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- administrative data indicate that the proportion of Indigenous young people who received a year 12 certificate increased from 20 per cent in 2001 to 26 per cent in 2008, while the non-Indigenous rate remained constant around 56 per cent.
  - *Employment* — between 2004–05 and 2008, for 15–64 year olds, an apparent increase in the employment to population ratio for Indigenous people (from 51 per cent to 54 per cent) was not statistically significant. The rate increased for non-Indigenous people (from 74 per cent to 76 per cent). There was no statistically significant change in the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people over this period. However, the number of Indigenous people on CDEP halved between 2002 and 2008, while non-CDEP employment increased. **Errata — Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011. Material in this paragraph was amended after the report went to print.**

## Headline indicators

This section summarises outcomes related to the headline indicators. More detailed results are reported from page 24.

- *Post secondary education* — attainment of post secondary qualifications increased for both Indigenous and other people between 2002 and 2008, with no change in the gap between Indigenous and other people.
- *Disability and chronic disease* — rates of profound or severe core activity restriction were twice as high for Indigenous people as for non-Indigenous people, with no change for either population between 2002 and 2008. Hospitalisation rates for all chronic diseases except cancer were higher for Indigenous people than other people in 2008. The gaps between Indigenous and other people increased for circulatory diseases, diabetes and kidney disease, and remained the same for other conditions between 2004-05 and 2008-09.
- *Household and individual income* — after adjusting for inflation, median gross weekly equivalised household (GWEH) income increased for Indigenous people between 2002 and 2008, from \$347 per week to \$445 per week (in 2008 dollars) but a similar increase in the incomes of other people meant the gap did not change
- *Substantiated child abuse and neglect* — from 1999-2000 to 2009-10, the substantiation rate for Indigenous children increased from 15 to 37 per 1000 children, while the rate for non-Indigenous children increased from 4 to 5 per 1000 children, leading to a significant widening of the gap (partly reflecting increased reporting).
- *Family and community violence* — the proportion of Indigenous people who had been victims of physical or threatened violence in the previous 12 months did not change significantly between 2002 and 2008, and remained around twice the proportion of non-Indigenous people.