981	61.4	7,719	48.7	2,930	47.0	1,342	50.6	1,238	68.3	245	58.3	1,735	34.1	26,293	52.0
Did not take folate	6,197	40.5	1,245	38.6	8,140	51.3	3,300	53.0	1,310	49.4	574	31.7	176*	41.7*	3,357	65.9	24,298	48.0
Total^(a)	15,300	100.0	3,226	100.0	15,859	100.0	6,230	100.0	2,652	100.0	1,811	100.0	420	100.0	5,092	100.0	50,591	100.0
Whether child's mother took other medications or supplements during pregnancy																		
Took medications or supplements during pregnancy	5,851	38.2	1,201	36.7	7,230	45.2	3,459	54.7	1,267	47.8	634	35.0	141*	35.4*	2,597	50.6	22,381	44.0
Did not take medications or supplements during pregnancy	9,449	61.8	2,072	63.3	8,767	54.8	2,864	45.3	1,386	52.2	1,178	65.0	258	64.6	2,536	49.4	28,509	56.0
Total^(a)	15,300	100.0	3,274	100.0	15,997	100.0	6,324	100.0	2,652	100.0	1,811	100.0	399	100.0	5,133	100.0	50,890	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.21.17 (continued): Selected health issues of Indigenous mothers of children aged 0–3, by state/territory, 2008

Selected health issue	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Aust	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Whether child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth																		
Sought advice/information about pregnancy or child birth	5,590	41.4	1,501	60.9	6,419	47.8	2,685	50.3	943	41.8	522	33.7	122*	38.3*	1,348	34.3	19,129	44.7
Did not seek advice/information about pregnancy or child birth	7,912	58.6	964	39.1	7,000	52.2	2,652	49.7	1,315	58.2	1,026	66.3	196	61.7	2,577	65.7	23,642	55.3
Total^(a)	13,502	100.0	2,464	100.0	13,420	100.0	5,337	100.0	2,258	100.0	1,548	100.0	318	100.0	3,924	100.0	42,771	100.0
Where child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth																		
Discussion/advice from family or friends	2,516	18.6	923	37.5	3,701	27.6	1,234	23.1	431	19.1	254*	16.4	72*	22.8	774	19.7	9,905	23.2
Other	5,053	37.4	1,450	58.9	5,433	40.5	2,424	45.4	863	38.2	465	30.1	107*	33.5*	978	24.9	16,773	39.2
No advice sought	7,912	58.6	964	39.1	7,000	52.2	2,652	49.7	1,315	58.2	1,026	66.3	196	61.7	2,577	65.7	23,642	55.3
Total^{(a)(b)}	13,502	100.0	2,464	100.0	13,420	100.0	5,337	100.0	2,258	100.0	1,548	100.0	318	100.0	3,924	100.0	42,771	100.0

* Relative standard error is between 25 and 50 and data should be used with caution.

(a) Excludes not stated/not collected.

(b) Total will not add as respondents may have sought advice from family or friends as well as from other sources of advice.

Source: ABS 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.18: Selected health issues of Indigenous mothers of children aged 0–3, by remoteness, 2008

Selected health issue	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Total non-remote		Remote		Very remote		Total remote		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Whether child's mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy																
Had diabetes or sugar problems	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,438	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	923	8.4	4,361	8.5
Did not have diabetes or sugar problems	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,082	91.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,066	91.6	47,149	91.5
Total^(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40,520	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,990	100.0	51,510	100.0
Whether child's mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy																
Did have high blood pressure	1,956	11.7	2,177	17.5	1,459	13.1	5,593	13.9	735	17.3	968	14.7	1,702	15.7	7,295	14.3
Did not have high blood pressure	14,733	88.3	10,242	82.5	9,709	86.9	34,684	86.1	3,520	82.7	5,602	85.3	9,122	84.3	43,806	85.7
Total^(a)	16,690	100.0	12,419	100.0	11,168	100.0	40,277	100.0	4,254	100.0	6,570	100.0	10,824	100.0	51,102	100.0
Whether child's mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy																
Took folate prior to and/or during pregnancy	9,525	57.7	7,367	59.5	5,181	47.1	22,074	55.3	2,093	50.6	2,126	32.4	4,219	39.4	26,293	52.0
Did not take folate	6,978	42.3	5,014	40.5	5,819	52.9	17,811	44.7	2,043	49.4	4,444	67.6	6,487	60.6	24,298	48.0
Total^(a)	16,504	100.0	12,382	100.0	10,999	100.0	39,885	100.0	4,135	100.0	6,571	100.0	10,706	100.0	50,591	100.0
Whether child's mother took other medications or supplements during pregnancy																
Took medications or supplements during pregnancy	7,092	43.0	4,767	38.4	4,662	41.9	16,521	41.3	2,081	49.4	3,779	56.9	5,860	54.0	22,381	44.0
Did not take medications or supplements during pregnancy	9,401	57.0	7,651	61.6	6,460	58.1	23,512	58.7	2,135	50.6	2,862	43.1	4,997	46.0	28,509	56.0
Total^(a)	16,493	100.0	12,419	100.0	11,122	100.0	40,033	100.0	4,217	100.0	6,640	100.0	10,857	100.0	50,890	100.0

