
E Health sector overview

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' prefix (for example, in this sector overview, table EA.1). As the data are directly sourced from the 2013 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2013 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2013 Report, p. E.1', this is page 1 of the Health sector overview of the 2013 Report, and '2013 Report, table EA.1' is table 1 of attachment EA of the 2013 Report. A list of attachment tables referred to in the Compendium is provided at the end of this chapter, and the full attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

The Health sector overview in the *Report on Government Services 2013* (2013 Report) provides an introduction to the Public hospitals (chapter 10), Primary and community health (chapter 11), and Mental health management (chapter 12) chapters of this Report. It provides an overview of the health sector in Australia, presenting contextual and cross-sector information as well as high level performance information. Data are reported for Indigenous people for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that sector overview — those data are compiled and presented here.

Major improvements in reporting in health this year are identified in each of the service-specific health chapters.

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

Indigenous data in the Health sector overview

The Health sector overview in the 2013 Report contains the following information on Indigenous Australians:

- babies born of low birth weight
 - birthweights, live births, Indigenous mothers, 2010
 - proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, 2010
- prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians

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- rates of obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2004-05
 - proportion of adults who are daily smokers, by Indigenous status, 2007-08
 - proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2001 NHMRC guidelines), by Indigenous status, 2004-05
 - selected potentially preventable diseases
 - incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status, 2009
 - age standardised rate of heart attacks, people 25 years and over, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2010
 - potentially avoidable deaths
 - age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
 - mortality and life expectancy
 - estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex 2005–2007
 - median age at death, 2011
 - mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people), 2007–2011
 - infant and child mortality, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2007–2011
 - age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, 2006–2010
 - profile of employed health workforce
 - employed health workforce, by state and territory of principal practice, 2011
 - Indigenous health workforce, 2011
 - persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2011
 - access to services compared to need
 - proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05.

Policy context

All levels of government in Australia fund, deliver and regulate health services, with most of the activity performed by the Australian, State and Territory governments. The Australian Government's health services activities include:

- funding improved access to primary health care, including Indigenous-specific primary health, specialist services and infrastructure for rural and remote communities

State and Territory governments contribute funding for, and deliver, a range of health care services (including services specifically for Indigenous Australians) such as:

- community health services
- mental health programs
- specialist palliative care
- public hospital services
- public dental services
- patient transport
- health policy research and policy development
- public health (such as health promotion programs and disease prevention)
- the regulation, inspection, licensing and monitoring of premises, institutions and personnel.

Profile of health sector

Detailed profiles for the services within the health sector are reported in chapters 10, 11 and 12, and cover health service funding and expenditure as well as the size and scope of the individual service types.

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics for the health sector are included in this section. Additional descriptive data for each jurisdiction are presented in 2013 Report, tables EA.5–EA.6.

In 2010-11, direct expenditure on health services to Indigenous Australians made up \$4.7 billion (5.1 per cent of the total expenditure (recurrent and capital) on health care services in Australia), and 19 per cent of all government expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians (box E.1).

Box E.1 Government health expenditure for Indigenous Australians

The 2012 *Indigenous Expenditure Report* (SCRGSP 2012) is the second in a series that provides estimates of expenditure on government services to Indigenous Australians. It provides information on the levels and patterns of expenditure on targeted and mainstream services for Indigenous Australians across 86 expenditure categories (including Health), mapped to the COAG National Indigenous Reform Agreement building blocks.

The report estimates that government direct expenditure on health services for all Australians was \$92.8 billion in 2010-11. Direct expenditure on health services to Indigenous Australians made up \$4.7 billion (5.1 per cent) of the total, and 19 per cent of all government expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians.

- State and Territory governments provided \$3.1 billion (66 per cent) of direct Indigenous expenditure — the Australian Government provided the remaining 34 per cent, plus significant indirect expenditure 'to' and 'through' the State and Territory governments
- most Indigenous expenditure related to mainstream services (74 per cent, \$3.5 billion) — but Indigenous specific (targeted) expenditure (such as Indigenous child and maternity health services and the Remote Aboriginal Health Services Program) accounted for \$1.2 billion (26 per cent) of direct health expenditure.

In total, \$2.02 was spent per Indigenous person in the population for every dollar spent per non-Indigenous person. Indigenous expenditure per person was:

- *higher for public and community health services (a ratio of \$4.89 to 1)* — which includes expenditure on Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation services
- *lower for health care subsidies and support (a ratio of \$0.66 to 1)* — which includes expenditure on Medicare rebates, pharmaceutical benefits subsidies (such as the PBS) and private health insurance rebates.

In addition to the Indigenous Expenditure Report, detailed information on health expenditure (including by the non-government sector) and drivers of health costs are available from Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People 2008-09 (AIHW 2011a). The AIHW methodology is similar to the Indigenous Expenditure Report methodology, but undertakes the estimation of expenditure at a more detailed level. This provides greater scope for analysis at lower levels, and also allows the case-mix characteristics of health services to be reflected more precisely in the aggregated estimates.

Source: SCRGSP (2012); AIHW (2011).

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

There is a complex relationship between social and economic factors and demand for health services.

It has been well documented that people who experience social and economic disadvantage are at risk of negative health outcomes. Compared with those who have social and economic advantages, disadvantaged Australians are more likely to have shorter lives (AIHW 2010). Those who are disadvantaged tend to have greater health risks such as smoking more and higher rates of obesity (SCRGSP 2009). Burden-of-disease studies indicate greater burden among people who are relatively disadvantaged in society (Begg et al. 2007). Those who are disadvantaged are more likely to report their health as fair or poor than those that do not suffer the same disadvantage as measured by the Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (2013 Report, table EA.50).

Indigenous Australians are generally less healthy than other Australians, die at much younger ages, and have more disability and a lower quality of life (AIHW 2010 and tables EA.32–EA.34). Many Indigenous Australians live in conditions of social and economic disadvantage. Indigenous Australians have low employment and income levels when compared to non-Indigenous Australians (see statistical appendix 2013 Report, table AA.2, tables AA.23–AA.25, and AA.34–AA.36, and SCRGSP 2011). Indigenous Australians have relatively high rates for many health risk factors and are more likely to smoke and to consume alcohol at risky levels (ABS 2006a and SCRGSP 2011). Indigenous Australians are more likely to live in inadequate and overcrowded housing (SCRGSP 2011) and in remote areas with more limited access to health services. In 2006, 51 992 Indigenous Australians were living in discrete Indigenous communities that were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (ABS 2007).

Service-sector objectives

Government involvement in health services is predicated on the desire to improve the health of all Australians and to ensure equity of access and the sustainability of the Australian health system. Box E.2 presents the overall objectives of the health system as summarised for this Report, which are consistent with the objectives outlined in the National Healthcare Agreement (MCFFR 2012). Governments provide a variety of services in different settings to fulfil these objectives.

Box E.2 Overall objectives of the health system

Government involvement in the health system is aimed at efficiently and effectively improving health outcomes for all Australians and ensuring the sustainability of the Australian health system, achieving the following outcomes:

- Australians are born and remain healthy
- Australians receive appropriate high quality and affordable primary and community health services
- Australians receive appropriate high quality and affordable hospital and hospital related care
- Australians have positive health care experiences which take account of individual circumstances and care needs
- Australians have a health system that promotes social inclusion and reduces disadvantage, especially for Indigenous Australians
- Australians have a sustainable health system.

Sector performance indicator framework

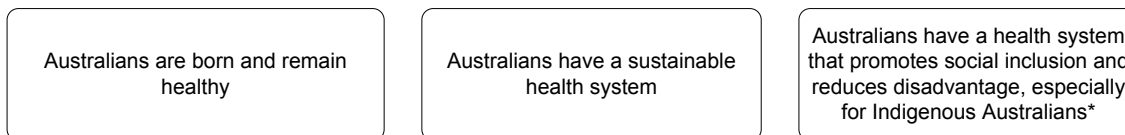
This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure E.1). This framework is made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives are a précis of the key objectives of the health system and reflect the outcomes in the NHA (box E.2).
- Sector-wide indicators — seven sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives identified in the NHA.
- Information from the service-specific performance indicator frameworks that relate to health services. Discussed in more detail in chapters 10, 11 and 12, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of these services.

This sector overview provides an overview of relevant performance information. Chapters 10, 11 and 12 and their associated attachment tables provide more detailed information.

Figure E.1 Health services sector performance indicator framework

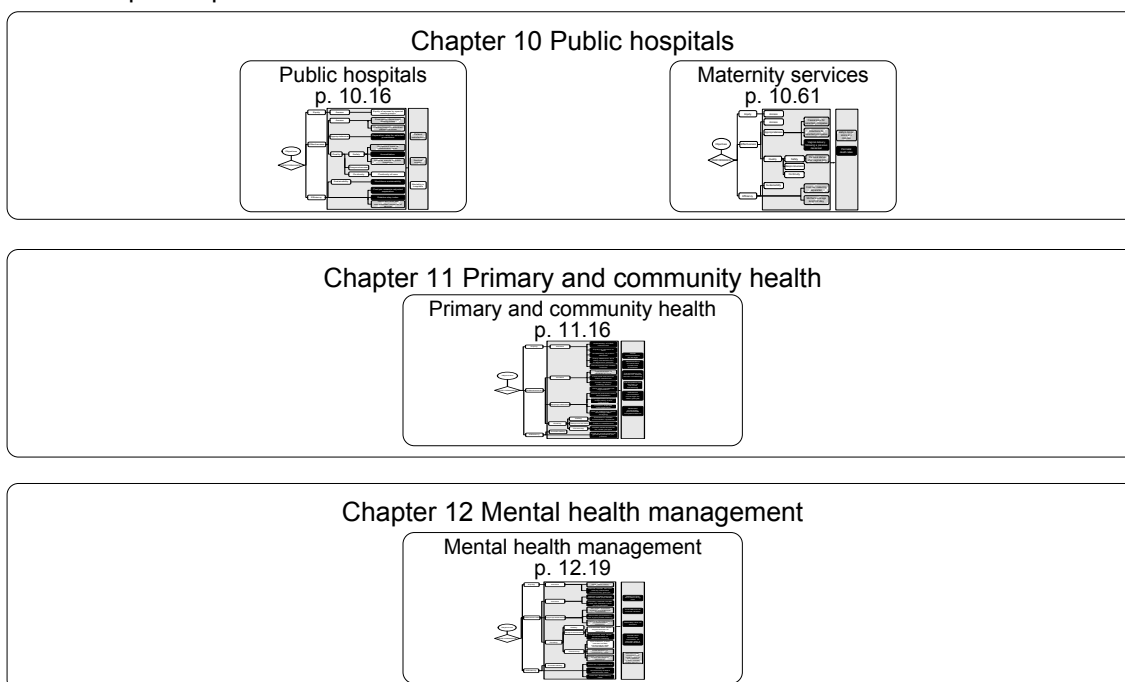
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Source: 2013 Report, figure E.3, p. E.10.

Sector-wide performance indicators

This section includes high level indicators of health outcomes. Many factors are likely to influence outcomes — not solely the performance of government services. However, these outcomes inform the development of appropriate policies and delivery of government services.

Babies born of low birth weight

‘Babies born of low birth weight’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.3). The birth weight of a baby is an important indicator of its health status and future wellbeing. Low birth weight babies have a greater risk of poor health and dying, require a longer period of hospitalisation after birth, and are more likely to develop significant disabilities (Goldenberg & Culhane 2007).

Box E.3 Low birth weight of babies

Babies’ birth weight is defined as low if they weigh less than 2500 grams, very low if they weigh less than 1500 grams and extremely low if they weigh less than 1000 grams (Li et al. 2011).

A low or decreasing number of low birth weight babies is desirable.

Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence on the birth weight of babies. Some factors contributing to low birth weight include socioeconomic status, size of parents, age of mother, number of babies previously born, mother’s nutritional status, smoking and alcohol intake, and illness during pregnancy (Li et al. 2011).