(continued)

Table 2.21.18 (continued): Selected health issues of Indigenous mothers of children aged 0–3, by remoteness, 2008

Selected health issue	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Total non-remote		Remote		Very remote		Total remote		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Whether child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth																
Sought advice/information about pregnancy or child birth	6,650	47.0	4,709	45.5	4,349	45.6	15,707	46.1	1,335	36.2	2,088	41.5	3,423	39.2	19,129	44.7
Did not seek advice/information about pregnancy or child birth	7,507	53.0	5,639	54.5	5,194	54.4	18,340	53.9	2,356	63.8	2,946	58.5	5,302	60.8	23,642	55.3
Total^(a)	14,157	100.0	10,348	100.0	9,542	100.0	34,047	100.0	3,691	100.0	5,034	100.0	8,724	100.0	42,771	100.0
Where child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth																
Discussion/advice from family or friends	3,738	26.4	2,295	22.2	2,730	28.6	8,763	25.7	381*	10.3*	761	15.1	1,142	13.1	9,905	23.2
Other	5,849	41.3	4,071	39.3	3,926	41.1	13,845	40.7	1,209	32.7	1,719	34.2	2,928	33.6	16,773	39.2
No advice sought	7,507	53.0	5,639	54.5	5,194	54.4	18,340	53.9	2,356	63.8	2,946	58.5	5,302	60.8	23,642	55.3
Total^{(a)(b)}	14,157	100.0	10,348	100.0	9,542	100.0	34,047	100.0	3,691	100.0	5,034	100.0	8,724	100.0	42,771	100.0

* Relative standard error is between 25 and 50 and data should be used with caution.

(a) Excludes not stated/not collected.

(b) Total will not add as respondents may have sought advice from family or friends as well as from other sources of advice.

Source: ABS 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.19: Selected pregnancy behavioural risk factors of Indigenous mothers of children aged 0–3, by advice sought, 2008

	Sought advice		Did not seek advice	
	No.	%	No.	%
Took folate prior to or during pregnancy	12,095	63.2	10,564	44.7
Did not smoke or chew tobacco during pregnancy	12,225	63.9	12,556	53.1

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.20: Number and proportion of Indigenous children aged 0–3 whose mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy, by state/territory, 2008

	Number	Proportion
NSW/ACT	1,328 ^(a)	8.3 ^(a)
Vic	215	6.6
Qld	1,578 ^(a)	9.8 ^(a)
WA	519 ^(a)	8.2 ^(a)
SA	103 ^(a)	3.8 ^(a)
Tas	39 ^(b)	2.2 ^(b)
NT	577	11.1
Total	4,361	8.5

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Note: Proportions exclude not known and not collected responses.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Table 2.21.21: Number and proportion of Indigenous children aged 0–3 whose mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy, by remoteness, 2008

	Number	Proportion
Major cities	1,831 ^(a)	11.0 ^(a)
Inner regional	552 ^(a)	4.4 ^(a)
Outer regional	1,054 ^(a)	9.4 ^(a)
<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>3,438</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Remote	279 ^(a)	6.6 ^(a)
Very remote	644	9.6
<i>Total remote</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Total	4,361	8.5

(a) Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Note: Proportions exclude not known and not collected responses.

Source: 2008 NATSISS.

Data sources and quality

National Perinatal Data Collection

Births

Birth notification forms are completed for all births of 20 weeks or more gestation, or a birthweight of 400 grams or more. The Perinatal National Minimum Data Set includes all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community.

Indigenous status question

Indigenous status is a measure of whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. A standard data item for Indigenous status is specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set for the mother. Since 2005, all jurisdictions have collected information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS). Before this, data on Indigenous status was not reported for Tasmania, as the 'not stated' category for Indigenous status was included with the non-Indigenous category. Work is underway to include the Indigenous status of the baby with data released from 2015.