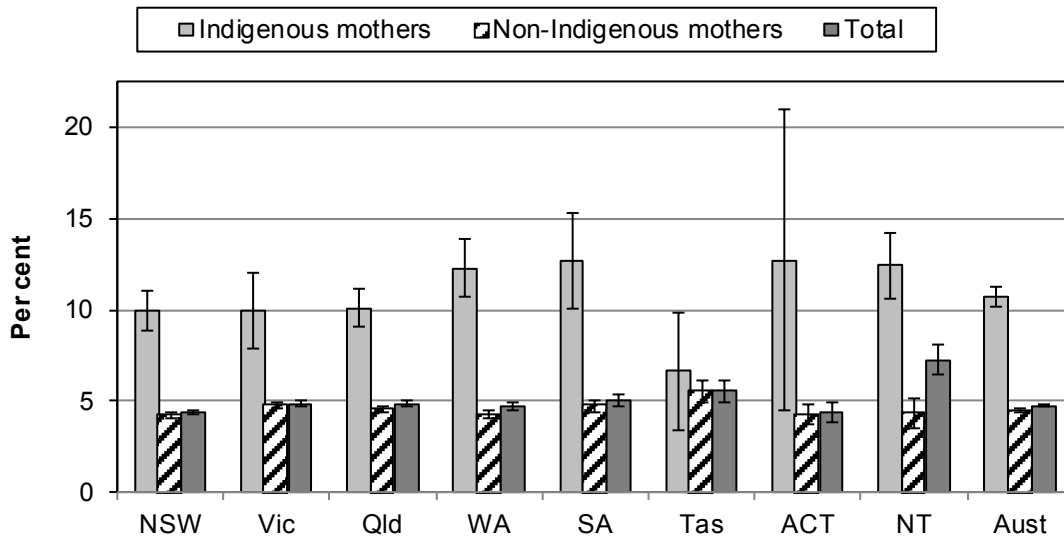
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator/measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

In 2010, 91.9 per cent of liveborn babies in Australia weighed between 2500 and 4499 grams (Li et al. 2012). The average birth weight for all live births was 3369 grams in 2010 (2013 Report, table EA.8).

Nationally, the average birth weight for liveborn babies of Indigenous mothers was 3190 grams in 2010 (table EA.9). Among live-born singleton babies born to Indigenous mothers in 2010, the proportion with low birth weight was over twice that of those born to non-Indigenous mothers (figure E.2).

Figure E.2 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, 2010^{a, b, c, d, e}**



^a Low birth weight is defined as less than 2500 grams. ^b Disaggregation by State/Territory is by place of usual residence of the mother. ^c Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and where State/Territory of residence was not stated. ^d Excludes stillbirths and multiple births. Births were included if they were at least 20 weeks gestation or at least 400 grams birth weight. ^e Birth weight data on babies born to Indigenous mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; table EA.10; 2013 Report, figure E.4, p. E.12.

Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians

‘Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.4).

A number of behaviours create risks to health outcomes; for example, lack of exercise, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, sun exposure and unhealthy dietary habits. Health services are concerned with promoting, restoring and maintaining a healthy society. An important part of this activity is reducing health risk factors through activities that raise awareness of health issues to reduce the risk and onset of illness and injury.

Box E.4 Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians

'Prevalence of risk factors to the health of Australians' is defined by the following measures:

- Prevalence of overweight and obesity — the number of people with a Body Mass Index (BMI) in the categories of either overweight or obese, as a percentage of the population. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). BMI values are grouped according to World Health Organization and National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines.

Among adults, a BMI of 25 to less than 30 is considered overweight and a BMI of 30 and over is considered to be obese (WHO 2000; NHMRC 2003).

Children are defined as people aged 5–17 years. For children, obesity is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years.

- Rates of current daily smokers — number of people aged 18 years or over who smoke tobacco every day as a percentage of the population aged 18 years or over.
- Risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime — people aged 18 years or over assessed as having an alcohol consumption pattern that puts them at risk of long-term alcohol related harm, as a percentage of the population aged 18 years or over.

'Lifetime risk of alcohol related harm' is defined according to the 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines: for males and females, no more than two standard drinks on any day. This has been operationalised as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week.

Rates for all three measures are age standardised.

A low or decreasing rate is desirable for each health risk factor.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator/measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Prevalence of overweight and obesity

Being overweight or obese increases the risk of an individual developing, among other things, heart disease, stroke and Type 2 diabetes. In 2011-12, over a third of Australians' measured BMI was in the overweight range and over a quarter were obese (2013 Report, table EA.12).

Nationally, there were almost twice as many obese Indigenous adults (33.6 per cent) as non-Indigenous obese adults (17.7 per cent) in 2004-05 (table EA.16).

Rates of current daily smokers

Smoking is an important risk factor for heart disease, stroke and lung cancer. These were the three leading causes of death in Australia in 2009 (ABS 2012a). Smoking is responsible for around 80 per cent of all lung cancer deaths and 20 per cent of all cancer deaths (HealthInsite 2011).

Nationally, Indigenous Australians had higher age standardised rates of daily smoking (44.8 per cent) than non-Indigenous Australians (18.9 per cent) in 2007-08 (table EA.19).

Levels of risky alcohol consumption

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) reports that excessive long term alcohol consumption increases the risk of heart disease, diabetes, liver cirrhosis and some types of cancers. It can contribute to injury and death through accidents, violence, suicide and homicide, and also to financial problems, family breakdown, and child abuse and neglect (NHMRC 2009).

Nationally, the age standardised proportion of adults at risk of alcohol related harm over a lifetime (2001 NHMRC guidelines) was slightly higher for Indigenous Australians (15.4 per cent) than for non-Indigenous Australians (13.5 per cent) in 2004-05, although results varied across jurisdictions (table EA.22).

Selected potentially preventable diseases

‘Selected potentially preventable diseases’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.5).

Box E.5 Selected potentially preventable diseases

'Selected potentially preventable diseases' is defined by the following measures:

- Incidence of selected cancers — incidence of selected cancers of public health importance.
 - For melanoma, lung and bowel cancer, the measure is defined as the number of new cases in the reported year expressed as a directly age standardised rate.
 - For breast and cervical cancer in females, the measure is defined as the number of new cases in women in the reported year expressed as a directly age standardised rate.

Calculated separately for each type of cancer.

- Incidence of heart attacks — the number of deaths recorded as acute coronary heart disease deaths plus the number of non-fatal hospitalisations for acute myocardial infarction or unstable angina not ending in a transfer to another acute hospital, as a percentage of the total population.
- Prevalence of type 2 diabetes — the number of people recorded as having Type 2 diabetes as a percentage of the total population.

A low or decreasing rate is desirable for each incidence/prevalence rate.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator/measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Incidence of selected cancers

Nationally, the age standardised rate of lung cancer was 43.2 new cases per 100 000 people in 2009. Bowel cancer, which has been linked to diet, occurred at a rate of 61.0 new cases per 100 000 people in 2009 (2013 Report, table EA.23). Other cancers such as melanoma are also preventable. The incidence of these cancers for 2009, along with breast and cervical cancer, are reported in 2013 Report, figure E.8. 2013 Report, Tables EA.24–26 report the incidence of the selected cancers by remoteness, SEIFA IRSD quintiles and Indigenous status.

Incidence of heart attacks

Nationally, the rate of heart attacks was 443.1 new cases per 100 000 people in 2010 (2013 Report, table EA.28). The incidence of heart attacks was greater for Indigenous Australians (table EA.27). Caution should be taken in interpreting these data as they have been estimated using an algorithm that is under AIHW development. It should be considered an interim measure until current validation work is complete.

Potentially avoidable deaths

‘Potentially avoidable deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.6). Avoidable deaths reflect the effectiveness of current and past preventative health activities.

Indigenous Australians had significantly higher death rates from potentially avoidable deaths (preventable and treatable) over the period 2006–2010, comprising higher potentially preventable deaths per 100 000 people and higher treatable deaths per 100 000 people (figure E.3 and table EA.30). Single year data for all Australians are presented in 2013 Report, table EA.29.

Box E.6 Potentially avoidable deaths

‘Potentially avoidable deaths’ is defined as potentially preventable deaths (deaths amenable to screening and primary prevention, such as immunisation) and deaths from potentially treatable conditions (deaths amenable to therapeutic interventions) for those aged less than 75 years per 100 000 people aged less than 75 years.

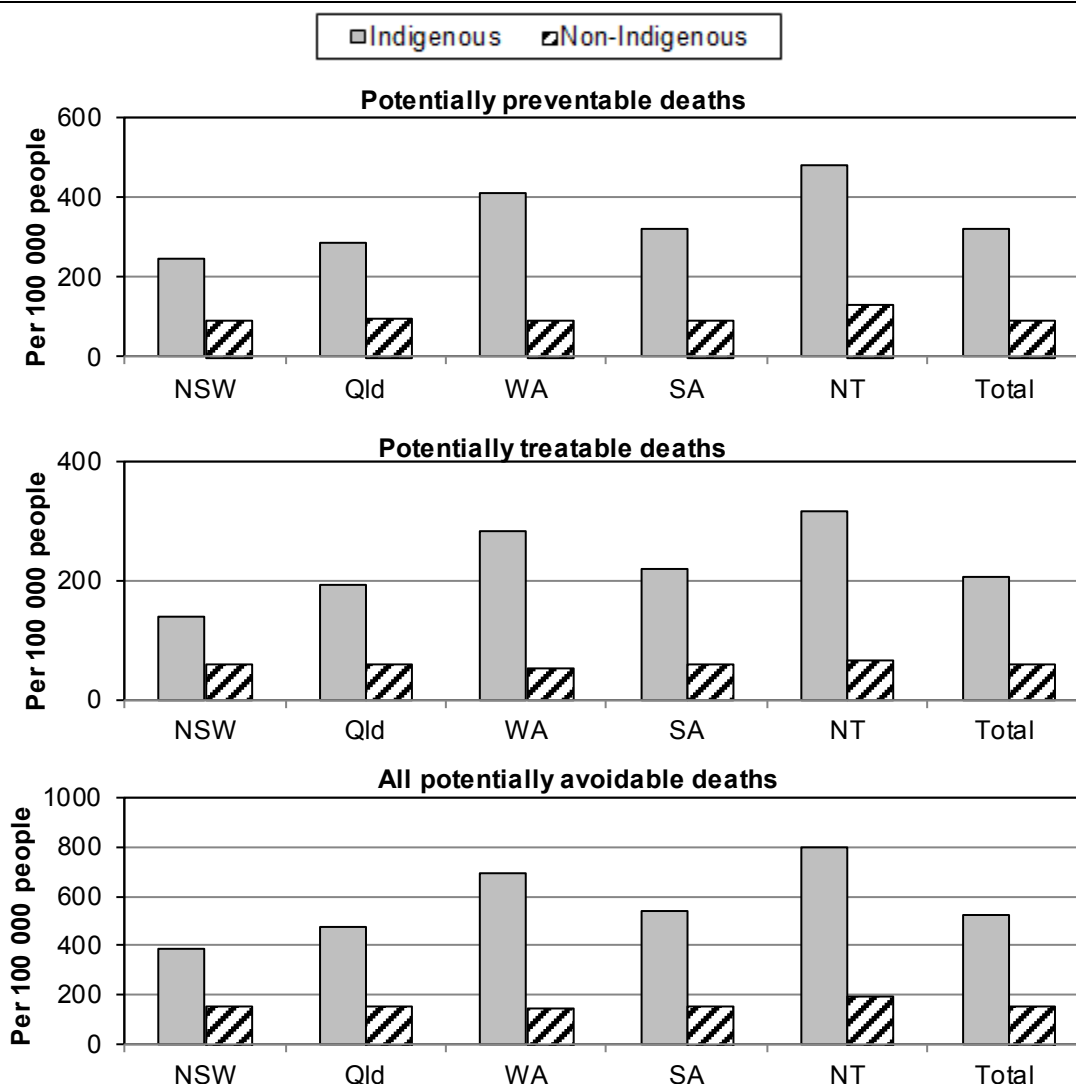
A low or decreasing potentially avoidable death rate is desirable.

Most components of the health system can influence potentially avoidable death rates, although there can be decades between the action and the effect. Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence on potentially avoidable death rates.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator/measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Figure E.3 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, 2006–2010**^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}



^a Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 1000 or 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age-standardised by 5 year age groups to less than 75 years. ^b Avoidable mortality has been defined in the Public Health Information Development Unit's report, *Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality* (2006), and in reports by NSW Health and the Victorian Department of Human Services as mortality before the age of 75 years, from conditions which are potentially avoidable within the present health system. ^c Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation. ^d Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis. ^e Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by 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. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation. ^f Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. ^g Preventable deaths are those which are amenable to screening and primary prevention such as immunisation, and reflect the effectiveness of the current preventative health activities of the health sector. ^h Deaths from potentially treatable conditions are those which are amenable to therapeutic interventions, and reflect the safety and quality of the current treatment system.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2010*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table EA.30; 2013 Report, figure E.9, p. E.24.

The mortality and life expectancy of Australians

‘The mortality and life expectancy of Australians’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians are born and remain healthy (box E.7).

Comparing mortality and life expectancy data across populations, including cause, age, sex, population group and geographical distribution, provide important insights into the overall health of Australians (AIHW 2012). Trends over time in mortality and life expectancy data can signal changes in the health status of the population, as well as provide a baseline indicator for the effectiveness of the health system.

Box E.7 The mortality and life expectancy of Australians

‘The mortality and life expectancy of Australians’ is defined by the following measures:

- ‘Life expectancy’ — the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime.

A high or increasing life expectancy is desirable.

- ‘Median age at death’ — the age at which exactly half the deaths registered (or occurring) in a given time period were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age.

A high or increasing median age at death is desirable.

- ‘Mortality rates’ — the number of deaths compared to the total population (expressed as a rate). Rates are provided for:

- Australian mortality rate — age standardised mortality per 1000 people
- infant and child mortality rates — the number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1000 live births in the same year (infant mortality rate) and the number of deaths of children between one and four years of age in a calendar year per 100 000 children (child mortality rate)
- mortality rates by major cause of death — age standardised deaths, by cause of death compared to the total population (expressed as a rate).

A low or decreasing mortality rate is desirable.

Most components of the health system can influence the mortality and life expectancy of Australians, although there can be decades between the action and the effect. Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

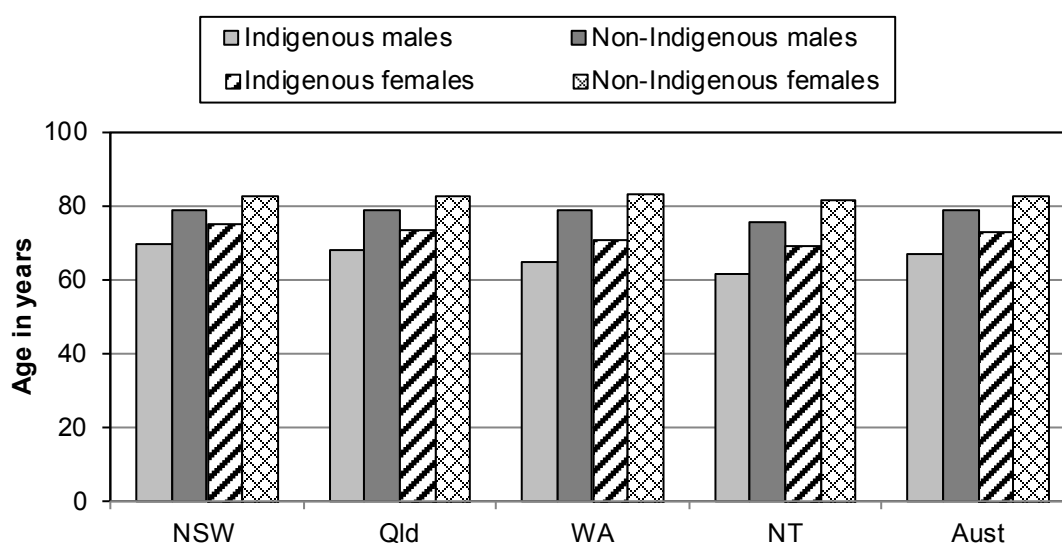
Information about data quality for this indicator/measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Life expectancy

The life expectancy of Australians improved dramatically during the twentieth century and so far during the twenty-first century. The average life expectancy at birth in the period 1901–1910 was 55.2 years for males and 58.8 years for females (ABS 2011). It has risen steadily in each decade since, reaching 79.7 years for males and 84.2 years for females in 2009–2011 (2013 Report, figure E.10).

The life expectancies of Indigenous Australians are considerably lower than those of non-Indigenous Australians. ABS experimental estimates indicate a life expectancy at birth of 67.2 years for Indigenous males and 72.9 years for Indigenous females born from 2005 to 2007. In the same time period, life expectancy at birth for non-Indigenous males was 78.7 years and for non-Indigenous females was 82.6 years (figure E.4 and table EA.32).

Figure E.4 **Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex, 2005–2007 (years)^{a, b, c}**



^a Indigenous estimates of life expectancy are not available for Victoria, SA, Tasmania or the ACT due to the small number of Indigenous deaths in these jurisdictions. ^b Life tables are constructed separately for Males and Females. ^c Australian total includes all states and territories.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2005–2007*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302, Canberra; table EA.32; 2013 Report, figure E.11, p. E.27.

Median age at death

The median age at death in 2011 was 78.5 years of age for Australian males and 84.5 years of age for Australian females (table EA.33).

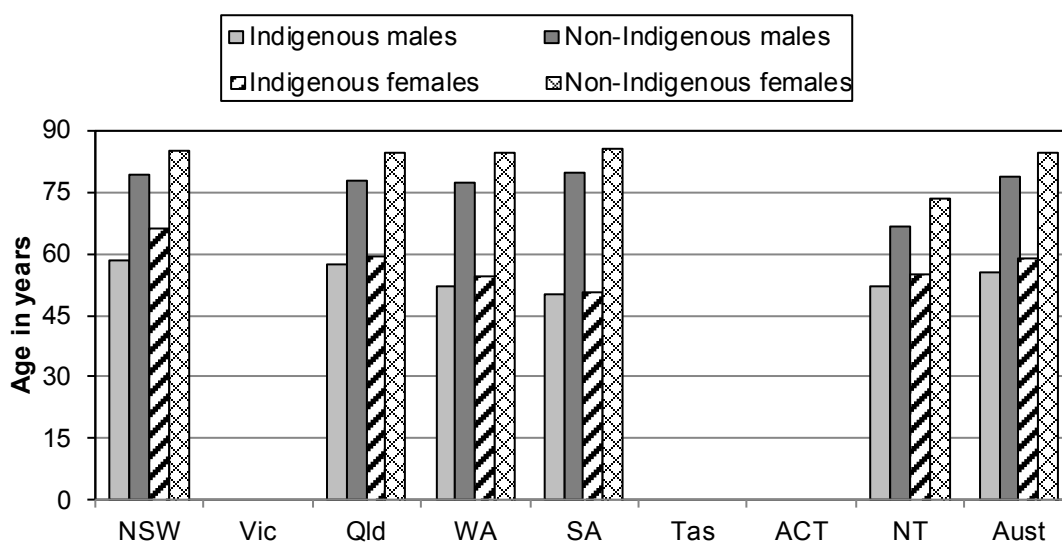
Comparisons of the median age at death for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians are affected by different age structures in the populations and by differences in the extent of identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions and across age groups. Identification of Indigenous status for infant deaths is high, but falls significantly in older age groups. The median age of death for Indigenous Australians is, therefore, likely to be an underestimate.

Caution should be taken when comparing median age at death between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Coory and Baade (2003) note that:

- the relationship between a change in median age at death and a change in death rate depends upon the baseline death rate. So comparison of trends in median
- changes in the median age at death of public health importance might be difficult to distinguish from statistical noise.

In the jurisdictions for which data were available for Indigenous Australians, the median age at death for male Indigenous Australians was 55.4 years of age. The median age at death for female Indigenous Australians was 58.5 years of age (figure E.5 and table EA.33).

Figure E.5 Median age at death, by sex and Indigenous status, 2011^{a, b}



^a Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths. ^b The accuracy of Indigenous mortality data is variable as a result of varying rates of coverage across jurisdictions and age groups, and of changes in the estimated Indigenous population caused by changing rates of identification in the Census and births data.

Source: ABS (2012) *Deaths Australia, 2011*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra; table EA.33; 2013 Report, figure E.12, p. E.28.

Mortality rates

There were 146 932 deaths in Australia in 2011 (ABS 2012b), which translated into an age standardised mortality rate of 5.6 deaths per 1000 people (2013 Report, figure E.13). Death rates over the last 20 years have declined for all states and territories (ABS 2012b).

Mortality rates — Indigenous

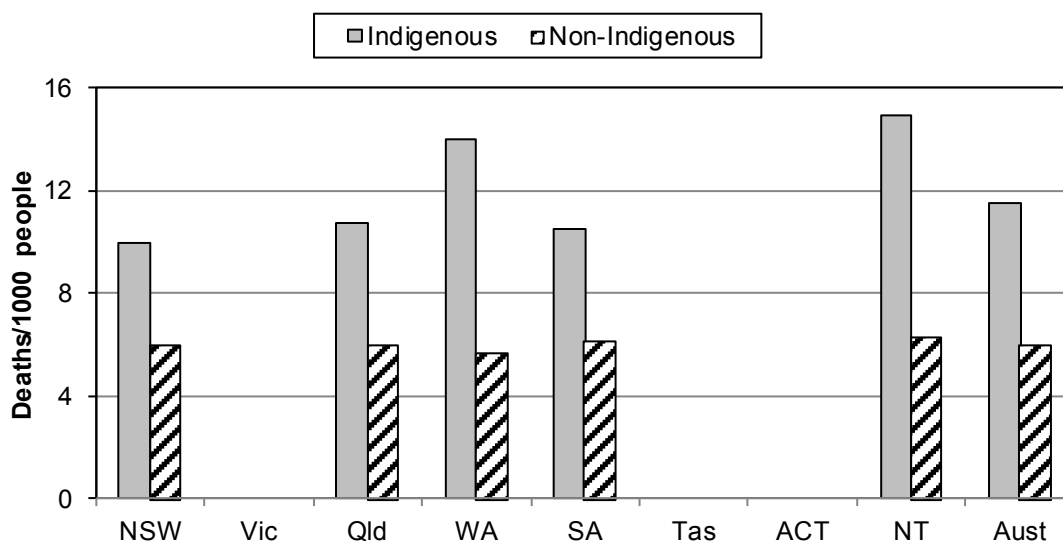
Data on Indigenous mortality are collected through State and Territory death registrations. The completeness of identification of Indigenous Australians in these collections varies significantly across states and territories so care is required when making comparisons.

For the period 2007–2011, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT have been assessed as having adequate identification of Indigenous deaths for mortality analysis. For these five jurisdictions combined, the overall rates of mortality for Indigenous Australians were nearly twice as high as mortality rates for non-Indigenous Australians based on data for 2007–2011 (figure E.6 and table EA.34). Due to identification completeness issues, mortality rates presented here are likely to be under-estimates of the true mortality of Indigenous Australians (ABS and AIHW 2008).

Data on longer-term trends for WA, SA and the NT suggest that the mortality rate for Indigenous infants decreased by 62 per cent between 1991 and 2010 (AHMAC 2012). Despite this significant improvement, infant mortality rates for Indigenous children are still markedly higher than for non-Indigenous children in Australia.

For the period 2007–2011, the average infant mortality rate for Indigenous infants (less than one year) was higher than for non-Indigenous infants in the jurisdictions (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT) for which there were data available (table EA.37). For the same period, the average child mortality rate for Indigenous children (1–4 years) was also higher for these jurisdictions (table EA.37). The combined infant and child average mortality rate for Indigenous infants and children (0–4 years) was 211.9 deaths per 100 000 of the infant and child population in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. This compared with 95.4 deaths per 100 000 of the infant and child population for non-Indigenous infants and children (table EA.37).