Under-identification

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions and comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with caution. No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 2001–2010 has been consistent, at 3.6–3.9% of women who gave birth. Approximately 0.3% of mothers who gave birth in 2009 had missing Indigenous status information. Mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from analyses. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing information.

In 2007, the AIHW completed an assessment of the quality of Indigenous status information in perinatal data in each state and territory. This involved a survey that was sent to the midwifery managers across Australia to determine how many hospitals in each jurisdiction obtain Indigenous status information of mothers giving birth from admission records and how many collect this information independently. The assessment also involved analysis of the variability in the number and proportion of mothers recorded as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the perinatal data collection over time and across jurisdictions for the period 1991–2004. The outcomes of this assessment showed that Indigenous status data from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory are suitable for trends analysis and national reporting. Perinatal data from Tasmania, although improving, were deemed to be of insufficient quality. Although the most recent data in the Australian Capital Territory were of publishable quality, the data were not yet of sufficient stability to support trends analysis (Leeds et al. 2007).

All jurisdictions are working towards improving the quality of Indigenous status in perinatal data collections. States and territories have agreed to improve Indigenous data collection procedures in key data collections including implementation of the Best Practice Guidelines for the collection of Indigenous status in health data sets.

State and territory data

Analysis by state and territory is based on the usual residence of the mother unless otherwise stated. Data excludes Australian non-residents of external territories and where the state/territory of residence was not stated.

Numbers are small in jurisdictions such as ACT and Tasmania and therefore need to be interpreted with caution.

Antenatal care data

Currently, data on antenatal care is not available from all jurisdictions. Data reported for 2011 on number of women who gave birth, who attended at least 1 antenatal visit in the first trimester, and for the number of antenatal visits are available for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory only.

Proportions of records missing antenatal care information on whether the first visit was in the first trimester are very different for women who resided in New South Wales (3%), Victoria (1.2%), Queensland (1.2%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.2%), and the Northern Territory (1%) compared with South Australia (7.1%), Western Australia (11.8%) and Tasmania (22%). Improvements in data validation in the Northern Territory, including validation against date of first of ultrasound examinations attended, has led to improved data quality and a decrease in the proportion of records missing antenatal care information, since 2007. The timing of the first visits for women missing data may be distributed differently to those whose data have been reported. There are also differences in how the jurisdictions define antenatal visits.

Data development

AIHW is working with the states and territories in the development of an enhanced Perinatal NMDS to include nationally consistent data items on antenatal care, smoking and alcohol use during pregnancy, and Indigenous status of the baby. Nationally consistent data items on smoking during pregnancy, gestational age at first antenatal visit, Indigenous status of the baby have been added to the Perinatal NMDS (from 1 July 2009, 1 July 2010, and 1 July 2012 respectively). A data item on number of antenatal visits was included in the Perinatal NMDS from 1 July 2013, although Victoria was not able to commence collection until 1 January 2015.

Collection of data on alcohol use in pregnancy is being developed.

For more information see

<<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/597483>>.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes *Remote* and *Non-remote* areas. The 2008 survey was undertaken between August 2008 and April 2009, with a sample size of 13,300 persons (5,500 aged 0–14 and 7,800 aged 15 and over) in 6,900 households, and a response rate of 82% of households. Up to 3 randomly selected Indigenous Australians were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In *Non-remote* areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in *Remote* areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15–17. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings, such as hotels,

motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians.

As with other surveys, the NATSISS is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Care has been taken to ensure that the results of this survey are as accurate as possible. Trained ABS officers conducted all interviews. However, some factors may affect the reliability of the data.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health-related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the 3 (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the 3 surveys.

There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons (such as the 2007–08 National Health Survey) and these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS had a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared with other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004–05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS was approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varied across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: User's guide, 2008* (ABS 2010).

Healthy for Life data collection

For the July 2010 to June 2011 reporting period, 85 services submitted data as part of the Healthy for Life (HfL) Program.

Services started submitting their data through an electronic interface (OSCAR) for the February 2008 reporting period. This has improved the quality of data submitted.

Not all of the services were able to provide data for all of the essential indicators and service profile questions included in the HfL data collection. The number of services that were able to provide data varies across the qualitative and quantitative indicators.

There has been an upward trend in the proportion of services that reported on each of the indicators over time, particularly compared with the first reporting period ending June 2007.

In general, the data quality improved noticeably between the periods ending in June 2008 and June 2009. The overall level of data quality remained similar in the period ending in June 2010, while further improvements occurred in the period ending in June 2011. In the

period ending in June 2011, the most common data quality issues were related to missing data (20% of services) and data out of the expected range (11% of services).