Figure E.6 **Mortality rates, age standardised, by Indigenous status, five year average, 2007–2011^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Deaths are based on year of registration of death. ^b Deaths per 1000 population. Standardised death rates use total people in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. ^c Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on *ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2009* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population are derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total Estimated Resident Population (ERP) and should be used with care, as these data include deaths and population units for which Indigenous status were not stated. ERP used in calculations are final ERP based on 2006 Census. ^d Total includes NSW, Queensland, SA, WA, and NT combined, based on State or Territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *Deaths Australia, 2011*; table EA.34; 2013 Report, figure E.15, p. E.31.

Mortality rates — by major cause of death

The most common causes of death among Australians in 2010 were cancers, diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease, heart attack and stroke), and diseases of the respiratory system (including influenza, pneumonia and chronic lower respiratory diseases) (2013 Report, tables E.1 and EA.38).

In the jurisdictions for which age standardised death rates are available by Indigenous status (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT), death rates were significantly higher for Indigenous Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians in 2006–10. For these jurisdictions the leading age-standardised cause of death for Indigenous Australians was circulatory diseases followed by neoplasms (cancer) (tables E.1 and EA.39).

Compared to non-Indigenous Australians, Indigenous Australians died at higher rates from ‘endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders’, ‘kidney diseases’,

‘digestive diseases’, and ‘conditions originating in perinatal period’ (tables E.1 and EA.39).

Table E.1 Age standardised Indigenous mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 people) compared to non-Indigenous rate, by major cause of death, 2006–2010^{a, b, c}

	Rate difference — Indigenous rate less non-Indigenous rate						Rate ratio — Indigenous rate divided by non-Indigenous rate					
	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total
Circulatory diseases	137.3	130.4	235.0	117.8	194.6	151.4	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.8
Cancer	49.5	70.5	88.8	31.3	80.1	67.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
External causes	19.1	26.9	97.1	56.4	70.6	47.4	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
Endocrine and other disorders ^d	38.1	115.2	142.1	44.0	176.3	96.3	2.9	6.2	6.9	2.8	7.0	5.4
Respiratory diseases	55.9	45.2	80.6	56.8	106.1	64.1	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.3
Digestive diseases	20.8	33.9	52.4	35.9	69.6	37.7	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.9
Kidney diseases	11.9	23.3	45.3	34.9	68.9	29.2	2.0	3.2	5.4	3.6	6.8	3.6
Conditions originating in perinatal period	1.6	3.0	3.4	np	7.9	3.3	1.5	2.0	2.8	np	4.2	2.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	10.1	15.3	21.9	np	34.4	16.8	2.0	3.3	4.0	np	3.9	2.9
Nervous system diseases	-0.6	-2.6	13.8	9.8	7.5	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Other causes	19.6	30.6	81.8	43.6	79.8	42.6	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.0
All causes	363.4	491.9	862.2	445.4	895.5	558.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9

^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: 2006 (final), 2007 (final), 2008 (final), 2009 (revised), 2010 (preliminary). See Cause of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009. ^b Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method. ^c Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis. ^d Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders. **np** not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death Australia, 2010* cat. No. 3301.0; table EA.39; 2013 Report, table E.2, p. E.33.

Profile of employed health workforce

‘Profile of employed health workforce’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians have a sustainable health system (box E.8).

Box E.8 Profile of employed health workforce

‘Profile of employed health workforce’ is defined by three measures:

- the full time equivalent employed health workforce divided by the population
- the proportion of the full time equivalent employed health workforce under the age of 45
- the net growth in the full time equivalent employed health workforce.

High or increasing rates in the health workforce measures can give an indication of the sustainability of the health system and its ability to respond and adapt to future needs.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information about data quality for this indicator/measure is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Nationally, 1.6 per cent of people employed in health-related occupations were Indigenous in 2011. Within health related occupations in 2011, the occupations with the highest percentage of Indigenous Australians were health and welfare support officers, which includes the occupation Indigenous Health Workers (tables EA.44–EA.46).

Access to services compared to need by type of service

‘Access to services compared to need by type of service’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Indigenous Australians and those living in rural and remote areas or on low incomes achieve health outcomes comparable to the broader population (box E.9).

Results from the 2007-08 National Health Survey indicate that the majority of Australians (85 per cent) aged 15 years or over reported their health as either good, very good or excellent (ABS 2009b). In the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 78 per cent of Indigenous Australians reported their health as either good, very good or excellent (ABS 2009a).

The latest available data comparing the health outcomes of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians are from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Islander Health Survey 2004-05 (ABS 2006a) and National Health Survey 2004-05 (ABS 2006b).

Box E.9 Access to services compared to need by type of service

'Access to services compared to need by type of service' is defined as the number of people aged 15 years or over who accessed a particular health service in the past 12 months (for hospital admissions) or 2 weeks (for other health services) divided by the population aged 15 years or over, expressed as a percentage. Rates are age standardised and calculated separately for each type of service and by categories of self-assessed health status. Service types are: admitted hospitalisations, casualty/outpatients, GP and/or specialist doctor consultations, consultations with other health professional and dental consultation. Self-assessed health status is categorised as excellent/very good/good and fair/poor and are reported by Indigenous status, remoteness and Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA).

High or increasing rates of 'access to services compared to need by type of service' are desirable, as are rates for those in disadvantaged groups being close to the rates for those who are not disadvantaged.

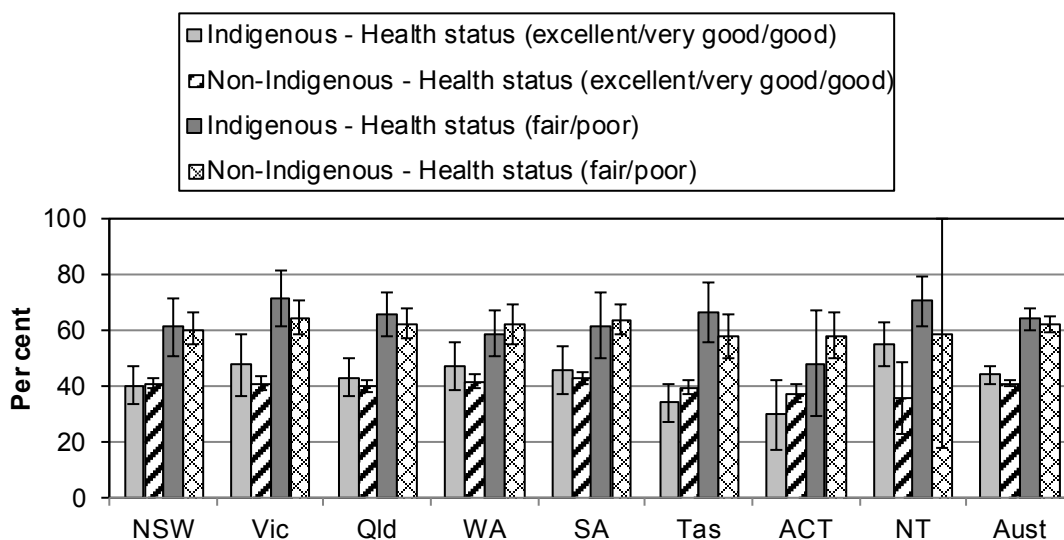
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator/measure is under development.

The surveys show that Indigenous Australians were less likely than non-Indigenous Australians to report very good or excellent health and the difference between the two populations was greatest in the older age groups. Taking into account differences in age structure between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, Indigenous Australians overall were almost twice as likely to report their health as fair or poor than non-Indigenous Australians in 2004-05 (ABS 2006b).

Data from the surveys show that 41.8 per cent of Australians who reported their health status as being excellent/very good/good accessed health services in 2004-05, while health services were accessed by 62.6 per cent of people who reported their health status as being fair/poor (2013 Report, table EA.47). There was little difference between the percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians reporting excellent/very good/good health status who accessed health services or between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians reporting fair/poor health status who accessed health services in 2004-05 (figure E.7).

Figure E.7 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status and Indigenous status, 2004-05^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Rates are age standardised by State/Territory to the 2001 estimated resident population (5 year ranges from 15+). ^b People who accessed at least one of the health services noted in tables EA.19 and 2013 Report, EA.20 in the last two weeks or were admitted to hospital in the last 12 months. ^c Limited to people aged 15 years or over. ^d Total people accessing any of the selected health services. Components may not add to total because people may have accessed more than one type of health service. ^e Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*; tables EA.48; 2013 Report, figure E.19, p. E.39.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

Indigenous reporting on service-specific performance indicator frameworks for public hospitals (chapter 10), primary and community health (chapter 11) and mental health management (chapter 12) are in the subsequent chapters of this Compendium.

Cross cutting and interface issues

Many determinants affect Australian's health (AIHW 2010). They include the delivery of an efficient, effective and equitable health service, but also factors such as individuals' and communities' social and economic conditions and background.

Major improvements in health outcomes therefore depend on strong partnerships between components of the health system and relationships between the health sector and other government services including:

- *Early childhood, education and training services* play an important role in shaping a child's development, which has consequences for overall health and wellbeing in later life (AIHW 2011a).
- Good health is critical to a child's educational development. Impaired hearing, malnutrition, poor general health, including poor eyesight, anaemia, skin diseases, and sleep deprivation have been identified as having adverse effects on the educational attainment of Indigenous children (AMA 2001).

List of attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this sector overview are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a 'EA' prefix (for example, table EA.1 is table 1 in the Health sector overview attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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EA Health sector overview — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Health sector overview attachment of the 2013 Report. Table numbers refer to the 2013 Report, for example, a reference to ‘2013 Report, table EA.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment EA of the 2013 Report.

Definitions for indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Health sector overview of the Compendium.

Data in this Compendium are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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TABLE EA.9

Table EA.9 **Birthweights, live births, Indigenous mothers, 2010 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mean birthweight	grams	3 233	3 234	3 199	3 139	3 130	3 294	3 063	3 119	3 190
Number of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	no.	49	22	82	44	20	<5	np	38	265
1500–2499g	no.	283	67	322	184	80	12	18	154	1 120
2500–2999g	no.	656	189	759	401	134	54	16	341	2 550
3000–3499g	no.	1 048	291	1 203	536	197	73	23	472	3 843
3500–3999g	no.	768	202	845	368	136	58	23	288	2 688
4000–4499g	no.	249	77	243	130	49	21	8	79	856
4500g and over	no.	59	17	62	13	9	np	<5	20	187
Not stated	no.	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
All births	no.	3 112	867	3 516	1 676	625	228	95	1 392	11 511
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>1 385</i>
Proportion of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	%	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.2	np	np	2.7	2.3
1500–2499g	%	9.1	7.7	9.2	11.0	12.8	5.3	18.9	11.1	9.7
2500–2999g	%	21.1	21.8	21.6	23.9	21.4	23.7	16.8	24.5	22.2
3000–3499g	%	33.7	33.6	34.2	32.0	31.5	32.0	24.2	33.9	33.4
3500–3999g	%	24.7	23.3	24.0	22.0	21.8	25.4	24.2	20.7	23.4
4000–4499g	%	8.0	8.9	6.9	7.8	7.8	9.2	8.4	5.7	7.4
4500g and over	%	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.4	np	np	1.4	1.6
Not stated	%	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All births	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>12.0</i>

(a) This table cannot be compared with birthweight for all births to Indigenous mothers in previous reports.

(b) In the ACT, 36.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth in the ACT were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the percentage of liveborn babies born in the ACT to ACT resident Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander women in 2010 where the birthweight was less than 2,500 grams was 13.6%.

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

Source: Li Z, Zeki R, Hilder L & Sullivan EA 2012. Australia's mothers and babies 2010. Perinatal statistics series no. 27. Cat. no. PER 56. Sydney: AIHW National Perinatal Epidemiology and Statistics Unit.