The Healthy for Life data collection was discontinued at the end of June 2011.

List of symbols used in tables

- n.a. not available
- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- .. not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes

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The cover of the report features a red background with a white and yellow geometric pattern on the left side. The title is in white text on the right.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report

Measure 46 of 68

Detailed analyses

2.22 Overweight and obesity

This measure reports on the prevalence of overweight and obesity among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults and children

Introduction

This is no. 46 of 68 measures in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 report: detailed analyses*. This report provides information on a range of measures of health status, determinants of health and the health system performance relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Framework comprises 3 tiers:

Tier 1 – Health status and outcomes

Tier 2 – Determinants of health

Tier 3 – Health system performance.

The full report, including a comprehensive description of all data sources used in the report, and notes about the data quality is available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129550779>>.

Tables referenced are available from

<<http://www.aihw.gov.au/indigenous-data/health-performance-framework/>>.

Data sources

- Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
- Australian Health Survey.

For more information, see 'Data sources and quality' at the end of this measure.

Data analyses

For more information related to overweight and obesity, see measures 2.18 and 2.19. See also 'Other related information' at the end of this measure.

The following data are presented for this measure:

- Obesity in people with selected socioeconomic characteristics, see tables 2.22.1–2
- Rates of overweight/obesity by state/territory and remoteness, see Table 2.22.3.

Current period

In 2012–13:

- Two thirds (66%) of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years and over had a measured Body Mass Index (BMI) score in the overweight or obese range (29% overweight and 37% obese). After adjusting for age, Indigenous adults were 1.6 times as likely to be obese as non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table 8.3, Figure 2.22.1).
- Rates of obesity in Indigenous Australians were highest in *Inner regional* areas (40%) and lowest in *Very remote* areas (32%). Rates were similar in *Major cities* (37%) and in *Outer regional* and *Remote* areas (38%) (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table 2.3).
- Indigenous women had higher rates of obesity (40%) and were overweight at lower rates (26%) than Indigenous men (34% and 31% respectively) (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table 8.3).
- Rates of being overweight or obese increased with age, from 35% of Indigenous Australians aged 15–17, to 80% of Indigenous Australians aged 55 and over. A similar pattern was seen in non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table 8.3).
- About 30% of Indigenous children aged 2–14 were overweight or obese, compared with 25% of non-Indigenous children (ABS 4727.0.55.006 Table 9.3).

Trend

Trend data are not available. It is not possible to compare 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey results with previous surveys as the latest results are based on measured Body Mass Index (BMI) rather than self-reported height and weight (as was done before).