TABLE EA.10

Table EA.10 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.3	10.6	10.0	14.4	13.8	np	np	12.3	11.2
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	np	np	4.1	4.5
Total (h)	%	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	298	65	308	249	81	np	np	169	1 186
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 888	3 147	2 391	1 214	861	np	np	89	12 100
Total (h)	no.	4 212	3 215	2 702	1 463	942	326	201	258	13 319
Variability bands for rate										
Indigenous mothers	no.	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	np	np	1.7	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	np	np	0.8	0.1
Total (h)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
2008										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.4	13.1	8.9	14.0	12.4	9.2	10.0	13.7	11.2
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.4
Total (h)	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	3.8	7.6	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	314	85	294	233	75	26	7	184	1 218
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 947	3 067	2 445	1 213	849	298	166	98	12 083
Total (h)	no.	4 280	3 155	2 742	1 446	924	324	174	282	13 327
Variability bands for rate										
Indigenous mothers	no.	1.1	2.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	7.0	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
Total (h)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
2009										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.0	12.2	9.8	13.0	10.4	8.3	13.9	12.5	10.9
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.5
Total (h)	%	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	7.7	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	294	91	320	223	63	23	11	174	1 199
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 813	3 076	2 637	1 221	921	290	172	117	12 247
Total (h)	no.	4 124	3 231	2 961	1 444	984	313	184	291	13 532
Variability bands for rate										
Indigenous mothers	no.	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.3	7.6	1.7	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Total (h)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
2010										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.0	10.0	10.1	12.3	12.7	6.6	12.7	12.4	10.7

Table EA.10 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
Total (h)	%	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.5	4.4	7.3	4.8
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	312	78	344	204	81	15	8	163	1 205
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 841	3 255	2 585	1 227	881	309	205	104	12 407
Total (h)	no.	4 172	3 359	2 929	1 431	962	326	213	271	13 663
Variability bands for rate										
Indigenous mothers	no.	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.2	8.2	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (h)	no.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1

(a) Data are sourced from the 2011-12 National Indigenous Reform Agreement Performance Report.

(b) Low birthweight is defined as less than 2500 grams.

(c) Disaggregation by State/Territory are by place of usual residence of the mother.

(d) Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and where State/Territory of residence was not stated.

(e) Data relate to live births. Excludes stillbirths and multiple births. Births were included if they were at least 20 weeks gestation or at least 400 grams birthweight.

(f) Totals for Victoria have not been confirmed by the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection due to the nature of this collection. This is because the data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence. Therefore totals include women who gave birth in other states and territories but resided in Victoria.

(g) Birthweight data on babies born to Indigenous mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

(h) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table EA.16 **Rates of obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of obese adults										
Indigenous	'000	20.1	3.1	20.8	8.7	3.9	2.0	0.7	7.5	67.7
Non-Indigenous	'000	811.7	587.2	480.0	225.0	199.4	59.1	40.3	13.2	2 415.9
Rate of obesity for adults (age standardised)										
Indigenous	%	36.9	28.9	34.8	35.4	35.3	26.2	36.4	25.0	33.6
Conf. Inter. (e)	±	5.9	8.2	5.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	10.5	7.6	2.8
Non-Indigenous	%	17.7	17.0	18.3	17.2	19.3	19.3	14.8	18.5	17.7
Conf. Inter. (e)	±	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	8.5	2.0	0.7
Relative standard errors — Rate of obesity for adults (age standardised)										
Indigenous	%	8.1	14.5	7.5	11.2	10.8	13.3	14.7	15.5	4.2
Non-Indigenous	%	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.3	6.1	29.2	5.5	2.0

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

- (a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over.
- (b) Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30. Data are self-reported data only.
- (c) BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight. This differs from data reported in other tables which were for measured BMI. Data excludes persons for whom height or weight was not reported.
- (d) Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 18).
- (e) 95 per cent confidence interval.

na Not available.

Source: ABS unpublished, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS unpublished, *National Health Survey, 2004-05*.

Table EA.19 **Proportion of adults who are daily smokers, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of daily smokers										
Indigenous	'000	42.5	9.3	36.6	17.2	7.9	5.1	0.9	19.2	138.7
Non-Indigenous	'000	947.0	673.0	642.3	256.9	229.5	78.6	24.7	41.5	2 893.4
Rate of adult daily smokers (age standardised)										
Indigenous	%	47.6	46.6	42.8	39.6	47.0	44.2	29.8	46.6	44.8
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.7	5.7	7.6	5.1	2.0
Non-Indigenous	%	18.8	17.3	21.5	16.9	20.0	23.5	16.0	22.2	18.9
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.0	12.3	0.9
Relative standard errors — Rate of adult daily smokers (age standardised)										
Indigenous	%	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.6	13.1	5.6	2.3
Non-Indigenous	%	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	28.2	2.4

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

- (a) Rates are for people aged 18 years and over who are current daily smokers, age standardised, by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 18–55 years and over).
- (b) Data for the Indigenous people are based on the ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, 2008.
- (c) Data for the non-Indigenous people are based on the ABS *National Health Survey*, 2007-08.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: ABS unpublished, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, 2008; ABS unpublished, *National Health Survey*, 2007-08.

Table EA.22 **Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (2001 NHMRC guidelines), by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of adults at risk										
Indigenous	'000	13.0	2.7	13.4	6.9	2.5	1.2	0.3	2.6	42.5
Non-Indigenous	'000	645.7	458.6	399.9	231.1	165.0	39.3	34.3	16.1	1 990.0
Rate of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (age standardised)										
Indigenous	%	16.6	16.6	17.5	16.0	16.0	12.6	9.3	7.2	15.4
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	3.6	8.3	4.0	3.7	7.2	3.5	5.1	3.0	1.8
Non-Indigenous	%	13.0	12.2	14.3	16.3	14.7	11.6	14.2	17.5	13.5
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	10.8	0.6
Relative standard errors — Rate of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol (age standardised)										
Indigenous	%	11.0	25.5	11.6	11.7	23.0	14.0	28.1	21.2	6.1
Non-Indigenous	%	4.7	5.5	4.7	6.4	5.1	7.8	8.0	31.4	2.3

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

- (a) Rates are for persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 0).
- (b) Rates are based on the 2001 NHMRC guidelines and should be used as point in time estimates and not for the purposes of comparisons over time.
- (c) The ACT Indigenous estimate should be treated with caution.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: ABS unpublished, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS unpublished, *National Health Survey, 2004-05*.

TABLE EA.26

Table EA.26 Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Total
2009	Age standardised rate per 100 000 population									
	(no.)									
Bowel cancer										
Indigenous	na	58.5	65.3	51.0	–	52.9	na	40.0	55.6	63
Variability band (f)	na	27.6–107.3	43.7–92.8	25.9–88.4	–	10.5–143.8	na	18.1–73.9	41.3–72.9	
Other Australians	na	60.3	62.1	58.0	61.4	72.9	na	54.0	60.6	4 106
Variability band (f)	na	58.4–62.4	59.8–64.4	54.9–61.3	57.9–65.0	66.2–80.1	na	40.1–70.8	58.8–62.5	
Lung cancer										
Indigenous	na	62.5	82.7	85.3	47.1	np	na	67.8	80.1	80
Variability band (f)	na	29.2–115.0	58.4–113.0	49.1–137.5	13.0–114.4	np	na	36.6–112.8	62.2–101.4	
Other Australians	na	40.9	45.6	45.0	43.4	38.5	na	46.5	45.4	3 088
Variability band (f)	na	39.3–42.6	43.7–47.7	42.2–47.8	40.6–46.5	33.7–43.7	na	33.5–62.7	43.8–47.0	
Melanoma of the skin										
Indigenous	na	np	6.0	np	–	–	na	np	8.0	11
Variability band (f)	na	np	1.1–15.6	np	–	–	na	np	3.4–15.3	
Other Australians	na	41.6	69.1	46.4	36.4	49.1	na	42.9	61.0	4 144
Variability band (f)	na	39.9–43.3	66.6–71.6	43.6–49.3	33.7–39.3	43.3–55.3	na	31.3–57.1	59.2–62.9	
Female breast cancer										
Indigenous	na	81.2	72.0	104.1	–	np	na	100.6	87.4	61
Variability band (f)	na	32.4–164.6	45.2–107.8	57.3–170.8	–	np	na	53.2–169.7	64.8–114.7	
Other Australians	na	108.7	120.6	114.2	111.4	120.9	na	74.2	117.9	4 130
Variability band (f)	na	105.0–112.5	116.1–125.2	108.1–120.6	104.8–118.4	108.6–134.2	na	55.1–97.6	114.3–121.6	
Cervical cancer										
Indigenous	na	np	22.3	np	–	–	na	np	17.2	16
Variability band (f)	na	np	8.9–43.9	np	–	–	na	np	8.6–29.8	
Other Australians	na	5.8	7.1	8.3	5.2	6.6	na	np	7.5	251
Variability band (f)	na	4.9–6.8	6.0–8.3	6.6–10.2	3.8–6.9	3.7–10.7	na	np	6.6–8.5	

TABLE EA.26

Table EA.26 Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Total
2008										
Bowel cancer										
Indigenous	68.2	109.5	34.2	30.2	np	–	np	np	47.7	94
Variability band (f)	47.6–94.2	58.0–186.6	20.5–53.0	11.3–62.6	np	–	np	np	37.8–59.3	
Other Australians	60.5	60.7	64.8	58.1	66.4	79.0	62.6	56.2	62.1	14 131
Variability band (f)	58.8–62.3	58.7–62.7	62.4–67.2	54.9–61.4	62.7–70.1	72.0–86.6	53.9–72.3	41.5–74.1	61.1–63.1	
Lung cancer										
Indigenous	77.5	np	54.6	96.0	57.6	np	np	124.3	73.6	149
Variability band (f)	55.6–104.6	np	35.4–79.7	60.2–144.2	17.7–136.3	np	np	80.7–181.5	61.4–87.5	
Other Australians	42.4	41.1	45.8	43.2	43.7	44.7	34.7	52.6	42.9	9 805
Variability band (f)	40.9–43.9	39.5–42.8	43.8–47.9	40.4–46.1	40.8–46.8	39.5–50.4	28.3–42.2	38.5–70.0	42.1–43.8	
Melanoma of the skin										
Indigenous	np	28.5	np	np	–	–	np	–	6.2	14
Variability band (f)	np	8.2–68.5	np	np	–	–	np	–	3.0–10.9	
Other Australians	48.5	39.1	68.6	49.9	40.4	50.8	44.6	40.1	49.5	11 043
Variability band (f)	47.0–50.1	37.5–40.8	66.2–71.2	47.0–53.0	37.5–43.5	44.9–57.3	37.5–52.6	28.8–54.1	48.5–50.4	
Female breast cancer										
Indigenous	100.5	157.8	94.0	99.9	np	np	np	64.3	92.0	123
Variability band (f)	71.2–137.1	85.2–264.9	62.7–134.2	50.3–175.1	np	np	np	28.5–120.6	75.1–111.2	
Other Australians	112.9	115.3	121.0	119.4	117.0	104.0	119.4	111.4	115.8	13 444
Variability band (f)	109.5–116.3	111.4–119.2	116.5–125.7	113.1–126.1	110.1–124.2	92.5–116.6	103.6–137.0	83.1–145.5	113.8–117.7	
Cervical cancer										
Indigenous	np	np	20.4	22.2	–	np	–	np	14.2	26
Variability band (f)	np	np	8.3–40.4	7.8–48.9	–	np	–	np	8.8–21.4	
Other Australians	6.6	6.5	6.7	8.6	8.3	6.6	3.9	np	6.9	752
Variability band (f)	5.8–7.5	5.5–7.5	5.6–7.9	7.0–10.6	6.4–10.5	3.7–10.9	1.6–8.0	np	6.4–7.4	

TABLE EA.26

Table EA.26 Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Total
2007										
Bowel cancer										
Indigenous	37.7	49.4	51.0	40.0	12.9	17.4	np	38.1	40.2	82
Variability band (f)	23.1–57.5	18.2–104.8	31.4–77.4	17.3–75.7	1.5–46.7	2.1–62.8	np	14.9–75.5	31.1–50.9	
Other Australians	63.8	63.3	64.7	56.6	65.7	80.5	np	74.5	63.8	14 152
Variability band (f)	–	61.3–65.5	62.3–67.2	53.4–59.9	62.1–69.5	73.3–88.2	np	56.7–95.7	62.7–64.8	
Lung cancer										
Indigenous	55.4	77.4	95.6	65.2	60.5	55.5	–	44.1	67.2	136
Variability band (f)	37.6–78.1	36.1–142.5	67.8–130.2	35.1–109.1	24.8–121.6	14.4–136.5	–	20.8–79.5	55.4–80.5	
Other Australians	42.8	43.9	43.5	41.4	40.3	48.5	np	58.5	43.0	9 567
Variability band (f)	41.4–44.4	42.2–45.7	41.6–45.6	38.7–44.3	37.5–43.3	42.9–54.5	np	43.0–77.4	42.2–43.9	
Melanoma of the skin										
Indigenous	np	14.0	7.3	7.0	–	–	–	np	np	np
Variability band (f)	np	0.8–53.4	1.7–18.4	0.0–28.6	–	–	–	np	np	
Other Australians	46.2	39.3	64.1	45.9	34.7	42.7	np	31.7	46.6	10 179
Variability band (f)	44.7–47.8	37.6–41.0	61.7–66.6	43.0–48.9	32.0–37.6	37.3–48.5	np	22.8–42.7	45.7–47.6	
Female breast cancer										
Indigenous	71.5	41.6	75.4	94.8	28.2	74.2	–	np	68.1	86
Variability band (f)	44.7–107.5	11.2–106.6	47.5–112.5	48.1–164.8	3.4–101.9	9.7–230.5	–	np	53.3–85.5	
Other Australians	110.0	110.3	110.9	102.4	117.4	98.6	np	87.8	109.8	12 481
Variability band (f)	106.7–113.5	106.5–114.3	106.5–115.4	96.4–108.6	110.5–124.6	87.3–110.9	np	63.0–118.3	107.9–111.8	
Cervical cancer										
Indigenous	15.7	8.5	5.6	22.7	22.0	–	np	np	14.0	23
Variability band (f)	7.0–29.9	0.2–47.2	1.1–16.7	4.8–58.1	0.6–122.4	–	np	np	8.3–21.7	
Other Australians	7.5	5.8	6.6	7.2	5.0	7.9	np	np	6.7	716
Variability band (f)	6.6–8.5	4.9–6.8	5.5–7.8	5.7–9.1	3.6–6.9	4.9–12.2	np	np	6.2–7.2	

(a) Age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001, using five-year age groups to 64 years, and expressed per 100 000 persons.

Table EA.26 **Incidence of selected cancers, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(b) Other includes non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(c) Age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001, using five-year age groups to 64 years, and expressed per 100 000 females.

(d) A 95 per cent variability band (confidence interval) for an estimate is a range of values which is very likely (95 times out of 100) to contain the true unknown value. Rates derived from administrative data counts are not subject to sampling error but may still be subject to natural random variation, especially for small counts. To quantify this variation variability bands are calculated to provide a confidence interval for the estimate.

(e) Variability bands should be used for the purposes of comparisons over time. They should not be used for comparing rates at a single point in time between jurisdictions as the variability bands and rates do not take into account differences in Indigenous under-identification between jurisdictions.

(f) Variability band (\pm rate per 100 000 population)

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, Australian Cancer Database; ABS unpublished, Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2008; ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, 30 June 2007, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

Table EA.27 **Age standardised rate of heart attacks, people 25 years and over, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2010 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Rate of heart attacks										
2007										
Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 211.3
Non-Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	517.7
Total	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	529.6
2008										
Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 201.6
Non-Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	480.9
Total	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	493.4
2009										
Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 191.8
Non-Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	445.1
Total	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	458.7
2010										
Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 123.3
Non-Indigenous	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	428.5
Total	rate	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	441.5

- (a) Data should be interpreted with caution. These data are estimated from national hospital and deaths data, using an algorithm developed by the AIHW which has not yet been validated. The accuracy of the estimates rely on the accuracy of coding of principal diagnosis, transfers and deaths in hospital in the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) and the underlying cause of death in the National Mortality Database (NMD).
- (b) The estimated number of heart attacks in a given year is derived from hospitalisations with a principal diagnoses of acute myocardial infarction or unstable angina that did not end in a transfer to another acute hospital or death in hospital, plus deaths from acute coronary heart disease. Rates are calculated as the estimated number of heart attacks divided by the relevant Australian estimate resident population.
- (c) Estimates are based on data from the five jurisdictions where the quality of identification of Indigenous status is considered to be reasonable in both the NHMD and the NMD (NSW, QLD, WA, SA and the NT).

Source: Sources: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; AIHW (unpublished) National Mortality Database; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, 30 June various years. ABS Cat 3238.0. Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 Supertable Projected population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Australia, states and territories, 2006–2021 (Series B/2009).

Table EA.30 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j) (k)</i>
Potentially preventable deaths (l)							
Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	1 054	1 100	881	276	922	4 232
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	244.6	284.5	409.6	322.3	478.6	318.8
Non-Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	30 475	19 247	9 102	7 571	830	67 225
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	88.9	94.7	89.6	92.5	128.9	91.3
Deaths from potentially treatable conditions (m)							
Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	582	718	549	171	572	2 591
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	139.0	191.3	282.3	218.2	317.7	205.3
Non-Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	20 509	12 137	5 422	5 039	383	43 490
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	59.7	59.6	53.4	60.6	65.8	58.9
All potentially avoidable deaths (b)							
Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	1 635	1 818	1 430	446	1 493	6 822
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	383.6	475.8	691.9	540.5	796.3	524.1
Non-Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	50 983	31 384	14 524	12 610	1 213	110 714
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	148.6	154.3	143.0	153.1	194.7	150.2

- (a) Age-standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 1000 or 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age-standardised by 5 year age groups to less than 75 years.
- (b) Avoidable mortality has been defined in the Public Health Information Development Unit's report, Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality (2006), and in reports by NSW Health and Victorian Department of Human Services as mortality before the age of 75 years, from conditions which are potentially avoidable within the present health system.
- (c) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.
- (f) Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (g) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.

Table EA.30 Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j) (k)</i>
(h)	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 (final) 2007 (final), 2008 (final), 2009 (revised), 2010 (preliminary). See Cause of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.						
(i)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by 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. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.						
(j)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data were not previously supplied in 2011. Corrected WA Indigenous mortality data for these years are now included. Please see data quality statements for more information.						
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
(l)	Preventable deaths are those which are amenable to screening and primary prevention such as immunisation, and reflecting the effectiveness of the current preventative health activities of the health sector.						
(m)	Deaths from potentially treatable conditions are those which are amenable to therapeutic interventions, and reflecting the safety and quality of the current treatment system.						

Source: ABS (unpublished), Causes of Death, Australia, 2010; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population; ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021, 2005–2009*, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table EA.32 **Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex, 2005–2007 (years) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Indigenous					
Life expectancy at birth					
Males	69.9	68.3	65.0	61.5	67.2
Females	75.0	73.6	70.4	69.2	72.9
Persons (c)	72.4	70.9	67.6	65.3	70.0
Upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals					
Males	68.6–71.2	67.3–69.3	63.8–66.2	60.5–62.5	66.3–68.1
Females	73.9–76.1	72.8–74.4	69.4–71.4	68.4–70.0	72.1–73.7
Persons	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous					
Life expectancy at birth					
Males	78.7	78.6	79.0	75.7	78.7
Females	82.5	82.5	82.9	81.2	82.6
Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancies at birth					
Males (d)	8.8	10.4	14.0	14.2	11.5
Females (d)	7.5	8.9	12.5	11.9	9.7
Persons (e), (c)	8.2	9.6	13.3	13.1	10.6
Total					
Life expectancy at birth					
Males	78.5	78.4	78.7	72.0	78.5
Females	82.4	82.3	82.5	77.6	82.4

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

(b) Australian total includes all states and territories.

(c) Life tables are constructed separately for Males and Females. Life tables were not constructed for Persons, therefore life expectancy estimates for Persons are a weighted combination of Male and Female life expectancies.

(d) Based on unrounded estimates.

(e) Based on rounded estimates.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2009, *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Australia, 2005–2007*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

TABLE EA.33

Table EA.33 **Median age at death (years) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
All Australians									
Males									
2002	76.3	76.8	75.5	75.3	77.2	76.1	76.0	55.9	76.2
2003	76.3	76.8	75.6	75.6	77.5	75.8	74.3	57.1	76.3
2004	76.9	77.3	75.9	75.6	77.4	76.6	74.9	55.0	76.6
2005	77.0	77.4	76.0	76.0	77.7	76.3	76.0	56.8	76.8
2006	77.7	77.9	76.4	76.4	78.2	76.9	75.9	57.1	77.3
2007	77.9	78.2	76.7	76.2	78.6	76.6	76.7	59.2	77.5
2008	78.3	78.5	77.0	76.4	78.9	78.2	78.3	61.4	77.9
2009	78.2	78.5	76.7	76.5	79.1	77.3	76.7	59.3	77.8
2010	78.5	79.1	77.0	77.0	79.5	78.0	77.4	61.3	78.2
2011 (e)	78.9	79.6	77.2	76.9	79.6	77.9	78.1	61.8	78.5
Females									
2002	82.2	82.5	81.9	81.7	82.7	81.9	81.5	57.1	82.2
2003	82.6	82.7	81.9	82.2	83.0	82.1	81.4	62.8	82.4
2004	82.7	82.9	82.1	82.0	83.2	82.6	81.0	61.4	82.6
2005	83.1	83.2	82.4	82.8	83.7	82.7	82.4	57.1	83.0
2006	83.4	83.6	82.8	82.6	84.0	83.1	82.6	65.0	83.3
2007	83.6	83.9	83.1	83.1	84.2	83.6	82.5	60.3	83.5
2008	84.0	84.2	83.4	83.7	84.5	83.4	83.0	61.8	83.9
2009	84.0	84.5	83.2	83.2	84.4	83.4	83.1	64.5	83.9
2010	84.2	84.7	83.6	83.7	84.8	83.5	84.4	64.1	84.2
2011 (e)	84.6	85.0	84.0	84.1	85.3	83.8	84.1	63.5	84.5
Indigenous (f), (g), (h)									
Males									
2002	56.3	np	51.8	51.2	48.9	np	np	47.1	51.3
2003	56.8	np	51.2	50.2	48.8	np	np	46.3	51.1
2004	55.8	np	53.7	50.0	49.5	np	np	43.8	51.2
2005	54.3	np	51.1	52.8	42.4	np	np	45.8	50.4
2006	59.3	np	55.6	47.9	50.4	np	np	45.4	52.4
2007	58.1	np	54.7	51.3	50.5	np	np	45.9	52.7
2008	59.9	np	53.2	48.7	49.0	np	np	52.1	53.1
2009	57.2	np	53.2	50.2	48.0	np	np	48.3	52.3
2010	58.3	np	55.0	52.0	54.0	np	np	50.8	54.3
2011 (e)	58.5	np	57.3	52.2	50.3	np	np	51.8	55.4
Females									
2002	61.9	np	58.8	53.0	55.0	np	np	50.0	56.4
2003	58.9	np	62.1	55.0	50.0	np	np	52.8	57.3
2004	62.7	np	57.9	63.6	53.5	np	np	54.0	60.1
2005	65.8	np	59.5	57.8	47.5	np	np	50.4	57.9
2006	64.8	np	57.0	57.0	59.3	np	np	55.3	59.0
2007	63.0	np	59.5	np	58.3	np	np	55.7	np
2008	63.8	np	62.3	57.7	53.5	np	np	56.0	59.3

Table EA.33 **Median age at death (years) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2009	65.9	np	62.6	56.8	53.0	np	np	55.4	61.0
2010	67.1	np	59.5	56.3	59.3	np	np	55.4	60.7
2011 (e)	66.2	np	59.0	54.2	50.3	np	np	55.0	58.5
Non-Indigenous (f), (g), (h)									
Males									
2002	76.5	np	75.9	75.9	77.3	np	np	63.0	76.3
2003	76.5	np	75.9	76.1	77.7	np	np	65.9	76.4
2004	77.0	np	76.2	76.3	77.6	np	np	63.0	76.8
2005	77.2	np	76.4	76.6	77.9	np	np	63.7	76.9
2006	77.8	np	76.7	76.9	78.3	np	np	64.7	77.4
2007	78.1	np	77.1	76.9	78.7	np	np	64.6	77.7
2008	78.5	np	77.3	77.0	79.2	np	np	66.3	78.0
2009	78.4	np	77.2	77.3	79.3	np	np	66.6	78.0
2010	78.6	np	77.5	77.8	79.6	np	np	64.9	78.3
2011 (e)	79.1	np	77.5	77.4	79.7	np	np	66.6	78.5
Females									
2002	82.3	np	82.1	82.2	82.8	np	np	70.5	82.3
2003	82.7	np	82.2	82.4	83.2	np	np	74.5	82.6
2004	82.8	np	82.5	82.3	83.3	np	np	71.3	82.7
2005	83.1	np	82.6	83.2	83.7	np	np	70.5	83.1
2006	83.5	np	83.1	83.1	84.1	np	np	75.0	83.4
2007	83.7	np	83.3	83.4	84.3	np	np	69.3	83.6
2008	84.2	np	83.7	84.1	84.6	np	np	75.7	84.1
2009	84.1	np	83.4	83.6	84.6	np	np	71.8	83.9
2010	84.3	np	83.9	84.2	84.9	np	np	75.2	84.3
2011 (e)	84.7	np	84.2	84.4	85.3	np	np	73.5	84.6

(a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.