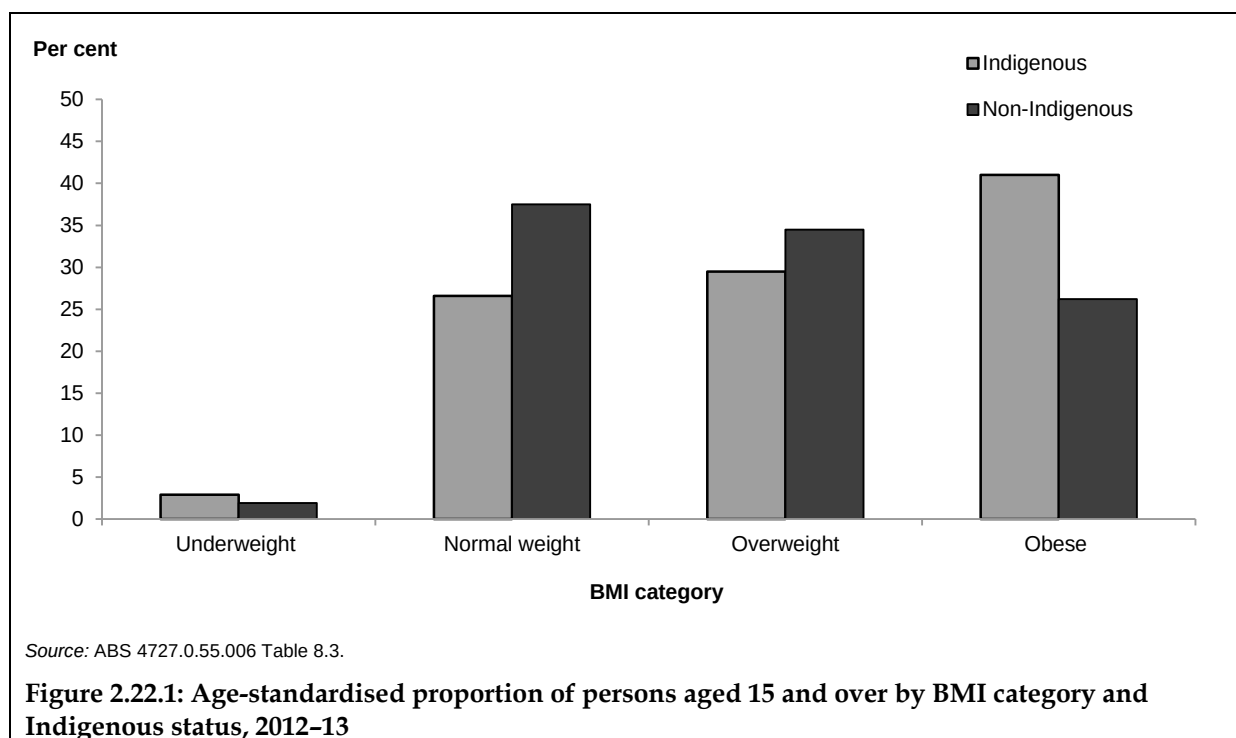


Table 2.22.1: Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting obesity, 2012–13

	Obese ^(a)		Not obese		Total ^(b)	Total persons 15 years and over
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
SEIFA^(c)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	37.3	68,024	62.7	114,281	182,305	214,140
5th quintile (most advantaged)	40.4	5,854	59.6	8,642	14,496	17,168
Ratio most disadvantaged/most advantaged	0.9	11.6	1.1	13.2	12.6	12.5
Employment						
Employed	37.7	60,912	62.3	100,532	161,444	186,246
Unemployed	33.4	13,931	66.6	27,720	41,650	48,692
Not in the labour force	38.2	53,303	61.8	86,387	139,689	174,003
Ratio unemployed/employed	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Has non-school qualification^(d)						
Yes	41.6	58,642	58.4	82,385	141,027	166,000
No	34.4	69,503	65.6	132,254	201,757	242,941
Ratio no/yes	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5
Highest year of school completed						
Year 12	36.0	31,144	64.0	55,361	86,505	101,295
Year 9 or below ^(e)	38.3	38,130	61.7	61,520	99,650	121,511
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Smoker status						
Current smoker ^(f)	32.4	49,888	67.6	103,875	153,763	178,720
Non-smoker ^(g)	41.4	78,257	58.6	110,763	189,020	230,221
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake^(h)						
Yes	36.7	5,782	63.3	9,966	15,748	19,633
No	37.4	122,363	62.6	204,673	327,036	389,308
Ratio no/yes	1.0	21.2	1.0	20.5	20.8	19.8
Adequate daily fruit intake⁽ⁱ⁾						
Yes	37.8	54,020	62.2	88,796	142,815	171,847
No	37.1	74,125	62.9	125,843	199,968	237,094
Ratio no/yes	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent/very good/good	33.8	87,783	66.2	172,185	259,968	309,881
Fair/poor	48.7	40,361	51.3	42,454	82,815	99,060
Ratio fair, poor/excellent, very good, good	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3

(continued)

Table 2.22.1 (continued): Selected health and socioeconomic characteristics by Indigenous persons (15 years and over) reporting obesity, 2012–13

	Obese ^(a)		Not obese		Total ^(b)	Total persons 15 years and over
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
Heart/circulatory problems^(j)						
Yes	53.1	33,046	46.9	29,182	62,229	72,597
No	33.9	95,098	66.1	185,456	280,555	336,344
Ratio yes/no	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kidney disease^(k)						
Yes	49.5	4,191	50.5	4,272	8,463	9,993
No	37.1	123,954	62.9	210,367	334,320	398,948
Ratio yes/no	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diabetes^(l)						
Yes	58.6	23,227	41.4	16,425	39,652	48,255
No	34.6	104,917	65.4	198,214	303,131	360,686
Ratio yes/no	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Measured high blood pressure^(m)						
Yes	56.2	34,452	43.8	26,830	61,282	64,236
No	35.4	85,334	64.6	156,036	241,371	251,053
Ratio yes/no	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total number⁽ⁿ⁾	39.6	119,786	60.4	182,867	302,653	315,288
Total persons 15 years and over	37.4	128,145	62.6	214,639	342,783	408,941

(a) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over. For information on the calculation of BMI scores for people aged 15–17, see the Glossary in AATSIHS First Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.001) or AATSIHS Updated Results 2012–13 (4727.0.55.006).

(b) Total excludes measurement not taken.

(c) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2011.

(d) Non-school qualifications classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (includes e.g. Bachelor degree or higher, diploma, advanced diploma, certificate).