(b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2009.

(c) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data were not previously supplied in 2011. Corrected WA Indigenous mortality data for these years are now available. See data quality statements for more information.

(d) Figures for Australia include 'Other Territories'.

(e) Data for 2011 are incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.

(f) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.

(g) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death of Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. For example, higher coverage of Indigenous infant deaths compared with older age groups may result in the median age at death being underestimated.

(h) Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

np Not published.

Source: ABS 2012, *Deaths Australia, 2011*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.34 **Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (i)	Total (j)
All Australians, annual										
2004	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	5.7	8.7	6.3	na
2005	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.7	9.3	6.0	na
2006	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.5	8.7	6.0	na
2007	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.6	8.9	6.0	na
2008	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.8	9.2	6.0	na
2009	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.8	5.5	7.9	5.8	na
2010	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.7	5.3	7.7	5.6	na
2011	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.5	5.1	7.3	5.6	na
Indigenous (g), (h)										
2001–2005	na	na	11.7	13.3	11.2	na	na	16.7	na	13.1
2002–2006	na	na	11.9	14.0	11.0	na	na	16.8	na	13.3
2003–2007	9.8	na	11.0	np	10.5	na	na	16.3	na	np
2004–2008	9.8	na	10.7	np	10.3	na	na	15.8	na	np
2005–2009	9.5	na	10.6	np	10.2	na	na	15.4	na	np
2006–2010	9.6	na	10.9	14.4	10.6	na	na	15.4	na	11.6
2007–2011	9.9	na	10.8	14.0	10.5	na	na	14.9	na	11.5
Non-Indigenous (g), (h)										
2001–2005	na	na	6.4	6.1	6.5	na	na	7.0	na	6.4
2002–2006	na	na	6.3	6.0	6.4	na	na	6.9	na	6.2
2003–2007	6.2	na	6.1	np	6.2	na	na	7.3	na	np
2004–2008	6.1	na	6.1	np	6.1	na	na	7.3	na	np
2005–2009	6.0	na	6.0	np	6.1	na	na	6.7	na	np
2006–2010	6.0	na	6.0	5.7	6.1	na	na	6.5	na	6.0
2007–2011	6.0	na	6.0	5.7	6.1	na	na	6.3	na	6.0

- (a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 95 years and over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method.
- (b) Pre-rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) released in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released on 29 March 2012 are used as denominators to derive total population rates. These ERPs are used in conjunction with data from *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0) to calculate non-Indigenous rates. Population figures from *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0) are used to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates.
- (c) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of
- (d) Data are based on year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.
- (e) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registrations of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for more information.

Table EA.34 **Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
(f)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data were not previously supplied in 2011. Corrected WA Indigenous mortality data for these years are now available. See data quality statements for more information.									
(g)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.									
(h)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.									
(i)	Includes Other Territories.									
(j)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population.

na Not available. **np** Not published.

Table EA.35 **Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All Australians									
2000–2002	5.0	4.8	6.0	4.6	4.8	6.1	3.5	11.2	5.2
2001–2003	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	6.4	4.1	10.1	5.0
2002–2004	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.1	4.0	5.6	5.4	10.1	4.8
2003–2005	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.6	6.2	9.5	4.8
2004–2006	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.9	9.7	4.8
2005–2007	4.7	4.4	5.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.8	9.0	4.6
2006–2008	4.5	4.0	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.6	7.8	4.4
2007–2009	4.3	3.8	5.1	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	7.2	4.2
2008–2010	4.2	3.6	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	6.8	4.2
2009–2011	4.0	3.6	5.1	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.4	7.3	4.1
Indigenous (h)									
2004–2006	7.5	na	11.1	11.9	6.7	na	na	16.7	na
2005–2007	8.9	na	9.1	10.2	8.9	na	na	15.7	na
2006–2008	7.7	na	7.9	9.5	6.4	na	na	13.6	na
2007–2009	6.8	na	7.6	7.1	6.7	na	na	12.2	na
2008–2010	5.2	na	8.8	7.7	4.6	na	na	11.4	na
2009–2011	4.5	na	8.4	7.0	5.4	na	na	13.0	na
Non-Indigenous (h)									
2004–2006	4.6	na	4.7	3.9	3.6	na	na	4.7	na
2005–2007	4.5	na	4.8	3.4	4.0	na	na	4.2	na
2006–2008	4.3	na	4.7	3.1	3.4	na	na	3.8	na
2007–2009	4.1	na	4.7	2.8	3.5	na	na	3.9	na
2008–2010	4.1	na	4.7	3.1	3.4	na	na	3.7	na
2009–2011	3.9	na	4.7	2.9	3.3	na	na	3.6	na

(a) Includes all deaths within the first year of life.

(b) Deaths where Indigenous status was not stated are excluded. As a result, infant death rates by Indigenous status may be underestimated.

(c) Data are based on year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.

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

(e) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.

(f) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registrations of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for more information.

(g) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data were not previously supplied in 2011. Corrected WA Indigenous mortality data for these years are now available. See data quality statements for more information.

(h) For Indigenous mortality, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT are available only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

na Not available. **np** Not published.

Table EA.35 **Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia.

Table EA.37 **All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2007–2011 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA (i)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
Infants (<1 year)							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	128	182	89	28	99	526
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 795	1 355	386	311	43	3 890
Rate (k)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.2	7.0	7.4	6.3	13.0	7.4
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.1	4.5	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.9
Child (1–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	30	36	19	6	21	112
Non-Indigenous	no.	302	213	96	73	10	694
Rate (l)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	37.6	45.2	55.4	44.0	68.9	47.1
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	17.6	19.1	17.2	19.8	23.6	18.3
Child (0–4 years)							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	158	218	108	34	120	638
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 097	1 568	482	384	53	4 584
Rate (m)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	155.8	216.4	249.7	197.1	311.9	211.9
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	96.9	110.6	68.5	82.8	98.5	95.4

- (a) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality.
- (b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (e) Pre-rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) released in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) on 29 March 2012 are used as denominators to derive total population rates. These ERPs are used in conjunction with data from *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0) to calculate non-Indigenous rates. Population figures from *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0) are used to calculate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rates.
- (f) Data are based on year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.

Table EA.37 All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2007–2011 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA (i)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
(h) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and deaths registrationns. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for more information.						
(i) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data were not previously supplied in 2011. Corrected WA Indigenous mortality data for these years are now available. See data quality statements for more information.						
(j) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
(k) For infant deaths (less than one year) rates are per 1000 live births. Includes all deaths within the first year of life. The volatility in infant mortality rates is partially due to the relatively small number of infant deaths registered.						
(l) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (1-4 years) at 30 June of the mid point year of the reference period.						
(m) For child deaths (0–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (0–4 years) at 30 June of the mid point year of the reference period.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia, various years.

Table EA.39 **Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	NSW	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (j), (k)
Cause of death — Rate (per 100 000 population)						
Indigenous Australians						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	341.2	334.6	416.3	322.0	362.6	352.5
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	227.2	248.1	266.0	213.3	282.3	245.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	53.3	66.5	137.7	93.8	134.2	84.5
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	58.4	137.5	166.0	68.7	205.9	118.1
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	105.6	95.0	123.4	105.6	163.1	112.8
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	41.3	54.0	72.4	56.3	95.2	58.0
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	23.6	33.7	55.6	48.3	80.7	40.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	4.7	6.1	5.3	np	10.4	6.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	20.2	22.1	29.2	np	46.3	25.5
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	21.9	20.3	42.1	37.7	29.8	26.6
Other causes (l)	64.2	71.0	122.9	88.4	130.3	85.7
All causes	961.7	1 089.1	1 436.8	1 059.9	1 540.7	1 156.1
Non-Indigenous persons						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	203.9	204.2	181.3	204.2	168.0	201.1
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	177.7	177.6	177.2	182.0	202.2	178.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	34.2	39.6	40.6	37.4	63.6	37.1
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	20.3	22.3	23.9	24.7	29.6	21.8
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	49.7	49.8	42.8	48.8	57.0	48.7
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.5	20.1	20.0	20.4	25.6	20.3
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	11.7	10.4	10.3	13.4	11.8	11.4
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.1	3.1	1.9	np	2.5	2.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	10.1	6.8	7.3	np	11.9	8.7
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	22.5	22.9	28.3	27.9	22.3	24.0
Other causes (l)	44.6	40.4	41.1	44.8	50.5	43.1
All causes	598.3	597.2	574.6	614.5	645.2	597.3
Cause of death — Rate difference (Indigenous less non-Indigenous)						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	137.3	130.4	235.0	117.8	194.6	151.4
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	49.5	70.5	88.8	31.3	80.1	67.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	19.1	26.9	97.1	56.4	70.6	47.4
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	38.1	115.2	142.1	44.0	176.3	96.3
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	55.9	45.2	80.6	56.8	106.1	64.1
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.8	33.9	52.4	35.9	69.6	37.7

Table EA.39 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	NSW	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (j), (k)
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	11.9	23.3	45.3	34.9	68.9	29.2
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.6	3.0	3.4	np	7.9	3.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	10.1	15.3	21.9	np	34.4	16.8
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	- 0.6	- 2.6	13.8	9.8	7.5	2.6
Other causes (l)	19.6	30.6	81.8	43.6	79.8	42.6
All causes	363.4	491.9	862.2	445.4	895.5	558.8
Cause of death — Rate ratio (Indigenous divided by non-Indigenous)						
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.8
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	2.9	6.2	6.9	2.8	7.0	5.4
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.3
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.9
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	2.0	3.2	5.4	3.6	6.8	3.6
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.5	2.0	2.8	np	4.2	2.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	2.0	3.3	4.0	np	3.9	2.9
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Other causes (l)	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.0
All causes	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.9

(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: 2006 (final) 2007 (final), 2008 (final), 2009 (revised), 2010 (preliminary). See Cause of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 35-39 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 and Causes of Death Revisions, 2008 and 2009.

(b) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method.

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

(d) Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis.

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

Table EA.39 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
(f)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(g)	Census year non-Indigenous and Indigenous estimates are sourced from Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).					
(h)	Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.					
(i)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by 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. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(j)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data were not previously supplied in 2011. Corrected WA Indigenous mortality data for these years are now included. Please see data quality statements for more information.					
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(l)	Other causes consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table. np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.					

Source: ABS unpublished, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0.