(e) Year 9 or below includes never attended school.

(f) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoked less than weekly.

(g) Includes ex-smoker and those who have never smoked.

(h) As the 2012–13 AATSIHS only collected information on whole serves of vegetables, the 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines have been applied as follows: 5 serves of vegetables for persons aged 9 years and over, with the exception of 18–49 year old males who eat 6 serves.

(i) According to 2013 NHMRC Australian Dietary Guidelines, which recommend 2 serves of fruit per day for persons aged 9 years and over.

(j) Self reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(k) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting kidney disease which has lasted or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting diabetes which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more. Includes type 1 and type 2 diabetes, type unknown, and persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(m) Persons aged 18 years and over measured blood pressure data; high blood pressure is a measurement of 140/90 mmHg or higher.

(n) Total excludes persons for whom a blood pressure measurement not taken (due to refusal for medical reasons or other reasons).

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Data excludes not stated responses.

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.22.2: Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting obesity, 2012–13

	Obese ^(a)		Not obese		Total ^(b)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
Equivalised gross household income^(c)						
1st quintile (lowest)	39.0	40,797	61.0	63,888	104,685	124,518
4th/5th quintile (highest)	43.2	19,000	56.8	24,996	43,997	51,676
Ratio lowest/highest	0.9*	2.1	1.1	2.6	2.4	2.4
Total number	39.5	97,767	60.5	149,945	247,712	292,747
Financial stress—whether household could raise \$2,000 in an emergency^(c)						
Yes	39.9	53,119	60.1	79,988	133,107	158,276
No	38.7	60,454	61.3	95,586	156,040	184,641
Ratio yes/no	1.03*	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total number	39.3	113,572	60.7	175,574	289,146	342,917
Household had day/s without money for basic living expenses in last 12 months^(d)						
Yes	39.8	49,388	60.2	74,593	123,982	147,199
No	38.8	70,371	61.2	111,179	181,549	216,909
Ratio yes/no	1.02*	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total number	39.2	119,759	60.8	185,772	305,531	364,108
Housing tenure type^{(d)(e)}						
Owner	44.0	39,808	56.0	50,751	90,558	110,215
Renter	37.2	79,736	62.8	134,536	214,272	252,547
Ratio renter/owner	0.8*	2.0	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.3
Total number	39.2	119,828	60.8	185,772	305,600	364,177
Lives in overcrowded household^{(f)(d)}						
Yes	30.1	18,158	69.9	42,163	60,321	71,380
No	41.4	101,601	58.6	143,609	245,210	292,728
Ratio yes/no	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total number	39.2	119,759	60.8	185,772	305,531	364,108
Alcohol consumption						
Abstained from alcohol in last 12 months ^(g)	40.3*	27,340	59.7	40,436	67,776	83,184
Short-term/single occasion risk^(h)						
Yes	37.3*	66,879	62.7	112,368	179,247	208,979
No	43.4	23,926	56.6	31,211	55,137	67,136
Ratio yes/no	0.9*	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.3	3.1

(continued)

Table 2.22.2 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting obesity, 2012–13

	Obese ^(a)		Not obese		Total ^(b)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
Physical activity^(j)						
Met guidelines ^(j)	36.0	35,725	64.0	63,457	99,182	117,125
Did not meet guidelines ^(k)	44.2	59,893	55.8	75,608	135,501	165,910
Ratio did not meet/met guidelines	1.2*	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4
Total number	40.7	95,618	59.3	139,065	234,683	283,035
Disability status^(l)						
Has profound, severe or moderate core activity limitation	48.1*	18,698	51.9	20,208	38,906	48,886
Has schooling/employment restriction only	40.7*	13,847	59.3	20,186	34,033	40,050
Has unspecified limitation or restriction	42.0*	29,446	58.0	40,646	70,092	82,325
Total disability/long-term health condition	43.3	61,990	56.7	81,040	143,031	171,261
No disability/long-term health condition	35.5	58,142	64.5	105,470	163,612	194,607
Ratio disability/no disability	1.2*	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Psychological distress (Kessler 5)^(m)						
Low/moderate	39.3	83,852	60.7	129,340	213,191	252,230
High/very high	39.1	35,741	60.9	55,591	91,332	109,134
Ratio high, very high/low, moderate	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total number	39.3	119,592	60.7	184,931	304,524	361,364
Stressors experienced in last 12 months⁽ⁿ⁾						
No stressors	37.9	28,189	62.1	46,221	74,410	91,344
Experienced one or more stressor	39.5	91,518	60.5	139,902	231,420	273,389
Ratio one or more/no stressors	1.0	3.2	1.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Total number	39.2*	120,064	60.8	186,432	306,496	365,429
Long term health conditions^(o)						
No current long term health condition	24.2*	12,512	75.8	39,258	51,770	63,950
One	33.9*	18,483	66.1	35,981	54,464	64,247
Two	39.7*	19,150	60.3	29,047	48,197	57,094
Three or more	46.0	69,988	54.0	82,225	152,213	180,577
Ratio three or more/no conditions	1.9*	5.6	0.7	2.1	2.9	2.8
Respiratory disease^(p)						
Yes	45.1	52,253	54.9	63,721	115,974	137,406
No	35.6	67,879	64.4	122,790	190,669	228,462
Ratio yes/no	1.3*	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6

(continued)

Table 2.22.2 (continued): Selected household and health risk factors by Indigenous persons (18 years and over) reporting obesity, 2012–13

	Obese ^(a)		Not obese		Total ^(b)	Total persons 18 years and over
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Number	Number
Has diabetes related eye/sight problem^{(q)(r)}						
Yes	49.1	4,764	50.9	4,939	9,704	11,966
No	60.7	15,018	39.3	9,728	24,746	30,614
Ratio yes/no	0.8*	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total number	57.4	19,782	42.6	14,668	34,450	42,580
Total persons 18 years and over	39.2	120,133	60.8	186,511	306,643	365,868

* Represents statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level. Rate ratios in the 'Obese column' were tested. For Alcohol consumption, 'Abstained' was also tested against those who did not have 'Short term/single occasion risk'. For those with disability or a long-term health condition, level of disability/long-term health condition was also tested with 'Total with disability/long-term health condition' used as the reference category. Number of long term health conditions were also tested with 'Three or more' as the reference category.

(a) Body Mass Index greater than 30.0 for people aged 18 years and over.

(b) Totals and population distributions exclude measurement not taken.

(c) Excludes 'not stated' and 'not known'.

(d) Excludes 'not stated'.

(e) Total includes 'other' and 'life tenure scheme'.

(f) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(g) Abstainer includes those who have never consumed alcohol.

(h) Includes those who drank. Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines (NHMRC 2009). For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 12 months.

(i) Physical activity data collected from persons 18 years and over; and non-remote areas only.

(j) 150 minutes of moderate/vigorous physical activity from five or more sessions over a week.

(k) Includes 'don't know'.

(l) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition where a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities. Levels of activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate, and school/employment restriction only) are based on whether, and how often, a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any core activities (self-care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of these activities. Only current difficulties with education and/or employment were collected. Respondents aged 65 years and over were not asked about employment restrictions and so some may be categorised as not having a specific limitation or restriction that would otherwise have been assigned 'schooling/employment restriction only' had they been asked the question.

(m) Based on the Kessler-5 (K5) measure of psychological distress. Overall levels of distress are based on how often respondents reported experiencing each feeling. Low/moderate is a score of 5–11. High/very high is a score of 12–25.

(n) Stressors experienced by self, family or friends. Excludes 'refused'.

(o) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(p) Self reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current respiratory condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for 6 months or more. Includes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chronic sinusitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

(q) Self-reported data consisting of persons who reported having an eye/sight problem due to diabetes/HSL.

(r) Excludes 'not known'.

Note: Percentages add within rows. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

Table 2.22.3: Rates of overweight or obese people aged 18 years or over, by state and territory by remoteness, 2012–13 (age-standardised rate per 100 population)^{(a)(b)}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Rate of overweight or obese people per 100 people aged 18 years or over									
Indigenous									
Major cities	77.4	71.8	69.7	76.7	73.9	..	72.8	..	74.4
Inner regional	75.5	72.3	79.8	71.5	84.2†	65.8	..	..	75.6
Outer regional	75.5	62.0	69.3	76.2	67.9	70.8	..	76.0	72.4
Remote	79.2	..	73.8	71.2	78.5	69.7	..	65.8	71.6
Very remote	82.1	..	71.8	71.0	69.6	..	..	54.1	64.6
Non-Indigenous									
Major cities	59.3	59.2	62.5	63.9	64.1	..	62.5	..	60.8
Inner regional	67.9	69.0	67.2	68.9	71.4	62.4	..	..	67.7
Outer regional	63.9	61.5	70.2	72.9	68.0	67.2	..	61.9	67.6
Remote	n.p.	..	70.4	68.3	76.0	68.8	..	62.4	69.7
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95% confidence intervals for rates (±)									
Indigenous									
Major cities	4.6	7.5	4.7	5.9	5.4	..	8.4	..	2.3
Inner regional	4.9	9.5	7.6	16.0	48.4	7.3	..	..	3.3
Outer regional	9.7	16.3	7.9	6.1	10.0	6.3	..	9.6	4.0
Remote	6.3	..	5.8	7.1	15.6	16.5	..	8.2	3.6
Very remote	10.0	..	6.6	8.3	9.1	..	..	8.9	4.4
Non-Indigenous									
Major cities	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	..	2.9	..	1.2
Inner regional	4.0	4.0	3.9	6.3	7.2	2.6	..	..	1.8
Outer regional	6.6	6.9	5.1	6.6	8.8	4.3	..	3.3	3.1
Remote	n.p.	..	22.8	13.1	17.5	22.8	..	7.7	5.2
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