Table EA.43 **Employed health workforce, by Indigenous status and state and territory of principal practice (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Medical practitioners employed in medicine									
<i>2010</i>									
Number									
Indigenous Australians	60	23	na	na	9	3	7	14	117
Non-Indigenous	24 284	18 790	na	na	6 158	1 770	1 508	794	53 330
Not stated	90	73	na	na	24	6	5	1	199
Total	24 434	18 886	na	na	6 191	1 779	1 520	809	53 646
Percentage of employed medical practitioners who are Indigenous (b)	0.2	0.1	na	na	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.2
<i>2011</i>									
Number									
Indigenous Australians	93	22	59	32	17	4	7	16	249
Non-Indigenous	25,232	19,308	15,509	7,609	6,292	1,795	1,545	950	78,282
Not stated	89	83	61	27	19	14	4	5	302
Total	25,413	19,413	15,628	7,667	6,328	1,813	1,557	972	78,833
Percentage of employed medical practitioners who are Indigenous (b)	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.3
Employed nurses and midwives									
<i>2010</i>									
Number									
Indigenous Australians	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Percentage of employed nurses and midwives who are Indigenous (b)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<i>2011</i>									
Number									
Indigenous Australians	862	314	555	166	171	104	24	47	2,246
Non-Indigenous	78 905	78 483	55 064	28 350	27 081	7 279	4 643	3 437	283 279
Not stated	344	296	218	142	102	33	24	19	1,181
Total	80 110	79 093	55 838	28 658	27 354	7 417	4 692	3 503	286 706
Percentage of employed nurses and midwives who are Indigenous (b)	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.8

(a) Due to the small population size, the overall response rate and unexplained variation between years, data for Indigenous medical practitioners should be treated with caution.

(b) Excludes the response category Indigenous status—Not stated.

Table EA.43 Employed health workforce, by Indigenous status and state and territory of principal practice (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) In 2010, state and territory is derived from state and territory of otherwise, state and territory of residence is used as a proxy. If residence details are unavailable, state and territory of main job is used. Records with no information on all three locations are coded to 'Not stated'.

(d) For medical practitioners, 2010 data for Queensland and Western Australia are not available.

(e) For nurses and midwives, data are not available for 2010.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Health Workforce Data Set.

Table EA.44 **Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous Australians										
Employed in health related occupation										
15-24 years	no.	260	76	214	94	61	18	8	105	836
25-34 years	no.	670	172	573	199	143	51	13	257	2 078
35-44 years	no.	862	214	782	279	200	60	21	286	2 704
45-54 years	no.	778	180	654	248	186	71	23	245	2 385
55-64 years	no.	336	76	305	141	69	30	7	117	1 084
65 years & over	no.	25	12	39	26	12	4	–	17	135
Total	no.	2 931	730	2 567	987	671	234	72	1 027	9 222
Census population '000		173	38	156	70	30	20	5	57	548
All people										
Employed in health related occupation										
15-24 years	no.	9 610	9 301	6 952	3 677	2 623	647	514	393	33 717
25-34 years	no.	38 545	35 679	26 165	13 372	10 722	2 482	2 146	1 931	131 045
35-44 years	no.	43 155	36 658	29 776	14 314	11 959	3 208	2 173	1 585	142 838
45-54 years	no.	47 276	37 069	30 493	15 002	13 974	4 181	2 331	1 540	151 877
55-64 years	no.	30 772	23 604	17 786	9 361	8 522	2 658	1 480	940	95 140
65 years & over	no.	6 555	4 655	3 313	1 801	1 353	410	251	146	18 484
Total	no.	175 913	146 966	114 485	57 527	49 153	13 586	8 895	6 535	573 101
Census population '000		6 918	5 354	4 333	2 239	1 597	495	357	212	21 508
Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce										
15-24 years	%	2.7	0.8	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.6	26.7	2.5
25-34 years	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.6	13.3	1.6
35-44 years	%	2.0	0.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.0	18.0	1.9
45-54 years	%	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	15.9	1.6
55-64 years	%	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	12.4	1.1
65 years & over	%	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	–	11.6	0.7
Total	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	15.7	1.6
Indigenous Australians as a proportion of total census population										
Total	%	2.5	0.7	3.6	3.1	1.9	4.0	1.5	26.8	2.5

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

(c) No reliance should be placed on small cells

(d) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

Source: ABS 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Table EA.45 **Indigenous health workforce, by sex, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous Australians										
Employed in health related occupation										
Male	no.	783	207	718	308	215	45	25	433	2 734
Female	no.	2 146	523	1 849	679	456	189	46	596	6 487
Total	no.	2 931	730	2 567	987	671	234	72	1 027	9 222
All people										
Employed in health related occupation										
Male	no.	47 025	36 440	31 245	15 021	12 359	3 498	2 368	1 942	149 912
Female	no.	128 885	110 527	83 240	42 506	36 793	10 090	6 527	4 593	423 189
Total	no.	175 913	146 966	114 485	57 527	49 153	13 586	8 895	6 535	573 101
Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce										
Male	%	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	22.3	1.8
Female	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.7	13.0	1.5
Total	%	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	15.7	1.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

(c) No reliance should be placed on small cells.

(d) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

Source: ABS 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Table EA.46 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous Australians</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Per cent of Indigenous people employed in a health-related occupation</i>
Health and welfare services managers	351	17 387	2.0
Health professionals			
Health Professionals nfd	55	2 113	2.6
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals			
Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals nfd	7	157	4.5
Dietitians	24	3 705	0.6
Medical Imaging Professionals	22	13 243	0.2
Occupational and Environmental Health Professional	298	18 924	1.6
Optometrists and Orthoptists	6	4 303	0.1
Pharmacists	28	19 936	0.1
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professional:	572	5 595	10.2
Total	954	68 862	1.4
Health therapy professionals			
Health Therapy Professionals nfd	–	171	–
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	11	4 347	0.3
Complementary Health Therapists	19	5 949	0.3
Dental Practitioners	21	10 991	0.2
Occupational Therapists	22	9 251	0.2
Physiotherapists	73	15 928	0.5
Podiatrists	5	2 803	0.2
Speech Professionals and Audiologists	17	6 799	0.3
Total	168	56 231	0.3
Medical practitioners			
Medical Practitioners nfd	4	1 431	0.3
Generalist Medical Practitioners	129	43 429	0.3
Anaesthetists	6	3 765	0.2
Specialist Physicians	–	5 468	–
Psychiatrists	6	2 586	0.2
Surgeons	11	4 926	0.2
Other Medical Practitioners	17	8 619	0.2
Total	173	70 229	0.2
Midwifery and nursing professionals			
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals nfd	3	354	0.8
Midwives	70	14 105	0.5
Nurse Educators and Researchers	21	5 288	0.4
Nurse Managers	81	12 631	0.6
Registered Nurses	1 710	206 916	0.8
Total	1 890	239 292	0.8

Table EA.46 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous Australians</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Per cent of Indigenous people employed in a health-related occupation</i>
Total	3 240	433 726	0.7
Health and welfare support workers			
Health and Welfare Support Workers nfd	65	777	8.4
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	215	11 939	1.8
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists	32	6 333	0.5
Diversional Therapists	42	4 256	1.0
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	285	17 891	1.6
Indigenous Health Workers	1 257	1 373	91.6
Massage Therapists	73	10 604	0.7
Welfare Support Workers	3 572	50 205	7.1
Total	5 548	103 383	5.4
Psychologists	81	18 522	0.4
Total aged 15 years and over (n)	9 221	573 101	1.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Coded using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1. The Occupation code assigned to a response is based on the occupation title and tasks of the main job held during the week prior to Census Night.

(c) No reliance should be placed on small cells

(d) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.

Source: ABS 2012, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

TABLE EA.48

Table EA.48 **Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Health status (excellent/very good/good)											
Indigenous											
Admitted to hospital	%		14.7	17.1	16.0	19.1	19.2	10.7	9.9	23.3	17.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%		3.0	1.7	5.0	5.0	6.7	3.3	np	4.4	4.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%		20.9	24.0	21.2	23.1	25.4	18.4	12.9	23.8	21.9
Dental consultation	%		3.3	np	3.4	np	np	np	np	2.6	3.3
Consultation with other health professional	%		14.5	15.6	18.7	20.7	20.5	9.0	14.1	37.2	19.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%		40.4	47.9	43.4	47.1	46.1	34.3	30.0	55.3	44.3
Non-Indigenous											
Admitted to hospital	%		14.2	13.4	13.2	15.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	10.8	13.8
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%		1.6	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	–	1.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%		21.0	21.3	20.3	21.9	21.5	21.0	19.4	12.4	21.0
Dental consultation	%		5.5	5.9	5.2	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.6	8.2	5.7
Consultation with other health professional	%		11.6	14.4	14.0	13.3	14.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	13.2
Total accessing health care (d)	%		41.1	41.2	40.4	42.0	43.1	39.9	37.5	35.9	41.1
Health status (fair/poor)											
Indigenous											
Admitted to hospital	%		29.9	34.8	26.1	28.3	27.7	31.9	20.5	39.2	29.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%		5.0	10.9	14.6	16.3	10.7	7.2	np	10.9	10.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%		40.6	45.4	34.6	41.1	39.4	52.2	27.4	43.0	39.8
Dental consultation	%		3.0	np	7.0	np	np	np	np	4.6	4.3
Consultation with other health professional	%		24.6	33.7	28.1	21.3	24.1	24.9	30.5	47.5	27.8
Total accessing health care (d)	%		61.3	71.7	65.8	59.1	61.7	66.6	48.2	70.6	64.1
Non-Indigenous											
Admitted to hospital	%		28.6	25.1	26.3	28.6	26.1	26.5	23.1	49.4	27.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%		4.9	4.9	5.4	6.4	9.3	6.8	np	np	5.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%		41.7	44.2	42.7	40.5	41.2	44.0	30.9	20.8	42.1
Dental consultation	%		5.7	6.9	5.7	5.5	8.8	3.6	6.9	–	6.1
Consultation with other health professional	%		19.2	22.2	24.2	23.7	23.7	18.9	27.8	18.0	21.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%		60.7	64.8	62.5	62.2	64.3	58.3	58.5	58.9	62.3
95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good/good)											
Indigenous											
Admitted to hospital	± %		4.6	6.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	5.7	6.8	6.8	2.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %		1.5	1.9	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.1

Table EA.48 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	5.2	9.2	5.9	7.3	7.4	5.9	8.2	8.5	2.8
Dental consultation	± %	2.1	4.6	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.8	1.7	0.9
Consultation with other health professional	± %	5.8	6.5	6.1	8.5	7.4	5.3	6.3	7.5	2.9
Total accessing health care (d)	± %	6.9	11.2	6.6	8.5	8.5	6.7	12.4	7.7	3.3
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	± %	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	9.4	0.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	–	0.3
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.9	7.4	0.8
Dental consultation	± %	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	7.2	0.5
Consultation with other health professional	± %	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	13.8	0.7
Total accessing health care (d)	± %	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.2	13.1	1.1
95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (fair/poor)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	± %	7.9	12.9	7.7	7.5	10.1	10.2	11.9	9.1	3.5
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	2.5	8.2	6.9	7.8	9.8	4.6	2.5	6.3	2.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	8.1	14.0	8.2	8.0	11.0	11.7	15.2	9.6	3.8
Dental consultation	± %	2.6	3.0	6.8	1.1	6.3	6.8	9.9	4.1	2.2
Consultation with other health professional	± %	7.6	13.7	7.7	6.0	8.0	8.9	15.3	10.6	3.4
Total accessing health care (d)	± %	10.1	9.8	7.6	8.2	11.7	10.6	18.8	8.7	4.1
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	± %	4.9	4.0	3.7	6.2	4.2	5.6	7.0	39.7	2.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	4.1	2.9	np	np	1.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	5.1	5.1	5.2	6.3	6.1	7.6	7.3	30.0	2.5
Dental consultation	± %	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.9	4.4	2.5	3.7	–	1.2
Consultation with other health professional	± %	3.8	4.5	4.5	6.0	4.4	5.2	7.9	14.9	2.1
Total accessing health care (d)	± %	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.9	5.2	7.9	8.2	41.1	2.9

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

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

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

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

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

Table EA.48 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

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