(a) Directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population based on the 2001 Census, using 10 year age groups up to 55+.

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

Sources: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and 2011–12 Australian Health Survey.

Data sources and quality

Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

The 2012–13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) included a sample of 12,000 Indigenous Australians for the core sample and sub-samples for various components of the survey such as voluntary biomedical data for adults. The AATSIHS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Indigenous Australians and therefore overcome the problem inherent in most national surveys (that is, small and unrepresentative Indigenous samples).

Survey results are subject to sampling errors as only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Non-sampling errors may occur where there is non-response to the survey or questions in the survey, misunderstanding of questions or errors in recording, coding or processing the survey. Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents. Responses may be affected by imperfect recall or individual interpretation of survey questions. Any data that are self-reported are also likely to under-estimate circumstances about which the respondent is unaware, or may be reluctant to report (for example, certain health conditions, weight, drug use).

Selected non-Indigenous comparisons are available from the 2011–13 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The AHS was conducted in *Major cities, Regional and Remote areas*, but *Very remote* areas were excluded from the sample.

Further information on AATSIHS data quality issues can be found in the user guide for the survey (ABS 2013). Time series comparisons for some indicators are available from the 2004–05 NATSIHS, 2008 NATSISS, 2002 NATSISS, 2001 NHS and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).

Australian Health Survey

The Australian Health Survey (AHS) combines the existing ABS National Health Survey (NHS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) together with 2 new elements: a National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NNPAS) and a National Health Measures Survey (NHMS).

For more information see:

- National Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4363.0.55.001Main+Features12011-13?OpenDocument>>.
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4715.0/>>.
- National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.007~2011-12~Main%20Features~About%20the%20National%20Nutrition%20and%20Physical%20Activity%20Survey~731>>.
- National Health Measures Survey
<<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.005Chapter1102011-12>>.

Overweight and obesity data

The quality of BMI as a measure of overweight and obesity has a number of issues: the reliability of self-reported height and weight; under-reporting; mixed methods of collection of weight and height; and interpretation of BMI cut-offs in children.

Self-reported height and weight has been found to over-estimate height and under-estimate weight, thus under-estimating the resultant BMI. An analysis of the 1995 National Health Survey and 1995 National Nutrition Survey (ABS 1998), in which both self-reported and measured height and weight data were collected, found that 27% of males and 28% of females would have been classified to a different, predominately heavier, BMI category. This analysis did not explore data from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents; however, there was little difference between different ethnic and socioeconomic groups. The report concludes:

Based on the findings from this study, there may be grounds for questioning the reliability, and hence the use and interpretation, of BMI results based on self-reported height and weight.

In the 2004–05 NATSIHS and 2004–05 National Health Survey, height and weight information could not be obtained for approximately 16% of Indigenous Australians and 8% of non-Indigenous Australians. With a large non-response rate there may be issues with bias. In the 1994 NATSIHS an assessment of potential bias due to non-measurement concluded that there would have been only small differences if the whole population was measured; however, this assessment was based on an imputation method that assumed that people with similar characteristics had similar weight and height (Cunningham & Mackerras 1998).

Height and weight were self-reported in the 2004–05 National Health Survey except in remote areas where respondents to the Indigenous survey were offered the opportunity to be weighed or measured if they were unsure of their weight or height (ABS 2006). Given the known problems with self-reporting of height and weight, care needs to be exercised in interpretation of results given the mixed methods used, especially when the analysis is split by remoteness.

List of symbols used in tables

- . . not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- * represents results with statistically significant differences at the $p < 0.05$ level, between the categories specified in table footnotes
- † estimate has a relative standard error between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

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This report gives the latest information on how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia are faring according to a range of measures of health status and outcomes, determinants of health and health system performance. Indicators are based on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework. The report highlights the main areas of improvement and continuing concern.